

The Zimbabwe Young Adult Survey (YAS) 2001-2002

Final Report



Health Information and Surveillance Unit
Department of Disease Prevention and Control
AIDS & TB Programme

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Final Report

Sponsoring Institutions

**Ministry of Health and Child Welfare
Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council
National AIDS Council
U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**

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Foreword

Zimbabwe has declared HIV and AIDS as a public health emergency in recognition of the rising burden of disease as a result of this epidemic. According to our recent estimates of 2003, 24.6% of the adult population in Zimbabwe is infected with virus. HIV is firmly rooted in our society. Efforts to reverse this widely generalized epidemic require a dramatic reversal of risk and infection among youth, to be sustained for at least a generation. We require accurate epidemiological information to effectively respond to and mitigate the effects of the epidemic. The main source of HIV prevalence data has been from the National Antenatal Clinic Surveillance. However, because of the biases and limitations of antenatal surveys, population-based surveys are important sources to supplement and provide better estimates of HIV prevalence in our country. The Ministry of Health and Child Welfare with assistance from local public health institutions and an international partner - Centers for Disease Control, carried out the Young Adult Reproductive Health and HIV and AIDS Survey (YAS). This is the first national representative survey of young persons 15 - 29 years of age in Zimbabwe.

The objectives of the YAS were to generate a nationally representative population based estimate of the HIV prevalence among young adults aged 15 - 29 years as well as provide baseline data on reproductive health behaviours, estimates of coverage of AIDS care and prevention programs as well as perceived quality and barriers to their use. This would form the basis for implementing national prevention and care programs and subsequent surveys would be conducted to measure the change in behaviour and service use.

The study revealed that there are higher infection rates among young women than men of the same age range. Voluntary testing for HIV remains unacceptably low for this very important age group.

We would like to urge all Zimbabweans, especially the young men and women, to begin to take responsibility for their health and that of the nation. We are committed as a Government to strengthening interventions targeted towards the fight against HIV and AIDS. The 15 -29 year age group is very important both economically and socially in this fight. We therefore would like to empower all young people in the fight against and prevention of HIV and AIDS.



Dr. E. Xaba
Permanent Secretary For Health and Child Welfare

Acknowledgements

The Ministry of Health and Child Welfare would like to extend its gratitude to the Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council, Central Statistical Office (CSO), the University of Zimbabwe Department of Community Medicine and all research staff for spearheading this important exercise.

We wish to express our gratitude to our partners: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention - Zimbabwe (CDC Zimbabwe), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention - Atlanta (CDC) and the World Health Organization for co-sponsoring the survey and providing technical support for data collection, analysis report writing and printing of report.

Finally we would like to thank all the young men and women without whom this survey would not have taken place.

Executive Summary

The Young Adult Reproductive Health and HIV and AIDS Survey (YAS) is the first national representative survey of young persons 15 - 29 years of age in Zimbabwe. The main aim of the YAS was to provide the government of Zimbabwe's Ministry of Health, local and international public health institutions with representative data to adequately monitor the HIV epidemic and therefore plan comprehensively for prevention and care responses in Zimbabwe. It was designed to give estimates of risky sexual behaviour, HIV prevalence, knowledge and attitudes, availability and quality of reproductive health services for the 15 - 29 year age group as baseline data for planning future interventions.

The target population was all males and females aged 15 - 29 years residing in Zimbabwe in 2001. A multistage area, stratified household probability sample was used to provide estimates of four geographic strata: Harare, Bulawayo, other urban and rural areas. The primary sampling units were enumeration areas from these strata and the households in the selected enumeration areas were secondary sampling units. A total of 6 671 female households and 7 662 male households were visited. Respondents asked to provide a blood sample for anonymous HIV testing. Ninety-one percent of males and eighty-nine percent of females consented to the test.

The HIV prevalence among women aged 15 - 29 years was 22% compared to 10% among young men of the same age range. HIV prevalence increased with increasing age, reported lifetime sex partners as well as perceived risk in both sexes. Heterosexual intercourse is still the major mode of transmission in Zimbabwe. Sixty-six percent of women and sixty-two percent of men in the 15 - 29 age group were sexually experienced. The use of condoms at first sexual encounter was low (15%) among women. There was a reported high antenatal clinic attendance (95%) and knowledge of family planning (98%) among females. However only ten percent women and five percent of men reported ever having been tested for HIV.

The results from the YAS call for an urgent scaling up of female focused intervention strategies in order to reduce HIV infections among girls and young women. More effort is needed towards integrating Voluntary Counseling and Testing centers with the already existing health facilities in both rural and urban populations.

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ANC – Antenatal Clinic

ARV – Antiretroviral

CDC – U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CSO – Central Statistical Office

HSV-2 – Herpes Simplex Virus Type 2

MOHCW – Ministry of Health and Child Welfare

NAC – National AIDS Council

NMRL – National Microbiology Reference Lab

PLWA – Person Living with AIDS

PLWHA – Person Living with HIV and AIDS

PMTCT – Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission

PSU – Primary Sampling Unit

SSU – Secondary Sampling Unit

STI – Sexually Transmitted Infection

UNAIDS – Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

UNGASS – United Nations General Assembly Special Session

USAID – United States Agency for International Development

VCT – Voluntary Counselling and Testing

YAS – Young Adult Reproductive Health and HIV and AIDS Survey

ZAPA – Zimbabwe AIDS Policy and Advocacy Project

ZDHS – Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey

ZNFPC – Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

At a time when increasing resources are being targeted to the African countries most affected by HIV and AIDS, steps to strengthen the ability to monitor the impact of accelerated prevention and care efforts are essential. Such steps include: (1) precise estimation of the prevalence of behaviours that either increase or decrease risk for HIV infection, (2) evaluation of the coverage and quality of services for HIV prevention and care, and (3) accurate monitoring of HIV prevalence in young persons.

The Young Adult Reproductive Health and HIV and AIDS Survey (YAS) was intended to accomplish these critical surveillance goals for Zimbabwe, and to serve as a basis for accelerated HIV and AIDS prevention and mitigation efforts among young adults over the next five to 10 years. The plan is to repeat this survey on a regular basis (e.g., every three to five years) as part of the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare's (MOHCW) regular programme monitoring activities so that trends in behaviour, prevention and care services, and HIV prevalence can be monitored over time.

The YAS was proposed in the year 2000 as a collaborative effort of the MOHCW, the National AIDS Council (NAC), the Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council (ZNFPC), and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), with assistance from the Central Statistical Office (CSO) of Zimbabwe. Approval for this survey as a surveillance activity under the auspices of the MOHCW and the NAC was obtained from the Medical Research Council of Zimbabwe and the CDC.

Background

Zimbabwe is experiencing one of the world's most severe AIDS crises. It was estimated that 24.6 percent of the adult (aged 15-49 years) population were living with HIV in 2003.¹ The HIV sentinel surveillance system in antenatal clinics (ANC) in Zimbabwe reported a significant decrease in prevalence from 35 percent in 2000 to 29.5 percent in 2001,² with the trend levelling to 29.6 percent in 2002.³ It was estimated that there were 761,000 Zimbabwean children under the age of 15 who had lost one or both parents to HIV and AIDS by the end of 2003.¹

There is a particular need to focus HIV and AIDS prevention and mitigation efforts on adolescents and young adults. Many young adults engage in behaviours that put them at high risk of HIV infection. The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) estimates that approximately 50 percent of persons with AIDS are infected during adolescence and young adulthood.⁴ It has also been estimated that one-third of infected young women will pass HIV to their infants.⁵

Reversing such a widely generalized epidemic requires a dramatic change in risk and infection among youth, to be maintained for at least a generation. Although major HIV and AIDS prevention efforts are already underway in Zimbabwe, substantially increased activities and resources are needed to sustain these efforts, and better data are needed to guide and monitor these activities. The 1999 Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS)⁶ and the 1997 National Youth Reproductive Health Survey⁷ focused on contraceptive prevalence, family planning, maternal morbidity and mortality, and child health, with a relatively small number of questions related to HIV and AIDS. The 2002 HIV ANC sentinel surveillance has recently documented the very high rates of HIV infection, including among young women aged 15-24 years.³ However, careful analysis has demonstrated the limitations of sentinel surveillance in ANC as a sole source of HIV infection rates in the population.⁸ The lack of

HIV prevalence data on non-pregnant women, women being served in the private medical sector and men are all critical weaknesses of the current HIV sentinel surveillance system in Zimbabwe.

The Zimbabwe YAS was designed to collect data on a representative household sample to allow results that can be generalised to the entire young adult population of Zimbabwe so that programmes can be developed that benefit all young adults in the population. The YAS was intended to gather useful information on sexual behaviour, knowledge, attitudes, vertical HIV transmission, and disease prevention services, as well as the impact of HIV and AIDS on individuals and the household. Data from the YAS are intended to be used for decision-making and action.

Goal and Objectives

The goal of the YAS was to provide the Government of Zimbabwe's public health agencies and other Zimbabwean institutions, as well as the CDC, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), UNAIDS and other international agencies, with representative data to monitor the HIV epidemic and the prevention and care response in Zimbabwe. The specific objectives of the YAS were to:

- Generate an accurate, nationally representative, population-based estimate of the HIV prevalence among young adults 15-29 years of age, with a special focus on the subset of young adults 15-24 years of age.
- Monitor the reproductive health behaviours of young adults, who are the critical targets of prevention efforts, as well as key influences on those behaviours.
- Estimate the coverage, perceived quality, and barriers to use of HIV and AIDS prevention and care services, with emphasis on the following: mother-to-child transmission of HIV, community home-based care, and voluntary counselling and testing.
- Provide baseline assessments for national prevention and care programmes that will be implemented over the next two to three years. A follow-up to the YAS will be conducted in 2005 to measure changes in behaviour and service use as a result of these programme activities.

Methods

Sample Design

The target population for this survey was all males and females 15-29 years of age residing in Zimbabwe in 2001. The sample design used a multistage area-stratified household probability sample to provide independent estimates for four geographic strata: Harare, Bulawayo, other urban, and rural areas, in addition to total country estimates. The primary sampling units (PSUs) were 187 census enumeration areas in four strata: 1) Harare, 2) Bulawayo, 3) other urban, and 4) rural areas. The secondary sampling units (SSUs) were households in the selected enumeration areas, and the tertiary sampling units were all eligible respondents in the selected households. The sampling frame for the PSUs comprised the updated Zimbabwe Master Sample from the CSO. Census maps were used to randomly select the SSUs, and the household roster in the household questionnaire identified the eligible respondents. Independent samples were drawn for the male and female young adult populations.

Questionnaires

Four questionnaires were used in the 2001 YAS - male and female household questionnaires and male and female individual questionnaires. Questionnaire content was determined as a result of meetings with various governmental, non-governmental and international organizations. Experts in the areas of HIV and AIDS, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and reproductive health, as well as experts in questionnaire design, compiled the actual questions in English. The four questionnaires were translated into Shona and Ndebele and back-translated into English, and the translated versions were pre-tested in July 2001. As a result of the pre-test, the questionnaires were revised and prepared for printing.

The basic purpose of the household questionnaire was to identify eligible respondents living in the sampled households. The content of the household questionnaires included geographic information, a household roster, selected demographic characteristics of members of the household, information about orphans in the household, characteristics of the housing unit, and durable consumer goods belonging to the household that could serve to determine the socioeconomic status of the members.

The individual male and female questionnaires consisted of the following modules:

- Module 1. Background characteristics
- Module 2. Sex (family life) education
- Module 3. Fertility, pregnancy and antenatal care
- Module 4. Sexual behaviour and contraceptive use
- Module 5. Marital status and characteristics of spouse
- Module 6. Sexually transmitted infection, HIV and AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviours
- Module 7. HIV and AIDS prevention services and testing
- Module 8. Persons living with HIV and AIDS
- Module 9. Community home-based care

Biomarker for Anonymous HIV Antibody Testing

Collection of a biological specimen for biomarker testing was an important component of the YAS to obtain estimates of HIV prevalence among female and male Zimbabweans 15-29 years of age. The specimen was obtained using a finger prick to provide a blood sample from all respondents who consented to this procedure. Trained nurses collected the blood samples on cards, which were stored in zip lock bags at 2-8 degrees Celsius with controlled humidity. The blood samples were sent to the National Microbiology Reference Laboratory (NMRL) for anonymous testing within 10 days of collection. A description of the procedures used for specimen collection and laboratory testing is provided in Appendix A.

As the biomarkers were collected anonymously, results were not provided to the respondents. Instead, respondents who consented to the biomarker procedure were provided envelopes containing a voucher for a free HIV test and counselling at a New Start Centre plus a transport subsidy to facilitate their access. Thus, everyone who participated in the survey was given an opportunity to learn of their HIV serostatus.

Interviewer and Biomarker Training

Interviewers for the YAS were selected based on having attained at least a first degree in a social science discipline and being 25-30 years of age. A total of 66 interviewers were selected for training, 33 females and 33 males, for the female and male sample, respectively. For collecting blood specimens, the MOHCW seconded 18 nurses (nine

female and nine male) to the survey. As with the interviewers, all nurses were 25-30 years of age. Team leaders were ZNFPC personnel who worked in the area of youth reproductive health. Two field coordinators were also selected from the ZNFPC staff.

Training for interviewing and specimen collection took place over a period of two weeks. Both ZNFPC and CDC survey specialists trained the interviewers, and a team of licensed laboratory scientists from the NMRL trained the nurses.

During the first week, interviewers, nurses, and team leaders were trained on questionnaire content and interviewing procedures. During the second week, nurses were trained in the administration of the biomarker procedure and the storage and transport of specimens, while interviewers practiced the administration of questionnaires. The second week of training also included field practice. Team leaders were trained in the identification of sample points, map reading and other field procedures.

Data Collection

Data collection was conducted from September 2001 to February 2002 by 12 teams (six female teams and six male teams). Each team consisted of five social scientist interviewers, a nurse and a team leader. The average duration of interviews was 10 minutes for the household interview and 45 minutes for the individual interview.

Interviewers introduced the anonymous biomarker procedure at the same time they introduced the survey to prospective respondents, then asked if the respondent was willing to participate in both procedures. Respondents were given the option of refusal to both, consent to the interview and refusal to the biomarker, or consent to both the interview and the biomarker procedure. Upon completion of the interview, the interviewer confirmed the respondent's interest in the biomarker, if appropriate, and then introduced the respondent to the team nurse.

The nurse further explained the purpose of the biomarker, emphasizing its voluntary nature and anonymity of test results. The nurse only administered the biomarker procedure to respondents who had read and signed a blood sample consent form (Appendix B). Consent for respondents below the age of 16 years was obtained from their parent or guardian.

All subjects who were interviewed, whether or not they provided a blood sample, were given information about counselling and testing at a New Start Centre or other voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) centre. They received pamphlets with written information about services and details about location and hours of the nearest VCT facility.

Data Entry and Editing

Data from the questionnaires were entered into a computer using the "SURVEY" data entry/edit programme developed by the CDC. A computer programmer from CDC trained three data entry personnel and one data entry supervisor in the "SURVEY" computer package. The data entry/edit programme provided for range and logic checks as the questionnaires were entered into the computer. Consistency checks were run on the computerized data on a weekly basis.

Data entry of questionnaires commenced the first week of September 2001, concurrent with fieldwork, to allow for timely correction of interviewer errors. Data entry was completed one week after the completion of fieldwork. Data entry of biomarker records began after the completion of questionnaire entry. Biomarker data were double entered to reduce potential data entry error.

The post-fieldwork data editing process included the matching of household and individual questionnaires. In addition, data cleaning that was not incorporated in the entry/edit programme was undertaken.

Data Weights

The data from the YAS have been weighted to adjust for the sample design and for non-response. The original sample was stratified by four geographic areas: Harare, Bulawayo, other urban, and rural. Because the sample design resulted in the oversampling of urban areas, weights were constructed to adjust for disproportionate stratification. Additionally, non-response weights were constructed using demographic data available from the household rosters collected in the household questionnaires. The sample design weights and the non-response weights were combined to produce a total weight for the individual respondents.

All percentages and percent distributions using individual data presented in this report are weighted by the total weights. However, the bases of percentages (number of cases) shown are the original unweighted values. Unweighted numbers of cases are provided to inform the reader of the actual sample sizes on which the results are based.

When denominators contain less than 25 individuals, percentages are not shown in this report due to the instability of percents based on small numbers.

CHAPTER 2

RESPONSE RATES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE

Household and Individual Response Rates

A total of 6671 female and 7662 male households were visited. Of these households visited, 6369 female households and 7295 male households were interviewed, for a household response rate of 95 percent each.

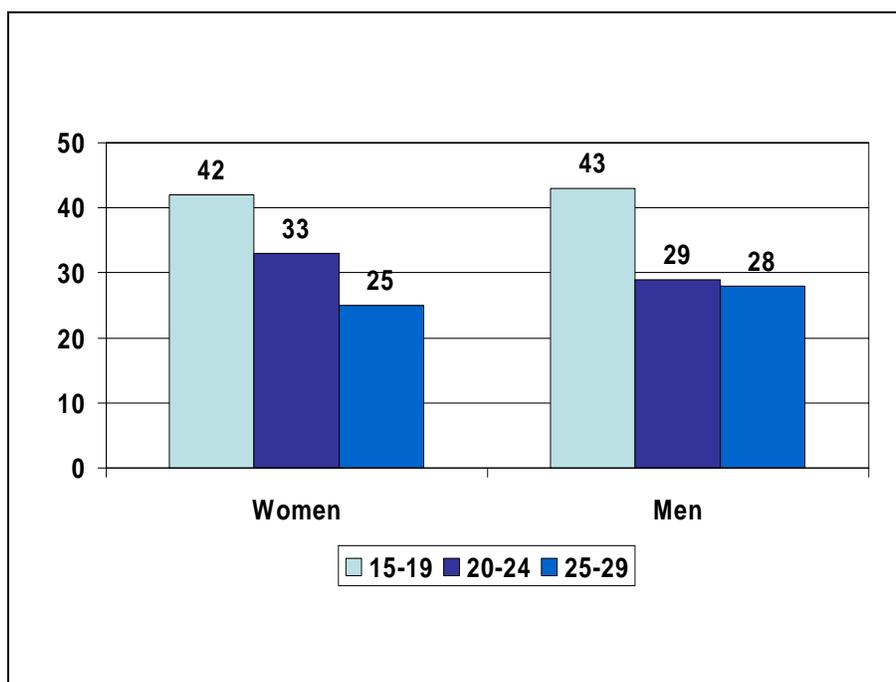
Among females, 5470 eligible individuals were identified and 4809 were interviewed (88 percent individual response rate). Among males, 5082 eligible individuals were identified and 4204 were interviewed (83 percent individual response rate). The overall response rate for individual interview data was 84 percent among females and 79 percent among males.

Eighty-nine percent of the women and 91 percent of the men who agreed to be interviewed also consented to biomarker testing. The overall response rate for biomarker data was 74 percent among women and 72 percent among men.

Characteristics of Respondents

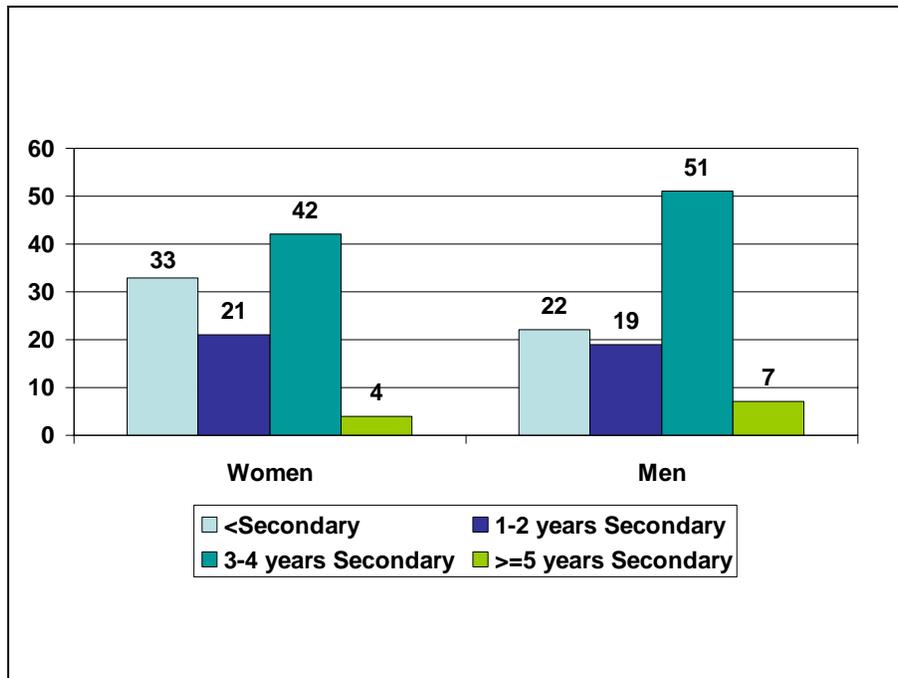
The characteristics of female and male respondents are shown in Figures 2.1 through 2.7.

Figure 2.1 Age at time of interview



Approximately 42 percent of female and 43 percent of male respondents were aged 15-19 years at the time of interview. Age distributions for both women and men respondents were similar to those reported in the 1999 ZDHS.⁶ For both women and men younger age distributions were found in the rural areas compared with urban areas.

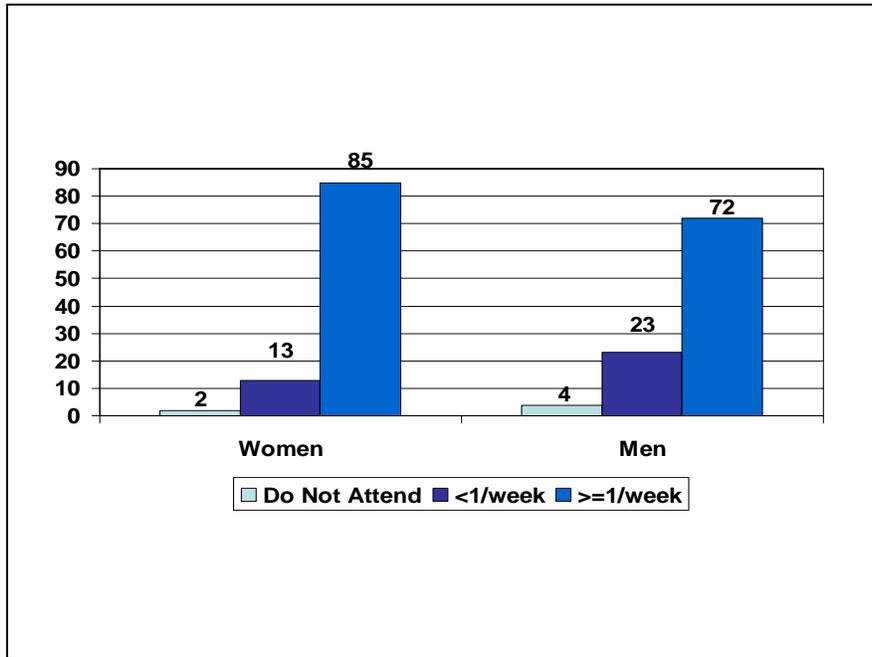
Figure 2.2 Highest level of education completed



The majority of young women and men had at least one to two years of secondary education (67 percent of women and 78 percent of men). The most frequent level for both females and males was three to four years of secondary education (42 percent and 51 percent, respectively). However, few young adults have attained greater than secondary education (approximately 3 percent of women and 4 percent of men). Very few respondents indicated they had never attended school (approximately 2 percent of women and 1 percent of men). Eighteen percent of the women and 28 percent of the men were still attending school at the time of interview. Educational levels were lower among rural residents compared with those living in urban areas (Table 2.2).

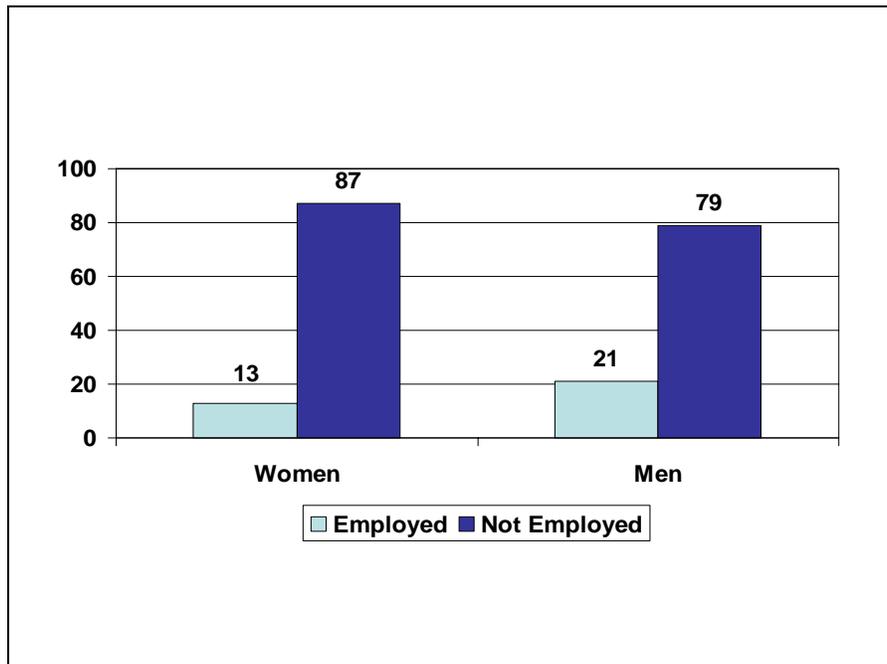
Almost half the women 15-29 years of age were married (45 percent) at the time of interview and more than half (54 percent) had ever been in a marital or co-habiting union. In contrast, the majority of males (77 percent) reported they had never been married or in union (Table 2.2).

Figure 2.3 Attendance at religious services among respondents with a religious affiliation



Ninety-four percent of women and 80 percent of men reported having a religious affiliation (i.e., Traditional, Roman Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal, Zionist, Apostolic, other Christian, other) (Table 2.4). As shown in Figure 2.3, of those professing a religion, 85 percent of the women and 72 percent of the men reported attending services at least once per week.

Figure 2.4 Reported employment status

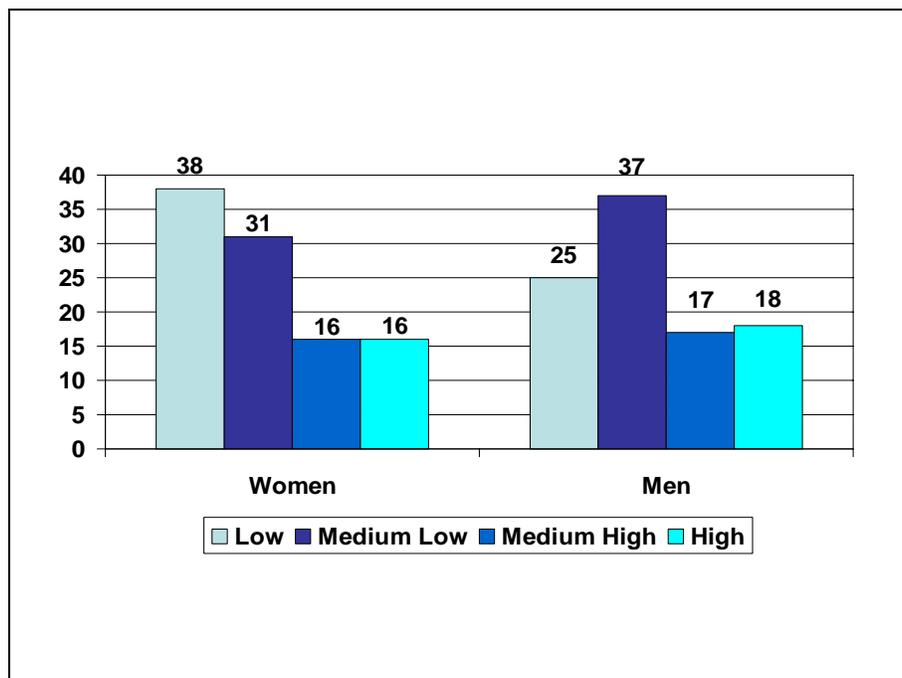


The overall percentage of respondents who reported being employed at the time of interview was very low: 13 percent of women and 21 percent of men. For both women and men the percentage employed increased with age group (Tables 2.6a and 2.6b). The majority of employed young women worked as employees (i.e., received a wage or salary in return for their labour) (77 percent). Almost three-quarters (74 percent) of the employed men stated that they were employees and exhibited age and residence patterns similar to the women.

Of those not employed, less than half of women (31 percent) and men (45 percent) were seeking work. Among women who were not employed, the principal reasons were inability to find work (29 percent), school attendance (22 percent), and taking care of children (14 percent). Among the men who were not employed, the principal reasons for not working were inability to find work (39 percent) and school attendance (34 percent).

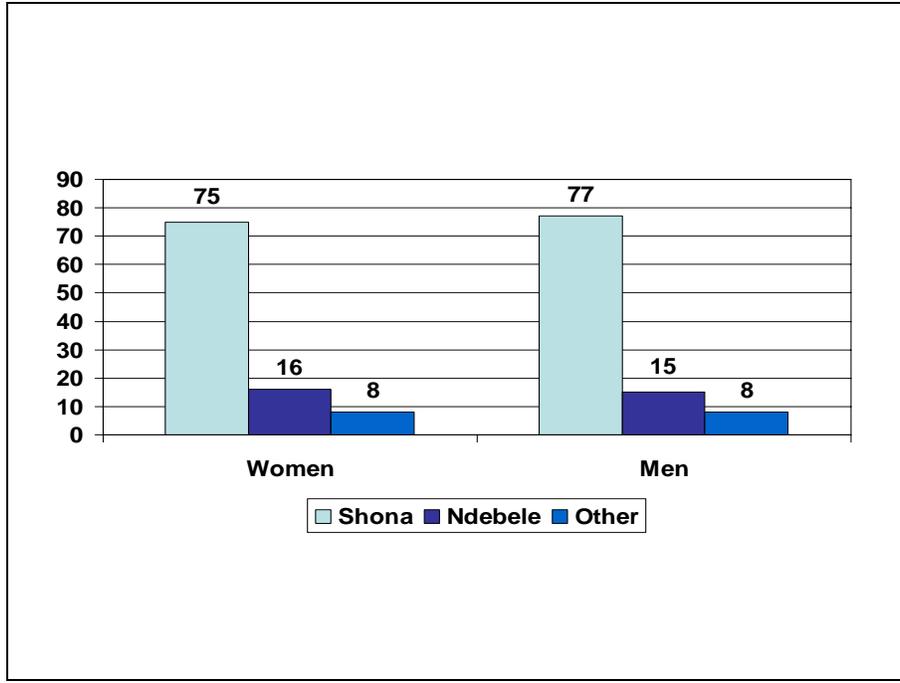
A household socioeconomic status (SES) index was created based on amenities and durable consumer goods in the respondents' households at the time of the survey. The goods and amenities comprising this index were: 1) piped water as the water source for the household; 2) electricity, gas, kerosene or paraffin as cooking fuel; 3) flush toilet; 4) electricity; 5) radio; 6) television; 7) telephone; 8) refrigerator; and 9) a working car or truck. Each of these items was given the value of one, and the SES score was equal to the sum of the items for each household. The SES scores ranged from 0 (none of the items) to 9 (all of the items). The distribution of scores for the households of respondents was then collapsed into four SES categories roughly equivalent to quartiles, with labels assigned based on the ranking of the categories. The "low" category included households with an SES score of 0; the "medium low" category included households with SES scores of 1 through 4; the "medium high" category included households with SES scores of 5 and 6; and the "high" category included households with scores of 7 through 9. Socioeconomic status of respondents is shown in Figure 2.5.

Figure 2.5 Socioeconomic status by sex



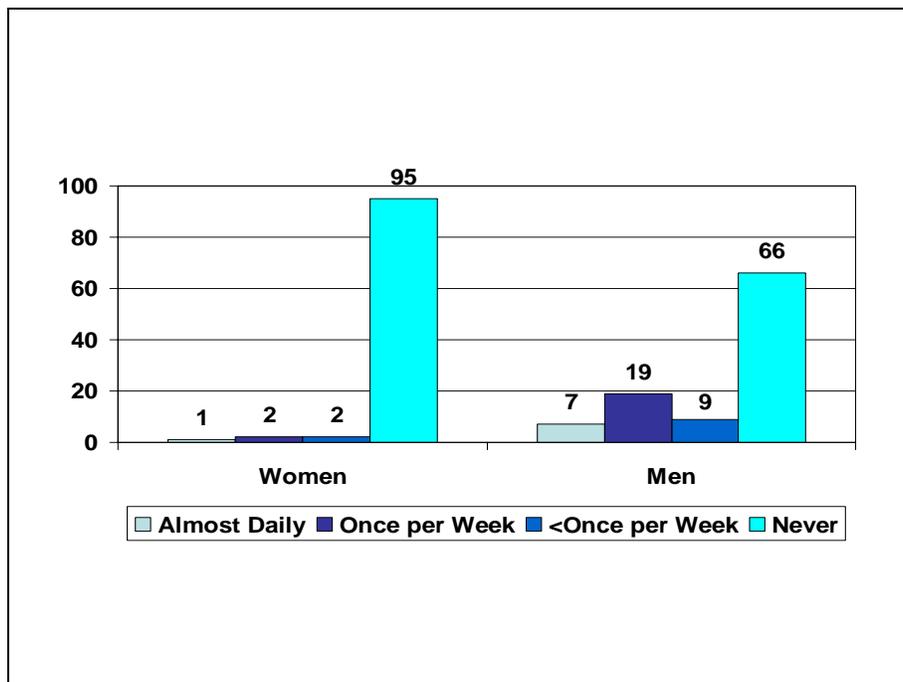
Thirty-eight percent of women were in the low socioeconomic category and 31 percent were in the medium low category. Among men, 25 percent were in the low category and 37 percent were in the medium low socioeconomic category.

Figure 2.6 Reported language spoken at home



Three-quarters (75 percent) of the women and 77 percent of the men reported Shona as the language spoken at home. Sixteen percent of women and 15 percent of men indicated Ndebele as their language at home. These percentages varied only slightly by urban/rural residence (Table 2.4).

Figure 2.7 Reported alcohol consumption by sex



Overall, 95 percent of women reported that they never drink alcohol and only 2 percent reported drinking at least once per week. Among men, 66 percent reported that they never drink alcohol, 34 percent of men reported drinking alcohol, with 26 percent drinking at least once per week. Greater percentages of men in urban areas (9 percent) reported consuming alcohol almost every day compared with men in rural areas (5 percent) (Table 2.4).

Summary

The YAS sample contained higher percentages of respondents aged 15-19 years compared with those aged 20-24 and 25-29 years. The proportion of respondents in the three age groups closely matched the proportions reported by the 1999 ZDHS.⁶ Attainment of education beyond three to four years secondary was higher for men compared with women.

Table 2.1a						
Results of household visits and interview status of eligible women						
Zimbabwe YAS 2001						
	Total	Harare	Bulawayo	Other Urban	Total Urban	Rural
Households						
Completed interview--eligible women in household	67.1	75.8	53.6	79.3	69.7	63.2
Completed interview--no eligible women	28.4	22.1	40.3	18.4	26.8	30.8
Residents absent	1.7	0.6	2.5	0.4	1.2	2.4
Refused	1.0	0.8	2.6	0.4	1.2	1.7
Dwelling vacant or not found	1.5	0.1	0.8	1.1	0.6	2.7
Other	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households in sample	6,671	1,468	1,281	1,240	3,989	2,682
Household response rate	95.5	97.9	93.9	97.7	96.5	94.0
Number of eligible women	5,470	1,348	956	1,153	3,457	2,013
Completed interview	4,809	1,115	794	1,057	2,966	1,843
Individual response rate	87.9	82.7	83.1	91.7	85.8	91.6
Overall response rate for individual interviews	83.9	81.0	78.0	89.6	82.8	86.1
Completed interview	4,809	1,115	794	1,057	2,966	1,843
Completed biomarker	4,263	997	629	980	2,606	1,657
Biomarker response rate	88.6	89.4	79.2	92.7	87.9	89.9
Overall response rate for biomarker	74.3	72.4	61.8	83.1	72.8	77.4

Table 2.1b
Results of household visits and interview status of eligible men
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Total	Harare	Bulawayo	Other Urban	Total Urban	Rural
Households						
Completed interview--eligible men in household	53.3	50.6	47.7	63.0	53.4	53.2
Completed interview--no eligible men	41.9	39.9	49.6	35.9	41.5	42.4
Residents absent	1.4	2.3	1.1	0.5	1.4	1.2
Refused	1.6	5.1	1.0	0.5	2.6	0.2
Dwelling vacant or not found	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	2.5
Other	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households in sample	7,662	1,924	1,366	1,378	4,668	2,994
Household response rate	95.2	90.5	97.3	98.9	94.9	95.6
Number of eligible men	5,082	1,239	894	1,021	3,154	1,928
Completed interview	4,204	889	688	921	2,498	1,706
Individual response rate	82.7	71.8	77.0	90.2	79.2	88.5
Overall response rate for individual interviews	78.7	65.0	74.9	89.2	75.2	84.6
Completed interview	4,204	889	688	921	2,498	1,706
Completed biomarker	3,833	799	595	871	2,265	1,568
Biomarker response rate	91.2	89.9	86.5	94.6	90.7	91.9
Overall response rate for biomarker	71.8	58.4	64.8	84.4	68.2	77.7

Table 2.2
Percent distribution of demographic characteristics, by residence,
women and men 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

Demographic Characteristics	Women			Men		
	Total 15-29	Residence		Total 15-29	Residence	
		Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural
Age						
15-19	41.8	37.6	44.4	43.4	35.1	49.4
20-24	32.8	35.6	31.0	29.1	31.6	27.3
25-29	25.4	26.8	24.6	27.5	33.4	23.3
Marital status						
Married	44.9	42.1	46.7	19.7	20.2	19.3
In Union	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.9
Divorced	1.6	1.2	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Widowed	6.7	6.6	6.8	2.0	2.6	1.6
Never married	45.5	48.8	43.5	76.8	76.3	77.1
Number of live births						
None	47.3	51.1	44.9	77.9	76.8	78.7
One	25.3	26.7	24.4	12.6	14.0	11.6
Two	16.4	15.7	16.9	6.7	7.0	6.4
Three or more	11.0	6.5	13.8	2.9	2.3	3.3
Socioeconomic status						
Low	37.6	0.6	60.7	25.4	0.4	43.2
Medium low	31.3	22.2	37.0	37.0	18.4	55.4
Medium high	15.6	38.4	1.4	16.7	38.8	1.0
High	15.5	38.9	1.0	17.9	42.3	0.5
Education level						
None	1.5	0.4	2.1	0.8	0.5	1.0
Primary	31.9	12.4	44.0	21.5	6.2	32.5
1-2 secondary	20.9	19.4	21.8	19.3	13.5	23.4
3-4 secondary	41.8	60.6	30.1	51.3	68.0	39.3
5-6 secondary	1.3	2.4	0.5	3.3	6.0	1.3
Greater than secondary	2.7	4.7	1.4	3.9	5.8	2.5
Current school attendance						
Yes	17.8	20.4	16.1	27.7	29.8	26.2
No	82.0	79.3	83.7	71.9	70.0	73.3
Resitting for exam	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	4,809	2,966	1,843	4,204	2,498	1,706

Table 2.3a
Percent distribution of demographic characteristics, by province, women 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

Demographic Characteristics	Province										
	Total	Harare	Bulawayo	Manicaland	Mashonaland			Matebeleland			
					Central	East	West	North	South	Midlands	Masvingo
Age											
15-19	41.8	34.9	43.7	46.5	45.9	44.8	40.9	42.2	37.6	42.7	44.3
20-24	32.8	36.1	33.4	30.5	30.2	32.2	29.6	30.5	38.3	30.2	35.7
25-29	25.4	29.0	22.9	23.0	23.9	22.9	29.6	27.3	24.1	27.1	20.0
Marital status											
Married	44.9	47.3	29.8	39.6	55.6	46.7	55.4	44.8	40.2	45.1	43.6
In Union	1.3	1.8	2.0	0.5	2.5	2.1	0.1	0.4	3.4	1.1	0.3
Divorced	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.5	2.2	2.2	1.9
Widowed	6.7	7.6	4.4	7.7	7.0	6.8	4.4	5.6	7.2	7.6	7.1
Never married	45.5	42.4	62.9	50.6	32.7	42.8	39.0	47.7	47.0	44.0	47.1
Number of live births											
None	47.3	48.0	56.4	52.8	37.9	46.0	42.8	42.8	39.8	47.2	52.1
One	25.3	27.5	28.0	20.6	27.8	24.6	23.1	26.1	24.4	26.6	24.4
Two	16.4	17.7	11.4	13.3	21.5	18.3	18.7	16.7	22.2	14.6	13.5
Three or more	11.0	6.8	4.2	13.4	12.8	11.1	15.4	14.4	13.6	11.6	10.1
Socioeconomic status											
Low	37.6	0.6	0.0	48.2	52.3	51.0	48.1	69.2	51.0	39.0	53.8
Medium low	31.3	23.7	10.7	36.6	39.4	39.6	33.1	22.1	35.8	36.8	39.6
Medium high	15.6	38.3	39.8	8.2	4.2	4.3	10.7	2.5	8.8	13.2	3.4
High	15.5	37.4	49.5	7.0	4.1	5.1	8.1	6.2	4.4	11.0	3.2
Education level											
None	1.5	0.4	0.5	1.6	2.5	0.6	5.2	1.5	0.5	1.5	1.0
Primary	31.9	11.6	11.6	32.4	51.9	33.8	44.7	48.7	43.3	26.2	42.1
1-2 secondary	20.9	18.3	21.8	21.6	16.6	27.3	19.4	18.2	20.0	24.9	21.7
3-4 secondary	41.8	62.8	56.5	39.0	28.4	35.2	28.7	29.0	34.2	44.7	34.4
5-6 secondary	1.3	2.3	3.2	1.4	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.3
Greater than secondary	2.7	4.6	6.3	4.1	0.6	2.6	1.0	2.1	0.8	1.8	0.6
Current school attendance											
Yes	17.8	17.5	24.7	27.7	10.4	15.3	14.8	12.1	10.7	19.2	17.2
No	82.0	82.2	75.1	72.0	89.2	84.7	84.8	87.9	89.0	80.4	82.8
Resitting for exam	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	4,809	1,115	794	485	235	220	441	295	265	618	341

Table 2.3b
Percent distribution of demographic characteristics, by province, men 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

Demographic Characteristics	Total	Province									
		Harare	Bulawayo	Manicaland	Mashonaland			Matebeleland		Midlands	Masvingo
					Central	East	West	North	South		
Age											
15-19	43.4	33.9	38.6	46.9	50.3	44.3	36.7	44.5	53.9	48.8	47.7
20-24	29.1	28.5	33.6	27.7	25.1	28.4	36.4	24.7	27.6	29.9	26.4
25-29	27.5	37.6	27.8	25.4	24.7	27.4	26.8	30.9	18.5	21.3	25.9
Marital status											
Married	19.7	24.6	14.5	20.6	26.2	19.2	29.0	14.6	8.3	14.6	20.3
In Union	1.5	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	6.4	5.0	1.5	2.0
Divorced	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Widowed	2.0	2.8	3.9	1.0	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.4	2.5	1.1	1.1
Never married	76.8	72.1	80.6	78.5	71.1	77.5	68.8	77.6	84.2	82.8	76.6
Number of live births											
None	77.9	73.7	80.6	80.7	75.5	81.6	70.1	76.2	79.6	84.4	78.4
One	12.6	15.0	12.6	10.8	14.1	9.5	16.7	11.9	11.8	9.7	11.9
Two	6.7	8.8	5.1	5.9	7.8	5.8	8.2	8.7	6.2	3.9	4.9
Three or more	2.9	2.5	1.7	2.6	2.7	3.1	5.1	3.2	2.3	2.0	4.8
Socioeconomic status											
Low	25.4	0.7	0.0	43.7	33.6	46.2	18.9	38.3	31.7	24.9	52.8
Medium low	37.0	17.7	14.9	39.3	56.8	44.8	52.8	54.2	53.1	51.2	42.1
Medium high	16.7	37.2	39.1	9.7	6.4	4.7	16.8	3.1	7.4	10.9	3.8
High	17.9	44.5	46.0	7.3	3.1	4.3	11.5	4.4	7.9	13.0	1.4
Education level											
None	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	2.3	0.0	0.4	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.5
Primary	21.5	4.8	8.5	23.9	26.9	11.8	25.2	43.0	37.8	20.7	35.1
1-2 secondary	19.3	11.1	13.3	23.5	26.6	30.8	22.7	17.4	20.9	21.3	17.0
3-4 secondary	51.3	71.4	62.0	45.5	40.9	49.5	48.5	31.3	37.5	53.8	41.9
5-6 secondary	3.3	6.3	6.9	3.3	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.8
Greater than secondary	3.9	6.0	8.8	3.3	2.1	5.9	1.7	6.2	1.0	1.5	1.7
Current school attendance											
Yes	27.7	31.7	33.0	29.9	22.4	26.2	23.3	21.4	22.9	29.7	27.1
No	71.9	68.2	66.8	70.2	77.6	73.8	76.5	78.2	77.0	69.0	71.4
Resitting for exam	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.4	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	4,204	889	688	484	202	177	432	249	291	565	227

Table 2.4
Percent distribution of cultural characteristics and behaviours, by residence,
women and men 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

Cultural Characteristics	Women			Men		
	Total 15-29	Residence Urban Rural		Total 15-29	Residence Urban Rural	
Religion						
Traditional	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.9	1.6	2.1
Roman Catholic	13.0	16.0	11.2	15.2	20.8	11.1
Protestant	26.0	32.1	22.3	16.5	17.8	15.7
Pentecostal	14.3	19.8	11.0	8.6	10.1	7.5
Zionist	10.8	4.3	14.9	9.1	4.0	12.8
Apostolic sect	23.4	19.1	26.1	15.7	12.5	18.0
Other Christian	3.7	3.2	4.0	9.8	11.5	8.5
Other religion	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.8	2.0	1.6
None	7.4	4.5	9.2	21.5	19.7	22.7
Religious service attendance						
At least once a week	85.3	84.4	85.9	72.4	69.8	74.3
2-3 times a month	8.8	10.0	8.0	14.4	15.1	13.9
Once a month	2.7	2.6	2.7	5.3	7.0	4.0
Less than once a month	1.2	1.1	1.3	2.1	2.5	1.9
Only on holidays	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.8
Does not attend services	1.7	1.5	1.8	4.5	4.5	4.4
Unknown	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7
Language spoken at home						
Shona	75.3	77.8	73.7	77.1	80.8	74.5
Ndebele	16.5	18.8	15.1	15.3	16.0	14.8
English	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.1
Other	7.9	2.5	11.2	7.2	2.3	10.7
Alcohol consumption						
Almost every day	0.5	0.8	0.4	6.7	9.1	5.1
At least once a week	2.3	3.1	1.8	19.1	23.2	16.1
Less than once a week	2.5	3.1	2.2	8.6	9.3	8.1
Never	94.6	93.0	95.7	65.5	58.2	70.6
Unknown	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	4,809	2,966	1,843	4,204	2,498	1,706

Table 2.5a
Percent distribution of cultural characteristics and behaviours, by province, women 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

Cultural Characteristics	Total	Province									
		Harare	Bulawayo	Manicaland	Mashonaland			Matebeleland		Midlands	Masvingo
					Central	East	West	North	South		
Religion											
Traditional	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.1
Roman Catholic	13.0	17.1	11.3	7.7	8.0	21.2	13.6	12.6	4.0	15.7	14.6
Protestant	26.0	27.5	40.0	30.6	14.7	21.0	20.2	24.4	25.1	35.0	13.6
Pentecostal	14.3	22.4	20.6	13.1	8.9	10.5	15.1	9.1	10.9	11.0	13.1
Zionist	10.8	2.0	7.7	7.4	3.7	1.7	8.7	25.4	30.7	9.3	21.9
Apostolic sect	23.4	24.0	11.6	34.4	43.4	37.3	20.0	14.9	8.5	16.6	25.3
Other Christian	3.7	1.9	2.4	0.0	0.9	0.5	2.3	7.7	3.7	8.8	7.7
Other religion	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.3	2.0	0.0	2.2	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7
None	7.4	4.4	5.3	5.6	18.4	8.0	17.5	4.6	16.1	1.9	2.9
Religious service attendance											
At least once a week	85.3	84.3	82.3	78.5	86.1	83.2	87.3	92.0	91.5	85.9	86.8
2-3 times a month	8.8	9.9	11.3	13.0	5.2	8.4	7.6	4.5	4.7	9.3	8.5
Once a month	2.7	2.8	3.0	4.7	5.4	1.9	2.3	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.6
Less than once a month	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.8	2.0	4.6	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.1
Only on holidays	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Does not attend services	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.3	2.0	1.0	1.7	1.4	2.8	1.7
Unknown	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.4
Language spoken at home											
Shona	75.3	96.5	24.7	99.1	98.9	99.3	95.5	3.3	17.4	83.6	85.5
Ndebele	16.5	1.5	70.4	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.5	61.3	46.1	15.6	0.8
English	0.4	0.7	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0
Other	7.9	1.4	2.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	4.0	34.9	36.3	0.8	13.8
Alcohol consumption											
Almost every day	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.3
At least once a week	2.3	3.2	1.7	2.0	1.5	0.8	4.2	2.0	1.4	1.7	2.7
Less than once a week	2.5	3.2	4.7	3.3	0.5	1.6	2.2	1.2	2.2	2.0	3.2
Never	94.6	92.7	92.6	93.8	98.0	97.6	93.5	96.9	96.0	95.5	93.7
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0										
Number of cases	4,809	1,115	794	485	235	220	441	295	265	618	341

Table 2.5b
Percent distribution of cultural characteristics and behaviours, by province, men 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

Cultural Characteristics	Total	Province									
		Harare	Bulawayo	Manicaland	Mashonaland			Matebeleland			
					Central	East	West	North	South	Midlands	Masvingo
Religion											
Traditional	1.9	1.9	0.8	2.8	4.3	0.0	1.2	3.2	2.5	1.6	0.2
Roman Catholic	15.2	22.4	20.4	11.5	7.0	13.4	10.3	16.8	5.1	18.3	15.8
Protestant	16.5	18.4	9.8	14.8	14.0	14.3	20.4	9.6	12.8	25.8	15.3
Pentecostal	8.6	11.4	3.6	7.7	7.8	9.2	9.3	4.8	7.7	12.3	5.9
Zionist	9.1	3.8	3.8	6.5	1.1	3.1	2.5	21.1	20.6	10.5	26.7
Apostolic sect	15.7	15.0	8.8	20.9	35.3	28.1	18.1	11.2	8.7	9.9	9.9
Other Christian	9.8	4.9	36.4	21.6	0.6	13.2	1.0	6.8	7.1	4.4	4.8
Other religion	1.8	1.3	4.3	0.0	0.5	1.3	3.4	2.1	0.6	1.6	4.2
None	21.5	21.2	12.2	14.2	29.4	17.4	33.8	24.5	34.9	15.7	17.2
Religious service attendance											
At least once a week	72.4	68.9	65.7	73.2	69.3	72.7	73.6	67.0	62.6	82.5	83.6
2-3 times a month	14.4	16.4	12.5	12.8	17.6	14.4	13.9	17.5	18.6	12.1	10.5
Once a month	5.3	8.6	7.1	6.5	3.2	2.9	5.2	3.6	4.8	2.5	3.0
Less than once a month	2.1	2.4	2.9	1.8	2.0	3.8	1.4	3.6	3.8	0.8	0.6
Only on holidays	0.8	0.4	1.3	0.7	2.3	1.7	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.3
Does not attend services	4.5	3.0	10.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.8	7.1	8.6	1.1	1.3
Unknown	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6	1.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.6
Language spoken at home											
Shona	77.1	97.5	30.2	95.4	97.1	98.7	98.4	10.9	20.6	89.9	89.1
Ndebele	15.3	1.7	62.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	54.9	47.6	9.5	2.7
English	0.4	0.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0
Other	7.2	0.4	4.1	4.2	2.4	0.7	0.9	34.3	31.4	0.5	8.2
Alcohol consumption											
Almost every day	6.7	9.9	8.4	3.1	1.7	4.4	7.0	7.4	7.8	5.2	9.7
At least once a week	19.1	24.2	22.5	18.3	15.2	16.7	18.6	20.5	20.1	15.6	12.4
Less than once a week	8.6	7.6	10.3	11.2	10.0	7.5	12.4	6.1	8.8	7.2	4.1
Never	65.5	58.3	58.4	67.4	73.1	71.3	61.8	65.7	63.3	72.1	73.3
Unknown	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5
Total	100.0										
Number of cases	4,204	889	688	484	202	177	432	249	291	565	227

Table 2.6a
Percent distribution of employment characteristics and reasons not employed,
by age and residence, women 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

Employment Characteristics	Total	Age			Residence	
		15-19	20-24	25-29	Urban	Rural
Labour force participation						
Employed	13.2	10.6	13.6	17.0	14.9	12.2
Looking for work	27.1	21.6	34.3	26.8	34.0	22.8
Not in labour force	59.7	67.9	52.1	56.2	51.2	65.1
Class of worker						
Family worker	10.2	10.5	12.7	7.3	11.4	9.3
Employee	76.8	84.5	73.1	72.8	68.5	83.2
Own account with no employees	11.9	3.9	12.8	19.1	18.8	6.6
Employer	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.9
Other	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.0
Reasons not employed						
I work occasionally	2.6	1.3	3.7	3.7	1.8	3.2
Work certain times a year	1.2	0.8	1.2	2.0	0.4	1.7
Study / In school	21.5	43.6	6.6	2.2	25.0	19.3
Am married	9.4	5.8	12.2	12.0	3.6	12.9
Husband against	3.0	1.8	3.5	4.6	4.1	2.4
Taking care of children	14.0	6.0	18.0	23.0	13.8	14.2
Need to help in the house	5.0	6.1	3.6	4.9	3.6	5.8
No need to / do not like	4.9	5.6	4.4	4.4	3.1	6.0
Health problems	1.2	0.4	1.4	2.4	1.1	1.3
Was fired	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5
Can't find work	29.1	21.7	36.7	32.3	35.9	25.0
Other	7.2	6.2	8.1	7.7	7.0	7.3
Unknown	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	4,809	2,077	1,573	1,159	2,966	1,843

Table 2.6b
Percent distribution of employment characteristics and reasons not employed,
by age and residence, men 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

Employment Characteristics	Total	Age			Residence	
		15-19	20-24	25-29	Urban	Rural
Labour force participation						
Employed	20.8	5.9	25.3	39.6	26.2	16.9
Looking for work	35.7	22.9	49.9	41.0	37.6	34.4
Not in labour force	43.5	71.2	24.9	19.5	36.2	48.7
Class of worker						
Family worker	4.5	12.1	5.6	2.0	4.1	5.0
Employee	74.1	76.3	74.2	73.5	67.6	81.2
Own account with no employees	11.6	6.1	11.4	13.1	15.9	6.9
Employer	9.2	4.2	8.6	10.7	11.6	6.5
Other	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.4
Reasons not employed						
I work occasionally	10.0	3.2	15.4	19.6	12.9	8.2
Work certain times a year	2.5	1.0	2.9	5.7	2.4	2.5
Study / In school	34.5	59.2	12.3	2.6	37.8	32.3
Am married	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Taking care of children	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3
Need to help in the house	3.2	3.6	3.7	1.7	0.2	5.1
No need to / do not like	3.8	4.5	2.9	3.4	1.5	5.3
Health problems	0.7	0.2	0.9	1.8	0.5	0.9
Was fired	0.6	0.1	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.4
Can't find work	38.9	23.5	54.9	55.7	40.8	37.7
Other	5.3	4.4	5.4	7.2	2.7	6.9
Unknown	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	4,204	2,053	1,339	812	2,498	1,706

Table 2.7a
Percent distribution of education status and reasons not attending school,
by age and residence, women 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

Education Status	Total	Age			Residence	
		15-19	20-24	25-29	Urban	Rural
Current school attendance						
Yes	17.8	36.3	5.3	3.3	20.4	16.1
No	82.0	63.3	94.6	96.5	79.3	83.7
Resitting for exam	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2
Education level						
Less than secondary	33.4	31.7	31.2	39.0	12.9	46.1
1-3 years secondary	31.5	44.9	20.5	23.6	31.6	31.4
4 years secondary or higher	35.1	23.4	48.3	37.4	55.5	22.4
Reasons not attending school						
Completed my studies	13.3	11.3	15.0	13.2	18.5	10.1
Got married	8.4	6.1	9.8	9.2	8.2	8.6
Due to pregnancy	3.4	2.7	3.3	4.2	4.2	2.9
To provide child care	1.5	0.8	1.3	2.6	2.5	0.9
To care for sick relative or friend	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
Own health problems	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.7
Did not like school	1.9	2.7	1.8	1.2	1.1	2.4
Family financial problems	57.9	63.3	53.5	57.4	47.0	64.4
To get a job	1.5	0.7	2.0	1.8	2.8	0.7
Resitting for exam	1.3	1.7	1.5	0.6	2.3	0.7
Failed / Poor results	4.0	3.1	5.4	3.4	6.4	2.6
Other	4.9	5.8	4.4	4.4	5.3	4.7
Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	4,809	2,077	1,573	1,159	2,966	1,843

Table 2.7b
Percent distribution of education status and reasons not attending school,
by age and residence, men 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

Education Status	Total	Age			Residence	
		15-19	20-24	25-29	Urban	Rural
Current school attendance						
Yes	27.7	53.1	10.5	5.7	29.8	26.2
No	71.9	46.3	89.0	94.3	70.0	73.3
Resitting for exam	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.5
Education level						
Less than secondary	22.4	26.0	19.5	19.6	6.8	33.5
1-3 years secondary	30.1	45.8	17.0	19.3	24.1	34.4
4 years secondary or higher	47.5	28.2	63.5	61.1	69.1	32.1
Reasons not attending school						
Completed my studies	25.3	17.6	26.5	30.0	39.0	15.9
Got married	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.5
Due to pregnancy	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
To provide child care	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
To care for sick relative or friend	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Own health problems	1.1	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.4	1.6
Did not like school	2.3	3.9	2.2	1.1	1.0	3.1
Family financial problems	54.3	61.5	52.9	50.1	34.7	67.7
To get a job	9.5	4.6	9.6	13.1	15.7	5.2
Resitting for exam	2.1	2.5	2.8	1.1	3.3	1.3
Failed / Poor results	2.6	2.3	3.0	2.4	3.6	1.9
Other	2.1	5.4	1.1	0.7	1.6	2.5
Don't know	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	4,204	2,053	1,339	812	2,498	1,706

CHAPTER 3

HIV PREVALENCE

One of the principal objectives of the YAS was to develop accurate national estimates of HIV prevalence among young persons 15-29 years of age in Zimbabwe to guide prevention and care interventions and to serve as a basis for monitoring the response to the HIV and AIDS epidemic. The critical advantages that population-based HIV prevalence assessments yield are:

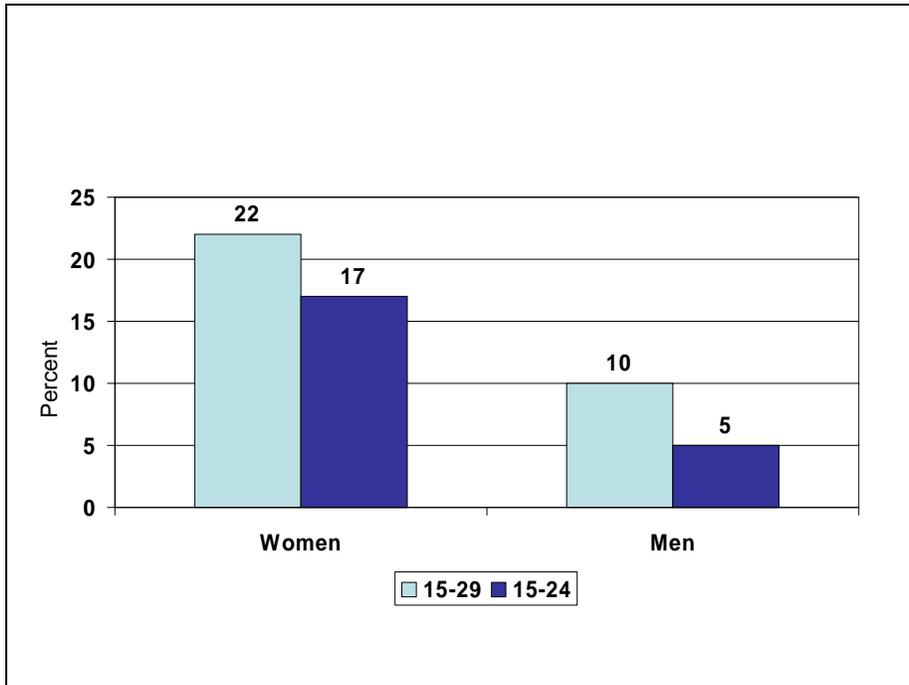
- Estimates for non-pregnant as well as pregnant females;
- Estimates for males; and
- Statistically valid, nationally representative estimates of HIV prevalence.

