

Zambia



Demographic and
Health Survey

2024



Zambia Demographic and Health Survey 2024

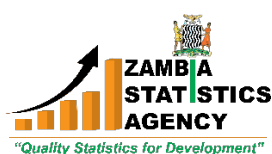
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**The DHS Program
ICF
Rockville, Maryland, USA**

November 2025



Ministry of
Health



World Health
Organization



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Foundation

The 2024 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (2024 ZDHS) was implemented by the Zambia Statistics Agency in partnership with the Ministry of Health, the University Teaching Hospital Virology Laboratory (UTH-VL) and Tropical Diseases Research Centre (TDRC), and the Department of Demography, Population Sciences, Monitoring and Evaluation at the University of Zambia (UNZA) under the overall guidance of the national steering committee. The funding for the 2024 ZDHS was provided by the Government of Zambia; the United States Agency for International Development (USAID); The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (The Global Fund); the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF); and the Gates Foundation. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Health Organization, and Johns Hopkins University provided technical and financial assistance for measles testing. ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, a USAID-funded project providing support and technical assistance in the implementation of population and health surveys in countries worldwide.

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Recommended citation:

Zambia Statistics Agency, Ministry of Health (MoH) [Zambia], and ICF. 2024. *Zambia Demographic and Health Survey 2024*. Lusaka, Zambia, and Rockville, Maryland, USA: Zambia Statistics Agency, MoH, and ICF.

CONTENTS

TABLES AND FIGURES	ix
FOREWORD	xix
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	xxi
READING AND UNDERSTANDING TABLES FROM THE 2024 ZAMBIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (ZDHS).....	xxiii
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS INDICATORS.....	xxxi
MAP OF ZAMBIA	xxxiv
1 INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY	1
1.1 Survey Objectives.....	1
1.2 Sample Design.....	1
1.3 Questionnaires	2
1.4 Anthropometry, Anaemia Testing, Measles Serology, and HIV Testing	3
1.5 Pretest	6
1.6 Training of Field Staff	7
1.7 Fieldwork.....	8
1.8 Data Processing	8
1.9 Response Rates.....	9
2 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION	11
2.1 Housing Characteristics.....	11
2.1.1 Use of Clean Fuels and Technologies.....	12
2.1.2 Cooking.....	12
2.1.3 Heating and Lighting	12
2.1.4 Primary Reliance on Clean Fuels and Technologies.....	13
2.2 Household Wealth	13
2.2.1 Household Durable Goods	13
2.2.2 Wealth Index	13
2.3 Household Population and Composition	13
2.4 Children’s Living Arrangements and Parental Survival.....	14
2.5 Birth Registration	15
2.6 Education	15
2.6.1 Educational Attainment	15
2.6.2 Primary and Secondary School Attendance.....	15
2.6.3 Participation Rate in Organised Learning among Children Age 6.....	16
2.7 Disability	17
2.7.1 Disability by Domain and Age	17
2.7.2 Disability among Adults by Other Background Characteristics	17
3 CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS.....	33
3.1 Basic Characteristics of Survey Respondents.....	33
3.2 Education and Literacy.....	34
3.3 Mass Media Exposure and Internet Usage	34
3.4 Employment	35
3.5 Occupation.....	36
3.6 Health Insurance Coverage.....	36
3.7 Tobacco Use	36
3.8 Alcohol Consumption.....	37

3.9	Chronic Disease.....	37
3.9.1	High Blood Pressure or Hypertension Diagnosis and Treatment	37
3.9.2	High Blood Sugar or Diabetes Diagnosis and Treatment	37
3.10	Place of Birth and Recent Migration	38
3.10.1	Type of Migration	38
3.10.2	Reason for Migration	38
4	MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY	73
4.1	Marital Status.....	73
4.2	Marriage Registration	74
4.3	Polygyny.....	74
4.4	Age at First Marriage.....	75
4.5	Age at First Sexual Intercourse	75
4.6	Recent Sexual Activity	76
5	FERTILITY.....	87
5.1	Current Fertility	87
5.2	Children Ever Born and Living	89
5.3	Birth Intervals.....	89
5.4	Insusceptibility to Pregnancy.....	89
5.5	Age at First Menstruation and Arrival of Menopause	90
5.6	Age at First Birth.....	90
5.7	Teenage Pregnancy and Sexual and Reproductive Health Behaviours before Age 15	91
5.8	Pregnancy Outcomes and Induced Abortion Rates	91
6	FERTILITY PREFERENCES.....	101
6.1	Desire for Another Child	101
6.2	Ideal Family Size.....	102
6.3	Fertility Planning Status	103
6.4	Wanted Fertility Rates	104
7	FAMILY PLANNING	111
7.1	Contraceptive Knowledge and Use	111
7.2	Source of Modern Contraceptive Methods.....	112
7.3	Informed Choice.....	113
7.4	Discontinuation of Contraceptives	113
7.5	Demand for Family Planning	114
7.6	Decision Making about Family Planning and Opinion about Using Family Planning.....	115
7.7	Pressure to Become Pregnant and Future Use of Contraception	115
7.8	Exposure to Family Planning Messages	115
7.9	Contact of Nonusers with Family Planning Providers.....	116
8	INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY	137
8.1	Infant and Child Mortality	138
8.2	Perinatal Mortality.....	139
8.3	High-risk Fertility Behaviour	139
9	MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH CARE.....	145
9.1	Antenatal Care Coverage and Content	145
9.1.1	Skilled Providers.....	145
9.1.2	Timing and Number of Antenatal Care Visits	146

9.2	Components of Antenatal Care.....	146
9.2.1	Food or Cash Assistance, Deworming, and Iron-containing Supplementation during Pregnancy	148
9.2.2	Source of Iron-containing Supplements.....	148
9.3	Protection against Neonatal Tetanus	148
9.4	Delivery Services.....	149
9.4.1	Institutional Deliveries.....	149
9.4.2	Delivery by Caesarean	149
9.4.3	Skilled Assistance during Delivery	150
9.5	Postnatal Care.....	151
9.5.1	Postnatal Health Check for Mothers	151
9.5.2	Postnatal Health Check for Newborns	151
9.5.3	Postnatal Health Checks for Mothers and Newborns	152
9.6	Men's Involvement in Maternal Health Care	152
9.7	Breast and Cervical Cancer Examinations and HPV Vaccination.....	152
9.8	Problems in Accessing Health Care	153
9.9	Distance and Means of Transport to the Nearest Health Facility	153
9.10	Obstetric Fistula.....	153
10	CHILD HEALTH.....	183
10.1	Child's Size	183
10.2	Vaccination of Children.....	183
10.2.1	Vaccination Card Ownership and Availability	183
10.2.2	Basic Antigen Coverage	184
10.2.3	National Schedule Coverage.....	185
10.3	Symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection and Care-seeking Behaviour	187
10.4	Fever and Care-seeking Behaviour.....	187
10.5	Diarrhoeal Disease.....	187
10.5.1	Diarrhoea and Care-seeking Behaviour	188
10.5.2	Feeding Practices	188
10.5.3	Oral Rehydration Therapy, Zinc, Continued Feeding, and Other Treatments	189
11	NUTRITION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN.....	205
11.1	Nutritional Status of Children.....	205
11.2	Growth Monitoring and Promotion	207
11.3	Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices	208
11.3.1	Ever Breastfed, Early Initiation of Breastfeeding, and Exclusive Breastfeeding for the First 2 Days after Birth.....	208
11.3.2	Exclusive Breastfeeding and Mixed Milk Feeding.....	208
11.3.3	Continued Breastfeeding and Bottle Feeding	209
11.3.4	Introduction of Complementary Foods	209
11.3.5	Minimum Dietary Diversity, Minimum Meal Frequency, Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency, Minimum Acceptable Diet, and Egg and/or Flesh Food Consumption	210
11.3.6	Sweet Beverage Consumption, Unhealthy Food Consumption, and Zero Vegetable or Fruit Consumption among Children	211
11.3.7	Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Indicators	212
11.4	Infant and Young Child Feeding Counselling	212
11.5	Anaemia in Children.....	212
11.6	Micronutrient Supplementation and Deworming among Children	213
11.7	Therapeutic foods	214
11.8	Nutritional Status of women.....	214

11.9	Women's Dietary Practices	215
11.10	Anaemia in Women.....	216
11.11	Presence of Iodised Salt in Households.....	217
12	MALARIA	239
12.1	Ownership of Insecticide-treated Nets.....	239
12.2	Household Access to and Use of ITNs	241
12.3	Use of ITNs by Children and Pregnant Women.....	243
12.4	Reasons Mosquito Nets Were Not Used	243
12.5	Indoor Residual Spraying.....	243
12.6	Malaria in Pregnancy.....	244
12.7	Case Management of Malaria in Children.....	245
12.8	Prevalence of Low Haemoglobin Levels in Children.....	246
13	KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOUR RELATED TO HIV AND AIDS	263
13.1	Knowledge and Attitudes about Medicines to Treat or Prevent HIV	263
13.2	Discriminatory Attitudes towards People Living with HIV	264
13.3	Multiple Sexual Partners	265
13.4	Coverage of HIV Testing Services.....	265
13.4.1	HIV Testing of Pregnant Women	265
13.4.2	Experience with Prior HIV Testing	266
13.4.3	Postbreastfeeding HIV Testing	267
13.5	Disclosure, Shame, and Stigma among People Living with HIV	267
13.6	Male Circumcision	268
13.7	Self-reporting of Sexually Transmitted Infections	268
13.8	Knowledge and Behaviour Related to HIV and AIDS among Young People.....	269
13.8.1	Knowledge about HIV Prevention.....	269
13.8.2	First Sex	269
13.8.3	Premarital Sex.....	269
13.8.4	Multiple Sexual Partners.....	270
13.8.5	Recent HIV Testing	270
14	HIV PREVALENCE.....	293
14.1	Coverage Rates for HIV Testing	293
14.2	HIV Prevalence	294
14.2.1	HIV Prevalence Among Adults	294
14.2.2	HIV Prevalence among Children Age 2–14.....	295
14.3	Patterns in HIV Prevalence.....	295
14.3.1	Patterns by Demographic Characteristics	295
14.3.2	HIV Prevalence by Sexual Behaviour	295
14.3.3	HIV Prevalence among Young People	296
14.3.4	HIV Prevalence by Symptoms of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and Prior HIV Testing.....	296
14.3.5	Prior HIV Testing and Use of ART according to Current HIV Status.....	296
14.3.6	HIV Prevalence by Male Circumcision Status.....	296
14.4	HIV Prevalence among Couples.....	297
15	WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT	311
15.1	Married Women's and Men's Employment	311
15.2	Control over Women's Earnings	312
15.3	Control over Men's Earnings	312
15.4	Women's and Men's Ownership of Assets	313
15.4.1	Ownership of a House or Land and Documentation of Ownership	313

	15.4.2	Ownership and Use of Mobile Phones and Bank Accounts.....	313
15.5		Participation in Decision Making	314
15.6		Attitudes toward Wife Beating	315
15.7		Negotiating Sexual Relations	315
15.8		Women's Participation in Decision Making regarding Sexual and Reproductive Health	316
16		DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.....	335
16.1		Measurement of Violence.....	336
16.2		Women's Experience of Physical Violence	337
	16.2.1	Perpetrators of Physical Violence	338
	16.2.2	Experience of Physical Violence during Pregnancy	338
16.3		Experience of Sexual Violence.....	338
	16.3.1	Prevalence of Sexual Violence	338
	16.3.2	Perpetrators of Sexual Violence.....	339
	16.3.3	Experience of Sexual Violence by a Non-intimate Partner.....	339
	16.3.4	Age at First Experience of Sexual Violence	339
16.4		Experience of Different Forms of Violence	339
16.5		Forms of Controlling Behaviours and Intimate Partner Violence	339
	16.5.1	Prevalence of Controlling Behaviours and Intimate Partner Violence	340
	16.5.2	Intimate Partner Violence in the Last 12 Months Perpetrated by Any Husband/Intimate Partner	342
16.6		Injuries to Women due to Intimate Partner Violence	342
16.7		Violence Initiated by Women against Their Husband/Intimate Partner	342
16.8		Technology-facilitated Gender-based Violence	343
16.9		Help Seeking among Women Who Have Experienced Violence.....	343
17		HOUSEHOLD WATER AND SANITATION	365
17.1		Drinking Water Sources, Availability, and Treatment	365
	17.1.1	Drinking Water Service Ladder	366
	17.1.2	Person Collecting Drinking Water.....	367
	17.1.3	Availability of Drinking Water.....	367
	17.1.4	Treatment of Drinking Water.....	367
17.2		Sanitation.....	367
	17.2.1	Sanitation Service Ladder	368
	17.2.2	Removal and Disposal of Excreta.....	369
17.3		Disposal of Children's Stools	370
17.4		Handwashing	370
17.5		Menstrual Hygiene	370
18		MENTAL HEALTH	385
18.1		Symptoms of Anxiety	385
18.2		Symptoms of Depression.....	386
18.3		Care Seeking and Treatment for Symptoms of Anxiety and Depression	387
18.4		Symptoms of Anxiety or Depression Adjusted for Treatment	388
19		ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY	399
19.1		Data	399
19.2		Direct Estimates of Adult Mortality	400
19.3		Trends in Adult Mortality.....	400
19.4		Direct Estimates of Maternal Mortality	401
19.5		Trends in Pregnancy-related Mortality	402

REFERENCES	407
Appendix A SAMPLE DESIGN	411
A.1 Introduction	411
A.2 Sampling Frame.....	411
A.3 Sample Design and Sampling Procedures	412
A.4 Sampling Weights	414
A.5 Survey Results	416
Appendix B ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS	419
Appendix C DATA QUALITY TABLES	451
Appendix D PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE 2024 ZAMBIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY	471
Appendix E QUESTIONNAIRES	475

TABLES AND FIGURES

1	INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY	1
	Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews	9
	Figure 1.1 Zambia DHS subsample breakdown	4
	Figure 1.2 HIV laboratory testing algorithm	6
2	HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION	11
	Table 2.1 Household characteristics	18
	Table 2.2 Household characteristics: Cooking	19
	Table 2.3 Household characteristics: Heating and lighting	20
	Table 2.4 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies	21
	Table 2.5 Household possessions	22
	Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles	22
	Table 2.7 Household population by age, sex, and residence	23
	Table 2.8 Household composition	24
	Table 2.9 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood	25
	Table 2.10 Birth registration of children under age 5	26
	Table 2.11.1 Educational attainment of the female household population	27
	Table 2.11.2 Educational attainment of the male household population	28
	Table 2.12 School attendance ratios	29
	Table 2.13 Participation rate in organised learning	30
	Table 2.14 Disability by domain and age	30
	Table 2.15.1 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Women	31
	Table 2.15.2 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Men	32
	Figure 2.1 Household wealth by residence	13
	Figure 2.2 Population pyramid	14
	Figure 2.3 Secondary school attendance by residence	16
3	CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS	33
	Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents	40
	Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women	41
	Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men	42
	Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women	43
	Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men	44
	Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women	45
	Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men	46
	Table 3.5.1 Internet usage: Women	47
	Table 3.5.2 Internet usage: Men	48
	Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women	49
	Table 3.6.2 Employment status: Men	50
	Table 3.7.1 Occupation: Women	51
	Table 3.7.2 Occupation: Men	52
	Table 3.8 Type of employment: Women	53
	Table 3.9.1 Health insurance coverage: Women	53
	Table 3.9.2 Health insurance coverage: Men	54
	Table 3.10.1 Tobacco smoking: Women	55
	Table 3.10.2 Tobacco smoking: Men	56

Table 3.11	Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: Men	57
Table 3.12	Smokeless tobacco use and any tobacco use	57
Table 3.13	Any tobacco use according to background characteristics	58
Table 3.14.1	Alcohol consumption: Women.....	59
Table 3.14.2	Alcohol consumption: Men	60
Table 3.15.1	Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Women.....	61
Table 3.15.2	Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Men	62
Table 3.16.1	Blood pressure measured and medication prescribed and taken by women.....	63
Table 3.16.2	Blood pressure measured and medication prescribed and taken by men	64
Table 3.17.1	Women's blood sugar measurement	65
Table 3.17.2	Men's blood sugar measurement.....	66
Table 3.17.3	Blood sugar medication prescribed and taken by men and women.....	67
Table 3.18.1	Place of birth and recent migration: Women.....	68
Table 3.18.2	Place of birth and recent migration: Men	69
Table 3.19	Type of migration.....	70
Table 3.20.1	Reason for migration: Women	71
Table 3.20.2	Reason for migration: Men.....	72
Figure 3.1	Education of survey respondents.....	34
Figure 3.2	Exposure to mass media	35
Figure 3.3	Employment status by residence	35
Figure 3.4	Occupation	36
4	MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY	73
Table 4.1	Current marital status	77
Table 4.2	Marriage registration	78
Table 4.3.1	Number of women's co-wives	79
Table 4.3.2	Number of men's wives	80
Table 4.4	Age at first marriage.....	81
Table 4.5	Median age at first marriage by background characteristics	82
Table 4.6	Age at first sexual intercourse	83
Table 4.7	Median age at first sexual intercourse according to background characteristics.....	84
Table 4.8.1	Recent sexual activity: Women	85
Table 4.8.2	Recent sexual activity: Men	86
Figure 4.1	Marital status.....	74
Figure 4.2	Trends in polygyny.....	75
Figure 4.3	Median age at first sex and first marriage	76
Figure 4.4	Trends in early sexual intercourse.....	76
5	FERTILITY.....	87
Table 5.1	Current fertility.....	93
Table 5.2	Fertility by background characteristics	93
Table 5.3.1	Trends in age-specific fertility rates	94
Table 5.3.2	Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates	94
Table 5.4	Children ever born and living.....	94
Table 5.5	Birth intervals.....	95
Table 5.6	Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence, and insusceptibility	96
Table 5.7	Median duration of amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility	96
Table 5.8	Age at first menstruation	97
Table 5.9	Menopause	97
Table 5.10	Age at first birth	97

Table 5.11	Median age at first birth	98
Table 5.12	Teenage pregnancy.....	99
Table 5.13	Sexual and reproductive health behaviours before age 15	99
Table 5.14	Pregnancy outcome by background characteristics.....	100
Table 5.15	Induced abortion rates	100
Figure 5.1	Trends in age-specific fertility	88
Figure 5.2	Fertility by residence	88
Figure 5.3	Trends in fertility by residence.....	88
Figure 5.4	Birth intervals	89
Figure 5.5	Teenage pregnancy by residence.....	91
Figure 5.6	Pregnancy outcomes.....	92
6	FERTILITY PREFERENCES.....	101
Table 6.1	Fertility preferences according to number of living children	105
Table 6.2.1	Desire to limit childbearing: Women	106
Table 6.2.2	Desire to limit childbearing: Men	107
Table 6.3	Ideal number of children according to number of living children.....	108
Table 6.4	Fertility planning status.....	109
Table 6.5	Wanted fertility rates	110
Figure 6.1	Desire to limit childbearing by number of living children	102
Figure 6.2	Trends in desire to limit childbearing.....	102
Figure 6.3	Ideal family size	103
Figure 6.4	Fertility planning status.....	103
Figure 6.5	Trends in wanted and actual fertility	104
7	FAMILY PLANNING	111
Table 7.1	Knowledge of contraceptive methods	117
Table 7.2	Current use of contraception according to age	118
Table 7.3.1	Trends in current use of contraception	118
Table 7.3.2	Current use of contraception according to background characteristics	119
Table 7.4	Timing of sterilisation	120
Table 7.5	Use of DMPA-SC/Sayana Press.....	120
Table 7.6	Use of emergency contraception	121
Table 7.7	Knowledge of fertile period	121
Table 7.8	Knowledge of fertile period by age.....	122
Table 7.9	Source of modern contraception methods	122
Table 7.10	Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms.....	123
Table 7.11	Informed choice.....	124
Table 7.12	Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates	125
Table 7.13	Reasons for discontinuation	126
Table 7.14.1	Need and demand for family planning among currently married women.....	127
Table 7.14.2	Need and demand for family planning among all women and among sexually active unmarried women.....	128
Table 7.15	Decision making about family planning.....	129
Table 7.16	Decision making about family planning by background characteristics	130
Table 7.17	Pressure to become pregnant.....	131
Table 7.18	Future use of contraception	131
Table 7.19.1	Exposure to family planning messages: Women.....	132
Table 7.19.2	Exposure to family planning messages: Men.....	133
Table 7.20	Exposure to specific radio and television programmes	134
Table 7.21	Contact of nonusers with family planning providers.....	135

Table 7.22	Contraceptive use among women who want children soon	136
Figure 7.1	Trends in contraceptive use	112
Figure 7.2	Source of modern contraceptive methods	112
Figure 7.3	Demand for family planning	114
Figure 7.4	Trends in demand for family planning	115
8	INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY	137
Table 8.1	Early childhood mortality rates	140
Table 8.2	Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics	140
Table 8.3	Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics	141
Table 8.4	Perinatal mortality	142
Table 8.5	High-risk fertility behaviour.....	143
Figure 8.1	Trends in early childhood mortality rates	138
9	MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH CARE.....	145
Table 9.1	Antenatal care.....	155
Table 9.2	Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit	156
Table 9.3	Missed antenatal care visits.....	157
Table 9.4.1	Components of antenatal care among women receiving ANC.....	159
Table 9.4.2	Components of antenatal care among all women	160
Table 9.5	Food/cash assistance, deworming, and iron-containing supplementation during pregnancy.....	161
Table 9.6	Source of iron-containing supplements	162
Table 9.7	Tetanus toxoid injections.....	163
Table 9.8	Place of delivery.....	164
Table 9.9	Caesarean section	165
Table 9.10	Assistance during delivery	166
Table 9.11	Duration of stay in health facility after birth	167
Table 9.12	Timing of first postnatal check for the mother	168
Table 9.13	Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother.....	169
Table 9.14	Content of postnatal care for the mother	170
Table 9.15	Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn	171
Table 9.16	Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn	172
Table 9.17	Content of postnatal care for newborns.....	173
Table 9.18	Postnatal checks on mother and newborn	174
Table 9.19	Men's involvement in maternal health care	175
Table 9.20	Examinations for breast and cervical cancer	176
Table 9.21	HPV vaccination coverage	177
Table 9.22	Source of HPV vaccinations.....	178
Table 9.23	Problems in accessing health care	179
Table 9.24	Distance from health care.....	180
Table 9.25	Fistula experience and knowledge.....	181
Table 9.26	Reported causes of fistula symptoms	182
Table 9.27	Type of provider and result of treatment.....	182
Figure 9.1	Trends in antenatal care coverage	146
Figure 9.2	Components of antenatal care	147
Figure 9.3	Trends in place of birth	149
Figure 9.4	Trends in caesarean section.....	150

Figure 9.5	Assistance during delivery	150
Figure 9.6	Postnatal care by place of delivery	152
10	CHILD HEALTH.....	183
Table 10.1	Child's size and weight at birth.....	191
Table 10.2	Possession and observation of vaccination cards according to background characteristics	192
Table 10.3	Vaccinations by source of information.....	193
Table 10.4	Vaccinations by background characteristics.....	194
Table 10.5	Source of vaccinations.....	196
Table 10.6	Measles seroprevalence among children age 9 to 59 months.....	197
Table 10.7	Children with symptoms of ARI and care seeking for symptoms of ARI.....	198
Table 10.8	Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI	199
Table 10.9	Children with fever and care seeking for fever	200
Table 10.10	Children with diarrhoea and care seeking for diarrhoea.....	201
Table 10.11	Feeding practices during diarrhoea	202
Table 10.12	Oral rehydration salts, zinc, continued feeding, and other treatments for diarrhoea.....	203
Table 10.13	Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea.....	204
Figure 10.1	Trends in childhood vaccinations.....	184
Figure 10.2	Childhood vaccinations	186
Figure 10.3	Symptoms of childhood illness and care seeking.....	187
Figure 10.4	Diarrhoea prevalence by age	188
Figure 10.5	Feeding practices during diarrhoea	188
Figure 10.6	Treatment of diarrhoea	189
11	NUTRITION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN.....	205
Table 11.1	Nutritional status of children.....	219
Table 11.2	Child growth monitoring.....	221
Table 11.3	Early breastfeeding.....	222
Table 11.4	Breastfeeding status according to age	223
Table 11.5	Infant feeding practices by age.....	224
Table 11.6	Liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview.....	224
Table 11.7	Foods consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview	225
Table 11.8	Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet among children	226
Table 11.9	Egg and/or flesh food consumption and unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months.....	227
Table 11.10	Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators	228
Table 11.11	Infant and young child feeding counselling	229
Table 11.12	Prevalence of anaemia in children.....	230
Table 11.13	Micronutrient supplementation and deworming among children.....	231
Table 11.14	Therapeutic foods.....	232
Table 11.15.1	Nutritional status of women age 20–49.....	233
Table 11.15.2	Nutritional status of adolescent women age 15–19	234
Table 11.16	Foods and liquids consumed by women in the day or night preceding the interview	235
Table 11.17	Minimum dietary diversity and unhealthy food and beverage consumption among women	236
Table 11.18	Prevalence of anaemia in women	237
Table 11.19	Presence of iodised salt in household.....	238

Figure 11.1	Trends in nutritional status of children.....	207
Figure 11.2	Infant feeding practices by age.....	209
Figure 11.3	IYCF indicators on minimum acceptable diet by breastfeeding status	211
Figure 11.4	Unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months by residence	212
Figure 11.5	Nutritional status of adolescent adult women.....	215
Figure 11.6	Minimum dietary diversity among women by residence	216
Figure 11.7	Anaemia in pregnant and nonpregnant women	217
12	MALARIA.....	239
Table 12.1	Household possession of mosquito nets.....	247
Table 12.2	Source of mosquito nets	248
Table 12.3	Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN)	249
Table 12.4	Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household.....	250
Table 12.5	Use of existing ITNs	251
Table 12.6	Use of mosquito nets by children	252
Table 12.7	Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women	253
Table 12.8	Main reason mosquito net was not used the night before the survey	254
Table 12.9	Indoor residual spraying against mosquitoes	255
Table 12.10	Use of intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy.....	256
Table 12.11	Children with fever and care seeking, prompt treatment, and diagnosis.....	257
Table 12.12	Source of advice or treatment for children with fever.....	258
Table 12.13	Type of antimalarial drugs used	259
Table 12.14	Coverage of testing for anaemia in children.....	260
Table 12.15	Haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl in children.....	261
Figure 12.1	Household ownership of ITNs	240
Figure 12.2	Trends in household ownership of ITNs by residence	240
Figure 12.3	Source of ITNs	241
Figure 12.4	Access to and use of ITNs.....	242
Figure 12.5	Trends in ITN access and use.....	242
Figure 12.6	Trends in ITN use among pregnant women and children	243
Figure 12.7	Reason ITN was not used.....	243
Figure 12.8	Trends in IPTp use by pregnant women.....	244
Figure 12.9	Trends in ACT use by children with fever	245
13	KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOUR RELATED TO HIV AND AIDS.....	263
Table 13.1	Knowledge of and attitudes about medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission.....	272
Table 13.2	Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	273
Table 13.3	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV.....	274
Table 13.4.1	Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Women	275
Table 13.4.2	Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Men.....	276
Table 13.5	Pregnant women tested for HIV	277
Table 13.6.1	Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women	278
Table 13.6.2	Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men	279
Table 13.7	Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime	280
Table 13.8	Knowledge and coverage of self-testing for HIV.....	280
Table 13.9.1	Postbreastfeeding HIV testing: Children.....	281
Table 13.9.2	Postbreastfeeding HIV testing: Mothers	282
Table 13.10.1	Disclosure, shame, and stigma among people living with HIV: Women.....	283
Table 13.10.2	Disclosure, shame, and stigma among people living with HIV: Men.....	284

Table 13.11	Disclosure of HIV test results	285
Table 13.12	Male circumcision	286
Table 13.13	Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms	287
Table 13.14.1	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Women	288
Table 13.14.2	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Men	289
Table 13.15	Age at first sexual intercourse among young people	290
Table 13.16	Premarital sexual intercourse among young people	290
Table 13.17.1	Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Women	291
Table 13.17.2	Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Men	292
Table 13.18	Recent HIV tests among young people	292
Figure 13.1	Knowledge of medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission	264
Figure 13.2	Trends in knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT)	264
Figure 13.3	Sex and condom use with noncohabiting partners	265
Figure 13.4	Trends in HIV testing during pregnancy	266
Figure 13.5	HIV testing	266
Figure 13.6	Trends in HIV testing	266
Figure 13.7	Disclosure, shame, and stigma among people living with HIV	268
Figure 13.8	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	269
14	HIV PREVALENCE.....	293
Table 14.1.1	Coverage of HIV testing among adults by residence and province.....	298
Table 14.1.2	Coverage of HIV testing among children by residence and province	299
Table 14.2.1	Coverage of HIV testing among adults according to selected background characteristics	300
Table 14.2.2	Coverage of HIV testing among children according to selected background characteristics	301
Table 14.3	HIV prevalence by age	301
Table 14.4.1	HIV prevalence among adults by socioeconomic characteristics.....	302
Table 14.4.2	HIV prevalence among children by background characteristics	303
Table 14.5	HIV prevalence among children age 2–14 by parental survivorship and mother’s HIV serological status	303
Table 14.6	HIV prevalence by demographic characteristics	304
Table 14.7	HIV prevalence by sexual behaviour	305
Table 14.8	HIV prevalence among young people by background characteristics.....	306
Table 14.9	HIV prevalence among young people by sexual behaviour	307
Table 14.10	HIV prevalence by other characteristics.....	307
Table 14.11	Prior HIV testing by current HIV status.....	308
Table 14.12	HIV prevalence by male circumcision	309
Table 14.13	HIV prevalence among couples	310
Figure 14.1	HIV prevalence by residence and sex	294
Figure 14.2	HIV prevalence by age	294
Figure 14.3	HIV prevalence by number of lifetime partners	295
15	WOMEN’S EMPOWERMENT	311
Table 15.1	Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men.....	317
Table 15.2.1	Control over women’s cash earnings and relative magnitude of women’s cash earnings	318
Table 15.2.2	Control over men’s cash earnings	319

Table 15.3.1	House and land ownership: Women.....	320
Table 15.3.2	House and land ownership: Men	320
Table 15.4.1	House ownership and documentation of ownership: Women	321
Table 15.4.2	House ownership and documentation of ownership: Men	322
Table 15.5.1	Land ownership and documentation of ownership: Women	323
Table 15.5.2	Land ownership and documentation of ownership: Men	324
Table 15.6.1	Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Women.....	325
Table 15.6.2	Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Men.....	326
Table 15.7	Participation in decision making	327
Table 15.8.1	Women's participation in decision making according to background characteristics	327
Table 15.8.2	Men's participation in decision making according to background characteristics	328
Table 15.9.1	Attitude toward wife beating: Women	329
Table 15.9.2	Attitude toward wife beating: Men.....	330
Table 15.10	Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband	331
Table 15.11	Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband.....	332
Table 15.12	Women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health	333
Figure 15.1	Trends in employment.....	312
Figure 15.2	Control over women's earnings	312
Figure 15.3	Ownership of assets.....	313
Figure 15.4.1	Women's participation in decision making	314
Figure 15.4.2	Men's participation in decision making	314
Figure 15.5	Attitudes towards wife beating.....	315
16	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.....	335
Table 16.1	Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator.....	345
Table 16.2	Persons committing physical violence	346
Table 16.3	Experience of violence during pregnancy	347
Table 16.4	Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator.....	348
Table 16.5	Persons committing sexual violence	349
Table 16.6	Experience of sexual violence by any non-intimate partner.....	350
Table 16.7	Age at first experience of sexual violence.....	351
Table 16.8	Experience of different forms of violence.....	351
Table 16.9	Forms of controlling behaviours and intimate partner violence.....	352
Table 16.10	Controlling behaviours of husband/intimate partner by background characteristics	353
Table 16.11	Intimate partner violence by background characteristics	354
Table 16.12	Intimate partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators	355
Table 16.13	Violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months.....	356
Table 16.14	Injuries to women due to intimate partner violence	357
Table 16.15	Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by women's background characteristics	358
Table 16.16	Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators	359
Table 16.17	Experience of technology-facilitated violence	360
Table 16.18	Technology-facilitated gender-based violence by background characteristics	361
Table 16.19	Persons committing technology-facilitated violence.....	362

Table 16.20	Help seeking to stop violence.....	363
Table 16.21	Sources for help to stop the violence.....	364
Figure 16.1	Women's experience of violence by marital status	337
Figure 16.2	Trends in physical and sexual violence	338
Figure 16.3	Forms of controlling behaviours	340
Figure 16.4	Forms of intimate partner violence.....	341
Figure 16.5	Help seeking by type of violence experienced	343
17	HOUSEHOLD WATER AND SANITATION	365
Table 17.1	Household drinking water	372
Table 17.2	Drinking water service ladder	373
Table 17.3	Person collecting drinking water	374
Table 17.4	Availability of sufficient drinking water	375
Table 17.5	Treatment of household drinking water	376
Table 17.6	Household sanitation facilities	377
Table 17.7	Sanitation service ladder	378
Table 17.8	Emptying and removal of waste from on-site sanitation facilities	379
Table 17.9	Management of household excreta.....	380
Table 17.10	Disposal of children's stools	381
Table 17.11	Handwashing.....	382
Table 17.12	Menstrual hygiene	383
Figure 17.1	Household population drinking water service by residence	366
Figure 17.2	Person collecting drinking water	367
Figure 17.3	Household population sanitation service by residence.....	368
Figure 17.4	Appropriate management of household excreta	369
18	MENTAL HEALTH	385
Table 18.1	Symptoms of anxiety.....	389
Table 18.2.1	Severity of symptoms of anxiety: Women	390
Table 18.2.2	Severity of symptoms of anxiety: Men	391
Table 18.3	Symptoms of depression	392
Table 18.4.1	Severity of symptoms of depression: Women.....	393
Table 18.4.2	Severity of symptoms of depression: Men	394
Table 18.5.1	Care seeking and treatment for symptoms of anxiety or depression: Women	395
Table 18.5.2	Care seeking and treatment for symptoms of anxiety or depression: Men.....	396
Table 18.6	Prevalence of symptoms of anxiety and depression adjusted for treatment.....	397
Figure 18.1	Severity of anxiety (GAD-7).....	386
Figure 18.2	Severity of depression (PHQ-9)	387
19	ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY	399
Table 19.1	Adult mortality rates.....	404
Table 19.2	Adult mortality probabilities	404
Table 19.3	Maternal mortality	404
Table 19.4	Maternal mortality ratio.....	405
Figure 19.1	Adult mortality rates by age	400
Figure 19.2	Trends in pregnancy-related mortality ratios with confidence intervals	403
Appendix A	SAMPLE DESIGN	411
Table A.1	Distribution of residential population by province and type of residence	412

Table A.2	Distribution of residential households by province and type of residence	412
Table A.3	Distribution of EAs and their average size in number of households by province and type of residence	412
Table A.4	Sample allocation of EAs and households by province and type of residence, ZMDHS 2024	413
Table A.5	Sample allocation of expected completed women and men interviews by province and type of residence, ZMDHS 2024	414
Table A.6	Sample implementation: Women	416
Table A.7	Sample implementation: Men	417
Appendix B	ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS	419
Table B.1	List of selected variables for sampling errors, Zambia DHS 2024.....	421
Table B.2	Sampling errors: Total sample, Zambia DHS 2024	424
Table B.3	Sampling errors: Urban sample, Zambia DHS 2024	427
Table B.4	Sampling errors: Rural sample, Zambia DHS 2024	429
Table B.5	Sampling errors: Central sample, Zambia DHS 2024	431
Table B.6	Sampling errors: Copperbelt sample, Zambia DHS 2024	433
Table B.7	Sampling errors: Eastern sample, Zambia DHS 2024	435
Table B.8	Sampling errors: Luapula sample, Zambia DHS 2024.....	437
Table B.9	Sampling errors: Lusaka sample, Zambia DHS 2024	439
Table B.10	Sampling errors: Muchinga sample, Zambia DHS 2024.....	441
Table B.11	Sampling errors: Northern sample, Zambia DHS 2024	443
Table B.12	Sampling errors: North Western sample, Zambia DHS 2024	445
Table B.13	Sampling errors: Southern sample, Zambia DHS 2024	447
Table B.14	Sampling errors: Western sample, Zambia DHS 2024.....	449
Appendix C	DATA QUALITY TABLES	451
Table C.1	Household age distribution.....	451
Table C.2.1	Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women	453
Table C.2.2	Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men	453
Table C.3	Age displacement at ages 14/15	454
Table C.4	Age displacement at ages 49/50	454
Table C.5	Pregnancy outcomes by years preceding the survey	455
Table C.6	Completeness of reporting.....	455
Table C.7	Height and weight data completeness and quality for children.....	456
Table C.8	Height measurements from random subsample of measured children.....	458
Table C.9	Interference in height and weight measurements of children	460
Table C.10	Interference in height and weight measurements of women	462
Table C.11	Heaping in anthropometric measurements for children (digit preference).....	464
Table C.12	Observation of mosquito nets.....	464
Table C.13	Observation of handwashing facility.....	465
Table C.14	School attendance by single year of age.....	465
Table C.15	Vaccination cards photographed	466
Table C.16	Prevalence of anaemia in children based on 2011 WHO guidelines.....	467
Table C.17	Prevalence of anaemia in women based on 2011 WHO guidelines	468
Table C.18	Completeness of information on siblings	468
Table C.19	Sibship size and sex ratio of siblings.....	469
Table C.20	Pregnancy-related mortality trends.....	469
Figure C.1	Population pyramid	452

FOREWORD

The Government of Zambia, through the Zambia Statistics Agency (ZamStats) and the Ministry of Health, successfully implemented the 2024 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (2024 ZDHS). The implementation of the survey was supported by key stakeholders and cooperating partners through technical and financial assistance. The 2024 ZDHS provides critical data on selected demographic and health indicators necessary for programme managers, policymakers, and implementers to monitor and evaluate the impact of existing policies and programmes and to design new initiatives for health in Zambia.

Specifically, the survey is designed to provide up-to-date information on health indicators including fertility levels, nuptiality, sexual activity, fertility preferences, awareness and use of family planning methods, breastfeeding practices, nutritional status of mothers and children, early childhood mortality and maternal mortality, maternal and child health, awareness and behaviours regarding HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections, and the prevalence of HIV.

This survey is the seventh Demographic and Health Survey conducted in Zambia, with preceding surveys conducted in 1992, 1996, 2001–02, 2007, 2013–14, and 2018. The Zambia Statistics Agency wishes to express its profound gratitude and appreciation to those involved in the implementation of the 2024 ZDHS through financial and technical support and the preparation of this report.

Particular thanks go to the following partners and stakeholders for facilitating the successful implementation of the survey:

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) in Zambia, for providing the financial support for conducting the 2024 ZDHS
- ICF, for providing technical assistance through The Demographic and Health Surveys Program (DHS) in key survey processes including survey preparation, training of fieldwork staff, data processing, and data analyses
- The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (The Global Fund); the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF); the World Health Organization (WHO) in Zambia; and Johns Hopkins University, for providing additional funds
- The University Teaching Hospital Virology Laboratory (UTH-VL) and the Tropical Diseases Research Centre (TDRC), for providing technical support in the implementation of biomarker collection and HIV testing
- The University of Zambia (UNZA) Department of Demography, Population Sciences, Monitoring and Evaluation, for providing support in training of field staff and monitoring of fieldwork for quality assurance

The survey would not have been possible without the diligence and dedication of the project staff at different levels. In particular, we wish to express our appreciation to the project coordination team, provincial coordinators, supervisors, interviewers, biomarker technicians, and drivers for their active participation in and contribution to this work.

Above all, we appreciate the cooperation of all of the survey respondents countrywide for contributing to the successful accomplishment of the 2024 ZDHS.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Smudenda'.