Importantly, the YAS, coupled with the planned follow-up surveys, will provide Zimbabwe with specific, accurate data to monitor the principal objective specified in the United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) on HIV/AIDS: decreasing the HIV infection rate in young persons (males and females) 15-24 years of age.⁹ Because of the importance of this indicator among persons 15-24 years of age, prevalence estimates are presented for that age group as well as for all young adults in the survey aged 15-29 years.

Prior to the YAS, estimation of the national HIV prevalence came principally from HIV surveillance in ANC settings. Zimbabwe has conducted national ANC HIV surveillance surveys almost every year since 1990. Prevalence among pregnant women attending ANC increased from a crude aggregate rate of 22.1 percent in 1991 to 35 percent in 2000,⁸ decreasing to 29.5 percent in 2001² and levelling at 29.6 percent in 2002.³ All surveys, surveillance systems and other sources of data have biases and limitations, which is why population-based estimates are critically needed to supplement ANC-based HIV surveillance in a broad, generalized HIV epidemic such as Zimbabwe is now experiencing. Obtaining data from both routine HIV surveillance in ANC and from population-based surveys such as the YAS results in a much stronger epidemiologic profile than either approach alone.

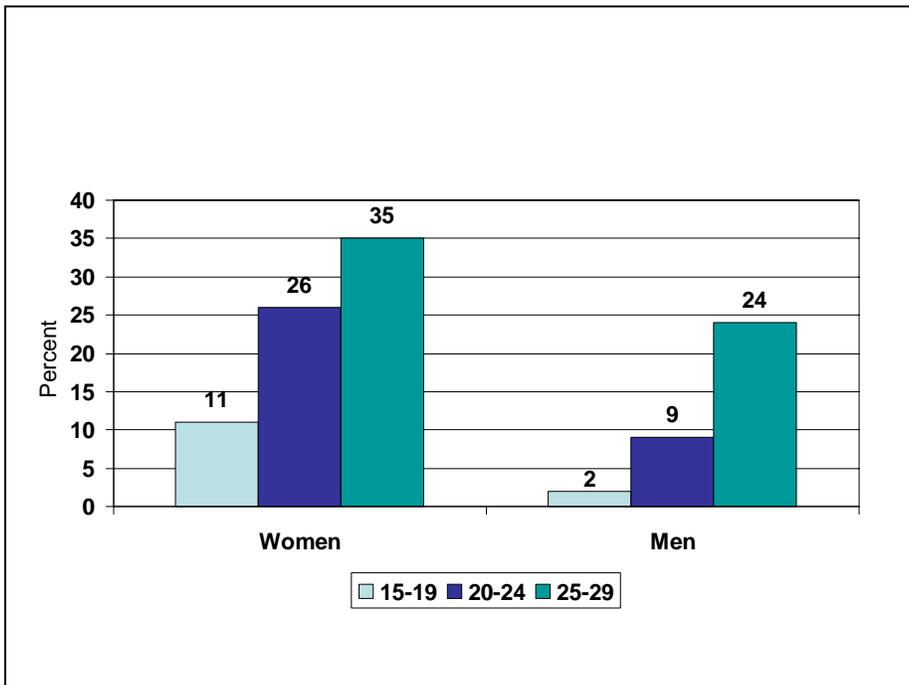
HIV prevalence data are presented in Figures 3.1 through 3.9.

Figure 3.1 Summary HIV prevalence among persons aged 15-29 and 15-24 years by sex



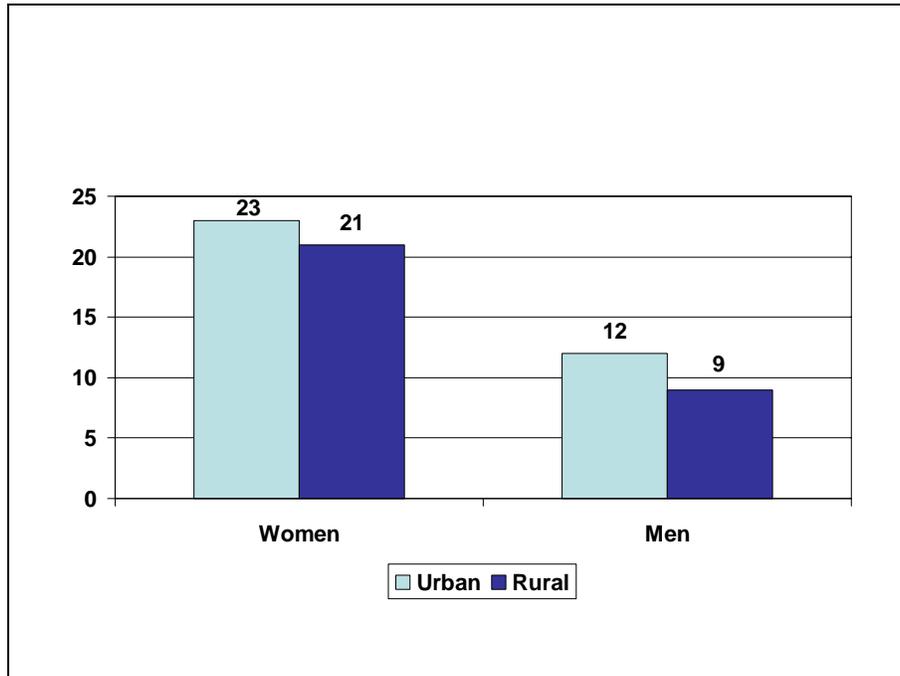
Overall, HIV prevalence among young women aged 15-29 years was 22 percent, and among women aged 15-24 years was 17 percent. Among men the overall HIV prevalence was 10 percent for those aged 15-29 years, and 5 percent for those aged 15-24 years.

Figure 3.2 HIV prevalence by sex and age group



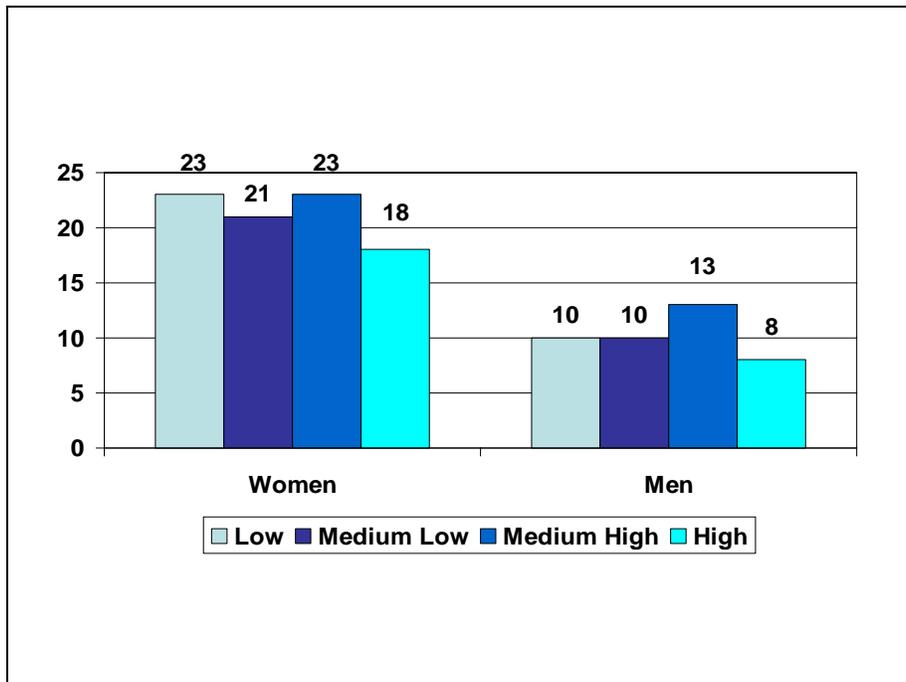
Prevalence was higher among women in older age groups, increasing from 11 percent among 15-19 year olds, to 26 percent among 20-24 year olds, to 35 percent among 25-29 year old women. Even more dramatically, among men prevalence increased from just 2 percent among 15-19 year olds, to 9 percent among 20-24, to 24 percent among 25-29 year olds.

Figure 3.3 HIV prevalence by urban and rural residence and sex



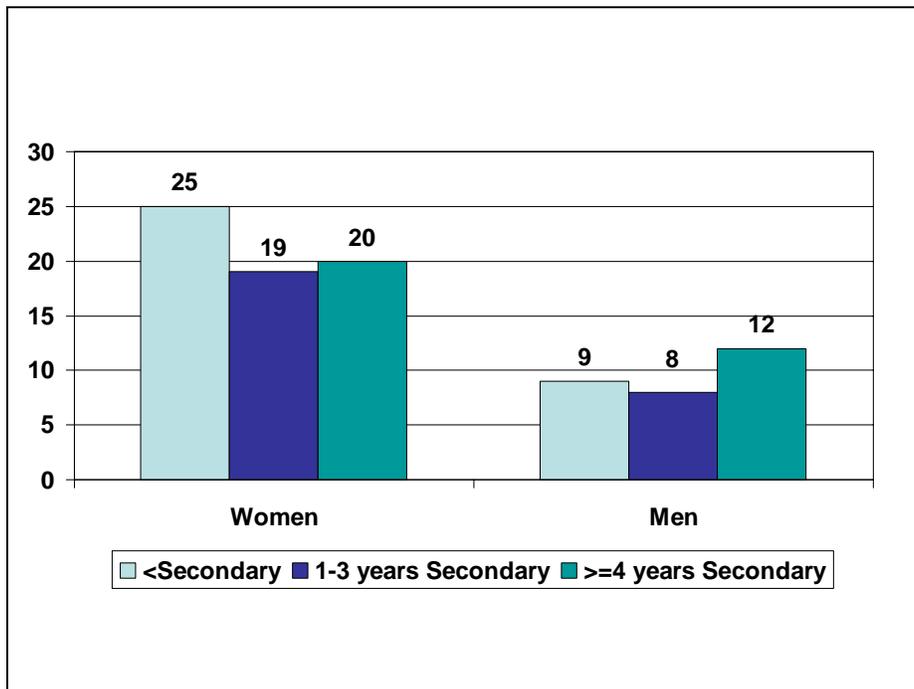
Prevalence was only slightly higher for women living in urban (23 percent) versus rural (21 percent) areas. Among males prevalence was 12 percent in urban and 9 percent in rural areas.

Figure 3.4 HIV prevalence by socioeconomic status and sex



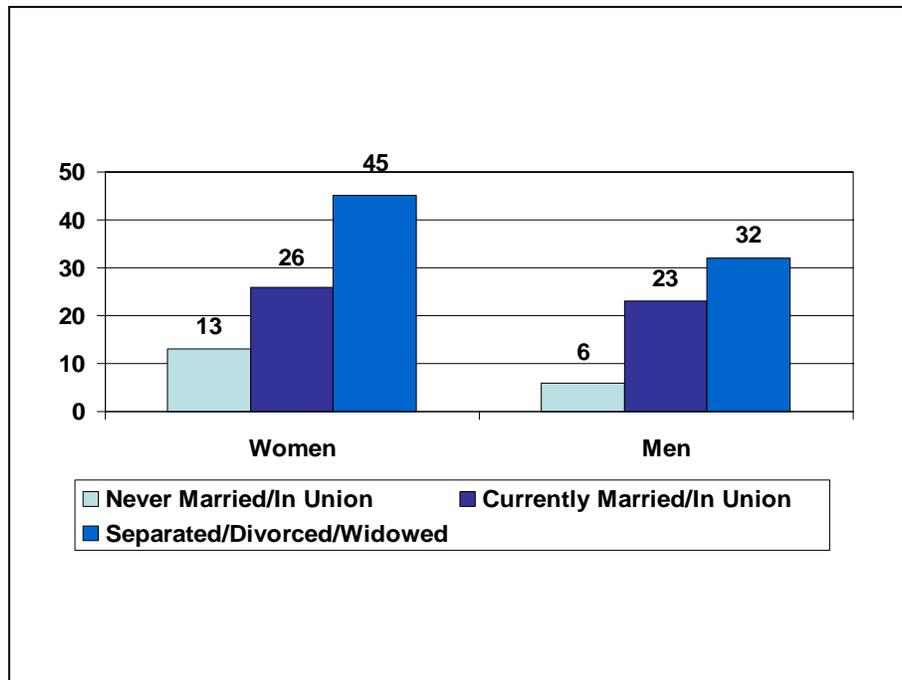
HIV prevalence was highest for women with low socioeconomic status (23 percent) and lowest for women with high socioeconomic status (18 percent). Among men HIV prevalence did not vary by socioeconomic status. However, prevalence among men was lowest among those with high socioeconomic status (8 percent).

Figure 3.5 HIV prevalence by education level and sex



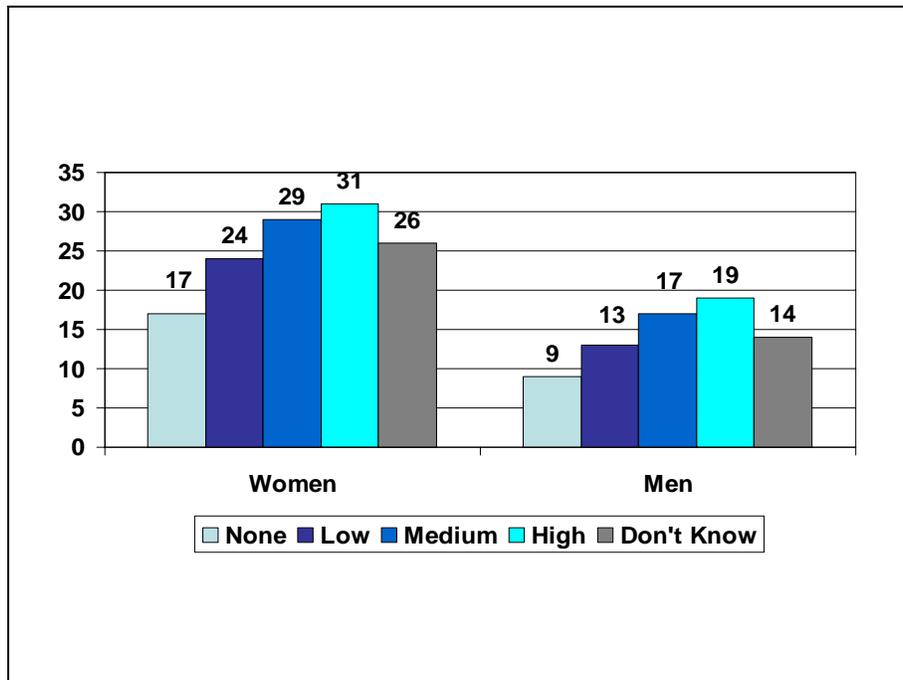
Overall, women with less than secondary education had the highest prevalence (25 percent). The opposite was found for men; those with four years secondary education or higher had a slightly higher prevalence (12 percent).

Figure 3.6 HIV prevalence by marital status and sex



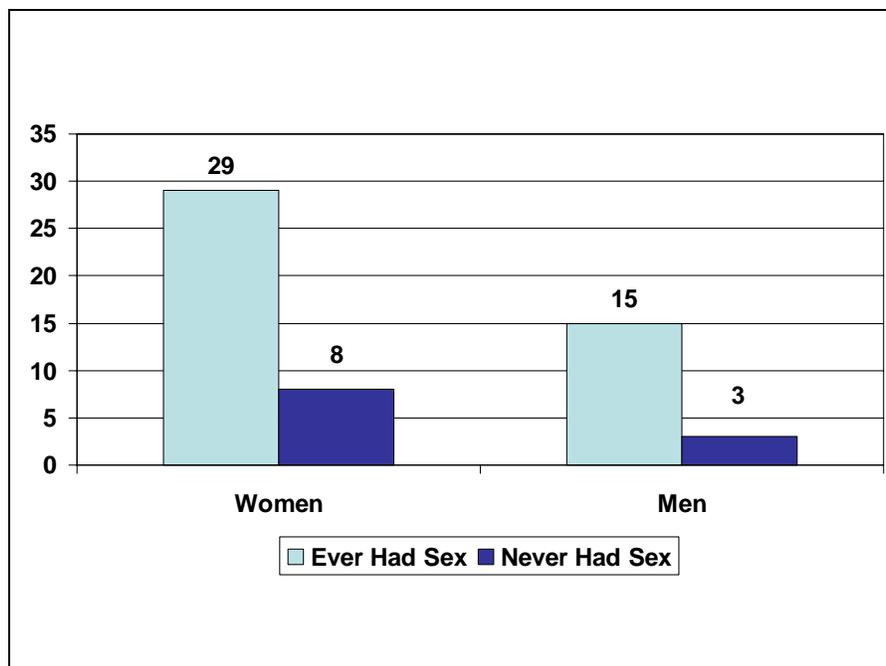
By marital status, women who were separated, divorced or widowed had the highest prevalence (45 percent). Prevalence among women who were currently married/in union was 26 percent, and those never married/in union was 13 percent. Similarly, the highest prevalence for men was among those who were separated, divorced or widowed (32 percent), followed by those currently married/in union (23 percent) and lowest among those never married/in union (6 percent).

Figure 3.7 HIV prevalence by perceived risk for HIV infection and sex



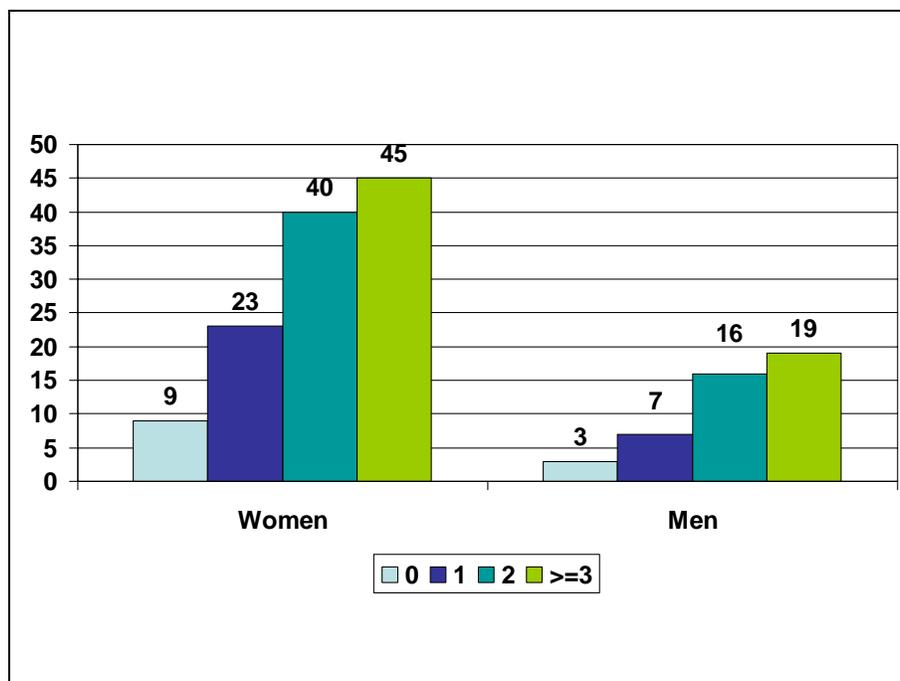
Among women and men who had heard of HIV and AIDS and perceived themselves to be at no risk for HIV infection, 17 percent of women and 9 percent of men were HIV infected. Seroprevalence increased with perceived risk among both women and men with 31 percent of women and 19 percent of men who perceived themselves at high risk already infected with HIV. Twenty-six percent of women and 14 percent of men who reported not knowing their HIV risk were infected with HIV.

Figure 3.8 HIV prevalence by reported sexual experience and sex



Among those who reported ever having sex, 29 percent of women and 15 percent of men were HIV positive. Eight percent of women and 3 percent of men who reported never having sex were infected with HIV.

Figure 3.9 HIV prevalence by reported number of lifetime sex partners and sex



Prevalence increased with the number of reported lifetime sex partners for women and men. HIV prevalence was 40 percent among women reporting two lifetime sex partners and 45 percent among women reporting three or more lifetime sex partners. Among men, 16 percent of men who reported two lifetime partners and 19 percent who reported three or more lifetime partners were infected with HIV.

Summary

Examining HIV prevalence by sex and age group shows similarities in prevalence for women aged 15-19 years (11 percent) with men aged 20-24 years (9 percent), and women 20-24 years (26 percent) with men aged 25-29 years (24 percent). This is likely related to age differences between sexual partners (see Chapter 5).

It is frequently assumed that prevalence will be considerably higher in urban compared with rural areas. However, there was only a small difference by residence among both women and men. In fact, the rural classification in the YAS, developed without modification from the Zimbabwe census classification, includes areas of substantial heterogeneity that may reflect quite different HIV risk and prevalence. In this urban/rural stratification, growth points, mining, commercial farming, and other potentially peri-urban areas are classified as rural.⁶

Women and men who were separated, divorced or widowed had higher prevalence (45 and 32 percent, respectively) than those currently married/in union or never married/in union.

Perceived risk for HIV infection among persons found to be HIV infected indicates that more information regarding behaviours that result in the transmission of HIV and ways of

preventing HIV infection are needed by young adults in Zimbabwe. Seventeen percent of women and 9 percent of men who perceived themselves to be at no risk for HIV infection were HIV positive, and 26 percent of women and 14 percent of men who did not know their risk were already HIV infected. The HIV positive respondents who indicated they did not know when asked their perceived risk may have been embarrassed or ashamed to tell the interviewer they thought they were at high risk and therefore responded “don’t know”. Similar reporting bias may have occurred among HIV infected women who reported never having sex. Of the women who reported never having sex, 8 percent were HIV-infected. This is much higher than expected among persons aged 15-29 years due to blood transfusions and other non-sexual modes of exposure; very few women in this age group could have been infected perinatally and survived 15 or more years from infection. Of note, the hypothesis that much HIV transmission in Africa is due to health care-associated injections is not supported by these prevalence data, as sexual exposures – but not injection-related exposure – clearly increase dramatically in parallel with HIV prevalence across these age groups.

Almost one half (45 percent) of women reporting three or more lifetime sex partners were HIV infected and 40 percent of women reporting two lifetime sex partners were HIV-infected. The high percentage of HIV-infected women reporting one (23 percent) and two (40 percent) lifetime sex partners indicates that, if the women did not under-report sexual contact, the likelihood of women encountering an HIV-infected partner is high.

Table 3.1
HIV prevalence by gender, age group, and residence
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

Women						
Residence	Age Group					Number of cases
	Total (15-29)	Total (15-24)	15-19	20-24	25-29	
Harare	23.1	19.0	12.1	26.3	33.2	997
Bulawayo	22.5	16.7	8.8	28.4	42.4	629
Other urban	23.1	18.2	9.6	27.2	37.6	980
Rural	21.0	16.8	10.7	25.5	33.8	1,657

Men						
Residence	Age Group					Number of cases
	Total (15-29)	Total (15-24)	15-19	20-24	25-29	
Harare	12.6	5.6	2.7	9.0	24.0	799
Bulawayo	11.0	4.5	1.6	7.8	28.2	595
Other urban	11.1	5.0	2.2	7.7	25.1	871
Rural	9.3	4.9	2.0	10.0	23.8	1,568

Table 3.2a
HIV prevalence by age group and residence for women 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Age Group					Number of cases
	Total (15-29)	Total (15-24)	15-19	20-24	25-29	
Total	21.8	17.4	10.6	26.1	34.7	4,263
Residence						
Urban	23.0	18.3	10.5	27.0	36.1	2,606
Rural	21.0	16.8	10.7	25.5	33.8	1,657
Province						
Harare	23.1	19.0	12.1	26.3	33.2	997
Bulawayo	22.5	16.7	8.8	28.4	42.4	629
Manicaland	17.2	15.5	7.3	28.1	22.7	439
Mashonaland Central	24.7	19.5	14.5	27.4	42.7	197
Mashonaland East	15.3	11.4	7.5	17.0	28.2	196
Mashonaland West	22.9	17.9	13.5	23.7	35.2	396
Matebeleland North	19.3	15.8	12.0	21.0	28.3	275
Matebeleland South	36.3	33.6	19.9	45.9	44.6	247
Midlands	21.9	14.0	6.7	24.1	43.5	602
Masvingo	16.9	13.6	9.8	18.3	30.5	285

Table 3.2b
HIV prevalence by age group and residence for men 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Age Group					Number of cases
	Total (15-29)	Total (15-24)	15-19	20-24	25-29	
Total	10.3	5.0	2.1	9.2	24.4	3,833
Residence						
Urban	11.8	5.1	2.3	8.3	25.0	2,265
Rural	9.3	4.9	2.0	10.0	23.8	1,568
Province						
Harare	12.6	5.6	2.7	9.0	24.0	799
Bulawayo	11.0	4.5	1.6	7.8	28.2	595
Manicaland	9.6	5.5	4.8	6.7	21.2	465
Mashonaland Central	8.8	4.9	2.7	8.5	20.5	173
Mashonaland East	9.3	2.4	0.5	5.4	27.7	168
Mashonaland West	10.2	4.7	0.3	9.2	25.1	412
Matebeleland North	14.0	8.8	2.3	19.1	25.7	221
Matebeleland South	11.6	7.0	0.8	19.6	33.1	265
Midlands	6.9	3.6	2.2	5.8	19.1	535
Masvingo	8.8	2.0	0.0	5.8	27.2	200

Table 3.3
HIV prevalence by household characteristics and education
for women and men 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

Women	Age Group					Number of cases
	Total (15-29)	Total (15-24)	15-19	20-24	25-29	
Socioeconomic Status						
Low	23.2	19.6	12.0	29.4	33.3	1,017
Medium Low	21.4	15.6	10.2	23.1	39.1	1,196
Medium High	22.8	18.6	12.1	25.0	33.3	1,003
High	17.8	14.6	7.3	25.1	29.8	1,047
Education level						
Less than secondary	25.4	21.1	15.1	28.7	35.2	1,094
1-3 years secondary	19.3	15.2	8.9	33.2	36.5	1,409
4 years secondary or higher	20.5	16.2	8.2	21.3	32.9	1,760
Current School Attendance						
Not in school	25.0	20.5	13.8	26.4	35.4	3,386
Currently in school	7.1	6.7	5.2	20.1	13.4	877
Men						
	Age Group					Number of cases
	Total (15-29)	Total (15-24)	15-19	20-24	25-29	
Socioeconomic Status						
Low	10.0	5.5	2.6	11.0	24.6	678
Medium Low	10.2	4.8	1.8	9.3	25.0	1,259
Medium High	13.4	5.8	1.1	9.9	26.3	869
High	8.4	4.0	2.5	6.2	20.3	1,027
Education level						
Less than secondary	9.4	5.7	2.1	12.5	20.6	667
1-3 years secondary	8.0	4.1	2.5	10.3	25.8	1,186
4 years secondary or higher	12.3	5.3	1.4	7.9	25.2	1,980
Current School Attendance						
Not in school	13.2	6.5	2.5	9.4	25.0	2,573
Currently in school	3.1	2.3	1.7	7.3	15.5	1,260

Table 3.4
HIV prevalence by employment status
women and men 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

Women	Age Group					Number of cases
	Total (15-29)	Total (15-24)	15-19	20-24	25-29	
Labour force status						
Employed	23.0	15.3	8.1	22.9	38.7	580
Looking for work	24.7	20.4	12.2	27.2	37.8	1,240
Not in labour force	20.1	16.4	10.5	26.2	31.9	2,443
Men	Age Group					Number of cases
	Total (15-29)	Total (15-24)	15-19	20-24	25-29	
Labour force status						
Employed	14.9	9.4	3.8	11.3	20.0	717
Looking for work	13.8	6.6	3.7	8.6	29.6	1,363
Not in labour force	5.2	2.7	1.4	8.4	22.5	1,752

Table 3.5a
HIV prevalence of women 15-29 years of age by age group, marital status,
frequency of religious service attendance, total lifetime sexual partners
and whether they have been pregnant
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Age Group					Number of cases
	Total (15-29)	Total (15-24)	15-19	20-24	25-29	
Marital status						
Married / in union	25.8	22.3	18.3	24.1	31.0	1,834
Previously Married / in union	45.3	40.4	29.1	43.3	49.5	326
Never married / in union	13.4	12.2	8.1	24.7	36.0	2,103
Frequency of religious service attendance						
Attends 1+ times a week	20.7	16.7	10.4	25.1	32.9	3,384
Attends less than once a week	24.7	19.3	10.9	28.9	41.3	599
No religion	27.4	21.1	12.8	31.4	39.6	278
Total lifetime sex partners						
Never had sex	8.3	8.3	6.6	15.7	12.6	1,561
One	23.3	20.6	16.4	23.3	28.3	1,926
Two	40.3	34.8	24.0	38.8	47.5	523
Three or more	44.8	40.6	28.8	44.1	49.4	252
Ever pregnant						
Yes	29.3	25.2	19.0	27.8	34.8	2,232
Pregnant in 2001	25.1	22.7	20.8	23.9	30.3	715
Pregnant since 2000	25.7	23.2	18.0	26.2	31.0	1,252
No	12.2	11.3	8.2	22.0	33.5	2,031
Drinks alcohol						
Yes	27.9	20.8	13.0	29.1	43.9	256
No	21.4	17.2	10.5	25.9	34.0	4,002

Table 3.5b
HIV prevalence of men 15-29 years of age by age group, marital status,
frequency of religious service attendance, total lifetime sexual partners
and whether they have gotten someone pregnant
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Age Group					Number of cases
	Total (15-29)	Total (15-24)	15-19	20-24	25-29	
Marital status						
Married / in union	23.0	13.6	0.0	14.5	26.3	612
Previously Married / in union	31.8	19.3	100.0	17.2	37.2	71
Never married / in union	6.2	4.1	2.0	7.8	19.7	3,150
Frequency of religious service attendance						
Attends 1+ times a week	8.4	4.4	2.5	7.9	20.5	2,222
Attends less than once a week	13.4	4.9	0.1	11.2	32.2	839
No religion	12.5	6.6	2.8	10.4	24.8	770
Total lifetime sex partners						
Never had sex	2.8	2.5	1.7	6.1	7.4	1,606
One	7.2	3.9	1.4	6.3	15.5	708
Two	16.4	7.1	3.3	9.6	30.6	460
Three or more	19.0	10.6	4.6	12.8	27.2	1,055
Ever gotten someone pregnant						
Yes	23.8	12.2	2.6	13.2	28.4	744
Pregnant in 2001	19.7	10.8	4.2	11.8	24.8	272
Since 2000	20.4	11.3	3.5	12.2	25.2	439
No	5.9	4.2	2.1	8.1	17.2	3,089
Drinks alcohol						
Yes	17.2	9.1	2.9	12.6	28.4	1,316
No	6.7	3.4	1.9	6.6	20.1	2,514

Table 3.6
HIV prevalence by reported sexual experience
women and men 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

Women	Age Group					Number of cases
	Total (15-29)	Total (15-24)	15-19	20-24	25-29	
Ever had sex						
Yes	28.6	24.7	18.1	28.3	35.2	2,702
No	8.3	8.3	6.6	15.7	12.6	1,561
Men	Age Group					Number of cases
	Total (15-29)	Total (15-24)	15-19	20-24	25-29	
Ever had sex						
Yes	14.9	7.4	2.8	10.1	25.5	2,227
No	2.8	2.5	1.7	6.1	7.4	1,606

Table 3.7
HIV prevalence by age and perceived risk for HIV infection
women and men 15-29 years of age who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

Women	Age Group					Number of cases
	Total (15-29)	Total (15-24)	15-19	20-24	25-29	
Perceived risk for HIV infection						
No risk	17.4	13.9	9.2	22.4	34.8	2,316
Low risk	24.0	20.7	6.8	31.7	30.1	535
Medium risk	29.1	21.9	14.3	26.5	38.3	540
High risk	31.1	26.3	22.4	28.2	38.8	282
Have HIV	*	*	*	*	*	2
Don't know	25.7	22.0	10.9	31.9	32.7	351
Men	Age Group					Number of cases
	Total (15-29)	Total (15-24)	15-19	20-24	25-29	
Perceived risk for HIV infection						
No risk	8.8	4.2	2.1	7.7	23.3	2,727
Low risk	13.4	6.7	2.5	10.1	25.1	444
Medium risk	17.4	9.8	4.5	13.9	28.1	303
High risk	18.6	10.0	0.0	17.8	33.9	169
Have HIV	*	*	*	*	*	5
Don't know	13.8	2.9	0.0	5.1	32.7	71

* Percents based on fewer than 25 cases are not shown

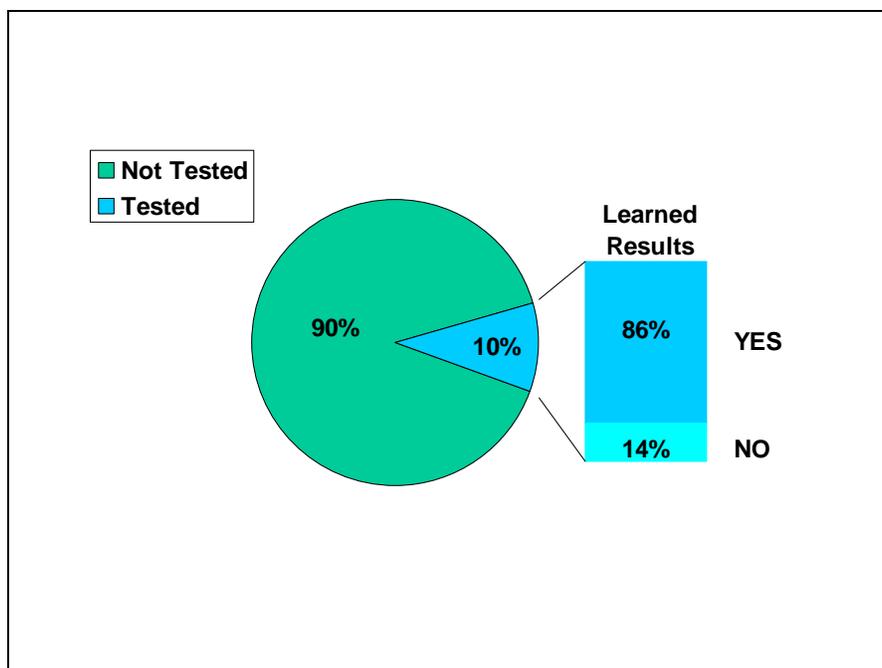
CHAPTER 4

HIV TESTING AND KNOWLEDGE OF HIV SEROSTATUS

Promoting rapid expansion of knowledge of HIV serostatus is one of the overriding objectives of the national response to HIV and AIDS in Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe has one of the most severe, generalized epidemics of HIV and AIDS in the world.⁴ As there is evidence that people who have been tested for HIV and learn their serostatus will reduce risky behaviour, it is assumed that this will contribute to lowering the rate of HIV infection.

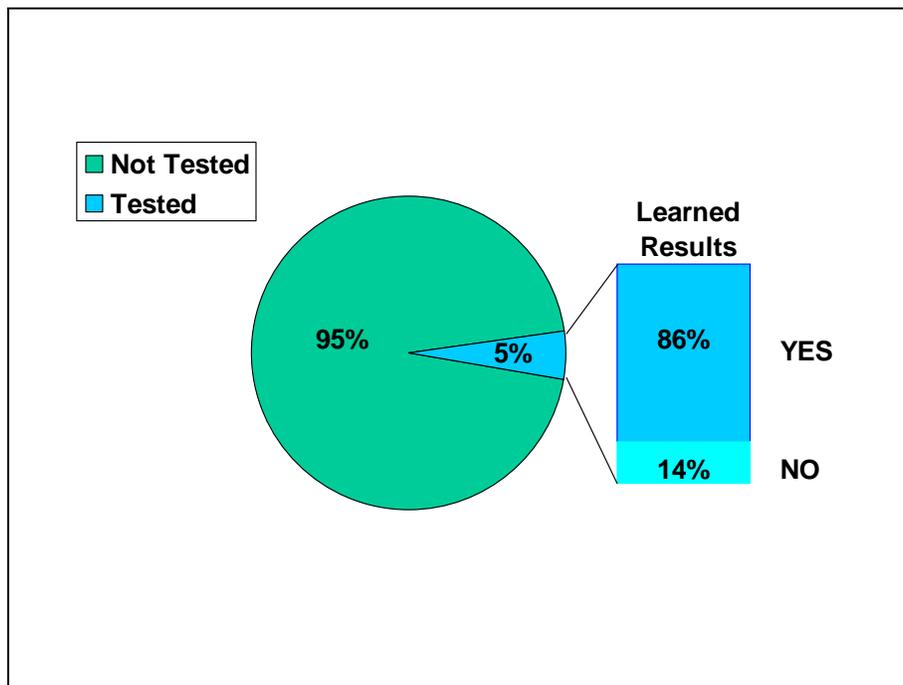
Knowledge of serostatus is also the primary gateway to accessing HIV prevention and care services, such as prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission, and the many important nutrition and lifestyle steps involved in living positively. Named, confidential HIV test results accessible to health professionals are the essential first step to modern therapy for HIV and AIDS, from prophylaxis to prevent opportunistic infections to treatment with antiretroviral agents. This section of the report and Figures 4.1 and 4.2 and Tables 4.1 through 4.3 describe the respondents who reported being tested for HIV, whether they learned their HIV serostatus, and their reasons for being tested.

Figure 4.1 Percentage of women who ever tested for HIV and percentage who learned their serostatus



Only 10 percent of women reported having ever been tested for HIV. However, 86 percent of women tested reported learning the results of their test, a very high rate of follow up to testing leading to knowledge of HIV serostatus. Rates of having an antibody test were higher among women in urban (14 percent) compared with rural (8 percent) areas, and knowledge of HIV status among those tested was higher in urban (91 percent) than rural (80 percent) areas and higher for respondents with four years secondary or higher education (93 percent) compared with one to three years secondary (78 percent) and less than secondary (78 percent) (Table 4.3a).

Figure 4.2 Percentage of men who ever tested for HIV and percentage who learned their serostatus



Only 5 percent of men 15-29 years of age reported having ever been tested for HIV. Eighty-six percent of men learned the results of their test. Rates of having an HIV test were higher in urban (6 percent) than in rural (4 percent) areas. Rates of learning HIV test results among those tested were higher in urban (91 percent) than rural (81 percent) areas and higher for respondents with four years secondary or higher education (91 percent) compared with men with one to three years of secondary education (79 percent) (the number of males with less than secondary education was too small to analyze) (Table 4.3b).

Among all women aged 15-29 years who reported being tested for HIV, the most common source of testing was the hospital/public clinic (60 percent), followed by private doctor/private clinic (18 percent), and VCT/New Start Centre (10 percent) (Table 4.3a). In rural areas, high proportions of women were tested at a hospital/public clinic (69 percent). Use of the VCT/New Start Centres by young women was lower for rural residents (4 percent) compared with urban residents (15 percent).

Among young men aged 15-29 years, the most common sources of HIV testing were hospital/public clinic (33 percent), private doctor/private clinic (25 percent) and VCT/New Start Centre (27 percent) (Table 4.3b). Rural male residents also reported a higher proportion testing at a hospital/public clinic (39 percent) compared with urban residents (27 percent). Use of VCT/New Start Centres by young men was higher among urban residents (35 percent) compared with rural residents (17 percent).

The most common reasons for being tested reported among women were: pregnancy (43 percent), no specific reason or to know status (21 percent), and illness (12 percent) (Table 4.3a).

The most common reasons for being tested among men were no specific reason or to know status (35 percent), illness (17 percent) and insurance/employment (17 percent) (Table 4.3b).

Summary

Zimbabwe has one of the highest HIV prevalence rates in the world,⁴ yet 95 percent of young men and 90 percent of young women reported never having been tested for HIV. As the benefits of HIV testing for both HIV prevention and care and treatment have been strongly reinforced in both industrialized and resource-limited settings, this situation represents a striking lack of effective access to an intervention that is truly the gateway to a more effective response to HIV and AIDS.

Associated with the higher overall rate of testing in women was a distinct divergence in sources of HIV testing by sex, with a higher percentage of women acquiring knowledge of serostatus through interaction with the health care system (especially antenatal care) than men, and a higher percentage of men accessing VCT services compared with women. Geographic location also had an important impact on source of VCT, with urban men and women much more likely to seek testing at a VCT/New Start Centre than rural residents, who were more likely to access testing through public hospitals and clinics. This may simply reflect proximity of testing facilities, since VCT/New Start Centres are located in urban areas, or there may be other elements of client preference that distinguish urban and rural persons. In any event, these findings strongly suggest that multiple strategies rather than one approach to expanded access to HIV testing is likely to be more effective in Zimbabwe. Integration of VCT services with already existing health facilities would benefit rural populations to access HIV testing.

Overall, young women were nearly twice as likely as young men to have had an HIV test. Strikingly, that increase in knowledge of HIV status among young women was mostly accounted for by increased exposure to HIV testing as part of antenatal and pregnancy-related care. It is impressive that HIV testing associated with prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) programs, even at the modest state of national implementation as of 2001, has been associated with a sizable population-level impact in expansion of knowledge of serostatus.

Reasons for testing were frequently related to situations where testing is recommended or required, i.e., pregnancy in women, illness in both women and men, and insurance or employment in men. Twenty-one percent of women and 35 percent of men tested “for no reason” or “to know status”; the proportion of young women and men seeking voluntary counselling and testing services in order to know their status needs to be increased.

Table 4.1a Percentage reporting ever tested for HIV infection by age, marital status, education level, socioeconomic status, labour force status, residence, and province women 15-29 years of age Zimbabwe YAS 2001				
	<u>All women</u>		<u>Sexually experienced</u>	
	<u>Total</u> <u>15-29</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>of cases</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>15-29</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>of cases</u>
Total 15-29	10.2	4,809	14.0	3,053
Age				
15-19	5.4	2,077	11.0	673
20-24	12.3	1,573	14.1	1,256
25-29	15.2	1,159	15.6	1,124
Marital status				
Married / in union	14.6	2,072	14.6	2,072
Previously Married / in union	14.8	369	14.8	369
Never married / in union	4.8	2,368	10.9	612
Education level				
Less than secondary	6.3	1,238	8.0	935
1-3 years secondary	8.2	1,558	14.8	790
4 years secondary or higher	15.6	2,013	19.8	1,328
Socioeconomic status				
Low	6.3	1,137	8.6	796
Medium Low	11.3	1,310	15.2	907
Medium High	14.1	1,154	19.7	778
High	13.3	1,208	20.9	572
Labour force status				
Employed	10.0	653	13.8	416
Looking for work	13.0	1,387	16.1	999
Not in labour force	8.9	2,769	12.9	1,638
Residence				
Urban	14.1	2,966	19.7	1,800
Rural	1.7	1,843	10.6	1,253
Province				
Harare	17.0	1,115	24.1	708
Bulawayo	13.5	794	19.3	487
Manicaland	7.5	485	10.5	277
Mashonaland Central	11.7	235	15.7	169
Mashonaland East	8.7	220	10.6	140
Mashonaland West	9.5	441	14.4	265
Matebeleland North	5.7	295	7.7	217
Matebeleland South	8.9	265	10.9	206
Midlands	6.7	618	8.9	381
Masvingo	8.2	341	10.7	203

Table 4.1b
Percentage reporting ever tested for HIV infection by age, marital status,
education level, socioeconomic status, labour force status,
residence, and province
men 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	All men		Sexually experienced	
	Total 15-29	Number of cases	Total 15-29	Number of cases
Total 15-29	4.7	4,204	7.1	2,412
Age				
15-19	1.6	2,053	2.9	634
20-24	6.4	1,339	7.5	1,018
25-29	7.9	812	8.3	760
Marital status				
Married / in union	8.5	669	8.5	668
Previously Married / in union	16.3	74	16.3	74
Never married / in union	3.4	3,461	5.4	1,670
Education level				
Less than secondary	1.6	742	2.6	428
1-3 years secondary	3.2	1,304	5.2	536
4 years secondary or higher	7.2	2,158	9.1	1,448
Socioeconomic status				
Low	3.3	744	5.3	410
Medium Low	4.2	1,372	6.0	850
Medium High	5.7	957	7.5	596
High	7.1	1,131	10.3	556
Labour force status				
Employed	7.8	775	8.7	648
Looking for work	5.3	1,490	6.4	1,079
Not in labour force	2.8	1,939	5.5	685
Residence				
Urban	6.2	2,498	8.3	1,401
Rural	3.7	1,706	5.7	1,011
Province				
Harare	5.9	889	7.7	487
Bulawayo	8.4	688	11.1	401
Manicaland	2.0	484	3.3	276
Mashonaland Central	4.7	202	7.3	114
Mashonaland East	6.9	177	10.9	111
Mashonaland West	4.8	432	6.9	268
Matebeleland North	4.0	249	5.5	177
Matebeleland South	2.4	291	2.8	210
Midlands	3.3	565	5.9	251
Masvingo	7.0	227	10.7	117

Table 4.2
Percentage reporting ever tested for HIV infection
by age, marital status, education level, socioeconomic status and
whether test was associated with recent pregnancy
women 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Total 15-29		Number of cases
	Associated with recent pregnancy	Not Associated with recent pregnancy	
Total 15-29	5.7	4.5	4,809
Age			
15-19	2.2	3.1	2,077
20-24	7.7	4.6	1,573
25-29	8.8	6.4	1,159
Marital status			
Married / in union	9.7	4.9	2,072
Previously Married / in union	8.6	6.2	369
Never married / in union	1.1	3.8	2,368
Education level			
Less than secondary	3.9	2.4	1,238
1-3 years secondary	5.3	3.0	1,558
4 years secondary or higher	7.7	7.8	2,013
Socioeconomic status			
Low	3.7	2.6	1,137
Medium low	6.8	4.5	1,310
Medium high	8.9	5.2	1,154
High	5.1	8.2	1,208
Labour force status			
Employed	4.7	5.3	653
Looking for work	7.3	5.8	1,387
Not in labour force	5.2	3.7	2,769
Residence			
Urban	7.6	6.4	2,966
Rural	4.5	3.3	1,843
Province			
Harare	10.5	6.5	1,115
Bulawayo	5.5	8.1	794
Manicaland	4.1	3.4	485
Mashonaland Central	7.1	4.6	235
Mashonaland East	3.1	5.5	220
Mashonaland West	6.2	3.3	441
Matebeleland North	3.7	2.0	295
Matebeleland South	4.5	4.4	265
Midlands	3.5	3.2	618
Masvingo	4.7	3.6	341

Table 4.3a
Percentage of women ever tested for HIV, percentage who received their results,
percent distribution of source of test and percent distribution of reasons for testing
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Among those ever tested:																			Number of cases
	Source of test									Reason for test										
	Ever tested for HIV	Number of cases	Received test results	Private MD / Clinic	Hospital / Public Clinic	New Start Centre	Work/ School	Other	Total	No reason/ Know status	Illness	Risky Behavior	New relationship	Want to have child	Pregnancy	Insurance/ Employment	Other	Total		
Total 15-29	10.1	4,809	85.8	17.5	60.2	10.0	5.2	7.1	100.0	21.1	12.0	3.1	5.7	4.7	43.1	5.2	5.0	100.0	532	
Total (15-24)	(8.4)	(3,650)	(86.0)	(17.2)	(56.4)	(10.9)	(7.7)	(7.9)	(100.0)	(24.6)	(10.1)	(1.5)	(6.0)	(4.4)	(41.8)	(4.7)	(6.8)	(100.0)	(344)	
Age																				
15-19	5.4	2,077	81.5	14.4	51.3	11.4	14.3	8.7	100.0	28.3	10.4	1.7	4.3	3.9	36.6	3.5	11.3	100.0	123	
20-24	12.3	1,573	88.5	18.7	59.3	10.6	4.0	7.4	100.0	22.5	10.0	1.4	6.9	4.7	44.8	5.4	4.3	100.0	221	
25-29	15.2	1,159	85.5	18.0	66.4	8.6	1.2	5.9	100.0	15.5	15.0	5.7	5.3	5.2	45.1	6.0	2.2	100.0	188	
Education level																				
Less than secondary	6.3	1,238	77.5	5.3	87.8	1.3	0.7	5.0	100.0	10.5	17.6	1.5	3.6	5.8	57.5	3.5	0.0	100.0	83	
1-3 years secondary	8.2	1,558	78.2	15.1	66.3	3.3	6.2	9.2	100.0	24.7	11.9	2.0	2.9	6.4	45.7	1.2	5.2	100.0	130	
4 years secondary or higher	15.5	2,013	92.6	23.3	46.7	16.5	6.5	7.0	100.0	23.5	9.9	4.3	7.9	3.5	36.3	7.7	6.9	100.0	319	
Marital status																				
Married / in union	14.6	2,072	86.3	17.5	68.0	6.9	1.1	6.5	100.0	17.0	10.6	2.3	6.8	3.8	54.0	4.1	1.4	100.0	339	
Previously Married / in union	14.8	369	87.1	26.5	57.7	3.3	4.0	8.5	100.0	15.0	18.7	7.6	1.1	6.4	36.7	10.2	4.2	100.0	59	
Never married / in union	4.8	2,368	83.6	12.5	37.7	23.0	18.5	8.4	100.0	37.2	12.6	3.2	5.0	6.8	13.0	5.8	16.5	100.0	134	
Residence																				
Urban	14.1	2,966	90.9	20.7	52.3	15.0	5.3	6.6	100.0	25.9	13.0	4.8	6.5	3.3	37.8	3.0	5.6	100.0	388	
Rural	7.7	1,843	80.0	13.8	69.2	4.3	5.1	7.7	100.0	15.7	10.9	1.3	4.8	6.3	49.1	7.6	4.4	100.0	144	

Table 4.3b
Percentage of men ever tested for HIV, percentage who received their results,
percent distribution of source of test and percent distribution of reasons for testing
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Among those ever tested:																		
	Ever tested for HIV	Number of cases	Received test results	Source of test						Reason for test									Number of cases
				Private MD / Clinic	Hospital / Public Clinic	New Start Centre	Work/ School	Other	Total	No reason/ Know status	Illness	Risky Behavior	New relationship	Want to have child	Insurance/ Employment	Other	Total		
Total 15-29	4.7	4,204	86.3	24.9	32.6	27.2	12.9	2.4	100.0	34.9	16.8	9.5	6.3	2.1	16.9	13.6	100.0	204	
Total (15-24)	(3.5)	(3,392)	(84.1)	(21.3)	(26.2)	(30.1)	(20.6)	(1.9)	(100.0)	(39.9)	(15.8)	(8.6)	(6.3)	(1.3)	(11.8)	(16.2)	(100.0)	(137)	
Age																			
15-19	1.6	2,053	87.2	15.7	19.3	18.6	44.1	2.3	100.0	44.5	15.1	6.9	0.0	1.6	6.8	25.1	100.0	46	
20-24	6.4	1,339	82.9	23.3	28.7	34.4	11.9	1.7	100.0	38.2	16.0	9.3	8.6	1.2	13.6	13.0	100.0	91	
25-29	7.9	812	88.9	29.2	40.1	23.8	3.9	3.1	100.0	29.0	18.0	10.4	6.3	3.0	22.9	10.5	100.0	67	
Education level																			
Less than secondary	1.6	742	65.8	34.1	48.6	17.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	
1-3 years secondary	3.2	1,304	78.9	22.5	42.4	16.5	16.3	2.3	100.0	38.9	26.3	1.8	6.5	0.0	15.5	11.0	100.0	42	
4 years secondary or higher	7.2	2,158	90.6	24.7	28.0	31.3	13.3	2.7	100.0	33.1	12.1	12.6	5.5	3.0	18.0	15.8	100.0	150	
Marital status																			
Married / in union	8.5	669	92.2	38.6	39.2	13.0	6.2	3.0	100.0	30.6	17.4	3.6	8.4	3.1	28.9	8.0	100.0	60	
Previously Married / in union	16.3	74	63.5	22.7	35.4	38.5	3.4	0.0	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13	
Never married / in union	3.4	3,461	85.3	15.9	27.7	35.4	18.7	2.3	100.0	40.8	14.8	12.3	5.6	0.9	10.0	15.5	100.0	131	
Residence																			
Urban	6.2	2,498	90.7	22.4	27.0	35.4	12.0	3.2	100.0	34.2	13.4	14.9	2.2	3.9	17.2	14.2	100.0	42	
Rural	3.7	1,706	81.0	28.0	39.3	17.4	13.9	1.5	100.0	35.7	20.9	2.9	11.2	0.0	16.5	12.8	100.0	62	

*Percents based on fewer than 25 cases are not shown

CHAPTER 5

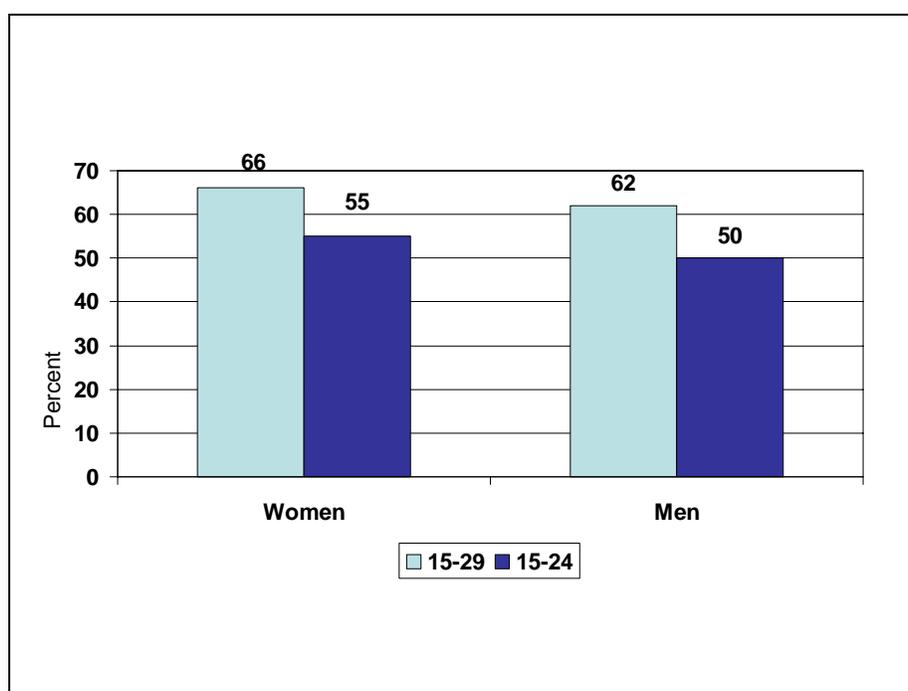
SEXUAL BEHAVIOURS RELATED TO HIV TRANSMISSION

HIV can be transmitted from one person to another in a number of ways. In Zimbabwe, heterosexual sexual contact is the most common mode of HIV transmission and understanding the sexual behaviours of young adults is important when designing HIV prevention interventions. This section and Figures 5.1 through 5.11 describe sexual behaviour among those surveyed, including age at first intercourse, age difference between partners, number of partners, and patterns of condom use.

Sexual Experience

Figures 5.1 and 5.2 and Tables 5.1a and 5.1b describe respondents' reported sexual experience.

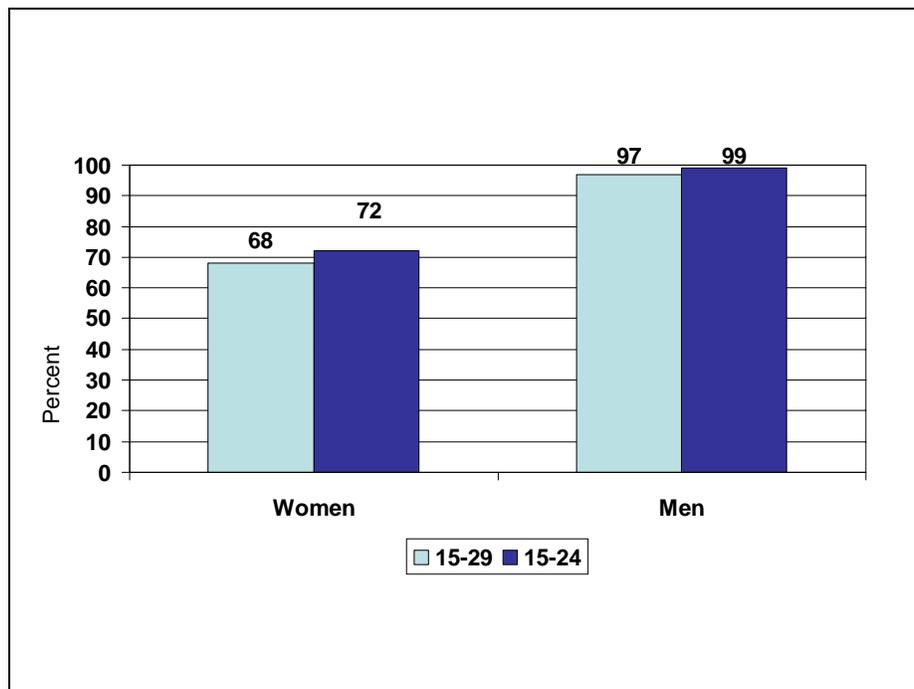
Figure 5.1 Reported sexual experience among 15-29 and 15-24 year olds by sex



Overall, 66 percent of women 15-29 years of age and 55 percent of women 15-24 years of age reported ever having sex. The proportion reporting sexual experience increased with age, and the percentage of women who were sexually experienced was higher in rural than urban areas and higher in those with less than secondary education compared with higher education levels (Table 5.1a).

Among men, 62 percent of those 15-29 years of age and 50 percent of those 15-24 years of age reported ever having sex. The proportion also increased by age, but proportions were higher in urban than in rural areas. Contrary to findings among women, the highest levels of sexual experience among men were found among the most educated (Table 5.1b).