Sheila S. Mudenda
Acting Statistician General

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	artemisinin-based combination therapy
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ANC	antenatal care
ARI	acute respiratory infection
ART	antiretroviral therapy
ARVs	antiretroviral medicines
ASFR	age-specific fertility rate
BCG	bacille Calmette-Guérin
BMI	body mass index
CAPI	computer-assisted personal interviewing
CSPRO	Census and Survey Processing System
DBS	dried blood spot
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DMPA-SC	subcutaneous depot medroxyprogesterone acetate
DPT	diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus
EA	enumeration area
g/dl	grams per decilitre
GAD-7	Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7 scale
GAR	gross attendance ratio
GFR	general fertility rate
GPI	gender parity index
HepB	hepatitis B
Hib	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
HPV	human papillomavirus
IPTp	intermittent preventive treatment (of malaria) in pregnancy
IPV	inactivated polio vaccine
IRS	indoor residual spraying
ITN	insecticide-treated net
IUCD	intrauterine contraceptive device
IYCF	infant and young child feeding
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
LAM	lactational amenorrhoea method
LLIN	long-lasting insecticidal net
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas

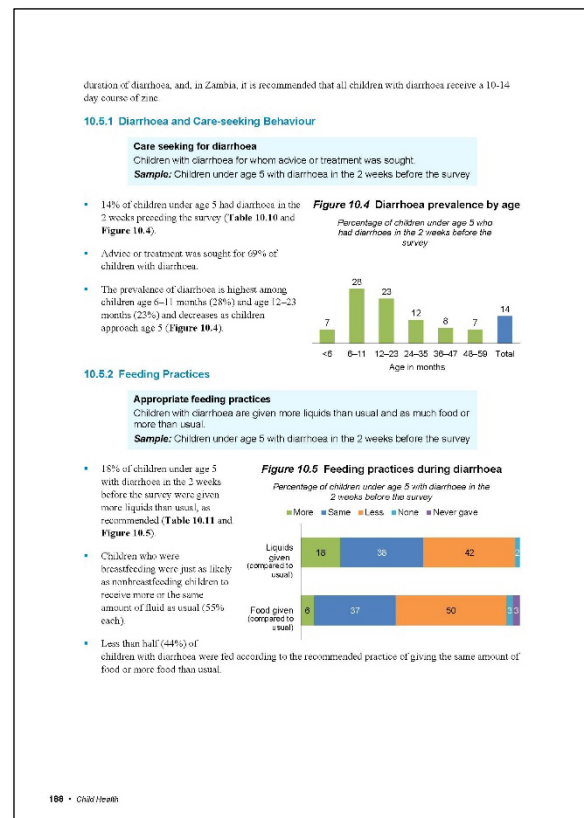
MoH	Ministry of Health
MR	measles and rubella
MTCT	mother-to-child transmission
MUAC	mid-upper-arm circumference
NAR	net attendance ratio
NGO	nongovernmental organisation
NHRTI	National Health Research and Training Institute
OPV	oral polio vaccine
ORS	oral rehydration salts
ORT	oral rehydration therapy
PCV	pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
PHQ	Patient Health Questionnaire
PNC	postnatal care
PrEP	preexposure prophylaxis
PRMR	pregnancy-related mortality ratio
RDT	rapid diagnostic test
RHF	recommended homemade fluids
RV	rotavirus vaccine
SD	standard deviation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDM	standard days method
SP	sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine
STI	sexually transmitted infection
TDRC	Tropical Diseases Research Centre
TFGBV	technology-facilitated gender-based violence
TFR	total fertility rate
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNZA	University of Zambia
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UTH-VL	University Teaching Hospital Virology Laboratory
VIA	visual inspection with acetic acid
VIP	ventilated improved pit
WG	Washington Group
WHO	World Health Organization
ZamStats	Zambia Statistics Agency
ZDHS	Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

READING AND UNDERSTANDING TABLES FROM THE 2024 ZAMBIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (ZDHS)

The 2024 Zambia DHS final report is based on approximately 200 tables of data. For quick reference, they are located at the end of each chapter and can be accessed through links in the pertinent text (electronic version). Additionally, this more reader-friendly version features about 90 figures that clearly highlight trends, subnational patterns, and background characteristics. The text has been simplified to highlight key points in bullets and to clearly identify indicator definitions in boxes.

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

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



Example 1: Exposure to mass media: Women

A Question Asked of All Survey Respondents

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women ¹							
Percentage of women age 15–49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024							
Background characteristic ³	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Follows news and current events on social media (such as WhatsApp, X, Instagram, or Facebook) at least once a week ²	Number of women
Age							
15–19	10.2	38.2	28.7	2.9	45.4	15.2	3,292
20–24	8.6	32.5	33.0	2.2	48.1	28.5	2,540
25–29	8.1	38.7	33.0	2.6	44.4	32.4	2,255
30–34	8.1	41.3	38.1	2.8	39.6	30.9	1,963
35–39	5.7	38.7	36.4	2.1	44.6	27.2	1,560
40–44	7.6	34.3	34.8	3.7	48.0	21.6	1,375
45–49	7.7	35.4	34.8	3.5	47.1	19.1	965
Residence							
Urban	9.4	58.7	39.5	4.1	28.0	42.0	7,086
Rural	7.2	14.9	27.1	1.4	62.9	7.2	6,865
Province							
Central	11.3	35.8	39.2	3.7	40.6	22.5	1,578
Copperbelt	10.4	57.3	45.1	3.7	24.4	35.9	2,041
Eastern	7.1	15.1	17.8	1.9	72.3	10.9	1,628
Luapula	7.5	22.2	46.5	2.5	43.9	9.9	1,044
Lusaka	5.0	64.4	35.0	2.6	27.7	49.3	2,611
Muchinga	2.9	29.8	36.1	2.6	55.9	15.7	619
Northern	2.2	23.4	30.6	1.2	59.9	9.8	1,049
North Western	3.0	24.4	25.9	1.3	60.2	16.2	913
Southern	17.1	30.6	30.8	3.5	43.7	20.4	1,630
Western	12.4	15.9	17.7	2.8	67.9	15.5	838
Education							
No education	0.3	9.8	21.5	0.0	73.3	1.5	908
Primary	3.8	18.6	26.9	0.6	61.9	4.9	5,480
Secondary	11.4	49.6	39.1	3.7	32.6	34.3	6,485
Higher	20.1	79.2	42.4	10.0	12.0	89.5	1,079
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	4.0	3.4	15.9	0.3	80.0	1.1	2,434
Second	6.1	7.1	28.5	0.6	65.9	2.7	2,402
Middle	8.1	17.6	34.6	1.4	54.6	9.4	2,666
Fourth	8.4	53.0	39.2	2.6	30.8	32.7	3,115
Highest	13.2	84.1	43.3	7.2	10.8	63.2	3,334
Total	8.3	37.1	33.4	2.7	45.2	24.9	13,951

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

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

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

Step 4: Look at the row at the bottom of the table highlighted in pink. These percentages represent the totals of all women age 15–49 and their weekly access to different types of media. In this case, 8.3% of women age 15–49 read a newspaper at least once a week, 37.1% watch television at least weekly, and 33.4% listen to the radio on a weekly basis.*

Step 5: Draw two imaginary lines, as shown on the table, to find out what percentage of women in rural areas listen to the radio at least once a week. This shows that 27.1% of women in rural areas listen to the radio at least once a week.

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

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

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

- What percentage of women in Zambia do not access any of the three media at least once a week?
- Which age group of women is most likely to watch television at least once a week?
- Compare women by urban-rural residence—which group is more likely to read a newspaper at least once a week?
- What are the lowest and highest percentages (range) of women who access none of the three media at least once a week by province?
- Is there a clear pattern in weekly exposure to newspapers by educational level?
- Is there a clear pattern in weekly exposure to television by wealth quintile?

Answers:
a) 45.2%.
b) Women age 30–34: 41.3% of women in this age group watch television at least once a week.
c) 9.4% of women in urban areas read a newspaper at least once a week, as compared with 7.2% of women in rural areas.
d) The percentage of women who access none of the three media ranges from a low of 24.4% in Copperbelt to a high of 72.3% in Eastern Province.
e) Yes. By educational level, the percentage of women who read a newspaper at least once a week ranges from a low of 0.3% among those with no education to a high of 20.1% among those with a higher education.
f) Yes. By wealth quintile, the percentage of women who watch television at least once a week increases as wealth increases: 3.4% of women in the lowest wealth quintile watch television at least once a week, compared with 84.1% of women in the highest wealth quintile.

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

A Question Asked of a Subgroup of Survey Respondents

Table 10.7 Children with symptoms of ARI and care seeking for symptoms of ARI ¹					
Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024					
Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ²	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day ²	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	1.4	855	*	*	12
6–11	2.1	866	*	*	19
12–23	1.6	1,693	(77.3)	(49.1)	26
24–35	1.6	1,577	(87.7)	(38.7)	25
36–47	1.8	1,610	(83.2)	(35.2)	30
48–59	1.4	1,534	*	*	22
Sex					
Male	1.7	3,993	81.0	46.6	68
Female	1.6	4,142	89.1	49.6	66
Mother's smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	0.9	70	*	*	1
Does not smoke	1.6	8,064	84.9	47.8	133
Cooking fuels and technologies					
Clean fuel and technology ³	1.4	519	*	*	7
Solid fuel ⁴	1.7	7,613	84.1	46.4	126
Other fuel	*	1	nc	nc	0
No food cooked in household	*	2	nc	nc	0
Residence					
Urban	1.2	3,275	(84.4)	(63.6)	38
Rural	2.0	4,860	85.2	41.9	96
Province					
Central	3.8	960	(88.2)	(37.6)	37
Copperbelt	1.1	943	*	*	11
Eastern	2.2	1,026	*	*	23
Luapula	1.3	688	*	*	9
Lusaka	0.9	1,214	*	*	1
Muchinga	0.5	442	*	*	2
Northern	1.4	719	*	*	10
North Western	0.5	626	*	*	3
Southern	1.4	1,036	*	*	14
Western	2.7	482	*	*	13
Mother's education					
No education	0.8	669	*	*	5
Primary	1.9	3,680	81.7	45.8	70
Secondary	1.5	3,323	87.3	47.0	51
Higher	1.7	463	*	*	8
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	1.5	2,030	(90.5)	(44.6)	31
Second	1.8	1,725	(84.1)	(39.0)	31
Middle	2.1	1,586	(78.2)	(51.3)	34
Fourth	1.4	1,537	*	*	22
Highest	1.2	1,257	*	*	15
Total	1.6	8,135	85.0	48.1	134

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
nc = no cases

¹ Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.
² Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public medical sector, private medical sector, shop, market, and itinerant medicine seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.
³ Includes stove/cookers using electricity, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/natural gas/biogas, and solar
⁴ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, animal dung/waste, processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips, garbage/plastic, and sawdust

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

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

Step 3: Look at the first panel. What percentage of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey? It is 1.6%. Now look at the second panel. How many children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey? It's 134, or 1.6% of the 8,135 children under age 5 (with rounding). The second panel is a subset of the first panel.

Step 4: Only 1.6% of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey. Once these children are further divided into the background characteristic categories, there may be too few cases for the percentages to be reliable.

- What percentage of children under age 5 from Central who had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey were taken for advice or treatment? 88.2%. This percentage is in parentheses because there are between 25 and 49 children (unweighted) in this category. Readers should use this number with caution—it may not be reliable. (For more information on weighted and unweighted numbers, see Example 3.)
- What percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey whose mother had a higher education were taken for advice or treatment? There is no number in this cell—only an asterisk. This is because there are fewer than 25 unweighted cases. Results for this group are not reported. The subgroup is too small, and therefore the data are not reliable.

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

Example 3: Understanding Sampling Weights in ZDHS Tables

A sample is a group of people who have been selected for a survey. In the ZDHS, the sample is designed to represent the national population age 15–49. In addition to national data, most countries want to collect and report data on smaller geographical or administrative areas. However, doing so requires a large enough sample size in each area. For the 2024 ZDHS, the survey sample is representative at the national and provincial levels and for urban and rural areas.

To generate statistics that are representative of the country as a whole and the 10 provinces, the number of women surveyed in each province should contribute to the size of the total (national) sample in proportion to size of the province. However, if some provinces have small populations, then a sample allocated in proportion to each province’s population may not include sufficient women from each province for analysis. To solve this problem, provinces with small populations are oversampled. For example, let’s say that you have enough money to interview 13,951 women and want to produce results that are representative of Zambia as a whole and its provinces (as in Table 3.1). However, the total population of Zambia is not evenly distributed among the provinces: some provinces, such as Lusaka, are heavily populated while others, such as Muchinga, are not. Thus, Muchinga must be oversampled.

A sampling statistician determines how many women should be interviewed in each province in order to get reliable statistics. The **blue column (1)** in the table above shows the actual number of women interviewed in each province. Within the provinces, the number of women interviewed ranges from 1,013 in Muchinga to 1,721 in Lusaka. The number of interviews is sufficient to get reliable results in each province.

With this distribution of interviews, some provinces are overrepresented and some provinces are underrepresented. For example, the population in Lusaka is 18.7% of the population in Zambia, while Muchinga’s population contributes only 4.4% of the country’s population. But as the blue column shows, the number of women interviewed in Lusaka accounts for only 12.3% of the total sample of women interviewed (1,721/13,951) and the number of women interviewed in Muchinga accounts for 7.3% of the total sample of women interviewed (1,013/13,951). This unweighted distribution of women does not accurately represent the population.

In order to get statistics that are representative of Zambia, the distribution of the women in the sample needs to be weighted (or mathematically adjusted) such that it resembles the true distribution in the country. Women from a small province, like Muchinga, should contribute only a small amount to the national total. Women from a large province, like Lusaka, should contribute much more. Therefore, DHS statisticians mathematically calculate a “weight” that is used to adjust the number of women from each province so that each province’s contribution to the total is proportional to the actual population of the province. The numbers in the **purple column (2)** represent the “weighted” values. The weighted values can be smaller or larger than the unweighted values at the provincial level. The total national sample size of 13,951 women has not changed after weighting, but the distribution of the women in the provinces has been changed to represent their contribution to the total population size.

How do statisticians weight each category? They take into account the probability that a woman was selected in the sample. If you were to compare the **green column (3)** to the actual population distribution of Zambia, you would see that women in each province are contributing to the total sample with the same

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by selected background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024			
Background characteristic	Women		
	3 Weighted percent	2 Weighted number	1 Unweighted number
Province			
Central	11.3	1,578	1,625
Copperbelt	14.6	2,041	1,565
Eastern	11.7	1,628	1,570
Luapula	7.5	1,044	1,261
Lusaka	18.7	2,611	1,721
Muchinga	4.4	619	1,013
Northern	7.5	1,049	1,307
North Western	6.5	913	1,167
Southern	11.7	1,630	1,602
Western	6.0	838	1,120
Total	100.0	13,951	13,951

weight that they contribute to the population of the country. The weighted number of women in the survey now accurately represents the proportion of women who live in Lusaka and the proportion of women who live in Muchinga.

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

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATORS

Zambia DHS 2024

Indicator	Residence		Total	DHS table number
	Urban	Rural		
1. No poverty				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	-	-	-	
a) Access to basic drinking water services	84.1	44.1	61.9	17.2
b) Access to basic sanitation services	51.9	25.3	37.2	17.7
c) Access to basic hygiene services	44.3	20.3	31.3	17.11
d) Access to electricity ¹	67.5	3.9	32.3	2.3
e) Access to clean fuels and technologies ²	13.1	0.4	6.1	2.4
	Sex			
	Male	Female	Total	
2. Zero hunger				
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	34.8	29.6	32.1	11.10
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age	7.0	6.2	6.6	-
a) Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age	2.8	2.2	2.5	11.10
b) Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age	4.2	4.0	4.1	11.10
2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women age 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status	-	-	-	
a) Prevalence of anaemia in non-pregnant women age 15 to 49 years	na	40.8	na	11.18
b) Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women age 15 to 49 years	na	44.6	na	11.18
2.2.4 Prevalence of minimum dietary diversity, by population group	na			
a) Prevalence of minimum dietary diversity in children age 6–23 months	na	na	22.1	11.8
b) Prevalence of minimum dietary diversity in non-pregnant women age 15–49 years	na	26.8	na	11.17
3. Good health and well-being				
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio ³	na	na	187.0	19.4
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	na	93.9	9.10
3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate ⁴	44.0	39.0	42.0	8.1 and 8.2
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate ⁴	19.0	16.0	17.0	8.1 and 8.2
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	na	72.3	na	7.14.2
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rates per 1,000 women	-	-	-	
a) Girls aged 10–14 years ⁵	na	2.0	na	5.1
b) Women aged 15–19 years ⁶	na	118.0	na	5.1
3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older ⁷	17.5	2.7	10.1 ^a	3.12
3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	-	-	-	
a) Coverage of DPT containing vaccine (3rd dose) ⁸	89.4	86.7	88.0	10.4
b) Coverage of measles containing vaccine (2nd dose) ⁹	71.4	69.5	70.4	10.4
c) Coverage of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (last dose in schedule) ¹⁰	83.7	81.3	82.5	10.4
d) Coverage of HPV vaccine (last dose in schedule) ¹¹	na	29.1	na	9.21
4. Quality education				
4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	60.0	66.4	63.1	2.13
5. Gender equality				
5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months ^{12,13}	na	24.8	na	16.13
a) Physical violence	na	15.9	na	16.13
b) Sexual violence	na	7.0	na	16.13
c) Psychological violence	na	15.5	na	16.13
5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months ¹⁴	na	0.1	na	16.06
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	-	-	-	
a) Before age 15	na	3.5	na	4.4
b) Before age 18	na	23.9	na	4.4
5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care ¹⁵	na	50.2	na	15.12
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone ¹⁶	69.2	59.7	64.5 ^a	15.6.1 and 15.6.2

Continued...

Continued

Indicator	Residence		Total	
	Urban	Rural		
6. Clean water and sanitation				
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	-	-	-	
a) Proportion with basic drinking water services	84.1	44.1	61.9	17.2
b) Proportion with water available when needed	70.8	81.3	76.6	17.4
6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) hand-washing facility with soap and water	-	-	-	
a) Proportion using basic sanitation service	51.9	25.3	37.2	17.7
b) Proportion in which excreta are safely disposed of in situ or treated off site	81.3	36.1	56.3	17.9
c) Proportion using a hand-washing facility with soap and water	44.3	20.3	31.3	17.11
d) Proportion using open defecation	1.7	17.8	10.6	17.6
7. Affordable clean energy				
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity ¹	67.5	3.9	32.3	2.3
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology ²	13.1	0.4	6.1	2.4
	Sex			
	Male	Female	Total	
8. Decent work and economic growth				
8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider ¹⁶	64.9	57.7	61.3 ^a	15.6.1
16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions				
16.2.3 Proportion of young women aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 ¹⁷	na	3.0	na	16.7
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	7.9	7.9	7.9	2.10
17. Partnerships for the goals				
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet ¹⁸	39.2	28.9	34.1 ^a	3.5.1 and 3.5.2

na = not applicable

¹ Persons living in households that report the primary source of lighting is electricity.

² Persons living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator.

³ Expressed in terms of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in the 7-year period preceding the survey

⁴ Expressed in terms of deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period preceding the survey

⁵ Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for girls age 10–14 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 girls age 10–14

⁶ Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for women age 15–19 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15–19

⁷ Data are not age-standardized and are available for women and men age 15–49 only.

⁸ The percentage of children age 12–23 months who received three doses of DPT-HepB-HiB

⁹ The percentage of children age 24–35 months who received two doses of measles/rubella (MR)

¹⁰ The percentage of children age 12–23 months who received three doses of pneumococcal vaccine

¹¹ The percentage of women age 15–17 who received two doses of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine

¹² Data are available for women age 15–49 who have ever been in union only.

¹³ In the DHS, psychological violence is termed emotional violence.

¹⁴ Data are available for women age 15–49 only.

¹⁵ Data are available for currently married women only.

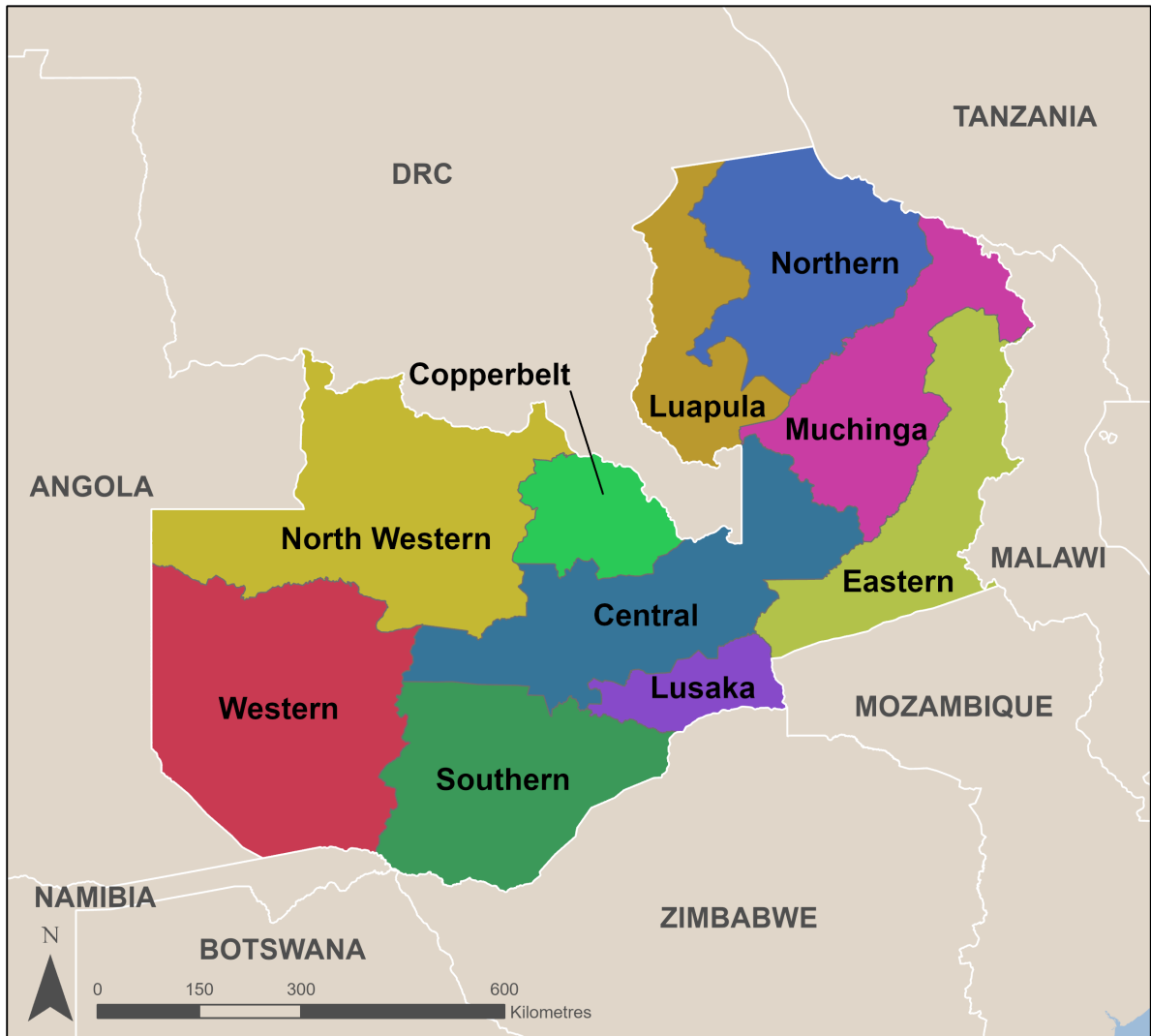
¹⁶ Data are available for women and men age 15–49 only.

¹⁷ Data are available for women only.

¹⁸ Data are available for women and men age 15–49 who have used the internet in the last 12 months.

^a The total is calculated as the simple arithmetic mean of the percentages in the columns for males and females.

ZAMBIA



The Government of the Republic of Zambia conducted the 2024 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (2024 ZDHS). The survey was implemented by the Zambia Statistics Agency (ZamStats) in partnership with the Ministry of Health (MoH), the University Teaching Hospital Virology Laboratory (UTH-VL), the National Health Research and Training Institute (NHRTI) formerly the Tropical Diseases Research Centre (TDRC), and the Department of Demography, Population Sciences, Monitoring and Evaluation at the University of Zambia (UNZA). ICF provided technical assistance through The Demographic and Health Surveys Program (DHS), funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Other agencies and organisations that facilitated the successful implementation of the survey through technical or financial support include: The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (The Global Fund); the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); the World Health Organization (WHO); Johns Hopkins University; and the Gates Foundation.

1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the 2024 ZDHS is to provide up-to-date estimates of basic demographic and health indicators as well as indicators related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Specifically, the ZDHS collected information on:

- Fertility levels, fertility preferences, and contraceptive use
- Maternal health, including antenatal and delivery care and maternal mortality
- Child mortality and child health, including childhood diseases and vaccination coverage
- Nutritional status of children under age 5 and women age 15–49 (via weight and height measurements)
- Anaemia prevalence among children age 6–59 months and women age 15–49
- Availability of, access to, and use of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)
- Awareness of HIV and behavioural risk factors
- HIV prevalence among men age 15–59, women age 15–49, and children age 2–14
- Gender-based violence

The information collected through the 2024 ZDHS is intended to assist policymakers and programme managers in evaluating and designing programmes and strategies for improving the health of Zambia's population.

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sampling frame used for the 2024 ZDHS was based on the 2022 Census of Population and Housing of the Republic of Zambia (2022 CPH), conducted by the Zambia Statistics Agency. Zambia is administratively divided into 10 provinces, with each province subdivided into districts, each district into constituencies, and each constituency into wards. There are in total 116 districts, 156 constituencies, and 1,858 wards. In addition to these administrative units, during the 2022 CPH each ward was subdivided into enumeration areas (EA) that served as counting units for the population census. There are in total 36,770 EAs. EAs are classified into two types, urban EAs and rural EAs. Among the 36,770 EAs, 13,273 are urban and 23,497 are rural. Each EA has two measures of size, the size of the population and the number of households in the EA. The average EA size is 111 households; urban EAs are larger on average than rural EAs (143 households and 93 households, respectively).

The 2024 ZDHS sample was stratified and selected in two stages. The first stage involved selecting sample points (clusters) consisting of EAs. Each province was stratified into urban and rural areas, yielding 20

sampling strata in total. EAs were selected with a probability proportional to their size within each sampling stratum. A total of 545 clusters were selected. The second stage involved systematic sampling of households. A household listing exercise was undertaken in all of the selected clusters. During the listing, an average of 111 households were found in each cluster, from which a fixed number of 25 households were selected through an equal probability systematic selection process, to obtain a total sample size of 13,625 households. Results from this sample are representative at the national, urban and rural, and provincial levels. All women age 15–49 and men age 15–59 who were either permanent residents of the selected households or were visitors who stayed in the households the night before the survey were eligible to be interviewed.

1.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Four questionnaires were used for the 2024 ZDHS: the Household Questionnaire, the Woman's Questionnaire, the Man's Questionnaire, and the Biomarker Questionnaire. The questionnaires, based on The DHS Program's model questionnaires, were adapted to reflect the population and health issues relevant to Zambia. In addition, a self-administered Fieldworker Questionnaire collected information about the survey's fieldworkers. The Household, Man's, and Woman's Questionnaires were administered in eight major languages: English, Bemba, Kaonde, Lozi, Lunda, Luvale, Nyanja, and Tonga.

The Household Questionnaire listed all members of and visitors to the selected households. Basic demographic information was collected on each person listed, including age, sex, marital status, education, and relationship to the head of the household. For each person age 5 and older, information on disability was collected. For children under age 18, parents' survival status was determined. The data on age and sex of household members were used to identify women and men who were eligible for individual interviews. The Household Questionnaire also collected information on characteristics of the household's dwelling unit such as source of water; type of toilet facilities; materials used for flooring, external walls, and roofing; ownership of various household goods; and ownership and use of mosquito nets. In addition, all households were eligible to have their salt tested for the presence of iodine.

The Woman's Questionnaire was used to collect information from all eligible women age 15–49. These women were asked questions on the following topics:

- Background characteristics (including age, education, and media exposure)
- Reproduction and child mortality
- Contraception
- Antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care
- Vaccinations and childhood illnesses
- Maternal and child health and nutrition
- Marriage and sexual activity
- Fertility preferences
- Women's work and husbands' background characteristics
- Knowledge, awareness, and behaviour regarding HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
- Other health issues and chronic diseases (including hypertension and diabetes)
- Fistula
- Mental health and well-being
- Adult mortality, including maternal mortality
- Domestic violence
- Women's empowerment

The Man's Questionnaire was administered to men age 15–59. The questionnaire collected information on:

- Background characteristics
- Reproduction

- Contraception
- Marriage and sexual activity
- Fertility preferences
- Employment and gender roles
- Knowledge, awareness, and behaviour regarding HIV/AIDS and other STIs
- Other health issues and chronic diseases (including hypertension and diabetes)
- Mental health and well-being

The Biomarker Questionnaire was used to record the results of anthropometry (height and weight) measurements and haemoglobin and field-based HIV testing for eligible respondents. In addition, the questionnaire was used to record information on specimen collection for lab-based HIV testing for eligible women, men, and children and lab-based testing of antibodies to measles among children.

The Fieldworker Questionnaire collects data on the basic characteristics of fieldworkers and can serve as a tool in conducting analyses of data quality. Fieldworkers filled out a two-page self-administered questionnaire on their general background characteristics. ZamStats distributed and collected this questionnaire before the fieldworkers entered the field. No personal identifiers were attached to the ZDHS fieldworkers' data files.

The Household, Woman's, and Man's Questionnaires were programmed into tablet computers to facilitate computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) for data collection purposes, with the capability to choose any of the eight specified languages for each questionnaire. The Biomarker Questionnaire was completed on paper during data collection and then entered into the CAPI system in the field before the data collection teams completed each cluster.

The protocols for survey methodology, biomarker measurements and testing, and all instruments were approved by institutional review boards (IRBs) at ICF and the National Health Research and Training Institute (NHRTI) and National Health Research Authority in Zambia. The IRBs approved the protocols before the commencement of data collection activities.

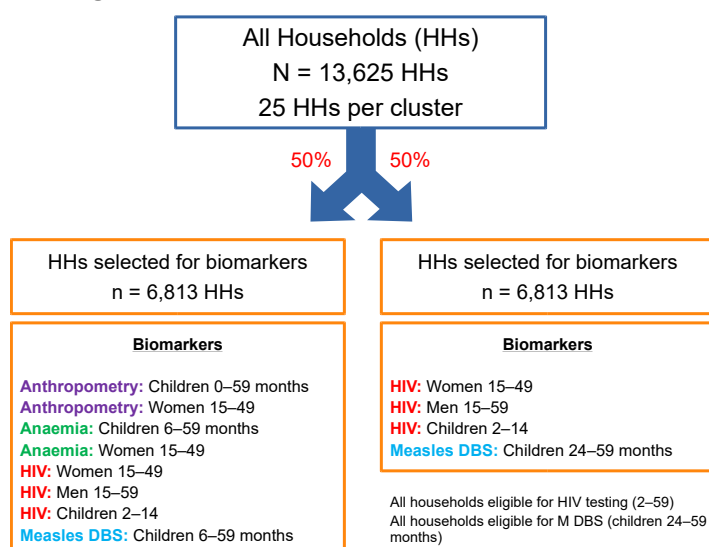
1.4 ANTHROPOMETRY, ANAEMIA TESTING, MEASLES SEROLOGY, AND HIV TESTING

Anthropometry. In half of all selected households, height and weight measurements were recorded for children age 0–59 months and women age 15–49 (**Figure 1.1**). Weight measurements were taken using SECA scales with a digital display (model number SECA 878U). Height and length were measured with a ShorrBoard® measuring board. Children younger than age 24 months were measured lying down (recumbent length), while older children and adults were measured standing (height).

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

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

Figure 1.1 Zambia DHS subsample breakdown



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

HIV testing. In each household, all children age 2–14, women age 15–49, and men age 15–59 were eligible for HIV testing. For respondents who wished to be informed of their status, rapid testing was performed. The national rapid diagnostic testing algorithm at the time of the 2024 ZDHS implementation consisted of an initial screening rapid test (Determine® HIV 1/2) followed by confirmation of reactive specimens with a second rapid test (Bioline™ HIV 1/2 3.0). Respondents were also asked to consent to anonymised testing of samples by a central lab. For the latter, dried blood spot (DBS) specimens were collected and transported to the University Teaching Hospital Virology Laboratory (UTH-VL) for storage and testing. HIV prevalence for the survey is based on the laboratory test results.

To test respondents via rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs), a blood sample was collected directly from a finger prick using a sample collection tube supplied with both test kits. Dedicated nurse counsellors who provided pretest and posttest counselling conducted the HIV rapid testing. Pretest counselling included explanations of HIV infection and transmission, interpretation of test results, risks associated with sexual behaviours, and how to prevent and treat HIV and other sexually transmitted infections. Posttest counselling messages were tailored to participants' HIV results and risk profiles. Testing and delivery of results in the household were done only after ensuring conditions that would guarantee the confidentiality of respondents. All participants with HIV-seropositive or indeterminate results were referred to the nearest health facility for further testing, care, and treatment.

For the purpose of tracking DBS samples, at the time of collection a unique alphanumeric barcode was assigned to each participant who consented to testing. A yellow circular HIV cryogenic label was utilised on the DBS card indicating that it should be tested for HIV in the laboratory, differentiating samples that would be tested for measles antibodies. Sheets of peel-off cryogenic labels with the unique barcodes were preprinted for use in the field. Matching alphanumeric barcode labels were affixed to the Biomarker Questionnaire, a Whatman 903 filter paper card, and a DBS transmittal sheet. Respondents were also asked

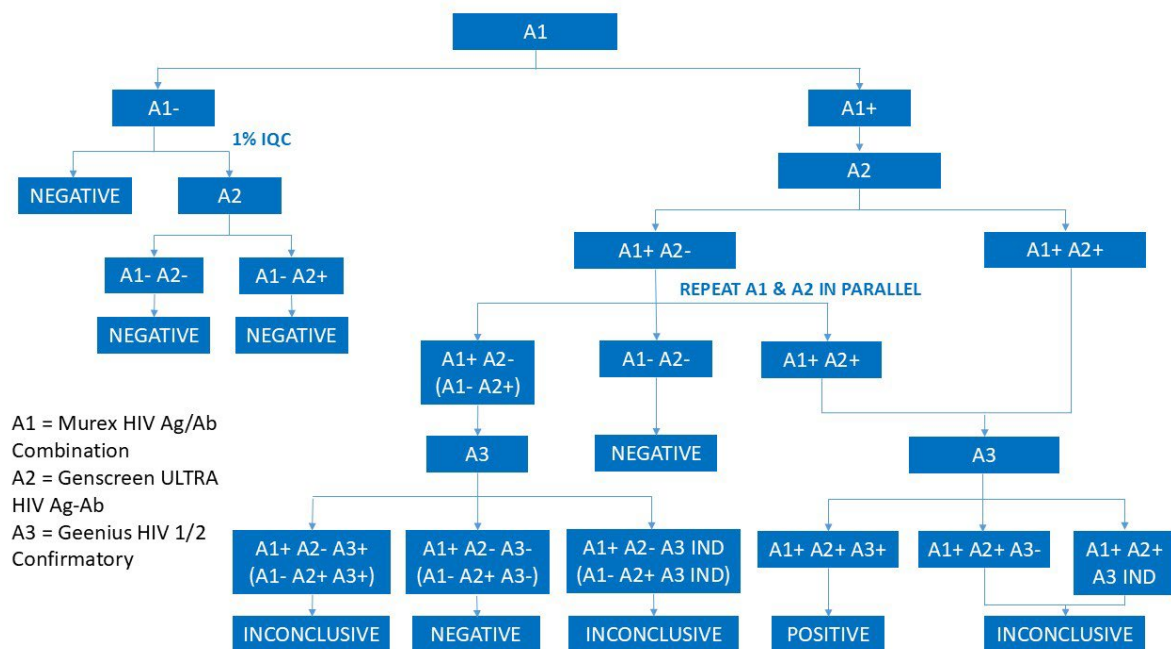
whether they would consent to having the laboratory store their blood sample for future testing. If respondents did not consent to additional testing of their blood sample in the future, their refusal was recorded on the Biomarker Questionnaire and on the filter paper card.

DBS cards containing blood samples were placed in a portable drying rack and left to dry overnight. Once blood spots had dried, each DBS card was packaged in a low gas permeable bag along with a colorimetric desiccant and humidity indicator card. All samples from each cluster were packaged in a cluster Ziploc bag along with a corresponding transmittal sheet. At least monthly, all DBS samples and transmittal sheets from completed clusters were collected from teams in the field by fieldwork monitors or provincial coordinators and transported to UTH-VL for registration and processing. Each specimen was then assigned a unique serial laboratory number during the registration process at the laboratory before being stored in a freezer at a temperature of at least -20°C . Before samples were tested, all personal identifiers were removed from the data file.

Children age 2–9 required parental/responsible adult consent for HIV RDT and/or laboratory testing to proceed. The results were then provided to the consenting adult. Children age 10–14 and adolescents age 15–17 required both minor/adolescent assent and parental/responsible adult consent in order for HIV RDT and/or laboratory testing to proceed. For children age 10–14, the results were provided to the assenting child and/or the consenting adult. For adolescents age 15–17, the results were given only to the assenting adolescent.

DBS specimens were stored until data collection was complete and identifiers were removed from the database. All specimens were tested at UTH-VL with the first test of the Murex HIV Ag/Ab Combination (Mediav France) three-test algorithm. Specimens that were negative on Murex were classified as HIV negative. All specimens that were positive on Murex, as well as 1% of the negative specimens, were tested with the Genscreen™ ULTRA HIV Ag-Ab (Bio-Rad France) assay. All samples that tested positive on the first and second tests were tested with the Geenius™ HIV 1/2 Confirmatory (Bio-Rad France) assay. Specimens that were positive on all three assays were classified as HIV positive. Specimens that were negative or indeterminate according to Geenius were classified as inconclusive. Specimens that were positive on Murex and negative on Genscreen were reflexed on both assays. Specimens that remained discrepant after repeat testing were tested with Geenius and assigned a final classification as specified in **Figure 1.2**.

Figure 1.2 HIV laboratory testing algorithm



Measles serology. The 2024 ZDHS tested DBS for the presence of measles antibodies in children age 6–59 months in the 50% of households that were also selected for anthropometry and anaemia testing. In the remaining 50% of the selected households, children age 24–59 months were eligible for measles serology. In these 50% of households, children age 24–59 months were also eligible for lab-based HIV testing. A single filter paper card with blood specimens was used to test for both HIV and measles serology if the parent or guardian consented to both tests. For children who were not eligible for HIV testing but whose parent or guardian consented to measles serology testing, a DBS card was prepared following the same procedures described above except that in the case of children age 6–11 months, blood was collected from a heel prick.

To assist in identifying DBS specimens for children for whom consent to both tests had been obtained, an HIV sticker and an M sticker were placed on the card. If a child was eligible only for measles serology or if the parent or guardian consented only to measles serology testing for the child, only an M sticker was affixed to the DBS card, indicating that the card should be tested only for measles antibodies in the laboratory. Once the specimens were transported to the UTH laboratory where all testing would take place, they were assigned unique serial laboratory numbers during the registration process at the laboratory before being stored in a freezer at a temperature of at least –20°C. Measles testing was conducted concurrently with data collection.

1.5 PRETEST

The classroom portion of the pretest training was held between 21 August and 12 September 2023 at the Four Pillars Lodge in Chilanga, Lusaka Province. The MoH, in coordination with ZamStats, recruited 24 individuals to serve as interviewers (12 men, 12 women) and 16 individuals to serve as biomarker technicians (nine women, seven men). Both biomarker technicians and interviewers attended the first week of interviewer training. On 29 August 2023, interviewers and biomarker technicians were split into two separate rooms to continue with their respective training. The interviewer training focused on questionnaire content, general interviewing techniques, computer-aided interviewing techniques, and fieldwork procedures, while the biomarker training focused on anthropometry measurement and the various blood collection and testing procedures. Both the interviewer and the biomarker training involved a

variety of different learning tools such as formal lectures, informal discussions on various practice scenarios, videos, and hands-on demonstrations.

Anthropometry standardisation was conducted on 2 September 2023 at ZamStats headquarters. The standardisation exercise is a quantitative method utilised by biomarker trainers to assess whether biomarker technicians are able to measure height accurately and precisely after completing anthropometry training. Each technician measures 10 children in a controlled, exam-like setting. The technicians' measurements are then compared with those of a gold-standard trainer who has been previously standardised. If technicians do not meet the acceptable threshold, they undergo retraining and must pass restandardisation before being deployed in the field.

Of the 16 trainees, 15 were standardised successfully. Restandardisation was not required, as only eight standardised measurers were needed for field practice, with the second biomarker technician serving as an assistant for anthropometry.

A clinic visit was conducted at the Chilanga Health Centre on 8 September 2023 in order for trainees to conduct all biomarker collection procedures with children and willing adult volunteers prior to field practice. Field practice was conducted from 13 to 16 September 2023. Four clusters were identified (two urban and two rural), and each team was assigned a cluster consisting of 25 households that the team would interview over the course of 4 days. Convenience sampling was used, and the teams selected households based on the language spoken, so that they would have the opportunity to test the translations, and on household composition, in order to gain experience interviewing and collecting biomarkers from individuals of different ages. Each team included a supervisor, three female interviewers, two male interviewers, and four biomarker technicians working in pairs.

1.6 TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

The training of interviewers was held from 13 November to 10 December 2023. A total of 144 interviewers were recruited. There were three classrooms, with three to five ZamStats and UNZA facilitators overseeing each classroom. The training was led by staff from ZamStats and UNZA and backstopped by staff from ICF. Sessions discussed concepts, procedures, and methodologies related to conducting the survey, and participants were guided through the questionnaires both on paper and in CAPI. The training included presentations, lectures, hands-on exercises, mock interviews, role plays, group work, and quizzes. In addition, subject-matter specialists from the MoH were invited to make short presentations on programmes in Zambia that provide services in the areas of family planning and reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and other STIs, childhood immunisation, child health and nutrition, and human papillomavirus (HPV) and HPV vaccination. At the end of the training, participants were grouped into 24 teams, each comprising one supervisor and five interviewers, with team composition based on the languages spoken and read by the participants. These teams were used for a mini-cluster simulation exercise as well as for field practice, further reinforcing the classroom learning.

Ninety-eight biomarker technicians with HIV counselling certifications and laboratory and/or health care experience were recruited to attend parallel training on biomarker procedures. The biomarker training took place from 22 November to 10 December 2023. This training was conducted by staff from UTH-VL, ICF, NHRTI, and ZamStats. Biomarker training included classroom instruction and hands-on practice on anthropometry measurements, haemoglobin measurements, HIV testing with RDTs, and blood collection for lab-based HIV and measles serology testing. In addition, the training covered procedures for obtaining informed consent, recording information in the Biomarker Questionnaire, reporting test results back to respondents with referrals as needed, and providing pretest and posttest HIV counselling.

Forty-four standardised biomarker technicians were required for ZDHS fieldwork. The initial standardisation exercise took place on 27 November 2023. Out of 98 trainees, 60 were selected for standardisation based on their scores from the practice exercises. Forty-two of the 60 trainees passed,

falling just short of the 44 required. Restandardisation was held on 5 December, and 21 out of 24 trainees passed. In total, 63 of the 98 trainees were successfully standardised.