Figure 5.2 Reported first sexual intercourse prior to marriage by sex

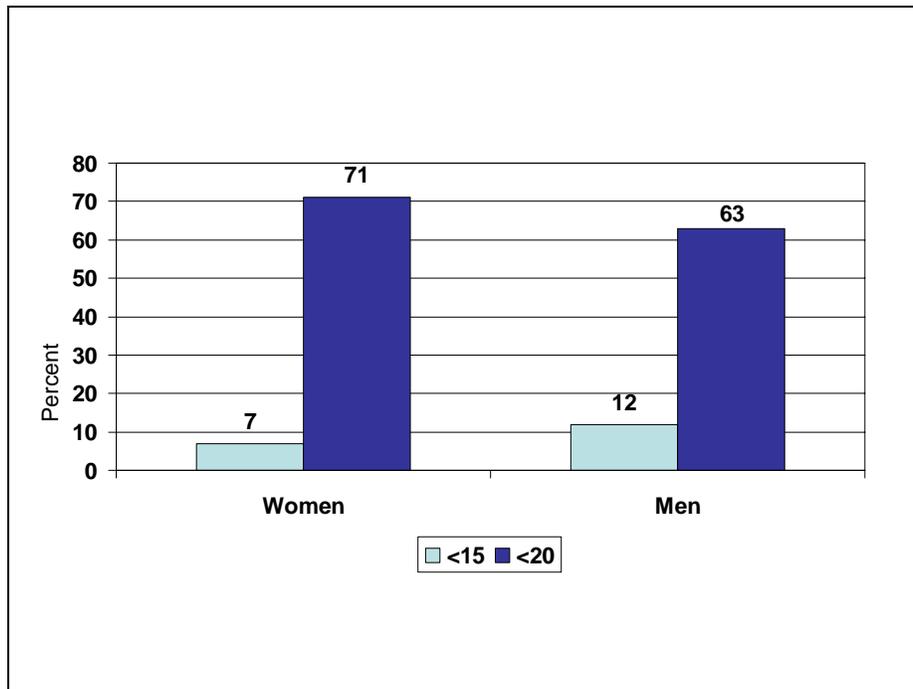


Sixty-eight percent of women aged 15-29 years and 72 percent of women aged 15-24 years reported having their first sexual intercourse before marriage. Almost all of the men (97 percent aged 15-29 years and 99 percent aged 15-24 years) reported their first sexual experience before marriage.

Age and Age Difference at First Intercourse

Early sexual initiation and age-mixing are some of the factors that drive the HIV epidemic as older partners are more likely to be sexually active and HIV infected compared with persons in younger age groups.

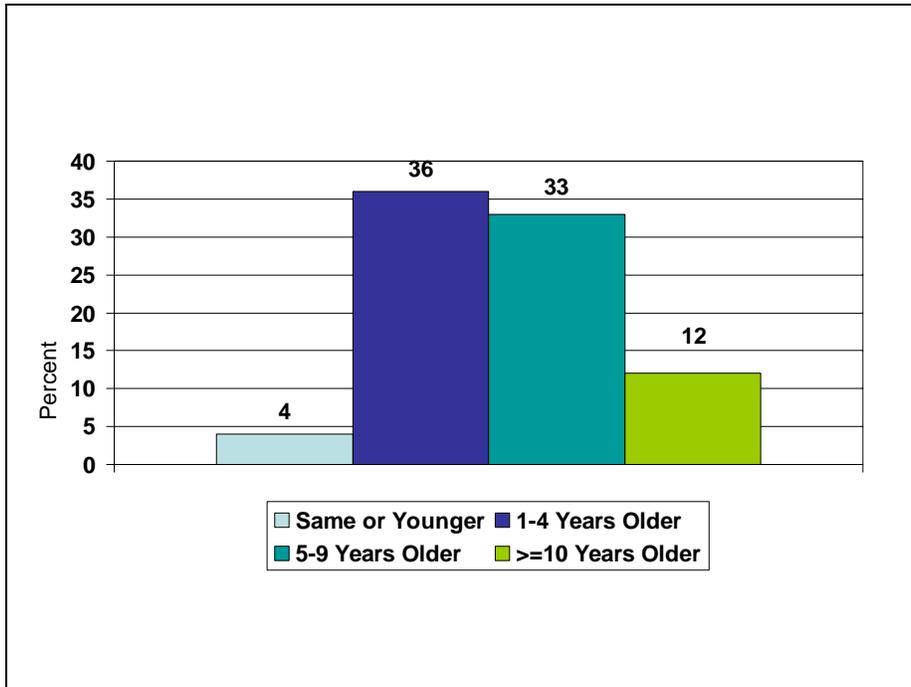
Figure 5.3 Reported age at first sexual intercourse by sex



Among women surveyed who reported ever having sex, 7 percent reported having first intercourse before 15 years of age and 71 percent before the age of 20. The mean age of first intercourse among sexually experienced women 15-29 years of age was 18 years.

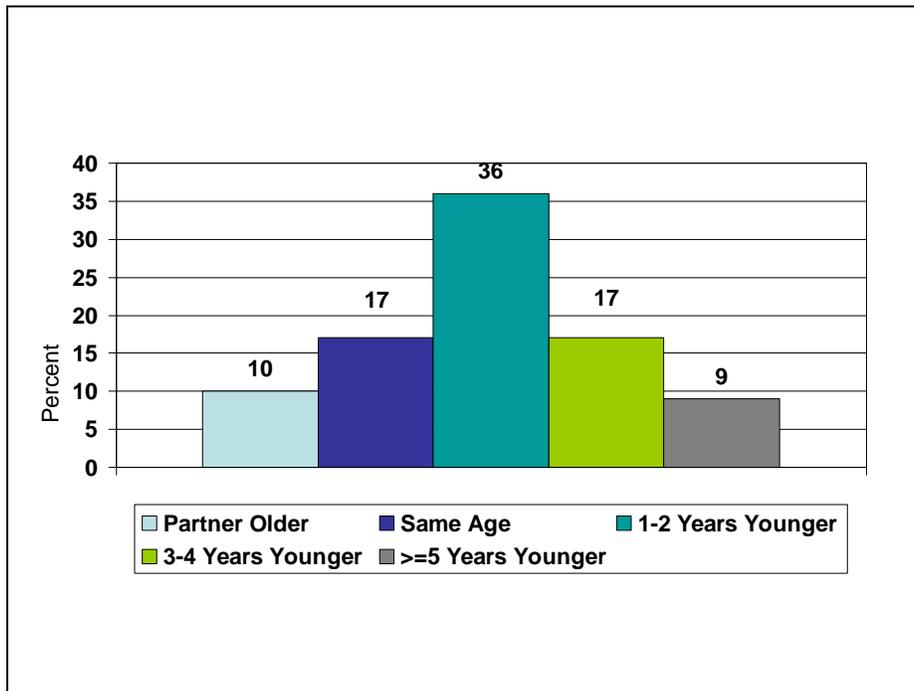
Among young men who reported ever having sex, 12 percent reported having first intercourse before the age of 15 and 63 percent before the age of 20. Similar to the women, the mean age of first intercourse for men was 18 years.

Figure 5.4 Reported age difference of partner at first sex for women



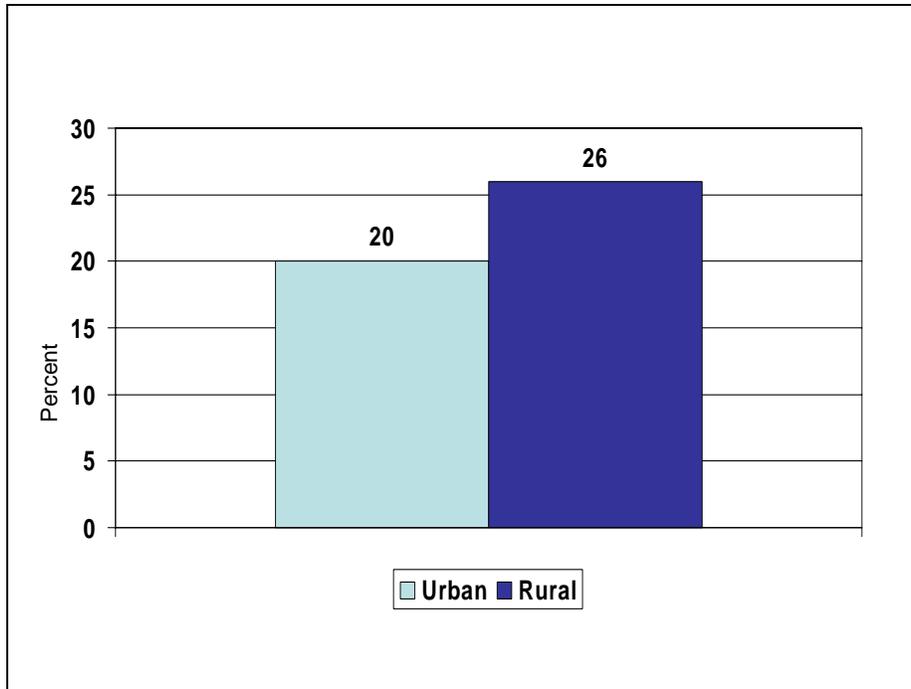
Overall, 4 percent of women's first sexual partners were the same age or younger with 36 percent one to four years older, 33 percent five to nine years older, and 12 percent had partners 10 or more years older.

Figure 5.5 Reported age difference of partner at first sex for men



Seventeen percent of men reported that their first sexual partner was the same age, 36 percent had partners one to two years younger, 17 percent three to four years younger, and 9 percent five or more years younger. Ten percent reported having an older partner.

Figure 5.6 Percent of women reported ever forced to have sex by urban or rural residence

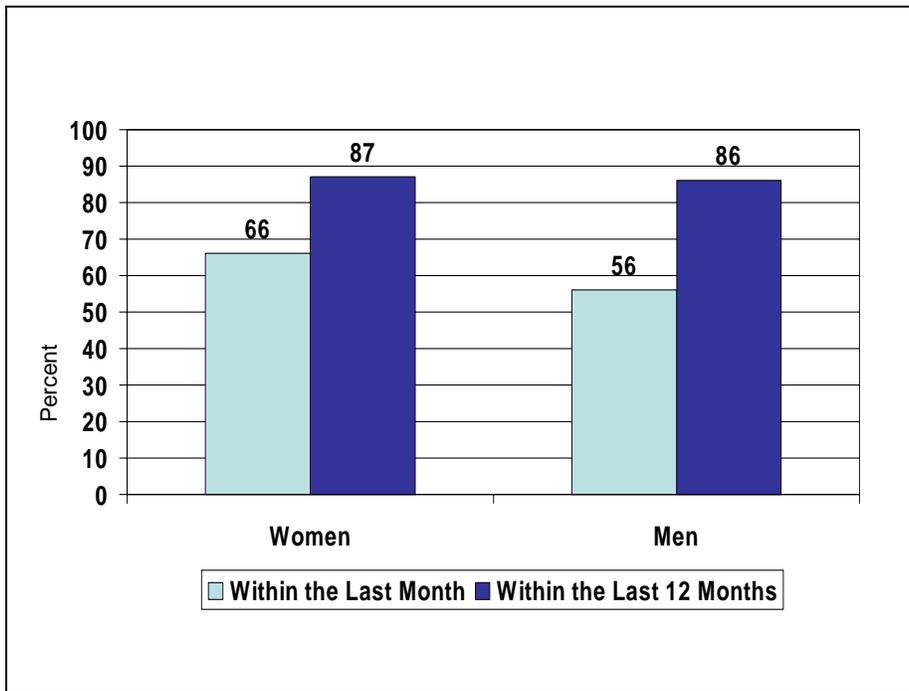


Twenty-four percent of women reported ever being forced to have sex (Table 5.8). Larger percentages of women residing in rural areas (26 percent) compared with urban areas (20 percent) reported ever being forced to have sex. Twenty percent of women who reported being forced to have sex were younger than 16 years of age when they were first forced to have sex.

Time Since Last Intercourse and Number of Partners

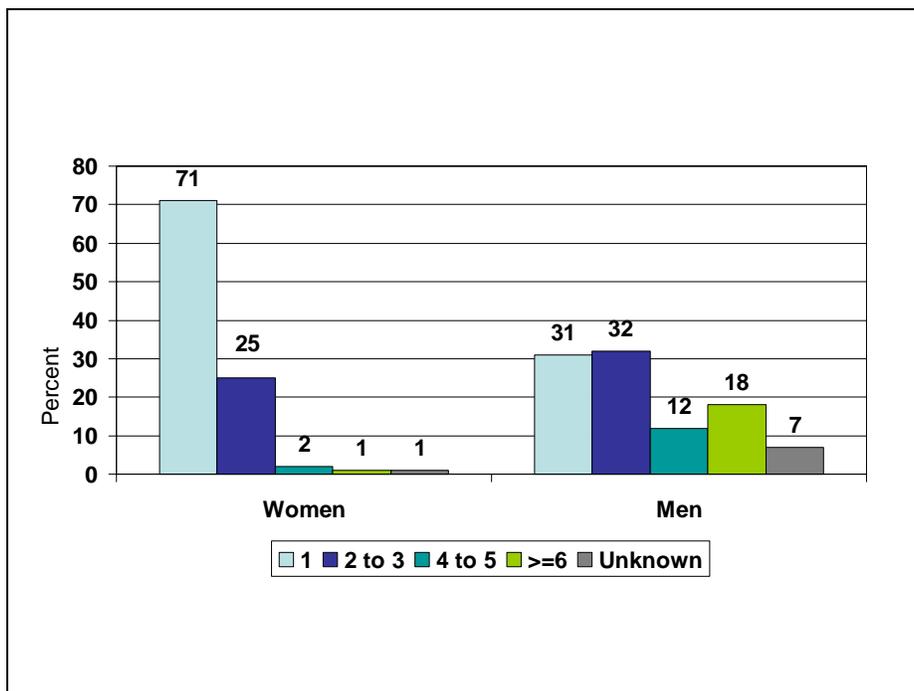
Figures 5.7 through 5.11 show the period of time since last sexual intercourse, number of partners by age group and marital status, and condom use.

Figure 5.7 Reported sexual intercourse in the last month and in the last 12 months



Among sexually experienced women, 66 percent reported having intercourse within the last month preceding the survey and 87 percent within the past 12 months. Among sexually experienced men, 56 percent reported having intercourse within the last month and 86 percent within the past 12 months.

Figure 5.8 Reported number of lifetime sexual partners by sex

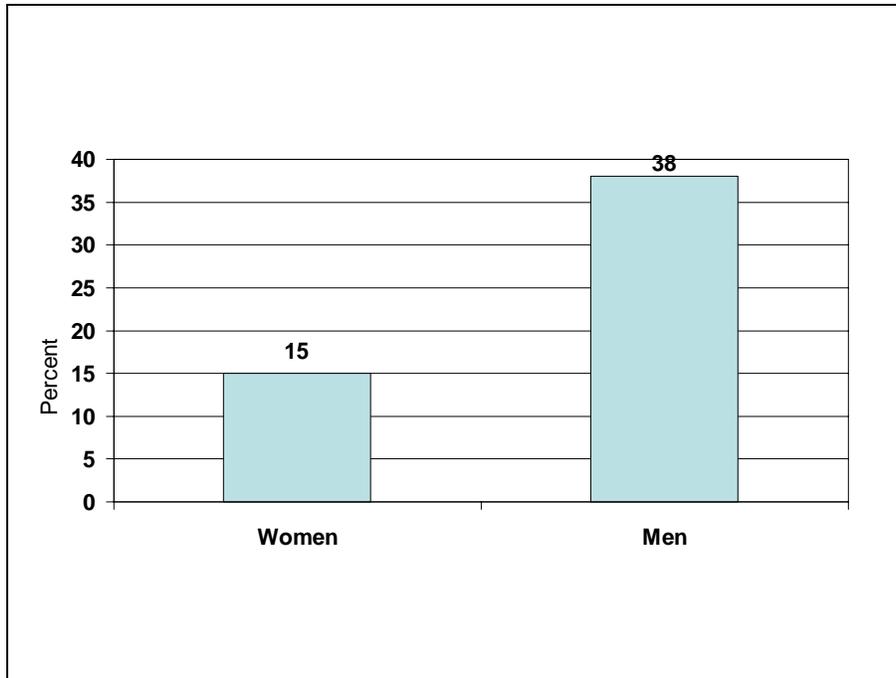


Overall, 71 percent of sexually active women in the 15-29 year old age group reported one lifetime sex partner, 25 percent reported two to three, and only 3 percent reported four or more lifetime sex partners.

Overall, 31 percent of sexually active men in the same age group reported one lifetime sex partner, 32 percent reported two to three, and 30 percent reported four or more lifetime sex partners.

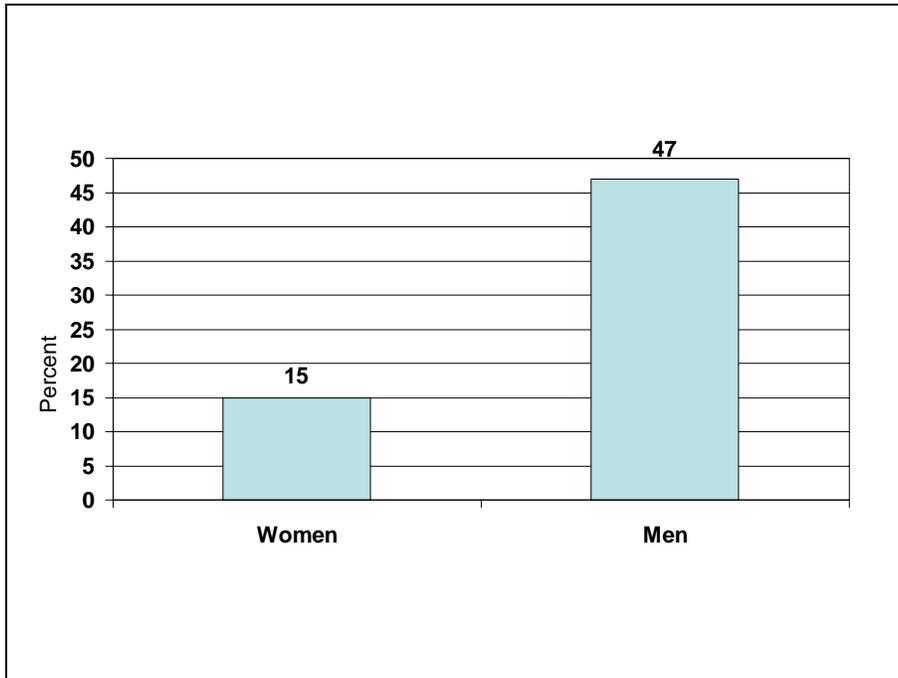
Condom Use

Figure 5.9 Percentage who reported condom use during their first sexual intercourse



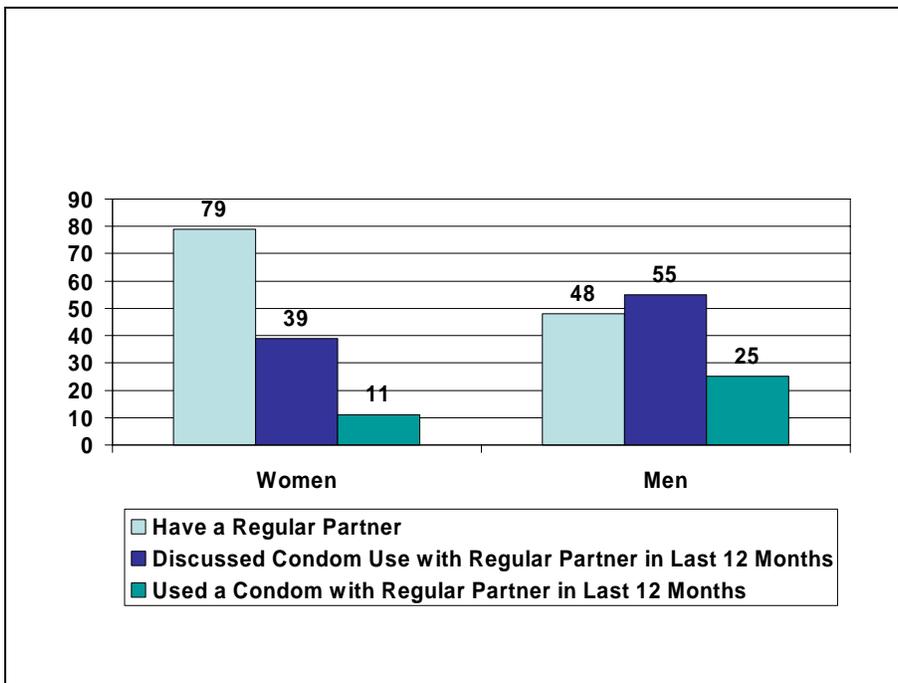
Among sexually experienced women, 15 percent used a male or female condom at time of first sexual intercourse. Condom use during first sexual intercourse was higher among men than among women. Among sexually experienced men, 38 percent used a condom at time of first intercourse.

Figure 5.10 Percentage who reported condom use during their last sexual intercourse



Fifteen percent of women and 47 percent of men reported using a condom during their last sexual intercourse.

Figure 5.11 Percentage who reported condom use with their regular partner



Over three quarters of sexually experienced women (79 percent) reported having a regular sexual partner. However, only 39 percent of women with regular partners had discussed

condom use with their partner and fewer (11 percent) used a condom with their regular partner in the past 12 months (Tables 5.6a and 5.7).

Compared to women, a much smaller percentage of men reported having a regular partner (48 percent). Among those with a regular partner, 55 percent had discussed condom use with their partner but fewer (25 percent) had used a condom with their regular partner in the last 12 months (Tables 5.6b and 5.7).

Summary

Overall, more than half of the women and men surveyed were sexually experienced. Over two thirds of the sexually experienced women and almost all of the sexually experienced men had their first intercourse before marriage. However, less than half of women (15 percent) and men (37 percent) reported using a condom during their first intercourse.

Further, almost all sexually experienced women reported that their first sexual partner was older. This adds an additional risk for women, as these data demonstrate that HIV prevalence is higher among men in older age groups.

Condom use was low among women at first intercourse, last intercourse, and with their regular partner in the last 12 months. Condom use among men at first and last intercourse was higher than among women, but only 25 percent reported using a condom with their regular partner in the last 12 months.

Table 5.1a
Percentage of women who reported sexual experience
and percent distribution by marital status at first sexual experience
by selected socioeconomic characteristics
women 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Sexual experience	Number of cases	Marital status at first sexual experience			Number of cases
			Before marriage	After marriage	Total	
All Women 15-29	66.0	4,809	68.3	31.7	100.0	3,053
(All Women 15-24)	(55.2)	(3,650)	(71.7)	(28.3)	(100.0)	(1,929)
Current age						
15	7.1	351	79.1	20.9	100.0	25
16	14.2	450	76.9	23.1	100.0	63
17	35.5	408	73.0	27.0	100.0	126
18	51.3	473	76.9	23.1	100.0	217
19	66.0	395	78.7	21.3	100.0	242
20-22	76.6	1,031	67.7	32.3	100.0	772
23-24	90.4	542	70.8	29.2	100.0	484
25-29	97.5	1,159	62.6	37.4	100.0	1,124
Education level						
Less than Secondary	76.7	1,238	63.9	36.1	100.0	935
1-3 years Secondary	52.1	1,558	72.3	27.7	100.0	790
4 years Secondary or higher	68.1	2,013	70.2	29.8	100.0	1,328
Socioeconomic status						
Low	69.2	1,137	66.5	33.5	100.0	796
Medium Low	68.1	1,310	67.1	32.9	100.0	907
Medium High	69.8	1,154	68.7	31.3	100.0	778
High	50.0	1,208	76.8	23.2	100.0	572
Residence						
Urban	64.0	2,966	71.0	29.0	100.0	1,800
Rural	67.2	1,843	66.6	33.4	100.0	1,253
Province						
Harare	66.2	1,115	66.3	33.7	100.0	708
Bulawayo	64.0	794	84.8	15.2	100.0	487
Manicaland	58.5	485	67.5	32.6	100.0	277
Mashonaland Central	71.2	235	63.4	36.6	100.0	169
Mashonaland East	64.4	220	69.3	30.7	100.0	140
Mashonaland West	63.8	441	52.3	47.7	100.0	265
Matebeleland North	74.3	295	81.3	18.6	100.0	217
Matebeleland South	82.1	265	90.8	9.2	100.0	206
Midlands	65.2	618	59.5	40.5	100.0	381
Masvingo	59.0	341	56.9	43.1	100.0	203

Table 5.1b
Percentage of men who reported sexual experience
and percent distribution by marital status at first sexual experience
by selected socioeconomic characteristics
men 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Sexual experience	Number of cases	Marital status at first sexual experience			Number of cases
			Before marriage	After marriage	Total	
All Men 15-29	61.8	4,204	97.0	3.0	100.0	2,414
(All Men 15-24)	(49.7)	(3,392)	(98.9)	(1.1)	(100.0)	(1,653)
Current age						
15	14.9	291	100.0	0.0	100.0	39
16	16.2	425	100.0	0.0	100.0	67
17	31.8	482	100.0	0.0	100.0	146
18	39.8	455	98.7	1.3	100.0	182
19	51.3	400	100.0	0.0	100.0	201
20-22	71.9	882	98.4	1.7	100.0	629
23-24	85.5	457	98.6	1.4	100.0	389
25-29	93.7	812	94.4	5.6	100.0	761
Education level						
Less than Secondary	59.6	742	97.7	2.3	100.0	428
1-3 years Secondary	47.0	1,304	97.8	2.2	100.0	536
4 years Secondary or higher	72.2	2,158	96.4	3.6	100.0	1,450
Socioeconomic status						
Low	55.7	744	96.5	3.5	100.0	410
Medium Low	64.0	1,372	96.7	3.3	100.0	852
Medium High	70.5	957	98.0	2.0	100.0	596
High	57.1	1,131	97.4	2.6	100.0	556
Residence						
Urban	64.7	2,498	97.2	2.8	100.0	1,403
Rural	59.7	1,706	96.9	3.1	100.0	1,011
Province						
Harare	65.1	889	98.3	1.7	100.0	401
Bulawayo	66.0	688	96.9	3.1	100.0	277
Manicaland	59.5	484	97.0	3.0	100.0	114
Mashonaland Central	57.7	202	95.7	4.3	100.0	111
Mashonaland East	62.7	177	99.4	0.6	100.0	269
Mashonaland West	66.2	432	95.3	4.7	100.0	177
Matebeleland North	72.4	249	98.7	1.4	100.0	210
Matebeleland South	73.5	291	99.5	0.5	100.0	251
Midlands	46.4	565	92.5	7.5	100.0	117
Masvingo	53.0	227	96.2	3.9	100.0	487

Table 5.2a
Percent distribution of difference between woman's age at first sex and male partner's age
by selected socioeconomic characteristics and HIV status
sexually experienced women 15-29 years of age who know their age at their first sexual experience
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Difference between woman's age at first sex and partner's age						Total	Number of cases
	Partner same age or younger	Partner 1-2 years Older	Partner 3-4 years Older	Partner 5-9 years Older	Partner 10+ years Older	Unknown		
Total 15-29	4.1	14.9	21.0	32.9	11.8	15.3	100.0	3,010
(Total 15-24)	(3.2)	(14.6)	(22.6)	(36.4)	(11.0)	(12.2)	(100.0)	(1,914)
Age at first sex								
Less than 15	1.6	11.3	14.9	31.8	10.5	29.9	100.0	195
15-17	3.2	11.4	19.1	34.1	14.3	18.1	100.0	1,217
18-19	6.2	17.5	21.5	32.5	10.2	12.2	100.0	896
20-22	3.9	19.3	25.9	32.4	9.0	9.6	100.0	659
23-29	7.7	22.8	27.9	22.6	19.0	0.0	100.0	41
Marital status								
Married / In union	3.8	12.7	19.6	34.3	13.3	16.4	100.0	2,038
Previously married	3.8	18.0	16.8	31.7	12.2	17.4	100.0	364
Never married	5.7	21.4	29.5	28.4	5.5	9.5	100.0	608
Education level								
Less than Secondary	4.4	13.0	18.4	26.8	13.9	23.5	100.0	909
1-3 years Secondary	3.2	13.0	19.2	36.6	13.1	15.0	100.0	783
4 years Secondary or more	4.5	18.2	24.9	36.8	8.7	6.9	100.0	1,318
Socioeconomic status								
Low	5.4	15.2	17.4	30.5	13.0	18.6	100.0	780
Medium Low	3.9	14.4	22.0	31.2	12.3	16.3	100.0	893
Medium High	2.6	12.6	23.7	39.6	11.2	10.3	100.0	768
High	2.7	18.4	25.9	36.7	7.4	8.9	100.0	569
Residence								
Urban	2.9	14.3	23.1	37.4	11.3	11.2	100.0	1,781
Rural	4.9	15.2	19.7	30.3	12.1	17.8	100.0	1,229
Province								
Harare	2.5	13.4	23.1	37.3	12.2	11.5	100.0	702
Bulawayo	2.4	17.5	26.2	37.9	7.9	8.2	100.0	483
Manicaland	3.9	12.6	19.2	33.4	10.7	20.2	100.0	271
Mashonaland Central	5.3	17.8	12.7	26.8	10.8	26.5	100.0	162
Mashonaland East	5.7	15.0	20.7	33.2	10.9	14.5	100.0	139
Mashonaland West	4.3	10.4	15.8	31.5	13.9	24.1	100.0	254
Matebeleland North	5.3	16.0	24.4	31.0	5.3	18.0	100.0	215
Matebeleland South	6.3	19.4	25.4	25.6	6.2	17.1	100.0	205
Midlands	4.4	14.5	19.9	35.3	16.8	9.1	100.0	376
Masvingo	3.5	15.6	19.9	31.0	19.8	10.4	100.0	203

Table 5.2b
Percent distribution of difference between man's age at first sex and female partner's age
by selected socioeconomic characteristics and HIV status
sexually experienced men 15-29 years of age who know their age at their first sexual experience
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Difference between man's age at first sex and partner's age							Total	Number of cases
	Partner Older	Partner Same Age	Partner 1-2 years Younger	Partner 3-4 years Younger	Partner 5-9 years Younger	Partner 10+ years Younger	Unknown		
Total 15-29	10.2	16.8	36.3	16.7	8.6	0.4	11.0	100.0	2,159
(Total 15-24)	(10.7)	(19.5)	(41.0)	(15.7)	(4.0)	0.0	(9.1)	(100.0)	(1,476)
Age at first sex									
Less than 15	23.0	38.7	24.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	11.9	100.0	291
15-17	13.4	24.0	47.5	6.2	0.3	0.0	8.6	100.0	934
18-19	7.8	11.1	44.3	23.8	2.9	0.0	10.0	100.0	545
20-22	2.8	3.5	23.9	33.3	26.0	0.0	10.5	100.0	540
23-29	0.0	0.0	4.9	29.0	51.2	9.4	5.5	100.0	59
Marital status									
Married / In union	8.3	12.7	30.4	20.5	13.9	0.7	13.5	100.0	665
Previously married	13.1	9.3	34.9	18.5	11.1	0.0	13.0	100.0	72
Never married	11.1	19.4	39.6	14.5	5.6	0.2	9.5	100.0	1,665
Education level									
Less than Secondary	12.3	12.7	36.0	16.5	7.8	0.6	14.2	100.0	427
1-3 years Secondary	10.8	18.2	38.0	14.0	8.6	0.6	9.9	100.0	534
4 years Secondary or more	9.2	17.8	35.7	17.9	9.0	0.2	10.2	100.0	1,441
Socioeconomic status									
Low	11.9	16.5	34.5	14.7	9.5	0.3	12.6	100.0	409
Medium Low	8.2	16.2	36.5	17.7	8.9	0.4	12.0	100.0	849
Medium High	11.1	14.5	37.0	15.5	10.3	0.8	10.8	100.0	592
High	11.9	21.3	37.4	18.1	4.8	0.0	6.4	100.0	552
Residence									
Urban	11.2	17.4	36.8	16.5	7.4	0.6	10.2	100.0	1,393
Rural	9.5	16.3	36.0	16.8	9.6	0.2	11.6	100.0	1,009
Province									
Harare	11.5	16.9	33.2	16.9	7.6	1.1	12.8	100.0	482
Bulawayo	12.6	20.5	44.0	13.5	5.3	0.0	4.2	100.0	400
Manicaland	9.4	17.6	34.4	20.7	10.1	0.0	7.8	100.0	276
Mashonaland Central	7.9	16.9	39.7	14.8	7.0	0.0	13.7	100.0	114
Mashonaland East	8.5	16.5	34.6	15.2	10.6	0.0	14.5	100.0	110
Mashonaland West	8.1	14.7	38.7	19.3	10.0	0.0	9.2	100.0	268
Matabeleland North	10.7	16.0	35.2	18.5	6.5	0.0	13.2	100.0	176
Matabeleland South	10.3	23.1	41.3	12.7	5.3	0.0	7.4	100.0	208
Midlands	9.5	12.8	36.4	19.5	11.6	1.0	9.2	100.0	251
Masvingo	12.4	10.9	27.6	9.2	15.0	1.0	23.9	100.0	117

Table 5.3a
Percent distribution of number of sexual partners in respondent's lifetime
by selected socioeconomic characteristics and HIV status
sexually experienced women 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Number of sexual partners in lifetime							Total	Number of cases
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six +	Unknown		
Total 15-29	71.1	19.7	5.6	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	100.0	3,053
(Total 15-24)	(74.1)	(17.7)	(4.7)	(1.6)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(100.0)	(1,929)
Current age									
15-19	81.0	13.6	2.8	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.5	100.0	674
20-24	70.4	19.9	5.8	1.9	0.8	0.5	0.8	100.0	1,255
25-29	66.0	23.1	6.9	1.6	1.3	0.4	0.7	100.0	1,124
Marital status									
Married / In union	78.0	16.3	3.9	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	2,072
Previously married	46.6	31.7	11.8	3.0	2.1	1.8	3.0	100.0	369
Never married	60.9	24.9	7.9	3.2	1.3	1.1	0.8	100.0	612
Education level									
Less than Secondary	68.7	21.4	5.8	1.6	1.3	0.3	1.0	100.0	934
1-3 years Secondary	70.4	20.2	5.3	1.7	0.6	1.0	0.8	100.0	791
4 years Secondary or higher	74.1	17.6	5.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	100.0	1,328
Socioeconomic status									
Low	70.5	19.4	6.2	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.7	100.0	796
Medium Low	69.0	22.2	5.0	1.7	0.8	0.3	1.0	100.0	906
Medium High	74.4	17.9	5.2	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	100.0	779
High	74.1	16.6	5.5	2.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	100.0	572
Residence									
Urban	72.4	18.2	5.3	1.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	100.0	1,800
Rural	70.3	20.6	5.7	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	100.0	1,253
Age at first sexual experience									
Less than 15	52.9	28.3	10.1	1.6	3.6	1.8	1.7	100.0	195
15-17	65.5	21.6	7.9	2.4	1.0	0.7	1.0	100.0	1,218
18-19	73.2	19.8	4.3	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	100.0	897
20-22	84.9	12.9	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	659
23-29	95.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	41
Unknown	67.6	29.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	40

Table 5.3b
Percent distribution of number of sexual partners in respondent's lifetime
by selected socioeconomic characteristics and HIV status
sexually experienced men 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Number of sexual partners in lifetime							Total	Number of cases
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six +	Unknown		
Total 15-29	31.0	20.5	12.0	6.3	5.4	18.1	6.6	100.0	2,411
(Total 15-24)	(37.7)	(21.3)	(11.0)	(6.3)	(5.3)	(14.3)	(4.1)	(100.0)	(1,650)
Current age									
15-19	48.7	21.8	8.9	5.0	3.5	10.3	1.7	100.0	634
20-24	30.9	20.9	12.3	7.1	6.3	16.8	5.6	100.0	1,016
25-29	21.7	19.4	13.5	6.3	5.6	23.5	10.0	100.0	761
Marital status									
Married / In union	22.8	22.3	14.6	6.0	6.7	20.3	7.3	100.0	669
Previously married	14.8	15.5	9.8	14.5	2.1	25.0	18.4	100.0	74
Never married	36.4	19.8	10.8	6.1	4.9	16.6	5.5	100.0	1,668
Education level									
Less than Secondary	31.1	19.8	12.9	7.1	7.3	16.3	5.5	100.0	428
1-3 years Secondary	33.5	23.0	12.4	7.2	5.5	13.9	4.5	100.0	535
4 years Secondary or higher	29.9	19.7	11.6	5.7	4.6	20.6	7.8	100.0	1,448
Socioeconomic status									
Low	33.1	22.2	13.7	4.1	6.1	15.9	4.9	100.0	410
Medium Low	32.3	21.1	12.6	6.7	5.0	17.1	5.4	100.0	851
Medium High	28.8	18.0	9.5	7.2	6.2	21.2	9.1	100.0	595
High	27.5	19.7	11.2	7.6	4.7	20.4	9.0	100.0	555
Residence									
Urban	27.6	19.8	11.0	6.7	5.1	21.1	8.7	100.0	1,400
Rural	33.6	21.1	12.8	6.0	5.7	15.9	4.9	100.0	1,011
Age at first sexual experience									
Less than 15	17.4	18.0	9.6	7.1	7.7	27.2	13.1	100.0	293
15-17	26.7	19.9	11.6	6.8	5.8	22.4	6.8	100.0	935
18-19	29.5	19.8	15.6	5.8	6.3	18.6	4.5	100.0	547
20-22	41.8	23.9	11.9	6.1	3.1	9.5	3.9	100.0	540
23-29	66.8	22.0	4.0	1.1	1.9	4.2	0.0	100.0	59
Unknown	18.0	12.1	12.6	14.4	8.5	0.0	34.4	100.0	30

Table 5.4
Percentage of women and men who used a condom at their first sexual experience
by selected socioeconomic characteristics,
sexually experienced women and men 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Women		Men	
	Used condom first sex	Number of cases	Used condom first sex	Number of cases
Total 15-29	14.9	3,050	37.7	2,412
(Total 15-24)	(18.9)	(1,927)	(45.9)	(1,652)
Current age				
15-19	24.6	671	46.1	634
20-24	15.9	1,256	45.7	1,018
25-29	8.2	1,123	26.2	760
Education level				
Less than Secondary	7.2	934	24.2	428
1-3 years Secondary	16.3	788	40.4	536
4 years Secondary or higher	22.1	1,328	41.7	1,448
Socioeconomic status				
Low	10.0	796	38.4	410
Medium Low	12.5	907	32.5	850
Medium High	18.3	776	40.4	596
High	33.0	571	46.7	556
Residence				
Urban	20.5	1,797	41.5	1,401
Rural	11.6	1,253	34.7	1,011
Province				
Harare	14.1	707	37.0	487
Bulawayo	38.8	487	49.5	401
Manicaland	11.3	276	46.3	276
Mashonaland Central	8.7	169	38.3	114
Mashonaland East	15.4	140	50.2	111
Mashonaland West	6.0	265	39.9	268
Matebeleland North	14.4	217	23.9	177
Matebeleland South	27.9	205	34.2	210
Midlands	12.4	381	31.6	251
Masvingo	6.7	203	24.6	117

Table 5.5
Percentage of respondents who used a condom at last sexual intercourse by selected socioeconomic characteristics, women and men 15-29 years of age who had sexual intercourse within the past 12 months
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Women		Men	
	Used condom last sex	Number of cases	Used condom last sex	Number of cases
Total 15-29	15.1	3,050	46.6	2,412
(Total 15-24)	(17.2)	(1,927)	(57.0)	(1,652)
Current age				
15-19	18.6	671	57.0	634
20-24	16.4	1,256	57.0	1,018
25-29	11.7	1,123	32.2	760
Relationship to last partner				
Married / live-in partner	5.9	2,243	11.4	626
Fiancé/lover	46.3	766	64.8	1,488
Friend	-	-	54.6	135
Prostitute	-	-	67.7	69
Other	20.5	36	49.7	84
Education level				
Less than secondary	10.8	934	31.9	428
1-3 years secondary	15.9	788	48.7	536
4 years secondary or higher	19.2	1,328	51.5	1,448
Socioeconomic status				
Low	11.8	796	42.1	410
Medium Low	12.8	907	40.5	850
Medium High	16.7	776	51.8	596
High	30.5	571	62.4	556
Residence				
Urban	20.7	1,797	53.9	1,401
Rural	11.8	1,253	41.1	1,011
Province				
Harare	18.6	707	47.1	487
Bulawayo	32.6	487	65.8	401
Manicaland	15.3	276	48.7	276
Mashonaland Central	6.7	169	49.5	114
Mashonaland East	18.2	140	60.7	111
Mashonaland West	6.5	265	43.4	268
Matebeleleland North	11.2	217	36.9	177
Matebeleleland South	22.7	205	44.0	210
Midlands	10.9	381	42.0	251
Masvingo	10.1	203	30.1	117

Table 5.6a
Percentage of women who reported they have a regular sexual partner
and percentage who used a condom with regular partner in last 12 months
by selected socioeconomic characteristics and HIV status
sexually experienced women 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Has a regular partner	Number of Cases	Used condom last 12 months	Number of cases
Total 15-29	78.6	3,044	10.6	2,298
(Total 15-24)	(76.9)	(1,923)	(11.3)	(1,410)
Current Age				
15-19	73.7	669	11.2	450
20-24	78.6	1,254	11.4	960
25-29	81.4	1,121	9.5	888
Relationship to regular partner**				
Married / live-in partner	-	-	5.4	1,974
Boyfriend, lover, fiancé	-	-	*	9
Education level				
Less than secondary	80.1	932	6.8	714
1-3 years secondary	78.1	788	12.3	593
4 years secondary or higher	77.3	1,324	13.6	991
Socioeconomic status				
Low	77.2	794	7.4	588
Medium Low	83.1	903	10.1	736
Medium High	81.3	776	12.4	614
High	67.2	571	21.7	360
Residence				
Urban	78.4	1,796	14.6	1,345
Rural	78.7	1,248	8.2	953
Province				
Harare	81.5	707	12.5	559
Bulawayo	71.1	486	24.5	324
Manicaland	74.5	273	10.3	192
Mashonaland Central	86.4	169	7.0	144
Mashonaland East	77.5	140	12.2	108
Mashonaland West	89.2	265	5.0	224
Matebeleland North	73.2	216	7.4	153
Matebeleland South	72.1	205	18.9	147
Midlands	78.0	380	8.0	289
Masvingo	79.6	203	5.4	158

* Percents based on fewer than 25 cases are not shown

** Only persons who reported having a regular partner

Table 5.6b
Percentage of men who reported they have a regular sexual partner
and percentage who used a condom with regular partner in last 12 months
by selected socioeconomic characteristics and HIV status
sexually experienced men 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Has a regular partner	Number of cases	Used condom last 12 months	Number of cases
Total 15-29	48.2	2,407	25.3	1,006
(Total 15-24)	(32.3)	(1,647)	(38.6)	(494)
Current Age				
15-19	17.8	633	49.2	110
20-24	41.2	1,014	35.8	384
25-29	70.3	760	16.8	512
Relationship to regular partner**				
Married / live-in partner	-	-	11.1	606
Girlfriend, lover, fiancé	-	-	53.9	396
Education level				
Less than secondary	48.1	428	18.1	196
1-3 years secondary	41.9	535	21.5	184
4 years secondary or higher	50.8	1,444	29.2	626
Socioeconomic status				
Low	49.8	410	20.4	195
Medium Low	48.9	849	23.9	386
Medium High	53.2	595	26.0	251
High	38.4	553	37.8	174
Residence				
Urban	47.7	1,396	29.3	535
Rural	48.6	1,011	22.4	471
Province				
Harare	51.0	485	21.5	182
Bulawayo	48.9	400	44.4	163
Manicaland	47.0	276	19.9	121
Mashonaland Central	58.3	114	36.1	62
Mashonaland East	46.2	111	34.3	47
Mashonaland West	51.1	268	19.8	122
Matebeleleland North	50.4	177	27.2	83
Matebeleleland South	32.4	210	23.5	62
Midlands	45.1	249	20.6	105
Masvingo	54.8	117	19.4	59

** Only persons who reported having a regular partner

Table 5.7
Percentage of women and men who talked about using a condom
with their regular sexual partner during the past 12 months
by selected socioeconomic characteristics
women and men 15-29 years of age who have a regular sexual partner
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Women		Men	
	Talked about condom with partner in last 12 months	Number of cases	Talked about condom with partner in last 12 months	Number of cases
Total 15-29	39.2	2,365	55.4	1,041
(Total 15-24)	(39.7)	(1,455)	(57.2)	(514)
Current age				
15-19	41.0	465	56.0	115
20-24	39.0	990	57.6	399
25-29	38.4	910	54.2	527
Education level				
Less than secondary	31.4	740	45.8	199
1-3 years secondary	43.3	608	47.1	197
4 years secondary or higher	45.0	1,017	61.7	645
Socioeconomic status				
Low	31.0	612	46.2	200
Medium Low	41.0	750	58.0	396
Medium High	47.6	628	54.3	262
High	50.6	375	65.3	183
Relationship to regular partner				
Married / live-in partner	35.7	2,014	50.4	610
Boy/girl friend, lover, fiancé	*	15	65.6	420
Residence				
Urban	46.4	1,382	58.2	560
Rural	34.9	983	53.3	481
Province				
Harare	43.5	572	53.7	194
Bulawayo	59.0	343	66.3	168
Manicaland	35.4	202	51.1	123
Mashonaland Central	25.5	146	58.8	65
Mashonaland East	40.2	109	44.6	51
Mashonaland West	34.8	231	62.9	123
Matebeleland North	36.7	158	47.4	84
Matebeleland South	55.6	150	53.4	64
Midlands	42.2	292	58.7	107
Masvingo	20.6	162	55.5	62

* Percents based on fewer than 25 cases are not shown

Table 5.8
Percentage of women who at any time in their life had been forced to have sex
and percent distribution of women's age the first time they were forced to have sex
by age, education level, socioeconomic status, and residence
sexually experienced women 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Ever forced to have sex	Number of cases	Age when first forced to have sex					Total	Number of cases
			Younger than 16	16-17	18-20	Older than 20	Don't Remember		
Total 15-29	23.8	3,042	19.7	25.9	20.6	27.3	6.5	100.0	667
(Total 15-24)	(24.9)	(1,920)	(21.5)	(31.4)	(22.6)	(19.0)	(5.6)	(100.0)	(434)
Current age									
15-19	26.9	667	30.6	49.5	15.3	0.0	4.7	100.0	165
20-24	23.8	1,253	15.9	20.4	27.1	30.6	6.1	100.0	269
25-29	22.0	1,122	16.4	15.7	16.9	42.8	8.3	100.0	233
Education level									
Less than secondary	23.8	933	24.3	25.7	18.5	23.8	7.6	100.0	218
1-3 years secondary	27.8	788	21.0	32.9	17.0	20.4	8.9	100.0	201
4 years secondary or higher	21.0	1,321	12.9	19.9	26.5	37.8	3.0	100.0	248
Socioeconomic status									
Low	26.0	794	18.4	24.8	22.4	26.1	8.3	100.0	206
Medium Low	25.6	902	22.9	28.4	19.4	23.9	5.4	100.0	230
Medium High	18.7	777	15.1	29.0	20.0	32.5	3.3	100.0	136
High	18.6	569	19.8	17.5	18.2	37.9	6.6	100.0	95
Residence									
Urban	20.2	1,794	18.5	24.0	19.2	33.7	4.6	100.0	345
Rural	25.9	1,248	20.3	26.8	21.3	24.3	7.4	100.0	322

CHAPTER 6

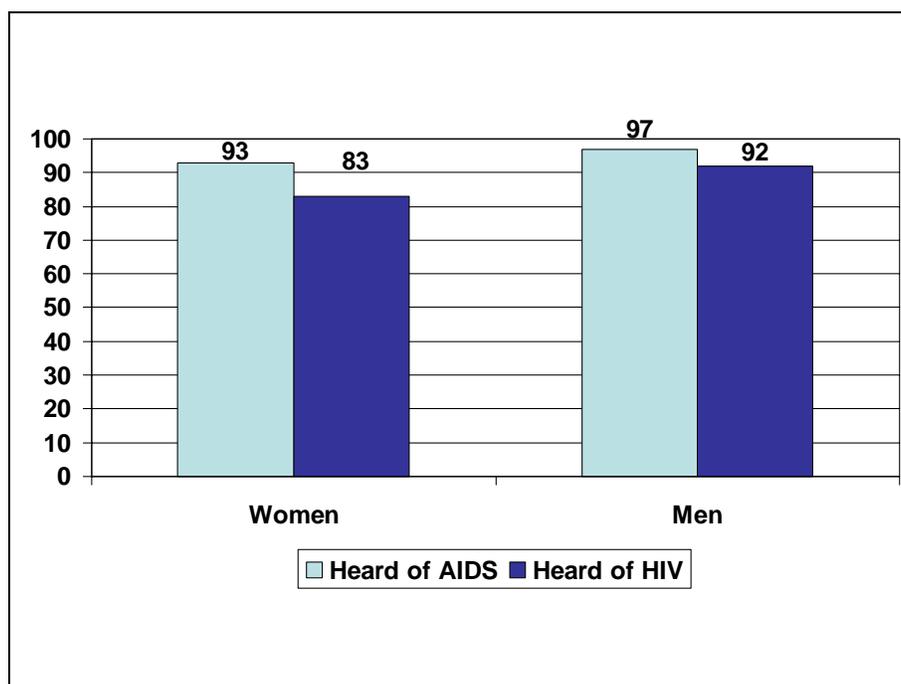
FACTORS INFLUENCING HIV AND AIDS RELATED BEHAVIOURS

Human behaviour is influenced by many different factors. Knowledge is the most often reported influence, but it is now well accepted that increasing knowledge is not enough to change behaviour. This section reviews knowledge as well as other factors that may influence behaviour, such as an individual's risk perception, and attitudes towards condoms, persons living with AIDS and gender roles.

Knowledge of HIV and AIDS and Modes of HIV Transmission

Figures 6.1 and 6.2 and Tables 6.1 and 6.2 show the percentage of respondents who have ever heard of HIV and AIDS, the percentage who have knowledge of modes of HIV transmission, how to avoid HIV infection, and the percentage who knew persons with HIV can look healthy.

Figure 6.1 Percentage of respondents who have ever heard of HIV and AIDS



Overall, 93 percent of young women had heard of AIDS and 83 percent had heard of HIV. Ninety-eight percent of young women in urban areas had heard of AIDS compared with 90 percent in rural areas, and 94 percent of women in urban areas had heard of HIV compared with 77 percent in rural areas (Table 6.1a).

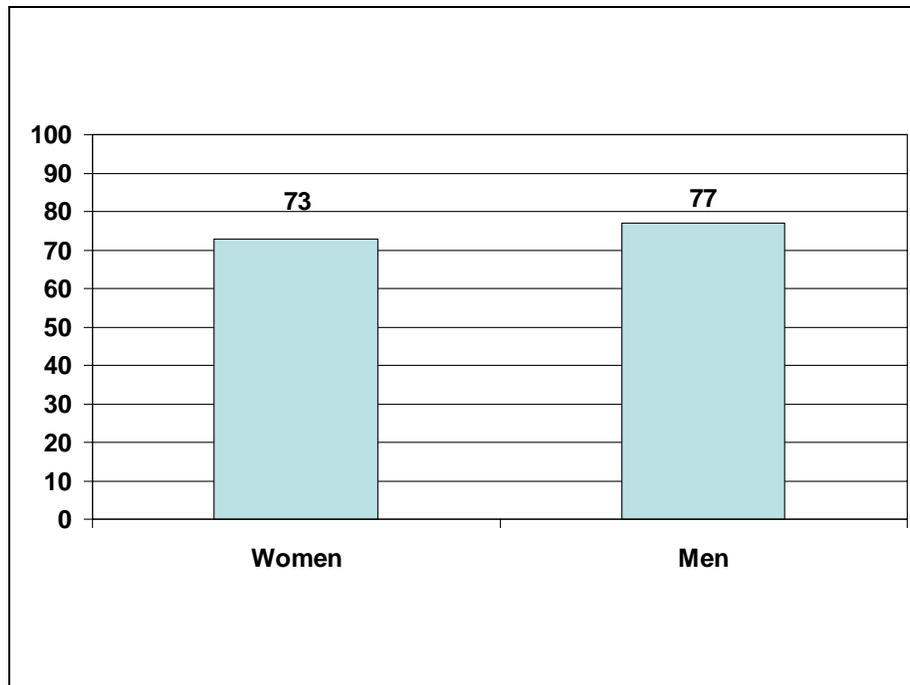
A higher percentage of young men had heard of AIDS and HIV infection, 97 percent and 92 percent respectively. Ninety-nine percent of young men in urban areas had heard of AIDS compared to 96 percent in rural areas, while 96 percent had heard of HIV in urban areas compared with 89 percent in rural areas (Table 6.1b).

Among those who had heard of HIV and AIDS, 94 percent of women spontaneously mentioned sexual relations as a way of transmitting HIV. Notably, mention of mother-to-child

transmission was very low, with only 4 percent mentioning transmission at delivery, and 2 percent mentioning breastfeeding. Modes of mother-to-child transmission were less frequently mentioned than kissing on the mouth (5 percent) (Table 6.2a).

Similarly, the majority of males (96 percent) mentioned sexual contact as a mode of HIV transmission and low proportions mentioned mother-to-child HIV transmission through delivery (5 percent) and breastfeeding (3 percent) (Table 6.2b).

Figure 6.2 Percentage of respondents who knew that an HIV-infected person can be asymptomatic



Seventy-three percent of young women and 77 percent of young men knew that a person with HIV infection could be asymptomatic.

Knowledge of Ways to Avoid HIV

Young women spontaneously mentioned several different ways of avoiding HIV, including always using condoms (58 percent), monogamy (52 percent), and abstinence (36 percent) (Table 6.3a). The spontaneously mentioned reasons were similar among young men, though always using condoms (73 percent) and avoiding sexual relations (44 percent) was mentioned more frequently and monogamy (44 percent) was mentioned less frequently than by women (Table 6.3b). A small percentage of young women and young men (7 percent each) mentioned limiting the number of sex partners as a way to avoid HIV.

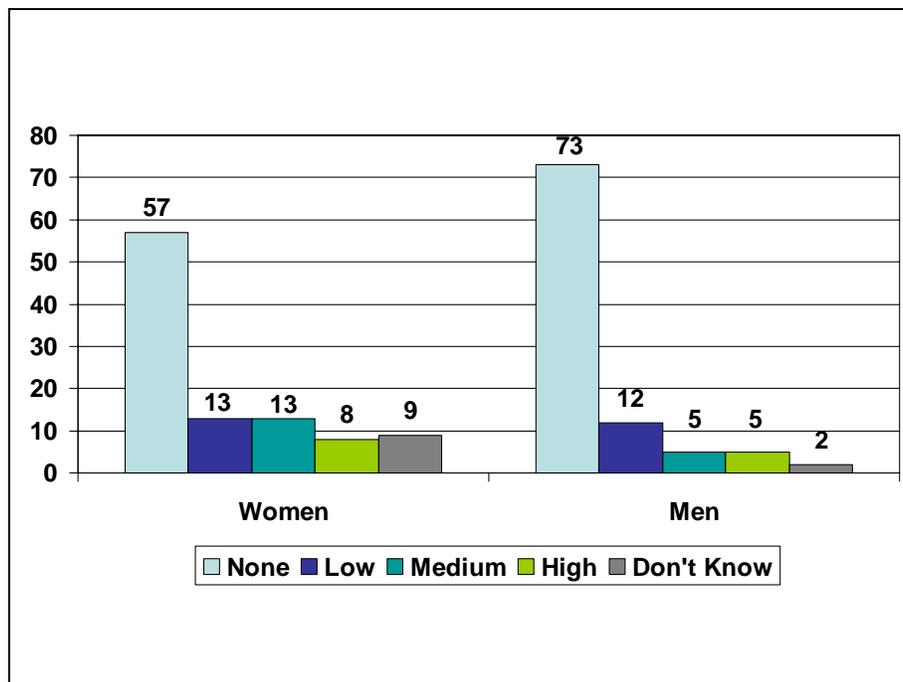
Although overall levels of knowledge about the sexual transmission of HIV were high among Zimbabwean youth, there were important sub-groups that had relatively lower levels of knowledge, as shown in Tables 6.3a and 6.3b. Young men and women with less education, lower socioeconomic status, and who resided in rural areas were particularly less knowledgeable. For example, a “knowledge index” was developed to show the percentage of respondents who cited that monogamy and condoms were means to avoid getting HIV, and that a symptomless person can be HIV positive.

Only 15 percent of young women and men with less than secondary education cited all three responses – that monogamy and condoms are means to avoiding HIV and that an asymptomatic person can be infected with HIV. More than one third of women and men with four or more years of secondary education gave all three responses (37 and 36 percent, respectively). Similarly, young men and women with lower socioeconomic status and who resided in rural areas were less likely to cite all three responses.

Perceived Risk of HIV Infection

If an individual does not perceive him/herself to be at risk of getting HIV, he or she is unlikely to make the behaviour changes needed to avoid infection. Figure 6.3 shows respondents' perceived level of risk for becoming infected with HIV.

Figure 6.3 Perceived level of risk for becoming infected with HIV among respondents who had heard of HIV and AIDS



More women than men perceived themselves to be at risk of HIV infection. Twenty-one percent of women who had heard of HIV and AIDS perceived themselves to be at medium or high risk for HIV infection, and 57 percent reported being at no risk. Thirteen percent of young men who had heard of HIV and AIDS considered themselves at medium or high risk for HIV infection and 73 percent considered themselves at no risk.

Women who were currently married or in union were more likely to report a medium or high risk of HIV infection (30 percent) compared to women who were previously married (26 percent), and those never married (10 percent) (Table 6.4a). Men who were previously married or in union were more likely to report a medium or high risk of HIV infection (33 percent) compared with men who were currently married or in union (15 percent), or never married (12 percent) (Table 6.4b).

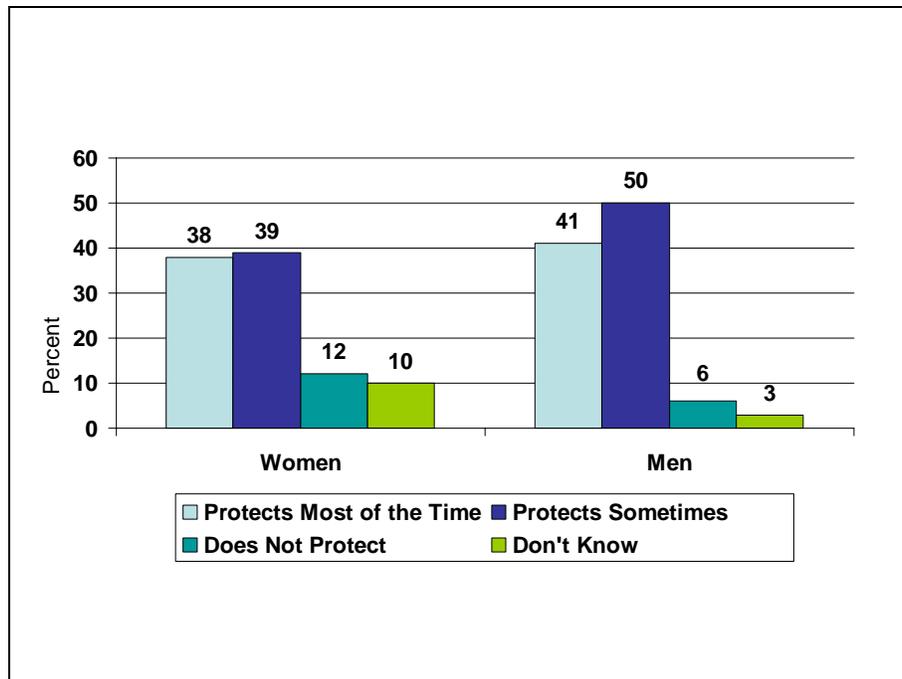
Tables 6.4a and 6.4b also show that risk perception increases with age, with a smaller percentage of persons 15-19 years of age reporting a medium or high risk of HIV infection

(11 percent of women and 8 percent of men) compared with women and men aged 25-29 years (33 and 18 percent, respectively).

Perception of Condom Effectiveness

People who do not believe that condoms are effective at preventing disease are unlikely to use them. Figure 6.4 presents the distribution of respondents' opinions concerning the effectiveness of condoms to avoid STIs.

Figure 6.4 Perceived effectiveness of condoms in protecting against STIs by sex



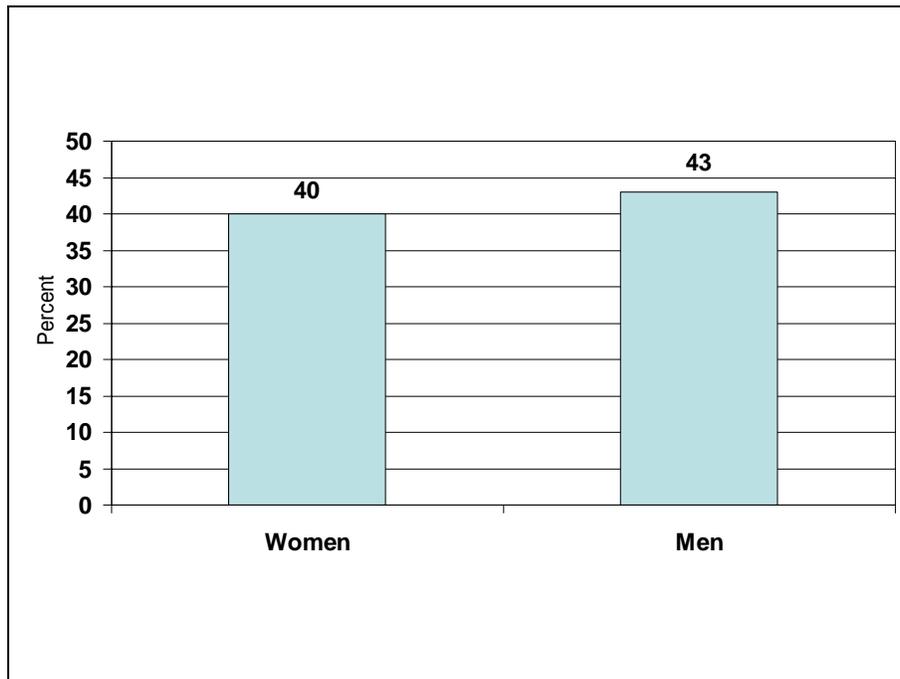
Only 38 percent of women said that condoms protect against STIs most of the time, 39 percent said they protect sometimes, 12 percent of young women said that condoms do not protect and 10 percent did not know how effective condoms are. Young men held a slightly higher opinion of the effectiveness of condoms in preventing STIs. Overall, 41 percent said that condoms protect most of the time, 50 percent said that condoms protect sometimes, 6 percent said that condoms do not protect, and 3 percent did not know.

Perceptions of condom effectiveness also varied by age. For example, women and men in the 15-19 year old age group were less likely to report that condoms protect most of the time (33 and 38 percent, respectively) compared with women and men aged 25-29 years (45 and 43 percent, respectively) (Tables 6.8a and 6.8b).

Stigma and Attitudes Towards People Living with HIV and AIDS

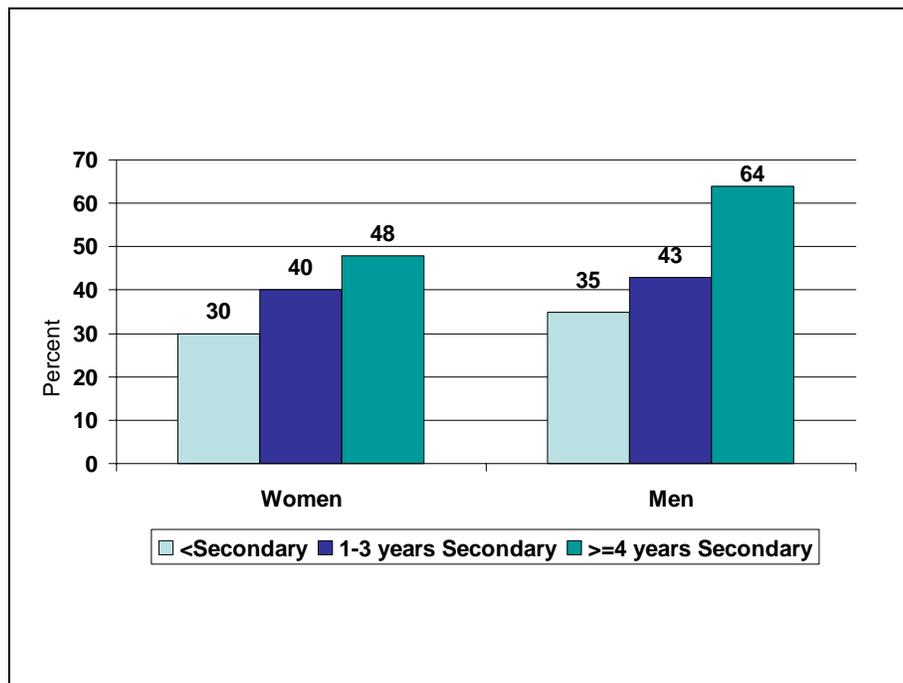
Individuals who have negative attitudes towards HIV and AIDS and people living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA) may be more likely to deny that the epidemic is affecting their life, and more likely to adopt behaviours that encourage others to hide or deny their HIV status. Figures 6.5 and 6.6 show young adults' attitudes towards PLWHA.

Figure 6.5 Percentage of respondents who would want to keep an HIV-infected family member a secret by sex



Overall, 89 percent of young women reported being willing to care for an HIV-infected family member, but 40 percent said that they would want to keep the infected family member a secret. Although 62 percent would be willing to allow an infected teacher to continue teaching, just 43 percent would be willing to buy foods from an infected vendor (Table 6.5a). Among young men, 91 percent were willing to care for an infected family member, but 43 percent would want to keep the infected family member a secret. Although 65 percent were willing to allow an infected teacher to continue teaching, just 50 percent would be willing to buy foods from an infected vendor (Table 6.5b).

Figure 6.6 Percentage of respondents who would accept care from a person living with AIDS by education level and sex



Overall, 40 percent of women would be willing to accept care from a person living with AIDS (PLWA). Slightly more than half of men (52 percent) said they would be willing to receive care from a PLWA. Percentages of women and men willing to accept care from a PLWA increased with education.

Women and men who had lower levels of education, lower socioeconomic status and lived in rural areas were more likely to report stigmatising attitudes (i.e., they were less likely to be willing to care for an infected family member, more likely to want to keep it a secret, less likely to allow an infected teacher to teach students, less willing to buy food from an infected vendor, and less willing to receive assistance with care from a PLWA). For example, 43 percent of women and 42 percent of men with less than secondary education would allow an infected teacher to teach students, whereas 76 percent of both women and men with four years secondary or higher education would allow this.

Gender Attitudes

Gender attitudes help define what is considered socially acceptable behaviour, and as such can influence sexual behaviour. For example, inequitable gender roles and norms may put women at risk for HIV because they are less able to adopt safer sexual behaviours if their male partner does not wish to do so. Tables 6.7a and 6.7b show the percentage of women and men who agree with selected gender attitudes.

Overall, there was widespread support for sexual abstinence until marriage among females, with the majority of women (87 percent) and men (88 percent) stating that a woman should be a virgin when she marries.

There were notable differences between the sexes on some gender attitudes. For example, 4 percent of women compared to 12 percent of men thought that men must have more than one partner to be sexually satisfied. Only 2 percent of women but 7 percent of men stated

that it is acceptable for a married man to have sex outside marriage. Twelve percent of women but 23 percent of men stated it is acceptable for a man to hit his wife if she misbehaves.

The tables also show that there were differences by demographic characteristics. Individuals residing in urban areas, with higher levels of education and higher socioeconomic status were less likely to report that men must have more than one partner to be sexually satisfied, that it is acceptable for a man to have sex outside marriage, and that it is acceptable for a man to hit his wife if she misbehaves.

Summary

Overall, there were high levels of knowledge about sexual transmission and ways to protect oneself from HIV infection. However, HIV prevention programs need to move “beyond awareness” to address other influences on behaviour, such as risk perception, perceived effectiveness of condoms, attitudes towards PLWHA and gender attitudes.

Special attention may need to be paid to certain sub-groups. Young adults living in rural areas as well as those with lower educational levels and lower socioeconomic status had lower levels of knowledge about HIV and AIDS, were less likely to think condoms are effective, were more likely to hold stigmatising attitudes, and were less likely to support equitable gender roles.

Table 6.1a
Percentage of women 15-29 years of age who have heard of HIV, heard of AIDS,
and who are aware that a symptom-less person can be HIV-infected,
by selected background characteristics
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Percent heard of HIV	Percent heard of AIDS	Percent aware a symptom-less person can have HIV	Number of cases
Total 15-29	83.3	93.3	72.6	4,809
(Total 15-24)	(82.5)	(92.5)	(70.9)	(3,650)
Age				
15-19	80.1	90.9	66.9	2,077
20-24	85.7	94.6	75.9	1,573
25-29	85.7	95.4	77.6	1,159
Marital status				
Married / in union	82.6	92.8	73.0	2,072
Previously Married / in union	86.9	95.6	76.5	369
Never married / in union	83.4	93.3	71.4	2,368
Education level				
Less than secondary	66.4	84.2	54.0	1,238
1-3 years secondary	87.8	96.1	75.1	1,558
4 years secondary or higher	95.4	99.3	88.0	2,013
Socioeconomic status				
Low	74.8	89.2	62.8	1,137
Medium low	82.2	92.7	68.9	1,310
Medium high	93.9	98.6	87.0	1,154
High	95.8	98.9	89.3	1,208
Residence				
Urban	94.2	98.3	86.3	2,966
Rural	76.6	90.1	64.0	1,843
Province				
Harare	96.1	98.9	86.9	1,115
Bulawayo	93.9	99.1	92.2	794
Manicaland	84.6	98.0	75.3	485
Mashonaland Central	71.6	81.1	58.0	235
Mashonaland East	92.9	98.9	79.7	220
Mashonaland West	72.3	83.0	54.1	441
Matebeleland North	70.6	88.0	68.6	295
Matebeleland South	73.8	85.6	66.0	265
Midlands	83.6	96.1	71.3	618
Masvingo	80.1	93.1	61.2	341

Table 6.1b
Percentage of men 15-29 years of age who have heard of HIV, heard of AIDS,
and who are aware that a symptom-less person can be HIV-infected,
by selected background characteristics
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Percent heard of HIV	Percent heard of AIDS	Percent aware a symptom-less person can have HIV	Number of cases
Total 15-29 (Total 15-24)	91.7 (90.8)	97.1 (97.0)	77.3 (75.5)	4,204 (3,392)
Age				
15-19	88.5	96.1	70.5	2,053
20-24	94.1	98.3	83.1	1,339
25-29	94.2	97.5	81.9	812
Marital status				
Married / in union	95.2	97.6	81.4	669
Previously Married / in union	94.4	97.1	86.8	74
Never married / in union	90.7	97.0	75.9	3,461
Education level				
Less than secondary	80.4	92.6	59.8	742
1-3 years secondary	91.5	97.2	74.2	1,304
4 years secondary or higher	97.2	99.2	87.4	2,158
Socioeconomic status				
Low	87.4	95.0	65.4	744
Medium low	90.6	96.7	75.2	1,372
Medium high	96.2	99.0	86.8	957
High	95.9	99.2	89.7	1,131
Residence				
Urban	95.9	99.0	87.8	2,498
Rural	88.7	95.8	69.8	1,706
Province				
Harare	95.9	99.3	89.1	889
Bulawayo	97.6	99.5	90.2	688
Manicaland	94.5	97.5	67.1	484
Mashonaland Central	89.1	95.9	72.6	202
Mashonaland East	95.6	99.4	72.3	177
Mashonaland West	90.3	93.3	72.2	432
Matebeleland North	84.6	99.9	84.7	249
Matebeleland South	89.6	99.5	75.1	291
Midlands	87.1	92.1	72.9	565
Masvingo	88.4	96.5	67.7	227

Table 6.2a
Percentages who cited various modes of transmission of HIV, by selected background characteristics
women 15-29 years of age who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Modes of Transmission of HIV							Number of cases
	Sexual relations	Sharing needles	Blood transfusion	Kissing on mouth	Mother-baby at birth	Mother-baby in pregnancy	Mother-baby breastfeeding	
Total 15-29	95.6	47.9	11.4	4.6	4.0	3.2	2.0	4,586
Age								
15-19	95.4	50.5	10.5	5.7	4.3	3.5	2.1	1,952
20-24	96.2	49.2	11.2	4.5	3.8	3.2	1.9	1,514
25-29	95.3	42.2	13.0	3.1	3.8	3.0	2.1	1,120
Marital status								
Married / in union	95.6	41.9	9.6	2.8	2.7	2.5	1.5	1,967
Previously Married / in union	96.3	43.7	12.0	3.0	3.6	2.0	1.9	354
Never married / in union	95.6	54.8	13.1	6.7	5.4	4.2	2.5	2,265
Education level								
Less than secondary	93.1	27.2	5.2	2.7	0.9	0.5	0.1	1,063
1-3 years secondary	96.1	51.5	10.2	4.9	3.3	2.7	1.6	1,515
4 years secondary or higher	97.3	61.5	17.4	6.0	7.2	5.9	3.8	2,008
Socioeconomic status								
Low	93.8	39.3	9.1	5.0	2.3	2.4	0.8	1,016
Medium low	96.2	45.1	9.3	3.2	4.1	2.5	2.1	1,232
Medium high	97.0	57.3	11.9	4.5	3.6	3.5	2.3	1,139
High	97.1	62.5	20.0	6.7	8.2	6.2	4.2	1,199
Residence								
Urban	96.6	56.6	14.0	4.8	4.9	4.2	2.9	2,922
Rural	95.0	42.0	9.6	4.5	3.4	2.6	1.4	1,664
Province								
Harare	97.0	55.3	12.2	5.3	4.2	3.5	2.8	1,109
Bulawayo	97.2	52.2	15.6	3.4	3.4	2.7	2.1	787
Manicaland	96.9	52.3	22.3	6.3	6.0	4.3	2.7	480
Mashonaland Central	94.9	40.1	3.2	2.9	1.4	2.1	2.0	196
Mashonaland East	96.2	44.9	13.9	1.3	1.8	2.1	0.6	219
Mashonaland West	91.7	35.3	6.6	4.0	3.8	1.2	1.4	379
Matebeleland North	91.3	46.7	8.9	6.0	7.7	7.5	4.1	257
Matebeleland South	96.1	48.1	6.4	4.5	6.0	5.3	2.3	233
Midlands	95.7	48.0	11.3	4.4	1.5	2.5	0.9	605
Masvingo	96.6	42.5	4.5	5.2	4.2	1.4	0.6	321

Table 6.2b
Percentages who cited various modes of transmission of HIV, by selected background characteristics
men 15-29 years of age who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Modes of Transmission of HIV							Number of cases
	Sexual relations	Sharing needles	Blood transfusion	Kissing on mouth	Mother-baby at birth	Mother-baby in pregnancy	Mother-baby breastfeeding	
Total 15-29	95.8	61.1	17.3	5.9	5.4	2.2	3.5	4,093
Age								
15-19	94.8	61.6	13.5	5.8	4.6	1.7	2.8	1,982
20-24	96.2	62.0	19.3	5.6	5.8	2.1	4.2	1,320
25-29	96.7	59.3	21.2	6.5	6.1	3.2	4.0	791
Marital status								
Married / in union	95.9	55.3	17.7	5.4	4.7	3.2	3.0	656
Previously Married / in union	98.3	57.0	17.3	7.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	72
Never married / in union	95.7	62.8	17.2	6.0	5.7	2.0	3.8	3,365
Education level								
Less than secondary	94.1	39.6	7.0	4.9	1.5	0.9	1.1	685
1-3 years secondary	95.4	60.2	12.4	5.9	4.3	2.3	2.7	1,269
4 years secondary or higher	96.7	17.0	24.9	6.4	7.7	2.8	5.2	2,139
Socioeconomic status								
Low	94.9	53.8	13.4	5.0	3.0	2.5	1.4	703
Medium low	96.0	58.6	14.1	5.4	4.4	1.5	3.3	1,327
Medium high	96.5	65.3	19.6	5.6	7.3	2.7	4.5	946
High	95.5	72.4	27.7	8.6	9.0	3.2	5.9	1,117
Residence								
Urban	96.1	66.7	23.0	6.9	7.6	2.6	5.0	2,464
Rural	95.5	56.9	13.2	5.2	3.7	2.0	2.5	1,629
Province								
Harare	96.3	70.0	28.4	6.3	8.3	3.2	5.1	880
Bulawayo	95.7	64.1	18.9	5.8	6.7	1.9	2.7	685
Manicaland	95.5	66.1	16.9	7.9	6.6	2.0	1.4	470
Mashonaland Central	95.8	49.0	14.1	6.7	1.2	0.6	1.0	192
Mashonaland East	96.0	56.9	15.4	2.6	1.6	1.3	1.9	176
Mashonaland West	96.1	53.3	10.8	4.7	1.6	1.3	0.9	405
Matabeleland North	98.4	62.3	7.9	6.7	3.6	2.8	4.2	248
Matabeleland South	95.6	59.8	10.2	10.8	4.1	1.2	1.3	290
Midlands	94.3	58.4	16.9	4.0	6.8	2.7	8.3	529
Masvingo	90.3	52.2	18.7	2.1	6.0	3.9	4.8	218

Table 6.3a						
Percentage of women 15-29 years of age who cited abstinence, monogamy, limiting partners, or condom use, in response to an unprompted question about means to avoid getting HIV/AIDS, and Knowledge Index*, by selected background characteristics Zimbabwe YAS 2001						
	<u>Can reduce risk of HIV through</u>				Knowledge Index*	Number of cases
	Abstinence	Monogamy	Limit sex partners	Use of condoms		
Total 15-29	35.7	51.5	6.7	57.5	25.0	4,809
(Total 15-24)	(37.3)	(49.3)	(6.5)	(55.9)	(23.7)	(3,650)
Age						
15-19	41.9	45.6	6.0	48.7	19.2	2,077
20-24	31.5	54.0	7.2	65.0	29.3	1,573
25-29	30.8	58.1	7.5	62.3	28.8	1,159
Marital status						
Married / in union	23.6	55.4	7.0	61.8	27.6	2,072
Previously Married / in union	30.4	45.9	8.5	70.4	25.3	369
Never married / in union	48.9	48.6	6.1	50.8	22.3	2,368
Education level						
Less than secondary	25.2	38.6	4.9	50.2	14.7	1,238
1-3 years secondary	38.2	51.9	7.3	54.3	22.6	1,558
4 years secondary or higher	43.3	63.4	7.9	67.3	36.8	2,013
Socioeconomic status						
Low	30.7	46.5	6.4	50.5	19.1	1,137
Medium low	30.2	49.3	5.7	57.3	22.1	1,310
Medium high	40.9	59.4	9.4	67.0	34.0	1,154
High	53.4	60.3	6.9	65.3	35.9	1,208
Residence						
Urban	42.9	59.0	8.1	66.9	33.7	2,966
Rural	31.1	46.9	5.9	51.6	19.5	1,843
Province						
Harare	45.4	57.0	9.3	71.5	34.5	1,115
Bulawayo	39.5	55.1	10.1	65.2	32.1	794
Manicaland	40.4	57.4	6.6	46.1	21.0	485
Mashonaland Central	23.2	28.2	1.3	56.8	12.1	235
Mashonaland East	30.1	48.5	6.0	58.8	16.6	220
Mashonaland West	28.2	35.3	1.6	47.4	14.1	441
Matebeleland North	40.9	61.6	10.5	57.6	37.7	295
Matebeleland South	34.2	58.4	6.8	60.0	32.5	265
Midlands	31.5	56.4	4.8	55.7	24.0	618
Masvingo	30.5	45.6	8.0	50.8	17.1	341

*Cited monogamy, condom use, and that symptom-less persons can be HIV positive

Table 6.3b Percentage of men 15-29 years of age who cited abstinence, monogamy, limiting partners, or condom use, in response to an unprompted question about means to avoid getting HIV/AIDS, and Knowledge Index*, by selected background characteristics Zimbabwe YAS 2001						
	Can reduce risk of HIV through				Knowledge Index*	Number of cases
	Abstinence	Monogamy	Limit sex partners	Use of condoms		
Total 15-29 (Total 15-24)	43.6 (45.8)	43.5 (41.7)	7.4 (6.6)	73.0 (71.8)	26.8 (25.4)	4,204 (3,392)
Age						
15-19	49.2	38.7	5.8	66.6	20.6	2,053
20-24	40.8	46.0	7.7	79.6	32.7	1,339
25-29	37.8	48.2	9.7	76.0	30.5	812
Marital status						
Married / in union	34.6	55.0	6.9	74.8	33.7	669
Previously Married / in union	27.9	27.7	10.0	86.7	17.8	74
Never married / in union	46.6	40.7	7.5	72.1	25.2	3,461
Education level						
Less than secondary	36.0	31.3	7.1	66.3	15.3	742
1-3 years secondary	46.4	41.1	7.2	70.5	21.7	1,304
4 years secondary or higher	45.5	50.7	7.7	77.7	35.5	2,158
Socioeconomic status						
Low	38.6	37.9	8.3	64.7	18.6	744
Medium low	42.2	42.5	7.4	74.9	26.5	1,372
Medium high	43.1	50.4	7.8	76.3	32.4	957
High	54.4	47.0	5.9	77.3	33.9	1,131
Residence						
Urban	48.2	49.1	6.6	76.9	33.5	2,498
Rural	40.3	39.5	8.0	70.2	22.1	1,706
Province						
Harare	52.8	52.0	5.8	74.8	35.5	889
Bulawayo	43.7	47.0	5.0	82.6	34.4	688
Manicaland	29.8	46.3	19.8	62.8	24.6	484
Mashonaland Central	41.2	40.9	3.2	64.9	18.8	202
Mashonaland East	40.1	48.2	14.6	76.7	26.8	177
Mashonaland West	38.8	39.5	3.6	71.2	21.0	432
Matebeleland North	45.0	39.6	6.6	83.3	30.0	249
Matebeleland South	36.2	35.0	7.8	88.2	23.6	291
Midlands	49.7	41.9	2.5	67.9	24.6	565
Masvingo	51.7	32.0	4.6	63.5	18.2	227

*Cited monogamy, condom use, and that symptom-less persons can be HIV positive

Table 6.4a						
Percent distribution of women's perceived level of their risk of HIV infection, by selected background characteristics women 15-29 years of age who have heard of HIV/AIDS Zimbabwe YAS 2001						
	<u>Perceived level of risk of HIV infection</u>					Number of cases
	None	Low	Medium	High	Don't know	
Total 15-29	57.4	12.7	13.1	7.6	9.3	4,577
(Total 15-24)	(64.6)	(11.1)	(10.1)	(6.2)	(8.0)	(3,461)
Age						
15-19	74.3	8.3	6.8	3.7	6.9	1,950
20-24	52.7	14.5	14.1	9.2	9.4	1,511
25-29	36.8	17.2	21.8	11.5	12.7	1,116
Marital status						
Married / in union	43.4	15.1	19.0	11.4	11.1	1,961
Previously Married / in union	48.4	12.5	18.0	7.7	13.5	353
Never married / in union	73.2	10.2	6.3	3.7	6.6	2,263
Education level						
Less than secondary	54.5	9.4	12.9	9.1	14.1	1,059
1-3 years secondary	63.6	11.7	10.8	6.3	7.6	1,514
4 years secondary or higher	54.4	16.2	15.3	7.4	6.8	2,004
Socioeconomic status						
Low	55.9	9.1	13.2	9.7	12.2	1,013
Medium low	58.7	13.1	13.1	6.9	8.2	1,231
Medium high	53.9	17.3	14.5	6.2	8.1	1,136
High	61.9	15.0	11.5	5.7	5.9	1,197
Residence						
Urban	56.3	15.1	14.2	6.7	7.7	2,916
Rural	58.1	11.1	12.4	8.2	10.3	1,661
Province						
Harare	54.7	16.7	15.0	6.8	6.8	1,106
Bulawayo	59.4	13.6	14.3	8.1	4.5	787
Manicaland	60.1	12.5	9.2	4.3	13.9	478
Mashonaland Central	56.5	10.3	12.5	7.0	13.7	196
Mashonaland East	58.5	13.9	10.7	8.6	8.2	219
Mashonaland West	57.4	9.4	14.3	6.6	12.4	379
Matebeleland North	56.5	10.5	12.9	13.3	6.8	256
Matebeleland South	57.2	9.4	12.7	9.9	10.8	233
Midlands	53.8	13.1	14.0	7.0	12.1	603
Masvingo	62.7	11.0	13.6	8.2	4.4	320

Table 6.4b
Percent distribution of men's perceived level of their risk of HIV infection, by selected background characteristics men 15-29 years of age who have heard of HIV/AIDS Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Perceived level of risk of HIV infection					Number of cases
	None	Low	Medium	High	Don't know	
Total 15-29	73.1	11.8	8.2	4.7	2.1	4,089
(Total 15-24)	(76.9)	(10.2)	(6.8)	(4.2)	(1.8)	(3,298)
Age						
15-19	82.4	7.9	5.1	3.3	1.3	1,982
20-24	68.9	13.6	9.3	5.7	2.5	1,316
25-29	63.1	16.0	12.0	6.0	2.9	791
Marital status						
Married / in union	68.6	14.0	10.1	5.0	2.4	656
Previously Married / in union	45.6	16.1	19.7	13.3	5.4	71
Never married / in union	75.1	11.1	7.4	4.4	1.9	3,362
Education level						
Less than secondary	72.5	8.1	8.8	8.4	2.1	685
1-3 years secondary	81.7	8.0	5.7	3.1	1.4	1,270
4 years secondary or higher	68.0	15.8	9.6	4.1	2.5	2,134
Socioeconomic status						
Low	76.9	10.2	6.3	4.0	2.5	703
Medium low	75.1	10.0	8.2	5.1	1.7	1,327
Medium high	69.6	14.7	9.1	3.9	2.7	944
High	66.9	15.3	10.2	5.8	1.8	1,115
Residence						
Urban	69.2	14.7	9.3	4.7	2.1	2,460
Rural	76.0	9.7	7.5	4.8	2.1	1,629
Province						
Harare	68.3	14.9	10.3	4.6	2.0	877
Bulawayo	62.9	17.6	10.6	6.5	2.3	685
Manicaland	80.8	10.6	4.7	3.2	0.6	469
Mashonaland Central	81.2	12.2	2.5	3.0	1.1	192
Mashonaland East	73.6	11.7	9.7	2.6	2.4	176
Mashonaland West	81.0	11.7	6.1	0.6	0.7	405
Matebeleland North	57.9	11.7	13.4	13.1	3.9	248
Matebeleland South	61.6	6.1	18.7	9.7	4.0	289
Midlands	80.5	11.0	3.7	2.8	2.0	530
Masvingo	83.7	7.1	3.0	2.8	3.5	218

Table 6.5a
Percentage of women with selected attitudes toward persons living with HIV, by selected background characteristics,
women 15-29 years of age who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Willing to care for infected family member	Would allow an infected teacher to teach students	Willing to buy food from infected vendor	Would want to keep infected family member a secret	Willing to receive assistance with care from PLWA	Number of cases
Total 15-29	89.0	62.1	42.9	40.0	39.8	4,577
(Total 15-24)	(88.1)	(61.8)	(42.8)	(40.6)	(39.4)	(3,461)
Age						
15-19	86.7	59.5	40.4	42.7	37.0	1,950
20-24	89.7	64.6	45.9	38.1	42.4	1,511
25-29	91.6	63.0	42.9	38.0	41.0	1,116
Marital status						
Married / in union	88.8	59.0	41.3	39.8	38.6	1,961
Previously Married / in union	90.6	61.3	40.4	41.7	41.1	353
Never married / in union	88.9	65.3	44.8	39.8	40.8	2,263
Education level						
Less than secondary	84.6	42.8	29.2	42.9	29.6	1,059
1-3 years secondary	89.3	64.3	43.4	40.8	40.0	1,514
4 years secondary or higher	92.2	75.6	53.3	36.8	47.9	2,004
Socioeconomic status						
Low	86.2	50.0	32.8	39.6	31.5	1,013
Medium low	88.8	61.7	43.2	43.2	36.5	1,231
Medium high	92.7	72.8	51.6	39.1	49.7	1,136
High	91.7	78.4	55.1	35.4	54.5	1,197
Residence						
Urban	92.3	73.7	53.1	37.6	50.6	2,916
Rural	86.7	54.1	35.8	41.6	32.5	1,661
Province						
Harare	92.4	73.6	50.2	42.0	46.6	1,106
Bulawayo	94.5	77.2	62.1	24.3	65.5	787
Manicaland	89.6	57.0	33.5	53.6	29.5	478
Mashonaland Central	84.2	55.0	30.3	37.4	26.5	196
Mashonaland East	91.8	63.4	43.7	51.4	43.5	219
Mashonaland West	86.3	52.2	34.3	34.6	29.7	379
Matebeleleland North	87.1	57.3	45.7	35.4	34.9	256
Matebeleleland South	85.5	51.1	51.8	33.8	50.2	233
Midlands	89.3	63.3	44.7	37.0	42.6	603
Masvingo	83.6	55.1	29.0	40.9	27.1	320

Table 6.5b
Percentage of men with selected attitudes toward persons living with HIV, by selected background characteristics,
men 15-29 years of age who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Willing to care for infected family member	Would allow an infected teacher to teach students	Willing to buy food from infected vendor	Would want to keep infected family member a secret	Willing to receive assistance with care from PLWA	Number of cases
Total 15-29 (Total 15-24)	91.1 (90.2)	65.0 (63.6)	50.3 (48.6)	42.6 (42.8)	51.6 (48.4)	4,089 (3,298)
Age						
15-19	88.6	61.8	45.2	44.5	44.5	1,982
20-24	92.5	66.3	53.5	40.3	54.0	1,316
25-29	93.5	68.6	55.0	42.2	60.0	791
Marital status						
Married / in union	93.3	64.8	51.6	41.4	58.1	656
Previously Married / in union	97.3	63.6	54.8	41.5	60.1	71
Never married / in union	90.3	65.1	49.9	43.0	49.5	3,362
Education level						
Less than secondary	84.5	42.4	31.0	46.3	34.7	685
1-3 years secondary	90.7	63.3	46.0	43.3	43.1	1,270
4 years secondary or higher	94.2	75.9	61.5	40.6	64.2	2,134
Socioeconomic status						
Low	85.6	50.5	37.5	40.7	35.4	703
Medium low	91.5	62.1	46.6	41.5	47.7	1,327
Medium high	95.3	76.4	62.2	44.0	64.8	944
High	93.7	80.1	64.9	46.3	69.7	1,115
Residence						
Urban	94.5	76.8	63.0	44.4	67.5	2,460
Rural	88.6	56.3	41.0	41.3	39.8	1,629
Province						
Harare	95.3	82.8	68.1	58.5	74.5	877
Bulawayo	95.8	74.1	64.2	24.5	73.9	685
Manicaland	87.6	62.4	46.5	38.4	33.0	469
Mashonaland Central	88.3	60.7	41.9	45.6	50.8	192
Mashonaland East	88.9	63.8	50.7	55.1	53.1	176
Mashonaland West	93.8	61.5	44.7	37.4	46.3	405
Matebeleland North	84.5	45.0	37.2	43.0	40.3	248
Matebeleland South	83.7	45.1	40.8	36.4	36.2	289
Midlands	93.8	66.7	48.3	35.6	50.0	530
Masvingo	92.5	61.8	36.1	41.7	36.7	218

Table 6.6a
Percentage of women who agree that their friends hold selected opinions about HIV prevention, by selected background characteristics, women 15-29 years of age who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	"My friends think that it is a good idea to..."				Number of cases
	Always use condoms	Get tested for HIV	Stick to one partner	Get tested before starting a relationship	
Total 15-29 (Total 15-24)	56.7 (54.4)	87.6 (88.0)	95.2 (94.6)	91.1 (91.1)	4,577 (3,461)
Age					
15-19	52.3	88.3	93.7	90.9	1,950
20-24	57.0	87.6	95.8	91.3	1,511
25-29	63.3	86.5	96.7	91.2	1,116
Marital status					
Married / in union	56.4	87.5	96.7	91.8	1,961
Previously Married / in union	72.7	86.7	95.8	90.8	353
Never married / in union	54.2	87.9	93.5	90.5	2,263
Education level					
Less than secondary	56.6	84.1	93.8	87.8	1,059
1-3 years secondary	52.9	89.1	94.2	91.0	1,514
4 years secondary or higher	60.2	89.2	97.1	93.9	2,004
Socioeconomic status					
Low	51.6	85.1	94.2	87.9	1,013
Medium low	55.7	89.5	95.0	91.3	1,231
Medium high	62.0	87.1	96.5	94.7	1,136
High	64.7	90.0	96.2	94.3	1,197
Residence					
Urban	62.7	88.9	95.9	94.2	2,916
Rural	52.6	86.7	94.7	89.0	1,661
Province					
Harare	59.3	89.6	95.3	95.2	1,106
Bulawayo	73.0	83.3	95.0	93.3	787
Manicaland	44.6	87.8	94.6	84.6	478
Mashonaland Central	54.2	86.1	87.8	90.5	196
Mashonaland East	50.5	93.5	93.1	94.9	219
Mashonaland West	59.2	90.3	97.8	95.7	379
Matebeleland North	60.0	76.3	94.6	77.4	256
Matebeleland South	64.0	78.5	91.3	81.2	233
Midlands	56.6	93.0	98.5	95.3	603
Masvingo	51.1	89.0	97.5	95.4	320

Table 6.6b					
Percentage of men who agree that their friends hold selected opinions about HIV prevention, by selected background characteristics, men 15-29 years of age who have heard of HIV/AIDS Zimbabwe YAS 2001					
	"My friends think that it is a good idea to..."				Number of cases
	Always use condoms	Get tested for HIV	Stick to one partner	Get tested before starting a relationship	
Total 15-29	76.9	84	89.9	86.3	4,088
(Total 15-24)	(76.8)	(84.4)	(89.1)	(87.0)	(3,297)
Age					
15-19	76.3	84.2	88.5	87.1	1,981
20-24	77.4	84.8	90.0	86.8	1,316
25-29	77.3	82.8	92.0	84.3	791
Marital status					
Married / in union	73.0	83.0	90.9	84.8	656
Previously Married / in union	77.9	85.6	86.3	82.4	71
Never married / in union	78.0	84.2	89.7	86.8	3,361
Education level					
Less than secondary	75.8	82.8	87.1	85.9	685
1-3 years secondary	74.7	85.5	90.2	87.9	1,269
4 years secondary or higher	78.8	83.6	90.9	85.4	2,134
Socioeconomic status					
Low	71.9	83.5	88.4	86.0	703
Medium low	76.0	85.0	90.1	86.8	1,327
Medium high	81.1	82.6	91.6	86.3	944
High	81.9	83.8	89.7	85.4	1,114
Residence					
Urban	81.5	82.7	90.6	85.0	2,459
Rural	73.6	85.0	89.4	87.2	1,629
Province					
Harare	85.2	81.9	92.0	85.4	877
Bulawayo	81.5	79.0	86.7	80.5	685
Manicaland	66.3	88.1	89.7	89.7	469
Mashonaland Central	72.9	92.5	93.8	96.0	192
Mashonaland East	73.3	87.1	93.0	88.7	176
Mashonaland West	78.3	93.7	92.3	94.4	405
Matebeleland North	77.1	67.0	82.7	70.9	248
Matebeleland South	78.2	75.5	82.5	79.9	289
Midlands	80.7	89.1	91.3	88.8	529
Masvingo	64.4	84.7	93.5	87.7	218

Table 6.7a
Percentage of women with selected gender attitudes, by selected background characteristics,
women 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Percentage of women who think that:					Number of cases
	Men must have more than one partner to be sexually satisfied	A woman should be a virgin when she gets married	Dry sex (use of herbs) is a good practice	It is acceptable for a married man to have sex outside marriage	It's acceptable for a man to hit his wife if she misbehaves	
Total 15-29	4.1	86.9	8.8	1.9	11.5	4,809
(Total 15-24)	(4.1)	(86.8)	(8.8)	(1.9)	(12.2)	(3,650)
Age						
15-19	4.2	88.7	8.3	1.4	14.8	2,077
20-24	4.0	84.4	9.4	2.5	8.9	1,573
25-29	3.9	87.2	8.9	1.9	9.2	1,159
Marital status						
Married / in union	5.3	86.8	11.1	2.1	11.9	2,072
Previously Married / in union	3.4	80.3	11.9	3.2	9.8	369
Never married / in union	2.9	88.2	6.0	1.5	11.4	2,368
Education level						
Less than secondary	7.9	80.8	14.7	2.8	16.2	1,238
1-3 years secondary	2.8	88.6	7.2	1.7	12.8	1,558
4 years secondary or higher	1.6	91.2	4.7	1.2	5.8	2,013
Socioeconomic status						
Low	5.4	84.6	12.4	2.5	15.3	1,137
Medium low	4.2	86.3	8.7	1.4	12.0	1,310
Medium high	2.3	89.8	5.2	1.5	7.1	1,154
High	2.3	90.8	4.2	1.7	5.6	1,208
Residence						
Urban	3.0	90.0	5.0	1.6	7.3	2,966
Rural	4.7	85.0	11.3	2.1	14.1	1,843
Province						
Harare	3.6	91.5	4.2	1.9	7.1	1,115
Bulawayo	1.5	90.7	7.4	1.0	7.2	794
Manicaland	5.2	85.7	11.7	4.6	12.0	485
Mashonaland Central	10.2	85.2	15.6	3.8	10.7	235
Mashonaland East	4.3	89.8	11.5	1.1	13.0	220
Mashonaland West	5.6	82.4	13.4	0.3	10.3	441
Matebeleland North	3.0	81.5	8.3	2.0	13.5	295
Matebeleland South	2.8	81.5	6.9	0.8	14.2	265
Midlands	3.6	90.1	8.4	1.5	11.3	618
Masvingo	2.2	84.9	6.5	1.2	19.3	341

Table 6.7b
Percentage of men with selected gender attitudes, by selected background characteristics,
men 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Percentage of men who think that:					Number of cases
	Men must have more than one partner to be sexually satisfied	A woman should be a virgin when she gets married	Dry sex (use of herbs) is a good practice	It is acceptable for a married man to have sex outside marriage	It's acceptable for a man to hit his wife if she misbehaves	
Total 15-29	12.2	88.1	12	6.6	23.4	4,204
(Total 15-24)	(12.3)	(88.0)	(11.5)	(5.9)	(24.1)	(3,392)
Age						
15-19	12.6	88.1	10.3	6.0	24.5	2,053
20-24	11.7	87.9	13.2	5.6	23.5	1,339
25-29	11.9	88.4	13.6	8.6	21.6	812
Marital status						
Married / in union	11.3	90.8	14.1	6.1	21.4	669
Previously Married / in union	6.4	84.6	13.5	3.9	20.8	74
Never married / in union	12.6	87.5	11.4	6.9	24.0	3,461
Education level						
Less than secondary	15.9	85.0	18.6	9.2	31.1	742
1-3 years secondary	11.9	89.9	10.7	5.7	24.4	1,304
4 years secondary or higher	10.6	88.5	9.8	6.1	19.1	2,158
Socioeconomic status						
Low	14.1	86.5	14.7	8.8	30.6	744
Medium low	13.6	89.4	13.9	6.6	24.1	1,372
Medium high	10.6	89.2	8.1	4.6	18.1	957
High	7.9	86.6	7.8	5.4	16.6	1,131
Residence						
Urban	9.4	87.9	8.2	5.4	17.1	2,498
Rural	14.2	88.3	14.8	7.5	27.9	1,706
Province						
Harare	9.4	88.9	8.2	6.3	18.9	889
Bulawayo	7.3	83.3	3.8	2.8	10.5	688
Manicaland	21.4	87.3	21.7	10.7	29.1	484
Mashonaland Central	6.6	91.5	15.8	4.5	22.6	202
Mashonaland East	12.2	84.9	10.7	7.0	26.0	177
Mashonaland West	6.7	93.9	14.9	1.6	22.1	432
Matebeleland North	21.5	77.9	13.5	4.2	24.6	249
Matebeleland South	17.7	84.5	6.2	11.2	29.4	291
Midlands	9.1	92.9	10.2	5.3	20.3	565
Masvingo	9.6	90.5	16.1	12.5	37.8	227

Table 6.8a					
Percent distribution of women's opinions concerning the effectiveness of condoms to avoid STIs*, by selected background characteristics, women 15-29 years of age Zimbabwe YAS 2001					
	Opinion about condom effectiveness for avoiding STIs				Number of cases
	Protects most of time	Protects sometimes	Does not protect	Do not know	
Total 15-29	38.5	39.3	11.9	10.4	4,806
(Total 15-24)	(36.3)	(40.2)	(12.5)	(11.1)	(3,648)
Age					
15-19	33.3	40.5	13.5	12.7	2,076
20-24	40.1	39.7	11.3	8.9	1,572
25-29	45.1	36.7	10.0	8.3	1,158
Marital status					
Married / in union	41.4	38.3	11.2	9.0	2,071
Previously Married / in union	46.2	35.7	9.4	8.7	369
Never married / in union	34.1	40.9	13.0	12.0	2,366
Education level					
Less than secondary	37.0	32.3	14.7	16.0	1,237
1-3 years secondary	36.1	42.5	11.1	10.3	1,558
4 years secondary or higher	42.2	43.0	9.9	5.0	2,011
Socioeconomic status					
Low	37.3	34.4	13.7	14.7	1,136
Medium low	37.7	40.6	12.3	9.3	1,310
Medium high	42.8	43.0	8.2	6.0	1,152
High	38.8	44.6	10.1	6.5	1,208
Residence					
Urban	40.8	43.5	9.5	6.2	2,964
Rural	37.1	36.6	13.4	12.9	1,842
Province					
Harare	41.4	43.5	10.3	4.8	1,115
Bulawayo	41.9	46.2	6.4	5.5	794
Manicaland	28.7	41.7	16.9	12.8	482
Mashonaland Central	34.0	42.8	10.0	13.3	235
Mashonaland East	36.7	45.3	10.6	7.4	220
Mashonaland West	31.7	37.8	11.8	18.6	441
Matebeleland North	44.0	32.8	11.7	11.5	295
Matebeleland South	55.4	26.3	8.6	9.7	265
Midlands	39.5	37.4	11.4	11.7	618
Masvingo	36.2	35.2	17.8	10.8	341

* Sexually Transmitted Infections

Table 6.8b
Percent distribution of men's opinions concerning the effectiveness of condoms
to avoid STIs*, by selected background characteristics, men 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	<u>Opinion about condom effectiveness for avoiding STIs</u>				Number of cases
	Protects most of time	Protects sometimes	Does not protect	Do not know	
Total 15-29	40.8	48.9	5.9	3.3	4,204
(Total 15-24)	(39.9)	(50.5)	(6.1)	(3.6)	(3,391)
Age					
15-19	37.7	50.4	7.1	4.8	2,053
20-24	43.2	50.6	4.4	1.8	1,338
25-29	43.1	48.5	5.7	2.7	812
Marital status					
Married / in union	41.2	51.3	5.8	1.7	669
Previously Married / in union	50.1	46.6	1.5	1.8	74
Never married / in union	40.4	49.7	6.1	3.8	3,460
Education level					
Less than secondary	44.3	42.7	6.9	6.1	742
1-3 years secondary	39.9	50.2	6.3	3.5	1,304
4 years secondary or higher	39.7	53.2	5.3	1.9	2,157
Socioeconomic status					
Low	36.1	51.8	6.9	5.2	744
Medium low	43.8	47.6	5.4	3.2	1,371
Medium high	42.8	49.3	5.1	2.7	957
High	38.8	53.1	6.6	1.5	1,131
Residence					
Urban	41.4	50.7	5.9	2.0	2,498
Rural	40.4	49.4	6.0	4.3	1,705
Province					
Harare	36.3	54.9	6.9	1.9	889
Bulawayo	53.2	43.0	2.7	1.1	688
Manicaland	29.5	54.2	10.2	6.1	483
Mashonaland Central	38.9	53.8	5.8	1.5	202
Mashonaland East	32.3	55.0	6.8	5.9	177
Mashonaland West	37.0	53.0	7.5	2.5	432
Matebeleland North	56.9	38.0	3.0	2.1	249
Matebeleland South	70.1	26.2	2.5	1.2	291
Midlands	35.8	54.0	3.7	6.4	565
Masvingo	31.8	57.3	7.6	3.2	227

* Sexually Transmitted Infections

Table 6.9a
Percentage of women who agree with selected outcomes of discussions about HIV testing
by selected background characteristics
women 15-29 years of age who had one or more sexual partners in the past 12 months
and who had not talked to any partner about HIV testing in the past 12 months
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	<u>"If I talked to my partner about HIV testing..."</u>					Number of cases
	He would think I did not trust him	He would think I had other partners	I would feel I was doing the right thing	I would feel I was protecting the health of my family	I would feel safer	
Total 15-29	43.7	46.1	88.9	91.3	89.5	1,151
(Total 15-24)	(43.4)	(44.6)	(88.9)	(91.1)	(90.5)	(726)
Age						
15-19	41.5	47.8	87.9	91.3	92.1	274
20-24	44.7	42.6	89.5	91.0	89.6	452
25-29	44.1	48.7	88.8	91.7	87.8	425
Marital status						
Married / in union	44.2	46.0	88.8	91.4	89.4	891
Previously Married / in union	40.1	50.6	88.6	90.1	90.0	96
Never married / in union	43.1	43.6	89.2	91.5	89.9	164
Education level						
Less than secondary	43.2	47.6	85.4	88.7	86.3	413
1-3 years secondary	45.6	46.7	91.6	92.4	92.4	324
4 years secondary or higher	42.7	43.5	91.3	94.0	91.5	414
Socioeconomic status						
Low	42.8	46.5	87.7	91.1	87.7	358
Medium low	42.2	42.6	91.8	91.8	92.9	363
Medium high	47.0	52.2	85.4	90.3	86.4	273
High	48.5	47.5	89.3	92.5	91.1	157
Residence						
Urban	47.3	49.5	87.5	92.2	87.8	588
Rural	42.1	44.6	89.5	90.9	90.3	563
Province						
Harare	45.9	50.7	86.7	93.0	87.9	267
Bulawayo	53.0	52.9	86.7	91.5	88.2	149
Manicaland	46.2	47.6	87.1	89.1	85.8	110
Mashonaland Central	38.7	39.2	95.5	95.1	94.8	67
Mashonaland East	40.4	39.7	89.1	92.6	89.0	62
Mashonaland West	35.1	39.0	88.2	93.0	85.8	77
Matebeleland North	41.0	45.6	93.1	88.2	91.3	101
Matebeleland South	38.7	36.8	89.7	89.7	93.6	61
Midlands	43.6	45.7	85.0	91.2	91.3	141
Masvingo	48.8	52.5	90.8	91.0	89.9	116

Table 6.9b
Percentage of men who agree with selected outcomes of discussions about HIV testing
by selected background characteristics
men 15-29 years of age who had one or more sexual partners in the past 12 months
and who had not talked to any partner about HIV testing in the past 12 months
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	"If I talked to my partner about HIV testing..."					Number of cases
	She would think I did not trust her	She would think I had other partners	I would feel I was doing the right thing	I would feel I was protecting the health of my family	I would feel safer	
Total 15-29 (Total 15-24)	43.7 (46.0)	49.4 (50.3)	89.5 (90.5)	90.9 (89.4)	88.8 (88.5)	962 (675)
Age						
15-19	48.9	55.6	91.1	87.2	87.3	294
20-24	43.7	46.3	90.0	91.1	89.4	381
25-29	40.3	48.1	88.0	93.1	89.3	287
Marital status						
Married / in union	38.5	46.4	85.0	91.7	84.5	253
Previously Married / in union	40.2	49.4	97.6	100.0	94.6	31
Never married / in union	46.7	51.0	91.4	89.9	90.7	678
Education level						
Less than secondary	48.4	57.6	87.8	90.0	87.7	213
1-3 years secondary	43.6	48.7	90.2	92.2	89.3	237
4 years secondary or higher	41.2	45.2	90.2	90.7	89.2	512
Socioeconomic status						
Low	45.5	51.1	88.9	93.4	88.4	184
Medium low	45.8	53.7	89.5	89.0	88.2	355
Medium high	38.2	40.0	88.4	89.6	87.3	225
High	40.9	44.9	92.3	93.8	93.4	198
Residence						
Urban	40.2	45.7	89.8	90.7	88.9	524
Rural	46.0	51.8	89.4	91.0	88.8	438
Province						
Harare	40.2	45.4	89.5	89.1	89.5	166
Bulawayo	38.2	44.6	86.1	90.8	86.2	183
Manicaland	38.7	39.0	88.0	85.1	84.9	138
Mashonaland Central	43.0	43.2	97.3	99.1	96.5	41
Mashonaland East	45.8	49.8	90.5	90.2	94.6	62
Mashonaland West	31.8	44.7	86.1	98.6	90.8	61
Matebeleland North	55.5	61.6	85.9	87.9	82.4	100
Matebeleland South	54.5	64.4	95.0	95.5	94.5	112
Midlands	47.3	54.0	90.6	87.7	90.7	51
Masvingo	37.0	46.6	90.0	95.7	85.2	48

CHAPTER 7

PREVENTION AND CARE SERVICES

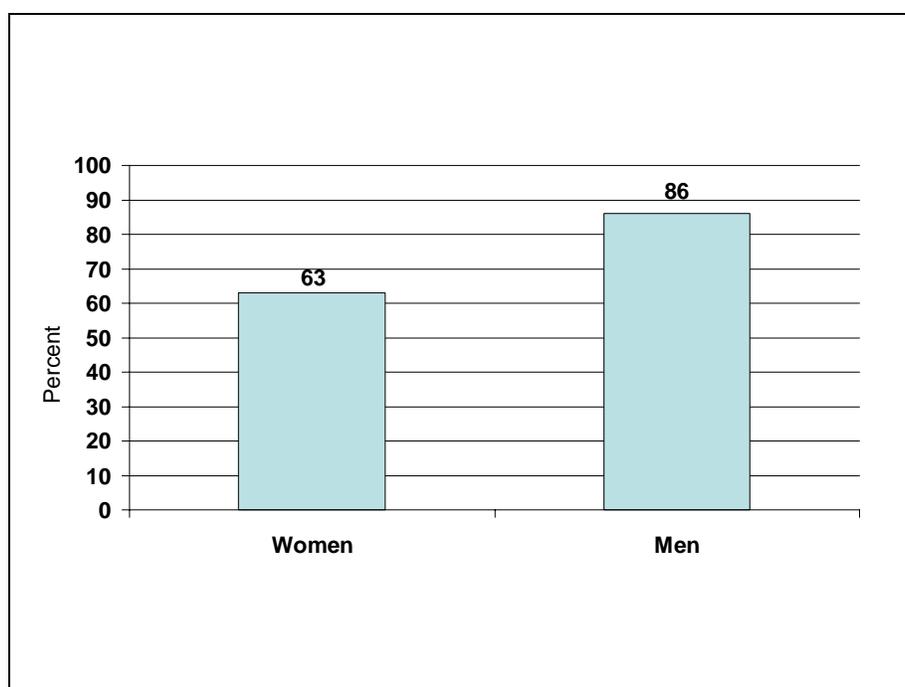
Understanding the coverage and perceived quality of HIV-related services is critical to helping programme managers identify ways to improve services. This chapter summarizes the coverage and perceived quality of the following HIV-related services: access to prevention information, VCT, ANC and PMTCT, treatment of STIs, and care and support.

7.1 Access to HIV and AIDS Prevention Information and Services

UNGASS set a goal of having 90% of youth aged 15-24 years receive HIV prevention information and services by 2005.⁹ This section describes levels of access to primary prevention services, other opportunities for reaching youth with prevention information and young adults' access to condoms.

Figure 7.1.1 shows the percentage of Zimbabwean young adults who reported ever receiving information on HIV and AIDS.

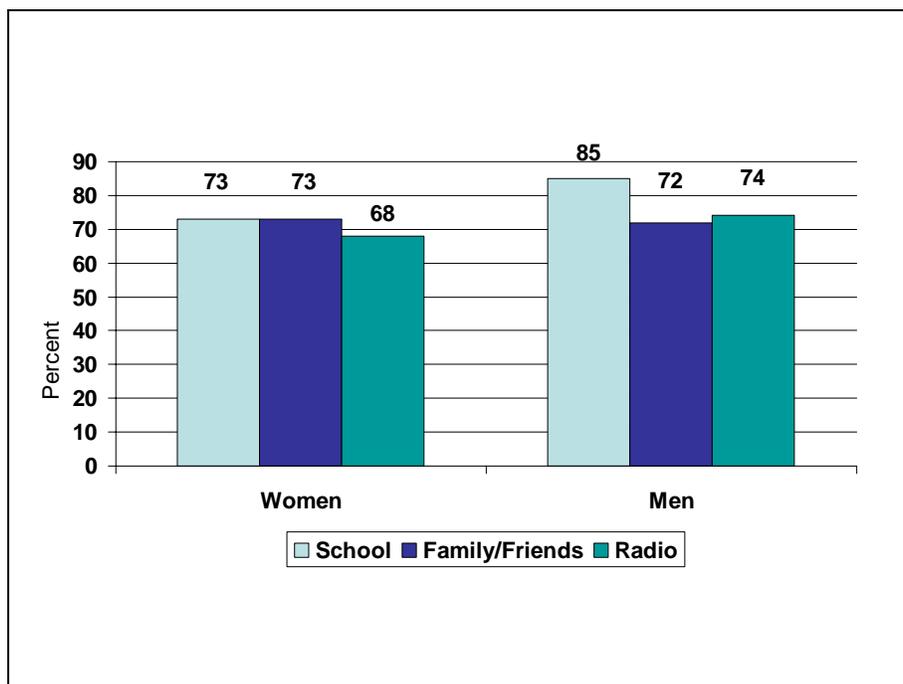
Figure 7.1.1 Percentage of respondents who have received information on HIV and AIDS



The UNGASS goal was almost reached for men (86 percent), but only 63 percent of women reported having ever received HIV and AIDS information.

Individuals, especially women, who have lower levels of education, lower socioeconomic status and who resided in rural areas reported lower levels of access to HIV and AIDS information (Tables 7.1.1a and 7.1.1b). For example, only 41 percent of women with less than secondary education received HIV and AIDS information, compared with 80 percent of women with four years of secondary or higher education. Among men, 74 percent with less than secondary education received HIV and AIDS information, compared with 92 percent with four years of secondary or higher education.

Figure 7.1.2 Sources of information mentioned by respondents who have received information on HIV and AIDS



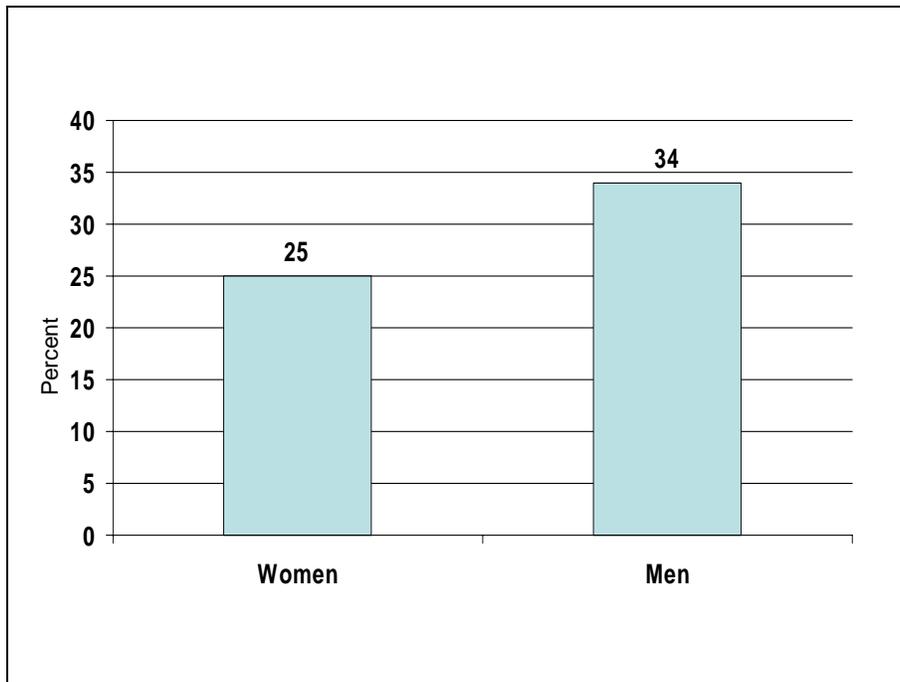
Of the young women who have received information, 73 percent reported having received HIV and AIDS information in school, 73 percent from family, friends, or relatives, and 68 percent through radio (Table 7.1.1a). Among young men who received information, 85 percent received information from school, 74 percent from radio, and 72 percent from a friend or relative (Table 7.1.1b).

Exposure to Radio Programmes

Forty-six percent of women and 69 percent of men reported listening to the radio at least once a week (Tables 7.1.4a and 7.1.4b). Young women and men who were urban residents, better educated and of higher socioeconomic levels reported listening to the radio more frequently than those who were less educated and of lower socioeconomic status. For example, 90 percent of women reporting low socioeconomic status reported never listening to the radio compared with only 13 percent of women reporting high socioeconomic status. Fifty-six percent of men reporting low socioeconomic status reported never listening to the radio compared with only 8 percent of men reporting high socioeconomic status.