A 4-day field practice exercise took place from 12 to 15 December 2023 in 24 clusters (clusters not selected for the main survey), half located in urban areas and half in rural areas. Each team was assigned a cluster from which it had to interview 25 households. Teams used convenience sampling to select households for interviews, prioritising households with men, women, and children who were eligible for biomarker collection. All teams successfully closed their clusters. Overall, 596 households, 640 women, and 443 men were successfully interviewed during the field practice.

Throughout the training, each individual's performance was evaluated. Those who performed well were placed on teams as supervisors, interviewers, or biomarker technicians. The supervisors received additional training covering their roles and responsibilities, including how they should organise fieldwork, monitor interviews, and conduct quality control checks on both paper and CAPI questionnaires.

Due to delays in launching fieldwork, a 2-day refresher training session was conducted on 15 and 16 January 2024 in each of the 10 provinces prior to deployment of the data collectors.

1.7 FIELDWORK

Data collection was carried out from 17 January to 7 July 2024 by 22 teams, each composed of 12 members: one supervisor, three female interviewers, two male interviewers, four biomarker technicians, and two drivers. Fieldwork monitoring was a crucial part of the 2024 ZDHS. Senior technical staff from ZamStats; the Department of Demography, Population Sciences, Monitoring and Evaluation at the University of Zambia (UNZA); and UTH-VL regularly visited teams to review their work and monitor data quality.

ZamStats organised three groups of fieldwork monitors:

1. **Provincial coordinators:** Ten coordinators, each responsible for supervising teams in one province. Their assignments shifted with different visits to ensure comprehensive coverage and to balance the strengths of the monitors across provinces. They helped teams resolve any issues that arose in accessing clusters or while conducting their work, and they supported the technical work of the interviewers.
2. **Biomarker monitors:** Ten monitors, each overseeing biomarker technicians in one province. Biomarker monitors also rotated across provinces and observed biomarker technician consent and testing procedures using the technical checklists provided.
3. **Information technology (IT) staff:** Four IT staff members deployed as needed to resolve CAPI-related issues.

Additionally, two staff members from The DHS Program independently visited teams to monitor data and biomarker collection. One local DHS Program staff member also served as a rotating field monitor for ZamStats. During field visits, monitors provided critical feedback to improve team performance. They used ZDHS field-check tables, based on data from completed clusters, to highlight specific issues for each team.

1.8 DATA PROCESSING

The survey data were collected using tablet computers running the Android operating system and Census and Survey Processing System (CSPRO) software, jointly developed by the United States Census Bureau, ICF, and Serpro S.A.

The CAPI programme was used for data collection. The programme accepted only valid responses, automatically performed checks on ranges of values, skipped to the appropriate question based on the responses given, and checked the consistency of the data collected. Answers to the survey questions were entered into the tablets by each interviewer. Supervisors downloaded interview data from interviewers' tablets to their tablet via Bluetooth, checked the data for completeness, and monitored fieldwork progress. Each day, after completion of interviews, field supervisors submitted data to the central server. Data were sent to the central office via secure internet data transfer. The data processing monitors monitored the quality of the data received and downloaded completed data files for completed clusters into the system. ICF provided the CSPro software for data processing and offered technical assistance in the preparation of the data capture, data management, and data editing programmes. Secondary editing was conducted simultaneously with data collection and was completed following data collection on 28 August 2024. Technical support for data processing was provided by ICF.

1.9 RESPONSE RATES

Table 1 presents the response rates for the 2024 ZDHS. A total of 13,625 households were selected for the ZDHS sample, of which 12,877 were found to be occupied. Of the occupied households, 12,808 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of almost 100%. In the interviewed households, 14,362 women age 15–49 were identified as eligible for individual interviews. Interviews were completed with 13,951 women, yielding a response rate of 97%. Also, 13,424 men age 15–59 in the interviewed households were identified as eligible for individual interviews and 12,585 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 94%.

Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews			
Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Zambia DHS 2024			
Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	5,500	8,125	13,625
Households occupied	5,263	7,614	12,877
Households interviewed	5,237	7,571	12,808
Household response rate ¹	99.5	99.4	99.5
Interviews with women age 15–49			
Number of eligible women	6,327	8,035	14,362
Number of eligible women interviewed	6,131	7,820	13,951
Eligible women response rate ²	96.9	97.3	97.1
Interviews with men age 15–59			
Number of eligible men	5,348	8,076	13,424
Number of eligible men interviewed	4,913	7,672	12,585
Eligible men response rate ²	91.9	95.0	93.8
¹ Households interviewed/households occupied			
² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents			

Key Messages

- 8% of the de jure population lives in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, 2% for heating, and 94% for lighting.
- Wealth is concentrated in urban areas. Eighty percent of the urban population falls in the two highest wealth quintiles, while 69% of the rural population falls in the two lowest wealth quintiles.
- The majority of Zambians have either no formal education or only some primary education. Specifically, 53% of females and 50% of males age 6 and over have no education or only some primary education.
- The primary school gender parity index (GPI) for the gross attendance ratio is 1.01, indicating that girls have a very slight advantage over boys in primary school attendance. The secondary-level GPI is 1.04, showing that girls have a greater but still comparatively small advantage over boys in secondary school attendance.
- Overall, 12% of de facto household members age 5 and older have some level of difficulty in at least one of the following functional domains: seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and bathing or dressing. Four percent of household members either have a lot of difficulty in at least one domain or cannot function at all in at least one domain.

Information on the socioeconomic characteristics of the household population in the 2024 ZDHS provides a context for interpreting demographic and health indicators and furnishes an approximate indication of the representativeness of the survey. The information also sheds light on the living conditions of the population.

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

2.1 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

The 2024 ZDHS collected information on access to electricity, flooring materials, and the number of rooms used for sleeping. These data are shown in **Table 2.1**.

Household

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

De facto population

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

De jure population

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

How data are calculated

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

2.1.1 Use of Clean Fuels and Technologies

Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies

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

- **Clean cooking fuels and technologies**
Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/natural gas/biogas, and solar
- **Clean heating fuels and technologies**
Includes central heating, electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar air heaters, and alcohol/ethanol
- **Clean lighting fuels and technologies**
Includes electricity, solar lanterns, and battery-powered or rechargeable flashlights/torches/lanterns

Sample: Households and de jure population

2.1.2 Cooking

- 50% of the de jure population lives in households that use three-stone stoves or open fires for cooking, while 39% relies on manufactured solid fuel stoves such as braziers (**Table 2.2**).
- 8% of the de jure population lives in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking (17% in urban areas and 1% in rural areas).
- Solid fuels remain the primary cooking fuel source for 92% of the population, with wood (50%) and charcoal (42%) most commonly used. Charcoal is predominant in urban areas (73%), while wood is the primary fuel in rural areas (82%).

2.1.3 Heating and Lighting

- Most de jure household members do not have heating in their homes (61%); however, 33% use manufactured cookstoves for heating, and charcoal is the primary fuel source (34%) (**Table 2.3**).
- 2% of the de jure population lives in households using clean fuels and technologies for heating (4% in urban areas and less than 1% in rural areas).

- 94% of the de jure population uses clean fuels and technologies for lighting, primarily rechargeable or battery-operated flashlights, torches, or lanterns (37%); electricity (32%); and solar lanterns (25%).

2.1.4 Primary Reliance on Clean Fuels and Technologies

- 6% of the de jure population relies primarily on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting (13% in urban areas and less than 1% in rural areas) (Table 2.4).

2.2 HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

2.2.1 Household Durable Goods

The survey also collected information on household effects, means of transportation, and ownership of agricultural land and farm animals. This information is presented in Table 2.5.

2.2.2 Wealth Index

Wealth index

Households are given scores based on the number and kinds of consumer goods they own, ranging from a television to a bicycle or car, and housing characteristics such as source of drinking water, toilet facilities, and flooring materials. These scores are derived using principal component analysis. National wealth quintiles are compiled by assigning the household score to each usual (de jure) household member, ranking each person in the household population by her or his score, and then dividing the distribution into five equal categories, each comprising 20% of the population.

Sample: Households

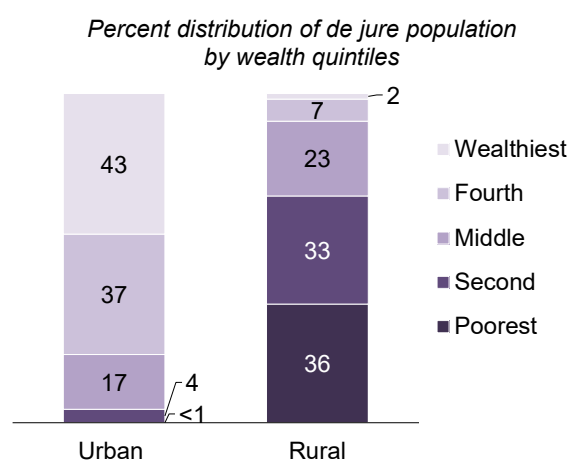
Table 2.6 shows the distribution of the de jure household population by wealth quintile according to residence and province.

- Wealth is concentrated in urban areas. Seventy-nine percent of the urban population falls in the two highest wealth quintiles, and 69% of the rural population falls in the two lowest wealth quintiles (Figure 2.1).

Table 2.6 also includes the Gini coefficient, a measure of the level of concentration of wealth. The Gini coefficient ranges from 0–1, with 0 being an equal wealth distribution and 1 being a totally unequal distribution.

- The Gini coefficient is 0.42 at the national level, which suggests that wealth is somewhat unevenly distributed across the population.
- Wealth is distributed more evenly in the urban population than in the rural population (0.22 versus 0.35).

Figure 2.1 Household wealth by residence



2.3 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND COMPOSITION

- The de facto survey population is 59,073; 53% of these individuals are female and 47% are male. More than half (56%) of the population is under age 20, 45% is under age 15, and only 3% is age 65 and older.

- Children under age 5 and adolescents age 10–19 account for 15% and 26% of the population, respectively (**Table 2.7**).

- The population pyramid in **Figure 2.2** shows the population distribution by 5-year age groups, separately for males and females. The broad base of the pyramid is typical of populations that have experienced high fertility in the recent past.

- The average household size is 4.7 people (**Table 2.8**).

- Rural households are larger on average (5.0 people per household) than urban households (4.4 people per household). Men head the majority of households, with 31% headed by women.

- Women head 31% of households.

- 31% of households have orphan children and/or other children not living with a biological parent.

Trends: The age-sex structure of the Zambian population has shown modest shifts over time. The percentage of children under age 15 increased from 47% in 1992 to 50% in both 2007 and 2013–14 and then declined to 45% in 2024. The percentage of young people age 15 to 24 decreased slightly from 21% in 1992 to 17% in 2013–14 before increasing to 18% in 2018 and 20% in 2024. The percentage of the population age 65 and older has remained steady at around 3% since 1992.

2.4 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND PARENTAL SURVIVAL

Orphan

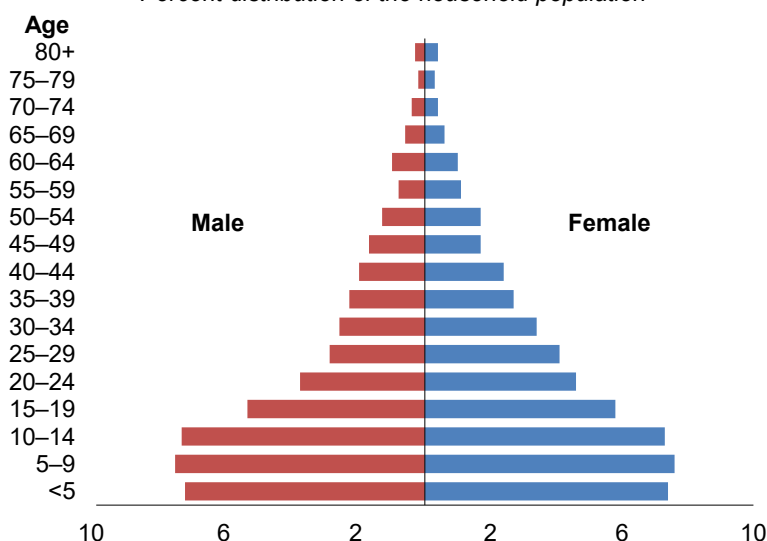
A child with one or both parents who are dead.

Sample: Children under age 18

- 51% of de jure children under age 18 live with both of their biological parents; 18% are not living with either biological parent (**Table 2.9**).
- 9% of children under age 18 are orphans (one or both parents are dead), with most having lost their father (7%).

Trends: The percentage of children who are orphaned has decreased over time, from 15% in 2007 to 9% in 2024.

Figure 2.2 Population pyramid
Percent distribution of the household population



2.5 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Registered birth

Child has a birth certificate or child does not have a birth certificate, but the birth is registered with the civil authorities.

Sample: De jure children under age 5

- 8% of children under age 5 had their births registered with the civil authorities, including 4% who had a birth certificate (**Table 2.10**).
- The percentage of children who had their births registered varies by province; 31% of children in Lusaka had their births registered, as compared with 2% to 7% of children in other provinces.

Trends: ZDHS surveys do not show a consistent trend in birth registration over time. Birth registration among children under age 5 decreased from 14% in 2007 to 11% in 2013–14, increased to 14% in 2018, and then declined again to 8% in 2024.

2.6 EDUCATION

2.6.1 Educational Attainment

Median educational attainment

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

Sample: De facto household population age 6 and older

Table 2.11.1 and **Table 2.11.2** present data on the educational attainment of the female population and male population age 6 and older, respectively.

- 53% of females and 50% of males age 6 and older have no education or only some primary education.
- 22% of females and males age 6 and older have attained some secondary education but did not complete secondary school.
- Median years of schooling are 5.6 among females and 5.9 among males.

Trends: The percentage of females age 6 and older with no education stood at around 25% from 1992 to 2001–02 and has since decreased steadily (12% in 2024).

2.6.2 Primary and Secondary School Attendance

Net attendance ratio (NAR)

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

Sample: Children age 7–13 for primary school NAR and children age 14–18 for secondary school NAR

Gross attendance ratio (GAR)

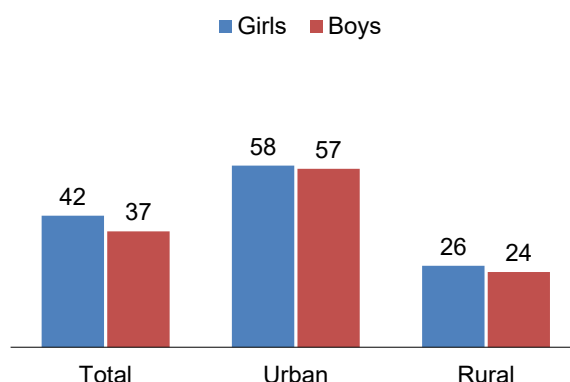
The total number of children attending primary school divided by the official primary school-age population and the total number of children attending secondary school divided by the official secondary school-age population.

Sample: Children age 7–13 for primary school GAR and children age 14–18 for secondary school GAR

- In Zambia, the primary school NAR for the population age 7–13 is 78% (79% for girls and 76% for boys).
- The secondary school NAR for the population age 14–18 is 40% (42% for girls and 37% for boys) (**Table 2.12**).
- The variation in secondary school NARs by residence is large, with a difference of 33 percentage points between urban (58%) and rural (25%) areas (**Figure 2.3**).
- The gross attendance ratio (GAR) is similar for boys and girls at both the primary level (102% and 103%, respectively) and the secondary level (54% and 56%, respectively).

Figure 2.3 Secondary school attendance by residence

Net attendance ratio for secondary school among children age 14–18



Gender parity index (GPI)

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

Sample: Primary school students and secondary school students

Table 2.12 also presents information on the gender parity index (GPI). A GPI of 1 is evidence of equality in school attendance among girls and boys.

- The primary school GPI for the GAR is 1.01, indicating that girls have a very slight advantage over boys in primary school attendance. The secondary-level GPI is 1.04, showing that girls have a greater but still comparatively small advantage over boys in secondary school attendance.

2.6.3 Participation Rate in Organised Learning among Children Age 6

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

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

Sample: Children age 6 at the beginning of the school year

Table 2.13 presents data on participation in organised learning.

- Overall, 17% of children 1 year younger than the official lower basic school entry age at the beginning of the school year have attended an early childhood education programme, and 46% have attended primary school.

- 37% of children have attended neither an early childhood education programme nor primary school.
- The adjusted NAR for organised learning among children age 6 at the beginning of the school year is 63%.

2.7 DISABILITY

The 2024 ZDHS included The DHS Program’s disability module, a series of questions based on the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) questions, which in turn are based on the framework of the World Health Organization’s International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health. The questions address six core functional domains—seeing, hearing, communication, cognition, walking, and self-care—and provide basic necessary information on disability comparable to that being collected worldwide via the WG disability tools.

2.7.1 Disability by Domain and Age

The respondent to the Household Questionnaire provided information for all household members and visitors on whether they had no difficulty, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or no ability at all in the specified domain. The results, based on 50,395 people, are presented in **Table 2.14** for the de facto household population age 5 and older.

Functional domains

Seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and bathing or dressing.

Sample: De facto household population age 5 and older

- Overall, 12% of de facto household members age 5 and older have some level of difficulty in at least one domain.
- 4% of household members either have a lot of difficulty in at least one domain or cannot function at all in at least one domain.

2.7.2 Disability among Adults by Other Background Characteristics

Functional domains

Seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and bathing or dressing.

Sample: De facto household population age 15 and older

Tables 2.15.1 and **2.15.2** present disability data among the de facto household population age 15 and older by additional background characteristics.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on household population and housing characteristics, see the following tables:

- **Table 2.1** **Household characteristics**
- **Table 2.2** **Household characteristics: Cooking**
- **Table 2.3** **Household characteristics: Heating and lighting**
- **Table 2.4** **Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies**
- **Table 2.5** **Household possessions**
- **Table 2.6** **Wealth quintiles**
- **Table 2.7** **Household population by age, sex, and residence**
- **Table 2.8** **Household composition**
- **Table 2.9** **Children's living arrangements and orphanhood**
- **Table 2.10** **Birth registration of children under age 5**
- **Table 2.11.1** **Educational attainment of the female household population**
- **Table 2.11.2** **Educational attainment of the male household population**
- **Table 2.12** **School attendance ratios**
- **Table 2.13** **Participation rate in organised learning**
- **Table 2.14** **Disability by domain and age**
- **Table 2.15.1** **Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Women**
- **Table 2.15.2** **Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Men**

Table 2.1 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by housing characteristics and percent distribution by frequency of smoking in the home, according to residence, Zambia DHS 2024

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity						
Yes	69.6	5.2	36.0	69.4	4.8	33.6
No	30.4	94.8	64.0	30.6	95.2	66.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flooring material						
Earth, sand	10.6	66.6	39.8	11.3	65.1	41.1
Dung	0.3	5.5	3.0	0.2	5.4	3.1
Wood/planks	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm/bamboo/leeds	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Parquet or polished wood	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2
Vinyl or asphalt strips	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2
Ceramic/terrazzo tiles	10.3	0.6	5.2	10.4	0.4	4.9
Cement	77.3	27.0	51.1	76.4	28.7	50.0
Carpet	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rooms used for sleeping						
One	24.3	28.5	26.5	13.4	18.2	16.0
Two	40.2	39.3	39.7	39.8	38.1	38.8
Three or more	35.5	32.2	33.8	46.9	43.7	45.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Frequency of smoking in the home						
Daily	7.2	9.1	8.2	7.0	9.4	8.3
Weekly	4.6	3.8	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.3
Monthly	3.7	1.6	2.6	3.5	1.6	2.4
Less than once a month	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.5
Never	81.7	83.4	82.6	82.3	82.6	82.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/ population	6,129	6,679	12,808	26,871	33,331	60,202

Table 2.2 Household characteristics: Cooking

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by place for cooking, cooking technology, and cooking fuel, according to residence, Zambia DHS 2024

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Place for cooking						
In the house	46.6	11.3	28.2	45.1	9.8	25.5
Separate room/kitchen	36.4	8.6	21.9	36.9	7.8	20.8
No separate room/kitchen	10.1	2.6	6.2	8.1	2.0	4.7
In a separate building	6.5	50.6	29.5	7.3	54.4	33.4
Outdoors	46.8	38.0	42.2	47.6	35.7	41.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No food cooked in household	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main cooking technology						
Clean fuels and technologies	19.5	0.9	9.8	17.0	0.6	7.9
Electric stove	18.3	0.8	9.2	16.0	0.5	7.4
Solar cooker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LPG/natural gas stove	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.4
Piped natural gas stove	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Biogas stove	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other fuels and technologies	80.3	98.9	90.0	82.9	99.3	92.0
Manufactured solid fuel stove/ brazier	64.5	18.8	40.7	65.9	17.2	38.9
With a chimney	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3
Without a chimney	64.0	18.7	40.4	65.2	17.1	38.6
Traditional solid fuel stove	4.2	2.7	3.4	4.6	2.7	3.5
Three-stone stove/open fire	11.6	77.4	45.9	12.5	79.5	49.6
No food cooked in household	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel						
Clean fuels and technologies¹	19.5	0.9	9.8	17.0	0.6	7.9
Solid fuels for cooking	80.3	98.9	90.0	82.9	99.3	92.0
Coal/lignite	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Charcoal	71.3	18.7	43.9	72.8	16.9	41.9
Wood	8.8	79.4	45.6	9.9	81.6	49.6
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3
Agricultural crop	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal dung/waste	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
No food cooked in household	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	6,129	6,679	12,808	26,871	33,331	60,202

LPG = liquefied petroleum gas

¹ Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, and solar

Table 2.3 Household characteristics: Heating and lighting

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by heating technology, heating fuel, and main lighting fuel or technology, according to residence, Zambia DHS 2024

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Heating technology						
Central heating	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2
Manufactured space heater	1.0	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.5
Traditional space heater	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Manufactured cookstove	37.7	26.7	31.9	39.3	27.0	32.5
With a chimney	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Without a chimney	37.5	26.6	31.8	39.1	26.9	32.4
Traditional cookstove	3.6	0.7	2.1	3.9	0.7	2.1
Three-stone stove/open fire	1.1	5.4	3.3	1.1	5.1	3.3
Air condition unit	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.2
No heating in household	55.2	67.1	61.4	53.5	67.1	61.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Heating fuel						
Clean fuels and technologies ¹	3.7	0.3	1.9	3.6	0.3	1.8
Central heating	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2
Electricity	3.1	0.2	1.6	3.0	0.2	1.4
Solar air heater	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
LPG/cooking gas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Biogas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alcohol/ethanol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Gasoline/diesel	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kerosene/paraffin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Coal/lignite	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Charcoal	40.5	26.2	33.0	42.2	26.4	33.5
Wood	0.6	6.2	3.5	0.6	6.0	3.6
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agricultural crop	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No heating in household	55.2	67.1	61.4	53.5	67.1	61.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main lighting fuel or technology						
Clean fuels and technologies	93.0	93.6	93.3	93.6	94.4	94.1
Electricity	67.6	4.3	34.6	67.5	3.9	32.3
Solar lantern	11.0	34.4	23.2	12.1	35.8	25.2
Rechargeable flashlight/torch/lantern	6.9	28.3	18.1	6.7	27.8	18.4
Battery-powered flashlight/torch/lantern	7.4	26.6	17.4	7.3	26.9	18.2
Gasoline lamp	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene/paraffin lamp	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Charcoal	1.6	0.5	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.9
Wood	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.3
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	2.3	1.2	0.1	2.1	1.2
Animal dung/waste	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oil lamp	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Candle	4.9	0.9	2.8	4.4	0.8	2.4
Other fuel	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
No lighting in household	0.2	1.8	1.0	0.1	1.5	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	6,129	6,679	12,808	26,871	33,331	60,202

LPG = liquefied petroleum gas

¹ Includes central heating, electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar air heater, and alcohol/ethanol

Table 2.4 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies

Percentage of de jure population relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, percentage relying on solid fuels for cooking, percentage relying on clean fuels and technologies for space heating, percentage relying on clean fuels and technologies for lighting, and percentage relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking ¹	Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking ²	Number of persons in households that reported cooking	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating ³	Number of persons in households that reported use of space heating	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting ⁴	Number of persons in households that reported use of lighting	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting ⁵	Number of persons
Residence									
Urban	17.0	82.9	26,850	7.8	12,504	93.8	26,834	13.1	26,871
Rural	0.6	99.4	33,307	1.0	10,960	95.9	32,842	0.4	33,331
Province									
Central	3.7	96.3	7,057	2.6	4,118	96.7	7,039	2.0	7,057
Copperbelt	17.3	82.7	8,174	9.2	3,750	93.1	8,163	13.6	8,174
Eastern	1.5	98.5	7,540	0.9	3,284	96.4	7,517	1.1	7,542
Luapula	0.9	99.1	4,705	1.0	1,555	95.2	4,695	0.7	4,712
Lusaka	22.0	78.0	9,547	8.2	5,153	94.6	9,549	16.1	9,557
Muchinga	2.8	97.2	2,896	1.9	1,328	93.3	2,849	2.0	2,897
Northern	2.1	97.9	4,882	2.3	1,248	95.7	4,814	1.9	4,892
North Western	4.1	95.9	4,193	3.7	1,045	95.5	4,131	4.1	4,197
Southern	5.7	94.3	7,297	2.4	1,652	96.9	7,151	4.7	7,301
Western	2.2	97.7	3,866	8.8	331	88.9	3,767	2.0	3,873
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.0	100.0	12,025	0.0	1,867	92.2	11,636	0.1	12,040
Second	0.0	100.0	12,028	0.4	4,237	96.3	11,942	0.1	12,041
Middle	0.0	100.0	12,035	0.6	5,785	92.5	12,019	0.0	12,038
Fourth	2.5	97.5	12,045	1.9	6,452	94.5	12,040	1.4	12,045
Highest	37.2	62.8	12,024	17.6	5,122	99.0	12,038	28.9	12,038
Total	7.9	92.0	60,157	4.6	23,464	94.9	59,676	6.1	60,202

LPG = liquefied petroleum gas

¹ Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, and solar

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

³ Includes central heating, electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar air heater, and alcohol/ethanol

⁴ Includes electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable flashlight/torch/lantern, battery-powered flashlight/torch/lantern, and biogas lamp

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

Table 2.5 Household possessions

Percentage of households possessing various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land, and livestock/farm animals, by residence, Zambia DHS 2024

Possession	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household effects			
Radio	59.5	36.0	47.3
Television	64.1	15.8	38.9
Mobile phone	92.9	75.4	83.8
Computer	17.6	2.1	9.5
Non-mobile telephone	3.1	1.8	2.4
Refrigerator	45.1	3.5	23.4
Bed	84.5	52.4	67.7
Table	65.7	41.9	53.3
Sofa	60.7	18.8	38.9
Washing machine	3.4	0.5	1.9
Air conditioner	3.2	0.6	1.8
Generator	2.7	1.0	1.8
Microwave	9.7	0.6	4.9
Geyser (or water heater)	6.2	0.9	3.4
Grain grinder	2.1	2.1	2.1
Plough	2.8	19.8	11.7
Tractor	0.8	0.7	0.8
Hammer mill	0.6	1.3	1.0
Means of transportation			
Bicycle	27.1	42.0	34.9
Animal-drawn cart	2.0	8.7	5.5
Motorcycle/scooter	4.3	7.2	5.8
Car/truck	14.3	3.2	8.5
Boat with a motor	1.0	0.7	0.9
Banana boat	0.7	0.8	0.7
Canoe	0.8	4.7	2.9
Ownership of agricultural land	23.8	77.9	52.0
Ownership of farm animals¹	19.1	65.5	43.3
Number of households	6,129	6,679	12,808

¹ Traditional cattle, dairy cattle, beef cattle, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, chickens or other poultry, pigs, or rabbits

Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles, and the Gini coefficient, according to residence and province, Zambia DHS 2024

Residence/province	Wealth quintile					Total	Number of persons	Gini coefficient ¹
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest			
Residence								
Urban	0.1	4.1	16.6	36.5	42.6	100.0	26,871	0.22
Rural	36.0	32.8	22.7	6.7	1.7	100.0	33,331	0.35
Province								
Central	13.9	24.3	27.0	21.2	13.6	100.0	7,057	0.37
Copperbelt	1.7	8.2	19.9	30.5	39.7	100.0	8,174	0.26
Eastern	30.1	28.1	24.8	11.4	5.7	100.0	7,542	0.41
Luapula	25.1	33.8	25.1	9.6	6.3	100.0	4,712	0.41
Lusaka	1.4	2.9	8.0	38.5	49.1	100.0	9,557	0.17
Muchinga	35.0	22.3	18.1	14.0	10.6	100.0	2,897	0.46
Northern	34.8	26.8	20.4	10.1	7.9	100.0	4,892	0.44
North Western	26.5	28.5	21.6	11.9	11.5	100.0	4,197	0.47
Southern	20.7	25.3	23.1	17.8	13.0	100.0	7,301	0.43
Western	51.2	16.9	15.0	9.6	7.3	100.0	3,873	0.51
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	60,202	0.42

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

Table 2.7 Household population by age, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by various age groups and percentage of the de facto household population age 10–19, according to sex and residence, Zambia DHS 2024

Age	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<5	14.2	12.0	13.0	16.2	15.9	16.1	15.3	14.1	14.7
5–9	14.4	13.4	13.9	17.4	15.2	16.3	16.1	14.4	15.2
10–14	14.8	13.0	13.8	16.3	14.7	15.5	15.6	13.9	14.7
15–19	11.0	11.6	11.3	11.6	10.6	11.1	11.3	11.1	11.2
20–24	8.1	9.2	8.7	7.7	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.7	8.3
25–29	6.9	8.9	8.0	5.4	6.7	6.1	6.1	7.7	6.9
30–34	6.3	7.7	7.1	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.5	6.5	6.0
35–39	5.5	5.8	5.7	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.0
40–44	4.9	4.6	4.8	3.7	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.4
45–49	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.3
50–54	3.0	3.5	3.3	2.5	3.1	2.8	2.7	3.3	3.0
55–59	1.6	2.2	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.9
60–64	2.5	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.0
65–69	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
70–74	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
75–79	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
80+	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dependency age groups									
0–14	43.3	38.5	40.7	49.9	45.9	47.8	47.0	42.5	44.6
15–64	53.7	58.4	56.3	46.9	50.4	48.7	49.9	54.1	52.1
65+	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.2
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child and adult populations									
0–17	50.0	45.3	47.4	57.2	52.5	54.8	54.0	49.2	51.5
18+	50.0	54.7	52.5	42.8	47.5	45.2	45.9	50.8	48.5
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Adolescents 10–19	25.8	24.7	25.2	27.9	25.4	26.6	27.0	25.0	25.9
Number of persons	12,148	14,455	26,602	15,879	16,591	32,471	28,027	31,046	59,073

Table 2.8 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size, mean size of households, and percentage of households with orphans and children under age 18 not living with a biological parent, according to residence, Zambia DHS 2024

Characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household headship			
Male	65.4	71.7	68.7
Female	34.6	28.3	31.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members			
1	12.1	7.3	9.6
2	11.4	8.3	9.8
3	15.1	14.1	14.6
4	16.4	16.5	16.5
5	15.5	15.4	15.5
6	11.8	13.9	12.9
7	7.6	9.8	8.7
8	4.8	6.3	5.6
9+	5.1	8.4	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households	4.4	5.0	4.7
Percentage of households with children under age 18 who are orphans or not living with a biological parent			
Double orphans	1.6	1.8	1.7
Single orphans ¹	11.4	12.7	12.1
Children not living with a biological parent ²	25.9	27.3	26.6
Orphans and/or children not living with a biological parent	30.0	32.0	31.0
Number of households	6,129	6,679	12,808

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

¹ Includes children with one dead parent and an unknown survival status of the other parent

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

Table 2.9 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 by living arrangements and survival status of parents, percentage of children not living with a biological parent, and percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father		Living with father but not with mother		Not living with either parent					Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Percent-age not living with a biolo-gical parent	Percent-age with one or both parents dead ¹	Number of children
		Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only mother alive	Only father alive	Both dead						
Age															
0–4	60.1	29.4	1.8	1.4	0.1	5.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	100.0	6.8	2.8	8,660	
<2	62.8	33.2	1.1	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	2.1	1.4	3,522	
2–4	58.3	26.9	2.2	2.1	0.1	8.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	100.0	10.0	3.7	5,138	
5–9	52.2	22.4	3.6	3.6	0.3	13.7	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	100.0	17.1	7.5	9,058	
10–14	46.9	18.6	5.7	4.7	0.5	16.9	2.9	1.6	1.4	0.9	100.0	22.8	12.3	8,821	
15–17	40.3	16.6	7.1	5.1	0.8	19.6	5.4	2.3	1.9	0.9	100.0	29.2	17.6	4,203	
Sex															
Male	51.7	22.9	4.4	3.8	0.4	12.0	2.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	100.0	16.1	9.0	15,298	
Female	50.8	22.1	4.0	3.3	0.4	14.4	2.2	1.2	1.0	0.6	100.0	18.8	8.8	15,443	
Residence															
Urban	45.4	26.3	4.4	3.5	0.5	14.6	2.5	1.1	1.0	0.8	100.0	19.2	9.6	12,658	
Rural	55.4	19.8	4.1	3.5	0.3	12.3	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.6	100.0	16.3	8.5	18,084	
Province															
Central	53.1	18.4	3.7	3.9	0.3	16.2	1.9	1.4	0.4	0.6	100.0	19.9	7.8	3,675	
Copperbelt	45.8	25.4	5.2	3.7	0.4	13.5	3.0	1.3	1.1	0.7	100.0	18.9	11.0	3,886	
Eastern	55.8	21.0	3.7	3.2	0.1	12.1	2.1	0.8	0.8	0.4	100.0	15.8	7.6	3,862	
Luapula	54.4	20.9	5.1	2.3	0.2	11.3	2.1	1.6	1.6	0.5	100.0	16.5	11.0	2,532	
Lusaka	45.6	28.5	3.4	3.2	0.4	13.5	2.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	100.0	18.0	8.5	4,319	
Muchinga	60.5	19.1	3.8	1.8	0.4	9.9	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.6	100.0	13.8	8.2	1,525	
Northern	62.7	16.5	4.2	2.7	0.4	9.0	1.8	1.1	1.4	0.2	100.0	13.4	9.0	2,694	
North Western	51.8	23.6	4.4	4.5	0.3	10.7	2.1	0.6	0.8	1.2	100.0	14.2	8.3	2,291	
Southern	50.0	21.7	2.8	3.8	0.4	17.3	1.6	0.8	0.5	1.1	100.0	20.3	6.3	3,885	
Western	38.3	27.3	7.3	5.5	0.9	14.1	2.8	1.6	1.5	0.7	100.0	20.0	14.1	2,074	
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	53.6	24.2	5.0	3.2	0.4	9.6	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.6	100.0	13.0	8.9	6,661	
Second	55.5	19.7	4.9	2.8	0.2	11.8	2.3	1.3	1.1	0.6	100.0	16.4	9.8	6,604	
Middle	51.3	22.0	3.8	3.5	0.4	14.0	2.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	100.0	18.1	8.6	6,323	
Fourth	46.9	25.3	4.0	3.6	0.4	15.6	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.6	100.0	19.3	8.1	5,888	
Highest	48.0	21.3	3.0	4.7	0.5	16.0	3.4	1.2	1.1	0.8	100.0	21.7	9.3	5,265	
Total <15	53.0	23.4	3.7	3.2	0.3	12.2	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	100.0	15.6	7.6	26,538	
Total <18	51.3	22.5	4.2	3.5	0.4	13.2	2.2	1.1	0.9	0.7	100.0	17.5	8.9	30,741	

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

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

Table 2.10 Birth registration of children under age 5

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose births are registered and who:		Total percentage of children whose births are registered	Number of children
	Had a birth certificate	Did not have a birth certificate		
Age				
<1	1.7	4.0	5.7	1,754
1–4	4.0	4.5	8.5	6,906
Sex				
Male	3.2	4.7	7.9	4,273
Female	3.8	4.1	7.9	4,387
Residence				
Urban	7.1	8.6	15.7	3,436
Rural	1.2	1.6	2.8	5,224
Province				
Central	1.3	2.1	3.4	1,026
Copperbelt	1.4	5.9	7.3	982
Eastern	1.5	0.7	2.1	1,090
Luapula	1.1	1.0	2.1	735
Lusaka	13.2	17.6	30.8	1,262
Muchinga	2.4	1.0	3.4	464
Northern	1.4	2.0	3.4	769
North Western	3.8	1.6	5.4	676
Southern	2.2	1.9	4.1	1,126
Western	2.6	2.6	5.2	528
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	0.5	1.1	1.5	2,147
Second	0.9	1.3	2.2	1,881
Middle	1.6	1.8	3.4	1,691
Fourth	4.7	7.6	12.3	1,622
Highest	13.2	13.6	26.9	1,319
Total	3.5	4.4	7.9	8,660

Table 2.11.1 Educational attainment of the female household population

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary	Don't know	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age										
6–9	35.9	63.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,515	0.1
10–14	5.2	80.1	6.4	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,330	3.7
15–19	4.0	26.1	14.2	46.6	8.5	0.6	0.1	100.0	3,440	7.3
20–24	4.9	19.0	14.0	35.8	20.5	5.7	0.1	100.0	2,704	8.1
25–29	5.2	19.0	13.3	31.3	18.9	12.0	0.3	100.0	2,398	8.3
30–34	6.2	20.9	15.2	29.1	16.6	11.7	0.2	100.0	2,005	7.9
35–39	10.8	29.4	15.1	22.1	10.7	11.7	0.2	100.0	1,618	6.6
40–44	11.1	32.9	18.9	21.2	6.9	8.7	0.3	100.0	1,392	6.3
45–49	11.9	31.3	19.6	23.0	4.9	8.7	0.6	100.0	982	6.3
50–54	13.8	31.9	22.5	18.2	3.9	9.0	0.6	100.0	1,031	6.2
55–59	16.8	32.8	24.6	15.7	2.8	6.3	1.0	100.0	670	6.0
60–64	21.2	33.5	20.7	15.9	3.9	3.8	1.0	100.0	570	5.1
65+	34.0	37.6	13.3	8.4	1.9	3.7	1.1	100.0	1,050	2.4
Residence										
Urban	7.3	30.4	11.0	28.5	13.3	9.2	0.3	100.0	12,280	7.1
Rural	17.1	49.5	13.3	15.7	3.1	1.1	0.1	100.0	13,429	4.0
Province										
Central	9.9	42.3	14.8	22.3	6.6	4.1	0.1	100.0	2,948	5.7
Copperbelt	7.6	30.1	11.4	28.9	12.7	9.2	0.2	100.0	3,688	7.1
Eastern	20.7	49.1	9.4	14.7	4.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	3,075	3.5
Luapula	17.5	49.7	11.5	15.5	3.1	2.6	0.1	100.0	2,023	3.6
Lusaka	6.7	27.7	12.0	29.6	13.5	9.8	0.7	100.0	4,437	7.4
Muchinga	12.2	46.7	13.9	18.4	5.9	2.7	0.3	100.0	1,170	5.0
Northern	17.7	51.0	11.3	14.3	3.6	2.0	0.2	100.0	2,028	3.7
North Western	15.2	46.1	9.4	18.2	6.9	4.0	0.2	100.0	1,733	4.5
Southern	11.2	39.9	15.3	23.3	6.9	3.5	0.1	100.0	3,000	5.8
Western	14.4	43.3	13.0	18.4	7.6	3.2	0.1	100.0	1,606	5.0
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	23.5	53.8	11.5	9.9	1.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,827	2.8
Second	17.5	52.2	13.0	14.8	1.8	0.3	0.2	100.0	4,821	3.7
Middle	11.7	44.0	16.1	23.0	4.5	0.6	0.2	100.0	5,023	5.3
Fourth	7.4	33.1	13.1	31.7	11.6	2.9	0.2	100.0	5,362	6.7
Highest	4.0	22.5	7.7	27.6	18.7	19.1	0.5	100.0	5,676	8.8
Total	12.4	40.3	12.2	21.8	8.0	5.0	0.2	100.0	25,708	5.6

Note: Total includes 4 cases where age is unknown.

¹ Completed grade 7 at the primary level

² Completed grade 12 at the secondary level

Table 2.11.2 Educational attainment of the male household population

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary	Don't know	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age										
6–9	43.3	56.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,602	0.0
10–14	7.7	81.3	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,380	3.3
15–19	4.5	32.2	14.3	42.4	5.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	3,178	6.8
20–24	3.9	17.7	13.7	36.8	22.6	4.9	0.3	100.0	2,216	8.3
25–29	2.3	14.5	15.0	30.9	24.6	12.1	0.7	100.0	1,703	8.7
30–34	4.7	14.7	13.6	30.3	22.1	14.1	0.5	100.0	1,549	8.5
35–39	4.8	18.8	14.8	26.4	18.6	15.7	1.0	100.0	1,352	8.4
40–44	5.9	22.8	16.4	25.7	16.0	13.0	0.2	100.0	1,179	7.7
45–49	7.4	19.8	20.3	26.5	11.3	13.8	0.9	100.0	978	7.3
50–54	7.2	21.5	19.4	24.8	10.4	15.4	1.4	100.0	758	7.2
55–59	6.0	18.4	24.7	25.8	9.8	13.9	1.3	100.0	449	7.0
60–64	6.1	20.2	25.9	25.1	11.7	10.4	0.7	100.0	617	6.9
65+	10.6	32.5	19.7	19.4	7.7	9.0	1.0	100.0	854	6.3
Residence										
Urban	6.5	29.5	9.5	25.6	16.6	11.7	0.6	100.0	10,070	7.7
Rural	15.7	46.1	13.3	18.6	4.6	1.5	0.2	100.0	12,757	4.4
Province										
Central	10.8	39.8	13.0	23.1	8.8	4.3	0.1	100.0	2,751	5.9
Copperbelt	6.7	29.3	10.8	27.3	14.1	11.6	0.2	100.0	3,166	7.5
Eastern	22.0	43.1	10.3	16.0	6.1	2.5	0.0	100.0	2,909	3.7
Luapula	13.6	45.1	12.3	19.5	6.1	3.1	0.3	100.0	1,734	4.7
Lusaka	5.3	27.5	9.9	25.3	18.4	12.2	1.3	100.0	3,576	8.1
Muchinga	10.4	41.2	13.4	21.8	9.0	3.9	0.4	100.0	1,096	5.8
Northern	14.6	45.5	13.3	19.4	5.0	2.0	0.2	100.0	1,823	4.7
North Western	11.2	45.3	8.7	20.0	8.6	6.0	0.2	100.0	1,604	5.1
Southern	13.0	41.5	14.3	19.9	7.3	3.8	0.3	100.0	2,737	5.3
Western	11.7	46.8	11.0	19.7	7.6	3.0	0.2	100.0	1,431	4.8
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	21.1	48.9	13.4	14.0	2.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,366	3.4
Second	16.2	47.7	13.8	18.2	3.6	0.2	0.3	100.0	4,621	4.3
Middle	10.9	43.3	12.8	24.2	7.3	1.2	0.3	100.0	4,716	5.4
Fourth	6.7	31.8	12.1	28.5	15.1	5.3	0.6	100.0	4,520	6.9
Highest	3.7	22.4	6.0	23.2	21.0	23.1	0.5	100.0	4,604	9.6
Total	11.6	38.8	11.6	21.7	9.9	6.0	0.4	100.0	22,827	5.9

Note: Total includes 11 cases where age is unknown.

¹ Completed 7 grade at the primary level

² Completed 12 grade at the secondary level

Table 2.12 School attendance ratios

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) for the de facto household population by sex and level of schooling, and the gender parity index (GPI), according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Net attendance ratio ¹				Gross attendance ratio ²			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index ³	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index ³
PRIMARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban	82.1	82.6	82.3	1.01	107.2	106.3	106.7	0.99
Rural	72.3	77.0	74.6	1.06	98.4	100.0	99.2	1.02
Province								
Central	71.8	77.1	74.5	1.07	95.4	98.9	97.1	1.04
Copperbelt	82.8	84.6	83.7	1.02	110.0	108.1	109.0	0.98
Eastern	64.1	77.7	70.8	1.21	88.9	98.8	93.8	1.11
Luapula	74.9	77.7	76.3	1.04	100.6	102.0	101.3	1.01
Lusaka	83.1	79.9	81.4	0.96	107.6	105.2	106.3	0.98
Muchinga	76.9	79.2	78.0	1.03	100.1	105.0	102.5	1.05
Northern	72.2	74.3	73.3	1.03	99.1	95.2	97.1	0.96
North Western	73.5	72.9	73.2	0.99	101.9	98.6	100.3	0.97
Southern	79.6	83.5	81.5	1.05	104.4	103.8	104.1	0.99
Western	83.0	84.2	83.6	1.01	112.2	112.9	112.5	1.01
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	67.8	73.4	70.5	1.08	90.7	95.8	93.2	1.06
Second	70.9	76.1	73.5	1.07	95.8	97.6	96.7	1.02
Middle	79.7	83.6	81.6	1.05	109.6	107.9	108.7	0.98
Fourth	86.6	83.2	84.8	0.96	115.3	106.0	110.4	0.92
Highest	78.7	80.8	79.8	1.03	100.2	106.8	103.6	1.07
Total	76.2	79.4	77.8	1.04	101.9	102.7	102.3	1.01
SECONDARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban	56.6	58.3	57.6	1.03	81.9	81.6	81.7	1.00
Rural	23.5	26.0	24.7	1.11	34.7	33.2	34.0	0.96
Province								
Central	34.1	37.3	35.7	1.09	49.0	48.4	48.7	0.99
Copperbelt	59.2	58.3	58.8	0.99	84.9	84.3	84.5	0.99
Eastern	18.8	22.8	20.6	1.22	27.7	29.9	28.7	1.08
Luapula	31.1	28.2	29.5	0.91	49.3	42.4	45.6	0.86
Lusaka	53.4	61.0	57.6	1.14	75.1	83.0	79.5	1.11
Muchinga	35.8	28.3	32.2	0.79	48.1	37.7	43.2	0.78
Northern	31.9	33.9	32.9	1.06	46.8	45.7	46.3	0.98
North Western	33.1	40.2	36.7	1.21	55.8	53.7	54.7	0.96
Southern	29.7	35.9	32.9	1.21	41.8	48.8	45.4	1.17
Western	37.3	43.9	40.6	1.18	55.3	52.4	53.8	0.95
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	13.6	15.8	14.7	1.16	21.9	18.9	20.3	0.86
Second	21.4	23.8	22.5	1.11	32.4	31.0	31.7	0.96
Middle	32.3	38.3	35.2	1.19	46.6	48.8	47.7	1.05
Fourth	51.3	55.7	53.6	1.09	69.6	77.8	73.9	1.12
Highest	68.0	65.4	66.6	0.96	102.0	92.9	96.9	0.91
Total	37.3	41.5	39.5	1.11	54.3	56.4	55.4	1.04

¹ The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary school-age (7–13 years) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary school-age (14–18 years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition, the NAR cannot exceed 100.0.

² The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100.0.

³ The gender parity index for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males. The gender parity index for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males.

Table 2.13 Participation rate in organised learning

Percent distribution of children 1 year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year by attendance at an early childhood education programme or primary school, and the adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of children attending:				Adjusted NAR ¹	Number of children age 6 at the beginning of the school year
	An early childhood education programme	Primary school	Neither an early childhood education programme nor primary school	Total		
Sex						
Male	16.1	43.9	40.0	100.0	60.0	947
Female	18.3	48.1	33.6	100.0	66.4	853
Residence						
Urban	16.3	61.3	22.4	100.0	77.6	735
Rural	17.8	35.3	47.0	100.0	53.0	1,065
Province						
Central	14.2	43.6	42.2	100.0	57.8	189
Copperbelt	13.5	62.8	23.7	100.0	76.3	251
Eastern	20.8	28.7	50.6	100.0	49.4	251
Luapula	18.2	30.5	51.3	100.0	48.7	136
Lusaka	18.5	65.1	16.5	100.0	83.5	248
Muchinga	16.1	38.9	45.0	100.0	55.0	82
Northern	6.7	35.9	57.4	100.0	42.6	162
North Western	15.6	47.8	36.5	100.0	63.5	143
Southern	26.2	42.4	31.4	100.0	68.6	229
Western	17.6	51.1	31.3	100.0	68.7	109
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	15.6	28.7	55.7	100.0	44.3	417
Second	17.0	31.1	51.9	100.0	48.1	385
Middle	20.0	43.8	36.2	100.0	63.8	347
Fourth	17.9	59.7	22.3	100.0	77.7	366
Highest	15.3	75.7	9.0	100.0	91.0	285
Total	17.2	45.9	36.9	100.0	63.1	1,801

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

Table 2.14 Disability by domain and age

Percent distribution of de facto household population age 5 and over by degree of difficulty in functioning according to domain, and percent distribution by the highest degree of difficulty in functioning in at least one domain by age, Zambia DHS 2024

Domain and age	Degree of difficulty				Total	A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all	Number of persons
	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all			
Domain							
Difficulty seeing	91.8	6.8	1.3	0.1	100.0	1.4	50,395
Difficulty hearing	96.7	2.5	0.7	0.1	100.0	0.7	50,395
Difficulty communicating	98.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	0.4	50,395
Difficulty remembering or concentrating	95.3	3.4	1.2	0.1	100.0	1.3	50,395
Difficulty walking or climbing steps	95.0	3.6	1.3	0.2	100.0	1.4	50,395
Difficulty bathing or dressing	98.3	1.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	0.5	50,395
Difficulty in at least one domain¹							
5–9	92.2	5.7	1.3	0.7	100.0	2.0	8,977
10–14	93.1	5.3	1.3	0.3	100.0	1.6	8,710
15–19	92.5	5.8	1.5	0.2	100.0	1.7	6,618
20–29	89.0	8.8	1.9	0.3	100.0	2.2	9,021
30–39	83.1	13.5	3.0	0.5	100.0	3.4	6,524
40–49	73.1	21.7	4.9	0.3	100.0	5.2	4,531
50–59	60.1	31.9	7.6	0.4	100.0	8.0	2,908
60+	41.9	36.4	19.7	2.1	100.0	21.8	3,091
Age 15 and over	79.3	15.6	4.6	0.5	100.0	5.1	32,693
Total	84.0	12.0	3.5	0.5	100.0	4.0	50,395

Note: Total includes 15 individuals whose age was not known.

¹ If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 2.15.1 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Women

Percentage of de facto female household members age 15 and over who have difficulty in functioning according to domain, and by highest degree of difficulty in at least one domain, and percentage who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in more than one domain, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	No difficulty in any domain	Domain						Difficulty in at least one domain ¹				A lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in more than one domain	Number of women
		Seeing	Hearing	Communicating	Remembering or concentrating	Walking or climbing steps	Bathing or dressing	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all		
Marital status													
Never married	89.5	5.6	1.8	1.2	2.6	2.1	0.7	8.3	1.7	0.6	2.2	0.8	5,051
Married/living together	78.9	11.2	3.6	0.6	6.4	6.8	0.8	16.7	4.2	0.2	4.4	1.0	9,103
Divorced or separated	72.5	14.8	4.7	1.3	9.6	10.9	1.2	20.5	6.6	0.4	7.1	2.4	2,027
Widowed	44.6	37.4	13.9	3.7	21.5	31.7	8.4	35.8	17.9	1.7	19.6	8.0	1,682
Residence													
Urban	79.5	13.1	3.2	1.0	5.0	6.8	1.5	16.2	4.1	0.3	4.3	1.2	8,889
Rural	76.4	11.9	5.1	1.4	9.2	9.8	1.6	16.9	6.0	0.6	6.7	2.3	8,974
Province													
Central	82.1	9.3	4.2	1.5	7.6	4.7	1.7	11.8	5.5	0.6	6.1	1.7	2,029
Copperbelt	88.0	7.4	2.0	0.9	4.0	3.4	1.5	8.5	3.1	0.5	3.5	1.1	2,616
Eastern	76.6	12.3	5.2	1.5	6.4	11.3	1.7	16.2	6.7	0.5	7.2	3.0	2,125
Luapula	79.7	9.5	3.1	1.6	8.1	9.6	1.0	17.9	1.8	0.6	2.4	1.1	1,353
Lusaka	72.4	18.5	4.4	0.9	5.6	9.7	1.9	23.2	4.1	0.2	4.3	1.0	3,289
Muchinga	79.7	11.0	4.8	1.0	6.3	7.2	1.0	15.7	4.1	0.5	4.7	1.1	803
Northern	78.0	10.5	5.0	1.3	9.5	10.4	1.7	11.0	9.8	1.1	10.9	4.3	1,337
North Western	85.6	8.4	2.8	0.8	2.4	5.2	1.1	12.5	1.5	0.4	2.0	0.3	1,148
Southern	67.4	18.1	5.0	1.3	14.3	10.5	1.6	23.3	8.9	0.2	9.1	2.5	2,057
Western	73.3	13.9	6.5	1.1	7.5	12.3	1.2	22.5	3.8	0.5	4.3	1.5	1,106
Education													
No education	62.8	19.6	12.4	5.0	16.2	21.2	5.9	21.1	13.4	2.7	16.1	7.5	1,701
Primary	75.4	12.7	4.6	1.2	8.9	10.2	1.5	18.0	6.2	0.4	6.6	1.9	7,509
Secondary	84.2	9.6	2.2	0.3	3.9	3.8	0.6	13.5	2.2	0.1	2.4	0.4	7,306
Higher	77.7	17.9	1.8	0.4	3.2	4.8	1.1	19.4	2.8	0.0	2.9	0.9	1,288
Missing	67.4	22.0	3.7	3.0	9.1	24.4	4.7	25.7	6.9	0.0	6.9	4.7	59
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	75.0	11.9	6.1	1.8	9.4	10.6	2.1	18.1	6.2	0.6	6.9	2.2	3,232
Second	75.1	12.8	5.3	1.1	10.1	10.6	1.6	17.8	6.4	0.7	7.1	2.6	3,184
Middle	78.4	11.1	4.4	1.5	8.2	8.7	1.3	15.2	5.8	0.6	6.4	2.3	3,426
Fourth	79.9	12.3	3.1	0.9	5.4	7.4	1.1	15.8	4.0	0.3	4.3	1.2	3,794
Highest	80.1	14.1	2.6	0.7	3.8	5.3	1.6	16.2	3.5	0.2	3.6	0.9	4,227
Total	77.9	12.5	4.2	1.2	7.1	8.3	1.5	16.6	5.0	0.5	5.5	1.8	17,864

¹ If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 2.15.2 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Men

Percentage of de facto male household members age 15 and over who have difficulty in functioning according to domain, and by highest degree of difficulty in at least one domain, and percentage who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in more than one domain, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	No difficulty in any domain	Domain						Difficulty in at least one domain ¹				A lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in more than one domain	Number of men
		Seeing	Hearing	Communicating	Remembering or concentrating	Walking or climbing steps	Bathing or dressing	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all		
Marital status													
Never married	90.9	3.3	2.2	1.7	2.5	1.9	1.0	6.2	2.2	0.6	2.8	0.8	5,862
Married/living together	74.8	15.2	4.6	1.2	7.1	8.0	1.2	19.6	5.2	0.4	5.6	1.3	7,997
Divorced or separated	77.9	8.8	4.8	2.0	6.8	8.6	1.9	16.9	4.7	0.6	5.3	1.4	760
Widowed	50.9	34.1	13.7	6.3	21.6	25.2	7.5	30.3	15.7	3.1	18.8	7.2	225
Residence													
Urban	84.3	9.4	2.8	1.1	3.2	4.5	1.0	12.5	2.7	0.4	3.1	0.7	6,882
Rural	78.1	11.4	4.7	1.9	7.4	7.1	1.5	15.9	5.4	0.6	6.0	1.7	7,962
Province													
Central	84.6	8.6	3.2	0.8	6.0	3.4	0.8	11.5	3.7	0.2	3.9	0.5	1,790
Copperbelt	90.4	5.6	2.2	0.7	1.7	2.9	1.1	7.5	1.8	0.2	2.0	0.5	2,143
Eastern	79.2	12.2	4.3	1.7	4.9	6.8	1.2	15.0	5.3	0.5	5.8	2.1	1,899
Luapula	77.9	11.8	2.5	2.6	8.0	11.2	2.0	17.4	4.1	0.6	4.7	1.4	1,087
Lusaka	79.7	13.3	3.6	1.3	3.8	5.9	1.2	16.8	2.9	0.6	3.5	0.5	2,530
Muchinga	76.6	12.0	5.9	1.8	6.2	5.5	0.7	17.2	5.6	0.7	6.3	1.4	705
Northern	79.7	9.3	4.6	1.3	8.5	7.5	1.6	11.4	8.1	0.7	8.8	2.9	1,107
North Western	85.8	7.9	2.4	1.4	2.9	4.8	1.4	12.1	1.7	0.4	2.1	0.6	983
Southern	72.3	12.4	5.1	2.8	10.3	6.7	1.6	20.1	6.9	0.7	7.6	1.7	1,709
Western	78.3	11.8	6.5	1.5	5.7	7.6	1.6	17.7	2.8	1.0	3.9	1.5	892
Education													
No education	65.4	16.5	9.0	8.6	13.6	12.9	6.4	19.8	10.9	3.9	14.8	7.6	760
Primary	78.0	11.6	4.8	1.6	7.7	7.8	1.4	15.8	5.7	0.5	6.2	1.4	5,659
Secondary	85.1	8.1	2.5	0.9	3.3	4.0	0.7	12.1	2.5	0.3	2.8	0.5	6,968
Higher	80.8	14.3	3.2	0.3	3.2	3.6	0.8	16.8	2.3	0.1	2.4	0.5	1,372
Missing	82.6	11.5	2.7	0.7	4.5	5.2	0.7	14.3	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.7	85
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	78.4	10.5	4.8	1.8	7.7	8.0	1.6	15.2	5.7	0.6	6.3	1.9	2,615
Second	76.7	11.5	5.1	2.1	7.8	7.6	1.5	17.1	5.5	0.7	6.2	1.6	2,876
Middle	80.2	10.8	4.0	1.6	6.6	6.3	1.3	14.5	4.8	0.6	5.3	1.6	3,006
Fourth	84.3	9.4	3.2	1.1	3.5	3.9	1.3	12.1	3.2	0.3	3.6	0.6	3,058
Highest	84.3	10.2	2.3	1.1	2.5	4.2	0.7	13.3	2.0	0.4	2.4	0.5	3,288
Total	81.0	10.5	3.8	1.5	5.5	5.9	1.3	14.4	4.1	0.5	4.7	1.2	14,844

¹ If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Key Messages

- Men have slightly greater educational attainment than women; the median number of years of schooling completed among men age 15–49 is 8.0, as compared with 7.4 among women.
- Literacy is higher among men (81%) than women (70%), although female literacy has increased over time (from 61% in 2001–02).
- Employment is higher among men (69%) than women (47%); about one-third of both sexes work in agriculture.
- Only 9% of women and 10% of men have health insurance.
- A small percentage of women and men have been diagnosed with hypertension (10% and 5%, respectively) or diabetes (1% for both).

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

3.1 BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

Table 3.1 shows the distribution of interviewed women and men age 15–49 by background characteristics.

- The 2024 ZDHS interviewed 13,951 women age 15–49 and 12,585 men age 15–59.
- For the most part, the female and male populations have similar distributions. In both populations, the percentage of women and men in each age group decreases with increasing age, reflecting the comparatively young age structure of the population in Zambia.
- Almost equal percentages of women live in rural (49%) and urban (51%) areas, and more men live in rural areas (54%) than urban areas (47%).
- By province, the highest percentages of female and male respondents (19% and 17%, respectively) live in Lusaka, while the smallest percentages (4% and 5%, respectively) reside in Muchinga.

3.2 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Literacy

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

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

- Men have slightly greater educational attainment than women; the median number of years of schooling completed among men age 15–49 is 8.0, as compared with 7.4 among women (Tables 3.2.1 and 3.2.2).
- 21% of women and 25% of men have completed secondary school or higher (Figure 3.1).
- By province, the percentage of men who have completed secondary school or higher is highest in Lusaka (44%) and lowest in Northern (12%), while the percentage of women who have completed secondary school or higher is highest in Copperbelt (35%) and lowest in Luapula (9%) (Table 3.2.1 and Table 3.2.2).

Figure 3.1 Education of survey respondents

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

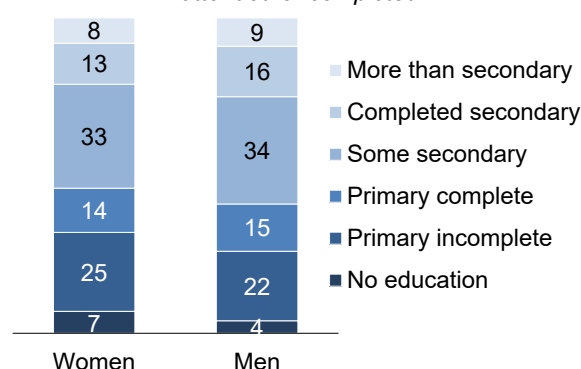


Table 3.3.1 and Table 3.3.2 present information on literacy levels.

- 70% of women age 15–49 women are literate, as compared with 81% of men.

Trends: Literacy among women has increased gradually over the years, from 61% in the 2001–02 ZDHS to 70% in the 2024 ZDHS, while literacy among men has remained stable (ranging from a low of 81% in the 2001–02 and 2024 ZDHS surveys to a high of 83% in the 2013–14 ZDHS).

3.3 MASS MEDIA EXPOSURE AND INTERNET USAGE

Exposure to mass media

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

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Use of the internet

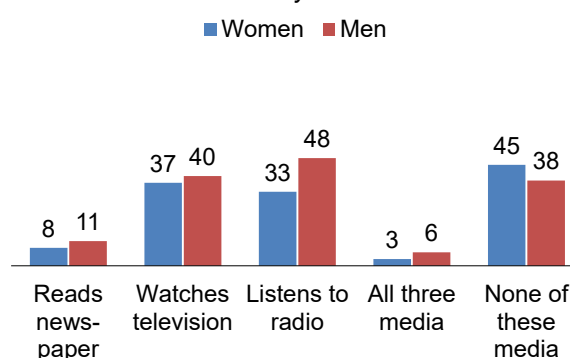
Respondents were asked if they have ever used the internet from any device, if they used the internet in the last 12 months, and, if so, how often they used it during the last month.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

- Radio is the dominant medium of information for men, whereas television is the most common medium for women: 48% of men age 15–49 listen to the radio and 37% of women watch television at least once a week (Tables 3.4.1 and 3.4.2 and Figure 3.2).
- Men are more likely (6%) than women (3%) to access all three forms of media (newspaper, television, and radio) on a weekly basis.
- 25% of women follow news and current events on social media (such as WhatsApp, Twitter, Instagram, or Facebook) at least once a week, compared with 18% of men.

Figure 3.2 Exposure to mass media

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who are exposed to media on a weekly basis



The internet is also a critical tool through which people access and share information. Internet use includes accessing web pages, email, and social media.

- 29% of women and 39% of men age 15–49 have used the internet in the last 12 months (Tables 3.5.1 and 3.5.2).

3.4 EMPLOYMENT

Currently employed

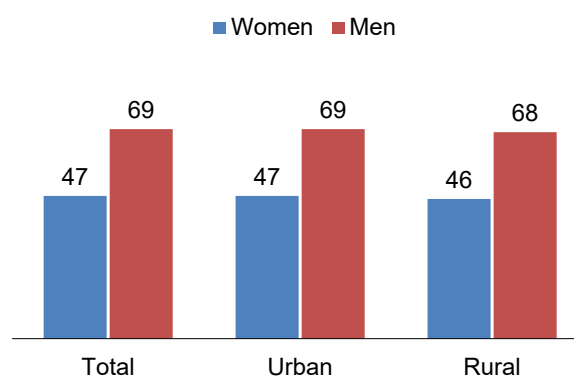
Respondents who were employed in the 7 days before the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

- 47% of women and 69% of men age 15–49 are currently employed (Table 3.6.1 and Table 3.6.2).
- Employment is similar in urban and rural areas (Figure 3.3).

Figure 3.3 Employment status by residence

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who are currently employed



Trends: The percentage of women currently employed at the time of the survey has fluctuated slightly over time, ranging from 45% to 55% between the 1996 ZDHS and the 2024 ZDHS. In 2024, 47% of women were currently employed, a slight increase from 2018 (45%). Employment among men has consistently been higher than among women. From the 1996 ZDHS to the 2024 ZDHS, the percentage of currently employed men ranged from 62% to 76%, with no clear trend. In 2024, 69% of men were currently employed, a decline from 2018 (75%).

3.5 OCCUPATION

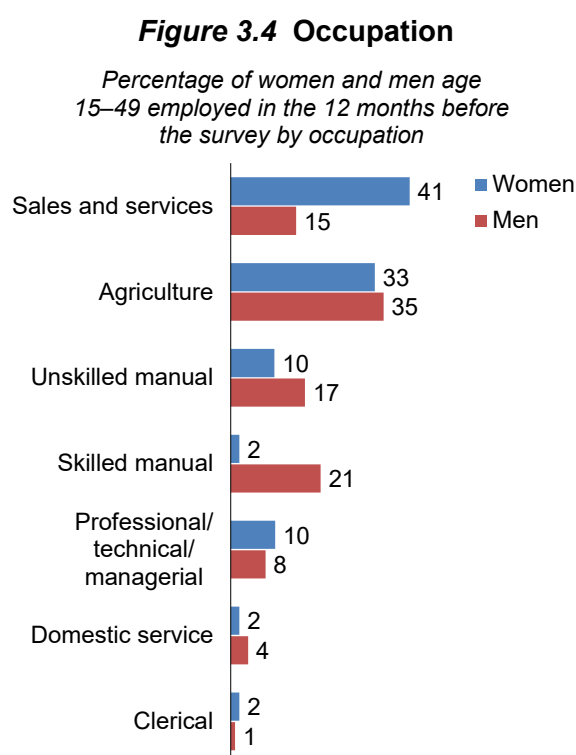
Occupation

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

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

- Roughly one in three women (33%) and men (35%) age 15–49 work in the agriculture sector (Tables 3.7.1 and 3.7.2 and Figure 3.4).
- Among men, 21% work in skilled manual occupations and another 17% work in unskilled manual occupations.
- 41% of women are engaged in sales and services, while 10% work in professional/technical/managerial jobs.

Table 3.8 presents information on the percent distribution of women age 15–49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer, and continuity of employment, according to type of employment.



3.6 HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

- 9% of women and 10% of men age 15–49 have any type of health insurance (Tables 3.9.1 and 3.9.2).

Trends: The percentage of respondents with any health insurance declined between the 2007 and 2018 ZDHS surveys—from 8% to 2% among women and from 9% to 3% among men—but has since risen to 9% among women and 10% among men in the 2024 ZDHS.

3.7 TOBACCO USE

- 1% of women age 15–49 smoke any kind of tobacco (Table 3.10.1), as compared with 17% of men (Table 3.10.2).
- 11% of men smoke daily, and 6% are occasional smokers.
- 54% of men who are daily smokers reported that they smoke on average fewer than five cigarettes per day (Table 3.11).
- 3% of women and 18% of men age 15–49 use any type of tobacco (Tables 3.12 and 3.13).

3.8 ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

- Only 9% of women consumed any alcohol in the last month, as compared with 27% of men (**Tables 3.14.1 and 3.14.2**).
- Among respondents who consumed any alcohol in the last month, 81% of women consumed alcohol 1–5 days during the preceding month, while 65% of men consumed alcohol 1–5 days and 16% consumed alcohol 6–10 days.
- On days when alcohol was consumed, 24% of women had one drink and another 24% had two drinks. Among men, 28% consumed six or more drinks, while 20% had two drinks on days when they consumed alcohol (**Tables 3.15.1 and 3.15.2**).

3.9 CHRONIC DISEASE

Chronic diseases are a significant and growing burden on the health of individuals and populations worldwide. Screening and prevention are key tools in the control of chronic disease. The 2024 ZDHS collected information on chronic disease from all women age 15–49 and men age 15–59.

3.9.1 High Blood Pressure or Hypertension Diagnosis and Treatment

High blood pressure, known as hypertension, is a chronic medical condition in which the force of the blood against the artery walls is high enough that it damages the artery walls, leading to health problems. Hypertension is a major risk factor for kidney disease and cardiovascular diseases such as stroke and ischaemic heart disease.

- 74% of women and 35% of men have ever had their blood pressure measured by a health care provider, and 10% of women and 5% of men have been told by a health care provider that they have high blood pressure or hypertension (**Table 3.16.1 and Table 3.16.2**).
- Among women who have been told by a health care provider that they have high blood pressure or hypertension, 55% have been prescribed medication to control their high blood pressure and 23% are taking medicine to control their high blood pressure.
- Among men who have been told by a health care provider that they have high blood pressure or hypertension, 46% have been prescribed medication to control their high blood pressure and 18% are taking medicine to control their high blood pressure.

3.9.2 High Blood Sugar or Diabetes Diagnosis and Treatment

Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disorder characterised by chronic hyperglycaemia (raised blood sugar levels) that occurs because of defects in insulin secretion, insulin action, or both (Expert Committee on the Diagnosis and Classification of Diabetes Mellitus 1997).

- 15% of women and 13% of men age 15–49 have ever had their blood sugar measured by a health care provider, and only 1% each of women and men have ever been told that they have high blood sugar or diabetes (**Table 3.17.1 and Table 3.17.2**).
- Among respondents who have been told that they have high blood sugar or diabetes, 54% of women and 30% of men have been prescribed medication to control their blood sugar or diabetes and 43% of women and 21% of men are taking medication to control their blood sugar or diabetes (**Table 3.17.3**).

3.10 PLACE OF BIRTH AND RECENT MIGRATION

Recent migration

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

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

- Almost half of Zambian women and men have always lived in their current place of residence (47% and 49%, respectively), and around half were born in Zambia but outside of their current place of residence (53% and 50%, respectively) (**Table 3.18.1** and **Table 3.18.2**).
- 1% of women and 1% of men were born outside of Zambia.

3.10.1 Type of Migration

- Among women age 15–49 who moved to their current place of residence in the past 5 years, the most common types of migration are from an urban area to another urban area (39%) and from a rural area to another rural area (29%). Similar patterns are observed among men (**Table 3.19**).

3.10.2 Reason for Migration

- 58% of women and 62% of men moved to their current place of residence for family reunification or other family-related reasons (**Table 3.20.1** and **Table 3.20.2**).
- 23% of women moved for marriage formation, as compared with just 2% of men.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on the characteristics of survey respondents, see the following tables:

- **Table 3.1** **Background characteristics of respondents**
- **Table 3.2.1** **Educational attainment: Women**
- **Table 3.2.2** **Educational attainment: Men**
- **Table 3.3.1** **Literacy: Women**
- **Table 3.3.2** **Literacy: Men**
- **Table 3.4.1** **Exposure to mass media: Women**
- **Table 3.4.2** **Exposure to mass media: Men**
- **Table 3.5.1** **Internet usage: Women**
- **Table 3.5.2** **Internet usage: Men**
- **Table 3.6.1** **Employment status: Women**
- **Table 3.6.2** **Employment status: Men**
- **Table 3.7.1** **Occupation: Women**
- **Table 3.7.2** **Occupation: Men**
- **Table 3.8** **Type of employment: Women**
- **Table 3.9.1** **Health insurance coverage: Women**
- **Table 3.9.2** **Health insurance coverage: Men**
- **Table 3.10.1** **Tobacco smoking: Women**
- **Table 3.10.2** **Tobacco smoking: Men**
- **Table 3.11** **Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: Men**
- **Table 3.12** **Smokeless tobacco use and any tobacco use**
- **Table 3.13** **Any tobacco use according to background characteristics**
- **Table 3.14.1** **Alcohol consumption: Women**
- **Table 3.14.2** **Alcohol consumption: Men**
- **Table 3.15.1** **Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Women**
- **Table 3.15.2** **Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Men**
- **Table 3.16.1** **Blood pressure measured and medication prescribed and taken by women**
- **Table 3.16.2** **Blood pressure measured and medication prescribed and taken by men**
- **Table 3.17.1** **Women's blood sugar measurement**
- **Table 3.17.2** **Men's blood sugar measurement**
- **Table 3.17.3** **Blood sugar medication prescribed and taken by men and women**
- **Table 3.18.1** **Place of birth and recent migration: Women**
- **Table 3.18.2** **Place of birth and recent migration: Men**
- **Table 3.19** **Type of migration**
- **Table 3.20.1** **Reason for migration: Women**
- **Table 3.20.2** **Reason for migration: Men**

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by selected background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age						
15–19	23.6	3,292	3,321	26.3	3,002	3,089
20–24	18.2	2,540	2,568	18.3	2,096	2,122
25–29	16.2	2,255	2,198	14.3	1,637	1,593
30–34	14.1	1,963	1,916	12.8	1,460	1,407
35–39	11.2	1,560	1,570	11.0	1,254	1,247
40–44	9.9	1,375	1,393	9.6	1,093	1,093
45–49	6.9	965	985	7.7	884	877
Self-reported health status						
Very good	35.3	4,922	5,148	45.9	5,250	5,017
Good	50.2	7,001	6,802	42.2	4,820	5,008
Moderate	12.6	1,756	1,736	10.5	1,202	1,229
Bad	1.7	240	232	1.1	125	143
Very bad	0.2	33	33	0.2	28	31
Religion						
Catholic	14.4	2,010	2,017	15.0	1,717	1,692
Protestant	84.9	11,846	11,841	83.2	9,503	9,541
Muslim	0.4	56	51	0.7	82	69
Other	0.3	40	42	1.1	125	126
Marital status						
Never married	33.9	4,732	4,628	48.1	5,498	5,471
Married	52.4	7,310	7,358	47.3	5,401	5,416
Living together	0.7	97	99	0.2	21	25
Divorced/separated	10.4	1,457	1,503	4.3	489	495
Widowed	2.5	355	363	0.2	18	21
Residence						
Urban	50.8	7,086	6,131	46.5	5,318	4,465
Rural	49.2	6,865	7,820	53.5	6,108	6,963
Province						
Central	11.3	1,578	1,625	12.1	1,385	1,451
Copperbelt	14.6	2,041	1,565	14.1	1,614	1,227
Eastern	11.7	1,628	1,570	12.9	1,477	1,398
Luapula	7.5	1,044	1,261	7.2	821	1,004
Lusaka	18.7	2,611	1,721	16.9	1,935	1,265
Muchinga	4.4	619	1,013	4.7	537	855
Northern	7.5	1,049	1,307	7.4	845	1,014
North Western	6.5	913	1,167	6.7	760	967
Southern	11.7	1,630	1,602	11.9	1,363	1,329
Western	6.0	838	1,120	6.0	688	918
Education						
No education	6.5	908	959	4.1	472	501
Primary	39.3	5,480	5,849	36.9	4,219	4,524
Secondary	46.5	6,485	6,189	50.0	5,708	5,517
Higher	7.7	1,079	954	9.0	1,027	886
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	17.4	2,434	2,825	17.9	2,050	2,393
Second	17.2	2,402	2,756	19.1	2,183	2,485
Middle	19.1	2,666	2,839	20.1	2,296	2,444
Fourth	22.3	3,115	2,779	21.3	2,432	2,102
Highest	23.9	3,334	2,752	21.6	2,465	2,004
Total 15–49	100.0	13,951	13,951	100.0	11,426	11,428
50–59	na	na	na	na	1,159	1,157
Total 15–59	na	na	na	na	12,585	12,585

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

Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of women
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	Higher			
Age									
15–24	3.5	22.9	13.6	42.8	14.4	3.0	100.0	7.7	5,833
15–19	3.0	25.6	13.8	48.3	8.6	0.6	100.0	7.4	3,292
20–24	4.0	19.3	13.3	35.6	21.9	6.0	100.0	8.2	2,540
25–29	5.0	20.6	11.8	32.0	17.8	12.8	100.0	8.2	2,255
30–34	6.3	22.1	13.7	29.9	15.5	12.5	100.0	7.9	1,963
35–39	11.4	31.0	13.4	22.6	10.7	10.8	100.0	6.6	1,560
40–44	12.7	35.1	17.6	19.0	6.6	9.0	100.0	6.1	1,375
45–49	12.2	33.7	18.6	23.0	4.3	8.2	100.0	6.2	965
Residence									
Urban	2.7	13.0	10.8	39.4	20.6	13.4	100.0	8.7	7,086
Rural	10.4	37.9	17.3	26.9	5.6	1.9	100.0	6.1	6,865
Province									
Central	3.9	25.9	18.2	34.3	10.9	6.8	100.0	7.1	1,578
Copperbelt	2.1	12.8	10.2	39.9	20.9	14.1	100.0	8.7	2,041
Eastern	15.5	40.2	10.5	24.1	7.0	2.7	100.0	5.4	1,628
Luapula	13.6	36.6	14.9	25.6	5.4	3.8	100.0	6.0	1,044
Lusaka	2.4	10.8	12.2	41.0	20.6	13.0	100.0	8.8	2,611
Muchinga	3.7	34.0	18.3	30.0	9.7	4.3	100.0	6.6	619
Northern	10.9	42.0	14.5	23.0	5.9	3.7	100.0	5.7	1,049
North Western	8.1	29.7	12.5	30.8	12.0	6.9	100.0	6.9	913
Southern	4.3	22.4	19.8	36.6	11.7	5.2	100.0	7.2	1,630
Western	7.8	29.2	13.7	29.7	13.6	6.0	100.0	6.9	838
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	16.1	47.7	16.6	17.6	2.0	0.0	100.0	4.8	2,434
Second	10.8	40.7	17.7	27.1	3.4	0.4	100.0	5.9	2,402
Middle	5.5	29.2	19.5	37.0	7.8	1.1	100.0	6.7	2,666
Fourth	2.8	14.6	13.0	46.0	18.7	4.9	100.0	8.3	3,115
Highest	0.7	4.6	6.1	34.2	27.7	26.6	100.0	11.1	3,334
Total	6.5	25.3	14.0	33.3	13.2	7.7	100.0	7.4	13,951

¹ Completed grade 7 at the primary level

² Completed grade 12 at the secondary level

Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of men
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	Higher			
Age									
15–24	3.6	25.8	14.3	41.1	12.7	2.4	100.0	7.5	5,098
15–19	4.0	31.4	14.5	43.4	6.1	0.6	100.0	6.9	3,002
20–24	3.0	17.9	14.1	37.7	22.2	5.0	100.0	8.4	2,096
25–29	2.3	14.1	15.4	31.5	23.1	13.6	100.0	8.7	1,637
30–34	4.3	14.9	13.9	30.0	22.2	14.6	100.0	8.5	1,460
35–39	4.8	20.6	14.8	26.4	17.2	16.2	100.0	8.3	1,254
40–44	5.9	24.5	16.7	24.5	15.1	13.3	100.0	7.4	1,093
45–49	7.3	21.7	20.5	26.6	10.5	13.3	100.0	7.0	884
Residence									
Urban	1.4	9.4	10.4	37.2	25.1	16.4	100.0	9.6	5,318
Rural	6.5	32.5	19.3	31.2	8.0	2.5	100.0	6.5	6,108
Province									
Central	3.0	22.0	18.6	36.5	13.0	6.7	100.0	7.7	1,385
Copperbelt	0.8	9.3	12.4	38.9	21.6	16.9	100.0	9.1	1,614
Eastern	12.7	35.4	14.0	24.3	10.4	3.3	100.0	6.1	1,477
Luapula	5.1	28.5	17.7	33.0	11.0	4.8	100.0	6.9	821
Lusaka	1.3	7.5	10.4	37.2	26.7	16.8	100.0	9.8	1,935
Muchinga	2.1	22.6	17.3	34.7	16.0	7.2	100.0	7.7	537
Northern	5.8	30.1	19.5	32.6	8.7	3.4	100.0	6.7	845
North Western	4.0	26.9	10.6	33.3	15.9	9.3	100.0	7.7	760
Southern	3.7	25.0	20.5	33.1	12.1	5.6	100.0	7.0	1,363
Western	3.2	29.9	15.3	33.5	13.1	4.9	100.0	7.0	688
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	9.7	39.3	21.1	25.5	4.3	0.1	100.0	6.0	2,050
Second	6.4	35.2	20.1	31.5	6.3	0.5	100.0	6.4	2,183
Middle	3.8	25.0	18.0	39.3	11.7	2.2	100.0	7.2	2,296
Fourth	1.4	11.0	14.1	41.6	24.0	7.9	100.0	8.7	2,432
Highest	0.4	2.7	4.4	30.8	30.3	31.3	100.0	11.4	2,465
Total 15–49	4.1	21.7	15.2	34.0	16.0	9.0	100.0	8.0	11,426
50–59	6.8	21.7	21.8	26.0	10.5	13.3	100.0	7.0	1,159
Total 15–59	4.4	21.7	15.8	33.2	15.5	9.4	100.0	8.0	12,585

¹ Completed grade 7 at the primary level

² Completed grade 12 at the secondary level

Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	No schooling, primary or secondary school						Total	Percent-age literate ¹	Number of women
	Higher than secondary schooling	Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/visually impaired			
Age									
15–24	3.0	56.5	16.8	23.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.2	5,833
15–19	0.6	60.6	17.5	21.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.8	3,292
20–24	6.0	51.1	15.9	27.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	73.0	2,540
25–29	12.8	43.1	16.1	28.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.0	2,255
30–34	12.5	41.9	15.8	29.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.2	1,963
35–39	10.8	33.0	16.1	40.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	59.9	1,560
40–44	9.0	33.1	14.1	43.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	56.1	1,375
45–49	8.2	35.8	15.3	40.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	59.3	965
Residence									
Urban	13.4	54.5	16.0	16.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.8	7,086
Rural	1.9	37.0	16.2	44.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	55.2	6,865
Province									
Central	6.8	46.2	17.7	29.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	70.7	1,578
Copperbelt	14.1	54.0	14.5	17.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	82.7	2,041
Eastern	2.7	34.2	17.2	45.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	54.1	1,628
Luapula	3.8	35.1	13.7	47.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	52.6	1,044
Lusaka	13.0	53.5	20.4	13.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.8	2,611
Muchinga	4.3	32.8	24.9	38.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	62.0	619
Northern	3.7	33.4	11.3	51.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	48.3	1,049
North Western	6.9	35.1	16.2	41.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	58.2	913
Southern	5.2	56.0	12.9	25.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	74.0	1,630
Western	6.0	55.6	10.0	28.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	71.6	838
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.0	26.2	14.0	59.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	40.2	2,434
Second	0.4	33.7	18.0	47.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	52.1	2,402
Middle	1.1	45.4	19.9	33.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	66.3	2,666
Fourth	4.9	59.6	18.3	17.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.7	3,115
Highest	26.6	56.8	11.2	5.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.5	3,334
Total	7.7	45.9	16.1	30.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	69.7	13,951