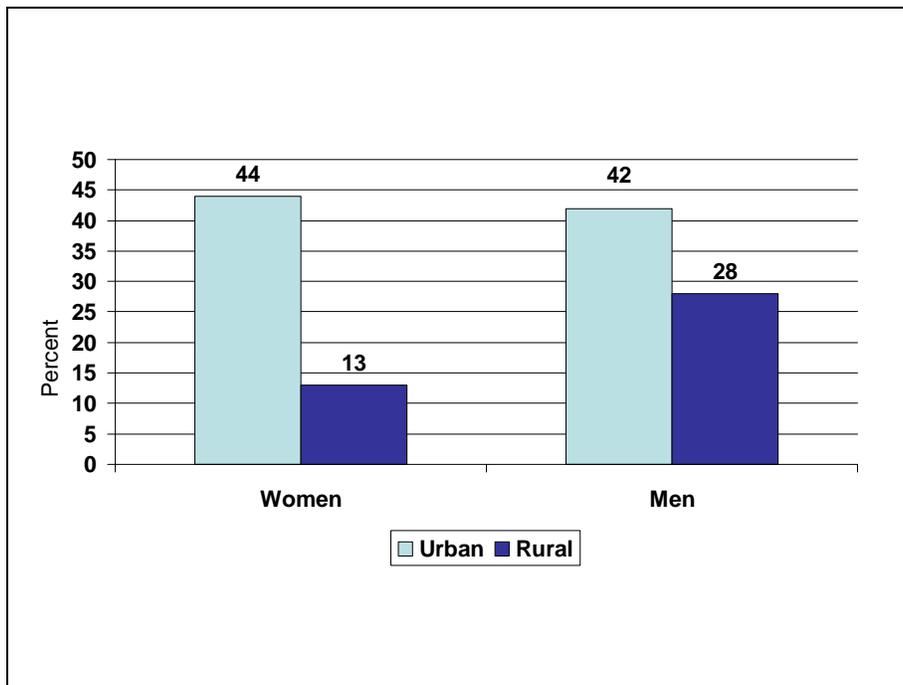
The most popular types of radio programmes among women were talk shows (65 percent), music (63 percent) and drama (32 percent) (Table 7.1.4a). The most popular types of radio programmes among men were music (82 percent), talk shows (52 percent), news (39 percent) and drama (30 percent) (Table 7.1.4b).

Figure 7.1.3 Percentage exposed to HIV-related radio programmes by sex



Among young women, 25 percent had ever listened to a radio programme on HIV and AIDS. Among young men, 34 percent had ever listened to a radio programme on HIV and AIDS.

Figure 7.1.4 Percentage exposed to HIV-related radio programmes by residence



For women, exposure to such radio programmes was dramatically higher in urban (44 percent) than in rural areas (13 percent) (Table 7.1.2a). For men also, exposure to radio

programmes was higher in urban (42 percent) compared with rural areas (28 percent) (Table 7.1.2b).

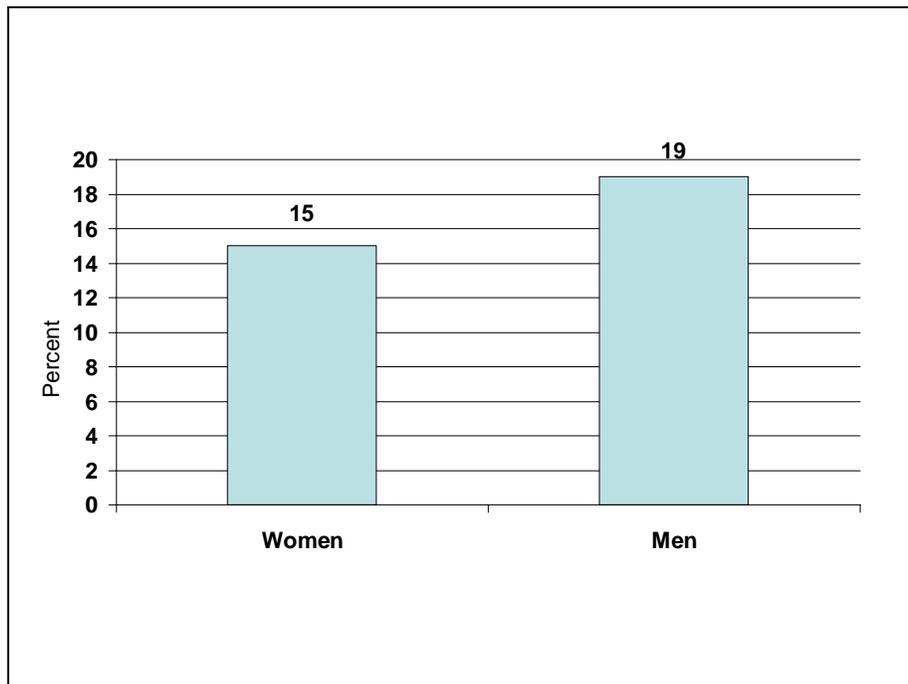
More young women talked about the radio drama to friends (30 percent) or family members (28 percent) than to a spouse or sex partner (14 percent), but nearly half (45 percent) spoke to no one about these programmes (Table 7.1.2a). Young men talked to friends (47 percent) or family members (18 percent) more so than to a spouse or sex partner (12 percent), but 32 percent spoke to no one about these programmes (Table 7.1.2b).

Exposure to Television Programmes

Overall, 30 percent of young women surveyed watched TV at least once a week; 24 percent of young women watched TV almost every day (Table 7.1.5a). Similarly, approximately 39 percent of young men surveyed watched TV at least once a week; 25 percent of young men watched TV almost every day (Table 7.1.5b).

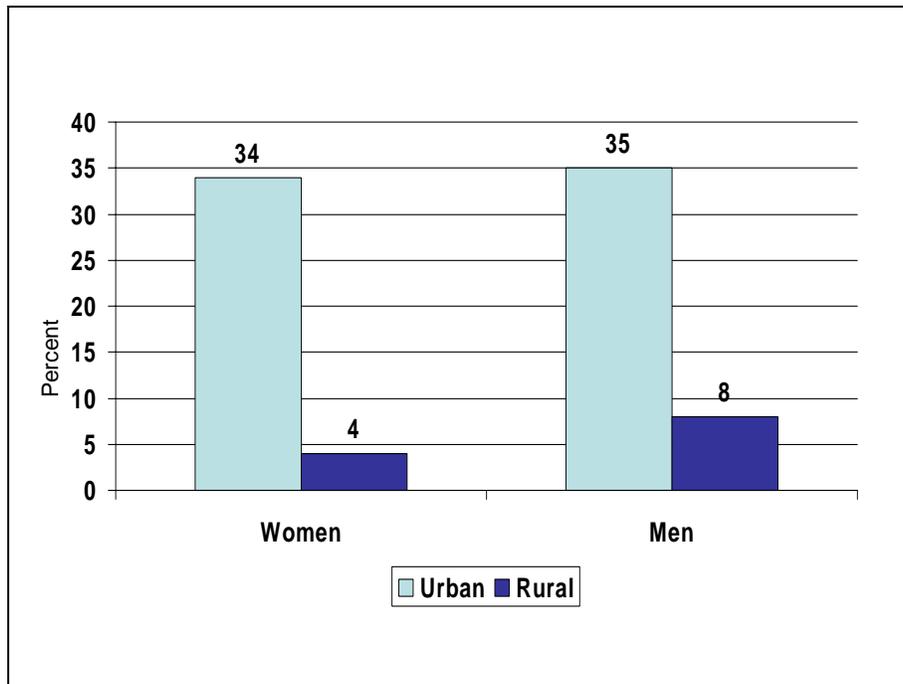
Young women and men who were urban residents, better educated and of higher socioeconomic levels reported watching TV more frequently than women and men who were rural residents, less educated and of lower socioeconomic status. Ninety-seven percent of women reporting low socioeconomic status reported never watching TV compared with only 12 percent of women reporting high socioeconomic status. Eighty-five percent of men reporting low socioeconomic status reported never watching TV compared with only 15 percent of men reporting high socioeconomic status.

Figure 7.1.5 Percentage exposed to HIV-related television programmes by sex



A small percentage of young adults reported ever watching TV dramas on HIV and AIDS. Only 15 percent of young women and 19 percent of young men had ever watched dramas on HIV and AIDS.

Figure 7.1.6 Percentage exposed to HIV-related television programmes by residence



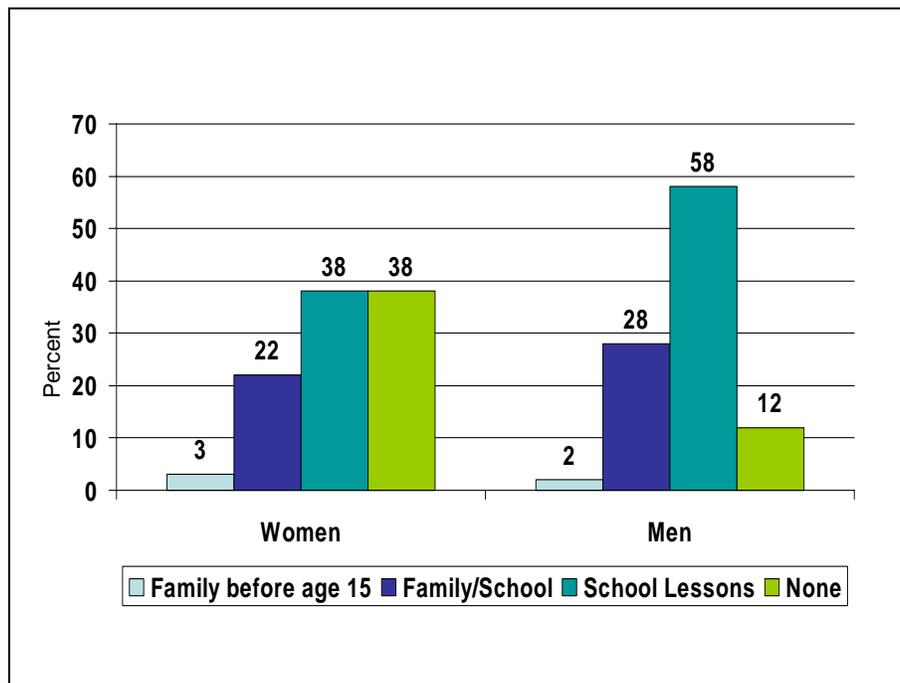
Exposure to HIV-related television programmes was higher for women in urban areas (34 percent) than in rural areas (4 percent). Exposure to such television programmes among men was similarly higher in urban areas (35 percent) than in rural areas (8 percent).

Young women were more likely to discuss these dramas with friends (42 percent), family members (39 percent) and sexual partners/spouses (15 percent) (Table 7.1.3a). However, 30 percent of young women never spoke to anyone about the HIV and AIDS dramas they watched. Young men were more likely to discuss these dramas with friends (55 percent) and family members (26 percent). However, 23 percent of young men never spoke to anyone about the HIV and AIDS dramas (Table 7.1.3b).

HIV and AIDS Information from School and Family

Figure 7.1.7 shows the percentage of young adults who received information on HIV and AIDS from their family and/or at school, and before 15 years of age.

Figure 7.1.7 Percentages who reported receiving HIV and AIDS related information from school and/or family



Among young women, 38 percent received information from school lessons, 22 percent received a combination of family and school lessons and 3 percent said their family spoke to them about HIV and AIDS before they were 15 years old. Over one third of all women (38 percent) received neither form of education. Among young men, 58 percent received their information from school lessons, 28 percent received a combination of family and school lessons and 2 percent said their family spoke to them about HIV and AIDS before they were 15 years old. Only 12 percent of all men received information from neither source.

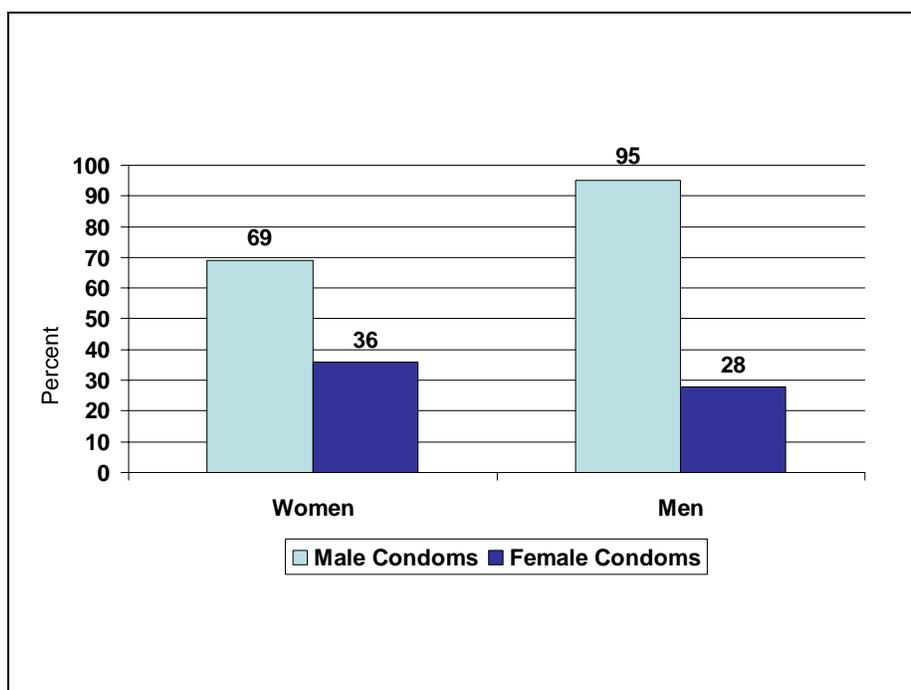
The youngest individuals were more likely to have received family and school education about HIV and AIDS. For example, women and men aged 15-19 were more likely to have received both family and school education about HIV and AIDS (29 and 31 percent, respectively) compared with those aged 20-24 (22 and 28 percent) and 25-29 years (10 and 22 percent) (Tables 7.1.6a and 7.1.6b).

Similarly, socioeconomic status appeared to be associated with receiving school and/or family lessons on HIV and AIDS. Young women and men who had higher socioeconomic status were more likely than those with low socioeconomic status to report receiving school and/or family lessons on HIV and AIDS (35 vs. 13 percent among women and 34 vs. 26 percent among men).

Access to Condoms

Overall, 69 percent of women and 95 percent of men who were sexually experienced knew where to get male condoms. However, only 36 percent of women and 28 percent of men knew where to get female condoms.

Figure 7.1.8 Percentages who reported knowing where to access male and female condoms



Young men and women who were older, more educated, had higher socioeconomic status, and lived in urban areas were more likely to know where to get condoms (Table 7.1.8). For example, 56 percent of females with less than secondary education knew where to get a male condom, compared with 81 percent of women with four years secondary or higher education. Similarly, 86 percent of men with less than secondary education knew where to get a male condom, compared with 98 percent of men with four years secondary or higher education.

Men and women obtained condoms from different sources. Women who had been sexually active in the past 12 months were most likely to report the source of the last male condom they used was from their sexual partner (40 percent), supermarket/shop (19 percent), or health post/centre (11 percent) (Table 7.1.7a). Men were most likely to report the source of the last male condom used as a supermarket/shop (42 percent), a friend or relative (12 percent) or a health post/centre (8 percent) (Table 7.1.7b).

Women and men living in rural areas, with lower education levels and lower socioeconomic status were more likely to obtain condoms from a health post/centre, public hospital or community-based distributor, and less likely to obtain them from a supermarket/shop or pharmacy.

Summary

UNGASS goals for providing HIV and AIDS prevention information have almost been met for young men, but not for young women. Further, those who lived in rural areas, were less educated, and had lower socioeconomic status tended to have less access to services than those who lived in urban areas, were more educated and had higher socioeconomic status. Young adult Zimbabweans want expanded access to HIV prevention information and services, and there are numerous opportunities to provide them with this information, such as working with the mass media, families and schools to provide more HIV and AIDS prevention information and behaviour change activities for young people.

Table 7.1.1a
Percentage that ever received HIV/AIDS information
and percentage that received HIV/AIDS information from selected sources by selected characteristics women 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Ever Received HIV/AIDS Info	Number of cases	Received HIV/AIDS info from:														Number of cases	
			Private Doctor	Hospital	CBD*	Pharmacy	Trad'l Healer	VHW**	Church	Work Site	School	Friend/ Relative	Sexual Partner	Radio	TV	Print Media		Other
Total 15-29 (Total 15-24)	62.6 (62.2)	4,809 (3,650)	17.8 (15.8)	58.7 (52.1)	29.6 (25.8)	10.8 (9.8)	4.1 (3.9)	34.4 (31.5)	49.9 (48.3)	15.9 (13.8)	72.6 (79.5)	73.3 (73.8)	47.0 (40.6)	67.5 (66.9)	52.3 (52.0)	61.0 (62.1)	2.0 (1.7)	3,217 (2,444)
Age																		
15-19	60.3	2,077	13.6	40.6	20.2	7.4	3.3	27.4	45.8	9.6	85.5	72.9	26.1	64.2	48.7	60.9	1.7	1,369
20-24	64.6	1,573	18.4	65.8	32.4	12.7	4.6	36.5	51.2	18.8	72.4	74.8	57.7	70.2	56.1	63.4	1.6	1,075
25-29	63.8	1,159	23.8	77.5	40.5	13.7	4.5	42.6	54.6	21.9	52.6	71.8	65.4	69.3	52.8	58.0	3.0	773
Marital status																		
Married / in union	59.4	2,072	22.2	76.1	38.6	13.4	4.9	41.5	48.6	14.8	60.7	71.0	67.8	69.4	51.5	58.4	2.1	1,307
Separated / Widowed / Divorced	61.8	369	24.4	75.8	41.7	14.9	8.6	45.8	52.2	25.3	63.9	74.1	58.9	66.5	55.7	60.1	2.3	234
Never married / in union, had sex	72.1	612	17.3	50.2	26.9	10.4	3.7	25.9	50.5	21.4	76.9	82.8	60.0	67.1	51.6	68.8	1.7	459
Never married / in union, never sex	63.9	1,756	11.0	35.9	16.4	6.8	2.1	26.0	50.8	12.9	87.9	72.2	13.0	65.6	52.7	61.5	2.0	1,217
Education level																		
Less than secondary	41.3	1,238	15.9	59.6	30.5	7.9	6.9	32.8	37.6	6.7	45.0	67.8	48.0	49.9	28.2	40.2	1.9	535
1-3 years secondary	66.2	1,558	13.7	53.7	27.0	8.3	2.6	32.6	45.8	11.6	77.6	72.7	38.8	65.4	47.5	60.2	1.7	1,055
4 years secondary or higher	79.6	2,013	21.9	62.0	31.1	14.1	3.7	36.5	59.0	23.6	82.4	76.3	52.6	77.8	67.7	71.8	2.3	1,627
Socioeconomic status																		
Low	51.8	1,137	12.8	61.6	31.4	7.7	6.5	35.5	41.3	10.8	64.3	68.9	44.8	44.8	26.1	44.8	1.3	590
Medium Low	60.0	1,310	19.7	61.9	33.0	11.5	3.7	38.0	47.4	17.0	74.9	72.8	49.0	72.0	49.2	62.1	2.5	787
Medium High	75.9	1,154	17.9	61.1	27.7	11.3	2.7	32.1	55.3	16.4	73.1	74.0	51.9	81.7	69.9	69.3	1.9	875
High	80.3	1,208	22.9	47.0	23.4	14.2	2.1	29.5	62.2	21.7	81.4	79.9	42.9	83.0	81.0	76.7	2.5	965
Residence																		
Urban	74.1	2,966	20.8	55.7	26.5	13.0	2.6	30.9	56.7	18.6	76.2	76.4	48.6	80.7	73.1	71.4	2.5	2,196
Rural	55.4	1,843	15.4	61.2	32.2	9.0	5.3	37.4	44.3	13.6	69.5	70.6	45.7	56.6	34.9	52.3	1.6	1,021

*Community-based distributor

**Village health worker

Table 7.1.1b
Percentage that ever received HIV/AIDS information
and percentage that received HIV/AIDS information from selected sources by selected characteristics men 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Ever Received HIV/AIDS Info	Number of cases	Received HIV/AIDS info from:														Number of cases	
			Private Doctor	Hospital	CBD*	Pharmacy	Trad'l Healer	VHW** Church	Work Site	School	Friend/ Relative	Sexual Partner	Radio	TV	Print Media	Other		
Total 15-29	86.3	4,204	12.3	37.0	24.1	8.4	3.2	28.7	43.6	28.6	85.2	72.3	39.9	74.1	54.2	62.7	1.8	3,667
(Total 15-24)	(86.4)	(3,392)	(10.0)	(32.9)	(22.4)	(7.6)	(2.6)	(27.2)	(42.4)	(20.6)	(88.3)	(72.2)	(32.5)	(71.2)	(51.1)	(61.3)	(1.5)	(2,962)
Age																		
15-19	85.8	2,053	6.8	27.3	20.2	5.9	1.6	23.1	39.2	11.2	89.4	70.7	23.7	66.9	46.0	57.1	1.0	1,782
20-24	87.2	1,339	14.7	41.1	25.7	10.1	4.1	33.1	47.1	34.4	86.6	74.5	45.4	77.7	58.5	67.5	2.3	1,180
25-29	86.1	812	18.4	47.7	28.4	10.6	4.6	32.8	46.7	49.8	77.3	72.5	59.3	81.6	62.4	66.4	2.6	705
Marital status																		
Married / in union	84.6	669	18.2	51.3	30.4	11.2	5.1	37.6	47.2	50.0	77.2	73.9	64.9	79.5	57.3	64.1	2.9	567
Separated / Widowed / Divorced	82.4	74	33.9	56.3	29.8	14.4	5.8	34.9	43.6	58.1	84.9	87.7	65.4	90.5	70.5	70.1	1.0	62
Never married / in union, had sex	88.9	1,671	13.0	37.9	25.9	8.2	4.1	29.6	42.8	30.3	86.3	72.9	46.7	77.5	55.7	65.5	2.0	1,495
Never married / in union, never sex	84.9	1,790	7.3	27.1	18.4	6.8	1.0	22.6	42.5	13.5	88.5	70.0	17.5	66.6	50.0	58.6	1.1	1,543
Education level																		
Less than secondary	75.4	742	4.9	29.6	20.0	1.8	3.4	27.3	30.3	20.9	64.4	63.2	27.3	60.7	28.1	36.5	0.9	566
1-3 years secondary	85.5	1,304	8.2	31.0	23.9	5.4	3.2	29.1	39.8	17.2	89.4	70.9	29.5	68.8	43.7	59.5	0.5	1,117
4 years secondary or higher	92.0	2,158	17.7	43.3	25.8	12.7	3.0	29.0	51.0	38.4	90.9	76.6	50.8	82.3	70.4	74.7	2.9	1,984
Socioeconomic status																		
Low	84.7	744	9.4	38.8	26.3	4.6	3.8	33.1	41.2	23.6	83.3	69.9	30.9	58.2	30.6	50.4	1.0	631
Medium Low	85.0	1,372	10.2	37.0	25.8	5.5	3.1	32.4	41.9	26.9	83.2	71.1	37.3	74.0	43.3	58.3	2.0	1,164
Medium High	87.5	957	16.4	38.0	22.6	11.9	4.0	24.6	47.3	39.0	87.9	74.3	49.3	84.2	79.3	73.8	2.1	842
High	90.5	1,131	17.1	33.6	18.8	16.4	1.7	18.9	46.9	29.6	89.7	76.3	48.6	86.1	85.7	78.0	2.3	1,030
Residence																		
Urban	87.5	2,498	17.0	36.1	20.6	13.4	3.0	21.3	46.3	33.5	87.6	74.6	47.9	84.3	80.2	75.7	2.0	2,209
Rural	85.5	1,706	8.9	37.6	26.6	4.8	3.3	34.2	41.7	25.1	83.5	70.7	34.0	66.6	35.2	53.2	1.7	1,458

*Community-based distributor

**Village health worker

Table 7.1.2a
Percentage of women who have listened to HIV/AIDS radio programmes
and the percentage citing person with whom they discuss HIV radio programmes
by selected background characteristics
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Ever listened to HIV/AIDS radio programme	Person with whom they discussed						Number of cases
		Friends	Family	Spouse/ Partner	Work or School mates	Other	No one	
Total 15-29	24.8	30.3	28.2	14.2	5.6	2.5	45.2	1,534
(Total 15-24)	(23.7)	(32.3)	(28.4)	(10.2)	(7.0)	(2.5)	(45.7)	(1,143)
Age								
15-19	21.3	35.6	30.9	4.0	9.9	2.1	44.6	613
20-24	26.7	29.0	25.8	16.5	4.0	2.9	46.8	530
25-29	28.1	25.2	27.7	24.0	2.0	2.7	43.9	391
Marital status								
Married / in union	24.9	24.1	21.7	27.7	1.0	1.7	46.5	643
Separated / Widowed / Divorced	25.0	23.0	29.7	6.1	3.4	3.8	54.9	111
Never married / in union, had sex	26.7	36.6	34.3	3.5	6.5	2.6	42.2	221
Never married / in union, never sex	23.9	38.5	34.7	1.1	12.2	3.4	41.9	559
Education level								
Less than secondary	11.3	19.3	18.7	14.6	0.8	2.1	61.1	178
1-3 years secondary	24.8	33.1	30.3	13.8	6.9	2.3	40.6	483
4 years secondary or higher	37.5	31.7	29.6	14.4	6.1	2.8	43.3	873
Socioeconomic status								
Low	3.8	27.8	25.5	11.2	11.9	4.8	51.5	43
Medium Low	27.0	26.9	29.4	16.1	4.1	2.3	46.2	353
Medium High	46.9	30.1	22.6	16.8	4.3	2.0	46.5	542
High	48.8	34.6	32.6	10.1	7.2	2.9	41.5	596
Residence								
Urban	43.6	32.1	27.0	13.6	5.2	2.3	44.7	1,293
Rural	13.0	26.4	30.6	15.4	6.4	3.0	46.1	241

Table 7.1.2b
Percentage of men who have listened to HIV/AIDS radio programmes
and the percentage citing person with whom they discuss HIV radio programmes
by selected background characteristics
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Ever listened to HIV/AIDS radio programme	Person with whom they discussed						Number of cases
		Friends	Family	Spouse/ Partner	Work or School mates	Other	No one	
Total 15-29 (Total 15-24)	33.7 (30.6)	46.7 (47.8)	18.3 (18.9)	12.4 (4.0)	11.8 (10.5)	1.5 (0.8)	32.1 (35.4)	1,531 (1,170)
Age								
15-19	25.2	45.6	18.7	0.5	10.4	1.0	37.4	625
20-24	38.7	50.0	19.1	7.5	10.6	0.5	33.5	545
25-29	41.9	44.6	17.1	28.6	14.2	3.0	25.7	361
Marital status								
Married / in union	43.4	39.3	14.7	40.9	12.9	2.7	24.8	308
Separated / Widowed / Divorced	45.2	41.0	20.7	6.3	4.0	4.0	39.9	33
Never married / in union, had sex	38.2	55.0	20.8	2.2	13.5	1.0	30.9	679
Never married / in union, never sex	23.3	41.3	17.5	0.6	8.5	1.0	40.9	511
Education level								
Less than secondary	23.3	46.5	16.2	14.6	7.7	1.8	36.2	189
1-3 years secondary	28.2	44.4	15.6	8.1	9.9	0.8	37.4	409
4 years secondary or higher	42.2	47.8	20.0	13.7	13.6	1.8	28.8	933
Socioeconomic status								
Low	18.5	51.7	18.4	14.7	8.4	0.8	30.5	137
Medium Low	34.3	44.3	22.0	13.1	13.3	2.3	31.9	465
Medium High	47.2	47.5	12.4	16.7	11.7	1.8	31.8	438
High	41.5	47.2	17.6	5.0	11.2	0.3	33.9	491
Residence								
Urban	41.9	44.9	16.6	12.2	11.2	1.3	33.3	1,057
Rural	27.9	48.6	20.1	12.6	12.4	1.8	30.8	474

Table 7.1.3a
Percentage of women who have watched HIV/AIDS TV programmes
and the percentage citing person with whom they discuss HIV TV programmes
by selected background characteristics
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Ever watched HIV/AIDS TV programme	Person with whom they discussed						Number of cases
		Friends	Family	Spouse/ Partner	Work or School mates	Other	No one	
Total 15-29	15.4	42.3	39.0	15.2	9.3	2.4	29.9	1,074
(Total 15-24)	(15.5)	(45.0)	(38.8)	(10.7)	(10.3)	(1.5)	(30.1)	(851)
Age								
15-19	15.1	48.4	38.5	3.5	13.8	1.0	29.2	496
20-24	16.0	40.8	39.1	19.3	6.2	2.1	31.2	355
25-29	15.0	34.1	39.7	28.8	6.2	5.0	29.2	223
Marital status								
Married / in union	12.2	34.8	34.1	37.9	3.7	3.3	29.6	347
Separated / Widowed / Divorced	15.3	37.1	42.7	1.1	10.1	3.8	31.2	80
Never married / in union, had sex	17.7	44.4	36.5	4.7	9.2	1.2	33.4	157
Never married / in union, never sex	18.9	49.2	43.4	1.4	14.0	1.6	28.8	490
Education level								
Less than secondary	4.0	44.3	33.1	18.9	4.7	3.3	32.1	74
1-3 years secondary	14.6	42.1	33.2	10.7	11.7	1.6	33.9	345
4 years secondary or higher	26.9	42.1	42.7	16.8	8.8	2.6	27.6	655
Socioeconomic status								
Low	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Medium Low	9.0	37.3	38.8	12.8	6.9	3.3	28.1	136
Medium High	32.8	38.8	35.7	20.4	6.5	1.4	36.0	369
High	45.5	45.6	41.2	11.7	12.8	2.8	27.3	558
Residence								
Urban	33.7	42.1	37.9	15.1	9.5	2.3	31.9	1,001
Rural	4.0	43.2	45.0	15.6	8.3	2.5	19.3	73

*Percents based on fewer than 25 cases are not shown

Table 7.1.3b
Percentage of men who have watched HIV/AIDS TV programmes
and the percentage citing person with whom they discuss HIV TV programmes
by selected background characteristics
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Ever watched HIV/AIDS TV programme	Person with whom they discussed						Number of cases
		Friends	Family	Spouse/ Partner	Work or School mates	Other	No one	
Total 15-29	19.4	55.3	26.5	9.8	5.0	1.8	22.8	1,087
(Total 15-24)	(19.4)	(55.8)	(28.2)	(3.7)	(6.7)	(1.2)	(23.7)	(909)
Age								
15-19	18.0	55.8	26.8	2.2	8.1	1.3	24.4	556
20-24	21.5	55.8	30.0	5.6	4.9	1.0	22.9	353
25-29	19.4	54.0	21.9	25.8	0.4	3.4	20.5	178
Marital status								
Married / in union	16.6	52.4	21.1	38.3	1.6	2.2	15.0	121
Separated / Widowed / Divorced	30.6	61.8	20.1	13.0	2.6	0.0	27.5	25
Never married / in union, had sex	21.6	60.1	29.4	4.7	4.1	1.2	21.8	477
Never married / in union, never sex	18.1	50.4	26.3	1.1	8.0	2.4	27.7	464
Education level								
Less than secondary	6.8	67.3	22.5	11.2	4.6	1.1	17.7	68
1-3 years secondary	15.7	56.2	25.7	2.4	7.0	1.8	23.9	314
4 years secondary or higher	27.7	53.6	27.2	12.3	4.3	1.8	23.1	705
Socioeconomic status								
Low	4.2	64.5	30.0	24.1	3.2	7.1	15.5	32
Medium Low	12.2	56.9	30.7	8.8	3.3	1.2	21.1	188
Medium High	31.5	52.7	20.3	13.8	4.9	1.6	24.5	321
High	45.7	54.8	27.5	5.9	6.3	1.5	23.8	546
Residence								
Urban	35.0	53.0	25.2	9.1	5.5	1.3	24.7	945
Rural	8.3	62.3	30.5	11.9	3.5	3.1	17.3	142

Table 7.1.4a
Percent distribution of how often women listen to the radio
and percentage of listeners who report they like to listen to various types of programmes
by selected characteristics women 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	How often women listen to radio				Number of cases	Percentage of listeners who like to listen to radio programmes about:								Number of cases
	Almost every day	About once per week	Less than once per week	Never listen to radio		Music	Drama	News	Sports	Religion	Talk shows	Agriculture	Other	
Total 15-29 (Total 15-24)	34.4 (34.5)	11.1 (11.8)	2.1 (2.1)	52.4 (51.6)	4,807 (3,648)	62.6 (64.9)	31.7 (32.4)	25.0 (23.7)	4.3 (4.5)	13.3 (12.5)	65.0 (63.0)	2.6 (2.6)	3.6 (3.8)	2,806 (2,191)
Age														
15-19	33.7	12.6	2.2	51.4	2,077	68.4	33.8	22.2	5.3	11.2	59.9	2.2	3.8	1,259
20-24	35.5	10.8	1.9	51.8	1,571	60.3	30.6	25.7	3.4	14.1	67.0	3.0	3.8	932
25-29	34.1	9.0	2.1	54.8	1,159	55.5	29.6	28.9	3.6	15.8	71.4	2.9	3.0	615
Marital status														
Married / in union	32.5	9.6	2.4	55.5	2,071	52.9	30.3	27.5	3.1	13.8	72.3	3.1	3.5	1,110
Separated / Widowed / Divorced	26.1	10.4	2.6	60.9	369	54.6	31.7	33.7	3.6	13.4	69.5	3.9	5.2	179
Never married / in union, had sex	38.1	8.8	1.7	51.3	611	68.2	32.3	18.6	6.5	15.9	64.0	2.1	2.3	376
Never married / in union, never sex	37.8	14.1	1.7	46.4	1,756	73.2	33.2	22.5	5.0	11.9	56.4	2.1	3.8	1,141
Education level														
Less than secondary	15.8	7.9	2.1	74.1	1,238	50.2	32.4	31.1	3.2	11.7	68.1	2.8	6.3	401
1-3 years secondary	33.9	14.9	2.3	48.8	1,558	61.4	35.3	21.8	4.7	12.4	62.4	3.2	2.8	944
4 years secondary or higher	52.6	10.7	1.8	35.0	2,011	68.1	29.0	24.9	4.4	14.6	65.8	2.2	3.2	1,461
Socioeconomic status														
Low	3.5	4.6	1.4	90.5	1,137	50.4	37.7	25.5	7.6	12.8	59.6	1.0	3.8	106
Medium Low	35.5	17.5	3.3	43.7	1,310	54.4	33.3	32.5	3.7	13.0	65.3	3.2	4.1	691
Medium High	68.7	12.1	1.9	17.3	1,153	65.9	34.1	21.2	3.4	14.3	69.5	2.5	3.2	949
High	72.7	13.2	1.4	12.6	1,207	73.3	26.0	18.7	5.0	12.8	61.9	2.5	3.3	1,060
Residence														
Urban	61.7	12.8	1.3	24.2	2,964	67.5	29.9	20.4	4.2	13.4	66.6	2.7	3.4	2,254
Rural	17.4	10.1	2.6	69.9	1,843	54.9	34.7	32.1	4.4	13.2	62.6	2.6	4.0	552

Table 7.1.4b
Percent distribution of how often men listen to the radio
and percentage of listeners who report they like to listen to various types of programmes
by selected characteristics men 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	How often men listen to radio				Number of cases	Percentage of listeners who like to listen to radio programmes about:									Number of cases
	Almost every day	About once per week	Less than once per week	Never listen to radio		Music	Drama	News	Sports	Religion	Talk shows	Agriculture	Other		
Total 15-29	48.8	19.9	4.4	27.0	4,202	82.1	30.0	38.8	27.0	8.3	52.5	3.9	1.9	3,273	
(Total 15-24)	(46.1)	(20.6)	(4.1)	(29.2)	(3,392)	(83.1)	(30.6)	(35.1)	(26.1)	(7.0)	(52.4)	(3.6)	(1.3)	(2,620)	
Age															
15-19	41.6	20.9	4.1	33.4	2,053	85.3	29.6	33.0	24.0	5.2	49.1	3.2	1.8	1,534	
20-24	52.8	20.2	4.1	22.9	1,339	80.2	31.8	37.7	28.9	9.4	56.7	4.1	1.3	1,086	
25-29	56.0	17.9	5.1	21.0	810	79.9	28.7	47.6	29.1	11.4	52.7	4.5	2.6	653	
Marital status															
Married / in union	54.7	19.4	4.4	21.5	669	76.6	29.0	46.1	27.9	11.2	56.4	5.7	2.2	535	
Separated / Widowed / Divorced	54.4	26.0	4.7	14.9	74	90.0	34.1	43.7	30.2	8.2	51.2	0.0	0.0	62	
Never married / in union, had sex	52.6	21.1	4.6	21.7	1,669	83.8	29.7	39.1	29.8	8.3	53.9	4.1	1.8	1,374	
Never married / in union, never sex	41.5	18.5	4.1	35.9	1,790	83.3	30.7	33.2	22.7	6.3	48.1	2.6	1.7	1,302	
Education level															
Less than secondary	30.9	20.1	5.2	43.8	742	77.0	34.1	44.2	27.4	9.3	54.0	4.9	2.7	438	
1-3 years secondary	41.0	23.0	4.9	31.0	1,304	81.2	32.0	35.6	25.5	6.8	53.5	3.6	2.1	974	
4 years secondary or higher	62.3	17.7	3.6	16.4	2,156	84.3	27.7	38.8	27.7	8.8	51.5	3.7	1.4	861	
Socioeconomic status															
Low	17.7	18.5	7.7	56.1	744	72.5	28.1	43.3	33.1	7.0	53.8	5.8	2.6	327	
Medium Low	46.0	25.4	3.7	24.9	1,372	79.1	33.7	42.3	28.8	9.1	58.1	5.0	2.3	1,027	
Medium High	74.7	15.1	2.5	7.7	956	87.2	28.5	33.9	25.6	7.3	48.3	1.6	0.9	876	
High	75.2	13.7	3.0	8.1	1,130	89.5	26.1	34.0	21.0	8.7	45.3	2.6	1.2	1,043	
Residence															
Urban	70.3	16.3	2.9	10.5	2,496	87.0	27.0	33.8	23.3	8.1	48.5	2.1	1.1	2,227	
Rural	33.5	22.4	5.4	38.7	1,706	77.1	33.1	44.0	30.9	8.5	56.6	5.7	2.5	1,046	

Table 7.1.5a
Percent distribution of how often women watch TV
and percentage of viewers who report they like to watch various types of programmes
by selected characteristics among women 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	<u>How Often Women Watch TV:</u>				<u>Number of cases</u>	<u>Percentage of Viewers Who Like to Watch TV Programmes About:</u>									<u>Number of cases</u>
	<u>Almost every day</u>	<u>About once per week</u>	<u>Less than once per week</u>	<u>Never watch TV</u>		<u>Music</u>	<u>Drama</u>	<u>News</u>	<u>Sports</u>	<u>Religion</u>	<u>Talk shows</u>	<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Other</u>		
Total 15-29	23.9	6.6	1.0	68.6	4,808	63.5	80.0	34.1	10.6	14.6	30.1	1.4	1.2	2,146	
(Total 15-24)	(24.0)	(6.7)	(1.0)	(68.3)	(3,649)	(64.5)	(80.1)	(30.5)	(10.4)	(13.0)	(28.2)	(0.9)	(0.7)	(1,693)	
Age															
15-19	23.9	6.6	0.8	68.7	2,076	67.1	81.2	23.8	9.7	11.7	25.4	0.8	0.5	992	
20-24	24.2	6.8	1.2	67.8	1,573	61.2	78.8	38.8	11.3	14.7	31.5	1.0	1.0	701	
25-29	23.6	6.1	1.0	69.3	1,159	60.4	79.5	45.0	11.3	19.3	36.0	2.8	2.4	453	
Marital status															
Married / in union	19.2	5.3	0.8	74.7	2,071	59.7	80.1	39.3	11.1	16.1	33.8	1.8	1.6	719	
Separated / Widowed / Divorced	20.4	8.4	1.5	69.7	369	57.4	77.9	41.8	14.0	12.8	30.0	2.0	1.9	151	
Never married / in union, had sex	27.1	6.9	1.3	64.7	612	60.6	75.8	34.5	6.9	14.6	29.8	1.4	0.6	309	
Never married / in union, never sex	30.2	7.7	1.0	61.2	1,756	68.8	81.6	27.9	10.7	13.6	27.0	0.8	0.8	967	
Education level															
Less than secondary	6.8	3.2	1.0	89.0	1,237	64.0	80.7	24.4	15.4	11.7	20.9	1.1	1.2	208	
1-3 years secondary	22.8	6.9	0.8	69.5	1,558	66.3	82.0	28.2	9.9	12.9	25.9	1.0	0.7	697	
4 years secondary or higher	41.1	9.5	1.1	48.3	2,013	61.9	78.8	39.2	10.0	16.0	34.2	1.6	1.4	1,241	
Socioeconomic status															
Low	0.8	1.8	0.3	97.1	1,137	61.7	85.0	21.1	24.5	3.1	21.4	0.0	0.0	33	
Medium Low	10.3	7.6	2.0	80.1	1,309	67.9	81.1	32.2	13.0	10.9	23.7	0.5	1.5	292	
Medium High	54.5	11.6	0.9	32.9	1,154	61.0	79.7	34.3	8.7	15.6	30.9	1.9	0.7	754	
High	76.6	10.8	0.7	11.9	1,208	63.5	79.3	35.8	9.9	16.4	33.1	1.4	1.5	67	
Residence															
Urban	54.7	11.2	0.9	33.2	2,965	61.9	80.0	34.5	9.0	15.7	31.3	1.6	1.2	1,972	
Rural	4.8	3.7	1.0	90.6	1,843	70.5	79.9	32.3	17.7	9.6	25.0	0.5	1.1	174	

Table 7.1.5b
Percent distribution of how often men watch TV
and percentage of viewers who report they like to watch various types of programmes
by selected characteristics among men 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	<u>How Often Men Watch TV:</u>				<u>Number of cases</u>	<u>Percentage of Viewers Who Like to Watch TV Programmes About:</u>								<u>Number of cases</u>
	<u>Almost every day</u>	<u>About once per week</u>	<u>Less than once per week</u>	<u>Never watch TV</u>		<u>Music</u>	<u>Drama</u>	<u>News</u>	<u>Sports</u>	<u>Religion</u>	<u>Talk shows</u>	<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Other</u>	
Total 15-29 (Total 15-24)	25.3 (26.4)	13.7 (12.4)	3.6 (3.5)	57.4 (57.7)	4,202 3,391	62.0 (61.6)	58.2 (58.3)	41.0 (37.2)	43.7 (42.2)	7.3 (6.5)	20.5 (19.6)	1.5 (1.2)	0.8 (0.5)	2,250 (1,875)
Age														
15-19	25.8	10.8	3.6	59.8	2,052	61.2	61.0	32.7	42.7	5.7	19.4	1.2	0.6	1,145
20-24	27.3	14.8	3.2	54.6	1,339	62.0	54.8	43.2	41.5	7.6	19.8	1.2	0.5	730
25-29	22.2	17.1	4.1	56.6	811	63.2	57.9	50.8	47.5	9.3	23.0	2.2	1.5	375
Marital status														
Married / in union	19.8	15.3	3.8	61.1	668	63.0	56.2	48.3	43.2	7.5	20.0	1.8	0.9	278
Separated / Widowed / Divorced	23.6	26.6	4.2	45.6	74	48.1	57.8	46.5	43.9	3.9	16.2	1.9	0.0	42
Never married / in union, had sex	25.9	15.0	3.9	55.2	1,671	62.1	58.5	40.1	46.6	7.8	20.8	1.6	0.6	924
Never married / in union, never sex	27.8	10.8	3.2	58.2	1,789	62.5	59.0	37.9	40.7	6.8	20.8	1.2	1.1	1,006
Education level														
Less than secondary	7.2	9.9	4.0	78.9	741	62.8	61.2	31.7	42.2	3.2	12.7	2.0	0.4	193
1-3 years secondary	21.4	11.0	3.3	64.3	1,303	61.0	62.3	30.8	40.5	5.9	17.7	1.1	0.8	649
4 years secondary or higher	36.2	17.2	3.6	42.9	2,158	62.3	56.0	46.7	45.2	8.5	23.0	1.6	0.9	1,408
Socioeconomic status														
Low	2.2	6.9	5.5	85.4	744	53.4	49.3	29.4	53.9	2.0	8.0	0.9	2.1	108
Medium Low	12.0	14.3	3.9	69.8	1,372	63.9	59.9	38.0	47.3	7.2	16.7	2.0	0.5	468
Medium High	46.4	20.6	2.6	30.4	956	61.9	56.5	43.2	41.5	7.4	21.9	0.9	0.7	682
High	67.8	15.6	1.4	15.2	1,130	62.8	60.3	44.6	39.9	8.5	25.6	1.7	0.8	992
Residence														
Urban	51.3	19.2	2.5	27.0	2,496	62.1	58.2	43.4	40.5	7.9	23.1	1.6	0.6	1,893
Rural	6.7	9.8	4.4	79.1	1,706	61.8	58.1	35.0	51.5	5.6	14.0	1.4	1.2	357

Table 7.1.6a
Percent distribution of whether received sex education on HIV/AIDS
by source of sex education, women 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Received information on HIV/AIDS before age 15				Number of cases
	From family only	From school only	From family & school	No information before 15	
Total 15-29	3.1	37.7	21.7	37.5	4,809
(Total 15-24)	(2.8)	(41.2)	(25.6)	(30.4)	(3,650)
Age					
15-19	2.4	42.1	28.7	26.8	2,077
20-24	3.4	39.9	21.7	35.0	1,573
25-29	3.8	27.8	10.3	58.1	1,159
Marital status					
Married / in union	3.8	32.3	15.4	48.5	2,072
Separated / Widowed / Divorced	3.3	33.3	16.9	46.4	369
Never married / in union, had sex	2.4	43.0	26.4	28.2	612
Never married / in union, never sex	2.3	44.5	29.8	23.4	1,756
Education level					
Less than secondary	4.3	21.1	8.6	65.9	1,238
1-3 years secondary	2.9	39.8	26.3	31.0	1,558
4 years secondary or higher	2.1	51.7	30.0	16.3	2,013
Socioeconomic status					
Low	2.8	34.4	13.3	49.5	1,137
Medium Low	3.3	38.4	21.7	36.7	1,310
Medium High	3.9	38.7	28.5	28.9	1,154
High	2.6	43.5	35.4	18.5	1,208
Residence					
Urban	3.4	39.9	30.3	26.3	2,966
Rural	2.9	36.4	16.3	44.4	1,843

Table 7.1.6b
Percent distribution of whether received sex education on HIV/AIDS
by source of sex education, men 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	<u>Received information on HIV/AIDS before age 15</u>				Number of cases
	From family only	From school only	From family & school	No information before 15	
Total 15-29	1.8	58.2	27.7	12.3	4,204
(Total 15-24)	(1.4)	(59.1)	(29.8)	(9.7)	(3,392)
Age					
15-19	1.4	57.4	31.1	10.1	2,053
20-24	1.4	61.6	27.9	9.0	1,339
25-29	2.7	56.0	22.1	19.3	812
Marital status					
Married / in union	3.0	55.1	22.9	18.9	669
Separated / Widowed / Divorced	2.9	52.2	25.0	19.9	74
Never married / in union, had sex	1.4	59.9	29.3	9.4	1,671
Never married / in union, never sex	1.4	58.5	28.8	11.2	1,790
Education level					
Less than secondary	3.7	46.8	17.8	31.7	742
1-3 years secondary	2.0	56.6	31.3	10.1	1,304
4 years secondary or higher	0.7	64.6	30.1	4.6	2,158
Socioeconomic status					
Low	2.2	55.3	26.5	16.0	744
Medium Low	1.9	58.0	25.3	14.8	1,372
Medium High	1.9	62.5	28.1	7.5	957
High	0.8	58.8	34.3	6.1	1,131
Residence					
Urban	1.3	60.2	29.8	8.7	2,498
Rural	2.1	56.8	26.2	14.9	1,706

Table 7.1.7a
Percent distribution of source of last male condom used by selected characteristics
women 15-29 years of age who have been sexually active in the past 12 months
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Source of last male condom used:													Number of cases
	Public hospital	Health post/ health centre	CBD*	Pharmacy	ZNFPC** clinic	Supermarket/ store/shop	Home-based distributor	Friend/ relative	Sexual partner	Bar/ night club	Tuck shop	Private clinic	Other	
Total 15-29	6.1	11.2	2.9	6.6	1.6	19.4	2.2	1.2	39.6	0.5	3.2	1.8	3.5	614
(Total 15-24)	(5.9)	(9.8)	(3.4)	(6.1)	(0.7)	(20.8)	(2.5)	(1.3)	(39.8)	(0.4)	(3.5)	(2.1)	(3.9)	(447)
Age														
15-19	4.4	9.0	4.4	6.4	1.4	18.4	3.3	0.0	43.5	0.6	3.3	1.4	3.8	175
20-24	6.0	9.7	2.7	6.0	0.2	21.9	2.0	2.0	37.6	0.2	3.5	2.5	5.6	272
25-29	6.8	13.8	1.8	7.7	4.1	16.1	1.5	0.0	39.1	0.8	2.7	1.3	4.3	167
Marital status														
Married / in union	6.8	12.4	3.2	5.2	2.5	15.7	1.3	0.0	41.4	0.2	2.4	3.0	5.9	262
Previously Married / in union	6.3	13.3	2.9	6.9	2.0	23.3	5.4	3.1	23.7	0.6	6.9	1.0	4.6	113
Never married / in union	4.2	6.9	2.6	8.3	0.3	21.9	1.7	0.9	46.2	0.8	2.3	0.8	3.2	239
Education level														
Less than secondary	6.6	13.5	9.3	1.9	0.0	10.3	6.9	2.1	40.2	0.4	1.8	2.0	4.9	132
1-3 years secondary	7.9	14.6	0.0	0.4	3.6	19.3	0.0	1.1	41.4	1.0	3.9	2.0	4.7	162
4 years secondary or higher	4.1	6.5	0.6	13.2	1.5	25.0	0.6	0.0	38.1	0.2	3.8	1.7	4.7	320
Socioeconomic status														
Low	11.6	13.1	7.8	0.9	0.9	12.1	6.9	3.0	33.9	0.0	0.0	2.9	6.8	103
Medium Low	4.5	12.3	1.9	1.9	1.8	20.9	0.5	0.0	45.6	0.9	4.0	0.7	4.9	158
Medium High	3.3	9.8	0.0	10.2	4.2	20.8	0.0	0.0	38.9	0.9	7.0	2.4	2.4	173
High	1.7	5.3	0.0	18.9	0.0	26.4	0.0	0.0	39.5	0.0	3.2	1.4	3.6	180
Residence														
Urban	3.0	8.8	0.0	12.3	2.2	24.2	0.3	0.0	36.4	1.0	6.6	2.0	3.2	439
Rural	8.6	12.4	5.8	1.0	1.1	14.6	4.1	1.8	42.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	6.2	175

* Community-based distributor

** Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council

Table 7.1.7b
Percent distribution of source of last male condom used by selected characteristics
men 15-29 years of age who have been sexually active in the past 12 months
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Source of last male condom used:													Number of cases
	Public hospital	Health post/ health centre	CBD*	Pharmacy	ZNFPC** clinic	Supermarket/ store/shop	Home-based distributor	Friend/ relative	Sexual partner	Bar/ night club	Tuck shop	Private clinic	Other	
Total 15-29	5.7	8.4	4.5	4.4	1.1	41.8	2.1	11.9	0.7	6.8	5.7	3.7	3.1	1,460
(Total 15-24)	(5.5)	(7.6)	(4.8)	(3.7)	(1.0)	(44.1)	(2.2)	(13.4)	(0.4)	(6.2)	(5.9)	(3.1)	(2.1)	(1,007)
Age														
15-19	5.9	7.7	5.2	3.2	0.9	39.7	1.9	20.5	0.3	3.8	4.5	3.8	2.5	364
20-24	5.3	7.5	4.6	4.0	1.0	46.4	2.5	9.6	0.5	7.5	6.6	2.7	1.9	643
25-29	6.0	9.5	4.2	5.4	1.4	38.7	1.9	9.8	1.1	7.7	5.4	4.6	4.5	453
Marital status														
Married / in union	6.7	8.4	4.1	5.6	1.5	36.1	3.3	11.6	1.2	6.1	4.6	4.6	6.1	375
Previously Married / in union	8.9	9.1	6.6	4.2	0.0	45.0	2.0	6.0	0.0	8.7	6.6	3.0	0.0	56
Never married / in union	4.9	8.3	4.6	3.8	1.0	44.5	1.5	12.5	0.5	7.1	6.1	3.3	1.8	1,028
Education level														
Less than secondary	7.0	13.9	7.8	0.7	0.6	26.4	6.4	17.6	1.1	9.5	1.4	6.0	1.7	206
1-3 years secondary	8.5	9.5	8.0	1.1	1.7	34.7	2.8	14.2	0.7	8.6	3.7	3.3	3.3	303
4 years secondary or higher	4.3	6.5	2.4	6.7	1.1	48.8	0.6	9.5	0.6	5.4	7.6	3.2	3.4	951
Socioeconomic status														
Low	8.1	9.3	6.6	0.5	2.0	35.4	2.0	17.3	0.5	9.8	0.5	4.9	3.0	211
Medium Low	6.4	11.7	5.9	3.3	0.8	38.2	3.9	12.8	0.8	6.8	3.4	3.3	2.9	470
Medium High	3.3	5.2	3.8	4.0	0.9	48.7	0.8	8.1	0.6	7.3	11.6	3.0	2.7	390
High	4.3	4.3	0.5	11.2	1.1	48.4	0.2	8.5	0.8	3.4	9.2	4.0	4.0	389
Residence														
Urban	3.7	5.3	2.3	6.5	1.1	50.4	0.8	7.8	0.8	5.8	9.4	3.3	2.8	931
Rural	7.5	11.4	6.7	2.4	1.2	33.6	3.4	15.8	0.6	7.8	2.1	4.1	3.3	529

* Community-based distributor

** Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council

Table 7.1.8
Percentage of sexually experienced women and men 15-29 years of age
who report they know where to obtain male and female condoms
by selected characteristics
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Women			Men		
	Know where to get male condom	Know where to get female condom	Number of cases	Know where to get male condom	Know where to get female condom	Number of cases
Total 15-29	68.9	35.6	3,041	94.6	28.0	2,406
(Total 15-24)	(65.7)	(32.8)	(1,918)	(93.5)	(25.2)	(1,649)
Age						
15-19	57.3	26.7	668	90.0	18.7	632
20-24	70.3	36.2	1,250	95.7	29.2	1,017
25-29	74.2	40.2	1,123	96.0	31.8	757
Marital status						
Married / in union	69.0	35.8	2,072	94.6	29.0	665
Previously Married / in union	71.5	34.6	369	96.4	29.8	74
Never married / in union	66.5	35.5	600	94.5	27.3	1,667
Education level						
Less than secondary	56.4	20.7	927	86.0	10.1	426
1-3 years secondary	70.7	35.3	789	93.8	19.0	532
4 years secondary or higher	81.1	51.7	1,325	98.2	38.5	1,448
Socioeconomic status						
Low	60.8	25.7	794	91.1	16.3	408
Medium Low	66.3	30.9	904	92.7	20.1	848
Medium High	82.4	51.2	773	98.3	42.1	594
High	84.5	60.0	570	99.7	47.4	556
Residence						
Urban	80.2	51.1	1,791	98.6	39.7	1,401
Rural	62.3	26.4	1,250	91.4	18.8	1,005

7.2 Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) Services

In order to strengthen VCT services, it is important to understand where young adults obtain services, the reasons why they access HIV testing, and their desire to be tested in the future.

Knowledge of HIV serostatus and details describing survey respondents who received HIV testing were described in Chapter 4 of this document. Only 10 percent of women (n=540) and 5 percent of men (n=213) surveyed reported having been tested for HIV.

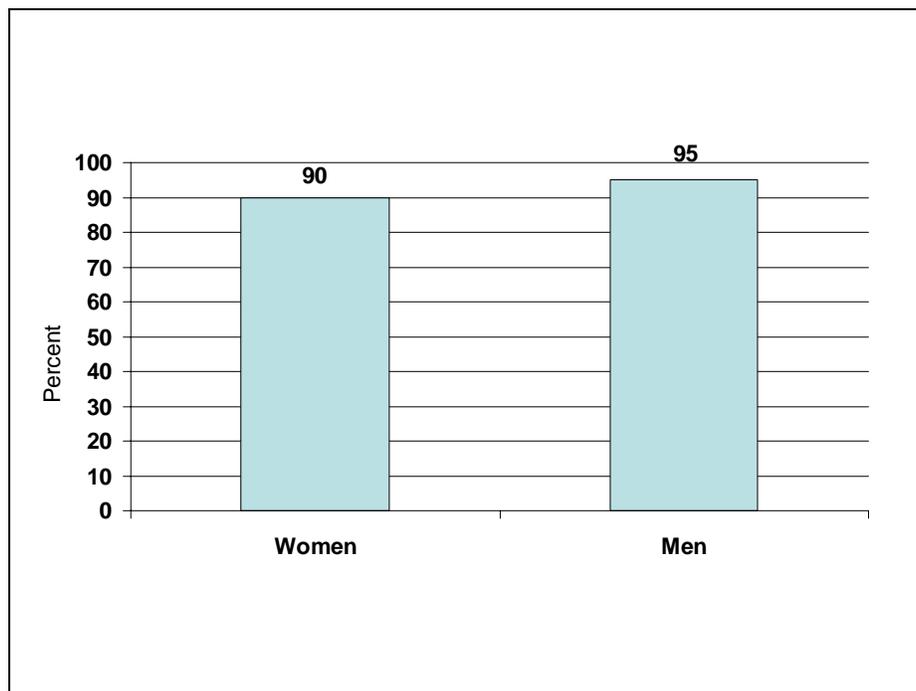
Ten percent of the women and 25 percent of the men were tested at a VCT/New Start Centre. Of those with four years secondary or higher education, 17 percent of women and 30 percent of men who received VCT were tested at a New Start Centre. Among those never married/in union, 23 percent of women and 33 percent of men tested at New Start. New Start attendance was higher for both women and men in urban areas with 15 percent of urban women and 34 percent of urban men who received VCT testing at New Start.

The following describes why respondents have not tested for HIV and the likelihood they will seek testing in the future.

Reasons for Not Testing and Desire to be Tested

Figures 7.2.1 through 7.2.4 show among persons not tested for HIV, reasons for not being tested and intention to be tested in the future.

Figure 7.2.1 Percentage of persons who reported never having tested for HIV by sex

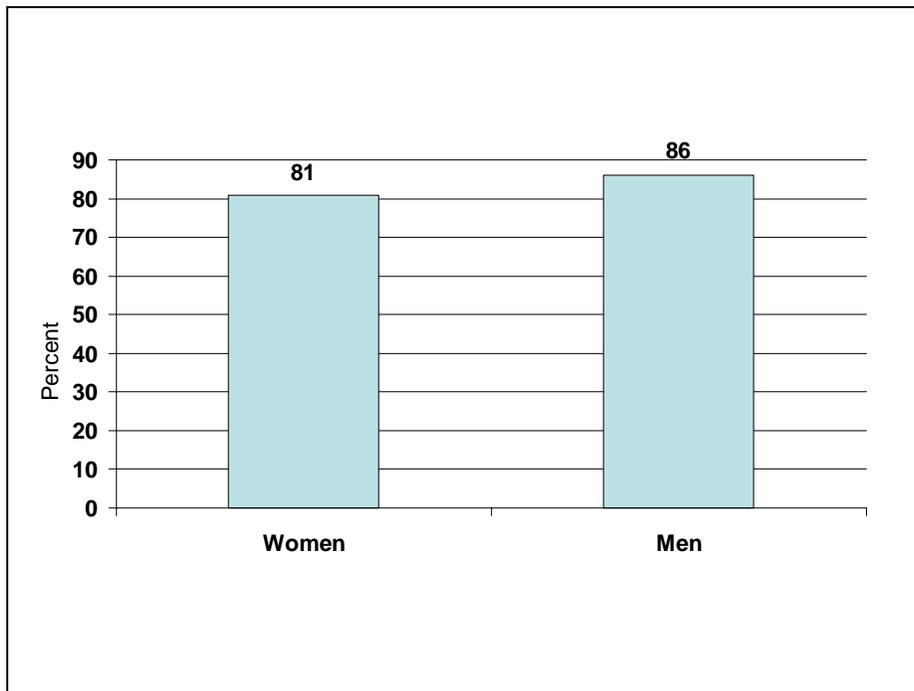


Among young women 15-29 years of age, 90 percent had never been tested for HIV. The principal reason for not being tested was the perception of not being at risk (32 percent) followed by difficulty affording or accessing testing (29 percent), do not know reason (18 percent), and 8 percent had never heard of HIV and AIDS. Perception of not being at risk was higher in urban areas (40 percent) than in rural areas (27 percent). Difficulty affording

or accessing testing was more frequently cited as a reason for not testing among rural women (35 percent) compared with urban women (18 percent) (Table 7.2.1a).