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

Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	No schooling, primary or secondary school						Total	Percent-age literate ¹	Number of men
	Higher than secondary schooling	Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/visually impaired			
Age									
15–24	2.4	59.1	17.7	20.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	79.2	5,098
15–19	0.6	58.8	18.5	21.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	78.0	3,002
20–24	5.0	59.5	16.5	18.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	81.0	2,096
25–29	13.6	54.0	16.2	16.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.8	1,637
30–34	14.6	52.8	16.8	15.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	84.3	1,460
35–39	16.2	48.2	15.0	20.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	79.4	1,254
40–44	13.3	51.1	15.0	20.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	79.5	1,093
45–49	13.3	51.7	15.2	19.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	80.2	884
Residence									
Urban	16.4	61.6	13.6	8.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	91.7	5,318
Rural	2.5	49.3	19.2	28.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	71.0	6,108
Province									
Central	6.7	50.6	24.4	18.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	81.7	1,385
Copperbelt	16.9	58.6	16.3	8.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	91.8	1,614
Eastern	3.3	40.6	15.9	39.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	59.9	1,477
Luapula	4.8	67.4	9.3	18.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	81.5	821
Lusaka	16.8	59.0	16.7	7.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.5	1,935
Muchinga	7.2	59.1	16.5	17.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.8	537
Northern	3.4	55.5	17.0	24.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	75.8	845
North Western	9.3	52.7	20.9	16.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	83.0	760
Southern	5.6	51.1	15.1	28.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	71.8	1,363
Western	4.9	67.3	9.8	18.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.0	688
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.1	44.3	19.5	35.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	63.9	2,050
Second	0.5	48.0	19.6	31.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	68.1	2,183
Middle	2.2	57.2	19.6	20.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	79.1	2,296
Fourth	7.9	65.1	17.6	9.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	90.6	2,432
Highest	31.3	58.2	7.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.3	2,465
Total 15–49	9.0	55.0	16.6	19.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	80.6	11,426
50–59	13.3	50.4	17.1	18.7	0.3	0.2	100.0	80.8	1,159
Total 15–59	9.4	54.6	16.7	19.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	80.7	12,585

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

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Follows news and current events on social media (such as WhatsApp, Twitter, Instagram, or Facebook) at least once a week	Number of women
Age							
15–19	10.2	38.2	28.7	2.9	45.4	15.2	3,292
20–24	8.6	32.5	33.0	2.2	48.1	28.5	2,540
25–29	8.1	38.7	33.0	2.6	44.4	32.4	2,255
30–34	8.1	41.3	38.1	2.8	39.6	30.9	1,963
35–39	5.7	38.7	36.4	2.1	44.6	27.2	1,560
40–44	7.6	34.3	34.8	3.7	48.0	21.6	1,375
45–49	7.7	35.4	34.8	3.5	47.1	19.1	965
Residence							
Urban	9.4	58.7	39.5	4.1	28.0	42.0	7,086
Rural	7.2	14.9	27.1	1.4	62.9	7.2	6,865
Province							
Central	11.3	35.8	39.2	3.7	40.6	22.5	1,578
Copperbelt	10.4	57.3	45.1	3.7	24.4	35.9	2,041
Eastern	7.1	15.1	17.8	1.9	72.3	10.9	1,628
Luapula	7.5	22.2	46.5	2.5	43.9	9.9	1,044
Lusaka	5.0	64.4	35.0	2.6	27.7	49.3	2,611
Muchinga	2.9	29.8	36.1	2.6	55.9	15.7	619
Northern	2.2	23.4	30.6	1.2	59.9	9.8	1,049
North Western	3.0	24.4	25.9	1.3	60.2	16.2	913
Southern	17.1	30.6	30.8	3.5	43.7	20.4	1,630
Western	12.4	15.9	17.7	2.8	67.9	15.5	838
Education							
No education	0.3	9.8	21.5	0.0	73.3	1.5	908
Primary	3.8	18.6	26.9	0.6	61.9	4.9	5,480
Secondary	11.4	49.6	39.1	3.7	32.6	34.3	6,485
Higher	20.1	79.2	42.4	10.0	12.0	89.5	1,079
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	4.0	3.4	15.9	0.3	80.0	1.1	2,434
Second	6.1	7.1	28.5	0.6	65.9	2.7	2,402
Middle	8.1	17.6	34.6	1.4	54.6	9.4	2,666
Fourth	8.4	53.0	39.2	2.6	30.8	32.7	3,115
Highest	13.2	84.1	43.3	7.2	10.8	63.2	3,334
Total	8.3	37.1	33.4	2.7	45.2	24.9	13,951

Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Follows news and current events on social media (such as WhatsApp, Twitter, Instagram, or Facebook) at least once a week	Number of men
Age							
15–19	7.1	38.0	35.9	2.3	45.3	18.6	3,002
20–24	8.2	37.7	43.7	3.5	40.5	32.3	2,096
25–29	12.6	37.5	49.9	6.2	35.9	36.6	1,637
30–34	12.5	44.7	54.9	7.2	31.5	38.4	1,460
35–39	14.5	41.6	54.6	8.1	32.5	32.6	1,254
40–44	14.5	43.4	57.1	9.5	32.9	35.8	1,093
45–49	13.6	44.8	57.4	8.8	30.8	32.8	884
Residence							
Urban	14.6	62.1	55.0	9.3	23.3	51.4	5,318
Rural	7.5	21.1	41.0	2.3	50.1	12.3	6,108
Province							
Central	10.9	40.5	51.3	4.8	33.8	28.5	1,385
Copperbelt	6.8	52.6	49.7	4.6	31.4	40.0	1,614
Eastern	4.4	22.4	46.0	2.2	46.4	14.0	1,477
Luapula	5.6	33.8	58.6	2.4	33.6	16.3	821
Lusaka	17.8	69.9	59.1	12.5	19.0	62.7	1,935
Muchinga	4.1	24.0	32.0	2.6	59.8	23.1	537
Northern	5.9	25.8	43.8	3.1	51.0	16.0	845
North Western	6.4	31.5	37.9	2.4	46.9	23.1	760
Southern	23.6	35.4	42.0	8.9	36.7	24.5	1,363
Western	11.2	21.8	30.3	2.9	55.7	18.1	688
Education							
No education	0.2	13.3	29.4	0.0	65.9	2.7	472
Primary	4.2	22.0	39.3	1.2	52.3	7.6	4,219
Secondary	12.6	48.2	51.9	6.3	29.9	38.9	5,708
Higher	32.5	82.2	65.0	22.0	7.3	90.8	1,027
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	4.3	7.5	30.3	0.3	66.0	3.6	2,050
Second	6.8	13.7	40.5	1.4	53.0	6.9	2,183
Middle	9.0	28.1	48.6	3.2	40.3	18.3	2,296
Fourth	11.5	56.5	55.0	6.1	25.7	45.1	2,432
Highest	20.8	85.9	59.6	15.2	9.6	70.8	2,465
Total 15–49	10.8	40.2	47.5	5.5	37.6	30.5	11,426
50–59	14.0	42.9	56.4	8.2	32.5	28.5	1,159
Total 15–59	11.1	40.4	48.3	5.8	37.1	30.3	12,585

Table 3.5.1 Internet usage: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever used the internet and percentage who have used the internet in the last 12 months, and among women who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the last month, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the last 12 months	Number of women	Among women who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percentage who, in the last month, used the internet:				Total	Number of women
				Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all		
Age									
15–19	21.6	19.6	3,292	46.7	34.4	13.5	5.5	100.0	644
20–24	35.6	33.5	2,540	60.8	26.4	7.8	4.9	100.0	851
25–29	39.0	37.0	2,255	60.7	26.0	8.6	4.7	100.0	834
30–34	35.6	33.7	1,963	62.8	26.0	7.5	3.6	100.0	661
35–39	32.2	30.7	1,560	57.9	32.6	5.6	3.9	100.0	479
40–44	26.6	25.0	1,375	57.4	28.5	10.6	3.5	100.0	344
45–49	24.3	23.0	965	66.1	24.1	7.2	2.6	100.0	222
Residence									
Urban	50.9	48.3	7,086	60.8	27.5	8.3	3.5	100.0	3,424
Rural	10.0	8.9	6,865	46.0	33.2	11.5	9.3	100.0	610
Province									
Central	29.1	27.8	1,578	52.6	27.7	12.8	7.0	100.0	438
Copperbelt	51.3	48.2	2,041	64.3	20.6	10.2	5.0	100.0	984
Eastern	12.4	11.9	1,628	60.9	26.2	3.9	9.0	100.0	194
Luapula	12.5	11.8	1,044	62.9	26.6	8.0	2.5	100.0	123
Lusaka	54.7	52.4	2,611	55.0	35.8	7.2	2.1	100.0	1,367
Muchinga	20.6	20.1	619	71.7	12.9	10.3	5.1	100.0	125
Northern	11.8	10.9	1,049	56.2	29.7	13.5	0.7	100.0	114
North Western	18.3	17.5	913	61.0	26.2	9.1	3.6	100.0	160
Southern	25.3	21.9	1,630	60.2	26.8	7.4	5.6	100.0	357
Western	23.4	20.5	838	49.5	34.4	6.9	9.2	100.0	172
Education									
No education	3.1	2.8	908	*	*	*	*	100.0	25
Primary	7.5	6.5	5,480	33.2	43.1	17.7	6.0	100.0	356
Secondary	43.6	40.6	6,485	52.4	32.5	10.0	5.1	100.0	2,630
Higher	95.2	94.8	1,079	83.6	12.0	2.6	1.8	100.0	1,023
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	2.0	1.4	2,434	(11.6)	(45.9)	(27.3)	(15.2)	100.0	33
Second	5.0	4.0	2,402	34.0	30.0	19.9	16.1	100.0	97
Middle	14.4	12.4	2,666	36.7	38.7	13.3	11.2	100.0	331
Fourth	42.4	39.4	3,115	48.4	33.6	12.1	5.9	100.0	1,228
Highest	72.7	70.4	3,334	68.6	23.8	5.7	2.0	100.0	2,346
Total	30.8	28.9	13,951	58.5	28.3	8.8	4.4	100.0	4,034

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

Table 3.5.2 Internet usage: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have ever used the internet and percentage who have used the internet in the last 12 months, and among men who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the last month, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the last 12 months	Number of men	Among men who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percentage who, in the last month, used the internet:				Total	Number of men
				Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all		
Age									
15–19	29.7	28.1	3,002	37.3	38.6	20.3	3.8	100.0	844
20–24	45.7	42.8	2,096	50.1	31.4	15.3	3.2	100.0	897
25–29	48.9	46.1	1,637	58.1	26.1	11.7	4.1	100.0	755
30–34	48.5	46.7	1,460	57.8	25.8	13.6	2.8	100.0	682
35–39	43.9	41.7	1,254	66.1	21.0	9.9	3.0	100.0	523
40–44	42.0	40.8	1,093	63.6	23.6	10.1	2.8	100.0	447
45–49	39.8	37.4	884	63.0	27.1	7.3	2.5	100.0	331
Residence									
Urban	65.7	63.1	5,318	60.7	25.5	11.3	2.6	100.0	3,354
Rural	20.1	18.4	6,108	35.4	38.4	20.7	5.4	100.0	1,123
Province									
Central	36.6	35.5	1,385	46.2	33.7	18.4	1.7	100.0	491
Copperbelt	63.3	58.1	1,614	56.2	25.9	15.5	2.4	100.0	938
Eastern	20.6	19.6	1,477	31.7	46.1	14.4	7.8	100.0	289
Luapula	21.2	20.2	821	61.7	22.4	13.0	2.9	100.0	166
Lusaka	70.0	69.5	1,935	69.5	21.0	7.1	2.4	100.0	1,345
Muchinga	29.4	26.8	537	61.6	21.4	10.3	6.8	100.0	144
Northern	24.0	21.5	845	44.1	36.4	16.9	2.6	100.0	181
North Western	40.0	37.8	760	45.2	31.9	19.6	3.4	100.0	288
Southern	37.1	33.5	1,363	41.6	34.3	19.1	5.0	100.0	457
Western	27.0	26.1	688	36.0	43.7	14.9	5.4	100.0	180
Education									
No education	4.7	4.1	472	*	*	*	*	100.0	19
Primary	13.9	12.3	4,219	33.0	38.1	24.1	4.8	100.0	519
Secondary	54.5	51.5	5,708	48.4	32.5	15.2	3.9	100.0	2,942
Higher	97.4	97.0	1,027	83.8	12.4	3.2	0.6	100.0	997
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	8.5	7.3	2,050	22.0	44.2	26.5	7.3	100.0	150
Second	14.9	12.9	2,183	22.1	41.0	28.5	8.3	100.0	281
Middle	29.7	26.3	2,296	33.6	37.8	23.7	5.0	100.0	604
Fourth	59.5	56.7	2,432	48.7	33.2	15.0	3.2	100.0	1,379
Highest	84.8	83.7	2,465	71.0	20.3	6.9	1.9	100.0	2,064
Total 15–49	41.3	39.2	11,426	54.4	28.7	13.6	3.3	100.0	4,478
50–59	34.4	33.4	1,159	61.3	24.8	10.9	3.1	100.0	387
Total 15–59	40.7	38.7	12,585	54.9	28.4	13.4	3.3	100.0	4,865

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

Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of women
	Currently employed ¹	Not currently employed			
Age					
15–19	18.0	5.5	76.5	100.0	3,292
20–24	42.1	7.8	50.1	100.0	2,540
25–29	53.6	8.0	38.3	100.0	2,255
30–34	57.8	7.7	34.4	100.0	1,963
35–39	62.8	7.7	29.5	100.0	1,560
40–44	64.9	6.7	28.4	100.0	1,375
45–49	65.7	7.0	27.3	100.0	965
Marital status					
Never married	29.9	6.6	63.5	100.0	4,732
Married or living together	53.1	7.3	39.6	100.0	7,407
Divorced/separated/ widowed	64.4	7.8	27.8	100.0	1,812
Number of living children					
0	27.3	6.1	66.6	100.0	3,960
1–2	48.4	7.4	44.2	100.0	4,384
3–4	58.6	7.9	33.5	100.0	3,110
5+	59.6	7.2	33.2	100.0	2,496
Residence					
Urban	47.4	7.2	45.4	100.0	7,086
Rural	46.0	7.0	47.0	100.0	6,865
Province					
Central	49.8	7.1	43.1	100.0	1,578
Copperbelt	50.7	8.7	40.7	100.0	2,041
Eastern	31.2	3.4	65.3	100.0	1,628
Luapula	65.5	4.0	30.5	100.0	1,044
Lusaka	47.0	5.7	47.3	100.0	2,611
Muchinga	38.1	4.9	57.0	100.0	619
Northern	55.8	7.1	37.1	100.0	1,049
North Western	37.3	14.2	48.5	100.0	913
Southern	50.0	10.4	39.6	100.0	1,630
Western	35.3	6.5	58.2	100.0	838
Education					
No education	45.8	5.0	49.2	100.0	908
Primary	46.7	7.3	45.9	100.0	5,480
Secondary	42.6	7.5	49.9	100.0	6,485
Higher	71.9	5.7	22.5	100.0	1,079
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	41.8	7.5	50.8	100.0	2,434
Second	46.2	7.3	46.5	100.0	2,402
Middle	47.6	6.9	45.5	100.0	2,666
Fourth	46.5	7.5	46.0	100.0	3,115
Highest	50.0	6.6	43.4	100.0	3,334
Total	46.7	7.1	46.2	100.0	13,951

¹ "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the last 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the last 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table 3.6.2 Employment status: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of men
	Currently employed ¹	Not currently employed			
Age					
15–19	34.2	10.1	55.7	100.0	3,002
20–24	66.3	9.4	24.3	100.0	2,096
25–29	82.3	8.0	9.7	100.0	1,637
30–34	87.5	5.2	7.3	100.0	1,460
35–39	87.6	5.8	6.7	100.0	1,254
40–44	87.7	5.3	7.0	100.0	1,093
45–49	84.2	7.1	8.7	100.0	884
Marital status					
Never married	49.5	9.5	41.1	100.0	5,498
Married or living together	86.7	6.3	7.0	100.0	5,422
Divorced/separated/ widowed	83.9	7.2	8.9	100.0	506
Number of living children					
0	49.3	9.6	41.1	100.0	5,439
1–2	84.8	6.8	8.4	100.0	2,494
3–4	89.0	5.2	5.9	100.0	1,757
5+	85.4	6.6	8.0	100.0	1,737
Residence					
Urban	69.1	5.7	25.3	100.0	5,318
Rural	68.3	9.8	21.9	100.0	6,108
Province					
Central	69.1	11.5	19.5	100.0	1,385
Copperbelt	65.2	7.2	27.7	100.0	1,614
Eastern	53.8	16.3	30.0	100.0	1,477
Luapula	83.0	7.0	10.1	100.0	821
Lusaka	70.2	4.1	25.7	100.0	1,935
Muchinga	71.0	7.9	21.1	100.0	537
Northern	80.7	5.5	13.8	100.0	845
North Western	77.9	4.6	17.5	100.0	760
Southern	67.3	6.6	26.1	100.0	1,363
Western	62.2	4.9	32.9	100.0	688
Education					
No education	64.0	11.5	24.4	100.0	472
Primary	67.8	8.7	23.4	100.0	4,219
Secondary	66.6	7.7	25.7	100.0	5,708
Higher	85.4	3.6	11.0	100.0	1,027
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	69.4	9.4	21.2	100.0	2,050
Second	69.9	10.1	20.1	100.0	2,183
Middle	67.9	8.6	23.5	100.0	2,296
Fourth	71.7	6.2	22.0	100.0	2,432
Highest	64.6	5.6	29.8	100.0	2,465
Total 15–49	68.6	7.9	23.5	100.0	11,426
50–59	82.8	5.5	11.6	100.0	1,159
Total 15–59	70.0	7.7	22.4	100.0	12,585

¹ “Currently employed” is defined as having done work in the last 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the last 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table 3.7.1 Occupation: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Professional/technical/managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Domestic service	Agriculture	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age										
15–19	1.6	1.7	31.9	1.0	15.7	1.6	46.3	0.2	100.0	774
20–24	5.7	2.9	44.7	1.0	9.8	2.3	33.6	0.0	100.0	1,268
25–29	12.0	3.1	43.8	2.2	8.6	1.2	29.0	0.1	100.0	1,391
30–34	12.3	2.2	43.7	2.4	7.9	3.7	27.5	0.3	100.0	1,288
35–39	10.8	1.2	42.5	2.3	9.6	2.7	30.9	0.1	100.0	1,099
40–44	12.1	0.6	37.9	2.6	8.5	2.5	35.7	0.1	100.0	985
45–49	9.3	1.4	36.1	3.8	9.1	2.3	37.9	0.1	100.0	702
Marital status										
Never married	13.3	5.0	44.0	1.9	10.9	3.0	21.8	0.1	100.0	1,726
Married or living together	8.9	1.0	37.5	2.3	9.0	1.6	39.7	0.1	100.0	4,472
Divorced/separated/widowed	6.5	1.4	49.2	1.9	10.0	4.2	26.6	0.2	100.0	1,309
Number of living children										
0	13.7	4.7	42.2	1.6	11.0	1.9	24.7	0.2	100.0	1,323
1–2	11.0	2.7	44.2	1.7	9.5	2.7	28.1	0.1	100.0	2,448
3–4	10.0	0.8	44.1	2.3	8.7	2.3	31.6	0.1	100.0	2,069
5+	3.3	0.2	31.7	2.9	9.8	2.1	49.8	0.1	100.0	1,666
Residence										
Urban	15.1	3.6	58.6	2.4	8.8	3.1	8.3	0.1	100.0	3,868
Rural	3.6	0.3	22.3	1.8	10.5	1.5	59.8	0.2	100.0	3,638
Province										
Central	8.6	1.4	34.4	0.6	14.2	2.5	38.4	0.0	100.0	898
Copperbelt	13.8	2.6	53.9	2.3	7.0	2.2	18.1	0.1	100.0	1,211
Eastern	5.1	1.0	40.0	4.2	6.6	0.7	41.6	0.8	100.0	565
Luapula	4.1	0.7	27.1	0.3	22.1	1.0	44.7	0.1	100.0	725
Lusaka	15.6	4.7	58.5	2.5	9.9	4.5	4.4	0.0	100.0	1,376
Muchinga	8.2	1.6	33.2	2.4	6.0	1.2	47.4	0.0	100.0	267
Northern	4.0	0.8	29.1	1.9	5.2	0.8	58.0	0.0	100.0	660
North Western	8.5	0.9	20.7	2.9	7.8	2.4	56.3	0.4	100.0	470
Southern	6.8	1.1	35.8	2.0	5.9	2.7	45.8	0.0	100.0	984
Western	11.9	1.8	45.7	3.4	8.7	2.2	26.0	0.2	100.0	350
Education										
No education	0.7	0.0	28.8	2.0	12.8	1.0	54.7	0.0	100.0	461
Primary	0.5	0.1	34.1	1.7	11.9	2.2	49.4	0.1	100.0	2,963
Secondary	5.3	2.7	54.2	2.3	9.0	3.0	23.3	0.2	100.0	3,246
Higher	62.4	7.0	20.9	2.8	2.1	1.2	3.3	0.2	100.0	837
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	0.2	0.1	17.2	1.3	10.1	0.7	70.2	0.2	100.0	1,198
Second	1.3	0.1	23.1	1.7	11.3	1.7	60.6	0.2	100.0	1,286
Middle	2.6	0.6	39.0	2.1	12.8	2.3	40.7	0.1	100.0	1,454
Fourth	7.3	2.7	64.1	2.6	9.0	3.5	11.0	0.0	100.0	1,682
Highest	28.4	5.0	49.5	2.5	6.2	2.8	5.4	0.2	100.0	1,886
Total	9.5	2.0	41.0	2.1	9.6	2.3	33.3	0.1	100.0	7,506

Table 3.7.2 Occupation: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Professional/technical/managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Domestic service	Agriculture	Missing	Total	Number of men
Age										
15–19	1.5	1.2	7.6	9.9	30.2	1.9	47.5	0.2	100.0	1,329
20–24	3.6	1.7	13.6	18.8	21.6	4.0	36.2	0.5	100.0	1,587
25–29	8.5	1.6	18.2	20.9	16.4	5.4	28.9	0.1	100.0	1,479
30–34	12.1	1.4	15.8	23.9	12.1	5.2	29.4	0.1	100.0	1,354
35–39	11.8	1.0	16.4	24.8	10.4	2.7	32.6	0.3	100.0	1,170
40–44	11.5	1.1	15.1	26.8	11.3	2.8	31.4	0.0	100.0	1,017
45–49	11.3	0.2	18.0	22.8	9.1	1.8	36.7	0.0	100.0	808
Marital status										
Never married	6.2	1.9	12.1	17.5	23.9	4.0	34.1	0.4	100.0	3,240
Married or living together	9.6	0.9	16.6	22.3	11.7	3.3	35.4	0.1	100.0	5,042
Divorced/separated/widowed	6.1	0.3	13.1	25.9	20.5	3.5	30.6	0.0	100.0	461
Number of living children										
0	6.2	1.9	11.6	16.7	24.4	3.8	35.0	0.3	100.0	3,206
1–2	10.2	1.4	17.6	21.5	15.2	5.1	28.9	0.1	100.0	2,285
3–4	11.0	0.7	16.3	26.4	10.7	3.1	31.7	0.2	100.0	1,654
5+	6.3	0.3	15.5	21.5	9.6	1.4	45.3	0.1	100.0	1,599
Residence										
Urban	13.5	2.2	21.4	31.8	14.7	6.4	9.7	0.2	100.0	3,975
Rural	3.7	0.4	9.2	11.4	18.4	1.2	55.5	0.2	100.0	4,768
Province										
Central	8.7	1.3	10.2	20.9	18.0	3.1	37.8	0.1	100.0	1,115
Copperbelt	11.7	1.7	17.2	32.0	18.0	5.8	13.3	0.3	100.0	1,167
Eastern	3.4	1.3	21.5	15.4	27.8	2.2	28.4	0.1	100.0	1,035
Luapula	3.6	0.1	6.2	13.0	6.5	0.6	70.1	0.0	100.0	739
Lusaka	15.0	2.0	23.4	29.3	11.5	9.7	9.0	0.1	100.0	1,438
Muchinga	7.8	2.2	14.9	11.0	22.8	1.3	38.9	1.0	100.0	424
Northern	3.2	0.7	9.1	7.6	9.8	0.9	68.4	0.2	100.0	728
North Western	7.3	0.7	7.6	17.8	11.7	1.2	53.3	0.6	100.0	628
Southern	6.8	0.6	12.7	23.6	16.1	2.2	38.0	0.0	100.0	1,007
Western	6.9	1.9	14.3	15.9	32.0	0.8	28.2	0.0	100.0	462
Education										
No education	0.5	0.2	10.1	9.7	27.1	1.9	50.4	0.2	100.0	357
Primary	1.1	0.2	10.3	14.5	19.7	3.0	51.1	0.1	100.0	3,231
Secondary	5.1	1.6	18.4	26.4	16.2	4.5	27.6	0.2	100.0	4,241
Higher	50.6	3.9	15.1	20.4	4.5	1.8	3.2	0.7	100.0	914
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	0.6	0.1	7.7	9.4	19.5	0.6	62.0	0.2	100.0	1,615
Second	1.4	0.1	8.1	10.6	18.3	1.2	60.2	0.1	100.0	1,745
Middle	4.0	0.9	12.4	20.1	19.7	4.3	38.4	0.2	100.0	1,756
Fourth	8.0	2.0	22.0	32.5	16.0	7.2	12.2	0.1	100.0	1,896
Highest	26.5	3.1	22.6	28.9	10.1	4.1	4.2	0.4	100.0	1,731
Total 15–49	8.2	1.3	14.8	20.7	16.7	3.6	34.6	0.2	100.0	8,743
50–59	13.0	0.3	16.9	21.2	9.6	2.1	36.9	0.0	100.0	1,024
Total 15–59	8.7	1.2	15.0	20.7	16.0	3.4	34.9	0.2	100.0	9,767

Table 3.8 Type of employment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer, and continuity of employment, according to type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural), Zambia DHS 2024

Employment characteristic	Agricultural work	Nonagricultural work	Total
Type of earnings			
Cash only	30.5	82.6	65.2
Cash and in-kind	16.6	5.9	9.5
In-kind only	1.6	0.5	0.9
Not paid	51.3	11.0	24.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of employer			
Employed by family member	26.4	6.7	13.2
Employed by non-family member	4.3	37.9	26.7
Self-employed	69.4	55.4	60.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuity of employment			
All year	26.2	66.9	53.3
Seasonal	68.1	18.1	34.7
Occasional	5.7	15.0	11.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women employed during the last 12 months	2,499	4,998	7,506

Note: Total includes 9 women with information missing on type of employment who are not shown separately.

Table 3.9.1 Health insurance coverage: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Mutual health organisation/ community-based insurance	Health insurance through employer	National Public Insurance Scheme	Other privately purchased commercial insurance	None	Any health insurance	Number of women
Age							
15–19	0.0	0.2	4.4	0.1	95.4	4.6	3,292
20–24	0.0	0.3	4.4	0.1	95.2	4.8	2,540
25–29	0.2	0.6	9.9	0.7	89.0	11.0	2,255
30–34	0.1	0.8	13.5	1.0	85.7	14.3	1,963
35–39	0.1	1.0	11.9	1.1	86.6	13.4	1,560
40–44	0.0	1.1	11.6	0.6	87.4	12.6	1,375
45–49	0.3	0.1	11.4	1.1	87.8	12.2	965
Residence							
Urban	0.1	0.9	14.7	1.1	84.1	15.9	7,086
Rural	0.0	0.2	2.4	0.0	97.5	2.5	6,865
Province							
Central	0.2	0.7	6.0	0.4	93.0	7.0	1,578
Copperbelt	0.1	1.8	14.5	1.1	83.9	16.1	2,041
Eastern	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.1	96.7	3.3	1,628
Luapula	0.1	0.1	4.0	0.1	95.8	4.2	1,044
Lusaka	0.1	0.5	17.0	1.0	82.2	17.8	2,611
Muchinga	0.1	0.1	4.9	0.1	94.9	5.1	619
Northern	0.1	0.2	4.2	0.0	95.7	4.3	1,049
North Western	0.0	0.7	5.3	1.8	92.7	7.3	913
Southern	0.0	0.2	5.9	0.2	93.8	6.2	1,630
Western	0.0	0.1	6.4	0.4	93.3	6.7	838
Education							
No education	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	99.5	0.5	908
Primary	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	98.4	1.6	5,480
Secondary	0.1	0.6	8.6	0.5	90.5	9.5	6,485
Higher	0.5	2.9	51.8	4.3	44.8	55.2	1,079
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	99.9	0.1	2,434
Second	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	99.5	0.5	2,402
Middle	0.0	0.2	2.0	0.0	97.8	2.2	2,666
Fourth	0.0	0.3	7.6	0.2	91.9	8.1	3,115
Highest	0.3	1.8	27.0	2.2	70.6	29.4	3,334
Total	0.1	0.5	8.6	0.6	90.7	9.3	13,951

Table 3.9.2 Health insurance coverage: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Mutual health organisation/ community-based insurance	Health insurance through employer	National Public Insurance Scheme	Other privately purchased commercial insurance	Other	None	Any health insurance	Number of men
Age								
15–19	0.1	0.2	2.9	0.1	0.0	96.8	3.2	3,002
20–24	0.0	0.5	4.0	0.3	0.0	95.4	4.6	2,096
25–29	0.1	0.9	9.9	0.4	0.2	89.1	10.9	1,637
30–34	0.0	1.5	14.9	0.8	0.1	84.1	15.9	1,460
35–39	0.4	1.6	16.7	2.4	0.1	81.0	19.0	1,254
40–44	0.1	2.0	16.2	2.0	0.1	81.8	18.2	1,093
45–49	0.1	1.7	14.7	1.0	0.0	83.5	16.5	884
Residence								
Urban	0.2	1.6	16.7	1.4	0.1	81.7	18.3	5,318
Rural	0.0	0.4	3.0	0.2	0.0	96.5	3.5	6,108
Province								
Central	0.0	0.6	7.2	0.4	0.0	92.2	7.8	1,385
Copperbelt	0.0	1.8	14.9	1.3	0.1	83.4	16.6	1,614
Eastern	0.1	0.2	3.8	0.4	0.0	95.9	4.1	1,477
Luapula	0.1	0.0	5.6	0.3	0.0	94.2	5.8	821
Lusaka	0.1	1.4	19.4	1.8	0.0	79.5	20.5	1,935
Muchinga	0.1	0.8	6.1	0.3	0.0	93.5	6.5	537
Northern	0.1	0.1	4.0	0.4	0.1	95.4	4.6	845
North Western	0.6	1.2	9.2	0.8	0.4	88.5	11.5	760
Southern	0.0	1.9	6.1	0.5	0.0	91.9	8.1	1,363
Western	0.0	0.2	4.6	0.5	0.0	95.0	5.0	688
Education								
No education	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	99.1	0.9	472
Primary	0.1	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.0	98.1	1.9	4,219
Secondary	0.0	0.7	8.2	0.6	0.0	90.7	9.3	5,708
Higher	0.6	5.4	51.7	5.1	0.4	44.5	55.5	1,027
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	99.8	0.2	2,050
Second	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	98.8	1.2	2,183
Middle	0.0	0.2	2.7	0.2	0.0	96.9	3.1	2,296
Fourth	0.1	1.2	11.4	0.5	0.1	87.1	12.9	2,432
Highest	0.3	2.8	28.8	2.8	0.1	68.7	31.3	2,465
Total 15–49	0.1	1.0	9.4	0.8	0.1	89.6	10.4	11,426
50–59	0.3	1.8	15.8	2.2	0.1	81.9	18.1	1,159
Total 15–59	0.1	1.0	10.0	0.9	0.1	88.9	11.1	12,585

Table 3.10.1 Tobacco smoking: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who smoke various tobacco products, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke: ¹			Number of women
	Cigarettes ²	Other type of tobacco ³	Any type of tobacco	
Age				
15–19	0.5	0.0	0.5	3,292
20–24	0.6	0.2	0.8	2,540
25–29	0.9	0.2	1.1	2,255
30–34	1.2	0.0	1.2	1,963
35–39	1.6	0.0	1.6	1,560
40–44	2.0	0.1	2.0	1,375
45–49	1.8	0.2	1.8	965
Residence				
Urban	0.9	0.1	1.0	7,086
Rural	1.2	0.1	1.2	6,865
Province				
Central	0.6	0.0	0.6	1,578
Copperbelt	1.0	0.1	1.1	2,041
Eastern	1.4	0.1	1.5	1,628
Luapula	0.4	0.0	0.4	1,044
Lusaka	1.1	0.2	1.3	2,611
Muchinga	1.9	0.1	2.1	619
Northern	0.7	0.0	0.7	1,049
North Western	0.7	0.0	0.7	913
Southern	0.7	0.2	0.9	1,630
Western	2.5	0.1	2.5	838
Education				
No education	2.1	0.1	2.1	908
Primary	1.4	0.1	1.4	5,480
Secondary	0.7	0.1	0.8	6,485
Higher	0.8	0.2	1.0	1,079
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	1.6	0.0	1.6	2,434
Second	1.4	0.1	1.4	2,402
Middle	0.9	0.0	0.9	2,666
Fourth	0.9	0.1	0.9	3,115
Highest	0.7	0.2	0.8	3,334
Total	1.0	0.1	1.1	13,951

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use

² Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes

³ Includes pipes, cigars, cigarillos, and water pipes/shisha

Table 3.10.2 Tobacco smoking: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who smoke various tobacco products, and percent distribution of men by smoking frequency, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke: ¹			Smoking frequency			Total	Number of men
	Cigarettes ²	Other type of tobacco ³	Any type of tobacco	Daily smoker	Occasional smoker ⁴	Nonsmoker		
Age								
15–19	2.4	0.2	2.5	1.0	1.5	97.5	100.0	3,002
20–24	16.2	1.2	16.4	9.3	7.3	83.4	100.0	2,096
25–29	24.4	1.0	24.9	15.4	9.4	75.1	100.0	1,637
30–34	23.8	0.5	24.0	15.9	8.0	76.0	100.0	1,460
35–39	22.8	1.1	23.3	14.8	8.5	76.7	100.0	1,254
40–44	25.8	0.5	25.9	19.0	6.9	74.1	100.0	1,093
45–49	24.7	0.8	25.1	19.3	5.8	74.9	100.0	884
Residence								
Urban	15.9	0.8	16.1	9.8	6.3	83.9	100.0	5,318
Rural	18.0	0.7	18.3	12.3	6.1	81.7	100.0	6,108
Province								
Central	12.6	0.3	12.8	7.3	5.5	87.2	100.0	1,385
Copperbelt	18.2	0.4	18.3	10.0	8.3	81.7	100.0	1,614
Eastern	20.4	1.1	20.7	13.7	7.0	79.3	100.0	1,477
Luapula	22.0	1.1	22.7	17.6	5.1	77.3	100.0	821
Lusaka	14.5	1.0	14.6	9.8	5.0	85.2	100.0	1,935
Muchinga	17.0	0.4	17.1	12.0	5.1	82.9	100.0	537
Northern	20.1	0.6	20.5	15.6	5.0	79.4	100.0	845
North Western	17.8	1.1	18.7	11.3	7.4	81.3	100.0	760
Southern	13.0	0.4	13.1	7.0	6.1	86.9	100.0	1,363
Western	20.1	0.4	20.5	14.1	6.4	79.5	100.0	688
Education								
No education	27.3	1.2	27.5	19.3	8.2	72.5	100.0	472
Primary	20.3	0.6	20.6	14.1	6.4	79.4	100.0	4,219
Secondary	15.1	0.8	15.4	9.3	6.1	84.6	100.0	5,708
Higher	9.5	0.5	9.5	5.3	4.2	90.5	100.0	1,027
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	24.6	0.8	24.9	18.0	6.9	75.1	100.0	2,050
Second	19.8	0.8	20.2	13.1	7.1	79.8	100.0	2,183
Middle	16.5	0.5	16.6	10.4	6.3	83.3	100.0	2,296
Fourth	14.8	0.6	15.0	9.2	5.9	84.9	100.0	2,432
Highest	11.0	1.0	11.2	6.4	4.8	88.8	100.0	2,465
Total 15–49	17.0	0.7	17.3	11.2	6.2	82.7	100.0	11,426
50–59	23.9	0.8	24.6	18.3	6.4	75.3	100.0	1,159
Total 15–59	17.7	0.7	17.9	11.8	6.2	82.0	100.0	12,585

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use

² Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes

³ Includes pipes, cigars, cigarillos, and water pipes/shisha

⁴ Occasional refers to less often than daily use.

Table 3.11 Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: Men

Among men age 15–49 who smoke cigarettes daily, percent distribution by average number of cigarettes smoked per day, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day ¹					Total	Number of respondents who smoke cigarettes daily ¹
	<5	5–9	10–14	15–24	≥25		
Age							
15–19	(59.8)	(19.8)	(10.4)	(10.1)	(0.0)	100.0	30
20–24	67.4	21.4	5.4	4.8	1.0	100.0	194
25–29	54.1	30.8	10.1	3.3	1.7	100.0	244
30–34	58.2	25.5	10.2	4.9	1.2	100.0	231
35–39	46.6	31.8	11.5	8.2	1.8	100.0	181
40–44	50.7	31.7	10.9	4.8	1.8	100.0	207
45–49	43.8	32.7	14.4	7.2	1.9	100.0	168
Residence							
Urban	47.5	29.9	13.2	7.1	2.3	100.0	516
Rural	58.5	27.8	8.3	4.3	1.0	100.0	739
Province							
Central	48.9	29.9	12.0	7.0	2.1	100.0	99
Copperbelt	45.6	31.3	13.6	6.5	3.0	100.0	159
Eastern	64.1	27.5	5.1	2.3	1.1	100.0	200
Luapula	52.9	31.8	10.9	2.3	2.1	100.0	141
Lusaka	46.3	27.8	18.5	6.6	0.8	100.0	187
Muchinga	63.3	26.0	7.8	2.0	1.0	100.0	64
Northern	59.5	25.0	8.0	5.6	2.0	100.0	127
North Western	56.9	28.9	8.0	6.2	0.0	100.0	85
Southern	36.2	37.0	9.3	14.5	3.0	100.0	96
Western	70.6	20.5	5.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	97
Education							
No education	57.5	25.0	9.8	4.4	3.3	100.0	91
Primary	53.1	30.7	9.3	6.1	0.7	100.0	589
Secondary	53.9	27.7	11.4	4.9	2.2	100.0	520
Higher	(59.0)	(22.4)	(12.2)	(5.2)	(1.3)	100.0	55
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	58.8	26.7	10.1	3.7	0.6	100.0	365
Second	57.5	29.3	7.0	4.8	1.4	100.0	280
Middle	54.2	28.5	9.8	6.6	0.9	100.0	236
Fourth	42.1	34.0	13.9	8.5	1.6	100.0	221
Highest	52.9	24.6	12.7	4.9	4.9	100.0	152
Total 15–49	54.0	28.6	10.3	5.5	1.5	100.0	1,255
50–59	48.3	29.9	14.1	5.6	2.1	100.0	207
Total 15–59	53.2	28.8	10.9	5.5	1.6	100.0	1,462

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

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes

Table 3.12 Smokeless tobacco use and any tobacco use

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who currently use smokeless tobacco, according to type of tobacco product, and percentage who use any type of tobacco, Zambia DHS 2024

Tobacco product	Women	Men
Snuff by mouth	0.9	0.2
Snuff by nose	1.3	0.1
Chewing tobacco	0.1	0.1
Roll up tobacco	0.1	0.0
Other type of smokeless tobacco	0.0	0.0
Any type of smokeless tobacco ¹	2.2	0.3
Any type of tobacco ²	2.7	17.5
Number	13,951	11,426

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

¹ Includes snuff by mouth, snuff by nose, chewing tobacco, and roll up tobacco

² Includes all types of smokeless tobacco shown in this table plus cigarettes, pipes, cigars, cigarillos, and water pipes/shisha

Table 3.13 Any tobacco use according to background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who are currently using any type of tobacco, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Percentage using any type of tobacco	Number of women	Percentage using any type of tobacco	Number of men
Age				
15–19	0.7	3,292	2.5	3,002
20–24	1.5	2,540	16.7	2,096
25–29	2.6	2,255	25.2	1,637
30–34	3.0	1,963	24.1	1,460
35–39	5.0	1,560	23.6	1,254
40–44	5.7	1,375	26.1	1,093
45–49	5.1	965	25.3	884
Residence				
Urban	2.1	7,086	16.3	5,318
Rural	3.4	6,865	18.5	6,108
Province				
Central	1.3	1,578	12.9	1,385
Copperbelt	2.4	2,041	18.5	1,614
Eastern	2.4	1,628	20.7	1,477
Luapula	7.5	1,044	23.1	821
Lusaka	1.8	2,611	14.8	1,935
Muchinga	2.5	619	17.1	537
Northern	4.4	1,049	20.8	845
North Western	1.0	913	18.9	760
Southern	1.8	1,630	13.3	1,363
Western	6.1	838	20.6	688
Education				
No education	6.7	908	28.0	472
Primary	3.5	5,480	20.7	4,219
Secondary	1.8	6,485	15.5	5,708
Higher	1.4	1,079	9.9	1,027
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	5.0	2,434	25.2	2,050
Second	3.4	2,402	20.4	2,183
Middle	2.4	2,666	16.7	2,296
Fourth	2.0	3,115	15.2	2,432
Highest	1.5	3,334	11.3	2,465
Total 15–49	2.7	13,951	17.5	11,426
50–59	na	na	24.9	1,159
Total 15–59	na	na	18.1	12,585

na = not applicable

Table 3.14.1 Alcohol consumption: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have consumed any alcohol in the last month, and among women who have consumed any alcohol in the last month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking (number of days alcohol was consumed), according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Consumed any alcohol in the last month	Number of women	Among women who have consumed any alcohol in the last month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking:					Number of women who consumed any alcohol in the last month
			1–5 days	6–10 days	11–24 days	Every day/almost every day ¹	Total	
Age								
15–19	2.8	3,292	92.8	3.1	1.4	2.7	100.0	91
20–24	7.0	2,540	87.9	4.3	2.8	5.0	100.0	178
25–29	9.9	2,255	81.2	8.1	3.4	7.4	100.0	223
30–34	11.7	1,963	80.2	7.0	4.2	8.6	100.0	230
35–39	12.8	1,560	80.4	7.8	3.8	8.0	100.0	199
40–44	13.8	1,375	74.9	10.8	5.0	9.3	100.0	190
45–49	12.1	965	76.3	7.8	4.4	11.5	100.0	117
Residence								
Urban	12.5	7,086	81.0	6.8	3.4	8.8	100.0	885
Rural	5.0	6,865	82.0	8.6	4.4	4.9	100.0	343
Province								
Central	7.7	1,578	88.6	4.7	1.7	4.9	100.0	121
Copperbelt	15.3	2,041	80.8	6.2	2.2	10.8	100.0	313
Eastern	4.9	1,628	72.3	19.6	2.7	5.3	100.0	79
Luapula	5.1	1,044	86.6	6.2	4.4	2.8	100.0	53
Lusaka	12.8	2,611	82.0	7.7	3.5	6.8	100.0	334
Muchinga	13.3	619	64.9	10.2	12.6	12.3	100.0	82
Northern	7.7	1,049	88.3	3.7	4.1	3.9	100.0	81
North Western	4.7	913	85.9	6.9	5.4	1.7	100.0	43
Southern	4.6	1,630	73.8	7.5	4.9	13.9	100.0	75
Western	5.4	838	94.8	0.0	1.6	3.7	100.0	45
Education								
No education	8.7	908	67.5	11.3	8.4	12.8	100.0	79
Primary	6.9	5,480	79.9	8.9	4.6	6.6	100.0	376
Secondary	9.1	6,485	81.4	6.6	3.2	8.8	100.0	587
Higher	17.2	1,079	89.5	4.7	1.6	4.2	100.0	185
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	4.9	2,434	75.8	9.0	7.5	7.7	100.0	120
Second	4.9	2,402	83.6	8.8	3.9	3.7	100.0	118
Middle	6.5	2,666	76.3	8.7	1.7	13.3	100.0	174
Fourth	10.4	3,115	76.4	6.4	6.0	11.2	100.0	325
Highest	14.7	3,334	87.0	6.6	2.0	4.4	100.0	490
Total	8.8	13,951	81.3	7.3	3.7	7.7	100.0	1,227

¹ The respondent reported that she drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the last month.

Table 3.14.2 Alcohol consumption: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have consumed any alcohol in the last month, and among men who have consumed any alcohol in the last month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking (number of days alcohol was consumed), according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Consumed any alcohol in the last month	Number of men	Among men who have consumed any alcohol in the last month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking:					Number of men who consumed any alcohol in the last month
			1–5 days	6–10 days	11–24 days	Every day/almost every day ¹	Total	
Age								
15–19	5.2	3,002	84.6	14.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	155
20–24	23.7	2,096	74.8	15.5	6.0	3.6	100.0	497
25–29	37.0	1,637	59.6	18.3	11.1	11.0	100.0	606
30–34	37.4	1,460	64.3	18.2	10.6	6.9	100.0	546
35–39	40.6	1,254	60.2	17.7	13.8	8.3	100.0	509
40–44	39.2	1,093	65.6	14.0	11.3	9.0	100.0	429
45–49	39.1	884	64.0	13.5	14.5	8.0	100.0	346
Residence								
Urban	30.7	5,318	55.8	19.2	14.1	10.8	100.0	1,632
Rural	23.8	6,108	76.4	13.2	6.6	3.8	100.0	1,457
Province								
Central	26.3	1,385	73.2	14.1	7.9	4.9	100.0	364
Copperbelt	32.1	1,614	53.8	17.5	17.1	11.7	100.0	518
Eastern	25.8	1,477	76.2	13.1	9.0	1.6	100.0	381
Luapula	28.6	821	68.0	16.9	8.5	6.7	100.0	235
Lusaka	33.2	1,935	51.7	21.6	13.5	13.2	100.0	643
Muchinga	31.3	537	71.1	13.1	8.1	7.7	100.0	168
Northern	28.0	845	75.5	15.7	6.3	2.5	100.0	236
North Western	22.9	760	73.6	14.4	11.7	0.4	100.0	174
Southern	18.1	1,363	72.7	13.5	4.7	9.2	100.0	246
Western	17.7	688	75.5	15.2	6.0	3.3	100.0	122
Education								
No education	25.2	472	73.4	14.9	8.1	3.6	100.0	119
Primary	25.4	4,219	69.4	14.6	9.0	6.9	100.0	1,073
Secondary	26.8	5,708	63.0	17.1	11.7	8.2	100.0	1,532
Higher	35.4	1,027	62.3	19.2	11.0	7.5	100.0	364
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	27.5	2,050	76.7	14.3	6.0	3.0	100.0	564
Second	24.5	2,183	76.3	12.4	7.2	4.2	100.0	534
Middle	24.0	2,296	66.9	14.8	10.2	8.1	100.0	550
Fourth	28.5	2,432	53.7	19.2	14.5	12.6	100.0	693
Highest	30.3	2,465	59.5	19.4	13.0	8.0	100.0	747
Total 15–49	27.0	11,426	65.6	16.4	10.5	7.5	100.0	3,088
50–59	39.3	1,159	60.1	17.2	15.7	6.9	100.0	455
Total 15–59	28.2	12,585	64.9	16.5	11.2	7.4	100.0	3,543

¹ The respondent reported that he drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the last month.

Table 3.15.1 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Women

Among women age 15–49 who have consumed any alcohol in the last month, percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed							Number of women who consumed any alcohol in the last month
	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	Total	
Age								
15–19	40.3	32.3	10.0	6.3	0.8	10.2	100.0	91
20–24	22.6	24.1	17.1	14.4	5.0	16.8	100.0	178
25–29	19.9	20.4	13.0	12.7	10.0	24.1	100.0	223
30–34	18.9	29.7	13.8	10.7	8.0	18.9	100.0	230
35–39	22.9	23.2	15.4	14.2	10.1	14.3	100.0	199
40–44	23.7	23.5	16.8	11.8	10.8	13.5	100.0	190
45–49	30.7	16.2	18.5	15.0	8.1	11.5	100.0	117
Frequency of drinking in last month								
1–5 days	26.6	26.2	14.6	12.2	6.9	13.5	100.0	998
6–10 days	7.4	14.1	22.0	16.2	11.8	28.6	100.0	90
11–24 days	(19.2)	(20.7)	(8.5)	(17.6)	(11.0)	(23.1)	100.0	46
Every day/almost every day ¹	11.0	12.8	16.0	8.3	17.1	34.8	100.0	94
Residence								
Urban	20.2	22.5	15.7	14.1	8.7	18.8	100.0	885
Rural	32.7	28.2	13.4	8.1	6.7	11.0	100.0	343
Province								
Central	34.9	25.4	17.4	11.0	4.0	7.4	100.0	121
Copperbelt	20.7	25.8	15.9	16.6	4.4	16.7	100.0	313
Eastern	32.1	27.8	10.3	6.2	15.4	8.2	100.0	79
Luapula	23.6	24.9	17.8	5.3	7.9	20.5	100.0	53
Lusaka	16.5	19.3	13.3	14.0	12.0	24.9	100.0	334
Muchinga	16.8	25.5	25.3	9.9	10.9	11.6	100.0	82
Northern	39.4	24.8	14.7	6.9	4.9	9.3	100.0	81
North Western	35.8	34.3	14.4	10.5	3.3	1.6	100.0	43
Southern	15.6	19.9	13.6	14.4	11.3	25.2	100.0	75
Western	39.4	30.1	4.7	8.0	5.3	12.4	100.0	45
Education								
No education	31.3	16.8	13.5	9.7	14.0	14.6	100.0	79
Primary	28.0	29.4	16.2	11.1	8.2	7.2	100.0	376
Secondary	21.5	23.8	13.0	12.2	7.8	21.6	100.0	587
Higher	18.7	17.3	19.6	16.7	7.0	20.8	100.0	185
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	34.5	26.3	19.6	6.6	6.9	6.0	100.0	120
Second	32.9	27.5	11.0	8.4	9.2	11.1	100.0	118
Middle	28.9	23.9	14.5	12.1	7.0	13.6	100.0	174
Fourth	21.9	27.9	13.0	10.3	8.8	18.1	100.0	325
Highest	18.1	20.3	16.4	16.3	8.2	20.7	100.0	490
Total	23.7	24.1	15.0	12.4	8.2	16.6	100.0	1,227

Note: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits (tujilijili), or one bottle of cider, one tot of kachasu, or a packet of chibuku. Respondents who reported that they drank a few sips of an alcoholic drink were recorded as having consumed less than one standard drink. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ The respondent reported that she drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the last month.

Table 3.15.2 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Men

Among men age 15–49 who have consumed any alcohol in the last month, percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed						Total	Number of men who consumed any alcohol in the last month
	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more		
Age								
15–19	25.9	19.1	17.9	11.2	7.1	18.8	100.0	155
20–24	14.7	22.5	17.2	12.0	12.6	21.0	100.0	497
25–29	5.6	18.7	16.4	13.1	17.3	28.9	100.0	606
30–34	7.7	19.1	16.1	14.4	13.5	29.2	100.0	546
35–39	8.1	18.7	15.8	11.5	13.9	32.0	100.0	509
40–44	8.7	18.7	14.5	14.7	12.0	31.4	100.0	429
45–49	7.8	21.2	14.3	18.9	10.9	26.9	100.0	346
Frequ of drinking in last 1 month								
1–5 days	12.2	22.9	17.5	15.1	11.5	20.8	100.0	2,025
6–10 days	5.2	16.2	13.1	12.2	15.6	37.7	100.0	507
11–24 days	5.1	13.2	14.1	9.0	17.7	41.0	100.0	326
Every day/almost every day ¹	2.2	8.2	11.1	11.1	18.4	49.0	100.0	231
Residence								
Urban	6.3	14.8	14.2	13.6	16.4	34.7	100.0	1,632
Rural	13.2	25.1	17.9	13.7	9.9	20.2	100.0	1,457
Province								
Central	5.1	28.6	23.8	10.1	11.0	21.4	100.0	364
Copperbelt	4.4	12.4	12.3	13.4	16.9	40.6	100.0	518
Eastern	13.0	22.6	15.4	17.5	10.7	20.9	100.0	381
Luapula	16.0	22.7	21.5	12.1	7.3	20.4	100.0	235
Lusaka	4.1	14.2	13.4	16.2	19.0	33.2	100.0	643
Muchinga	9.5	26.5	14.2	10.3	15.4	24.0	100.0	168
Northern	15.5	15.6	13.6	14.6	8.5	32.3	100.0	236
North Western	14.1	26.7	14.4	10.3	9.1	25.4	100.0	174
Southern	17.3	21.2	10.4	13.3	14.8	23.0	100.0	246
Western	16.6	23.6	33.2	11.0	5.1	10.5	100.0	122
Education								
No education	20.6	21.6	18.1	7.0	11.1	21.7	100.0	119
Primary	9.8	24.7	16.7	13.1	10.9	24.8	100.0	1,073
Secondary	9.4	18.6	15.9	14.1	15.0	27.0	100.0	1,532
Higher	5.5	8.8	13.5	15.7	14.3	42.2	100.0	364
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	14.3	24.4	19.4	12.7	9.9	19.3	100.0	564
Second	12.3	27.5	17.6	13.2	9.9	19.5	100.0	534
Middle	9.4	21.3	16.9	14.7	11.2	26.4	100.0	550
Fourth	7.5	18.9	13.3	13.1	15.9	31.4	100.0	693
Highest	5.9	10.0	14.0	14.4	17.7	37.9	100.0	747
Total 15–49	9.5	19.7	16.0	13.7	13.3	27.8	100.0	3,088
50–59	8.9	18.3	17.7	12.6	13.6	29.0	100.0	455
Total 15–59	9.5	19.5	16.2	13.5	13.4	28.0	100.0	3,543

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

¹ The respondent reported that he drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the last month.

Table 3.16.1 Blood pressure measured and medication prescribed and taken by women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had their blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health care worker and percentage who have been told by a doctor or other health worker that they have high blood pressure or hypertension, and among women who have been told they have high blood pressure, percentage told in the last 12 months they have high blood pressure or hypertension, percentage prescribed medication to control their blood pressure, and percentage taking medication to control their blood pressure, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who ever had blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health care worker	Percentage ever told they have high blood pressure or hypertension by a doctor or other health care worker	Number of women	Among women who have been told by a doctor or other health care worker they have high blood pressure or hypertension, percentage who were:			
				Told in the past 12 months they have high blood pressure or hypertension	Prescribed medication to control blood pressure	Taking medication to control blood pressure	Number of women
Age							
15–19	39.9	2.5	3,292	53.5	41.0	17.7	83
20–24	77.8	5.2	2,540	38.7	33.2	7.5	132
25–29	86.3	8.0	2,255	52.7	44.8	10.1	181
30–34	88.5	11.8	1,963	58.3	48.8	15.4	232
35–39	87.5	14.9	1,560	64.2	57.9	26.1	233
40–44	87.3	18.1	1,375	67.5	65.8	38.0	249
45–49	86.5	22.8	965	72.3	70.0	35.0	220
Maternity status							
Pregnant	84.9	7.3	920	53.8	44.7	21.0	67
Not pregnant ¹	73.6	9.7	13,031	60.7	55.0	23.5	1,261
Nutritional status²							
Thin	79.5	10.1	345	(56.7)	(46.6)	(8.0)	35
Normal	76.5	7.4	3,389	54.6	49.3	19.3	249
Overweight/obese	83.1	17.8	1,727	68.4	60.2	26.7	307
Residence							
Urban	76.0	11.5	7,086	65.6	57.2	26.1	811
Rural	72.7	7.5	6,865	52.2	50.4	19.1	517
Province							
Central	77.1	11.4	1,578	65.5	59.0	18.9	181
Copperbelt	75.0	14.0	2,041	65.6	53.2	23.3	285
Eastern	71.3	7.0	1,628	55.9	49.4	16.5	113
Luapula	71.8	6.1	1,044	60.6	59.5	25.7	63
Lusaka	75.1	10.0	2,611	60.4	54.2	29.2	260
Muchinga	71.9	6.2	619	44.9	64.2	16.3	39
Northern	67.9	5.9	1,049	33.7	40.5	9.3	62
North Western	70.3	5.9	913	58.5	60.5	31.6	54
Southern	81.4	10.1	1,630	62.4	54.6	30.3	164
Western	74.8	12.8	838	61.4	55.2	18.9	108
Education							
No education	75.2	8.1	908	63.3	55.8	25.9	74
Primary	73.1	8.8	5,480	56.4	52.5	18.6	483
Secondary	72.6	9.3	6,485	60.2	52.7	23.0	601
Higher	90.3	15.8	1,079	71.1	66.1	37.3	171
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	71.7	6.3	2,434	44.0	44.6	15.6	154
Second	74.0	7.2	2,402	52.4	51.7	19.4	173
Middle	74.2	8.0	2,666	57.0	53.8	16.0	213
Fourth	76.2	10.8	3,115	65.6	51.0	20.3	336
Highest	74.9	13.6	3,334	66.7	61.9	33.3	452
Total	74.3	9.5	13,951	60.4	54.5	23.4	1,329

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

¹ Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

² Nutritional status is defined using body mass index (BMI) for women age 20–49 and using BMI-for-age for women age 15–19 (as presented in Tables 11.15.1 and 11.15.2). Excludes pregnant women.

Table 3.16.2 Blood pressure measured and medication prescribed and taken by men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have ever had their blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health care worker and percentage who have been told by a doctor or other health worker that they have high blood pressure or hypertension, and among men who have been told they have high blood pressure, percentage told in the last 12 months they have high blood pressure or hypertension, percentage prescribed medication to control their blood pressure, and percentage taking medication to control their blood pressure, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who ever had blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health care worker	Percentage ever told they have high blood pressure or hypertension by a doctor or other health care worker	Number of men	Among men who have been told by a doctor or other health care worker they have high blood pressure or hypertension, percentage who were:			
				Told in the past 12 months they have high blood pressure or hypertension	Prescribed medication to control blood pressure	Taking medication to control blood pressure	Number of men
Age							
15–19	15.2	1.1	3,002	(46.8)	(35.5)	(16.8)	33
20–24	28.9	2.1	2,096	(42.6)	(32.9)	(8.3)	44
25–29	40.3	5.5	1,637	46.2	43.7	10.8	90
30–34	45.6	5.0	1,460	50.9	36.3	9.2	73
35–39	50.2	7.8	1,254	51.5	50.2	14.7	98
40–44	49.8	10.2	1,093	71.3	54.7	25.6	112
45–49	51.9	11.2	884	65.2	49.3	28.4	99
Residence							
Urban	50.0	7.1	5,318	54.9	45.2	18.6	378
Rural	22.3	2.8	6,108	58.6	47.1	15.5	171
Province							
Central	35.5	5.6	1,385	53.5	41.0	14.3	77
Copperbelt	49.1	5.5	1,614	53.3	55.0	26.7	89
Eastern	22.4	2.0	1,477	(52.5)	(40.2)	(20.1)	29
Luapula	17.8	2.3	821	*	*	*	19
Lusaka	56.2	6.8	1,935	49.2	39.4	17.1	131
Muchinga	19.6	3.4	537	(66.2)	(36.3)	(17.4)	18
Northern	16.9	3.1	845	(55.3)	(45.0)	(8.7)	26
North Western	27.6	5.3	760	53.9	38.6	14.9	40
Southern	38.3	6.1	1,363	68.1	54.6	11.6	83
Western	28.0	5.1	688	(73.4)	(51.6)	(15.9)	35
Education							
No education	16.2	2.2	472	*	*	*	10
Primary	20.5	2.7	4,219	64.8	51.2	17.8	113
Secondary	40.2	4.7	5,708	51.1	42.3	16.4	269
Higher	76.3	15.2	1,027	59.0	47.9	19.9	156
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	15.5	1.8	2,050	(69.6)	(50.6)	(20.1)	37
Second	21.1	2.5	2,183	65.1	44.9	8.5	55
Middle	28.3	4.0	2,296	49.3	43.2	15.4	92
Fourth	44.9	5.4	2,432	59.9	52.4	22.5	132
Highest	60.9	9.4	2,465	52.3	42.6	17.5	233
Total 15–49	35.2	4.8	11,426	56.1	45.8	17.6	549
50–59	59.4	17.0	1,159	74.9	65.2	39.4	197
Total 15–59	37.4	5.9	12,585	61.1	51.0	23.4	746

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

Table 3.17.1 Women's blood sugar measurement

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had their blood sugar measured by a doctor or other health care worker and percentage who have been told by a doctor or other health worker that they have high blood sugar or diabetes, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who ever had blood sugar measured by a doctor or other health care worker	Percentage ever told they have high blood sugar or diabetes by a doctor or other health care worker	Number of women
Age			
15–19	4.8	0.1	3,292
20–24	11.9	0.6	2,540
25–29	15.2	0.5	2,255
30–34	19.4	1.1	1,963
35–39	21.7	1.0	1,560
40–44	24.5	1.5	1,375
45–49	26.9	1.6	965
Maternity status			
Pregnant	16.9	0.2	920
Not pregnant ¹	15.1	0.8	13,031
Nutritional status²			
Thin	13.9	0.5	345
Normal	12.5	0.3	3,389
Overweight/obese	22.5	1.6	1,727
Residence			
Urban	18.4	1.0	7,086
Rural	11.9	0.4	6,865
Province			
Central	16.2	0.5	1,578
Copperbelt	17.2	1.6	2,041
Eastern	16.8	0.6	1,628
Luapula	10.4	0.1	1,044
Lusaka	19.2	1.0	2,611
Muchinga	15.1	0.6	619
Northern	7.7	0.2	1,049
North Western	19.3	0.8	913
Southern	13.0	0.5	1,630
Western	8.1	0.5	838
Education			
No education	11.2	0.3	908
Primary	13.4	0.6	5,480
Secondary	14.1	0.7	6,485
Higher	34.2	1.9	1,079
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	10.6	0.2	2,434
Second	11.3	0.5	2,402
Middle	13.2	0.6	2,666
Fourth	15.4	0.8	3,115
Highest	22.8	1.4	3,334
Total	15.2	0.7	13,951

¹ Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

² Nutritional status is defined using body mass index (BMI) for women age 20–49 and using BMI-for-age for women age 15–19 (as presented in Tables 11.15.1 and 11.15.2). Excludes pregnant women.

Table 3.17.2 Men's blood sugar measurement

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have ever had their blood sugar measured by a doctor or other health care worker and percentage who have been told by a doctor or other health worker that they have high blood sugar or diabetes, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who ever had blood sugar measured by a doctor or other health care worker	Percentage ever told they have high blood sugar or diabetes by a doctor or other health care worker	Number of men
Age			
15–19	3.8	0.3	3,002
20–24	8.5	1.0	2,096
25–29	13.4	1.2	1,637
30–34	17.1	1.0	1,460
35–39	20.7	1.1	1,254
40–44	19.9	1.6	1,093
45–49	22.2	1.9	884
Residence			
Urban	19.5	1.6	5,318
Rural	6.5	0.4	6,108
Province			
Central	9.9	0.7	1,385
Copperbelt	13.8	1.5	1,614
Eastern	7.1	0.3	1,477
Luapula	8.3	0.2	821
Lusaka	29.0	2.6	1,935
Muchinga	5.8	0.2	537
Northern	6.3	0.6	845
North Western	11.9	0.2	760
Southern	9.7	0.5	1,363
Western	5.1	1.1	688
Education			
No education	5.7	0.2	472
Primary	6.2	0.6	4,219
Secondary	13.5	1.0	5,708
Higher	36.8	3.3	1,027
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	3.9	0.2	2,050
Second	5.8	0.2	2,183
Middle	8.0	0.7	2,296
Fourth	16.1	1.0	2,432
Highest	26.5	2.7	2,465
Total 15–49	12.6	1.0	11,426
50–59	29.0	3.3	1,159
Total 15–59	14.1	1.2	12,585

Table 3.17.3 Blood sugar medication prescribed and taken by men and women

Among women and men who have been told they have high blood sugar or diabetes, percentage told in the last 12 months they have high blood sugar or diabetes, percentage prescribed medication to control their blood sugar or diabetes, and percentage taking medication to control their blood sugar or diabetes, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Told in the past 12 months they have high blood sugar or diabetes	Prescribed medication to control their blood sugar or diabetes	Taking medication to control their blood sugar or diabetes	Number
WOMEN				
Residence				
Urban	67.9	58.5	47.1	73
Rural	(31.4)	(42.3)	(32.0)	30
Total 15–49	57.3	53.8	42.7	103
MEN				
Residence				
Urban	38.3	35.1	23.4	87
Rural	(17.9)	(14.0)	(13.1)	26
Total 15–49	33.6	30.2	21.0	113
50–59	(85.7)	(86.4)	(79.3)	39
Total 15–59	46.9	44.6	35.9	151

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

Table 3.18.1 Place of birth and recent migration: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who have always lived in their current place of residence, who were born in Zambia but outside of their current place of residence, and who were born in another country, and among women who were born outside of their current place of residence, percentage who moved to their current place of residence in the last 5 years, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percent distribution by residence and place of birth				Number of women	Among women who were born outside of their current place of residence	
	Always lived in current place of residence ¹	Born in Zambia but outside of current place of residence	Born outside of Zambia	Total		Percentage who moved to current place of residence in the last 5 years	Number of women ²
Age							
15–19	54.8	44.3	0.9	100.0	3,286	48.9	1,485
20–24	48.9	50.1	1.0	100.0	2,533	54.8	1,293
25–29	42.1	57.1	0.8	100.0	2,248	45.2	1,301
30–34	42.7	56.4	0.9	100.0	1,957	32.3	1,122
35–39	44.3	55.0	0.7	100.0	1,559	25.5	869
40–44	41.5	57.1	1.4	100.0	1,372	22.5	802
45–49	40.4	59.1	0.5	100.0	959	16.3	571
Residence							
Urban	39.0	60.3	0.7	100.0	7,056	39.9	4,308
Rural	54.3	44.6	1.1	100.0	6,855	37.0	3,136
Province							
Central	29.5	70.4	0.1	100.0	1,577	41.0	1,112
Copperbelt	30.2	69.3	0.5	100.0	2,039	43.6	1,424
Eastern	46.6	50.9	2.5	100.0	1,627	33.9	869
Luapula	50.7	48.5	0.9	100.0	1,043	41.1	515
Lusaka	36.2	62.9	0.9	100.0	2,595	33.7	1,654
Muchinga	79.1	20.2	0.7	100.0	619	37.2	129
Northern	62.7	36.7	0.6	100.0	1,047	43.3	390
North Western	59.7	38.1	2.2	100.0	913	42.5	368
Southern	60.2	39.7	0.1	100.0	1,621	35.4	645
Western	59.3	39.5	1.2	100.0	830	40.7	338
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	62.4	36.1	1.5	100.0	2,429	39.5	914
Second	55.8	43.1	1.1	100.0	2,397	36.2	1,059
Middle	48.2	51.2	0.6	100.0	2,663	38.7	1,381
Fourth	39.7	59.7	0.5	100.0	3,106	39.1	1,871
Highest	33.1	66.0	0.9	100.0	3,316	39.1	2,219
Total	46.5	52.6	0.9	100.0	13,912	38.7	7,443

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

¹ May include respondents who were born elsewhere in Zambia but moved to their current place of residence when very young

² Includes respondents who reported that they were born outside of Zambia but also declared that they have always lived in their current place of residence. Such respondents are assumed not to have moved in the last 5 years.

Table 3.18.2 Place of birth and recent migration: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 who have always lived in their current place of residence, who were born in Zambia but outside of their current place of residence, and who were born in another country, and among men who were born outside of their current place of residence, percentage who moved to their current place of residence in the last 5 years, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percent distribution by residence and place of birth				Number of men	Among men who were born outside of their current place of residence	
	Always lived in current place of residence ¹	Born in Zambia but outside of current place of residence	Born outside of Zambia	Total		Percentage who moved to current place of residence in the last 5 years	Number of men ²
Age							
15–19	62.4	36.9	0.8	100.0	3,000	29.0	1,129
20–24	53.7	45.1	1.2	100.0	2,090	36.5	968
25–29	47.6	51.5	0.9	100.0	1,632	34.2	856
30–34	41.4	57.4	1.2	100.0	1,457	32.8	855
35–39	38.9	58.9	2.1	100.0	1,252	25.7	764
40–44	37.7	60.9	1.3	100.0	1,093	21.6	680
45–49	35.8	62.5	1.7	100.0	884	13.6	568
Residence							
Urban	40.6	58.1	1.2	100.0	5,305	30.4	3,151
Rural	56.3	42.6	1.2	100.0	6,103	26.9	2,670
Province							
Central	41.4	58.3	0.3	100.0	1,385	33.8	811
Copperbelt	27.8	71.5	0.6	100.0	1,612	33.7	1,163
Eastern	53.8	43.5	2.8	100.0	1,476	21.1	682
Luapula	56.0	42.5	1.5	100.0	820	31.4	361
Lusaka	48.7	49.4	1.8	100.0	1,928	23.6	989
Muchinga	49.3	50.1	0.6	100.0	536	28.0	272
Northern	50.3	49.3	0.4	100.0	842	18.3	419
North Western	58.4	38.9	2.7	100.0	760	35.9	316
Southern	57.1	42.7	0.1	100.0	1,361	30.3	584
Western	67.4	31.6	1.0	100.0	687	33.1	224
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	64.1	34.6	1.3	100.0	2,050	23.7	736
Second	57.4	41.5	1.2	100.0	2,182	25.9	930
Middle	48.7	50.8	0.5	100.0	2,290	30.9	1,175
Fourth	38.9	59.9	1.2	100.0	2,426	31.9	1,483
Highest	39.2	58.9	1.9	100.0	2,460	28.3	1,496
Total 15–49	49.0	49.8	1.2	100.0	11,408	28.8	5,821
50–59	37.1	60.2	2.7	100.0	1,156	12.1	727
Total 15–59	47.9	50.8	1.4	100.0	12,565	26.9	6,548

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

¹ May include respondents who were born elsewhere in Zambia but moved to their current place of residence when very young

² Includes respondents who reported that they were born outside of Zambia but also declared that they have always lived in their current place of residence. Such respondents are assumed not to have moved in the last 5 years.

Table 3.19 Type of migration

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 who moved to their current place of residence in the last 5 years by type of migration, according to age, Zambia DHS 2024

Age	Type of migration					Number of respondents
	Urban to urban	Urban to rural	Rural to urban	Rural to rural	Total	
WOMEN 15–49						
15–19	29.0	8.7	30.2	32.1	100.0	726
20–24	32.7	12.3	18.3	36.6	100.0	709
25–29	44.0	12.0	17.8	26.1	100.0	588
30–34	47.7	13.0	18.2	21.0	100.0	363
35–39	52.0	11.8	16.4	19.7	100.0	221
40–44	46.0	10.2	16.9	26.9	100.0	180
45–49	45.9	9.6	18.4	26.1	100.0	93
Total 15–49	38.7	11.2	21.0	29.1	100.0	2,880
MEN 15–49						
15–19	36.7	13.0	19.7	30.6	100.0	328
20–24	31.8	13.5	22.7	31.9	100.0	354
25–29	37.7	13.4	20.8	28.0	100.0	293
30–34	42.2	17.0	14.7	26.1	100.0	281
35–39	48.0	14.0	14.8	23.2	100.0	196
40–44	44.3	17.8	13.7	24.1	100.0	147
45–49	42.2	20.6	9.6	27.7	100.0	77
Total 15–49	39.0	14.7	18.1	28.1	100.0	1,675
50–59	44.8	18.5	8.5	28.2	100.0	88
Total 15–59	39.3	14.9	17.7	28.1	100.0	1,763

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

Table 3.20.1 Reason for migration: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who moved to their current place of residence by reason for migration, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Employment	Education/ training	Marriage formation	Family reunification/ other family- related reason	Forced displacement	Other	Total	Number of women
Age								
15–19	2.5	9.9	9.1	74.0	0.7	3.7	100.0	1,483
20–24	7.7	5.0	23.7	59.0	1.1	3.5	100.0	1,289
25–29	11.1	2.8	29.0	51.9	0.6	4.7	100.0	1,301
30–34	13.1	2.3	26.3	51.4	2.0	4.9	100.0	1,120
35–39	12.6	1.5	23.3	57.0	1.5	4.2	100.0	867
40–44	10.8	1.0	26.0	54.8	1.8	5.5	100.0	801
45–49	14.4	1.0	25.6	51.3	2.4	5.3	100.0	571
Timing of move to current place of residence								
0–4 years	12.1	5.3	21.6	53.4	1.8	5.7	100.0	2,880
5–9 years	10.9	5.2	24.6	55.6	1.0	2.7	100.0	1,496
10 years or more	6.3	2.3	22.3	64.3	0.9	4.0	100.0	3,055
Type of migration¹								
Urban to urban	13.8	5.8	13.0	57.6	1.5	8.3	100.0	1,115
Urban to rural	17.7	3.2	11.6	60.9	1.5	5.1	100.0	322
Rural to urban	12.6	9.2	16.8	55.1	1.8	4.6	100.0	604
Rural to rural	7.5	2.7	40.2	43.7	2.4	3.5	100.0	839
Residence								
Urban	11.3	5.7	14.8	62.5	1.0	4.7	100.0	4,306
Rural	7.0	1.8	33.0	52.6	1.7	4.0	100.0	3,126
Province								
Central	9.9	4.7	19.5	61.1	0.4	4.4	100.0	1,112
Copperbelt	9.5	4.1	9.7	66.5	0.6	9.6	100.0	1,424
Eastern	4.9	1.2	38.3	49.7	2.5	3.4	100.0	863
Luapula	5.6	1.6	18.8	65.0	1.1	7.8	100.0	515
Lusaka	11.9	5.5	18.9	60.7	1.3	1.7	100.0	1,654
Muchinga	10.3	2.5	25.8	61.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	128
Northern	8.7	1.5	30.1	50.8	6.3	2.6	100.0	390
North Western	10.1	2.7	25.5	56.9	0.9	3.9	100.0	364
Southern	12.5	6.7	36.4	43.1	0.0	1.2	100.0	645
Western	8.1	5.7	28.2	52.7	1.9	3.4	100.0	337
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	3.4	1.0	41.5	47.5	2.0	4.5	100.0	907
Second	3.8	0.9	32.1	57.8	1.8	3.6	100.0	1,056
Middle	7.5	2.1	23.7	60.5	1.5	4.6	100.0	1,380
Fourth	10.6	5.0	17.2	61.2	1.1	5.0	100.0	1,870
Highest	14.9	7.2	13.7	59.2	0.8	4.1	100.0	2,219
Total	9.5	4.0	22.5	58.3	1.3	4.4	100.0	7,432

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

¹ Restricted to respondents who migrated within the last 5 years

Table 3.20.2 Reason for migration: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 who moved to their current place of residence by reason for migration, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Employment	Education/ training	Marriage formation	Family reunification/ other family- related reason	Forced displacement	Other	Total	Number of men
Age								
15–19	1.8	8.2	0.3	84.0	1.1	4.6	100.0	1,129
20–24	13.5	7.1	1.4	74.1	0.9	3.0	100.0	968
25–29	28.7	4.8	2.6	59.2	1.1	3.6	100.0	856
30–34	37.5	3.9	3.2	49.7	1.2	4.4	100.0	855
35–39	37.0	2.6	2.8	50.7	1.0	5.7	100.0	763
40–44	40.5	1.5	3.8	46.9	2.1	5.3	100.0	680
45–49	35.0	1.3	3.1	52.6	1.5	6.5	100.0	568
Timing of move to current place of residence								
0–4 years	36.0	7.0	3.6	48.0	1.9	3.6	100.0	1,675
5–9 years	29.7	6.2	2.3	57.5	1.6	2.7	100.0	1,095
10 years or more	17.9	2.9	1.5	71.1	0.8	5.8	100.0	3,049
Type of migration¹								
Urban to urban	40.0	6.5	2.7	44.8	2.3	3.8	100.0	653
Urban to rural	35.3	5.6	1.7	52.5	1.0	3.9	100.0	247
Rural to urban	37.3	13.3	1.6	42.1	3.2	2.4	100.0	304
Rural to rural	30.2	4.3	7.0	53.8	0.9	3.8	100.0	471
Residence								
Urban	32.4	6.7	1.1	55.9	1.4	2.6	100.0	3,150
Rural	17.0	2.4	3.6	69.0	1.1	6.9	100.0	2,670
Province								
Central	26.3	4.7	2.0	64.2	0.3	2.5	100.0	811
Copperbelt	26.2	4.7	2.0	65.1	0.4	1.6	100.0	1,162
Eastern	12.6	1.3	2.8	77.3	0.1	5.9	100.0	682
Luapula	14.9	3.3	3.9	73.9	1.2	2.7	100.0	361
Lusaka	41.0	8.6	0.3	45.9	2.8	1.5	100.0	989
Muchinga	18.9	2.2	3.8	71.6	0.0	3.5	100.0	272
Northern	11.5	2.5	7.2	42.4	4.6	31.8	100.0	419
North Western	31.1	2.8	2.2	58.0	2.8	3.1	100.0	316
Southern	29.5	4.8	0.5	64.4	0.3	0.5	100.0	584
Western	18.4	10.1	1.6	65.2	1.6	3.1	100.0	224
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	9.6	1.5	6.9	73.0	1.3	7.7	100.0	736
Second	12.3	1.4	3.3	75.4	1.1	6.6	100.0	930
Middle	19.8	4.2	1.5	65.5	1.4	7.6	100.0	1,175
Fourth	33.5	5.4	1.2	56.4	1.2	2.3	100.0	1,483
Highest	37.5	8.1	0.9	50.7	1.2	1.6	100.0	1,495
Total 15–49	25.3	4.7	2.2	61.9	1.2	4.6	100.0	5,819
50–59	37.5	1.4	2.5	48.9	2.1	7.6	100.0	726
Total 15–59	26.7	4.3	2.3	60.5	1.3	4.9	100.0	6,545

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

¹ Restricted to respondents who migrated within the last 5 years

MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Key Messages

- 53% of women and 48% of men age 15–49 are currently in union.
- 16% of women age 15–49 who are in union have registered their union.
- The median age at first marriage is 19.6 years among women and 24.5 years among men.
- The median age at first sexual intercourse among women (16.6 years) is 3.0 years earlier than the median age at first marriage (19.6 years). Among men, the median age at first sexual intercourse (18.2 years) is 6.3 years earlier than the median age at first marriage (24.5 years).

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

4.1 MARITAL STATUS

Currently in union

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

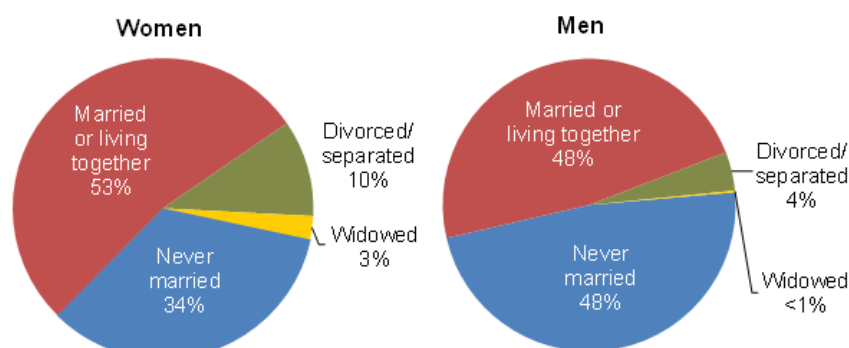
Sample: Women and men age 15–49

- **Table 4.1** shows that 53% of women and 48% of men age 15–49 are currently in union.
- 34% of women age 15–49 have never been married, 7% are divorced, 3% are separated, and 3% are widowed.

- 48% of men age 15–49 have never been married, 3% are divorced, 2% are separated, and less than 1% are widowed (**Figure 4.1**).

Figure 4.1 Marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49



Trends: The percentage of women who are currently in union has declined over time, from 63% in 1992 to 53% in 2024. Among men, the percentage increased from 48% in 1992 to 55% in 2001–02 and then decreased to 48% in 2024.

4.2 MARRIAGE REGISTRATION

Registered marriage

A woman whose marriage is registered with the civil authorities regardless of whether or not she has a marriage certificate.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who are currently in union

- 16% of women age 15–49 who are in union have registered their union, and 15% have some form of documentation recognising their marriage or union. Thirteen percent have a marriage certificate (**Table 4.2**).

4.3 POLYGyny

Polygyny

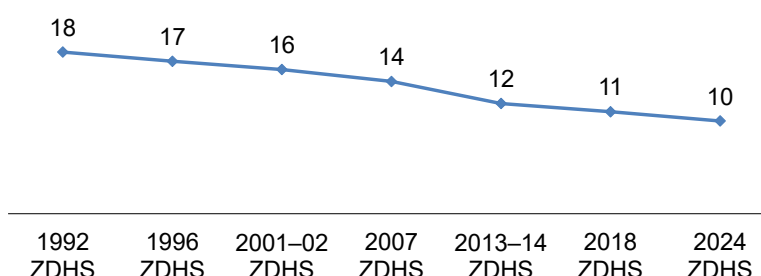
Women who report that their husband or partner has other wives are considered to be in a polygynous marriage.

Sample: Currently married women age 15–49

- 10% of married women age 15–49 reported that they are in a polygynous marriage, while 6% of men reported having more than one wife (**Tables 4.3.1 and 4.3.2**).
- By province, the percentage of women with one or more co-wives is highest in Southern (26%) and lowest in Copperbelt and Lusaka (3% each).

Trends: The percentage of married women in a polygynous union has decreased steadily over time, from 18% in 1992 to 10% in 2024 (Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2 Trends in polygyny
Percentage of married women age 15–49 in a polygynous union



4.4 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Median age at first marriage

Age by which half of respondents have been married.

Sample: Women age 20–49 and 25–49 and men age 20–49, 25–49, 20–59, and 25–59

- In Zambia, women marry younger than men. Among individuals age 25–49, the median age at first marriage is 19.6 years for women and 24.5 years for men.
- 9% of women age 25–49 were first married by age 15, as compared with less than 1% of men.
- 35% of women were married by age 18, compared with 5% of men.
- 78% of women and 54% of men were married by age 25 (Table 4.4).

Table 4.5 presents data on median age at first marriage among men and women by selected background characteristics.

Trends: The median age at first marriage among women age 25–49 has increased steadily since 1992, from 17.4 years to 19.6 years.

4.5 AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Median age at first sexual intercourse

Age by which half of respondents have had sexual intercourse.

Sample: Women age 20–49 and 25–49 and men age 20–49, 25–49, 20–59, and 25–59

- In Zambia, the median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25–49 is 16.6 years; 19% had sex by age 15, 68% by age 18, and 94% by age 25.
- Men initiate sexual activity later, with a median age of 18.2 years; 12% had sex by age 15, 48% by age 18, and 92% by age 25 (Table 4.6).

- The median age at first sexual intercourse among women (16.6 years) is 3.0 years earlier than the median age at first marriage (19.6 years). Among men, the median age at first sexual intercourse (18.2 years) is 6.3 years earlier than the median age at first marriage (24.5 years) (**Figure 4.3**).

Table 4.7 presents information on median age at first sex among men and women by selected background characteristics.

Trends: The percentage of women age 25–49 who had their first sexual intercourse by age 18 decreased from 71% in 1992 to 58% in 2013–14, increased to 69% in 2018, and then remained relatively stable at 68% in 2024. The percentage among men decreased from 65% in 1996 to 43% in 2018 before increasing to 48% in 2024 (**Figure 4.4**).