Ninety-five percent of young men had never been tested for HIV infection. The principal reason for not testing among men was also the perception of no risk (37 percent) followed by difficulty affording or accessing testing (35 percent) don't know reason (18 percent) and fear/embarrassment (7 percent) (Table 7.2.1b).

Figure 7.2.2 Percentage of persons never tested for HIV who want to be tested by sex



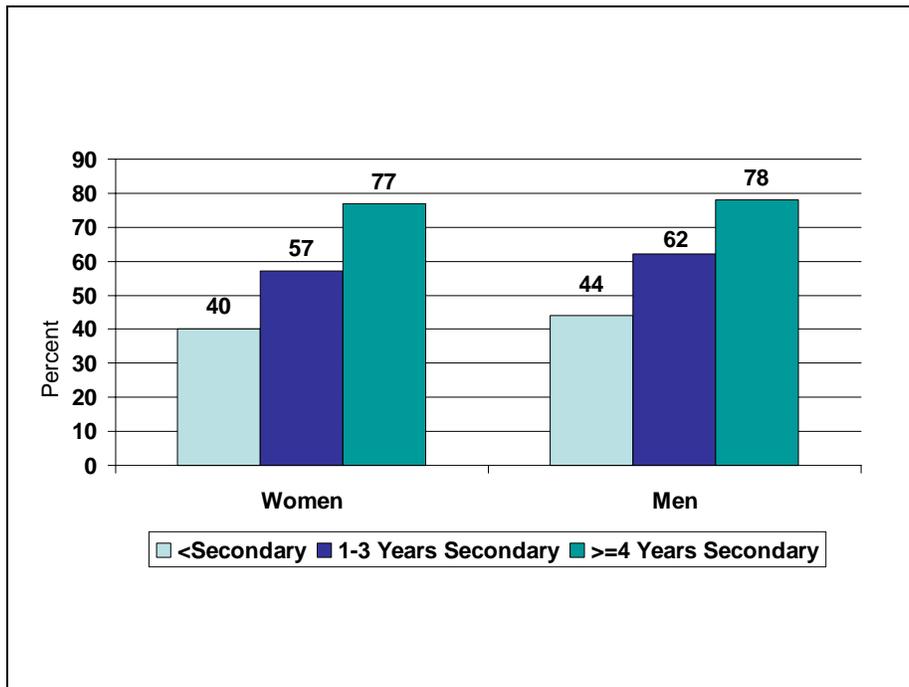
Overall, 81 percent of young women and 86 percent of young men who reported they had not been tested for HIV indicated that they wanted to be tested.

Approximately 80 percent of women and over 80 percent of men in each age group reported they wanted to be tested (Tables 7.2.1a and 7.2.1b). Higher proportions of women with one to three years or four years secondary or higher education (84 percent each) wanted to be tested compared with women with less than secondary education (73 percent). The proportion of men who reported they wanted to be tested increased from 80 percent among those with less than secondary to 86 percent of those with one to three years secondary to 88 percent of men with four years secondary or higher education.

Slightly higher percentages of women in urban (83 percent) compared with rural (79 percent) areas reported that they wanted to be tested. Similar percentages were reported by urban (85 percent) and rural (86 percent) men.

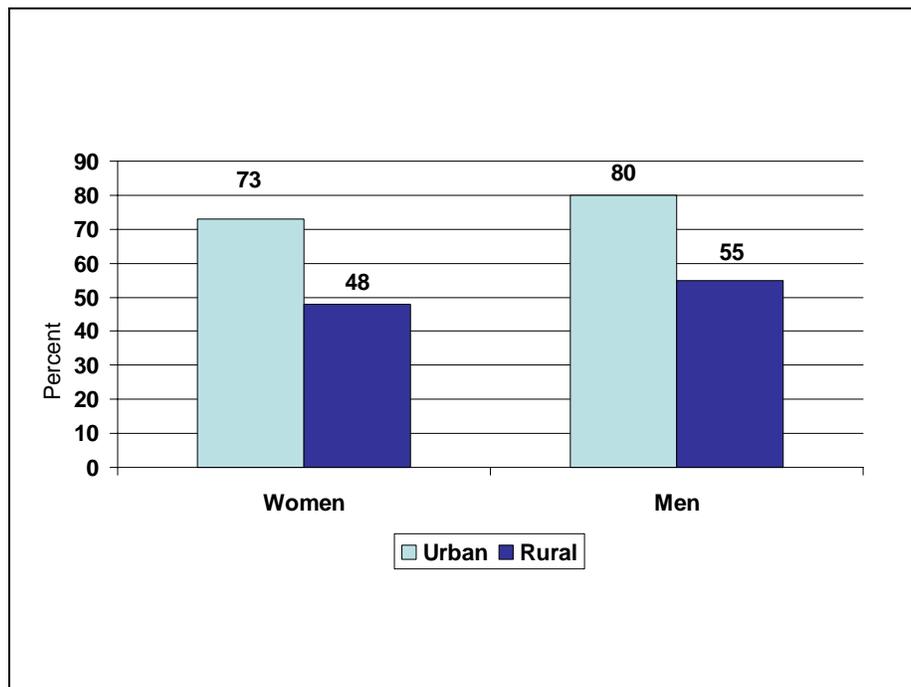
Similar proportions of women by marital status reported they wanted to be tested (79 percent of married/in union, 82 percent of previously married and 81 percent of never married/in union). Slightly higher proportions of men who were married/in union (88 percent) reported wanting to be tested followed by 85 percent of never married/in union and previously married men (83 percent).

Figure 7.2.3 Percentage of persons never tested for HIV who knew where to go for testing by education and sex



More than half of young women (58 percent) and men (65 percent) reported that they knew where to receive HIV testing. The percentage of women and men who knew where to be tested increased with education level from less than half of respondents with less than secondary education (40 percent of women and 44 percent of men) to over three quarters of respondents with four or more years of secondary education (77 percent of women and 78 percent of men).

Figure 7.2.4 Percentage of persons never tested for HIV who knew where to go for testing by urban or rural residence and sex



Knowledge of where to go for testing was greater among women and men residing in urban compared with rural areas. Among women, 73 percent of urban but only 48 percent of rural residents knew where to access testing. Among men, 80 percent of urban compared with 55 percent of rural residents knew where to get tested.

Summary

Most survey respondents had not been tested for HIV. The perception of not being at risk for infection was the most commonly cited reason for women and men not testing. However, among the survey population, 18 percent of women and 9 percent of men who did not perceive themselves to be at risk were HIV-infected. Difficulty affording or accessing testing was mentioned by 29 percent of women and 35 percent of men; this was particularly an issue for women and men residing in the rural areas.

Knowledge of where to go to receive HIV testing was higher among women and men who had the highest levels of education and those residing in urban areas. Over half (52 percent) of rural women and 45 percent of rural men did not know where to go for testing compared with 27 percent of urban women and 20 percent of urban men. Lack of knowledge of where to go and difficulty affording and accessing testing were major barriers to obtaining knowledge of one's HIV status.

Table 7.2.1a
Percentage of women who have never been tested for HIV, who want to be tested, and know where to go for testing,
and percent distribution of reasons for not being tested
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Among those never tested:										Number of cases
	Never tested for HIV	Want to be tested**	Know where to go for testing**	Reason for not being tested						Total	
				Never heard of HIV/AIDS	Difficult to afford/access testing	Fear / embarrassed	Perceives no risk	Do not know	Other		
Total (15-29)	84.4	80.5	57.6	7.5	28.7	6.9	31.9	18.2	6.8	100.0	4,352
Total (15-24)	(87.5)	(80.6)	(56.3)	(8.0)	(28.1)	(5.4)	(34.4)	(17.4)	(6.8)	(100.0)	(3,360)
Age											
15-19	92.5	79.9	54.1	9.2	26.8	2.9	38.1	16.7	6.3	100.0	1,986
20-24	81.1	81.5	59.4	6.3	29.9	8.8	29.3	18.3	7.4	100.0	1,374
25-29	75.2	80.2	61.4	5.7	30.7	11.6	24.2	20.7	7.0	100.0	992
Education level											
Less than secondary	87.0	73.2	39.7	16.9	36.1	3.2	21.2	17.5	5.1	100.0	1,166
1-3 years secondary	87.4	84.3	57.3	4.1	29.6	5.7	35.5	17.4	7.7	100.0	1,454
4 years secondary or higher	79.2	84.3	76.5	0.9	20.2	11.8	39.7	19.7	7.7	100.0	1,732
Marital status											
Married / In Union	75.8	79.3	55.7	8.4	30.3	8.4	25.5	20.2	7.3	100.0	1,760
Previously Married	79.1	81.8	55.1	5.9	38.7	12.7	15.1	22.0	5.6	100.0	316
Never Married / In Union	94.0	81.3	59.7	6.9	25.7	4.6	40.5	15.8	6.6	100.0	2,276
Residence											
Urban	80.8	82.5	73.2	1.9	18.0	11.5	40.0	20.0	8.5	100.0	2,641
Rural	86.6	79.3	48.4	10.8	35.0	4.1	27.1	17.1	5.8	100.0	1,711

**Base of percentage excludes women who have never heard of HIV/AIDS

Table 7.2.1b
Percentage of men who have never been tested for HIV, who want to be tested, and know where to go for testing,
and percent distribution of reasons for not being tested
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Among those never tested:										Number of cases
	Never tested for HIV	Want to be tested**	Know where to go for testing**	Reason for not being tested						Total	
				Never heard of HIV/AIDS	Difficult to afford/access testing	Fear / embarrassed	Perceives no risk	Do not know	Other		
Total (15-29)	95.0	85.6	64.9	3.3	35.3	7.0	36.8	18.2	6.8	100.0	4,065
Total (15-24)	(96.4)	(84.9)	(63.5)	(3.4)	(34.9)	(6.0)	(38.7)	(17.4)	(6.8)	(100.0)	(3,312)
Age											
15-19	98.4	83.4	59.2	4.3	32.7	4.6	41.8	16.7	6.3	100.0	2,038
20-24	93.5	87.3	70.2	1.9	38.4	8.2	34.0	18.3	7.4	100.0	1,274
25-29	91.2	87.7	68.9	2.9	36.2	9.8	31.6	20.7	7.0	100.0	753
Education level											
Less than secondary	98.4	80.3	43.6	8.2	44.3	3.6	26.6	17.5	5.1	100.0	743
1-3 years secondary	96.5	86.0	61.9	3.1	37.2	5.0	38.9	17.4	7.7	100.0	1,279
4 years secondary or higher	92.4	88.1	77.6	0.9	29.5	10.0	40.6	19.7	7.7	100.0	2,043
Marital status											
Married / In Union	90.6	88.0	66.8	2.1	41.3	8.2	28.8	20.2	7.3	100.0	616
Previously Married	82.6	83.3	65.8	3.3	41.7	12.4	17.3	22.0	5.6	100.0	65
Never Married / In Union	96.5	85.1	64.4	3.5	33.6	6.6	39.4	15.8	6.6	100.0	3,384
Residence											
Urban	93.2	85.2	79.5	1.2	20.5	10.7	45.7	20.0	8.5	100.0	2,406
Rural	96.2	86.0	54.7	4.7	45.7	4.4	30.6	17.1	5.8	100.0	1,659

**Base of percentage excludes men who have never heard of HIV/AIDS

7.3 Antenatal Care and Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) Services

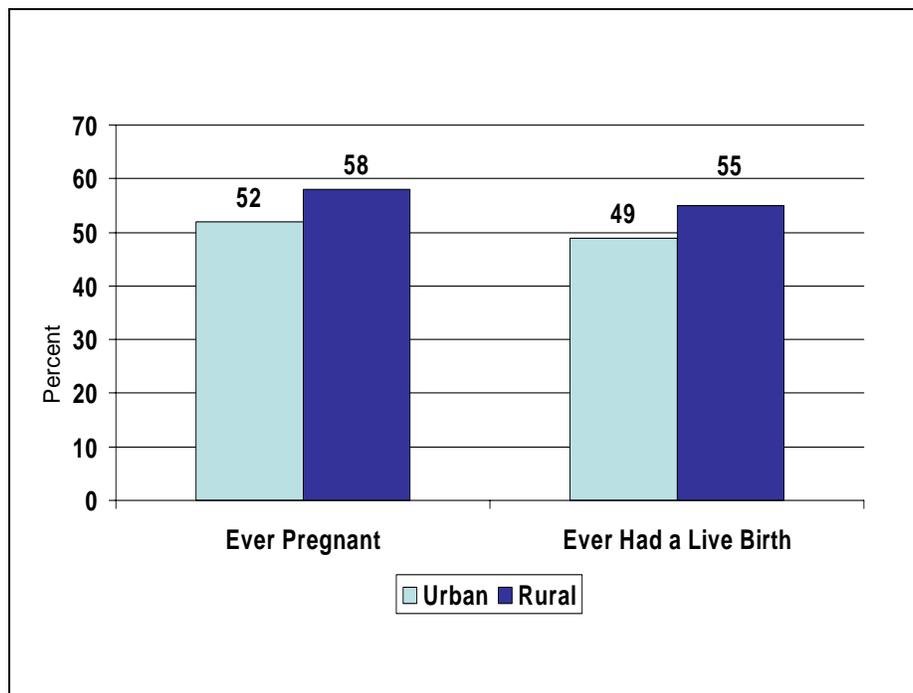
PMTCT services have only recently been introduced in Zimbabwe, and it will be important to track the coverage of these services over time. Since PMTCT services are built upon existing maternal care services, it is also useful to know pregnancy rates, as well as current use of existing maternal services such as antenatal clinics.

Ever Pregnant and Live Births

This section and Figures 7.3.1 and 7.3.2 show the percentage of women who reported ever being pregnant, who ever had a live birth, and who had a live birth in the past five years.

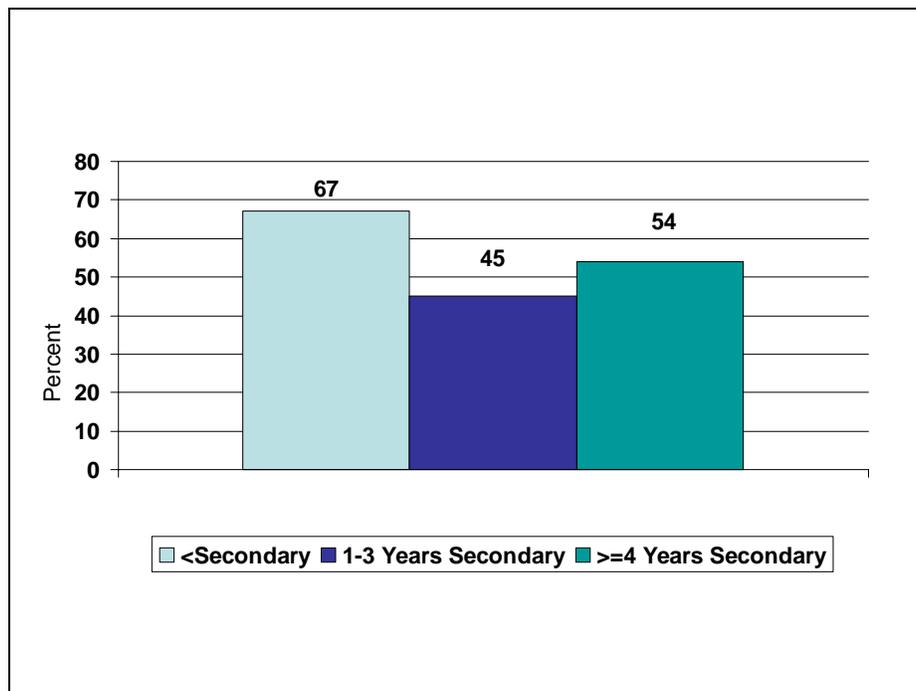
Of all women 15-29 years of age, 56 percent reported that they had ever been pregnant, 53 percent ever had a live birth and 48 percent had a live birth in the last five years. Of those who were never married or in union, 12 percent had ever been pregnant, 10 percent ever had a live birth, and 9 percent had a live birth in the last five years (Table 7.3.1).

Figure 7.3.1 Percentage of women who reported ever being pregnant and ever having a live birth by urban or rural residence



Lower proportions of urban (52 percent) compared with rural women (58 percent) reported ever being pregnant, and lower proportions of urban compared with rural women reported ever having a live birth (49 and 55 percent, respectively).

Figure 7.3.2 Percentage of women who reported ever being pregnant by education level



Percentages of those ever pregnant by education were highest among women with less than secondary education (67 percent) compared with women with one to three years secondary education (45 percent) and four years secondary or higher education (54 percent).

Use of Antenatal Care

Ninety-five percent of all women who had a live birth in the last five years reported receiving antenatal care for their last live birth (Table 7.3.2).

Figure 7.3.3 Percentage of women who had a live birth in the past five years who received antenatal care

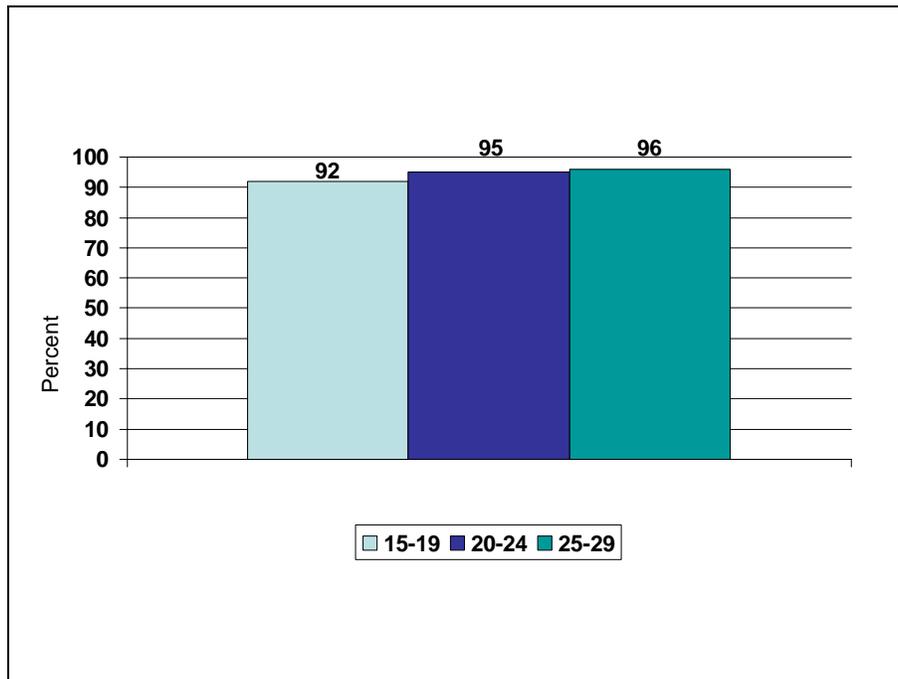


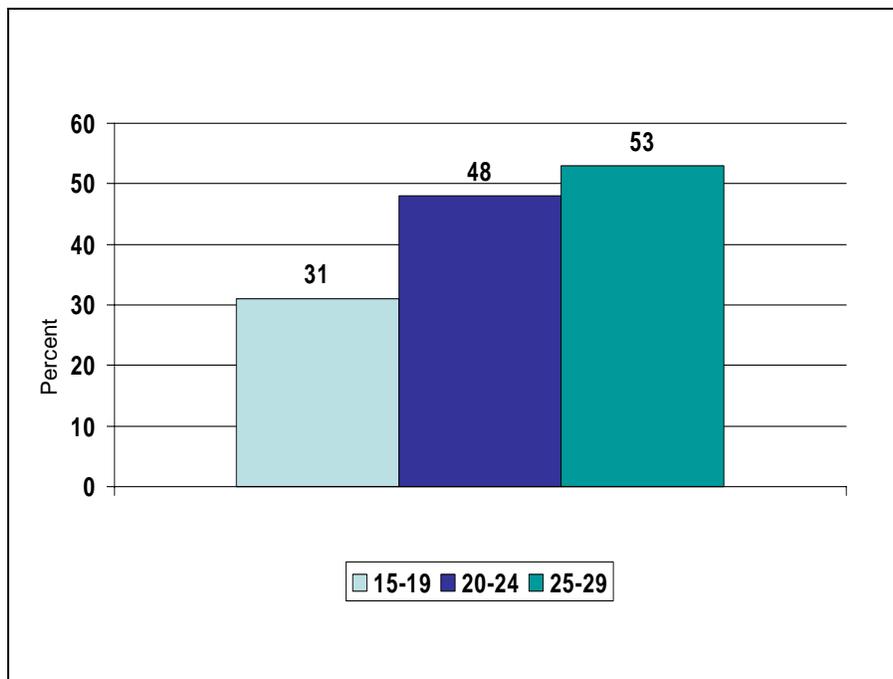
Figure 7.3.3 shows that 92 percent of women aged 15-19 years, 95 percent of women 20-24 years, and 96 percent of women 25-29 years who had a live birth in the last five years received ANC services. There was no difference in the ANC coverage by urban or rural residence. Among women who had a live birth in the last five years, the percentages of women that received ANC care, HIV counselling and education, were tested for HIV and who received the results of their HIV test were all higher for women with higher education. More women residing in urban areas compared with rural areas received HIV counselling/education, HIV testing and the results of their HIV test (Table 7.3.3).

Overall, only 2 percent of women who reported having a live birth in the last five years reported modifying their infant's feeding due to their concern about passing HIV to the infant (Table 7.3.2). The proportion increased with education (less than 1 percent among those with less than secondary, 2 percent of those with one to three years secondary and 3 percent of those with four years secondary or higher) (Table 7.3.3). The proportions were the same (2 percent each) for women who tested HIV positive and those who tested HIV negative on the biomarker.

Knowledge of how HIV can be transmitted from mother to infant was limited (Table 7.3.7). Only 4 percent of women spontaneously mentioned that transmission could occur at delivery, 3 percent in pregnancy, and 2 percent while breastfeeding. Percentages were similar across the three age groups. Knowledge increased with education as higher proportions of more educated women mentioned transmission at delivery, pregnancy and breastfeeding.

PMTCT Services

Figure 7.3.4 Percentage of women who had a live birth in the past five years who were counselled on HIV during ANC at last pregnancy by age group



Among women who had a live birth in the last five years, only 48 percent reported receiving HIV counselling/education during an ANC visit (Table 7.3.2). The percentage counseled on HIV during an ANC visit at their last pregnancy increased by age (31 percent of women aged 15-19, 48 percent of those 20-24, and 53 percent of women aged 25-29 years). However, only 12 percent of women who had a live birth in the last five years reported receiving an HIV test during their last pregnancy. Among women who were tested for HIV, 84 percent reported receiving their test results.

When asked if women could do something to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV, 29 percent of women responded yes, 44 percent no, and 27 percent did not know (Table 7.3.7). Knowledge that mother-to-child transmission could be prevented increased with age (from 24 percent of 15-19 to 32 percent of 20-24 to 33 percent of 25-29 year old women). Knowledge also increased with education; 39 percent of women with four years secondary or higher education knew that mother-to-child transmission could be prevented, compared with only 24 percent of women with one to three years secondary and 22 percent with less than secondary education. Urban women were more knowledgeable than rural women.

Women who reported receiving counselling or information during their ANC visit for a birth in the last five years were more likely to know that women could prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV (37 percent of women who received counselling compared with 24 percent of women who did not receive counselling) (Table 7.3.8).

Women who received an HIV test at an ANC visit during their last pregnancy were slightly more knowledgeable about HIV being transmitted at delivery and breastfeeding (5 and 3 percent, respectively) compared with women who did not receive an HIV test (3 and 1

percent, respectively) (Table 7.3.8). However, these percentages were very low for both groups. Women who had received an HIV test during an ANC visit at their last pregnancy were also more knowledgeable that women could prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV (44 percent) compared with women who were not tested (29 percent).

Summary

It was encouraging that 95 percent of all women who reported having a live birth in the last five years reported receiving antenatal care. Use of ANC services, including HIV testing, were higher for women with higher education.

Although knowledge of mother-to-child transmission appeared to be low among women surveyed, women with higher education were more knowledgeable about how HIV can be transmitted from mother to child.

Efforts need to be made to increase the number of women who receive counselling, education and HIV testing during their ANC visits. Women who received counselling or information during an ANC visit were more likely to know that mother-to-child transmission of HIV can be prevented.

Table 7.3.1
Percentage of women who have ever been pregnant,
who ever had a live birth, who had a live birth in the past five years and two years
by age, marital status, education level and residence
for women 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Ever Pregnant	Ever Had A Live Birth	Had Live Birth in Last Five Years	Had Live Birth in Last Two Years	Number of cases
Total	55.8	52.7	47.6	35.8	4,809
Age					
15	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	351
16	6.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	450
17	19.6	17.0	17.0	16.9	408
18	36.3	29.4	29.4	28.6	473
19	46.0	39.7	39.6	37.3	395
20-22	64.3	61.1	59.5	49.1	1,031
23-24	80.3	76.9	71.0	52.1	542
25-29	92.8	91.4	75.6	47.5	1,159
Marital status					
Married / in union	92.4	87.4	80.7	62.0	2,072
Previously Married / in union	93.6	92.2	75.0	49.1	369
Never married / in union	11.7	10.3	9.1	6.8	2,368
Education level					
Less than secondary	67.4	64.7	57.9	44.8	1,238
1-3 years secondary	45.1	42.0	38.1	29.2	1,558
4 years secondary or higher	54.3	50.9	46.4	33.2	2,013
Residence					
Urban	52.5	48.8	43.5	30.9	2,966
Rural	57.8	55.1	50.2	38.9	1,843

Table 7.3.2
Percentage who received HIV-related prevention and clinical services by province
women 15-29 years of age who had a live birth in the five years preceding their interview
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Province										
	Total	Mashonaland			Matebeleland				Midlands	Masvingo	
		Harare	Bulawayo	Manicaland	Central	East	West	North			South
Received antenatal care (ANC) during last pregnancy	95.0	95.5	94.2	94.9	92.4	99.0	97.8	94.4	94.1	93.5	94.7
Were counselled/educated on HIV during ANC last pregnancy	47.5	66.2	64.0	54.8	36.9	48.0	36.2	34.7	33.2	51.0	32.7
Received an HIV test during last pregnancy	12.2	22.6	15.1	9.4	12.2	6.5	13.5	8.0	8.2	7.4	11.0
Received results of their HIV test given during last pregnancy	10.3	20.0	15.1	8.6	10.4	3.4	9.2	6.1	7.0	6.0	9.6
Modified infant's feeding due to passing AIDS virus concern	1.8	2.8	0.3	1.4	6.1	2.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.0
Number of cases	2,127	502	280	199	137	102	203	147	138	264	155

Table 7.3.3
Percentage who received HIV-related prevention and clinical services
by age, marital status, education level, residence and HIV serostatus
women 15-29 years of age who had a live birth in the five years preceding their interview
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

Of women who had a live birth in last 5 years, percentage who:	Age group			Marital status			Education level			Residence		HIV Serostatus		
	15-19	20-24	25-29	Married / in union	Previously Married / in union	Never married / in union	Less than secondary	1-3 years secondary	4 years secondary or higher	Urban	Rural	Positive	Negative	Missing
Received antenatal care (ANC) during last pregnancy	91.9	95.0	96.2	95.5	95.9	89.3	92.4	95.5	97.7	95.3	94.8	96.4	94.4	95.4
Were counselled/educated on HIV during ANC last pregnancy	31.4	48.3	53.0	47.8	52.9	37.6	30.2	50.6	65.8	62.8	39.2	50.1	47.0	44.7
Received an HIV test during last pregnancy	12.4	12.3	12.1	12.4	11.8	11.7	6.8	13.8	17.5	18.0	9.1	11.8	12.6	11.0
Received results of their HIV test given during last pregnancy	10.6	10.8	9.7	10.5	9.5	9.9	5.3	10.8	15.9	16.1	7.2	9.0	10.8	10.6
Modified infant's feeding due to passing AIDS virus concern	1.4	1.6	2.1	1.7	2.9	0.6	0.7	1.8	3.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.7
Number of cases	328	948	851	1,665	268	194	692	556	879	1,190	937	528	1,358	241

Table 7.3.4
Percentage who received HIV-related prevention and clinical services
by age, marital status, education level, residence and HIV serostatus
women 15-29 years of age who had a live birth in the two years preceding their interview
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

Of women who had live birth in last 2 years, percentage who:	Age group			Marital status			Education Level			Residence		HIV Serostatus		
	15-19	20-24	25-29	Married / in union	Previously Married / in union	Never married / in union	Less than secondary	1-3 years secondary	4 years secondary or higher	Urban	Rural	Positive	Negative	Missing
Received antenatal care (ANC) during last pregnancy	91.6	94.5	95.3	94.5	95.5	89.2	91.2	94.8	97.5	94.8	93.9	95.9	93.5	95.1
Were counselled/educated on HIV during ANC last pregnancy	31.1	48.4	49.2	45.8	49.3	33.7	27.9	49.7	63.6	61.9	36.8	45.5	45.3	42.8
Received an HIV test during last pregnancy	10.8	13.0	12.6	12.3	14.0	11.4	6.6	15.0	17.9	18.8	9.3	12.2	12.9	9.9
Received results of their HIV test given during last pregnancy	9.4	11.7	9.9	10.7	11.2	8.9	5.2	11.9	16.7	17.1	7.4	8.8	11.4	9.9
Modified infant's feeding due to passing AIDS virus concern	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.8	0.5	0.7	2.1	3.2	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.6
Number of cases	316	733	528	1,265	169	143	532	421	624	857	720	366	1,052	159

Table 7.3.5
Percentage who received HIV-related prevention and clinical services
by age, marital status, education level, residence and HIV serostatus
women 15-29 years of age who had a birth in the past three to five years preceding their interview
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

Of women who had a live birth in past 3-5 years, percentage who:	Age group			Marital status			Education level			Residence		HIV Serostatus		
	15-19	20-24	25-29	Married / in union	Previously Married / in union	Never married / in union	Less than secondar y	1-3 years secondary	4 years secondar y or higher	Urban	Rural	Positive	Negative	Missing
Received antenatal care (ANC) during last pregnancy	*	96.7	97.8	98.6	96.6	89.5	96.5	97.7	98.2	96.5	98.1	97.4	97.8	96.0
Were counselled/educated on HIV during ANC last pregnancy	*	48.0	59.4	54.3	59.5	49.0	37.9	53.6	71.2	65.1	47.5	61.3	53.0	48.4
Received an HIV test during last pregnancy	*	9.7	11.1	12.5	7.5	12.5	7.5	10.0	16.4	16.2	8.4	11.0	11.5	13.0
Received results of their HIV test given during last pregnancy	*	7.6	9.3	9.8	6.3	12.5	6.0	7.1	14.0	13.6	6.5	9.6	8.7	11.9
Modified infant's feeding due to passing AIDS virus concern	*	0.9	1.8	1.1	3.1	0.9	0.7	1.1	2.3	1.6	1.3	2.1	0.7	3.0
Number of cases	12	215	323	400	99	51	160	135	255	333	217	162	306	82

*Percents based on fewer than 25 cases are not shown

Table 7.3.6
Percentage who received HIV-related prevention and clinical services
by main source of antenatal care and husband's employment status
women 15-29 years of age who had a live birth in the five years preceding their interview
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

Of women who had pregnancy past 5 years, and who received antenatal care (ANC), percentage who:	Main source of antenatal care						Husband's employment status		
	Hospital / Maternity Clinic	Public Clinic	Private Clinic	Mission Hospital / Clinic	Don't Know	Other	Employed	Not Employed	No Husband
Were counselled/educated on HIV during ANC last pregnancy	52.3	49.0	*	64.5	50.2	*	51.6	41.1	46.7
Received an HIV test during last pregnancy	13.1	11.8	*	30.4	9.9	*	15.2	7.4	11.7
Received results of their HIV test given during last pregnancy	10.9	9.9	*	27.9	9.2	*	13.1	6.0	9.6
Modified infant's feeding due to passing AIDS virus concern	2.3	1.7	*	0.0	1.4	*	1.6	1.9	2.0
Number of cases	366	1402	11	80	141	18	1156	505	462

*Percents based on fewer than 25 cases are not shown

Table 7.3.7
Percentage who know about mother to child transmission (MTCT) of HIV
and percent distribution of women who know that something can be done to prevent MTCT
by age, marital status, education level and residence
women 15-29 years of age who have heard about HIV/AIDS
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	HIV can be transmitted from mother to baby			Women can do something to			Number of cases
	At delivery	While breastfeeding	In pregnancy	Yes	No	Don't know	
Total	4.1	2.0	3.3	29.0	44.3	26.7	4,537
Age							
15-19	4.4	2.1	3.5	23.8	48.5	27.8	1,932
20-24	3.8	1.8	3.2	32.3	43.0	24.7	1,496
25-29	3.9	2.1	3.0	32.9	39.4	27.7	1,109
Marital status							
Married / in union	2.7	1.5	2.5	31.3	42.7	26.0	1,944
Previously Married / in union	3.7	1.9	2.0	31.2	42.6	26.2	351
Never married / in union	5.5	2.5	4.2	26.3	46.2	27.5	2,242
Education level							
Less than secondary	0.9	0.1	0.5	21.7	45.9	32.4	1,038
1-3 years secondary	3.4	1.6	2.7	24.4	48.5	27.1	1,503
4 years secondary or higher	7.1	3.8	5.9	38.7	39.4	21.9	1,996
Residence							
Urban	4.9	2.9	4.2	40.8	34.7	24.5	2,896
Rural	3.5	1.4	2.6	20.9	50.9	28.2	1,641

Table 7.3.8
Percentage who know about mother to child transmission (MTCT) of HIV
and percent distribution of women who know that something can be done to prevent MTCT
by whether they received information on HIV during pregnancy, and whether they received an HIV test
women 15-29 years of age who had a live birth in the past five years and have heard of HIV/AIDS
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	HIV can be transmitted from mother to baby			Women can do something to prevent MTCT			Number of cases
	At Delivery	While Breastfeeding	In Pregnancy	Yes	No	Don't know	
Received counselling/information during antenatal care in last pregnancy of women who had a live birth in past 5 years							
Yes	3.8	2.1	2.9	36.6	41.4	22.0	1,098
No	1.8	0.5	1.3	23.8	47.2	29.1	783
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Received an HIV test from ANC during last pregnancy							
Yes	4.7	2.7	2.0	43.7	40.7	15.6	285
No	2.6	1.1	2.2	28.6	44.6	26.8	1,602

*Percents based on fewer than 25 cases are not shown

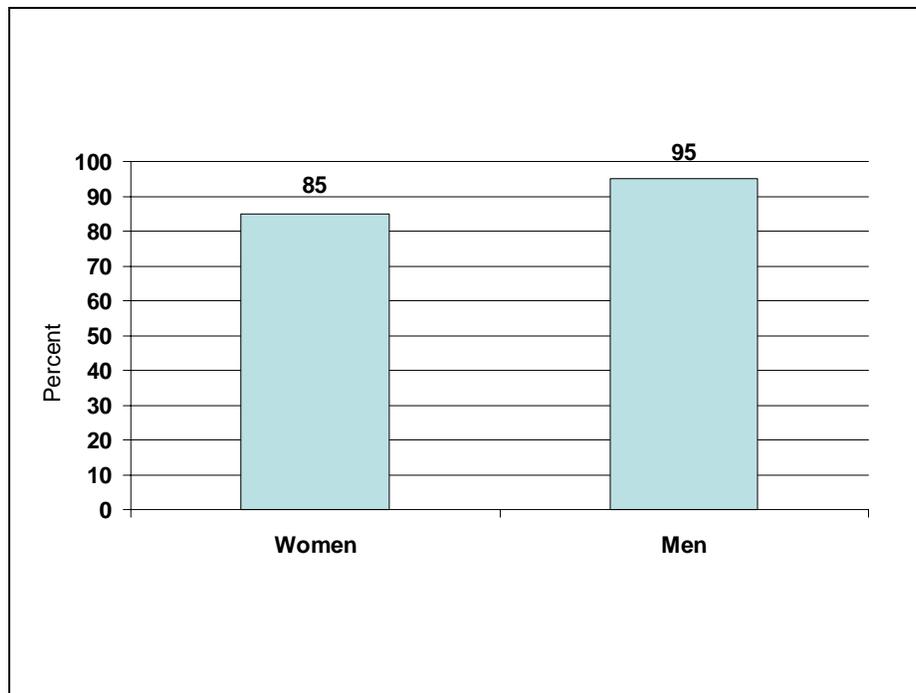
7.4 Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

Since there is evidence that treating STIs can decrease HIV incidence, it is important to ensure that young adults are able to recognize STI symptoms, know where to seek treatment, and seek treatment promptly. This chapter provides an assessment of the levels of knowledge, attitudes and behaviours related to STIs among young adults in Zimbabwe, realizing that these are critical factors for preventing HIV transmission.

Knowledge of STIs

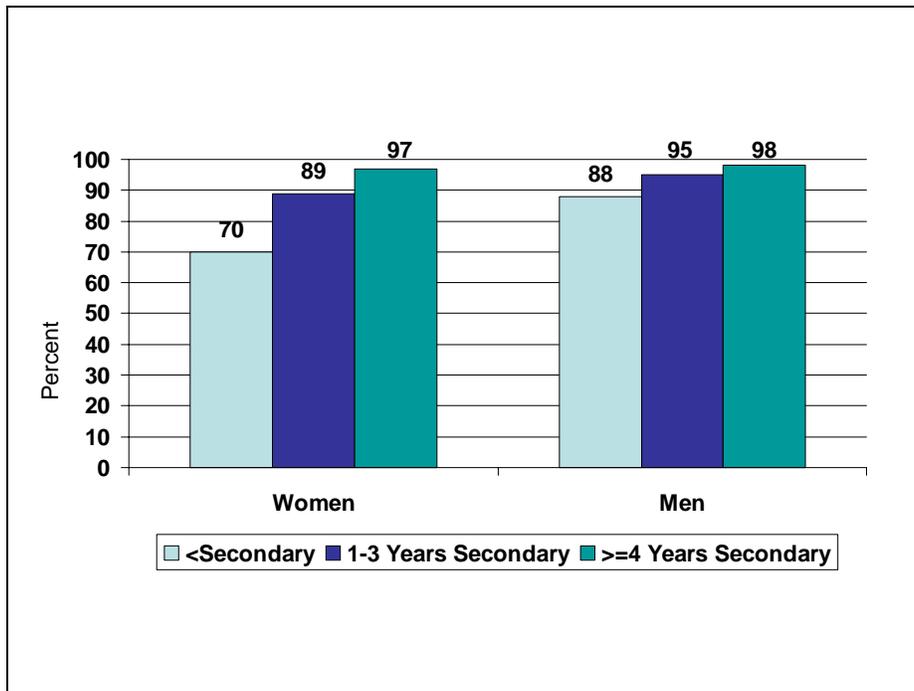
All respondents were asked if they had ever heard of diseases that can be transmitted by having sex and which STIs they had ever heard of. Most respondents had heard of STIs. The most commonly known STIs other than HIV were gonorrhoea and syphilis, while genital warts were the least known type.

Figure 7.4.1 Percentage who had ever heard of STIs by sex



Overall, 85 percent of women and 95 percent of men had ever heard of diseases that can be transmitted by having sex. Larger proportions of women in urban areas (94 percent) had heard of STIs compared with women in rural areas (80 percent) (Table 7.4.1a). In urban areas 97 percent of men had heard of STIs compared with 93 percent of rural men (Table 7.4.1b).

Figure 7.4.2 Percentages who had ever heard of STIs by education level and sex

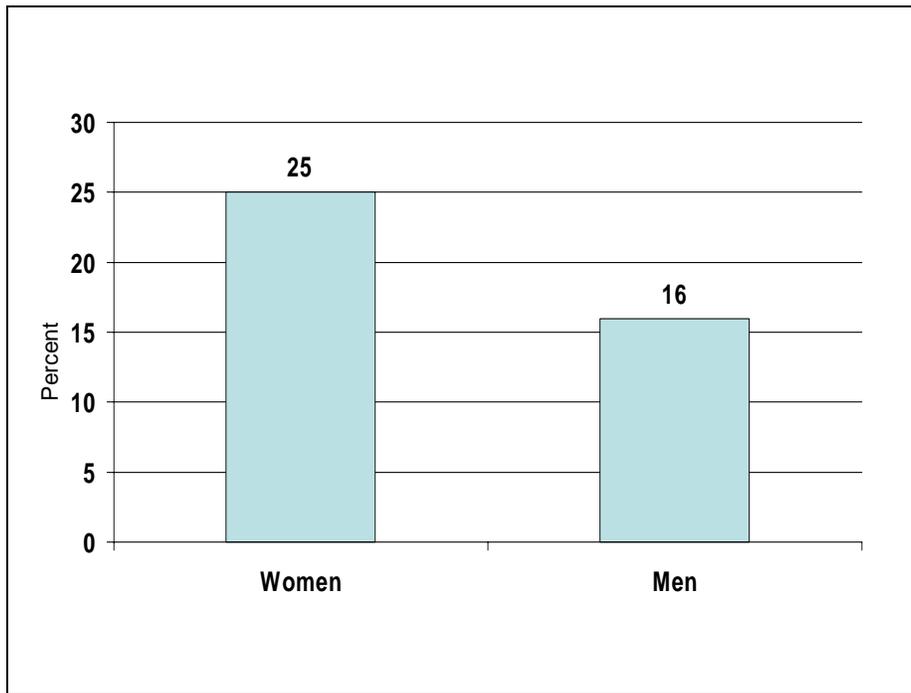


The percentage of women and men who had heard of STIs increased with education.

Self-Reported STI Experience and Treatment

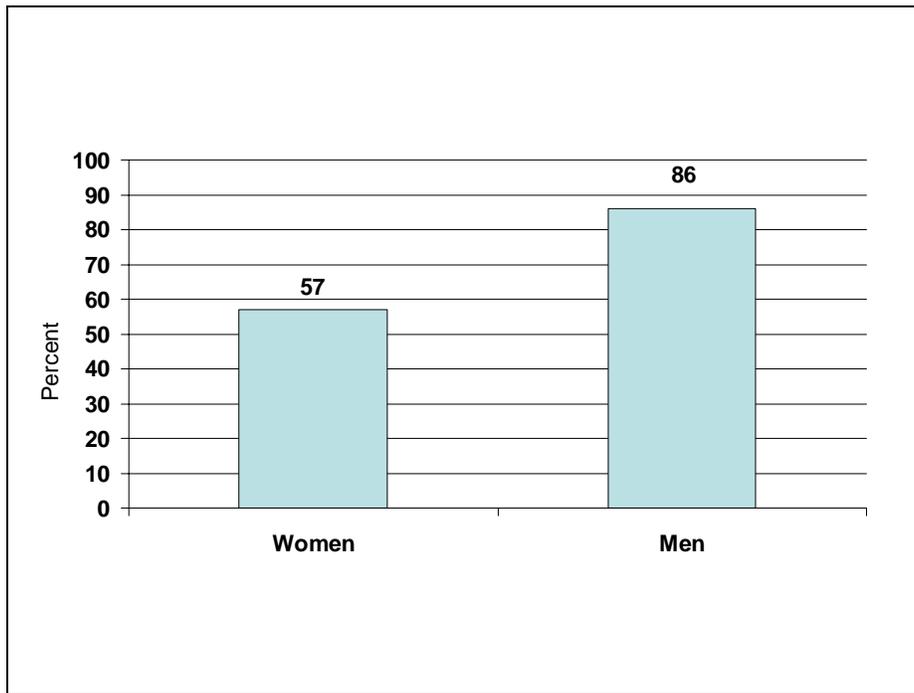
Figures 7.4.3 through 7.4.14 show the percentage of young adults who reported ever experiencing specific STI symptoms, if treatment was sought for the last symptoms, and client-health worker interaction.

Figure 7.4.3 Percentage of sexually experienced respondents who reported ever having STI symptoms



Of sexually experienced respondents, 25 percent of women and 16 percent of men reported ever having what they recognized as STI symptoms. The distribution of women reporting STI symptoms was similar across age groups (26 percent for women aged 15-19 years, 24 percent among 20-24 and 25 percent among women aged 25-29 years) (Table 7.4.2a). The distribution of men reporting STI symptoms increased by age group from 12 percent of men aged 15-19 years to 13 percent aged 20-24 years to 20 percent among those aged 25-29 years (Table 7.4.2b).

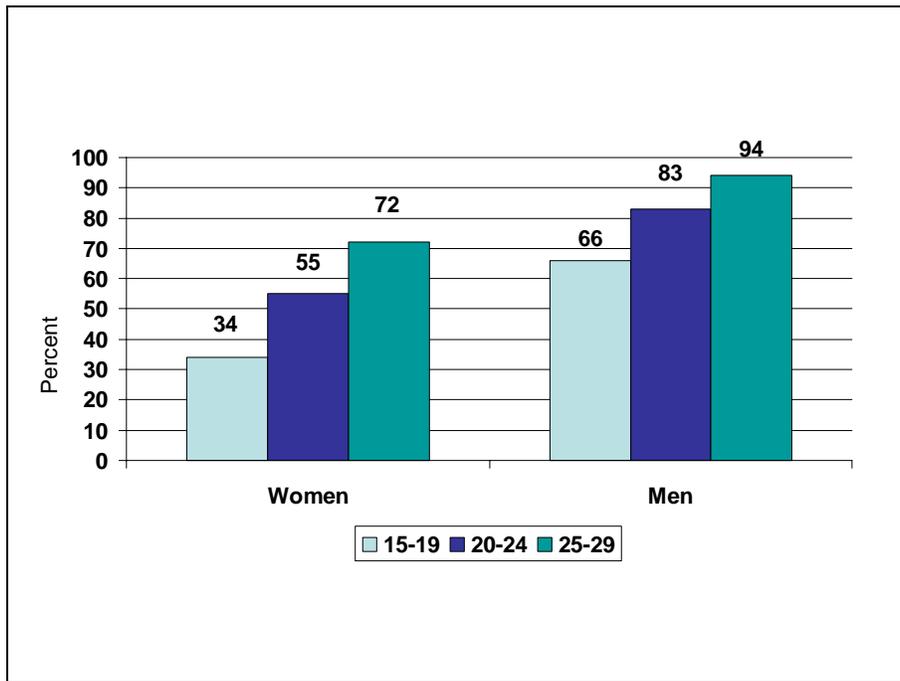
Figure 7.4.4 Percentage of sexually experienced respondents with STI symptoms who sought treatment by sex



Of those reporting STI symptoms, only 57 percent of women and 86 percent of men sought treatment.

The most common symptoms experienced by women were itching or burning in the genital area (16 percent), pain when urinating (13 percent), vaginal discharge (9 percent), and sore or ulcer (5 percent) (Table 7.4.2a). The most common symptoms reported by men were pain when urinating (9 percent), penile discharge (9 percent), sore or ulcer (6 percent) and itching or burning (6 percent) (Table 7.4.2b).

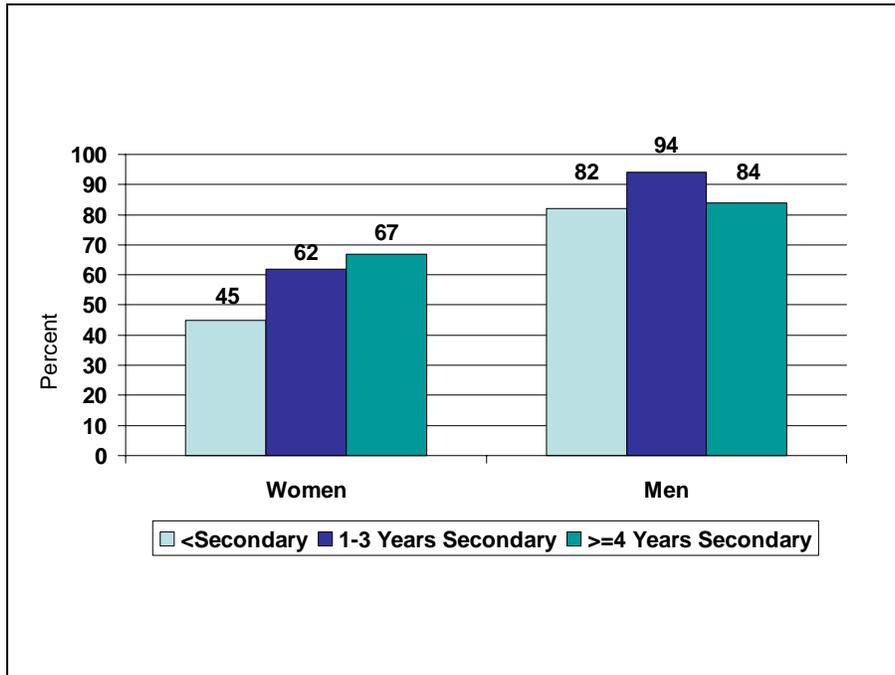
Figure 7.4.5 Percentage of sexually experienced respondents with STI symptoms who sought treatment by age group and sex



The proportion of women who sought treatment increased with age group from 34 percent of women 15-19 years of age seeking treatment to 55 percent of women aged 20-24 years to 72 percent of women aged 25-29 years.

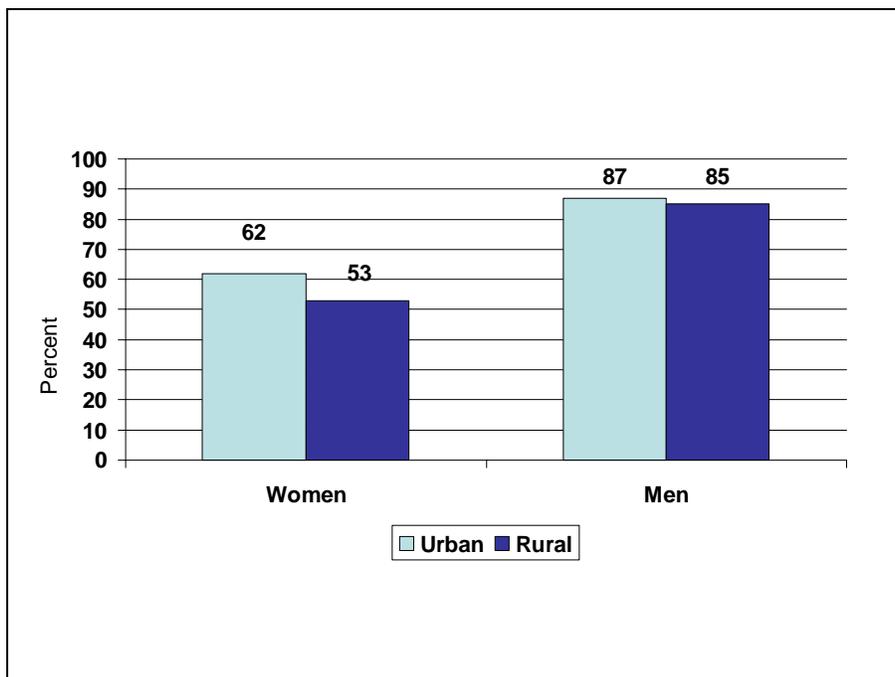
Similar to women, a higher proportion of men in the 25-29 year old age group sought treatment when they had STI symptoms (94 percent) compared with men aged 20-24 years (83 percent) and 15-19 years (66 percent).

Figure 7.4.6 Percentage of sexually experienced respondents with STI symptoms who sought treatment by education and sex



The proportion of women seeking treatment increased with higher education levels. Among males, the highest proportion seeking treatment were those with one to three years of secondary education.

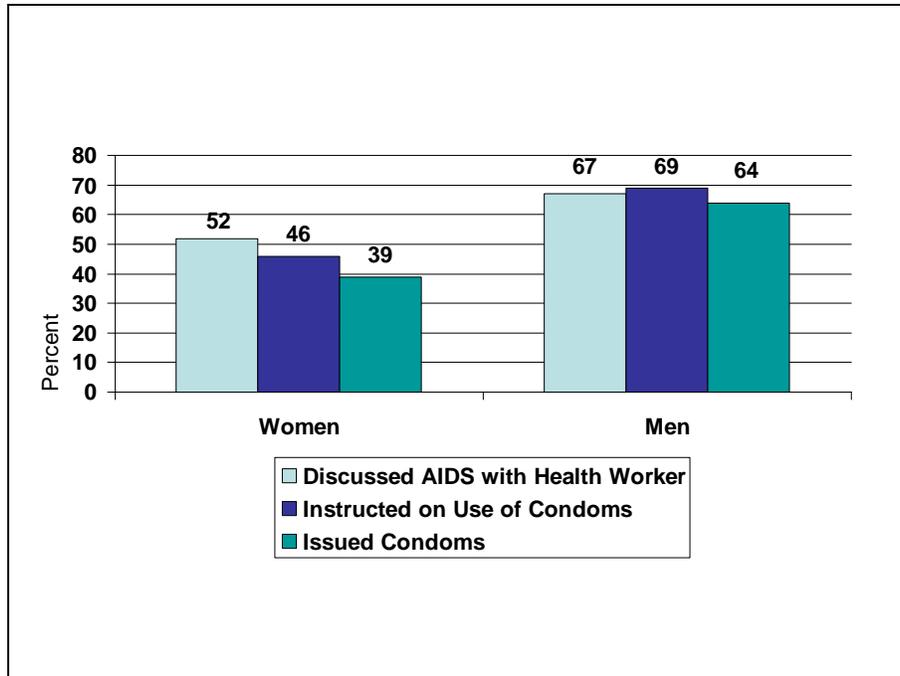
Figure 7.4.7 Percentage of sexually experienced respondents with STI symptoms who sought treatment by urban or rural residence



Higher percentages of women in urban areas (62 percent) sought treatment compared with those in rural areas (53 percent). Percentages of men seeking treatment did not differ by urban or rural residence (87 and 85 percent, respectively).

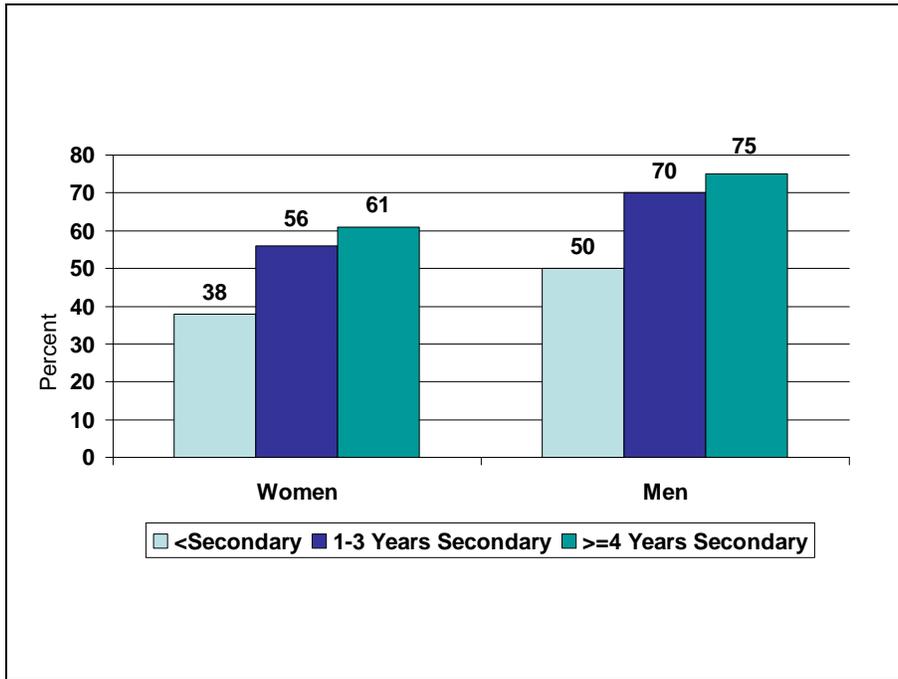
Most women who had symptoms sought treatment from a health centre or health post (50 percent), hospital/maternity ward (30 percent), or private clinic (14 percent) (Table 7.4.3a). Men sought treatment at a health centre or health post (39 percent), hospital (24 percent), or private clinic (18 percent). A traditional healer treated 10 percent of men (Table 7.4.3b).

Figure 7.4.8 Services received by respondents who sought treatment for STI symptoms by sex



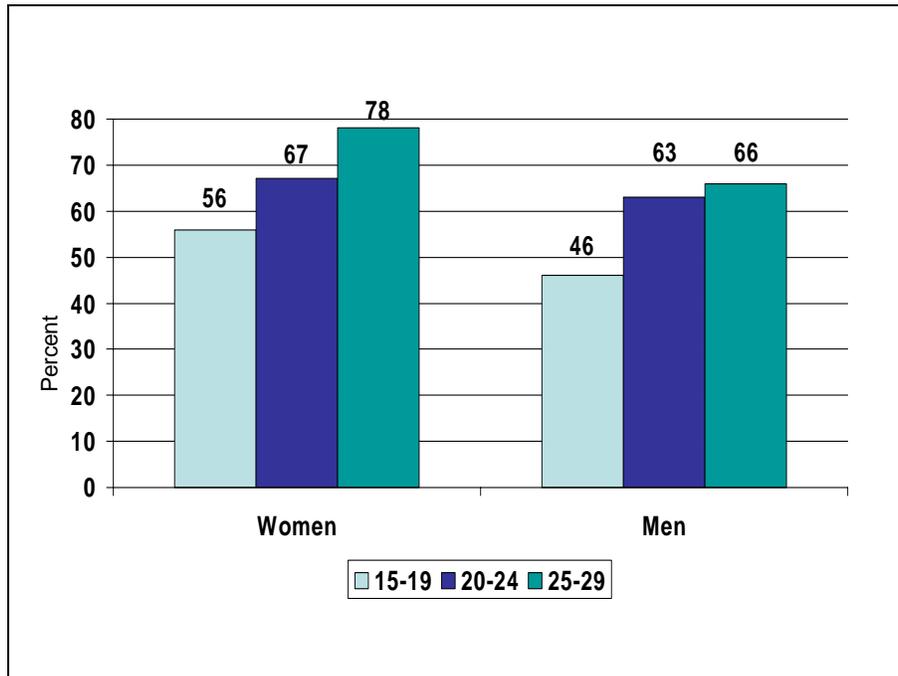
Among women who sought STI treatment, at their last treatment 52 percent discussed AIDS with the health worker, 46 percent were instructed on how to use a condom and 39 percent were issued condoms by the health worker. At their last STI treatment, 67 percent of men discussed HIV and AIDS with a health worker, 69 percent said they were instructed how to use a condom and 64 percent said the health worker issued condoms. Higher proportions of women and men in urban areas received these services compared with those in rural areas (Tables 7.4.4a and 7.4.4b).

Figure 7.4.9 Percentage of respondents who sought treatment for STI symptoms who discussed AIDS with a health worker by education level and sex



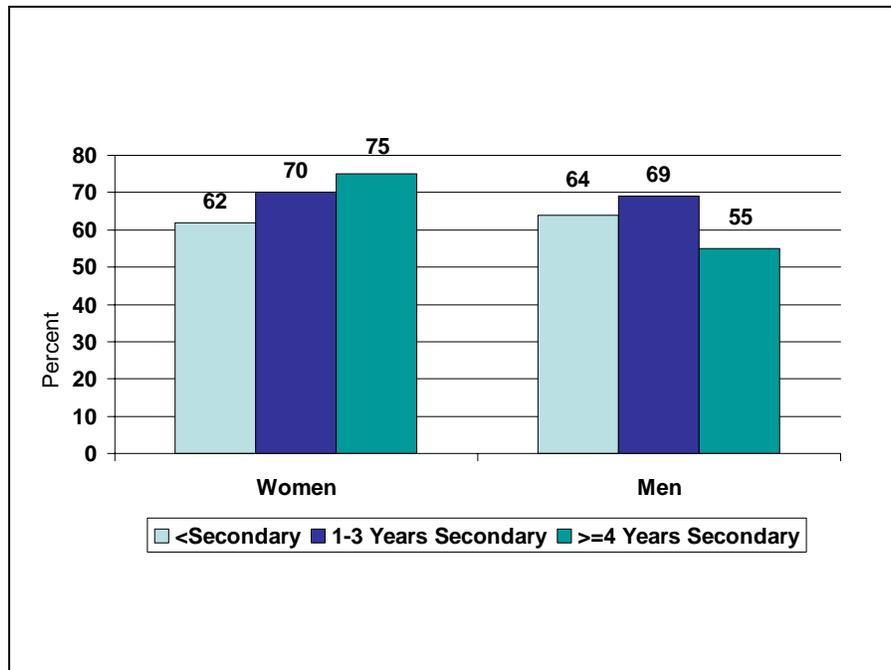
Higher proportions of women and men with higher education levels discussed AIDS with a health worker.

Figure 7.4.10 Percentage of respondents with an STI who informed their partner by age and sex



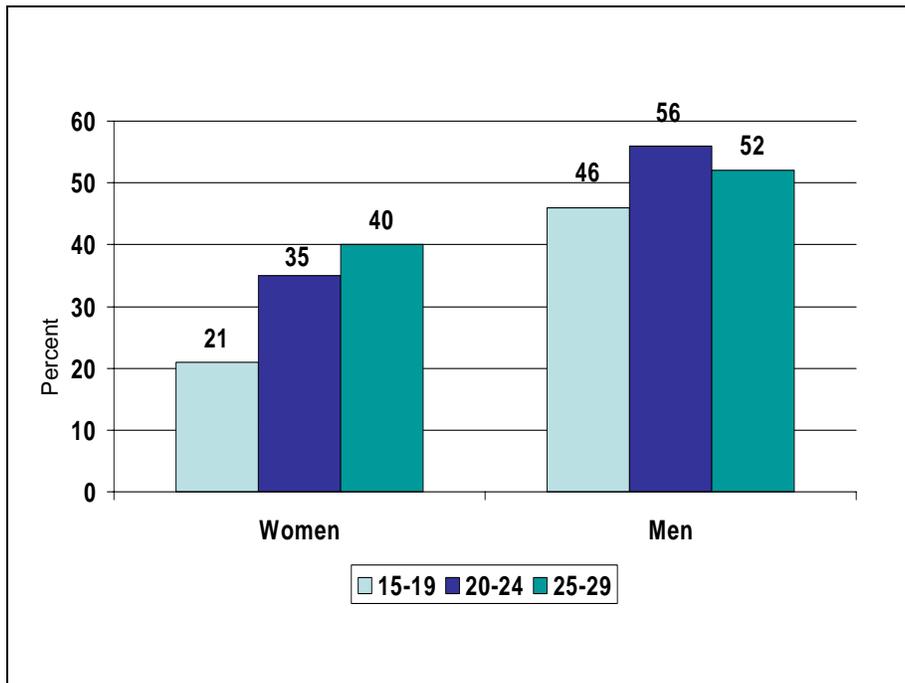
Over half of women (68 percent) and men (62 percent) informed their partner that they had an STI. The proportion of women and men who informed their partner of their STI increased with age (Tables 7.4.5a and 7.4.5b).

Figure 7.4.11 Percentage of respondents with an STI who informed their partner by education level and sex



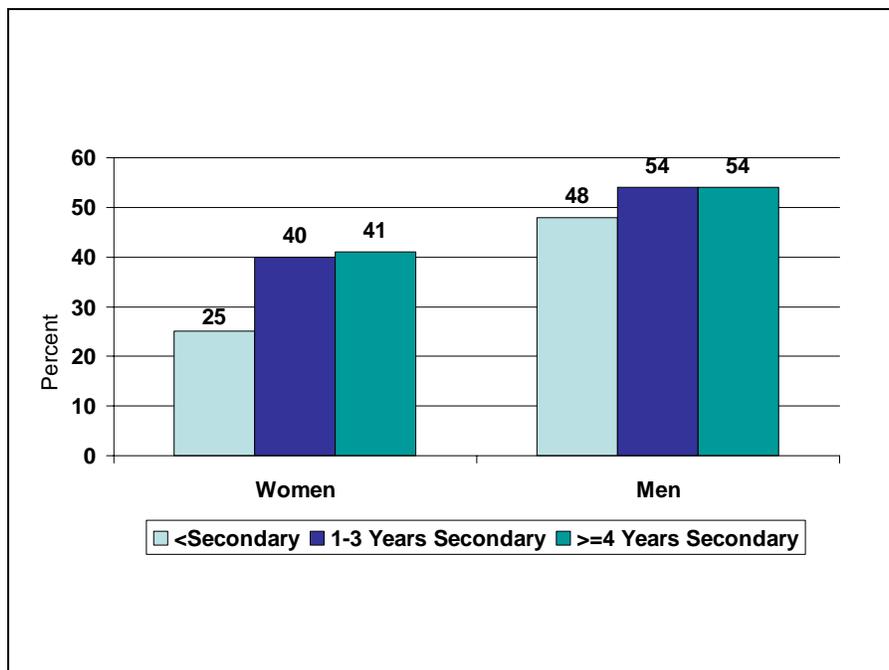
The proportion of women and men who informed their partner of their STI increased with education level for women. Men with four years secondary or higher education had the lowest proportion of persons informing their partner about their STI (55 percent).

Figure 7.4.12 Percentage of respondents with an STI who took measures to avoid infecting their partner by age and sex



Only 34 percent of women and 53 percent of men with an STI responded that they did something to avoid infecting their partner; proportions increased by age group for women but decreased in the 25-29 year age group for men (Tables 7.4.5a and 7.4.5b).

Figure 7.4.13 Percentage of respondents with an STI who took measures to avoid infecting their partner by education level and sex



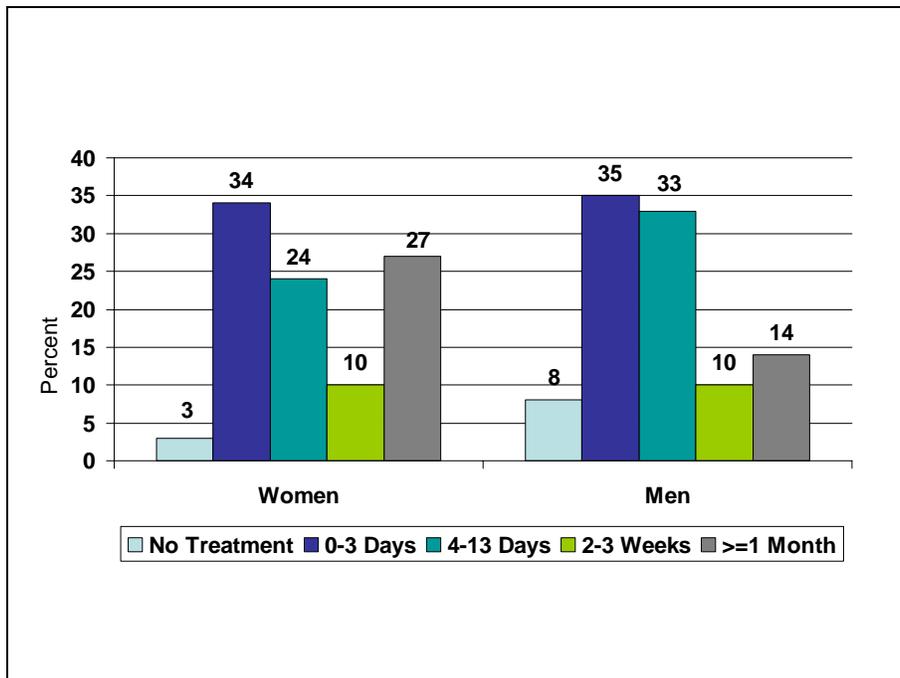
Proportions of respondents that took measures to avoid infecting their partner increased by education level for women. No differences by education were found for men with one to three years secondary compared with four years secondary or higher education.

To avoid infecting their partner, 46 percent of women reported abstaining from sex, 44 percent received medical treatment, and 38 percent used condoms (Table 7.4.5a). Among males with an STI, to avoid infecting their partner, 57 percent abstained from sex, 31 percent received medical treatment and 32 percent used condoms (Table 7.4.5b).

Duration of Time Prior to Seeking STI Treatment

Figure 7.4.14 shows the duration of time prior to seeking STI treatment.

Figure 7.4.14 Duration of time before seeking treatment among respondents with STI symptoms by sex



Overall, 34 percent of the women sought treatment within three days of developing symptoms. However, 27 percent waited one month or longer and 3 percent did not seek treatment. Among women 15-19 years of age, 9 percent with an STI symptom did not receive treatment (Table 7.4.6a).

Overall, 35 percent of the men sought treatment within three days of developing symptoms, 14 percent waited one month or longer, and 8 percent did not seek treatment. Similar to women, 9 percent of men 15-19 years of age did not receive treatment (Table 7.4.6b).

Summary

The majority of women (85 percent) and men (95 percent) surveyed reported knowing about STIs. Knowledge of STIs was greater in urban compared with rural areas and among those with higher levels of education. This knowledge was reflected in the number of respondents reporting STI symptoms; the percentage of respondents who reported experiencing STI symptoms decreased with increasing levels of education. Although only 57 percent of

women and 86 percent of men sought treatment for their STI symptoms, the percentage of respondents who reported seeking treatment increased with age and education level for women and men, with the exception of men with four years secondary or higher education.

Lower proportions of women residing in rural areas (53 percent) sought treatment for STI symptoms compared with those in urban areas (62 percent). In addition, for rural residents seeking treatment for STI symptoms, lower proportions of women and men discussed AIDS with the health worker, were instructed on how to use a condom and were issued condoms compared with their urban counterparts. Younger women aged 15-19 years had higher proportions not seeking treatment for STIs. The YAS data show even among these younger women that education is likely beneficial for the recognition of STIs and higher proportions of women and men with higher education levels sought treatment and took measures to avoid infecting their partner.

Table 7.4.1a
Percentage of all women 15-29 years of age who have ever heard of diseases that can be transmitted
by having sex, the percentage who cited specific STIs, and the percentage who understand that a person can
still be infected with an STI despite disappearance of symptoms, by selected characteristics
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Ever Heard of STI	Knowledge of Specific STI							Know STI can persist after symptoms disappear**	Number of cases
		Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Chancroid	Genital Warts	Herpes	HIV/AIDS	Other		
Total 15-29	85.4	39.9	47.5	9.0	2.1	12.7	73.3	0.1	8.6	4,809
Total 15-24	(84.0)	(37.0)	(45.6)	(7.9)	(1.7)	(13.1)	(73.2)	(0.2)	(8.1)	(3,650)
Age										
15-19	80.2	32.7	39.9	7.9	1.4	13.6	70.9	0.2	7.8	2,077
20-24	88.9	42.5	52.9	7.9	2.1	12.3	76.1	0.2	8.6	1,573
25-29	89.3	48.3	53.2	12.1	3.5	11.7	73.6	0.1	10.2	1,159
Education level										
Less than Secondary	70.0	20.6	30.8	5.7	2.7	5.9	60.7	0.1	11.4	1,238
1-3 years Secondary	89.0	36.4	44.8	7.9	1.9	12.3	77.6	0.0	7.8	1,558
4 years Secondary or higher	96.7	61.3	65.9	13.1	1.8	19.5	81.4	0.2	6.8	2,013
Marital Status										
Married/In union	84.7	38.0	46.4	7.9	3.2	9.3	72.1	0.1	10.6	2,072
Previously married	90.9	44.9	55.3	9.6	3.4	10.7	78.2	0.2	10.0	369
Never in union, had sex	91.2	46.2	56.6	10.0	1.9	16.7	76.7	0.3	9.2	612
Never in union, never had sex	82.9	39.1	44.0	10.0	0.4	16.4	72.5	0.0	5.4	1,756
Residence										
Urban	94.0	50.7	54.3	10.9	2.2	16.8	76.2	0.2	6.5	2,966
Rural	80.0	33.1	43.3	7.8	2.1	10.2	71.5	0.1	10.0	1,843
Province										
Harare	94.3	47.9	49.8	11.3	2.7	13.0	72.8	0.4	7.0	1,115
Bulawayo	96.9	49.7	54.0	4.5	1.7	19.7	82.0	0.0	4.6	794
Manicaland	87.5	40.1	49.3	10.6	1.4	23.3	77.5	0.0	9.8	485
Mashonaland Central	78.5	32.1	44.2	9.8	4.3	9.2	67.0	0.0	6.7	235
Mashonaland East	87.3	28.0	30.2	7.9	1.9	10.0	80.3	0.0	9.9	220
Mashonaland West	70.5	29.3	32.5	6.0	1.8	5.2	59.9	0.4	5.4	441
Matebeleland North	81.3	37.7	54.0	5.7	1.2	10.3	72.8	0.4	12.1	295
Matebeleland South	78.0	24.3	40.1	5.8	1.2	11.0	66.5	0.0	14.8	265
Midlands	85.5	44.2	53.9	12.0	2.8	11.0	73.8	0.0	6.6	618
Masvingo	83.9	47.4	55.4	10.3	1.9	10.2	79.4	0.0	12.4	341

**Base of percent excludes 16 women aged 15-29 (10 aged 15-24) who did not answer question on whether STI symptoms can disappear

Table 7.4.1b
Percentage of all men 15-29 years of age who have ever heard of diseases that can be transmitted
by having sex, the percentage who cited specific STIs, and the percentage who understand that a person can
still be infected with an STI despite disappearance of symptoms, by selected characteristics
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Ever Heard of STI	Knowledge of Specific STI							Know STI can persist after symptoms disappear**	Number of cases
		Gonorrhoea	Syphilis	Chancroid	Genital Warts	Herpes	HIV/AIDS	Other		
Total 15-29	94.8	67.6	59.6	15.1	1.3	23.8	82.2	0.3	7.7	4,204
Total 15-24	(94.7)	(62.8)	(57.1)	(13.0)	(0.9)	(24.0)	(84.0)	(0.3)	(7.5)	(3,392)
Age										
15-19	93.3	55.9	51.9	11.6	0.4	22.9	84.5	0.2	7.7	2,053
20-24	96.9	73.1	64.8	15.0	1.7	25.5	83.2	0.4	7.2	1,339
25-29	95.0	80.4	66.3	20.6	2.3	23.4	77.7	0.2	8.0	812
Education level										
Less than Secondary	87.8	41.8	37.7	7.7	1.4	13.2	78.7	0.3	10.4	742
1-3 years Secondary	95.0	61.3	51.9	13.9	1.4	22.8	83.7	0.1	8.5	1,304
4 years Secondary or higher	98.0	83.8	74.8	19.3	1.2	29.4	83.0	0.4	5.8	2,158
Marital Status										
Married/In Union	95.1	77.2	62.5	18.5	2.8	20.1	78.0	0.3	8.0	669
Previously married	99.2	80.0	66.9	30.8	2.6	20.7	81.2	0.8	3.0	74
Never in union, had sex	97.5	71.2	64.3	13.9	1.6	26.7	85.8	0.4	8.4	671
Never in union, never had sex	91.7	58.1	52.8	13.5	0.1	23.1	81.1	0.0	6.9	790
Residence										
Urban	96.8	78.4	68.0	16.1	1.3	27.1	81.4	0.1	6.1	2,498
Rural	93.4	59.9	53.6	14.3	1.3	21.5	82.8	0.3	8.8	1,706
Province										
Harare	95.8	82.2	70.5	14.4	1.0	30.2	77.8	0.0	7.8	889
Bulawayo	98.6	65.9	57.9	10.3	1.6	18.1	85.6	0.0	4.2	688
Manicaland	96.3	68.2	60.1	20.3	2.1	29.0	85.4	0.4	6.4	484
Mashonaland Central	92.6	57.6	48.8	17.0	1.7	16.4	76.2	0.5	8.4	202
Mashonaland East	98.2	66.8	51.6	14.5	2.1	18.0	87.9	0.6	8.7	177
Mashonaland West	90.5	63.0	55.0	14.2	0.2	12.9	71.0	0.0	6.4	432
Matabeleland North	96.6	61.1	61.6	9.3	2.0	31.3	92.5	0.0	15.0	249
Matabeleland South	99.6	64.2	60.5	7.8	1.5	26.7	97.1	1.2	8.5	291
Midlands	89.4	66.4	56.0	18.6	0.4	23.3	78.1	0.0	7.0	565
Masvingo	93.5	58.0	56.5	20.7	1.7	19.1	80.8	0.5	5.8	227

**Base of percent excludes 16 men aged 15-29 (14 aged 15-24) who did not answer question on whether STI symptoms can disappear

Table 7.4.2a
Percentage of sexually experienced women 15-29 years of age who reported ever having specific STI
symptoms, by selected background characteristics
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Vaginal Discharge	Pain during Urination	Sore/Ulcers	Warts	Itching/ Burning	Swelling	Any Symptoms	Either Vaginal Discharge or Sores/Ulcers	Number of cases
Total 15-29	8.7	13.1	4.8	3.0	16.0	2.6	24.6	11.6	3,053
Total 15-24	(8.0)	(13.5)	(4.0)	(2.7)	(15.9)	(2.6)	(24.3)	(10.4)	(1,929)
Age									
15-19	8.6	14.6	3.8	3.1	15.2	2.8	25.6	11.1	673
20-24	7.6	12.9	4.1	2.4	16.3	2.4	23.6	10.0	1,256
25-29	9.9	12.3	6.1	3.6	16.1	2.7	25.3	13.6	1,124
Education level									
Less than Secondary	9.8	14.7	5.8	3.2	16.2	3.2	26.7	13.2	935
1-3 years Secondary	9.7	15.8	4.3	3.5	15.7	1.7	26.0	12.1	790
4 years Secondary or higher	6.8	9.5	4.0	2.4	15.9	2.6	21.5	9.5	1,328
Marital Status									
Married/In union	9.0	13.5	4.9	3.2	15.6	2.7	25.2	11.9	2,072
Previously married	12.6	17.3	7.9	3.4	21.5	3.2	30.6	16.5	369
Never In Union	4.6	8.3	2.3	1.9	13.6	1.7	18.3	6.5	612
Residence									
Urban	10.0	12.1	4.2	3.3	17.7	2.8	25.0	12.4	1,800
Rural	7.9	13.6	5.1	2.8	14.9	2.5	24.4	11.1	1,253
Province									
Harare	12.2	16.8	4.4	3.8	24.5	3.3	32.7	14.9	708
Bulawayo	7.6	5.7	2.2	2.5	8.1	1.8	15.1	8.8	487
Manicaland	5.5	11.6	4.5	2.5	10.5	2.5	18.5	8.6	277
Mashonaland Central	9.3	12.4	7.7	5.4	20.3	4.1	28.4	14.8	169
Mashonaland East	7.3	9.6	4.1	3.0	12.4	2.6	16.6	10.7	140
Mashonaland West	9.6	10.8	6.8	2.6	13.1	2.0	23.7	13.0	265
Mtshwari North	5.5	13.0	2.7	1.6	8.6	1.3	18.8	6.8	217
Mtshwari South	2.7	9.0	5.5	1.5	13.0	1.0	17.6	6.8	206
Midlands	12.0	15.4	5.3	3.4	18.1	1.9	28.2	14.2	381
Masvingo	10.4	19.5	4.9	3.2	21.9	5.5	35.3	12.9	203

Table 7.4.2b
Percentage of sexually experienced men 15-29 years of age who reported ever having specific STI
symptoms, by selected background characteristics
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Penal Discharge	Pain during Urination	Sore/Ulcers	Warts	Itching/ Burning	Swelling	Any Symptoms	Either Penal Discharge or Sores/Ulcers	Number of cases
Total 15-29	8.6	9.1	6.2	2.0	6.1	2.7	15.9	12.2	2,414
Total 15-24	(6.3)	(7.7)	(4.5)	(1.8)	(5.3)	(2.2)	(12.7)	(9.3)	(1,653)
Age									
15-19	5.8	7.2	4.6	1.0	5.8	2.6	11.7	8.8	635
20-24	6.7	7.9	4.5	2.2	5.1	2.0	13.3	9.7	1,018
25-29	11.8	11.0	8.6	2.4	7.1	3.4	20.4	16.3	761
Education level									
Less than Secondary	12.9	13.8	9.1	2.3	9.9	5.2	21.1	18.0	428
1-3 years Secondary	10.8	11.8	7.8	2.7	7.3	2.7	20.0	14.9	536
4 years Secondary or higher	6.1	6.1	4.4	1.6	4.1	1.8	12.3	8.9	1,450
Marital Status									
Married/In union	9.2	9.6	7.6	2.8	6.1	3.4	17.7	13.6	669
Previously married	23.2	19.2	17.6	2.6	16.5	4.7	40.6	33.6	74
Never in Union	7.5	8.2	4.8	1.6	5.5	2.3	13.6	10.3	1,671
Residence									
Urban	7.9	7.3	6.2	2.0	4.1	2.2	14.2	11.6	1,403
Rural	9.2	10.5	6.2	2.1	7.6	3.1	17.3	12.8	1,011
Province									
Harare	4.4	4.6	4.9	1.4	2.1	1.9	10.7	7.9	487
Bulawayo	11.7	9.0	6.9	2.5	5.4	2.8	18.0	14.6	401
Manicaland	5.6	13.6	7.0	3.1	10.0	2.7	18.9	12.2	277
Mashonaland Central	9.1	9.6	5.1	2.9	5.5	2.0	17.1	12.6	114
Mashonaland East	4.9	12.6	2.7	3.4	9.8	1.1	20.0	6.7	111
Mashonaland West	6.0	5.1	3.5	0.3	2.1	0.5	9.9	7.6	269
Matebeleland North	17.5	12.7	11.2	2.8	11.0	7.1	24.0	20.4	177
Matebeleland South	16.6	14.2	7.4	2.0	10.3	3.4	21.1	19.6	210
Midlands	7.1	5.0	4.6	0.8	2.9	3.0	11.1	10.0	251
Masvingo	9.2	10.9	10.4	3.2	7.2	2.9	18.2	16.4	117

Table 7.4.3a
Percentage of sexually experienced women 15-29 years of age experiencing an STI symptom who sought initial treatment
from selected sources by selected background characteristics
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Sought Treatment	Ever Sought treatment from health worker	Number of women** with STI symptoms	Source of treatment								Number of women seeking treatment
				Hospital/ Maternity Ward	Health centre/ post	Private Clinic	Pharmacy	Family Member	Trad. Healer	Self Treatment	Other	
Total 15-29	56.6	50.7	732	30.1	49.8	14.2	0.3	0.5	2.9	0.5	1.6	422
Total 15-24	(47.3)	(42.0)	(458)	(34.9)	(47.8)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(3.1)	(0.9)	(0.1)	(222)
Age												
15-19	33.7	28.9	169	42.0	40.8	5.9	0.0	2.8	5.1	3.5	0.0	59
20-24	55.2	49.6	289	32.4	50.4	12.9	0.5	0.5	2.4	0.0	1.0	163
25-29	71.5	64.6	274	25.1	51.9	17.5	0.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.5	200
Education level												
Less than Secondary	45.2	38.6	249	41.5	42.2	5.1	0.0	1.1	8.3	0.0	1.8	115
1-3 years Secondary	62.5	56.3	204	27.3	60.3	9.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.6	0.0	121
4 years Secondary or higher	66.9	62.2	279	22.0	48.5	26.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	186
Marital Status												
Married/In union	58.3	52.3	501	29.4	52.6	13.3	0.2	0.5	2.3	0.2	1.4	298
Previously married	60.7	56.2	117	34.9	40.5	16.4	0.8	0.0	4.3	1.9	1.3	76
Never In Union	42.1	35.0	114	27.7	44.2	17.3	0.0	1.8	5.5	0.0	3.5	48
Residence												
Urban	62.4	57.8	425	18.3	51.2	25.7	0.7	0.4	1.2	1.1	1.4	257
Rural	53.1	46.4	307	38.6	48.8	6.0	0.0	0.6	4.2	0.0	1.8	165

*Percents based on fewer than 25 cases are not shown

**Base of percentage excludes 7 women aged 15-29 (4 women aged 15-24) who reported an STI but did not answer questions

Table 7.4.3b
Percentage of sexually experienced men 15-29 years of age experiencing an STI symptom who sought initial treatment
from selected sources by selected background characteristics
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Sought Treatment	Ever Sought treatment by health worker	Number of men** with STI symptoms	Source of treatment								Number of men seeking treatment
				Hospital/ Maternity Ward	Health centre/ post	Private Clinic	Pharmacy	Family Member	Trad'l Healer	Self-Treatment	Other	
Total 15-29	86.0	70.1	360	24.5	38.8	17.6	0.8	1.4	10.1	2.4	4.3	307
Total 15-24	(77.1)	(57.6)	(195)	(20.7)	(38.2)	(14.1)	(1.8)	(1.8)	(15.2)	(2.4)	(5.7)	(150)
Age												
15-19	65.6	48.0	66	20.6	43.7	7.3	1.5	3.2	13.1	6.5	4.1	44
20-24	83.2	62.8	129	20.7	35.9	17.0	2.0	1.2	16.1	0.7	6.4	107
25-29	93.7	80.9	165	27.2	39.2	20.1	0.0	1.2	6.5	2.5	3.3	160
Education level												
Less than Secondary	81.8	65.8	89	25.4	45.6	9.6	0.0	3.3	11.8	1.6	2.7	75
1-3 years Secondary	93.6	74.3	103	23.2	43.5	12.0	0.6	0.0	13.1	2.0	5.6	95
4 years Secondary or higher	83.6	70.1	168	24.9	30.9	27.0	1.4	1.3	6.8	3.3	4.4	141
Marital Status												
Married/In Union	89.4	74.7	120	22.3	42.1	17.2	1.9	1.8	9.3	2.3	3.1	108
Previously married	92.2	67.1	29	20.2	15.5	37.1	0.0	2.0	12.9	5.9	6.3	28
Never in Union	82.5	67.2	211	27.0	40.4	14.5	0.0	1.1	10.2	2.0	4.9	175
Residence												
Urban	86.9	72.1	188	27.4	30.4	24.4	1.0	2.5	7.5	1.9	4.9	162
Rural	85.4	68.8	172	22.7	44.2	13.2	0.6	0.7	11.8	2.8	4.0	149

*Percents based on fewer than 25 cases are not shown

**Base of percentage excludes 8 men aged 15-29 (4 men aged 15-24) who reported an STI but did not answer questions

Table 7.4.4a Percentage of sexually experienced women 15-29 years of age seeking treatment from a health worker for an STI who were provided with selected services by selected background characteristics Zimbabwe YAS 2001				
	Discussed AIDS with the health worker	Instructed on use of a condom	Issued Condoms	Number of women seeking treatment from health worker
Total 15-29	51.8	46.5	39.1	394
Total 15-24	(51.0)	(45.6)	(36.5)	(207)
Age				
15-19	63.4	62.5	49.7	51
20-24	47.0	40.2	32.3	156
25-29	52.6	47.4	41.9	187
Education level				
Less than Secondary	38.3	39.6	32.5	106
1-3 years Secondary	55.5	52.5	43.9	112
4 years Secondary or higher	60.8	47.8	41.2	176
Marital Status				
Married/In union	52.0	46.9	38.5	283
Previously married	47.7	42.1	47.3	68
Never in union	57.3	50.3	29.9	43
Residence				
Urban	61.2	51.9	45.4	239
Rural	45.1	42.6	34.7	155

*Percents based on fewer than 25 cases are not shown

Table 7.4.4b
Percentage of sexually experienced men 15-29 years of age seeking treatment
from a health worker for an STI who were provided with selected services
by selected background characteristics
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Discussed AIDS with the health worker	Instructed on use of a condom	Issued Condoms	Number of men seeking treatment from health worker
Total 15-29	67.1	69.2	63.6	279
Total 15-24	(64.5)	(68.1)	(58.2)	(130)
Age				
15-19	57.0	60.6	46.6	37
20-24	67.8	71.4	63.2	93
25-29	68.9	69.8	67.2	149
Education level				
Less than Secondary	50.4	51.3	52.4	66
1-3 years Secondary	70.5	72.9	71.7	85
4 years Secondary or higher	75.3	77.7	64.8	128
Marital Status				
Married/In union	65.8	68.9	66.0	101
Previously married	*	*	*	22
Never in union	66.9	70.8	62.5	156
Residence				
Urban	72.7	72.0	66.9	145
Rural	63.5	67.3	61.5	134

*Percents based on fewer than 25 cases are not shown

Table 7.4.5a
Percentage of sexually experienced women 15-29 years of age experiencing an STI who informed their partner(s),
the percent who did something to avoid infecting their partner, and the means used to avoid infecting the partner
by selected background characteristics
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Informed partner			Number of women with STI **	Did something to avoid infecting partner			Number of women with STI who had a partner	To avoid infecting the partner, the respondent				Number who did something to avoid infecting partner
	Yes	No	Had no partner		Yes	No	Partner infected		Abstained	Used condoms	Got medical treatment	Other	
Total 15-29	68.4	23.5	8.1	725	34.0	58.4	7.7	667	45.8	38.4	43.9	2.4	234
Total 15-24	(62.5)	(28.1)	(9.4)	(454)	(29.9)	(62.5)	(7.6)	(412.0)	(44.5)	(38.3)	(37.0)	(3.7)	(129)
Age													
15-19	55.6	35.0	9.4	168	20.7	72.7	6.6	151	56.9	27.5	26.3	7.1	34
20-24	66.6	24.0	9.4	286	35.2	56.6	8.2	261	40.2	42.0	40.7	2.5	95
25-29	77.8	16.2	6.0	271	40.3	51.9	7.8	255	47.3	38.5	51.7	0.8	105
Education level													
Less than Secondary	62.4	28.1	9.5	246	24.7	67.9	7.4	221	42.4	34.1	46.3	2.3	55
1-3 years Secondary	69.8	23.3	6.9	203	39.5	54.1	6.4	188	40.0	45.4	46.0	0.9	72
4 years Secondary or higher	75.3	17.5	7.2	276	41.4	49.6	9.0	258	53.0	36.1	40.3	3.6	107
Marital Status													
Married/In union	77.6	19.1	3.3	497	33.0	60.1	6.8	481	48.1	36.5	47.3	1.8	166
Previously married	53.1	27.1	19.8	115	41.1	45.0	13.9	94	32.7	47.3	41.7	2.4	40
Never in union	36.2	43.6	20.2	113	31.8	62.4	5.8	92	50.4	37.6	23.3	6.5	28
Residence													
Urban	73.0	19.9	7.1	422	39.2	53.0	7.8	390	53.6	34.4	43.9	2.2	148
Rural	65.6	25.7	8.7	303	30.8	61.7	7.6	277	39.6	41.6	43.8	2.5	86

*Percents based on fewer than 25 cases are not shown

**Base of percentage excludes 7 women aged 15-29 (4 women aged 15-24) who reported an STI but did not answer questions

Table 7.4.5b
Percentage of sexually experienced men 15-29 years of age experiencing an STI who informed their partner(s),
the percent who did something to avoid infecting their partner, and the means used to avoid infecting the partner
by selected background characteristics
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Informed partner		Number of men with STI**	Did something to avoid Infecting partner			Number of men with STI who had a partner	To avoid infecting the partner, the respondent					
	Yes	No		Yes	No	Partner infected		Abstained	Used condoms	Got medical treatment	Other	Number who did something to avoid infecting partner	
													Had no partner
Total 15-29	61.9	34.0	4.1	351	52.7	37.2	10.2	339	57.4	31.4	32.1	5.2	180
Total 15-24	(57.0)	(41.0)	(2.1)	(189)	(52.8)	(37.4)	(9.8)	(185)	(49.3)	(36.9)	(21.0)	(8.6)	(94)
Age													
15-19	45.7	53.3	1.0	64	46.1	49.7	4.1	63	46.3	41.1	22.3	9.7	26
20-24	63.0	34.4	2.6	125	56.5	30.6	12.9	122	50.6	35.1	20.4	8.0	68
25-29	66.1	28.1	5.8	162	52.5	37.0	10.5	154	64.6	26.5	41.9	2.3	86
Education level													
Less than Secondary	64.5	33.0	2.5	87	48.3	43.4	8.3	85	52.1	32.0	38.7	4.3	43
1-3 years Secondary	69.4	27.6	3.1	102	54.4	31.5	14.1	99	58.9	32.9	26.9	1.1	52
4 years Secondary or higher	55.0	39.2	5.8	162	54.4	36.9	8.7	155	59.7	29.9	31.7	8.6	85
Marital Status													
Married/In union	65.1	26.6	8.3	115	51.3	38.6	10.0	107	54.6	27.1	52.0	4.1	54
Previously married	62.4	37.6	0.0	28	49.2	41.0	9.8	28	*	*	*	*	14
Never in Union, had sex	59.6	38.6	1.8	208	54.1	35.6	10.3	204	57.3	34.1	23.3	6.0	112
Residence													
Urban	59.3	35.1	5.6	184	53.7	35.5	10.8	177	66.6	26.5	29.7	2.9	94
Rural	63.6	33.4	3.0	167	52.0	38.2	9.8	162	51.5	34.5	33.7	6.7	86

*Percents based on fewer than 25 cases are not shown

**Base of percentage excludes 9 men aged 15-29 (6 men aged 15-24) who reported an STI but did not answer questions

Table 7.4.6a
Percent distribution of sexually experienced women 15-29 years of age
experiencing an STI symptom and seeking treatment,
by duration before first seeking treatment from a health worker by selected background characteristics
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Never saw a health worker**	Duration before seeking treatment					Don't Remember	Number of women with STI seeking treatment
		0-3 days	4-13 days	2-3 weeks	1 month	2 months or more		
Total 15-29	2.9	33.8	23.8	9.5	11.1	15.5	3.4	421
Total 15-24	(3.8)	(30.2)	(23.6)	(12.1)	(10.4)	(17.2)	(2.7)	(221)
Age								
15-19	9.0	21.5	25.9	7.9	9.0	21.6	5.1	59
20-24	1.9	33.3	22.8	13.6	10.9	15.6	1.8	162
25-29	2.1	37.6	23.9	6.7	11.8	13.7	4.2	200
Education level								
Less than Secondary	4.8	21.1	27.2	9.6	12.8	21.6	3.0	115
1-3 years Secondary	2.3	29.0	25.7	7.5	15.0	16.4	4.1	121
4 years Secondary or higher	1.8	49.1	19.1	10.8	6.5	9.3	3.4	185
Marital Status								
Married/In union	2.1	34.1	25.9	8.4	12.2	14.2	3.0	298
Previously married	4.3	36.9	15.2	9.8	8.7	19.8	5.3	76
Never in union	7.4	25.9	21.9	16.8	6.5	18.0	3.5	47
Residence								
Urban	2.8	40.0	22.1	8.9	9.8	12.4	4.1	256
Rural	3.1	29.4	24.9	9.9	12.0	17.7	3.0	165

*Percents based on fewer than 25 cases are not shown

**Base percentage excludes 1 woman

Table 7.4.6b
Percent distribution of sexually experienced men 15-29 years of age
experiencing an STI symptom and seeking treatment,
by duration before first seeking treatment from a health worker by selected background characteristics
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Never saw a health worker	Duration before seeking treatment					Don't Remember	Number of men with STI seeking treatment
		0-3 days	4-13 days	2-3 weeks	1 month	2 months or more		
Total 15-29	7.6	34.9	32.9	9.9	7.4	6.8	0.5	307
Total 15-24	(11.9)	(31.0)	(31.8)	(12.6)	(6.2)	(5.9)	(0.6)	(150)
Age								
15-19	10.5	23.7	29.8	21.3	10.6	3.2	0.9	44
20-24	12.4	34.1	32.6	9.0	4.4	7.0	0.5	106
25-29	4.5	37.7	33.7	8.0	8.2	7.4	0.4	157
Education level								
Less than Secondary	9.1	31.5	30.4	14.2	10.7	4.0	0.0	74
1-3 years Secondary	7.6	25.5	45.0	6.8	9.2	5.6	0.3	93
4 years Secondary or higher	6.6	44.1	25.5	9.5	4.0	9.5	0.9	140
Marital Status								
Married/In union	3.8	32.2	34.3	9.3	9.6	10.1	0.7	107
Previously married	16.0	55.8	12.3	2.3	10.8	2.9	0.0	26
Never in union	9.0	33.3	35.5	1.8	5.1	4.9	0.5	174
Residence								
Urban	6.3	39.4	31.8	6.5	7.0	7.7	1.3	160
Rural	8.4	32.0	33.6	12.2	7.6	6.2	0.0	147

*Percents based on fewer than 25 cases are not shown

7.5 HIV AND AIDS CARE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

National data indicate that most HIV and AIDS-related deaths occur among people over 30 years of age, yet little is known about the impact of HIV and AIDS-related illnesses and deaths on young adults. This section explores the frequency of illness and death in young adults' households.

Reported Illness and Support for Ill Persons in Households

Among all households, 10 percent of all young adults surveyed reported having a household member too ill to work for three or more months within the past year. Tuberculosis (22 percent) was the main symptom followed by diarrhoea (14 percent), fever (9 percent) and pain (6 percent) (Table 7.5.1).

Most ill persons were the respondents' siblings (36 percent), mother (15 percent) or father (11 percent) (Table 7.5.2). Overall, 28 percent of such illnesses were thought by the respondent to be AIDS-related (Table 7.5.1).

Eighty-four percent of male and female respondents aged 15-29 years in households with an ill family member helped take care of the ill person on a daily basis. The main types of help provided by the respondent were taking the family member to the health clinic, cooking, giving medication and feeding (Table 7.5.3).

Ninety-four percent of households with an ill member reported receiving any extra-familial help (Table 7.5.4). Money (57 percent), material supplies (45 percent), emotional/social support (44 percent), assistance with care (42 percent) and medicine (41 percent) were the main types of help received (Table 7.5.5).

For respondents who reported an AIDS-related illness among a household member aged 20 or more years, 96 percent reported receiving any help. The most common sources of help were: health clinic (78 percent), family (78 percent), church (59 percent), and neighbours (50 percent) (Table 7.5.4).

Regarding the effect of the presence of an ill person in the household on the young adult, spending more time on household tasks was the most common effect reported by 30 percent of women and 33 percent of men. For respondents in this survey, drop out from school or spending less time at school affected men (10 percent) more than women (6 percent) (Table 7.5.6).

Issues of Stigmatisation in Households

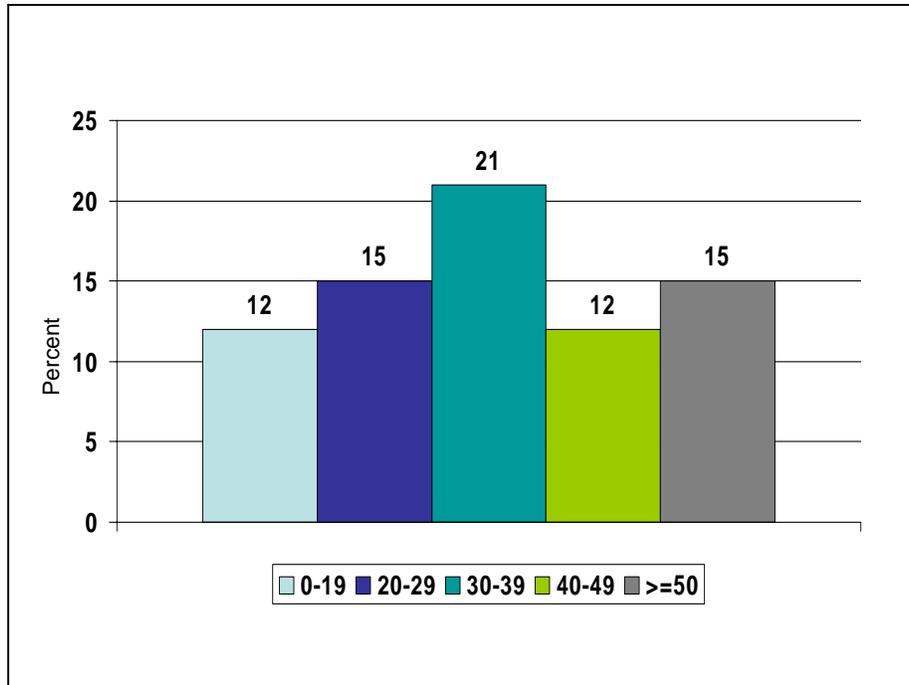
Stigmatisation is said to have the potential of limiting an HIV infected or affected person from seeking care and/or help and can lead to overt discrimination. In this survey, 10 percent of female respondents reported that PLWHA are treated badly (Table 7.5.7a). Main modes of bad treatment were cited as neglect (65 percent), shunning (62 percent) and verbal mistreatment (51 percent). Being treated badly was mentioned more in urban compared with rural areas. This pattern of bad treatment was similarly reported by men except that shunning (70 percent) was more commonly reported than neglect (55 percent) (Table 7.5.7b).

Reported Deaths and Causes of Deaths in Households

Death has a great impact on the lives of children and young adults, particularly if the death results in a decline in household income. This situation could also increase the number of

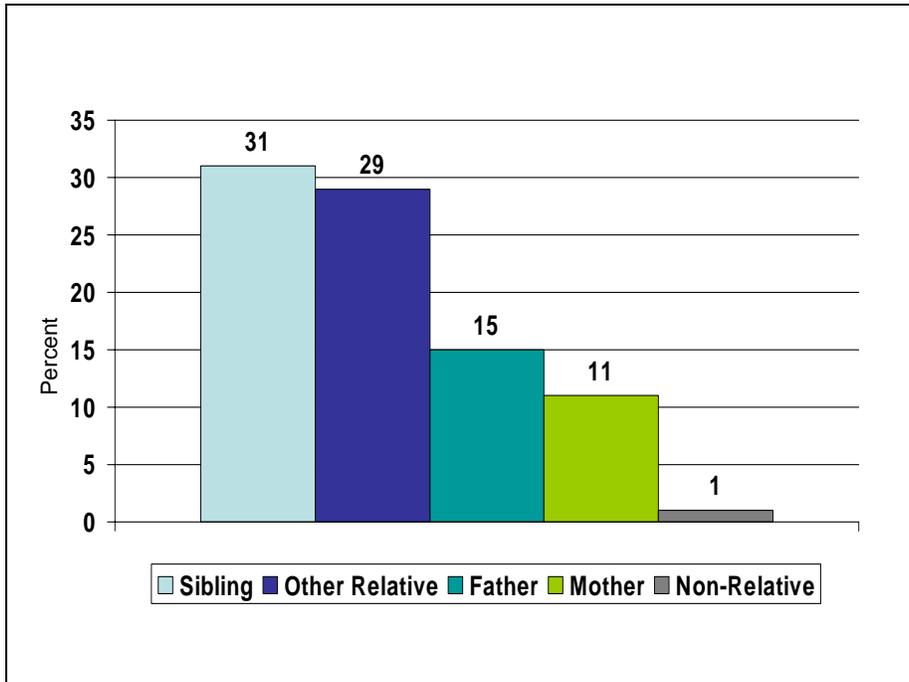
street children, particularly in urban settings. For young adults who had a death in the household in the last five years, Figures 7.5.1 through 7.5.3 show the age of the deceased household member, the relationship to the respondent, and the cause of death.

Figure 7.5.1 Age of the deceased among households with a death in the past five years



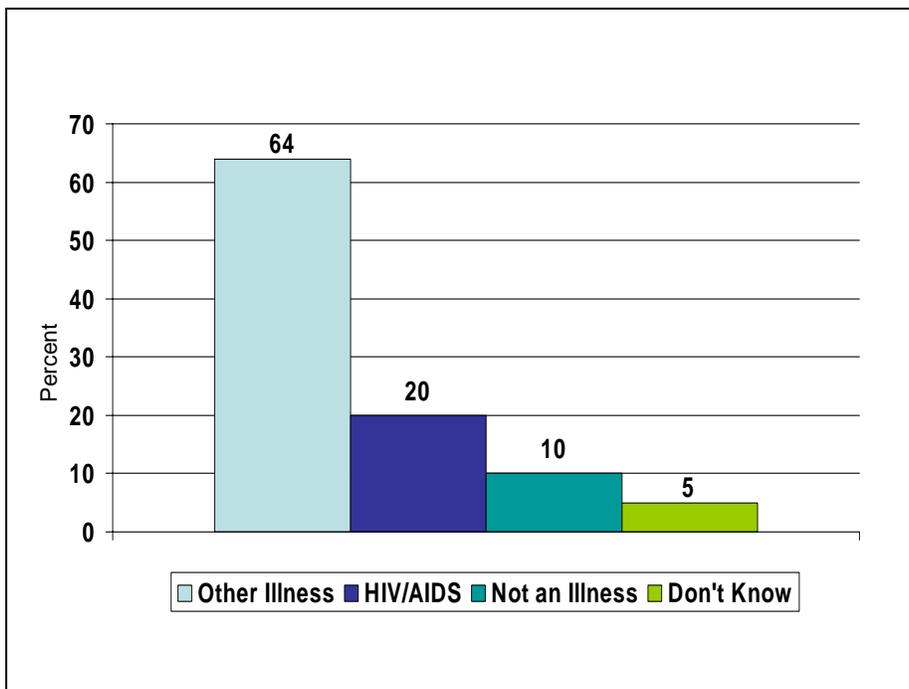
Twenty-eight percent of all respondents reported a death in their household in the past five years (Table 7.5.8). A large percentage of deaths occurred among persons 30-39 years of age (21 percent); the percentage of deaths among persons 20-29 years of age was the same as among persons aged 50 and older (15 percent).

Figure 7.5.2 Reported relationship of the deceased member of household to the respondent



Thirty-one percent of respondents reported that the death was a brother or sister, 29 percent indicated it was another relative, 15 percent their father, and 11 percent their mother.

Figure 7.5.3 Reported cause of death of the deceased member of household



Other illness (other than HIV or AIDS) was the most commonly reported cause of death (64 percent), followed by HIV or AIDS (20 percent), a cause other than illness (10 percent), and 5 percent did not know the cause of death.

Orphans at Household Level

Among households surveyed with children aged less than 15 years, 84 percent of these children had both parents living (Table 7.5.9). More fathers (13 percent) were reported dead than mothers (6 percent) and only 3 percent reported both parents dead. There was little difference by urban or rural location of these households.

Only 11 percent of households with orphans aged less than 15 years reported receiving any help. Help however, was slightly more likely to be received if both parents were deceased than if only one parent was deceased. Neighbours, church, village health care workers and social services were less likely to give assistance compared with family members (Table 7.5.10).

Suggested Strategies to Improve the HIV and AIDS Situation in Zimbabwe

The need to prevent new HIV infections in Zimbabwe is critical and urgent. Most commonly reported ways to improve the situation in the next year included, getting information to people (42 percent of women and 64 percent of men), improving access to condoms (30 percent of women and 42 percent of men) and educating the youth (29 percent of women and 46 percent of men) (Tables 7.5.12a and 7.5.12b).

Summary

Ten percent of young adults surveyed had a member of their household who was too ill to work in the past year; 28 percent were thought to be AIDS-related. The majority of the respondents helped to take care of this person and almost all households with ill members received help outside of the family.

Among all respondents, 28 percent reported a death in their household in the past five years; 31 percent were among the respondents' siblings. Twenty percent of the reported deaths were said to have been caused by HIV or AIDS.

Most households (84 percent) with children younger than 15 years of age had both parents living. More than twice as many fathers were reported to be deceased than mothers and 3 percent of households had lost both parents. Few households with orphans received any assistance outside of the family.

These data provide only a glance at the impact of HIV and AIDS on families. The percentage of deaths attributable to HIV and AIDS is likely much larger than reported in this survey. Due to the stigmatization of HIV and AIDS, many young adults and other family members may not have been told a member of their household was infected with HIV.

When asked how to improve the current trends of HIV-related illness, deaths and orphans, providing information about HIV and AIDS, improving access to condoms and educating youth were most frequently mentioned. These strategies are vital to decreasing new HIV cases, HIV prevalence, AIDS-related deaths and the number of HIV and AIDS orphans in Zimbabwe.

Table 7.5.1
Percentage of households that reported any member too ill to perform normal functions for 3 months
in last 12 months and percent distribution of main symptom reported, by age of ill person
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Ill person	Ill adult *	Current Age					Illness of adult thought to be AIDS related	Number of households
			20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+		
Percent with person ill 3+ months	10.2	7.6	2.6	2.3	1.3	0.7	0.7	28.27	7,817
Main symptom									
TB		21.5	22.4	21.4	19.2	26.4	17.7	26.1	
Diarrhoea		14.4	12.2	17.6	19.9	10.3	7.2	31.2	
Fever		9.0	12.2	7.4	8.3	7.3	5.4	2.6	
Pains / Aches		5.9	5.8	6.3	3.7	6.4	8.0	1.5	
Flu / Pneumonia		5.4	5.9	4.4	4.0	5.1	9.4	3.9	
Genital conditions (including STIs)		5.3	6.0	6.7	6.4	1.6	0.0	13.3	
Sickness / Vomiting		4.2	6.1	4.0	2.4	5.7	0.0	4.2	
Skin complaints / Rashes		4.0	2.6	4.2	5.6	4.5	5.3	5.4	
Accident / Wound		3.9	3.8	3.1	2.1	7.8	6.0	1.8	
Edema		3.2	2.7	2.1	1.7	6.5	7.7	1.8	
Heart problems		3.2	3.3	2.4	1.6	2.3	9.6	1.2	
Respiratory problems		3.0	5.2	0.4	3.6	2.7	2.5	1.1	
Headaches		2.7	1.0	3.1	6.1	4.2	0.0	0.0	
Swollen lymph nodes		2.2	0.9	3.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	3.5	
General weakness		2.2	3.2	3.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	
Other		9.8	6.6	10.5	8.8	9.1	21.1	0.4	
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of Cases		616	204	193	106	58	55	173	

*Adult defined as 20 years of age or older

Table 7.5.2
Percent distribution of respondent's relationship to ill household member, by age of respondent,
for young adults 15-29 years of age in households with an ill member of household
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Respondent's relationship to ill household member											Number of cases
	Brother or sister	Mother	Father	Self	Aunt	Uncle	Spouse	Grand-mother	Grand-father	Other relative	Other non-relative	
Total 15-29	36.2	14.8	11.3	8.4	7.7	5.7	3.6	2.1	2.1	6.9	1.2	616
Total (15-24)	(32.2)	(17.0)	(14.2)	(5.3)	(8.6)	(6.7)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(2.7)	(7.2)	(1.1)	(477)
Current Age of Respondent												
15-19	31.5	20.0	17.0	0.0	7.9	7.0	2.1	2.5	4.7	5.3	1.9	260
20-24	33.0	13.8	11.4	10.7	9.3	6.4	2.9	2.5	0.6	9.1	0.2	217
25-29	46.9	9.1	3.4	16.8	5.1	3.0	6.5	0.9	0.6	6.1	1.5	139

Table 7.5.3
Percentage of respondents who provided daily care for ill household member and type of care provided,
by age and sex of respondent, for young adults 15-29 years of age in households with an ill member
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Respondent takes care of ill household member	Number of cases	Type of care provided by respondent							Number of cases
			Taking to health clinic	Cooking meals	Giving medication	Feeding	Comforting person when upset	Bathing / cleaning	Other	
Women										
Total (15-29)	83.2	410	95.1	74.4	73.0	71.3	61.5	55.6	2.2	338
Total (15-24)	(84.7)	(325)	(94.6)	(71.3)	(67.8)	(69.3)	(59.7)	(53.9)	(1.6)	(273)
Current Age										
15-19	83.4	187	94.5	68.4	67.7	75.7	57.1	49.9	0.3	157
20-24	86.4	138	94.6	74.5	67.8	62.1	62.6	58.4	3.0	116
25-29	78.1	85	96.9	85.8	92.4	78.6	68.2	61.9	4.5	65
	Respondent takes care of ill household member	Number of cases	Type of care provided by respondent							Number of cases
			Taking to health clinic	Cooking meals	Giving medication	Feeding	Comforting person when upset	Bathing / cleaning	Other	
Male										
Total 15-29	83.5	262	72.7	73.6	66.8	64.6	65.5	39.1	8.2	224
Total (15-24)	(84.2)	(215)	(73.7)	(73.8)	(66.9)	(59.5)	(62.2)	(37.8)	(8.1)	(184)
Current Age										
15-19	83.3	129	77.5	73.6	61.9	57.8	60.3	35.2	10.8	111
20-24	85.5	86	68.7	74.0	73.5	61.7	64.7	41.1	4.6	73
25-29	81.2	47	69.4	73.1	66.3	80.7	75.7	43.3	8.5	40

Type of care is multiple response

Table 7.5.4 Percentage of households that received any help and source of help received, for households with an adult who had an AIDS-related illness Zimbabwe YAS 2001	
Received help	
Household received any help	95.8
Household received any extrafamilial help	94.2
Number of cases *	173
Source of help	
Health clinic	78.2
Family	77.5
Church	58.9
Neighbours	50.3
Traditional healer	29.9
Community based distributors	28.7
Village healthcare workers	28.6
Community organisation	12.9
Department of Social Welfare	11.6
Other	4.9
Number of cases *	170

* Excludes cases where respondent is the ill person

Table 7.5.5 Percentage of households that received specific types of help, for households with an adult who had an AIDS-related illness Zimbabwe YAS 2001	
Type of help	
Money	56.8
Material supplies	44.9
Social support	44.5
Assistance with care tasks (bathing, cooking, cleaning)	42.0
Medicine	41.3
Food	28.8
Training of family members in how to care for sick	24.7
Respite care	17.6
School fees for children in household	15.0
Number of cases*	160

* Excludes cases where respondent is the ill person

Table 7.5.6		
Percentage of respondents who reported specific effects on their own lives resulting from presence of adult in household with an AIDS-related illness, by sex, for young adults 15-29 years of age in households with an ill member Zimbabwe YAS 2001		
Women	Total 15-29	Total (15-24)
Effect of ill person in household on respondent		
Spend more time on household tasks	29.7	31.1
Spend more time working to meet the family's basic needs	15.1	10.7
Spend less time at your job (if employed)	7.2	5.6
Miss more than one meal in the past week	6.6	4.4
Not been able to obtain health care when you were ill	5.7	6.8
Drop out or spend less time at school	5.5	5.3
Other	14.6	18.5
Number of cases	137	101
Men	Total 15-29	Total (15-24)
Effect of ill person in household on respondent		
Spend more time on household tasks	32.7	40.1
Spend more time working to meet the family's basic needs	22.6	14.4
Spend less time at your job (if employed)	12.6	8.7
Drop out or spend less time at school	9.7	15.4
Not been able to obtain health care when you were ill	4.8	1.3
Miss more than one meal in the past week	1.6	2.6
Other	12.2	14.4
Number of cases	76	56

Table 7.5.7a
Percentage of respondents who think that HIV-infected persons in their community are treated badly,
and ways they report they are treated badly, by age, residence and household situations, for women 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Believe PLWHAs** treated badly	Number of cases	How are PLWHA treated badly?								Number of cases
			They are sometimes neglected by their family	They are sometimes shunned by others	They are sometimes verbally mistreated	They sometimes lose their friends	Sometimes their marriages break up	They are discriminated against by health professionals	They are sometimes physically abused by their spouse	They sometimes lose their jobs	
Total 15-29	10.5	4,809	65.3	61.7	50.8	26.9	6.6	5.3	2.5	2.5	589
Total (15-24)	(10.8)	(3,650)	(64.5)	(62.0)	(50.9)	(25.9)	(6.5)	(5.4)	(2.9)	(2.9)	(466)
Current Age											
15-19	10.6	2,077	62.5	68.6	51.4	24.2	6.5	3.2	4.0	4.0	262
20-24	11.0	1,573	66.9	53.9	50.3	27.9	6.4	8.0	1.7	1.7	204
25-29	9.7	1,159	68.0	60.6	50.5	30.4	7.2	4.9	1.0	1.0	123
Residence											
Urban	14.2	2,966	59.1	66.2	56.8	25.5	6.0	4.5	2.3	2.3	438
Rural	8.2	1,843	72.1	56.8	44.4	28.4	7.3	6.1	2.7	2.7	151
Orphan in household***											
Yes	8.7	254	69.2	67.1	26.9	33.4	17.3	7.3	2.8	2.8	25
No	10.7	4,534	65.1	61.4	51.9	26.6	6.1	5.2	2.5	2.5	564
AIDS-related illness in household											
Yes	19.9	160	66.8	63.0	53.9	21.1	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	35
No	10.1	4,590	65.3	62.1	50.4	27.6	7.2	5.1	2.7	2.7	542
Recent death in household											
Yes	11.2	1,477	68.6	68.6	42.0	26.6	5.5	6.7	1.1	1.1	190
No	10.1	3,292	63.6	58.8	54.7	26.7	7.3	4.7	3.3	3.3	392