Figure 4.3 Median age at first sex and first marriage

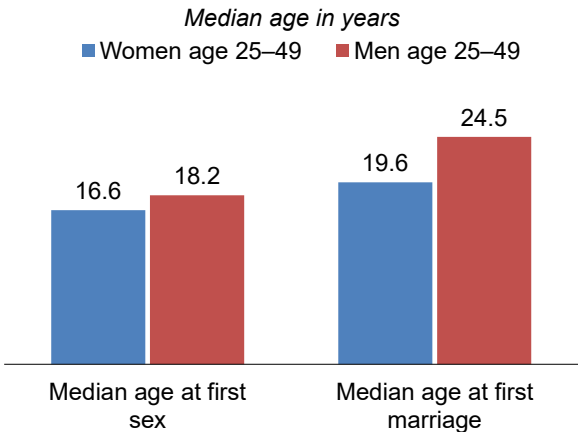
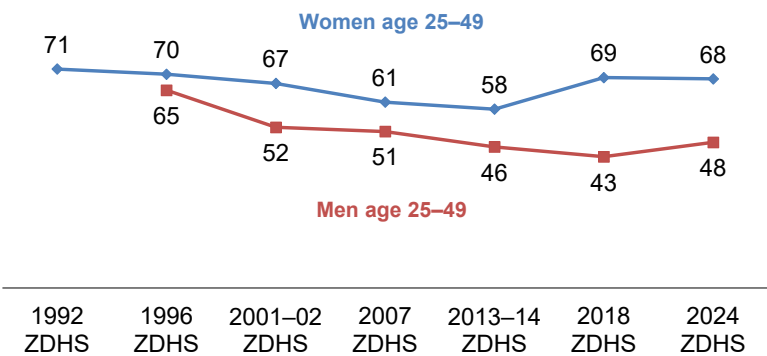


Figure 4.4 Trends in early sexual intercourse

Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by age 18



4.6 RECENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY

53% of women age 15–49, had sexual intercourse within the 4 weeks prior to the survey, while 13% have never had sexual intercourse (**Table 4.8.1**).

Among men age 15–49, 56% had sexual intercourse within the past 4 weeks and 14% have never had sex (**Table 4.8.2**).

LIST OF TABLES

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

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

Table 4.1 Current marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by current marital status, according to age, Zambia DHS 2024

Age	Marital status						Total	Percentage of respondents currently in union	Number of respondents
	Never married	Married	Living together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed			
WOMEN									
15–19	85.4	13.2	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	13.4	3,292
20–24	42.6	48.0	0.6	5.3	3.1	0.4	100.0	48.6	2,540
25–29	20.9	65.4	1.1	7.6	3.8	1.2	100.0	66.5	2,255
30–34	9.1	72.9	1.1	9.3	5.0	2.6	100.0	73.9	1,963
35–39	6.9	71.9	1.1	12.1	4.1	3.9	100.0	73.0	1,560
40–44	3.8	71.5	0.4	12.5	4.8	7.1	100.0	71.9	1,375
45–49	3.4	66.9	0.6	15.1	3.0	11.0	100.0	67.5	965
Total 15–49	33.9	52.4	0.7	7.3	3.1	2.5	100.0	53.1	13,951
MEN									
15–19	98.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.8	3,002
20–24	73.8	23.8	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	24.1	2,096
25–29	34.9	59.5	0.2	3.3	2.2	0.0	100.0	59.7	1,637
30–34	17.5	75.4	0.1	4.1	2.7	0.1	100.0	75.5	1,460
35–39	7.4	84.2	0.2	5.7	2.2	0.3	100.0	84.4	1,254
40–44	3.7	87.4	0.1	5.8	2.6	0.4	100.0	87.5	1,093
45–49	2.5	89.8	0.3	4.9	1.7	0.9	100.0	90.0	884
Total 15–49	48.1	47.3	0.2	2.8	1.5	0.2	100.0	47.5	11,426
50–59	2.1	88.6	0.3	4.9	1.5	2.6	100.0	88.8	1,159
Total 15–59	43.9	51.1	0.2	3.0	1.5	0.4	100.0	51.3	12,585

Table 4.2 Marriage registration

Percentage of in-union women age 15–49 whose current marriage or union is registered, percentage whose current marriage or union is registered and who have any documentation recognising the marriage/union, and percentage whose current marriage or union is registered and who have a marriage certificate, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage whose current marriage or union is registered ¹	Percentage whose current marriage or union is registered and who have any documentation recognising the marriage/union	Percentage whose current marriage is registered and who have a marriage certificate	Number of women in union ¹
Age				
15–19	2.9	2.1	1.3	442
20–24	7.2	6.1	4.5	1,235
25–29	16.2	15.1	13.0	1,500
30–34	17.5	16.6	14.0	1,452
35–39	21.0	20.2	16.7	1,138
40–44	21.3	20.1	16.3	989
45–49	23.2	21.6	19.0	651
Marital status				
Currently married	16.4	15.3	12.8	7,310
Living together	1.4	1.4	1.4	97
Residence				
Urban	27.0	25.7	22.5	3,255
Rural	7.7	6.9	4.9	4,151
Province				
Central	16.4	15.5	12.7	904
Copperbelt	30.3	28.7	25.4	970
Eastern	13.2	12.1	9.5	998
Luapula	9.2	7.8	5.5	565
Lusaka	25.0	24.2	21.9	1,258
Muchinga	6.3	5.5	3.0	369
Northern	10.4	8.6	7.4	638
North Western	16.0	14.9	11.1	448
Southern	7.5	7.4	5.1	916
Western	8.3	7.3	5.6	339
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	2.8	2.3	1.4	1,531
Second	6.8	6.1	4.3	1,450
Middle	10.0	8.7	6.5	1,435
Fourth	15.6	14.3	11.8	1,558
Highest	46.8	45.4	40.1	1,433
Total	16.2	15.1	12.6	7,407

¹ Includes women who report that they are currently married or living with a man as if married

Table 4.3.1 Number of women's co-wives

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by number of co-wives, and percentage of currently married women with one or more co-wives, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Number of co-wives				Total	Percentage with one or more co-wives ¹	Number of women
	0	1	2+	Don't know			
Age							
15–19	95.9	2.9	0.0	1.2	100.0	2.9	442
20–24	93.9	4.9	0.7	0.4	100.0	5.7	1,235
25–29	89.4	8.5	1.4	0.7	100.0	9.9	1,500
30–34	89.1	8.7	2.0	0.2	100.0	10.7	1,452
35–39	86.1	10.1	2.9	0.9	100.0	13.0	1,138
40–44	86.2	9.9	3.3	0.6	100.0	13.2	989
45–49	87.1	9.1	3.5	0.3	100.0	12.6	651
Residence							
Urban	95.1	3.4	0.7	0.7	100.0	4.1	3,255
Rural	84.8	11.7	3.0	0.4	100.0	14.8	4,151
Province							
Central	89.2	8.5	1.9	0.5	100.0	10.4	904
Copperbelt	97.1	2.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	2.7	970
Eastern	87.2	11.0	1.4	0.4	100.0	12.4	998
Luapula	91.9	7.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	8.1	565
Lusaka	97.3	2.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	2.6	1,258
Muchinga	89.0	9.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	11.0	369
Northern	87.5	10.3	1.8	0.4	100.0	12.1	638
North Western	90.0	6.9	2.8	0.3	100.0	9.7	448
Southern	71.6	17.0	8.8	2.6	100.0	25.8	916
Western	91.3	7.8	0.5	0.4	100.0	8.3	339
Education							
No education	85.7	11.4	2.4	0.5	100.0	13.8	623
Primary	86.1	10.5	2.8	0.6	100.0	13.3	3,392
Secondary	92.3	5.7	1.3	0.6	100.0	7.0	2,861
Higher	98.0	1.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	1.6	531
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	84.8	12.5	2.0	0.7	100.0	14.5	1,531
Second	85.0	11.7	3.2	0.1	100.0	14.9	1,450
Middle	87.2	9.1	2.8	0.9	100.0	11.9	1,435
Fourth	93.1	4.7	1.6	0.6	100.0	6.3	1,558
Highest	96.7	2.4	0.4	0.5	100.0	2.8	1,433
Total	89.3	8.1	2.0	0.6	100.0	10.1	7,407

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

Table 4.3.2 Number of men's wives

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15–49 by number of wives, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Number of wives		Total	Number of men
	1	2+		
Age				
15–19	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	25
20–24	98.6	1.4	100.0	506
25–29	98.1	1.9	100.0	977
30–34	94.2	5.8	100.0	1,103
35–39	93.0	7.0	100.0	1,058
40–44	93.0	7.0	100.0	957
45–49	90.8	9.2	100.0	796
Residence				
Urban	98.0	2.0	100.0	2,217
Rural	91.9	8.1	100.0	3,205
Province				
Central	93.5	6.5	100.0	677
Copperbelt	98.9	1.1	100.0	632
Eastern	93.6	6.4	100.0	814
Luapula	96.4	3.6	100.0	423
Lusaka	98.4	1.6	100.0	835
Muchinga	96.3	3.7	100.0	270
Northern	93.7	6.3	100.0	475
North Western	96.9	3.1	100.0	354
Southern	83.9	16.1	100.0	685
Western	95.8	4.2	100.0	258
Education				
No education	95.8	4.2	100.0	250
Primary	91.1	8.9	100.0	2,039
Secondary	95.8	4.2	100.0	2,522
Higher	99.0	1.0	100.0	611
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	93.1	6.9	100.0	1,210
Second	91.3	8.7	100.0	1,112
Middle	93.4	6.6	100.0	1,055
Fourth	96.3	3.7	100.0	1,093
Highest	98.5	1.5	100.0	953
Total 15–49	94.4	5.6	100.0	5,422
50–59	91.6	8.4	100.0	1,029
Total 15–59	93.9	6.1	100.0	6,451

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

Table 4.4 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who were first married by specific exact ages and median age at first marriage, according to current age, Zambia DHS 2024

	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage
Current age	15	18	20	22	25			
WOMEN								
15–19	1.5	na	na	na	na	85.4	3,292	a
20–24	3.5	23.9	41.3	na	na	42.6	2,540	a
25–29	6.7	28.3	44.5	57.2	71.1	20.9	2,255	20.8
30–34	6.9	33.1	52.2	65.0	76.9	9.1	1,963	19.8
35–39	9.5	38.1	57.5	69.3	80.8	6.9	1,560	19.2
40–44	11.4	42.0	60.8	72.5	81.3	3.8	1,375	18.8
45–49	10.4	42.6	60.7	74.2	84.3	3.4	965	18.7
20–49	7.3	32.6	50.6	na	na	18.0	10,659	19.9
25–49	8.6	35.4	53.6	66.0	77.6	10.4	8,118	19.6
MEN								
15–19	0.0	na	na	na	na	98.9	3,002	a
20–24	0.0	2.9	10.1	na	na	73.8	2,096	a
25–29	0.0	3.9	12.3	26.5	50.5	34.9	1,637	24.9
30–34	0.2	4.6	14.9	30.0	52.4	17.5	1,460	24.7
35–39	0.2	5.5	14.9	28.7	53.4	7.4	1,254	24.6
40–44	0.3	7.6	17.9	34.4	55.0	3.7	1,093	24.2
45–49	0.1	3.2	14.1	31.3	60.3	2.5	884	23.8
20–49	0.1	4.4	13.5	na	na	30.0	8,425	a
25–49	0.2	4.9	14.6	29.8	53.7	15.5	6,328	24.5
20–59	0.1	4.4	13.5	na	na	26.6	9,583	a
25–59	0.2	4.8	14.5	29.8	53.7	13.4	7,487	24.5

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner.

na = not applicable due to censoring

a = omitted because less than 50% of the respondents began living with their spouse/partner for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.5 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics

Median age at first marriage among women age 20–49 and age 25–49, and median age at first marriage among men age 25–59, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Women age		Men age
	20–49	25–49	25–59
Residence			
Urban	a	21.1	a
Rural	18.6	18.4	23.1
Province			
Central	19.2	18.9	24.0
Copperbelt	a	21.1	a
Eastern	18.4	18.1	22.7
Luapula	19.6	19.1	24.1
Lusaka	a	20.9	a
Muchinga	18.7	18.5	23.8
Northern	18.5	18.2	23.4
North Western	a	20.1	24.3
Southern	19.2	18.9	23.2
Western	a	21.4	a
Education			
No education	17.9	17.8	23.3
Primary	18.0	17.9	22.9
Secondary	a	20.9	24.7
Higher	a	a	a
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	18.4	18.4	23.0
Second	18.4	18.2	22.8
Middle	18.9	18.4	23.3
Fourth	a	20.2	a
Highest	a	23.4	a
Total	19.9	19.6	24.5

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

Table 4.6 Age at first sexual intercourse

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who had first sexual intercourse by specific exact ages, percentage who never had sexual intercourse, and median age at first sexual intercourse, according to current age, Zambia DHS 2024

Current age	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age:					Percentage who never had intercourse	Number	Median age at first intercourse
	15	18	20	22	25			
WOMEN								
15–19	13.9	na	na	na	na	46.4	3,292	a
20–24	15.2	59.6	81.2	na	na	7.8	2,540	17.3
25–29	18.8	64.0	81.8	90.5	94.9	1.6	2,255	16.8
30–34	18.3	67.3	84.1	90.8	94.4	0.6	1,963	16.7
35–39	19.3	70.2	85.1	91.9	94.6	0.3	1,560	16.5
40–44	22.2	71.5	85.6	91.2	94.3	0.1	1,375	16.4
45–49	17.8	71.5	84.1	90.6	93.3	0.4	965	16.4
20–49	18.3	66.1	83.3	na	na	2.4	10,659	16.7
25–49	19.3	68.2	83.9	91.0	94.4	0.7	8,118	16.6
15–24	14.5	na	na	na	na	29.6	5,833	a
MEN								
15–19	20.5	na	na	na	na	47.1	3,002	a
20–24	15.9	55.7	81.4	na	na	7.4	2,096	17.6
25–29	13.6	53.5	75.8	88.8	94.9	2.3	1,637	17.7
30–34	10.4	43.8	68.3	83.3	91.6	1.3	1,460	18.4
35–39	11.7	45.6	68.8	83.8	90.7	0.7	1,254	18.3
40–44	11.6	44.7	68.7	84.9	90.8	0.3	1,093	18.3
45–49	10.8	48.4	72.4	85.4	91.9	0.1	884	18.1
20–49	12.8	49.5	73.6	na	na	2.7	8,425	18.0
25–49	11.7	47.5	71.0	85.4	92.2	1.1	6,328	18.2
15–24	18.6	na	na	na	na	30.8	5,098	a
20–59	12.4	48.7	72.9	na	na	2.4	9,583	18.1
25–59	11.4	46.7	70.5	85.1	92.1	1.0	7,487	18.2

na = not applicable due to censoring

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

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

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 20–49 and age 25–49, and median age at first sexual intercourse among men age 20–59 and age 25–59, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Women age		Men age	
	20–49	25–49	20–59	25–59
Residence				
Urban	17.5	17.3	18.5	18.6
Rural	16.1	16.0	17.5	17.7
Province				
Central	16.7	16.5	17.8	17.9
Copperbelt	17.9	17.7	18.9	18.9
Eastern	16.4	16.3	17.1	17.3
Luapula	16.7	16.4	18.6	18.7
Lusaka	17.6	17.3	18.6	18.6
Muchinga	16.8	16.7	18.8	18.9
Northern	16.4	16.1	18.3	18.4
North Western	16.0	15.9	16.3	16.4
Southern	15.9	15.8	17.5	17.9
Western	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.3
Education				
No education	15.7	15.6	17.5	17.5
Primary	15.9	15.9	17.4	17.6
Secondary	17.4	17.2	18.1	18.2
Higher	19.7	19.7	19.6	19.7
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	15.9	15.8	17.2	17.4
Second	16.0	15.9	17.1	17.4
Middle	16.4	16.3	17.8	18.0
Fourth	17.1	16.9	18.4	18.5
Highest	18.4	18.2	18.9	19.0
Total	16.7	16.6	18.1	18.2

Table 4.8.1 Recent sexual activity: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by timing of most recent sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Timing of most recent sexual intercourse			Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of women
	Within the last 4 weeks	Within 1 year ¹	One or more years			
Age						
15–19	19.8	25.4	8.5	46.4	100.0	3,292
20–24	52.0	29.1	11.1	7.8	100.0	2,540
25–29	64.9	25.4	8.1	1.6	100.0	2,255
30–34	69.0	22.3	8.0	0.6	100.0	1,963
35–39	67.5	20.3	11.8	0.3	100.0	1,560
40–44	66.3	19.7	13.9	0.1	100.0	1,375
45–49	60.2	17.9	21.5	0.4	100.0	965
Marital status						
Never married	14.2	32.1	16.0	37.7	100.0	4,732
Married or living together	85.1	13.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	7,407
Divorced/separated/widowed	19.8	45.3	34.7	0.0	100.0	1,812
Duration of current union²						
<1 year	84.0	15.5	0.4	0.1	100.0	588
1–4 years	84.0	15.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	1,695
5–9 years	85.6	13.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	1,573
10–14 years	86.4	12.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	1,269
15–19 years	84.8	14.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	875
20–24 years	84.5	13.7	1.8	0.0	100.0	733
25+ years	86.4	11.6	2.0	0.0	100.0	673
Residence						
Urban	45.9	25.4	12.5	16.2	100.0	7,086
Rural	59.5	22.5	8.8	9.2	100.0	6,865
Province						
Central	56.6	22.2	9.2	12.1	100.0	1,578
Copperbelt	44.5	23.5	14.1	18.0	100.0	2,041
Eastern	60.9	23.7	7.2	8.2	100.0	1,628
Luapula	50.2	22.9	12.5	14.4	100.0	1,044
Lusaka	47.9	25.4	11.2	15.5	100.0	2,611
Muchinga	54.7	20.6	12.0	12.7	100.0	619
Northern	53.7	19.3	11.5	15.5	100.0	1,049
North Western	47.2	29.7	13.0	10.1	100.0	913
Southern	62.7	22.7	6.5	8.0	100.0	1,630
Western	49.5	30.7	11.3	8.5	100.0	838
Education						
No education	64.7	19.1	11.9	4.3	100.0	908
Primary	59.3	21.4	9.1	10.2	100.0	5,480
Secondary	45.7	26.2	10.9	17.1	100.0	6,485
Higher	49.6	27.6	16.0	6.8	100.0	1,079
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	61.3	21.9	9.6	7.2	100.0	2,434
Second	59.5	22.6	9.2	8.7	100.0	2,402
Middle	53.9	25.6	9.7	10.7	100.0	2,666
Fourth	50.5	24.5	11.2	13.8	100.0	3,115
Highest	42.1	24.8	12.7	20.4	100.0	3,334
Total	52.6	24.0	10.6	12.8	100.0	13,951

¹ Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks

² Excludes women who are not currently married

Table 4.8.2 Recent sexual activity: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by timing of most recent sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Timing of most recent sexual intercourse			Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of men
	Within the last 4 weeks	Within 1 year ¹	One or more years			
Age						
15–19	18.6	22.6	11.6	47.1	100.0	3,002
20–24	46.3	33.5	12.7	7.4	100.0	2,096
25–29	68.0	23.1	6.5	2.3	100.0	1,637
30–34	75.7	18.7	4.3	1.3	100.0	1,460
35–39	81.4	14.2	3.8	0.7	100.0	1,254
40–44	82.1	13.0	4.7	0.3	100.0	1,093
45–49	84.9	10.8	4.2	0.1	100.0	884
Marital status						
Never married	24.9	30.8	14.5	29.8	100.0	5,498
Married or living together	89.4	9.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	5,422
Divorced/separated/widowed	39.5	44.2	16.1	0.2	100.0	506
Marital duration²						
<1 year	87.3	12.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	303
1–4 years	88.8	10.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	996
5–9 years	88.4	11.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	958
10–14 years	91.5	8.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	879
15–19 years	88.6	10.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	578
20–24 years	88.6	9.2	2.2	0.0	100.0	484
25+ years	92.9	5.8	1.3	0.0	100.0	227
Married more than once	90.0	9.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	997
Residence						
Urban	48.7	23.3	9.9	18.0	100.0	5,318
Rural	62.7	19.7	6.4	11.1	100.0	6,108
Province						
Central	59.5	19.5	8.3	12.7	100.0	1,385
Copperbelt	43.0	22.1	11.8	23.1	100.0	1,614
Eastern	68.9	16.9	5.2	9.0	100.0	1,477
Luapula	54.0	22.9	7.8	15.3	100.0	821
Lusaka	50.0	22.1	9.4	18.5	100.0	1,935
Muchinga	52.1	20.4	9.0	18.5	100.0	537
Northern	54.6	22.4	9.0	14.0	100.0	845
North Western	57.2	24.6	9.5	8.7	100.0	760
Southern	63.0	21.2	4.7	11.1	100.0	1,363
Western	63.3	26.2	4.8	5.6	100.0	688
Education						
No education	64.7	16.1	6.9	12.3	100.0	472
Primary	59.4	18.7	6.5	15.4	100.0	4,219
Secondary	52.2	23.1	9.1	15.5	100.0	5,708
Higher	60.8	25.7	9.4	4.2	100.0	1,027
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	67.5	18.9	4.7	9.0	100.0	2,050
Second	62.4	20.2	6.2	11.2	100.0	2,183
Middle	56.6	21.5	8.6	13.2	100.0	2,296
Fourth	52.2	21.9	9.4	16.5	100.0	2,432
Highest	44.7	24.0	10.8	20.4	100.0	2,465
Total 15–49	56.2	21.4	8.1	14.3	100.0	11,426
50–59	81.3	12.0	6.4	0.3	100.0	1,159
Total 15–59	58.5	20.6	7.9	13.0	100.0	12,585

¹ Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks

² Excludes men who are not currently married

Key Messages

- The total fertility rate (TFR) in Zambia is 4.0 children per woman, meaning that if fertility were to remain constant at current levels, a woman in Zambia would bear an average of 4.0 children in her lifetime.
- Total fertility is higher in rural areas (4.9 children per woman) than in urban areas (3.2 children per woman).
- On average, women age 15–49 have given birth to 2.5 children, of whom 2.3 were still living at the time of the survey.
- The median interval between live births is 45.1 months.
- 28% of young women age 15–19 have ever been pregnant.

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

This chapter describes the current level of fertility in Zambia and some of its proximate determinants. It presents information on the total fertility rate, birth intervals, insusceptibility to pregnancy (because of postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, or menopause), age at first birth, teenage pregnancy, and induced abortion rates.

5.1 CURRENT FERTILITY**Total fertility rate**

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

Sample: Women age 15–49

- If fertility were to remain constant at current levels, a woman in Zambia would bear an average of 4.0 children in her lifetime (**Table 5.1** and **Table 5.2**).

- Fertility rises from 118 births per 1,000 women age 15–19 to a peak of 175 births per 1,000 among women age 25–29 and then declines among older age groups. In previous surveys, fertility peaked at age 20–24 and declined thereafter (**Table 5.3.1** and **Figure 5.1**).
- Total fertility is higher in rural areas (4.9 children per woman) than in urban areas (3.2 children per woman) (**Figure 5.2**).

Data on fertility among women according to additional background characteristics are presented in **Table 5.2**.

Trends: The overall TFR has declined by 2.5 children since the 1992 ZDHS (from 6.5 to 4.0 children per woman) (**Figure 5.3**). The decline has been greater in urban areas, where the fertility rate decreased from 5.8 in the 3 years preceding the 1992 survey to 3.2 in the 3 years preceding the 2024 survey. In rural areas, fertility declined from 7.1 in the 3 years preceding the 1992 survey to 4.9 in the 3 years preceding the 2024 survey. Between the 2018 and 2024 ZDHS surveys, the decline in the TFR was greater in rural areas (from 5.8 to 4.9 children per woman) than in urban areas (from 3.4 to 3.2 children per woman) (**Table 5.3.2** and **Figure 5.3**).

Figure 5.1 Trends in age-specific fertility

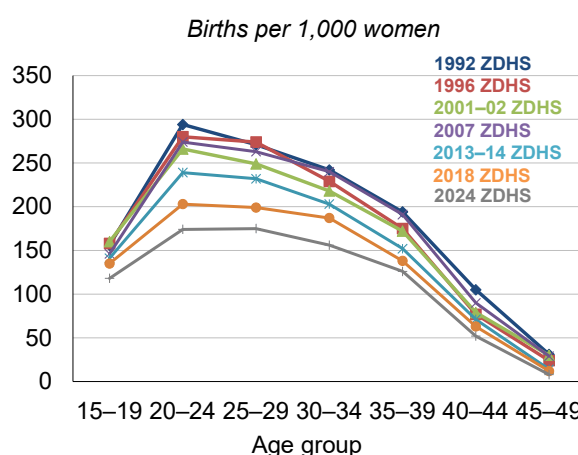


Figure 5.2 Fertility by residence

TFR for the 3 years before the survey

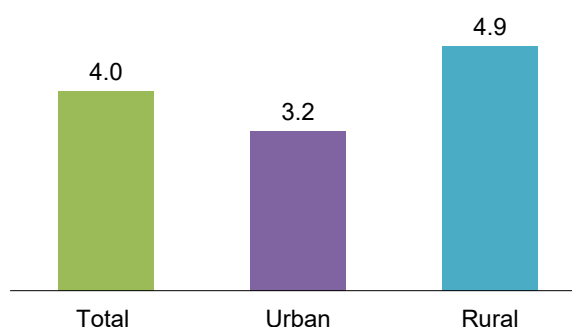
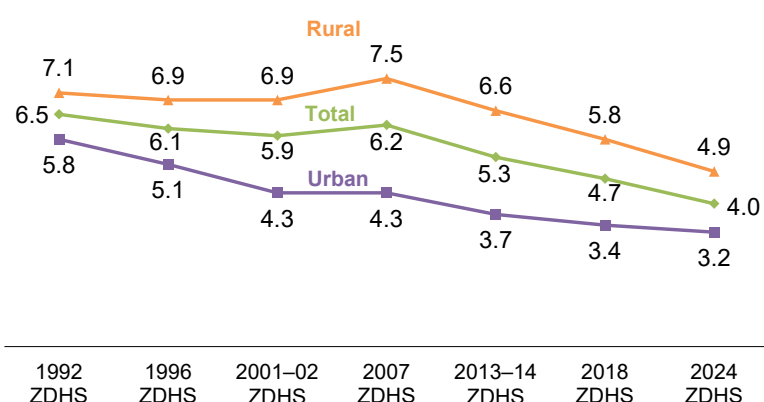


Figure 5.3 Trends in fertility by residence

TFR for the 3 years before each survey



5.2 CHILDREN EVER BORN AND LIVING

- On average, women age 15–49 have given birth to 2.5 children, of whom 2.3 were still living at the time of the survey (**Table 5.4**).
- Number of children ever born increases with women's age; women age 45–49 have given birth to 5.8 children on average, among whom 5.2 were still living at the time of the survey.
- Currently married women age 15–49 have had an average of 3.5 children, of whom 3.3 were still living at the time of the survey.

5.3 BIRTH INTERVALS

Median birth interval

Number of months since the preceding birth by which half of children are born.

Sample: Non-first births in the 5 years before the survey

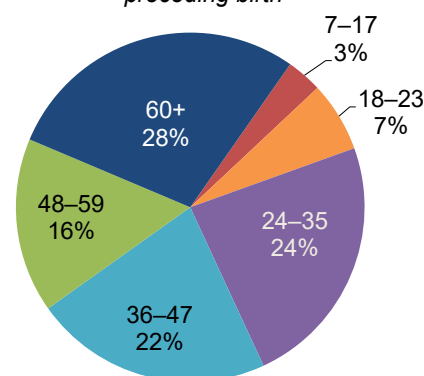
The World Health Organization (WHO) and other international organisations advise individuals and couples to wait at least 24–36 months between births to lower the likelihood of adverse maternal and child health outcomes (WHO 2006).

- In Zambia, the median interval between live births is 45.1 months (**Table 5.5**).
- 10% of non-first births occur within 23 months of a previous birth; 24% of births take place between 24 and 35 months after the previous birth, and 66% occur after an interval of 36 months or longer (**Figure 5.4**).

Trends: Since 1992, the median birth interval in Zambia has consistently exceeded the WHO-recommended 24 months, surpassing 36 months by 2018. Between 1992 and 2024, it increased by 13.7 months—from 31.4 to 45.1 months—with the most significant rise occurring between 2018 and 2024 (from 38.3 to 45.1 months).

Figure 5.4 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first births by number of months since the preceding birth



5.4 INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO PREGNANCY

Postpartum amenorrhoea

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

Postpartum abstinence

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

Postpartum insusceptibility

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

Median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea

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

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

Median duration of postpartum insusceptibility

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

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

- Overall, 35% of women who gave birth in the 3 years preceding the survey are insusceptible to pregnancy because they are amenorrhoeic (28%) and/or because they are abstaining from sexual intercourse (18%) (**Table 5.6**).
- Women are amenorrhoeic for a median of 7.0 months and abstain from sexual intercourse for a median of 3.4 months; the median period of insusceptibility is 10.2 months.

Table 5.7 presents the median durations of postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility by background characteristics.

5.5 AGE AT FIRST MENSTRUATION AND ARRIVAL OF MENOPAUSE

Menopause

Women are considered to have reached menopause if they are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrhoeic and have not had a menstrual period in the 6 months before the survey, if they report being menopausal or having had a hysterectomy, or if they have never menstruated.

Sample: Women age 30–49

Information on age at first menstruation and the arrival of menopause is shown in **Table 5.8** and **Table 5.9**.

5.6 AGE AT FIRST BIRTH

Median age at first birth

Age by which half of women have had their first child.

Sample: Women age 20–49 and 25–49

- The median age at first live birth among women age 25–49 is 19.3 years (**Table 5.10**).
- 5% of women age 25–49 had a live birth by age 15 and 33% by age 18; 86% of women had a live birth by age 25.

Table 5.11 presents data on age at first birth by background characteristics.

5.7 TEENAGE PREGNANCY AND SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH BEHAVIOURS BEFORE AGE 15

Teenage pregnancy

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

Sample: Women age 15–19

Reducing teenage pregnancy is important on both health and social grounds. Children born to very young mothers are at increased risk of sickness and death, and teenage mothers are more likely to experience adverse pregnancy outcomes.

Table 5.12 shows the percentage of women age 15–19 who have had a live birth, who have ever had a pregnancy loss, who are currently pregnant, and who have ever been pregnant according to background characteristics.

- 28% of women age 15–19 have ever been pregnant.
- 21% of young women have had a live birth.
- 2% of young women reported that they ever had a pregnancy loss.
- 6% of young women are currently pregnant.
- The percentage of young women who have ever been pregnant is much higher in rural areas (37%) than in urban areas (18%) (**Figure 5.5**).

Figure 5.5 Teenage pregnancy by residence

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

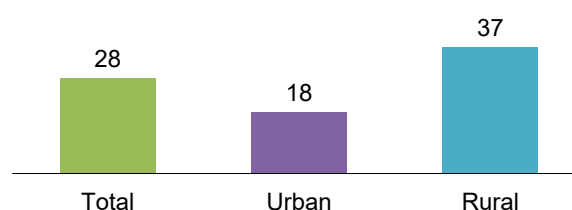


Table 5.13 presents data on sexual and reproductive health behaviours before age 15 among adolescents age 15–19.

5.8 PREGNANCY OUTCOMES AND INDUCED ABORTION RATES

Pregnancy outcomes

Live birth: a child who was born alive, even if for a very short time

Stillbirth: a child who was born dead (no signs of life) following a pregnancy that lasted 7 months (28 weeks) or longer

Miscarriage: a pregnancy that ended involuntarily before completing 7 months (28 weeks)

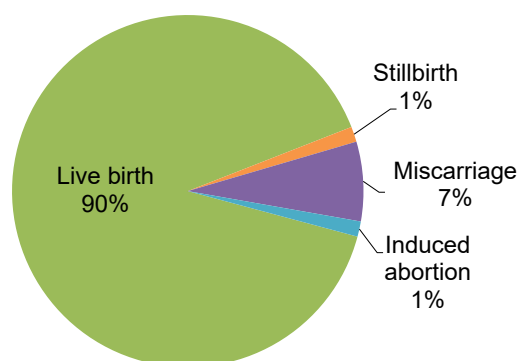
Induced abortion: a pregnancy that was voluntarily ended

Sample: Pregnancies among women age 15–49 ending in the 3 years preceding the survey

- 90% of pregnancies ending in the 3 years preceding the survey resulted in live births, 7% were miscarriages, 1% were stillbirths, and 1% were induced abortions (**Table 5.14** and **Figure 5.6**).
- The total abortion rate (TAR) is 0.1 abortions per woman, and the rate is the same in urban and rural areas (**Table 5.15**).

Figure 5.6 Pregnancy outcomes

Percent distribution of pregnancies ending in the 3 years before the survey



LIST OF TABLES

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

- **Table 5.1** Current fertility
- **Table 5.2** Fertility by background characteristics
- **Table 5.3.1** Trends in age-specific fertility rates
- **Table 5.3.2** Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates
- **Table 5.4** Children ever born and living
- **Table 5.5** Birth intervals
- **Table 5.6** Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence, and insusceptibility
- **Table 5.7** Median duration of amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility
- **Table 5.8** Age at first menstruation
- **Table 5.9** Menopause
- **Table 5.10** Age at first birth
- **Table 5.11** Median age at first birth
- **Table 5.12** Teenage pregnancy
- **Table 5.13** Sexual and reproductive health behaviours before age 15
- **Table 5.14** Pregnancy outcome by background characteristics
- **Table 5.15** Induced abortion rates

Table 5.1 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, by residence, Zambia DHS 2024

Age group	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
10–14	[0]	[4]	[2]
15–19	72	163	118
20–24	120	231	174
25–29	153	201	175
30–34	138	177	156
35–39	113	139	126
40–44	39	65	52
45–49	[8]	[7]	[8]
TFR (15–49)	3.2	4.9	4.0
GFR	109	173	140
CBR	28.3	35.3	32.1

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

TFR: total fertility rate, expressed per woman

GFR: general fertility rate, expressed per 1,000 women age 15–44

CBR: crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15–49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15–49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49
Residence			
Urban	3.2	5.6	4.6
Rural	4.9	7.6	6.3
Province			
Central	4.4	7.5	5.6
Copperbelt	3.2	5.9	4.7
Eastern	4.3	6.5	5.7
Luapula	4.5	8.0	6.1
Lusaka	3.2	5.4	4.5
Muchinga	4.7	9.2	6.0
Northern	4.8	7.8	6.2
North Western	4.7	7.7	6.2
Southern	4.4	5.7	5.8
Western	4.2	6.1	5.5
Education			
No education	5.1	7.2	6.2
Primary	5.0	7.3	6.1
Secondary	3.5	6.2	4.7
Higher	2.3	4.8	2.8
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	5.6	9.0	6.4
Second	5.0	8.3	6.4
Middle	4.3	6.7	6.1
Fourth	3.4	6.4	5.0
Highest	2.6	3.7	3.8
Total	4.0	6.6	5.5

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

Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, according to age group, Zambia DHS 2024

Age group	Number of years preceding survey			
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19
10–14	[2]	4	8	9
15–19	116	131	150	155
20–24	184	210	242	266
25–29	176	213	236	259
30–34	159	189	203	[244]
35–39	126	134	[172]	
40–44	55	[84]		
45–49	[9]			

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

Table 5.3.2 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates

Age-specific and total fertility rates (TFR) for the 3-year period preceding several surveys, according to mother's age at the time of the birth, Zambia DHS 2024

Mother's age at birth	1992 ZDHS	1996 ZDHS	2001–02 ZDHS	2007 ZDHS	2013–14 ZDHS	2018 ZDHS	2024 ZDHS
15–19	156	158	160	146	141	135	118
20–24	294	280	266	274	239	203	174
25–29	271	274	249	263	232	199	175
30–34	242	229	218	240	203	187	156
35–39	194	175	172	191	152	138	126
40–44	105	77	79	90	71	63	52
45–49	[31]	[24]	[30]	[29]	[14]	[12]	[8]
TFR (15–49)	6.5	6.1	5.9	6.2	5.3	4.7	4.0

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

Table 5.4 Children ever born and living

Percent distribution of all women and currently married women age 15–49 by number of children ever born, mean number of children ever born, and mean number of living children, according to age group, Zambia DHS 2024

Age group	Number of children ever born											Total	Number of women	Mean number of children ever born	Mean number of living children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
	ALL WOMEN														
15–19	79.1	19.3	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,292	0.23	0.21
20–24	30.7	37.5	24.1	6.5	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,540	1.10	1.06
25–29	12.6	19.6	28.2	24.3	11.5	3.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,255	2.15	2.06
30–34	4.8	9.4	16.0	25.8	23.1	12.9	5.5	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,963	3.27	3.11
35–39	3.8	4.2	7.7	14.3	20.5	20.1	17.0	6.7	3.3	1.7	0.7	100.0	1,560	4.44	4.16
40–44	1.6	4.1	6.1	9.5	13.7	19.2	18.0	12.1	9.4	3.5	2.9	100.0	1,375	5.25	4.84
45–49	1.9	3.7	5.6	9.4	12.3	13.2	14.7	13.1	11.4	7.3	7.4	100.0	965	5.75	5.16
Total	27.7	17.0	13.4	11.9	9.8	7.4	5.5	3.2	2.2	1.0	0.9	100.0	13,951	2.47	2.31
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN															
15–19	30.4	60.8	8.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	442	0.79	0.74
20–24	7.2	41.7	37.6	11.5	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,235	1.60	1.53
25–29	3.7	15.4	30.9	30.5	14.4	4.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,500	2.53	2.42
30–34	1.9	6.9	14.1	28.3	25.2	14.2	6.2	2.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,452	3.52	3.34
35–39	1.6	2.0	6.0	13.5	20.7	22.0	19.1	7.6	4.3	2.3	0.9	100.0	1,138	4.80	4.52
40–44	1.0	3.4	4.2	8.0	14.2	19.2	19.3	13.1	10.3	4.3	3.0	100.0	989	5.49	5.07
45–49	1.6	2.0	4.3	9.5	12.1	11.5	15.1	13.6	12.3	8.0	9.9	100.0	651	6.08	5.44
Total	4.7	16.0	17.7	17.6	14.3	10.6	8.2	4.6	3.3	1.6	1.4	100.0	7,407	3.52	3.29

Table 5.5 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding live birth, and median number of months since preceding live birth, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Months since preceding live birth						Total	Number of non-first live births	Median number of months since preceding live birth
	7–17	18–23	24–35	36–47	48–59	60+			
Mother's age									
15–19	14.0	12.9	45.7	22.0	3.4	2.0	100.0	50	29.8
20–29	3.7	8.0	29.4	26.1	15.1	17.8	100.0	2,596	39.7
30–39	3.1	5.3	20.4	19.0	17.8	34.3	100.0	2,680	49.1
40–49	2.4	4.8	13.7	19.2	14.9	45.2	100.0	768	55.9
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	3.2	6.8	22.2	22.7	16.4	28.7	100.0	3,066	45.2
Female	3.4	6.2	25.0	21.4	16.0	28.0	100.0	3,027	44.9
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	2.5	6.2	23.5	22.5	16.3	29.0	100.0	5,802	45.5
Dead	20.7	11.7	26.1	13.5	12.8	15.1	100.0	292	31.9
Birth order									
2–3	3.2	6.5	24.5	23.3	16.0	26.5	100.0	3,131	44.3
4–6	3.2	5.9	21.4	19.8	16.9	32.7	100.0	2,297	47.8
7+	4.4	8.5	26.8	24.0	14.4	21.9	100.0	666	41.3
Residence									
Urban	3.1	4.8	20.3	18.6	16.5	36.6	100.0	2,389	49.9
Rural	3.5	7.5	25.7	24.3	15.9	23.0	100.0	3,705	42.4
Province									
Central	3.5	8.2	24.0	23.6	15.7	24.9	100.0	734	43.3
Copperbelt	3.8	4.9	20.7	18.3	17.3	35.0	100.0	666	49.4
Eastern	1.8	6.8	21.3	22.7	17.7	29.7	100.0	715	46.5
Luapula	3.9	6.9	28.0	23.3	14.1	23.8	100.0	537	41.5
Lusaka	2.8	5.6	19.2	17.3	16.4	38.6	100.0	927	52.0
Muchinga	4.7	6.5	26.4	24.8	15.9	21.6	100.0	312	40.8
Northern	4.1	7.5	30.1	25.8	14.8	17.7	100.0	557	40.1
North Western	4.5	8.6	28.3	21.4	13.8	23.5	100.0	470	40.7
Southern	3.1	5.1	22.3	24.0	17.3	28.2	100.0	798	45.6
Western	2.4	5.4	21.7	23.5	17.2	29.7	100.0	377	46.8
Mother's education									
No education	3.9	7.8	23.3	25.6	14.9	24.5	100.0	599	43.0
Primary	3.7	7.3	25.8	22.3	15.6	25.4	100.0	2,963	43.0
Secondary	2.7	4.8	21.2	21.3	17.4	32.7	100.0	2,211	48.0
Higher	4.1	8.1	20.7	18.0	15.5	33.7	100.0	321	47.0
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	3.5	9.0	28.5	26.1	14.1	18.8	100.0	1,565	39.5
Second	4.4	7.0	26.6	25.0	15.4	21.6	100.0	1,355	41.4
Middle	3.0	5.6	23.2	18.2	18.8	31.3	100.0	1,169	48.0
Fourth	1.9	4.7	17.7	19.8	17.4	38.6	100.0	1,101	51.7
Highest	3.7	4.6	18.3	18.5	16.0	38.8	100.0	905	51.6
Total	3.3	6.5	23.6	22.1	16.2	28.4	100.0	6,094	45.1