** PLWHA is defined as a person living with HIV or AIDS

***Orphan is defined as a child less than 15 years of age with one or both parents deceased

Table 7.5.7b
Percentage of respondents who think that HIV-infected persons in their community are treated badly,
and ways they report they are treated badly, by age, residence and household situations, for men 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Believe PLWHAs** treated badly	Number of cases	How are PLWHA treated badly?							Number of cases	
			They are sometimes neglected by their family	They are sometimes shunned by others	They are sometimes verbally mistreated	They sometimes lose their friends	Sometimes their marriages break up	They are discriminated against by health professionals	They are sometimes physically abused by their spouse		They sometimes lose their jobs
Total 15-29	9.6	4,204	54.7	70.0	52.3	40.6	10.1	9.0	7.1	7.1	419
Total (15-24)	(9.2)	(3,392)	(52.7)	(67.3)	(52.5)	(41.0)	(10.9)	(7.9)	(7.0)	(7.0)	(334)
Current Age											
15-19	8.1	2,053	49.2	68.0	48.7	40.7	11.0	7.3	7.6	7.6	182
20-24	10.9	1,339	56.5	66.5	56.8	41.2	10.9	8.5	6.3	6.3	152
25-29	10.7	812	59.2	76.2	51.8	39.8	8.3	11.6	7.4	7.4	85
Residence											
Urban	11.2	2,498	54.6	65.2	53.5	39.6	8.3	10.8	8.6	8.6	275
Rural	8.5	1,706	54.8	74.6	51.2	41.6	11.8	7.3	5.6	5.6	144
Orphan in household***											
Yes	12.7	205	53.9	66.7	52.5	56.8	5.0	11.6	13.2	13.2	25
No	9.4	3,982	54.9	70.4	52.1	39.2	10.4	8.9	6.7	6.7	392
AIDS-related illness in household											
Yes	12.6	88	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
No	9.5	4,079	54.2	70.3	52.4	40.6	10.0	9.2	7.4	7.4	397
Recent death in household											
Yes	10.7	1,161	58.9	65.4	55.7	43.9	11.7	9.8	12.0	12.0	139
No	9.2	3,019	52.8	72.1	50.8	39.2	9.4	8.7	5.0	5.0	280

*Percents based on fewer than 25 cases are not shown

** PLWHA is defined as a person living with HIV or AIDS

***Orphan is defined as a child less than 15 years of age with one or both parents deceased

Table 7.5.8			
Percentage of households that had a death in the household in the last five years and percent distribution of age of deceased, relationship of deceased to respondent and cause of death, by residence, for young adults 15-29 years of age in households with an ill member			
Zimbabwe YAS 2001			
	Total	Residence	
		Urban	Rural
Percentage households with death in household in the past 5 years	28.3	27.1	30.1
Number of cases	7,816	4,745	3,071
Age of deceased			
0-19	12.3	9.6	13.9
20-29	15.1	16.7	14.2
30-39	21.0	24.7	18.8
40-49	12.4	13.9	11.5
50-59	7.0	8.6	6.0
60+	8.2	8.6	8.0
Age unknown	24.0	17.9	27.5
Relationship of deceased to respondent			
Mother	10.8	10.1	11.2
Father	14.6	15.3	14.2
Spouse	2.0	1.6	2.2
Child	3.5	2.2	4.2
Sister / Brother	30.9	30.2	31.3
Grandmother	4.4	4.3	4.5
Grandfather	4.2	3.9	4.3
Other relative	28.9	31.1	27.6
Employee	0.1	0.1	0.1
Employer / Patron	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other non-relative	0.6	1.0	0.3
Cause of death			
HIV/AIDS	20.1	22.6	18.7
Other illness	64.4	62.5	65.4
Something other than illness	10.3	10.6	10.1
Don't Know	5.1	4.2	5.6
Refused to disclose	0.1	0.1	0.1
Number of cases	2,211	1,287	924

Table 7.5.9
Percentage of children less than 15 years of age in respondents' households
by survival status of their mother and father and by residence
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Both Alive	Mother Dead	Father Dead	Both Dead	Either Dead	Number of cases
All Children <15	84.1	5.7	13.3	3.1	15.9	13,075
Residence						
Urban	87.5	4.6	10.2	2.3	12.5	6,827
Rural	82.6	6.2	14.7	3.5	17.4	6,248

Table 7.5.10
Percentage of orphans less than 15 years of age whose households
receive assistance for their care and source of assistance by orphan
type
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Mother Dead	Father Dead	Both Dead	Either Dead
Any assistance	11.5	12.0	16.5	10.9
Any extrafamilial assistance	8.5	8.3	12.4	7.5
Source of assistance				
Neighbours	2.4	1.9	4.2	1.6
Family	7.7	6.9	11.4	6.4
Church	3.9	2.5	5.8	2.3
Village health care workers	2.1	1.1	3.6	1.0
Social services	3.0	3.1	4.7	2.7
Other	3.9	3.9	5.8	3.5
Number of cases	700	1,632	377	1,955

Table 7.5.11a
Percentage of respondents who think that AIDS orphans in their community are treated badly,
and ways they report they are treated badly, by age, residence and household situations, for women 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Believe AIDS orphans treated badly	Number of cases	How are AIDS orphans treated badly?								Number of cases
			Neglected or no care	Underfed	No resources to help them	Physical abuse	Verbal abuse	Shunned	Other	Don't know	
Total 15-29	11.4	4,809	48.2	17.0	9.5	9.0	8.6	4.1	3.2	0.5	607
Total (15-24)	(11.5)	(3,650)	(45.6)	(17.0)	(8.7)	(10.8)	(9.6)	(4.5)	(3.2)	(0.6)	(474)
Current Age											
15-19	11.5	2,077	43.6	19.0	7.4	9.6	10.3	5.2	3.8	1.1	271
20-24	11.5	1,573	48.1	14.5	10.3	12.3	8.7	3.6	2.4	0.0	203
25-29	11.0	1,159	56.0	16.8	11.9	3.4	5.6	2.9	3.5	0.0	133
Residence											
Urban	14.3	2,966	52.8	13.0	8.7	7.4	8.0	4.2	5.5	0.3	431
Rural	9.6	1,843	43.9	20.7	10.2	10.4	9.2	4.0	1.2	0.6	176
Orphan in household**											
Yes	12.2	254	41.5	13.6	12.7	7.2	14.7	10.3	0.0	0.0	33
No	11.3	4,534	48.8	17.2	9.3	8.8	8.3	3.7	3.5	0.5	573
AIDS-related illness in household											
Yes	13.9	160	54.9	2.4	12.5	8.3	13.7	8.2	0.0	0.0	26
No	11.3	4,590	47.4	17.6	9.4	9.1	8.6	4.0	3.4	0.5	569
Recent death in household											
Yes	13.5	1,477	50.4	16.3	10.9	8.2	9.1	3.1	2.0	0.0	213
No	10.3	3,292	47.4	17.3	8.8	9.6	7.6	4.6	4.0	0.7	389

**Orphan is defined as a child less than 15 years of age with one or both parents deceased

Table 7.5.11b
Percentage of respondents who think that AIDS orphans in their community are treated badly,
and ways they report they are treated badly, by age, residence and household situations, for men 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Believe AIDS orphans treated badly	Number of cases	How are AIDS orphans treated badly?								Number of cases
			Neglected or no care	Underfed	No resources to help them	Physical abuse	Verbal abuse	Shunned	Other	Don't know	
Total 15-29	9.8	4,204	52.3	7.8	16.3	4.5	12.3	5.3	1.4	0.1	416
Total (15-24)	(9.5)	(3,392)	(49.1)	(8.6)	(15.8)	(5.0)	(14.3)	(6.1)	(0.9)	(0.1)	(327)
Current Age											
15-19	8.8	2,053	44.5	8.3	17.8	9.0	12.3	7.6	0.0	0.2	190
20-24	10.5	1,339	54.8	8.9	13.3	0.0	16.8	4.1	2.0	0.0	137
25-29	10.9	812	59.5	6.0	17.5	3.3	7.6	3.6	2.5	0.0	89
Residence											
Urban	9.0	2,498	52.4	5.2	15.1	4.2	17.7	4.1	0.8	0.2	239
Rural	10.4	1,706	52.2	9.4	17.1	4.6	8.9	6.1	1.8	0.0	177
Orphan in household**											
Yes	16.9	205	54.0	9.4	18.6	8.4	9.5	.	0.0	0.0	35
No	9.4	3,982	52.3	7.7	16.1	4.1	12.6	5.5	1.5	0.1	380
AIDS-related illness in household											
Yes	11.0	88	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
No	9.7	4,079	52.4	7.5	16.7	4.7	12.8	4.6	1.1	0.1	397
Recent death in household											
Yes	11.5	1,161	51.4	9.0	16.6	4.7	12.0	4.9	1.0	0.0	137
No	9.3	3,019	52.6	7.3	16.2	4.4	12.4	5.5	1.6	0.1	278

*Percents based on fewer than 25 cases are not shown

**Orphan is defined as a child less than 15 years of age with one or both parents deceased

Table 7.5.12a
Percentage of respondents who think that Zimbabwe's HIV and AIDS situation could get better in the next year through various means,
by age, residence and household situations, for women 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Zimbabwe's HIV/AIDS situation could get better through:													Number of cases
	Get more information to people	Improve access to condoms	Educate youth	Increase access to antiretrovirals	Get HIV testing out to people	Improve basic health care	More support for PLWHA**	More support for orphans	Test and confine HIV+ people	Government should show more leadership	Reduce promotion of condoms	Churches should show more leadership	Other	
Total 15-29	41.6	29.7	29.0	12.6	11.7	9.9	7.3	7.0	4.7	3.9	3.2	1.9	6.2	4,809
Total (15-24)	(41.0)	(28.7)	(29.7)	(12.7)	(12.2)	(10.2)	(7.2)	(6.8)	(5.0)	(3.6)	(3.3)	(1.7)	(5.8)	(3,650)
Current Age														
15-19	39.2	25.5	30.3	14.1	12.1	10.7	7.1	6.4	4.9	3.2	3.3	1.8	5.4	2,077
20-24	43.4	32.8	28.9	10.9	12.3	9.5	7.4	7.2	5.3	4.3	3.3	1.7	6.3	1,573
25-29	43.3	32.6	27.0	12.6	10.3	9.2	7.4	7.9	3.8	4.5	2.9	2.3	7.5	1,159
Residence														
Urban	52.9	30.2	38.7	9.9	13.8	8.5	8.1	8.6	5.1	5.6	3.6	3.5	7.3	2,966
Rural	34.6	29.4	23.0	14.4	10.4	10.8	6.7	6.1	4.5	2.8	3.0	0.9	5.6	1,843
Orphan in household***														
Yes	39.1	32.0	29.1	16.6	10.7	8.1	7.5	6.4	3.5	3.0	0.7	1.4	5.3	254
No	41.9	29.6	29.1	12.4	11.7	10.1	7.2	7.1	4.8	3.9	3.3	1.9	6.2	4,534
AIDS-related illness in household														
Yes	44.4	29.8	27.2	13.9	11.4	10.0	7.2	6.1	3.7	4.1	2.9	4.5	5.9	160
No	41.7	29.8	29.2	12.6	11.7	9.9	7.2	7.0	4.8	3.8	3.2	1.8	6.3	4,590
Recent death in household														
Yes	40.5	30.9	28.3	14.2	10.7	9.3	7.0	6.7	4.4	3.5	2.4	1.8	5.7	1,477
No	42.1	29.4	29.2	11.8	12.3	10.2	7.4	7.1	4.9	4.0	3.6	1.8	6.3	3,292

** PLWHA is defined as a person living with HIV or AIDS

***Orphan is defined as a child less than 15 years of age with one or both parents deceased

Table 7.5.12b
Percentage of respondents who think that Zimbabwe's HIV and AIDS situation could get better in the next year through various means,
by age, residence and household situations, for men 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

Zimbabwe's HIV/AIDS situation could get better through:														
	Get more information to people	Improve access to condoms	Educate youth	Increase access to antiretrovirals	Get HIV testing out to people	Improve basic health care	More support for PLWHA**	More support for orphans	Test and confine HIV+ people	Government should show more leadership	Reduce promotion of condoms	Churches should show more leadership	Other	Number of Cases
Total 15-29	63.9	42.4	45.5	15.0	18.9	8.5	10.7	8.6	9.7	5.5	3.6	4.3	10.4	4,204
Total (15-24)	(61.6)	(41.7)	(44.1)	(14.4)	(19.0)	(8.8)	(10.0)	(8.0)	(10.3)	(4.9)	(3.4)	(3.6)	(10.4)	(3,392)
Current Age														
15-19	57.9	39.7	41.9	14.3	18.9	7.8	9.3	7.9	10.8	4.8	3.0	3.3	10.6	2,053
20-24	67.0	44.7	47.3	14.5	19.2	10.3	11.1	8.0	9.6	4.9	3.9	4.0	10.0	1,339
25-29	70.0	44.2	49.4	16.8	18.5	7.8	12.4	10.2	8.1	7.3	4.3	6.1	10.4	812
Residence														
Urban	72.6	41.7	54.5	13.7	17.0	8.2	8.9	6.0	7.4	7.2	4.8	5.6	10.1	2,498
Rural	57.7	42.9	39.1	16.0	20.2	8.7	12.0	10.4	11.3	4.3	2.8	3.3	10.6	1,706
Orphan in household***														
Yes	59.7	41.0	49.7	17.2	14.2	10.2	12.3	12.5	10.7	3.4	3.1	3.2	12.9	205
No	64.1	42.5	45.3	14.9	19.1	8.4	10.6	8.4	9.6	5.7	3.7	4.4	10.2	3,982
AIDS-related illness in household														
Yes	67.9	48.7	48.0	26.7	21.2	12.2	17.1	12.1	10.8	2.5	4.3	4.2	6.4	88
No	63.7	42.3	45.4	14.8	18.7	8.4	10.5	8.4	9.7	5.6	3.6	4.3	10.4	4,079
Recent death in household														
Yes	62.2	43.1	46.8	16.9	18.0	9.8	11.2	9.3	9.0	4.9	3.0	3.9	12.4	1,161
No	64.5	42.2	45.1	14.4	19.2	8.1	10.4	8.3	9.8	5.8	3.8	4.5	9.6	3,019

** PLWHA is defined as a person living with HIV or AIDS

***Orphan is defined as a child less than 15 years of age with one or both parents deceased

CHAPTER 8

FAMILY PLANNING

Unprotected sexual intercourse among young people exposes them to the risk of unintended pregnancies, STIs, and HIV infection. It is, therefore, important to know the contraceptive methods young people have heard of, what methods they have used and reasons for not using contraceptives. It is equally important to assess the level of unintended pregnancies among young adults as this is associated with the risk of HIV transmission.

Knowledge of Specific Contraceptive Methods

Tables 8.4a and 8.4b show the percentage of young adults that had heard of specific contraceptive methods. Almost 100 percent of both women and men had heard of at least one method.

Knowledge of any contraceptive method among women was similar across area of residence, age and level of education attained. The most known methods were the pill (93 percent), condoms (93 percent) and injections (87 percent). However, less than half of young women had heard of male sterilization, contraceptive implants, vaginal methods, withdrawal or the rhythm method. Knowledge of specific contraceptive methods was lowest in rural areas, among those below 20 years of age, among women with less than secondary education and with low socioeconomic status.

The knowledge of any contraceptive method among men was universal across all categories. The male condom was the contraceptive method most frequently mentioned by men regardless of age, area of residence and level of education attained. At least three quarters of young men had heard of the pill, the female condom and injectables, but less than one-half had heard of the intrauterine device (IUD), vaginal methods, contraceptive implants and the rhythm method. Similar to females, knowledge of specific methods was less among men living in rural areas, men less than age 20, those with less than secondary education and with low socioeconomic status.

Use of Contraception at First Sexual Intercourse

As previously discussed in Chapter 5, 66 percent of women and 62 percent of men reported ever having sexual intercourse. Of those with sexual experience, almost all men (97 percent) reported that their first sex was before marriage or union, whereas 68 percent of women reported that their first sexual experience was premarital. Tables 8.5a and 8.5b show the percentage of young adults that used contraception at first sexual intercourse, by age, marital status, education level, socioeconomic status and residence.

Only 16 percent of women reported that they or their partner used a contraceptive method at first sexual experience. Marital status at first sexual experience was a very important determinant of contraceptive use as 22 percent of unmarried women used a method compared to only 4 percent of married women. Forty percent of unmarried men and 4 percent of married men used contraception at first intercourse. Age at first sexual intercourse did not appear to influence contraceptive use for either women or men.

Reasons for Not Using a Contraceptive Method at First Sexual Intercourse

Tables 8.6a and 8.6b show the most common reasons for not using contraception at first sexual intercourse. Thirty-one percent of women who did not use a contraceptive method

during their first sexual experience reported that they had wanted to get pregnant. However, only 14 percent of women reporting premarital sex wanted to get pregnant compared with 60 percent of those reporting post-marital sex.

Lack of knowledge of contraceptive methods was the most common reason cited (27 percent) by women reporting premarital sex without a contraceptive followed by “not expecting to have sex” (21 percent). Lack of knowledge was inversely associated with age, with the highest percentage (48 percent) found among women whose first sex occurred before age 15.

The most common reasons for not using contraceptive methods during first sexual experience cited by young men were that: they did not know of any contraceptive method (22 percent), did not perceive any risk of pregnancy or disease (21 percent), did not expect to have sex (16 percent) or they did not think about contraception (14 percent). The main reason cited by men who had their first sexual experience before they reached the age of 15 years was lack of contraceptive knowledge (44 percent).

Use of a Contraceptive Method with Most Recent Sexual Partner

The survey included questions that permitted the evaluation of recent sexual activity of adolescents and young adults and contraceptive and/or condom use at their most recent sexual encounter. In this report, as in other recent surveys of young adults, sexually experienced adolescents and young adults who had at least one sexual relation in the last three months were considered sexually active.¹⁰⁻¹² Forty-nine percent of young adult women and 42 percent of men met this criterion. Tables 8.8a and 8.8b show the percentage of young adults who used contraception in the last three months with their most recent sexual partner.

Among the sexually active women, 58 percent used a contraceptive method at the time of their last sexual encounter with their most recent partner. The 58 percent contraceptive prevalence among married women compares well with the 54 percent prevalence rate found in the 1999 ZDHS.⁶

The most commonly used contraceptive method during the last three months was the pill (66 percent) while only 15 percent of young women used condoms. Younger women were more likely to have used condoms compared with women in older age groups. Condom use at the last sexual encounter was also much higher among never married (78 percent) and previously married (55 percent) relative to currently married women (6 percent). In contrast, pill use was highest among the married (74 percent) and lowest among the never married women (10 percent) (Table 8.8a).

The pattern of recent contraceptive use among young men was similar to that observed for women. Fifty-six percent of young men used a contraceptive method with their last partner in the past three months. A higher percentage of men reported using a condom (67 percent) compared with women. This is due in part to a larger percentage of men in these age groups reporting never being married compared to women. For married men who used a method of contraception, only 21 percent reported using a condom, while 67 percent reported pill use. For never married men, the pattern is reversed, with 95 percent reporting condom use and 2 percent reporting that their partner used an oral contraceptive (Table 8.8b).

Information on Pregnancy from School and/or Family

To document where young adults get their information on pregnancy or family planning, respondents were asked whether they had received information on pregnancy or family

planning from their family, from lessons in school, and before the age of 15. Tables 8.9a and 8.9b show the percentage of young adults who received information on pregnancy or family planning from their family and/or school.

Among young women, 60 percent received information on pregnancy or family planning before the age of 15; 11 percent only from their family, 27 percent only from school, and 22 percent from both family and school. Thirty-nine percent received neither form of education. Women in rural areas and with less than secondary education were least likely to received lessons in school about pregnancy or family planning (42 and 28 percent, respectively).

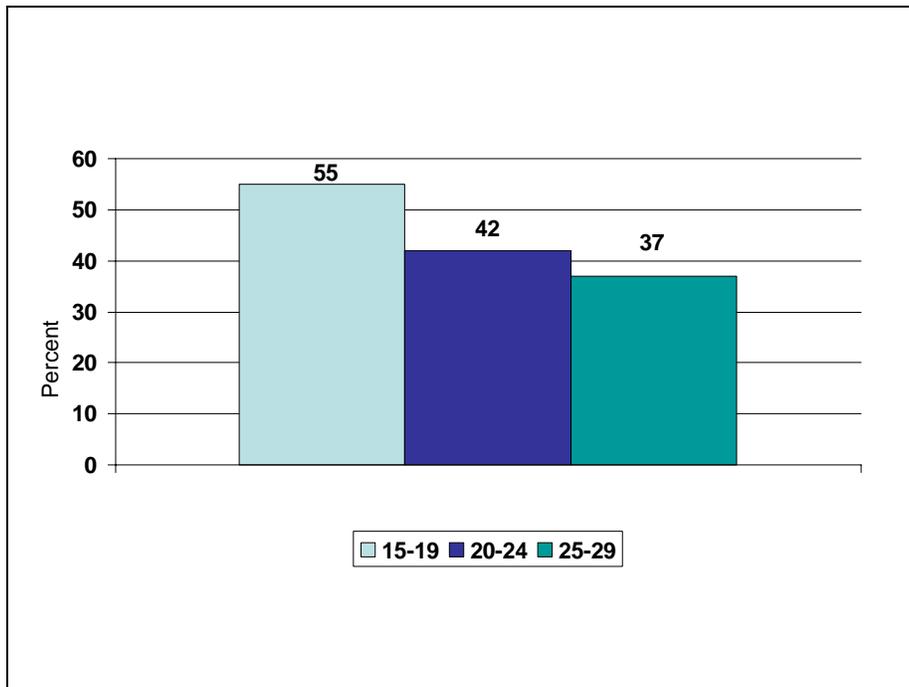
A similar percentage of young men received lessons about pregnancy or family planning before the age of 15 (63 percent) compared with young women. However, fewer young men said their families discussed pregnancy or family planning with them compared to women (19 and 34 percent, respectively). Thirty-seven percent of young men received neither family nor school education on pregnancy. As with young women, men in rural areas and with less than secondary education were least likely to report that they received school lessons on pregnancy or family planning (51 percent and 40 percent, respectively).

Intention to Become Pregnant

Over half (56 percent) of the young women in YAS had ever been pregnant and 53 percent had ever had a live birth (Table 8.10). The proportion ever pregnant was highest in rural areas (58 percent) compared with urban areas (52 percent) and among those with less than secondary education (67 percent) compared with women with one to three years secondary (45 percent) or four or more years secondary (54 percent).

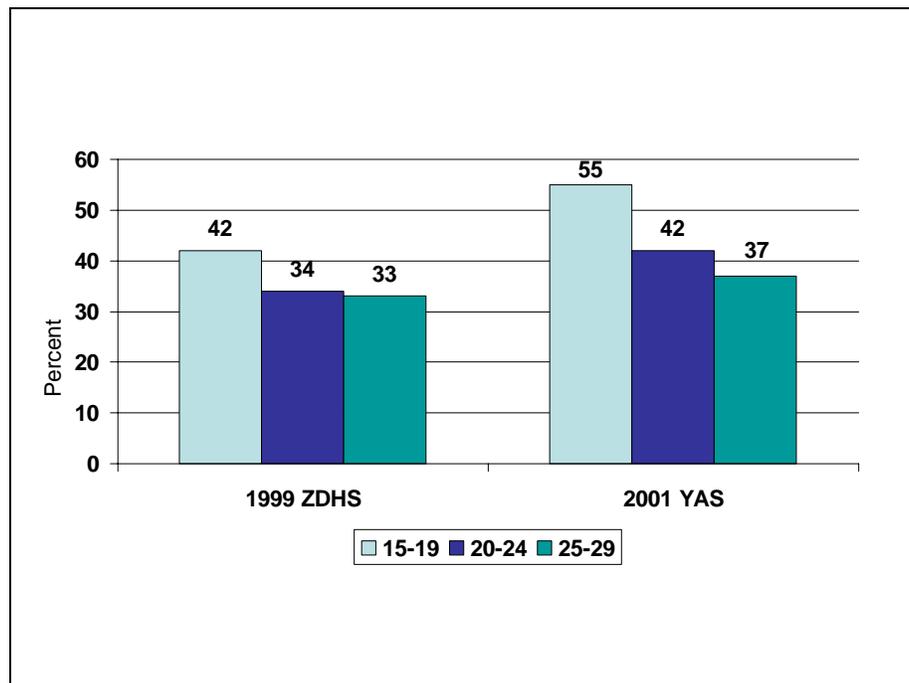
Table 8.3 shows, among young women who had a birth in the last five years, the planning status of the pregnancy leading to the last live birth. Fifty-eight percent of these women had intended to become pregnant. Forty-two percent of women reported that their last pregnancy in the last five years was unintended. There was little difference by education, by socioeconomic status, by number of living children or by residence.

Figure 8.1 Reported percent of unintended pregnancies for women by age group



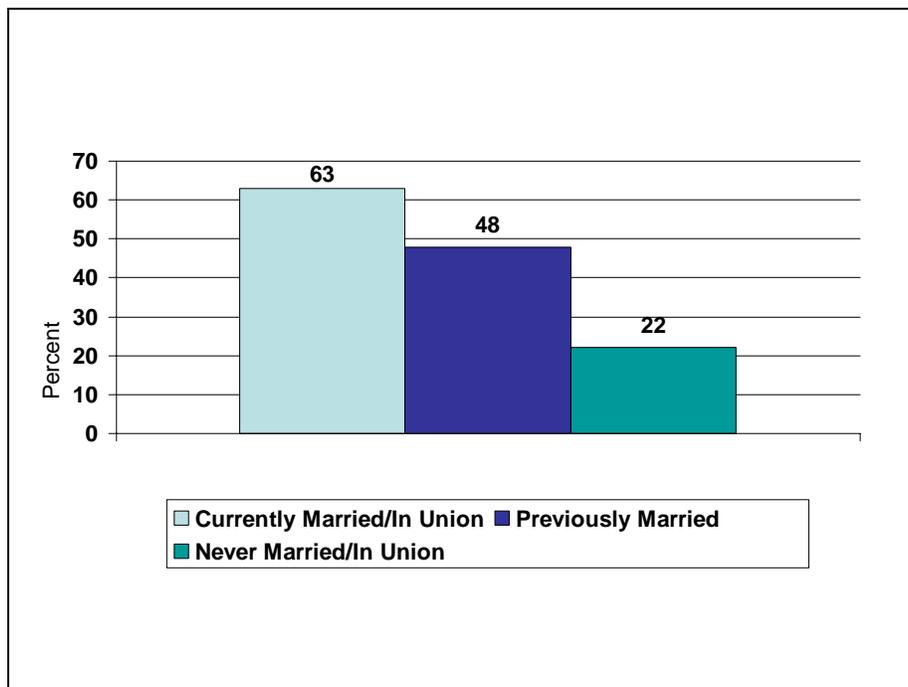
Differences were observed by age. Women in the 15-19 year old age group had the highest percentage of unintended pregnancies (55 percent) compared with women aged 20-24 years (42 percent) and 25-29 years (37 percent).

Figure 8.2 Percentages of women reporting unintended pregnancies, 1999 ZDHS and 2001 YAS



In both surveys, unintended pregnancies decreased with age, as more of pregnancies in the younger age group are to unmarried women. Noteworthy is that unintended pregnancies appear to have increased from the 1999 ZDHS to the 2001 YAS, with the larger increases occurring at the youngest ages.

Figure 8.3 Reported percentages of intended pregnancies for women by marital status



Over one half of currently married women (63 percent) reported their last live birth was intended, whereas slightly less than half of previously married women (48 percent) and less than one quarter (22 percent) of never married women reported their last live birth was intended.

Summary

The knowledge of family planning was almost universal among both women and men. However, knowledge of specific methods of family planning was relatively lower in rural areas and among those below 20 years of age. Considering that sexual activity is often initiated at ages below 20 years in Zimbabwe, younger women and men may be at increased risk of unwanted pregnancies, STIs and HIV infection due to lack of knowledge about the contraceptives that can protect them.

Contraceptive use at first sexual intercourse was low among both women and men. The main reason for not using contraceptives during first sexual experience by both women and men was lack of knowledge of contraception, especially among young adults whose first sexual experience occurred before the age of 15 years. However, more than half of currently sexually active women and men report using a method at last intercourse. Condom use among men was relatively high, but few women reported using this method. Also, younger age groups were more likely to report using condoms.

There is a gap between family planning knowledge and use of that knowledge among young adults that exposes them to increased risk of unintended pregnancy, STIs and HIV. Over half of the women did not intend their last pregnancy, reflecting a level of unmet need for

family planning among young adults. This unmet need is more pronounced among those who never married.

About one-half of young adults received information on pregnancy from school before the age of 15 years. However, sex education on pregnancy from the family was less frequent, especially for young men.

Table 8.1
Age-specific and cumulative fertility rates for 3 years preceding
the survey by age group and residence
women 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Total	Residence	
		Urban	Rural
Age group			
15-19	109	82	125
20-24	191	147	224
25-29	172	171	173
Cumulative fertility rate 15-24	1.5	1.1	1.7
Cumulative fertility rate 15-29	2.4	2.0	2.6

Table 8.2
Trends in age-specific fertility rates, Zimbabwe 1988-2001
by age group women 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001 and ZDHS 1988, 1994, 1999

	1988 ZDHS ¹³	1994 ZDHS ¹⁴	1999 ZDHS ⁶	2001 YAS
Age group				
15-19	103	99	112	109
20-24	247	210	199	191
25-29	247	194	180	172

Table 8.3					
Percent distribution of planning status of last or current pregnancy by age, residence, marital status, education and pregnancy status, women aged 15-29 who had a birth in last five years or who are currently pregnant					
Zimbabwe YAS 2001					
	<u>Planning status of last pregnancy</u>			Total	Number of cases
	Intended pregnancy	Did not intend pregnancy	Don't know		
All women 15-29	57.5	42.4	0.1	100.0	2,240
All women 15-24	(53.9)	(45.9)	(0.2)	(100.0)	(1,370)
Age group					
15-19	44.3	55.3	0.4	100.0	388
20-24	57.9	42.0	0.1	100.0	982
25-29	63.0	37.0	0.0	100.0	870
Education level					
Less than secondary	56.8	42.9	0.2	100.0	725
1-3 years secondary	55.5	44.5	0.0	100.0	586
4 years secondary or higher	59.7	40.2	0.1	100.0	929
Marital status					
Married / in union	63.1	36.8	0.1	100.0	1,762
Previously Married / in union	48.4	51.6	0.0	100.0	267
Never married / in union	21.6	78.2	0.2	100.0	211
Currently pregnant					
Yes	58.6	41.4	0.0	100.0	297
No	57.3	42.5	0.1	100.0	1,943
Number of living children					
None	55.8	43.9	0.3	100.0	133
One	58.0	41.8	0.1	100.0	1,117
Two	58.7	41.2	0.1	100.0	653
Three or more	54.4	45.6	0.0	100.0	337
Socioeconomic status					
Low	54.6	45.2	0.2	100.0	632
Medium Low	59.6	40.4	0.0	100.0	691
Medium High	61.4	38.3	0.3	100.0	578
High	56.1	43.9	0.0	100.0	339
Residence					
Urban	59.6	40.3	0.1	100.0	1,260
Rural	56.4	43.5	0.1	100.0	980
Province					
Harare	65.3	34.7	0.0	100.0	539
Bulawayo	48.2	51.4	0.3	100.0	297
Manicaland	62.0	38.0	0.0	100.0	208
Mashonaland Central	61.3	38.7	0.0	100.0	140
Mashonaland East	51.3	48.7	0.0	100.0	109
Mashonaland West	66.2	33.0	0.7	100.0	205
Matebeleland North	46.6	53.1	0.3	100.0	152
Matebeleland South	44.1	55.9	0.0	100.0	152
Midlands	57.9	42.1	0.0	100.0	276
Masvingo	56.9	43.1	0.0	100.0	162

Table 8.4a
Percentage who have heard of contraceptive methods,
by various demographic characteristics, for women 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Any Method	Pill	IUD	Injection	Implants	Diaphragm	Male Condom	Female Condom	Tubal Ligation	Vasectomy	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Number of cases
Total	98.4	92.8	54.3	86.9	35.6	28.9	92.8	72.6	56.1	39.1	32.7	42.5	4,809
Age													
15-19	96.6	86.2	35.4	77.3	21.9	23.5	89.3	65.5	45.4	30.6	24.9	27.7	2,077
20-24	99.6	97.1	62.3	92.7	41.5	31.4	94.4	77.8	60.8	42.6	37.7	49.2	1,573
25-29	99.8	98.3	75.1	95.1	50.5	34.6	96.5	77.4	67.4	48.7	39.0	58.3	1,159
Education level													
Less than secondary	96.4	87.6	33.1	78.8	18.5	11.2	87.3	53.4	41.2	24.6	20.7	34.9	1,238
1-3 years secondary	98.9	92.8	48.9	86.0	29.6	22.7	93.4	75.3	53.6	34.3	27.5	36.2	1,558
4 years secondary or higher	99.9	97.7	79.4	95.4	57.2	51.3	97.5	88.3	72.4	57.2	48.7	55.4	2,013
Socioeconomic status													
Low	97.7	90.3	40.8	82.3	21.3	17.0	90.1	60.1	45.1	29.4	25.7	36.5	1,137
Medium Low	98.2	92.8	53.6	87.4	32.9	28.3	92.7	72.7	57.7	38.5	31.8	43.9	1,310
Medium High	99.6	96.6	70.7	92.2	55.3	37.9	96.4	87.0	66.0	48.1	37.8	47.2	1,154
High	99.1	95.1	72.1	91.9	55.8	49.9	95.8	87.8	69.2	54.9	46.1	49.2	1,208
Residence													
Urban	99.5	95.9	70.1	92.1	53.5	40.8	96.0	86.5	65.5	48.5	38.9	47.9	2,966
Rural	97.7	90.9	44.5	83.7	24.5	21.5	90.8	63.9	50.1	33.3	28.8	39.1	1,843
Sexual Experience													
Yes	99.6	96.4	62.1	92.1	42.2	29.4	94.8	75.0	59.8	41.7	35.3	50.5	3,053
No	96.0	85.8	39.2	76.9	22.9	28.0	88.9	67.8	48.8	34.1	27.6	27.0	1,756

Table 8.4b
Percentage who have heard of contraceptive methods,
by various demographic characteristics, for men 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Any Method	Pill	IUD	Injection	Implants	Diaphragm	Male Condom	Female Condom	Tubal Ligation	Vasectomy	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Number of cases
Total	99.2	90.2	48.0	78.4	28.7	39.9	97.7	81.8	61.8	54.5	45.9	54.3	4,204
Age													
15-19	98.7	84.4	35.9	67.3	22.0	34.7	96.7	74.4	51.9	45.3	38.2	44.1	2,053
20-24	99.7	94.9	54.2	85.8	31.4	44.7	98.8	87.3	67.6	60.0	51.3	59.7	1,339
25-29	99.6	94.6	60.3	88.3	36.2	43.1	98.2	87.6	71.3	63.1	52.5	64.7	812
Education level													
Less than secondary	98.3	80.4	15.4	63.0	8.1	12.3	96.1	60.2	36.5	26.8	24.0	34.0	742
1-3 years secondary	99.1	87.7	34.4	72.9	18.9	31.1	97.4	79.3	53.2	45.8	37.9	45.0	1,304
4 years secondary or higher	99.7	96.5	71.9	89.2	44.5	58.5	98.8	93.4	79.2	73.0	61.4	69.8	2,158
Socioeconomic status													
Low	98.4	86.5	31.2	68.8	20.0	28.8	96.0	70.1	50.5	43.3	40.4	44.8	744
Medium Low	99.2	88.9	43.5	77.6	24.0	34.7	97.5	80.3	57.2	50.0	41.1	51.4	1,372
Medium High	99.8	93.8	62.3	86.2	35.3	48.9	99.5	91.4	74.7	63.8	50.5	60.2	957
High	99.9	95.2	68.2	86.6	45.3	58.9	99.0	92.4	76.1	71.6	60.3	68.8	1,131
Residence													
Urban	99.9	94.5	63.8	86.1	38.6	51.9	99.3	92.0	73.5	65.8	54.7	64.0	2,498
Rural	98.7	87.2	36.6	72.9	21.6	31.3	96.6	74.5	53.5	46.4	39.7	47.4	1,706
Sexual Experience													
Yes	99.8	93.8	53.2	85.2	30.9	41.9	98.9	86.2	67.8	59.6	50.0	59.7	2,412
No	98.2	84.6	39.6	67.5	25.1	36.7	95.9	74.5	52.1	46.1	39.4	45.6	1,792

Table 8.5a
Percent distribution of contraceptive use at first sexual intercourse,
by various demographic characteristics, for sexually experienced women 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Used a method	Number of cases	Condom	Pill	Injection	Other	Number of cases
Total	16.2	3,050	91.3	4.5	1.4	2.8	595
Age at first sex							
Less than 15	19.7	195	93.7	4.8	0.0	1.6	41
15-17	15.8	1,218	92.3	2.8	1.1	3.8	236
18-19	14.5	895	89.1	7.8	1.6	1.6	168
20-22	17.7	553	94.2	3.5	1.8	0.5	110
23-29	19.5	147	84.3	6.8	3.5	5.4	34
Marital Status at first sex							
Not married	21.8	2,140	94.3	3.3	1.2	1.3	550
Married	4.1	910	57.9	18.6	4.1	19.5	45
Education level							
Less than secondary	9.0	934	78.5	9.7	3.0	8.8	97
1-3 years secondary	16.6	788	98.1	1.4	0.0	0.5	148
4 years secondary or higher	23.6	1,328	93.3	3.9	1.4	1.4	350
Socioeconomic status							
Low	11.9	796	83.0	7.7	2.3	7.1	93
Medium Low	13.2	907	94.6	3.2	1.2	1.0	121
Medium High	19.5	776	94.1	4.9	0.4	0.6	167
High	34.2	571	95.5	1.9	1.3	1.3	214
Residence							
Urban	21.6	1,797	94.4	3.4	0.8	1.4	435
Rural	13.0	1,253	88.3	5.7	1.9	4.1	160

Table 8.5b
Percent distribution of contraceptive use at first sexual intercourse,
by various demographic characteristics, for sexually experienced men 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Used a method	Number of cases	Condom	Pill	Injection	Other	Number of cases
Total	38.9	2,412	97.0	1.7	0.1	1.3	1,031
Age at first sex							
Less than 15	19.6	294	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61
15-17	36.9	937	97.9	0.8	0.0	1.3	386
18-19	46.4	548	95.9	3.1	0.2	1.5	283
20-22	49.7	445	96.9	1.9	0.0	1.2	235
23-29	34.5	154	96.5	1.3	0.0	2.2	58
Marital Status at first sex							
Not married	40.0	2,350	97.2	1.4	0.0	1.3	1,028
Married	4.1	62	20.7	79.3	0.0	0.0	3
Education level							
Less than secondary	26.4	428	91.2	8.3	0.0	0.5	122
1-3 years secondary	41.5	536	97.3	0.5	0.0	2.2	232
4 years secondary or higher	42.7	1,448	98.2	0.5	0.1	1.2	677
Socioeconomic status							
Low	40.7	410	95.1	2.5	0.0	2.4	168
Medium Low	33.6	850	96.6	2.5	0.1	0.8	295
Medium High	40.5	596	99.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	272
High	47.7	556	97.9	0.9	0.0	1.2	296
Residence							
Urban	42.0	1,401	98.3	0.4	0.1	1.2	658
Rural	36.6	1,011	95.8	2.8	0.0	1.4	373

** Missing 2,385 Cases

Table 8.6a
Percent distribution of reason for not using contraception, by various demographic characteristics,
for sexually experienced women 15-29 years of age who did not use contraception at first sexual intercourse
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Was not expecting to have sex	Did not know about methods	Wanted a child	Was not thinking about it	Bad for health	Didn't know where to get method	Thought could not get pregnant	Partner's responsibility	Partner did not want	Religious reasons	Perceived no risk	Other	Number of cases
Total	14.2	21.6	31.2	9.2	0.3	0.9	0.7	1.0	3.4	0.5	6.9	10.1	2,440
Age at first sex													
Less than 15	9.5	48.2	13.7	7.3	0.8	0.9	1.9	0.9	2.0	0.0	5.6	9.3	152
15-17	13.6	28.8	24.7	8.5	0.2	1.5	0.8	1.1	3.6	0.8	6.8	9.7	975
18-19	16.9	14.9	35.5	10.4	0.6	0.0	0.7	1.5	3.4	0.6	5.9	9.6	725
20-22	12.3	7.6	43.6	10.1	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.3	3.1	0.2	8.5	13.1	440
23-29	17.3	2.4	45.4	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	5.9	0.0	12.7	8.3	112
Marital status at first sex													
Not married	20.9	27.1	14.3	12.0	0.2	1.1	1.0	1.3	4.5	0.4	6.7	10.5	1,575
Married	2.7	12.0	60.5	4.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	1.6	0.9	7.3	9.2	865
Education level													
Less than secondary	9.2	32.5	28.6	7.3	0.3	1.1	0.5	1.1	3.1	0.7	6.2	9.6	834
1-3 years secondary	17.2	18.8	29.6	9.3	0.0	0.8	1.7	1.3	4.1	0.6	5.5	11.2	634
4 years secondary or higher	18.5	9.7	35.7	11.7	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6	3.4	0.2	8.9	9.8	972
Socioeconomic status													
Low	12.4	27.1	29.6	8.5	0.4	1.2	0.9	1.0	2.6	0.3	6.3	9.7	700
Medium Low	12.3	21.6	32.6	9.3	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.2	4.0	1.2	6.5	9.7	783
Medium High	18.7	11.1	33.9	10.3	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.0	4.0	0.0	7.9	11.8	604
High	21.7	14.5	28.4	10.8	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	4.1	0.4	9.8	9.8	353
Residence													
Urban	19.5	12.8	33.0	9.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.1	4.1	0.2	7.9	11.1	1,352
Rural	11.4	26.3	30.2	9.1	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.9	3.1	0.7	6.4	9.5	1,088

Table 8.6b
Percent distribution of reason for not using contraception, by various demographic characteristics,
for sexually experienced men 15-29 years of age who did not use contraception at first sexual intercourse
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Was not expecting to have sex	Did not know about methods	Wanted a child	Was not thinking about it	Bad for health	Didn't know where to get method	Thought partner could not get pregnant	Partner's responsibility	Partner did not want	Religious reasons	No risk	Other	Number of cases
Total	16.4	21.6	7.5	14.5	0.2	2.9	2.4	0.2	2.1	0.2	20.8	11.4	1,374
Age at first sex													
Less than 15	11.4	44.3	1.9	12.0	0.0	4.1	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	15.1	8.7	233
15-17	19.6	23.8	2.4	16.5	0.0	2.9	3.9	0.2	1.5	0.0	18.5	10.7	550
18-19	17.3	14.4	5.7	17.4	0.0	1.9	1.3	0.0	5.2	0.0	25.3	11.5	263
20-22	16.1	7.8	13.6	12.2	0.7	4.3	1.8	0.8	2.9	0.5	27.0	12.5	206
23-29	12.2	2.6	33.5	8.3	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	24.2	15.7	96
Marital Status at first sex													
Not married	17.2	22.5	4.8	15.0	0.2	3.1	2.5	0.2	2.2	0.2	21.0	11.2	1,315
Married	0.0	2.5	61.5	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	14.8	59
Education level													
Less than secondary	9.9	25.2	7.0	14.7	0.4	4.6	3.7	0.8	1.6	0.0	16.7	15.4	306
1-3 years secondary	16.4	22.3	8.4	16.5	0.0	2.1	2.2	0.0	1.9	0.0	19.5	10.6	302
4 years secondary or higher	19.7	19.4	7.3	13.5	0.1	2.5	1.9	0.0	2.4	0.4	23.3	9.6	766
Socioeconomic status													
Low	14.6	25.6	9.6	11.6	0.0	3.7	2.8	0.0	2.1	0.4	16.9	12.7	241
Medium Low	14.4	21.3	8.9	14.8	0.4	3.7	2.7	0.2	1.9	0.0	21.2	10.6	552
Medium High	22.0	20.1	4.3	13.7	0.0	1.2	2.0	0.7	1.7	0.7	23.1	10.6	323
High	18.2	18.1	3.7	19.0	0.0	1.5	1.6	0.0	3.0	0.0	22.3	12.7	258
Residence													
Urban	19.8	19.1	5.6	14.9	0.1	1.7	1.8	0.3	2.6	0.3	22.3	11.4	739
Rural	14.0	23.3	8.8	14.1	0.2	3.8	2.9	0.1	1.7	0.1	19.7	11.3	635

Table 8.7 Percentage who had sexual intercourse in last three months, by various demographic characteristics, for women and men 15-29 years of age Zimbabwe YAS 2001		
	Women	Men
Total	49.2	41.7
Age		
15-19	23.9	15.2
20-24	60.7	48.4
25-29	76.1	76.6
Marital status		
Married / in union	90.7	94.6
Previously Married / in union	33.9	70.9
Never married / in union	9.9	26.4
Education level		
Less than secondary	57.6	41.6
1-3 years secondary	39.1	29.6
4 years secondary or higher	50.4	49.5
Socioeconomic status		
Low	49.6	35.5
Medium Low	53.9	45.1
Medium High	55.8	50.8
High	32.6	34.5
Residence		
Urban	49.4	44.6
Rural	49.1	39.7
Number of Cases	4,809	4,204

Table 8.8a
Percent distribution of contraceptive use at last sexual experience,
by various demographic characteristics, for women 15-29 years of age
who had sexual intercourse in last three months
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Used a method	Number of cases	Condom	Pill	Injection	Other	Number of cases
Total	58.1	2,276	15.3	65.8	14.2	4.7	1,373
Age							
15-19	43.6	449	24.2	64.2	9.0	2.6	211
20-24	62.2	947	16.5	68.5	10.2	4.8	612
25-29	61.3	880	10.9	63.5	20.2	5.5	550
Marital status							
Married / in union	57.9	1,903	6.0	73.6	15.4	5.0	1,133
Previously Married / in union	67.6	133	54.8	36.0	6.9	2.4	94
Never married / in union	54.1	240	78.3	9.8	7.5	4.4	146
Education level							
Less than secondary	49.8	704	12.1	67.9	16.0	4.0	359
1-3 years secondary	59.6	594	15.9	65.4	13.8	5.0	359
4 years secondary or higher	66.1	978	17.7	64.3	12.9	5.2	655
Socioeconomic status							
Low	52.4	572	12.6	70.3	13.6	3.5	299
Medium Low	57.0	727	15.1	63.5	16.0	5.5	420
Medium High	66.4	614	13.9	69.1	13.9	3.1	402
High	68.6	363	26.3	54.0	11.0	8.8	252
Residence							
Urban	65.2	1,358	19.2	65.4	10.8	4.6	881
Rural	53.6	918	12.4	66.0	16.7	4.9	492

Table 8.8b
Percent distribution of contraceptive use at last sexual experience,
by various demographic characteristics, for men 15-29 years of age
who had sexual intercourse in last three months
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Used a method	Number of cases	Condom	Pill	Injection	Other	Number of cases
Total	55.8	1,555	66.8	27.0	4.2	2.0	943
Age							
15-19	57.9	301	90.9	3.3	0.0	5.8	192
20-24	61.9	634	78.9	17.4	2.7	1.0	421
25-29	51.0	620	48.4	43.1	6.9	1.6	330
Marital status							
Married / in union	43.8	631	21.0	67.4	9.8	1.8	287
Previously Married / in union	72.7	55	86.4	6.4	0.0	7.2	40
Never married / in union	66.3	869	95.1	2.3	0.9	1.8	616
Education level							
Less than secondary	40.7	296	62.1	31.1	3.5	3.3	127
1-3 years secondary	50.3	321	74.2	20.6	3.1	2.2	175
4 years secondary or higher	63.8	938	65.8	27.8	4.7	1.7	641
Socioeconomic status							
Low	49.0	259	59.7	32.0	5.2	3.1	128
Medium Low	50.2	588	64.0	28.7	5.1	2.2	308
Medium High	63.7	396	69.2	25.5	3.6	1.7	271
High	70.9	312	76.8	20.2	2.0	1.0	236
Residence							
Urban	64.6	888	71.4	23.4	3.7	1.6	616
Rural	48.7	667	62.0	30.8	4.7	2.5	327

Table 8.9a
Percent distribution of receipt of sex education on pregnancy or family planning
before the age of 15, by various demographic characteristics, for women 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Received information on pregnancy or family planning before age 15				Number of cases
	From family only	From school only	From family and school	No information before 15	
Total	11.4	26.7	22.4	39.5	4,809
Age					
15-19	9.2	28.8	24.8	37.2	2,077
20-24	12.7	25.4	22.7	39.3	1,573
25-29	13.5	25.1	18.0	43.5	1,159
Marital status					
Married / in union	13.8	24.8	20.2	41.3	2,072
Previously Married / in union	11.8	24.0	20.7	43.4	369
Never married / in union	9.0	29.3	24.9	36.9	2,368
Education level					
Less than secondary	11.3	17.0	11.0	60.8	1,238
1-3 years secondary	10.4	31.3	26.5	31.8	1,558
4 years secondary or higher	12.4	31.9	29.5	26.2	2,013
Socioeconomic status					
Low	9.7	24.3	15.0	51.1	1,137
Medium Low	13.0	26.3	20.5	40.2	1,310
Medium High	12.0	29.3	30.9	27.7	1,154
High	11.8	30.8	35.5	21.8	1,208
Residence					
Urban	12.6	28.6	31.2	27.7	2,966
Rural	10.7	25.6	16.9	46.9	1,843

Table 8.9b
Percent distribution of receipt of sex education on pregnancy or family planning
before the age of 15, by various demographic characteristics, for men 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

	Received information on pregnancy or family planning before age 15				Number of cases
	From family only	From school only	From family and school	No information before 15	
Total	6.5	43.9	12.5	37.1	4,204
Age					
15-19	5.0	48.9	12.5	33.6	2,053
20-24	7.2	40.1	12.0	40.8	1,339
25-29	8.0	40.1	13.1	38.8	812
Marital status					
Married / in union	10.5	36.5	13.5	39.6	669
Previously Married / in union	4.6	34.2	18.7	42.4	74
Never married / in union	5.4	46.2	12.1	36.3	3,461
Education level					
Less than secondary	5.7	31.8	8.4	54.1	742
1-3 years secondary	6.4	47.8	12.6	33.2	1,304
4 years secondary or higher	6.9	47.1	14.4	31.6	2,158
Socioeconomic status					
Low	7.2	37.3	10.9	44.6	744
Medium Low	6.9	41.9	10.6	40.6	1,372
Medium High	5.5	47.0	15.1	32.5	957
High	5.4	55.0	16.6	23.0	1,131
Residence					
Urban	6.0	49.5	14.8	29.8	2,498
Rural	6.9	40.0	10.9	42.3	1,706

Table 8.10
Percentage of women who have ever been pregnant,
who have ever had a live birth and who had a live birth in the past five years
by age, residence and education
for women 15-29 years of age
Zimbabwe YAS 2001

Characteristics	Ever Pregnant	Ever Had A Live Birth	Had Live Birth in Last Five Years	Had Live Birth in Last Two Years	Number Of Cases
Total	55.8	52.7	47.6	35.8	4,809
Age					
15	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	351
16	6.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	450
17	19.6	17.0	17.0	16.9	408
18	36.3	29.4	29.4	28.6	473
19	46.0	39.7	39.6	37.3	395
20-22	64.3	61.1	59.5	49.1	1,031
23-24	80.3	76.9	71.0	52.1	542
25-29	92.8	91.4	75.6	47.5	1,159
Marital Status					
Married / In union	92.4	87.4	80.7	62.0	2,072
Previously In union	93.6	92.2	75.0	49.1	369
Never married or in union	11.7	10.3	9.1	6.8	2,368
Education					
Less than secondary	67.4	64.7	57.9	44.8	1,238
1-3 years secondary	45.1	42.0	38.1	29.2	1,558
4 years secondary or higher	54.3	50.9	46.4	33.2	2,013
Residence					
Urban	52.5	48.8	43.5	30.9	2,966
Rural	57.8	55.1	50.2	38.9	1,843

CHAPTER 9

ESTABLISHING A BASELINE FOR ONGOING MONITORING & EVALUATION

Uses of the Data for Planning the National Response to HIV and AIDS

Of highest priority is the use of these data to guide and target prevention programmes. One of the most critical target populations is youth. The data in this report show the very high risk for HIV infection in young persons, especially young women in their teens, and young men in their mid to late twenties. They also show the low perception of being at risk for HIV infection in these young adults, despite the actual extremely high risk among them and their peers. Furthermore, through detailed description of the way young adults are and are not receiving information through different channels, such as at school, by radio, by TV, or directly from parents or other family members, it will be possible to try to carefully and cost-effectively enhance our behaviour change efforts, based on real data.

Planned Approach for Repeat Surveys and Linkage to Other Ongoing Monitoring and Evaluation

The YAS 2001 was planned as the first in a series of population-based surveys to allow Zimbabwe to plan and monitor its efforts to reduce the risk for HIV infection in young adults. As HIV and AIDS will undoubtedly heavily affect Zimbabwe for more than a generation, follow-up surveys will be needed to monitor whether the new data are being translated into effective impact. The first follow-up survey is planned for 2005, timed in part to allow Zimbabwe to measure its progress toward the central UNGASS prevention goal of trying to reduce the infection rate in youth 15-24 years of age by 50 percent between 2001 and 2005. Zimbabwe will be one of the few signatory countries that will have precise, nationally representative data to monitor this key goal. We are pleased that Zimbabwe is increasingly being recognized as a country that, through the YAS and other strengthened initiatives for HIV surveillance, is a leader in effectively monitoring its national response to the epidemic.

Dissemination Strategy

It is intended that findings from the YAS will be disseminated broadly throughout Zimbabwe, to all organizations and persons that can benefit and be mobilized and guided in their response to the epidemic. The Final Report will be distributed to health, youth, faith, and education organizations across Zimbabwe. Presentations will be developed, and training provided on presentation of these data for leaders from diverse sectors of society. In addition, efforts are being made to further publicize the data and to support translation of YAS 2001 data into materials for advocacy efforts, through the NAC, the Zimbabwe AIDS Policy and Advocacy (ZAPA) project, and other mechanisms.

Lessons Learnt and Other Elements for Follow-Up

One of the main lessons learned from the YAS 2001 is that conducting a nationally representative household survey of young adults in Zimbabwe, including collection of important biomarker data, is feasible. This was even true in the complex circumstances of the run-up to the presidential elections in late 2001. Although there was a high level of concern at the national level, and many theoretical concerns about collection of biomarker data were raised, once logistical challenges had been addressed, there were few problems encountered in the field. As a result, the survey was undertaken with a high response rate (among respondents, 89 percent of women and 91 percent of men consented to the biomarker, and the overall response rate for the biomarker was 74 percent among women and 72 percent among men).

An unexpected finding in the YAS survey was the 8 percent HIV prevalence among women who reported never having had sexual intercourse. Typically, HIV infection in this age group is the result of sexual contact. The data records of these women will be carefully examined for evidence of other sources of infection, as well as evidence of misreporting sexual experience. If, indeed, we conclude Zimbabwean young women are underreporting their sexual activity, this has implications for the current self-report approach used to measure sexual activity among young adults. We may need to explore new ways of monitoring this critical risk factor, if we are to make substantial progress with the epidemic.

Additional Planned Analyses

Further analyses of the YAS data are currently underway and being prepared for the future. Additional laboratory analyses are planned for the collected biomarker specimens (dried blood spots). The first is for herpes simplex virus type 2 (HSV-2) testing, to illustrate the national prevalence of this important pathogen. Additional analyses have been considered, such as HIV-1 genotyping to clarify whether Clade C is truly the predominant and nearly exclusive clade of HIV-1 present in Zimbabwe, which has never been evaluated on a broadly based national sample of specimens.

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APPENDICES

- A: Procedures for Collection and Testing of Specimens
- B: Consent Form

Appendix A

Procedures for Collection and Testing of Specimens

Protocol for Collecting Dried Blood Spots

Description of collection device

Dried blood spots can be collected from a finger stick using a new sterile lancet and dried onto Schleicher and Schuell #903 filter paper. The paper is preprinted with circles that contain approximately 100uL blood when fully filled. Sample identifiers can be written in pen directly onto paper.

1. Collecting Blood on Filter Paper

Collect adult blood by finger stick using the procedure described in National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards for the collection of diagnostic specimens using finger puncture.¹⁵ The puncture should be performed to sustain a flow of at least several drops of blood. Allow a large drop of free flowing blood to collect at the puncture site. Transfer the blood to Schleicher and Schuell #903 filter paper by gently touching the filter paper to the drop of blood on the finger. Avoid smearing the blood onto the filter paper. The blood should soak completely into the filter paper. Allow the blood to soak through and completely fill the circle with a single application of blood. Fill the remaining circles in the same manner. If the wound stops flowing before sufficient blood has been obtained a second puncture should be performed to fill the remainder of the circles. Blood should be applied to only one side of the paper. Allow the filter paper to dry (as described in the procedure below) in a horizontal position without touching any surface for a minimum of 3 hours at room temperature.

2. Drying Blood Spots

- (a) Use Schleicher and Schuell Drying Rack to dry blood spot cards. If these are not available follow procedure b.
- (b) Place double-sided carpet tape on two boxes or other suitable solid support to suspend the filter paper used to collect blood. Remove cover strips to expose sticky side of tape. Carefully place the paper containing the blood spots between supports so as to void contact between the table and wet blood spots. Nothing should touch the wet paper. Blood spots should be dried at room temperature for a minimum of 3 hours.

3. Storing and Transport of Dried Blood Spots to the Reference Laboratory

After spots are dried place blood spots between 2 sheets of paper. The spots can be stored at 2-8° C under low humidity conditions enclosed and sealed in zip lock bags with several desiccant packs. The desiccant packs should be checked and changed when the indicator turns pink. Transport the bags containing the dried blood spots in a strong sealed envelope to the reference laboratory. Store spots at -20°C, in low gas permeable zip-closure bags with several desiccant packs.

4. Testing in the Laboratory

Enzyme Immunoassay (EIA) test for the detection of antibody to the Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 (HIV-1) will be carried out as per kit protocols in the

National Microbiology Reference Laboratory Harare using the Thermo Labsystems ELISA and Wellcozyme HIV 1+2 GACELISA. Western Blot using BIO-Rad NEW LAV Blot 1 will decide discordant results.

5. Quality Control

The laboratory will participate in an external proficiency test programme and maintain internal quality assurance charts. All staff conducting the tests will be HPA (Health Professions Authority) licensed and the laboratory will be HPA accredited.

6. Data Entry and Analysis

The results will be entered onto the computerized laboratory information system and analysed.

Appendix B Consent Form

We are carrying out a Ministry of Health project to monitor the health status of young adults aged 15-29, and to identify areas where services should be improved. About 7000 young people throughout Zimbabwe will be asked to take part in the project. The findings will be used to improve programmes that help prevent HIV/AIDS and support individuals, families and communities affected by AIDS. Your participation in this project will help in this process.

You have been selected by chance to take part in this study. If you agree to participate, you will be asked about your health, your sexual behaviour, and your use of health services. You will also be asked to give a sample of your blood, which will be tested for HIV so that we can understand the overall level of infection in the country. It may also be tested for other infections, such as herpes simplex virus (HSV). We will not be able to give you your personal results of this test because your name will not be on the specimen. If you would like an HIV test, we will provide you with a voucher that covers the costs of testing and transport to/from the closest VCT.

All the results of the test as well as the information you give us will be completely confidential. None of the information you give us will have your name on it. The information will be stored in a computer without any information that could identify an individual.

You do not have to take part in this project if you do not want to. If you decide to take part you may withdraw at any time without having to give a reason. Your decision whether to take part or not will not affect your care in any way.

If you have any questions or want to know any more about the project please contact _____.

I agree to provide a [blood/oral fluid] sample:

Signature: _____ Date: _____
(Participant)

Signature: _____
(Interviewer)

[If adolescent is less than 16 years of age, obtain parental consent]

I agree for my child to provide a blood specimen:

Signature: _____ Date: _____
(Parent of Minor)

Signature: _____
(Interviewer)