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

Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence, and insusceptibility

Percentage of live births and stillbirths in the 3 years preceding the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrhoeic, abstaining, and insusceptible, by number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, Zambia DHS 2024

Months since birth	Percentage of births for which the mother is:			Number of births ²
	Amenorrhoeic	Abstaining	Insusceptible ¹	
<2	90.4	84.0	96.1	338
2–3	65.7	45.9	76.0	283
4–5	54.7	24.5	61.3	266
6–7	50.4	23.5	57.2	303
8–9	45.2	17.9	52.6	281
10–11	38.1	17.4	47.3	295
12–13	36.6	14.4	45.6	319
14–15	29.6	11.8	37.6	298
16–17	20.8	11.0	28.5	256
18–19	15.8	9.0	22.4	319
20–21	10.2	9.5	17.9	281
22–23	11.5	5.8	15.3	271
24–25	5.3	8.6	12.5	265
26–27	6.8	6.3	12.5	294
28–29	2.9	5.1	7.9	287
30–31	3.5	7.0	10.0	289
32–33	1.4	5.5	6.4	252
34–35	1.9	2.3	4.2	262
Total	28.3	18.0	35.0	5,160
Median	7.0	3.4	10.2	na
Mean	10.8	7.2	13.2	na

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

na = not applicable

¹ Includes live births and stillbirths for which mothers are either still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

² Includes live birth and stillbirths

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

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following live births and stillbirths in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Postpartum amenorrhoea	Postpartum abstinence	Postpartum insusceptibility ¹
Mother's age			
15–29	6.1	3.5	11.0
30–49	8.8	3.1	9.7
Residence			
Urban	4.9	3.3	6.6
Rural	9.3	3.4	11.9
Province			
Central	4.7	(2.7)	8.0
Copperbelt	4.8	(2.8)	6.3
Eastern	4.3	(2.9)	5.9
Luapula	11.1	4.0	15.9
Lusaka	4.6	(3.0)	5.7
Muchinga	10.3	3.2	13.9
Northern	8.3	3.1	11.8
North Western	9.3	4.4	10.7
Southern	8.4	3.6	12.7
Western	10.7	7.7	12.0
Mother's education			
No education	13.2	*	14.2
Primary	9.3	3.4	12.7
Secondary	5.9	3.3	8.5
Higher	(6.2)	(3.7)	(7.2)
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	10.6	3.4	13.4
Second	10.5	3.2	13.6
Middle	6.1	3.7	9.7
Fourth	4.4	3.2	6.5
Highest	5.0	3.1	6.0
Total	7.0	3.4	10.2

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

¹ Includes live births and stillbirths for which mothers are either still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table 5.8 Age at first menstruation

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by age at menarche, and mean age at menarche, according to current age, Zambia DHS 2024

Current age	Age at menarche							Don't know	Percent-age who have never men-struated	Total	Number of women	Mean age at menarche	Number of women who have ever men-struated ¹
	≤10	11	12	13	14	15	≥16						
15–19	1.3	3.9	16.7	21.8	28.4	17.0	7.6	0.4	2.9	100.0	3,292	13.6	3,183
20–24	1.5	2.7	14.3	17.9	23.5	20.6	18.7	0.7	0.1	100.0	2,540	14.1	2,521
25–29	1.3	2.9	14.6	18.5	21.6	20.9	19.0	1.0	0.1	100.0	2,255	14.1	2,230
30–34	1.4	2.1	11.4	16.3	22.5	24.4	20.5	1.4	0.2	100.0	1,963	14.3	1,933
35–39	1.1	1.8	12.3	15.7	22.0	22.2	23.6	1.3	0.1	100.0	1,560	14.5	1,539
40–44	1.0	1.6	11.1	16.3	21.2	23.9	23.3	1.4	0.1	100.0	1,375	14.5	1,354
45–49	0.6	1.6	11.2	15.1	21.5	22.6	25.2	2.1	0.0	100.0	965	14.6	945
Total	1.2	2.6	13.8	18.1	23.7	21.0	17.8	1.0	0.8	100.0	13,951	14.1	13,704

¹ Number of women who gave a numeric response**Table 5.9 Menopause**

Percentage of women age 30–49 who are menopausal, according to age, Zambia DHS 2024

Age	Percentage menopausal ¹	Number of women
30–34	6.2	1,963
35–39	6.9	1,560
40–41	6.4	619
42–43	11.6	517
44–45	12.2	428
46–47	20.9	426
48–49	41.3	350
Total	10.5	5,863

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

Table 5.10 Age at first birth

Percentage of women age 15–49 who had a live birth by exact ages, percentage who have never had a live birth, and median age at first live birth, according to current age, Zambia DHS 2024

Current age	Percentage who had a live birth by exact age					Percentage who have never had a live birth	Number of women	Median age at first live birth
	15	18	20	22	25			
15–19	1.5	na	na	na	na	79.1	3,292	a
20–24	2.2	28.2	53.6	na	na	30.7	2,540	19.7
25–29	3.8	31.4	54.7	69.9	82.2	12.6	2,255	19.5
30–34	4.7	32.9	58.8	75.1	86.4	4.8	1,963	19.2
35–39	4.8	32.1	60.3	75.4	86.9	3.8	1,560	19.2
40–44	5.6	34.3	60.2	76.4	87.8	1.6	1,375	19.1
45–49	4.9	33.7	59.9	75.2	88.0	1.9	965	19.2
20–49	4.1	31.6	57.2	na	na	11.8	10,659	19.4
25–49	4.7	32.7	58.3	73.9	85.7	5.9	8,118	19.3

na = not applicable due to censoring

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

Table 5.11 Median age at first birth

Median age at first live birth among women age 20–49 and age 25–49, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Women age	
	20–49	25–49
Residence		
Urban	a	20.0
Rural	18.7	18.7
Province		
Central	19.1	18.9
Copperbelt	a	20.1
Eastern	18.7	18.7
Luapula	19.5	19.5
Lusaka	a	20.1
Muchinga	19.5	19.5
Northern	19.2	19.2
North Western	18.8	18.8
Southern	18.8	18.7
Western	18.5	18.6
Education		
No education	18.4	18.5
Primary	18.3	18.3
Secondary	a	19.9
Higher	a	a
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	18.6	18.7
Second	18.6	18.6
Middle	18.7	18.6
Fourth	19.5	19.2
Highest	a	21.7
Total	19.4	19.3

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

Table 5.12 Teenage pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever had a live birth, percentage who have ever had a pregnancy loss, percentage who are currently pregnant, and percentage who have ever been pregnant, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15–19 who:				Number of women
	Have ever had a live birth	Have ever had a pregnancy loss ¹	Are currently pregnant	Have ever been pregnant	
Age					
15	3.5	0.7	2.8	6.9	720
16	8.9	1.1	3.8	13.6	652
17	20.1	1.9	6.5	27.3	658
18	29.0	3.5	10.0	39.7	640
19	46.1	3.6	8.3	53.9	621
Residence					
Urban	12.9	1.9	4.4	18.4	1,620
Rural	28.6	2.3	7.9	36.5	1,672
Province					
Central	23.1	1.8	8.4	31.0	403
Copperbelt	14.1	1.0	3.2	17.5	457
Eastern	33.0	3.3	7.9	42.7	389
Luapula	16.3	0.9	6.7	23.3	258
Lusaka	10.6	3.0	3.5	16.3	550
Muchinga	25.7	3.8	9.5	33.5	142
Northern	20.9	0.4	8.1	28.1	251
North Western	25.2	1.7	7.4	32.7	227
Southern	27.2	2.8	5.3	32.9	400
Western	21.4	2.7	7.5	29.3	216
Education					
No education	34.7	1.1	7.6	42.7	100
Primary	26.9	2.7	7.8	34.8	1,298
Secondary	16.2	1.8	5.0	22.0	1,873
Higher	*	*	*	*	21
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	34.7	2.9	9.5	43.5	558
Second	27.0	2.2	8.7	35.3	569
Middle	27.3	2.2	7.0	35.2	685
Fourth	15.7	2.1	5.4	22.4	735
Highest	5.2	1.5	1.8	7.9	746
Total	20.9	2.1	6.2	27.6	3,292

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

¹ Stillbirth, miscarriage, or abortion

Table 5.13 Sexual and reproductive health behaviours before age 15

Among women and men age 15–19, percentage who initiated sexual intercourse, were married, and had a live birth/fathered a live birth before age 15, according to sex, and percentage of women who were pregnant before age 15, Zambia DHS 2024

Sex	Had sexual intercourse before age 15	Married before age 15	Had a live birth/fathered a child before age 15	Pregnant before age 15	Number
Women	13.9	1.5	1.5	4.0	3,292
Men	20.5	0.0	0.0	na	3,002

na = not applicable

Table 5.14 Pregnancy outcome by background characteristics

Percent distribution of pregnancies ending in the 3 years preceding the survey by type of outcome, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Stillbirth ¹	Miscarriage ²	Induced abortion		
Age at pregnancy outcome						
<20	92.0	1.2	5.2	1.6	100.0	1,210
20–24	90.8	1.6	6.8	0.8	100.0	1,385
25–34	90.6	1.1	7.1	1.2	100.0	2,201
35–44	85.4	2.4	10.1	2.1	100.0	918
45–49	(52.6)	(0.0)	(39.8)	(7.6)	100.0	26
Pregnancy order						
First	90.4	1.5	6.5	1.6	100.0	1,546
Second	91.3	0.7	6.8	1.2	100.0	1,098
Third	90.2	1.8	7.2	0.8	100.0	919
Fourth	90.0	1.2	7.3	1.5	100.0	752
Fifth or higher	88.1	1.8	8.4	1.7	100.0	1,424
Residence						
Urban	87.3	1.3	9.5	1.9	100.0	2,355
Rural	91.7	1.5	5.7	1.1	100.0	3,384
Province						
Central	89.9	1.4	6.8	1.9	100.0	695
Copperbelt	87.5	1.2	8.9	2.4	100.0	685
Eastern	90.2	1.1	8.2	0.5	100.0	735
Luapula	90.7	2.0	7.0	0.3	100.0	465
Lusaka	86.7	1.3	9.9	2.1	100.0	873
Muchinga	92.2	1.6	5.1	1.1	100.0	291
Northern	92.0	2.3	5.6	0.2	100.0	507
North Western	90.9	0.7	5.1	3.3	100.0	431
Southern	93.0	1.2	5.4	0.4	100.0	718
Western	88.5	2.5	7.3	1.8	100.0	340
Education						
No education	91.0	1.7	5.6	1.7	100.0	426
Primary	91.8	1.4	6.1	0.7	100.0	2,557
Secondary	88.5	1.5	8.2	1.8	100.0	2,416
Higher	84.5	1.0	11.1	3.4	100.0	341
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	93.8	1.5	4.2	0.5	100.0	1,375
Second	91.6	1.5	5.7	1.3	100.0	1,194
Middle	89.7	1.9	7.1	1.4	100.0	1,155
Fourth	87.9	1.0	9.7	1.5	100.0	1,123
Highest	84.6	1.4	11.1	2.9	100.0	892
Total	89.9	1.4	7.3	1.4	100.0	5,739

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

¹ Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

² Miscarriages are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting less than 28 weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, miscarriages are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting less than 7 months.

Table 5.15 Induced abortion rates

Age-specific and total induced abortion rates, and general abortion rates, for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to residence, Zambia DHS 2024

Age group	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
10–14	[0]	[1]	[0]
15–19	2	1	2
20–24	1	2	1
25–29	3	1	2
30–34	2	2	2
35–39	2	3	3
40–44	2	1	2
45–49	[2]	[0]	[1]
TAR (15–49)	0.1	0.1	0.1
GAR	2	2	2

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

TAR: total induced abortion rate, expressed per woman

GAR: general induced abortion rate, expressed per 1,000 women age 15–44

FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Key Messages

- 56% of currently married women and 71% of currently married men age 15–49 want to have another child, while 35% of women and 26% of men want to limit childbearing.
- Women desire fewer children than men (4.6 children and 5.0 children, respectively).
- The total wanted fertility rate in Zambia decreased from 5.4 children in 1992 to 3.6 children in 2024. Over the same period, the gap between wanted and actual fertility declined substantially, from 1.1 to 0.4.

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

This chapter presents information on whether and when married women and men want more children, their ideal family size, whether the last birth was wanted, and the theoretical fertility rate if all unwanted births were prevented.

6.1 DESIRE FOR ANOTHER CHILD

Desire for another child

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

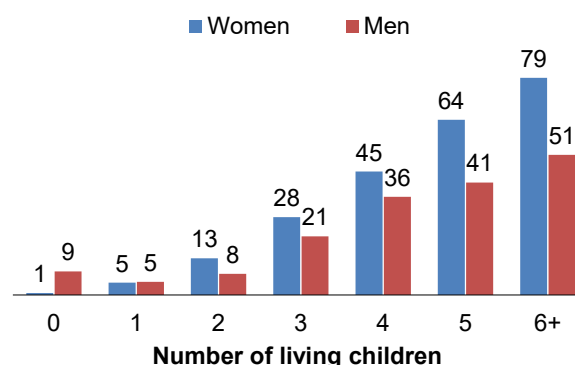
Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49

- 56% of currently married women age 15–49 want to have another child; 17% want to have another child within the next 2 years, 39% want to wait at least 2 years, and 1% are unsure about the timing (Table 6.1).
- 35% of women want no more children (including those who are sterilised), 7% are undecided, and 2% are infecund.
- 71% of currently married men age 15–49 want to have another child; 22% want another child soon, 48% prefer to wait at least 2 years, and less than 1% are unsure about the timing.
- 26% of men want no more children (including those who are sterilised), 3% are undecided, and less than 1% have been declared infecund.

- The desire to limit childbearing generally increases with the number of living children among both currently married women and men (Figure 6.1).
- The percentage of women who want no more children increases from 1% among those with no children to 79% among those with six or more children (Table 6.2.1).
- Among men, the percentage increases from 9% among those with no children to 51% among those with six or more children; however, a higher percentage of men with no children (9%) than men with one (5%) or two (8%) children want no more children (Table 6.2.2).

Figure 6.1 Desire to limit childbearing by number of living children

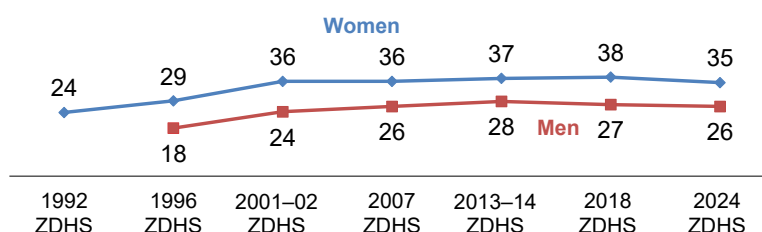
Percentage of currently married women and men age 15–49 who want no more children



Trends: The percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who wanted no more children rose from 24% in 1992 to 38% in 2018 before declining to 35% in 2024. Among men, the percentage increased from 18% in 1996 to 28% in 2013–14 and then declined to 26% in 2024 (Figure 6.2).

Figure 6.2 Trends in desire to limit childbearing

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



6.2 IDEAL FAMILY SIZE

Ideal family size

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

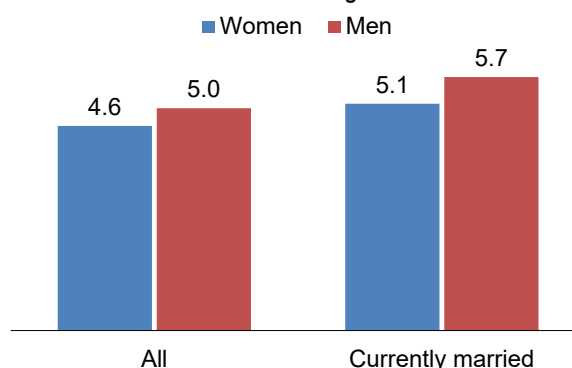
Sample: Women and men age 15–49

- Women want to have slightly fewer children than men (4.6 children and 5.0 children, respectively).
- Similarly, among those who are currently married, the mean ideal number of children is higher among men (5.7 children) than among women (5.1 children) (Table 6.3 and Figure 6.3).

Trends: The mean ideal family size among women declined from 5.8 children in 1992 to 4.6 children in 2024. Similarly, mean ideal family size among men decreased from 5.7 children in 1996 to 5.0 children in 2024. Among both women and men, the most notable decreases occurred between 1996 and 2001–02, with the figures remaining relatively stable since that period.

Figure 6.3 Ideal family size

Mean ideal number of children among women and men age 15–49



6.3 FERTILITY PLANNING STATUS

Planning status of births/pregnancies

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

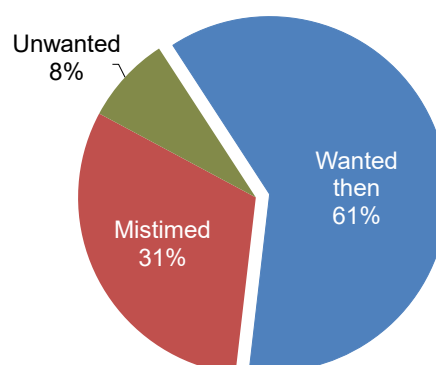
Sample: Current pregnancies and live births in the 3 years before the survey among women age 15–49 and all pregnancy outcomes in the 3 years before the survey among women age 15–49

- According to mothers' reports, 61% of births and current pregnancies were wanted at the time of conception, and 31% were mistimed (that is, wanted at a later date). Eight percent of births and current pregnancies were not wanted at all (Table 6.4 and Figure 6.4).

Trends: The percentage of current pregnancies and live births in the 3 years before the survey that were wanted at the time of conception declined from 63% in 1992 to 54% in 2007 before gradually increasing to 61% in 2024. Unwanted births rose from 7% in 1992 and 1996 to a peak of 20% in 2001–02, declined to 6% in 2013–14 and 2018, and rose slightly to 8% in 2024.

Figure 6.4 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of births to women age 15–49 in the 3 years before the survey (including current pregnancies) by planning status of births



6.4 WANTED FERTILITY RATES

Unwanted birth

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

Wanted birth

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

Wanted fertility rate

The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates, excluding unwanted births.

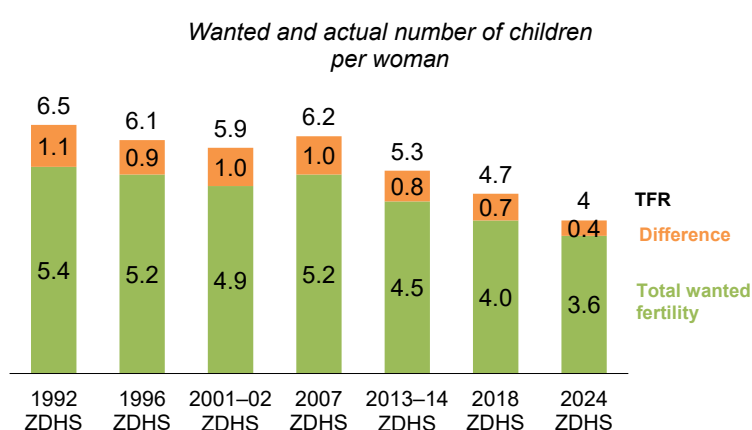
Sample: Women age 15–49

The wanted fertility rate is a measure of the potential demographic impact of fertility that would have prevailed in the 3 years preceding the survey if all unwanted births had been avoided. The total wanted fertility rate and the total fertility rate are calculated in the same manner. A birth is considered wanted if the number of living children at the time of conception is lower than the ideal number of children reported by the woman. **Table 6.5** shows total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years preceding the survey according to background characteristics.

- The total wanted fertility rate in Zambia is 3.6 children, while the actual fertility rate is 4.0 children; thus, on average, women are having 0.4 more children than they want (**Table 6.5**).

Trends: The total wanted fertility rate in Zambia decreased from 5.2 children in 2007 to 3.6 children in 2024. Over the same period, the gap between wanted and actual fertility declined from 1.0 to 0.4 (**Figure 6.5**).

Figure 6.5 Trends in wanted and actual fertility



LIST OF TABLES

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

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

Table 6.1 Fertility preferences according to number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15–49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Zambia DHS 2024

Desire for children	Number of living children							Total 15–49	Total 15–59
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
WOMEN ¹									
Have another soon ²	81.6	27.2	19.5	13.7	10.1	7.7	3.1	16.5	na
Have another later ³	4.9	62.3	58.1	45.1	35.1	18.9	8.4	38.5	na
Have another, undecided when	2.4	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.0	na
Undecided	4.0	3.7	6.5	9.7	7.2	7.7	6.7	6.8	na
Want no more	0.7	4.2	12.3	26.6	42.1	60.3	71.4	32.7	na
Sterilised ⁴	0.0	0.3	1.1	1.8	3.0	3.6	7.8	2.7	na
Declared infecund	6.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.9	0.8	2.0	1.7	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number of women	267	1,204	1,415	1,347	1,141	821	1,212	7,407	na
MEN ⁵									
Have another soon ²	67.8	26.9	27.0	21.6	17.0	13.7	14.3	22.0	20.0
Have another later ³	21.2	66.9	62.5	53.4	43.1	40.4	30.5	48.2	41.3
Have another, undecided when	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3
Undecided	0.0	0.8	2.4	3.3	3.5	4.1	3.6	2.8	2.6
Want no more	8.0	4.8	7.5	21.3	35.4	40.8	50.7	26.2	34.7
Sterilised ⁴	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
Declared infecund	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	195	872	968	869	765	549	1,204	5,422	6,451

na = not applicable

¹ The number of living children includes a woman's current pregnancy.

² Wants next birth within 2 years

³ Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years

⁴ Includes both female and male sterilisation

⁵ The number of living children includes one additional child if the respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	1.4	4.8	16.8	35.1	56.1	78.4	89.6	37.9
Rural	0.0	4.2	10.2	20.9	34.9	54.3	75.6	33.6
Province								
Central	(2.7)	4.2	11.9	30.1	43.8	62.8	84.4	36.0
Copperbelt	*	6.0	18.2	37.0	54.5	79.7	91.3	40.2
Eastern	(0.0)	5.5	10.9	26.0	51.8	70.0	79.9	36.1
Luapula	(0.0)	1.0	6.6	19.0	35.4	51.4	74.0	31.4
Lusaka	(0.0)	4.1	16.9	32.0	55.4	84.3	81.7	36.1
Muchinga	*	1.9	8.2	24.4	38.8	63.7	79.1	32.3
Northern	*	7.6	10.6	25.3	39.1	55.0	78.1	35.9
North Western	*	3.8	11.4	21.4	34.9	53.1	76.0	35.9
Southern	(0.0)	4.1	15.7	26.0	31.9	46.9	68.9	30.8
Western	*	1.3	12.2	22.9	39.3	49.0	82.5	37.0
Education								
No education	(3.3)	10.4	16.1	35.7	40.6	59.5	67.7	44.9
Primary	0.0	6.3	9.1	23.5	40.7	59.4	80.0	39.7
Secondary	0.0	1.8	12.1	25.3	48.8	71.9	87.6	27.8
Higher	(3.1)	7.4	35.4	54.0	60.7	*	*	38.2
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	0.0	5.9	8.5	19.5	36.2	46.9	71.4	30.0
Second	(0.0)	3.7	9.8	20.4	33.8	50.8	77.5	34.8
Middle	(1.6)	4.7	12.0	24.7	37.9	69.1	81.2	37.8
Fourth	0.0	3.3	9.7	30.0	49.5	73.1	87.2	33.9
Highest	1.6	4.7	26.3	40.0	64.0	86.0	90.0	41.3
Total	0.7	4.5	13.4	28.4	45.0	63.9	79.2	35.4

Note: Women who have been sterilised or whose husband has been sterilised are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ The number of living children includes a woman's current pregnancy.

Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men

Percentage of currently married men age 15–49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	10.7	5.7	12.1	32.7	48.7	52.7	66.1	32.2
Rural	7.4	4.1	3.8	10.7	24.2	33.4	46.0	22.4
Province								
Central	*	2.6	7.6	22.1	34.2	45.1	44.5	25.2
Copperbelt	*	6.6	12.1	26.6	54.9	55.2	59.9	31.2
Eastern	16.1	7.7	9.0	16.1	38.0	46.6	63.2	28.7
Luapula	*	2.9	1.1	15.5	35.2	34.8	55.6	28.3
Lusaka	*	6.9	12.1	35.6	49.9	56.1	69.0	32.8
Muchinga	*	4.2	4.6	18.3	31.8	42.2	56.4	25.6
Northern	*	2.7	2.4	10.5	26.2	31.3	44.3	21.8
North Western	*	3.3	5.0	8.0	19.9	(19.0)	49.8	22.2
Southern	*	2.8	3.3	19.8	26.7	26.8	37.5	20.0
Western	*	(0.0)	(8.7)	14.6	12.7	(27.8)	37.9	19.0
Education								
No education	*	(13.0)	*	(2.6)	(45.3)	(25.6)	56.2	34.2
Primary	5.7	5.4	5.1	15.2	23.5	37.0	47.7	25.8
Secondary	11.3	4.3	7.6	19.8	37.9	40.3	53.8	24.5
Higher	(5.9)	4.0	13.7	41.9	57.3	70.6	(64.3)	33.5
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	(4.7)	4.6	3.3	6.8	18.4	27.7	39.8	17.5
Second	(10.3)	4.1	4.0	11.6	23.1	31.3	46.3	22.9
Middle	(5.9)	1.1	6.3	18.6	31.2	38.4	54.2	27.3
Fourth	(6.5)	7.2	9.5	21.0	44.8	48.9	61.8	28.3
Highest	(17.4)	6.7	15.0	43.6	57.3	62.9	71.6	38.8
Total 15–49	8.6	4.8	7.7	21.4	35.8	41.0	51.1	26.4
50–59	*	*	65.9	77.6	85.5	82.9	81.0	80.4
Total 15–59	11.3	5.9	11.0	26.1	42.4	50.4	61.0	35.0

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

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

Table 6.3 Ideal number of children according to number of living children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children for all respondents and for currently married respondents, according to number of living children, Zambia DHS 2024

Ideal number of children	Number of living children							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN ¹								
0	2.3	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.3
1	1.4	2.9	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.2
2	15.1	9.0	7.3	2.6	2.8	2.0	1.5	7.6
3	23.4	22.9	12.8	10.0	3.4	3.6	1.7	14.2
4	33.4	36.7	40.6	32.9	24.6	13.2	10.5	30.0
5	13.7	15.5	20.5	25.0	22.8	23.4	9.4	17.6
6+	9.4	11.2	17.0	27.4	43.4	55.0	73.0	26.9
Non-numeric responses	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.6	1.5	2.3	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	3,682	2,519	1,999	1,733	1,442	1,075	1,500	13,951
Mean ideal number of children for women 15–49: ²								
All women	3.7	3.9	4.4	4.8	5.3	5.7	6.8	4.6
Number of women	3,633	2,500	1,991	1,722	1,420	1,058	1,466	13,789
Currently married women	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.8	6.8	5.1
Number of currently married women	260	1,193	1,409	1,338	1,123	806	1,183	7,311
MEN ³								
0	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.9
1	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5
2	10.6	6.6	4.6	3.1	2.7	1.5	1.7	6.9
3	16.9	18.5	10.2	6.3	2.8	2.4	2.3	12.2
4	29.5	31.9	34.1	27.3	21.0	11.6	8.2	26.3
5	20.8	22.4	28.2	30.1	27.4	23.1	12.1	22.2
6+	19.1	19.3	22.3	32.5	45.2	59.5	73.7	30.4
Non-numeric responses	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.2	1.2	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	5,319	1,356	1,164	963	817	585	1,223	11,426
Mean ideal number of children for men 15–49: ²								
All men	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.7	6.1	7.5	5.0
Number of men	5,279	1,354	1,164	961	812	578	1,208	11,356
Currently married men	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.7	6.1	7.5	5.7
Number of currently married men	195	872	968	867	760	542	1,190	5,394
Mean ideal number of children for men 15–59: ²								
All men	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.6	6.0	7.6	5.2
Number of men	5,316	1,377	1,236	1,051	941	757	1,829	12,507
Currently married men	4.8	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.6	6.0	7.6	5.8
Number of currently married men	206	885	1,025	946	877	702	1,778	6,419

¹ The number of living children includes a woman's current pregnancy.

² Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

³ The number of living children includes one additional child if the respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.4 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of live births and current pregnancies among women age 15–49 in the 3 years preceding the survey by planning status of the pregnancy, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, and percent distribution of all pregnancy outcomes among women age 15–49 in the 3 years preceding the survey by planning status of the pregnancy, according to type of pregnancy outcome, Zambia DHS 2024

Characteristic	Planning status of pregnancy outcome			Total	Number of pregnancy outcomes ¹
	Wanted then	Wanted later	Wanted no more		
LIVE BIRTHS AND CURRENT PREGNANCIES					
Birth order					
1	48.4	46.1	5.5	100.0	1,780
2	69.4	27.8	2.8	100.0	1,213
3	73.4	23.5	3.0	100.0	981
4+	62.1	23.2	14.7	100.0	2,105
Mother's age at birth²					
<20	41.3	51.9	6.8	100.0	1,304
20–24	65.1	32.1	2.9	100.0	1,477
25–29	71.7	25.5	2.8	100.0	1,388
30–34	70.4	22.5	7.1	100.0	989
35–39	60.9	17.8	21.3	100.0	677
40–44	53.7	13.1	33.2	100.0	228
45–49	*	*	*	100.0	18
Total	61.4	30.9	7.7	100.0	6,080
ALL PREGNANCY OUTCOMES					
Pregnancy outcome type					
Current pregnancies	57.6	35.9	6.5	100.0	920
Live births	62.1	30.0	7.9	100.0	5,160
Stillbirths	74.5	18.1	7.4	100.0	83
Miscarriages	66.4	22.9	10.7	100.0	416
Abortions	43.5	38.6	17.9	100.0	80
Total	61.6	30.3	8.0	100.0	6,659

Note: A pregnancy outcome refers to a miscarriage, abortion, live birth, or stillbirth. Some pregnancies produce multiple outcomes, for example in the case of twins. In this table, each pregnancy outcome is counted individually. Therefore, a pregnancy is counted more than once if it produces multiple births (live births or stillbirths). Current pregnancies, miscarriages, and abortions are always counted as one pregnancy outcome. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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

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

Table 6.5 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Total wanted fertility rate	Total fertility rate
Residence		
Urban	2.8	3.2
Rural	4.4	4.9
Province		
Central	3.9	4.4
Copperbelt	2.9	3.2
Eastern	3.8	4.3
Luapula	4.2	4.5
Lusaka	2.7	3.2
Muchinga	4.3	4.7
Northern	4.3	4.8
North Western	4.2	4.7
Southern	3.9	4.4
Western	3.7	4.2
Education		
No education	4.5	5.1
Primary	4.4	5.0
Secondary	3.1	3.5
Higher	2.1	2.3
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	5.0	5.6
Second	4.5	5.0
Middle	3.8	4.3
Fourth	3.1	3.4
Highest	2.2	2.6
Total	3.6	4.0

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

Key Messages

- The contraceptive prevalence among all women is 40%, with 38% using modern methods.
- Use of modern contraceptive methods among currently married women increased from 9% in 1992 to 53% in 2024.
- Injectables are the most common method used among all women (20%), married women (28%), and sexually active unmarried women (23%) in Zambia.
- 16% of currently married women in Zambia have an unmet need for family planning (9% for spacing and 6% for limiting), and 55% of married women have a met need for family planning.
- The total demand for family planning is 71%, indicating that if all married women who said they want to space or limit their children were to use family planning methods, contraceptive prevalence would increase from 55% to 71%. The percentage of demand for family planning that is satisfied is 78%; 74% of the total demand is satisfied by modern methods.

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

7.1 CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

Contraceptive prevalence

Percentage of women who use any contraceptive method.

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

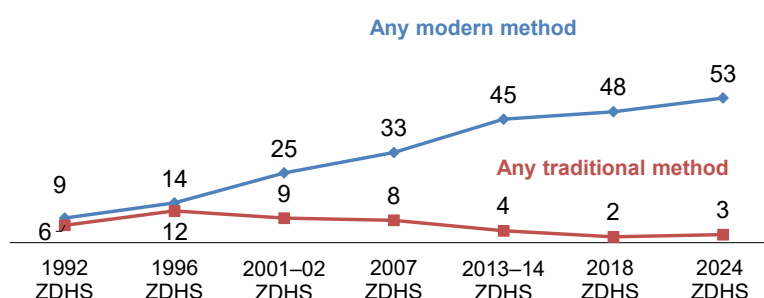
Modern methods

Include male and female sterilisation, intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUCDs), injectables, implants, contraceptive pills, male and female condoms, emergency contraception, the standard days method, and the lactational amenorrhoea method.

- Knowledge of at least one contraceptive method is almost universal among women (99%) and men (more than 99%) age 15–49 in Zambia (**Table 7.1**).
- The contraceptive prevalence among all women is 40%, with 38% using modern methods. Contraceptive prevalence is higher among currently married women (55%), with 53% using modern methods. Injectables are by far the most widely used method among all women (20%), married women (28%), and sexually active unmarried women (23%) (**Table 7.2**).

Trends: Use of modern contraceptive methods among currently married women has increased steadily from 9% in 1992 to 53% in 2024. Use of traditional contraceptive methods among currently married women increased from 6% in 1992 to 12% in 1996 and then decreased over time to 3% in 2024 (**Table 7.3.1** and **Figure 7.1**).

Figure 7.1 Trends in contraceptive use
Percentage of currently married women currently using a contraceptive method



Information on the timing of sterilisation can be found in **Table 7.4**, information on the use of

subcutaneous depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA-SC)/Sayana Press can be found in **Table 7.5**, and information on the use of emergency contraception can be found in **Table 7.6**.

- 26% of women age 15–49 have correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, indicating a general lack of awareness about fertility among women. Forty-four percent of rhythm method users have correct knowledge of the fertile period (**Table 7.7**). Knowledge of the fertile period by age is shown in **Table 7.8**.

7.2 SOURCE OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Source of modern contraceptives

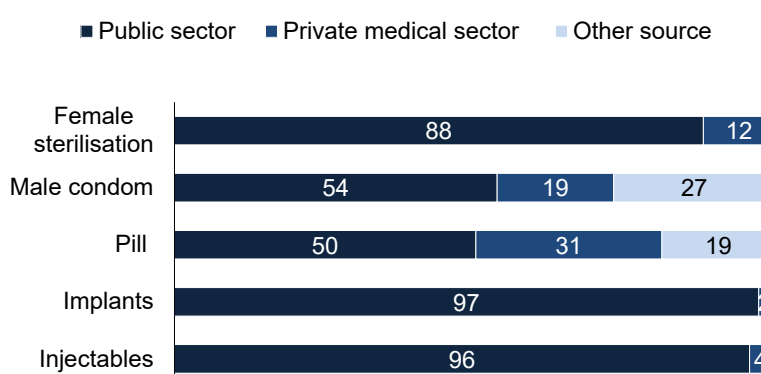
The place where the modern method currently being used was obtained the last time it was acquired.

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

- Overall, 87% of modern contraceptive users obtain their methods from the public sector. Less than 1% of modern contraceptive users obtain their methods from private medical sector nongovernmental organisation (NGO) sources, and 8% obtain their methods from private medical sector non-NGO sources. Five percent of users obtain their methods from other sources. Sources of modern contraceptives vary by method, as shown in **Table 7.9** and **Figure 7.2**.

Figure 7.2 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern methods age 15–49 by most recent source of method



Information on use of social marketing brand pills and condoms can be found in **Table 7.10**.

7.3 INFORMED CHOICE

Informed choice

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

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

- 72% of women currently using modern contraceptives were informed about possible side effects or problems associated with the method they used, 75% were advised on what to do if they experienced side effects, and 77% were informed about other methods that they could use.
- 64% of women currently using modern contraceptive methods were provided with all three types of information at the time they started their last episode of use (**Table 7.11**).
- 82% of women were informed that they could switch to another method if they wanted to or needed to.
- Women who obtained their contraceptives from the public medical sector were more informed across all categories than those who obtained their contraceptives from the private medical sector.
- Implant users were more informed across all categories than users of other common modern contraceptives.

7.4 DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVES

Contraceptive discontinuation rate

Percentage of contraceptive use episodes discontinued within 12 months.

Sample: Episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years before the survey experienced by women who are currently age 15–49 (one woman may contribute more than one episode)

- Among contraceptive episodes experienced by women age 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey, 37% were discontinued within 12 months for any reason (**Table 7.12**).
- The discontinuation rate was lowest among contraceptive episodes in which women used implants (16%).
- Across all methods of contraception, the most common reason for discontinuation was the desire to become pregnant (32%), followed by side effects and health concerns (21%) (**Table 7.13**).

7.5 DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Unmet need for family planning

Percentage of women who:

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

Met need for family planning

Current contraceptive use (any method).

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

Demand for family planning: $\text{Unmet need for family planning} + \text{met need (current contraceptive use [any method])}$

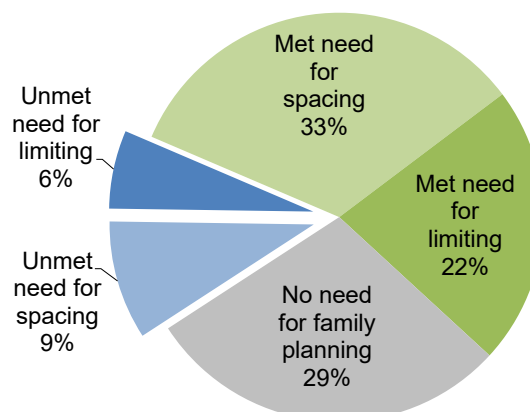
Proportion of demand satisfied: $\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any method)}}{\text{Unmet need} + \text{current contraceptive use (any method)}}$

Proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods: $\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any modern method)}}{\text{Unmet need} + \text{current contraceptive use (any method)}}$

- 16% of currently married women age 15–49 in Zambia have an unmet need for family planning (9% for spacing and 6% for limiting), and 55% of married women have a met need for family planning; that is, they are currently using contraception (**Figure 7.3**).
- The total demand for family planning is 71%, indicating that if all married women who said they want to space or limit their children were to use family planning methods, contraceptive prevalence would increase from 55% to 71%. The percentage of demand for family planning that is satisfied is 78%; 74% of the total demand is satisfied by modern methods (**Table 7.14.1**).

Figure 7.3 Demand for family planning

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

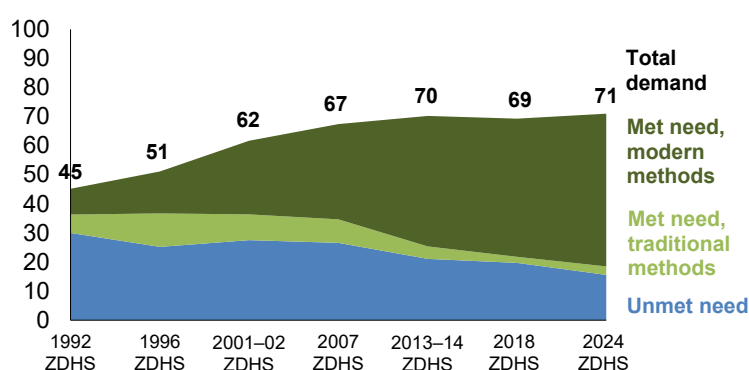


Trends: Total demand for family planning among currently married women age 15–49 increased from 45% in 1992 to 70% in 2013–14 and has since remained relatively stable. Over the same period, unmet need for family planning decreased from 30% to 16% (**Figure 7.4**).

Information on need and demand for family planning among all women and among sexually active unmarried women is shown in **Table 7.14.2**.

Figure 7.4 Trends in demand for family planning

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49



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

- 79% of currently married women participate in decision making about whether to use or not use family planning, and 32% are the main decision makers (**Table 7.15**).

Information on decision making about family planning by background characteristics is shown in **Table 7.16**.

7.7 PRESSURE TO BECOME PREGNANT AND FUTURE USE OF CONTRACEPTION

- 10% of currently married women have ever been pressured by their husband, partner, or any other family member to become pregnant when they did not want to (**Table 7.17**).
- 58% of currently married women who are not using a contraceptive method intend to use a method in the future; 5% are unsure (**Table 7.18**).

7.8 EXPOSURE TO FAMILY PLANNING MESSAGES

Tables 7.19.1 and **7.19.2** present information on women's and men's exposure to family planning messages from various sources in the 12 months before the survey.

- The most common sources of family planning messages are community events or meetings among women (30%) and radio among men (36%).
- 45% of women and 39% of men reported that they had no exposure to family planning messages through any of the eight specified sources.

Information on exposure to specific radio and television programmes is shown in **Table 7.20**.

7.9 CONTACT OF NONUSERS WITH FAMILY PLANNING PROVIDERS

Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

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

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

- 78% of women who are not using contraception did not discuss family planning either with a medical worker who visited their home or at a health facility in the past 12 months (Table 7.21).

7.10 USE OF CONTRACEPTION AMONG WOMEN WHO WANT CHILDREN SOON

- Among women age 15–49 who want children in the next 24 months and are currently using contraception, 49% do so because they do not want to get pregnant right now, 14% because it is too soon since their last pregnancy, 7% because their husband or partner wants them to use contraception, and 6% because they cannot afford a pregnancy or to have a child (Table 7.22).

LIST OF TABLES

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

- Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods
- Table 7.2 Current use of contraception according to age
- Table 7.3.1 Trends in current use of contraception
- Table 7.3.2 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics
- Table 7.4 Timing of sterilisation
- Table 7.5 Use of DMPA-SC/Sayana Press
- Table 7.6 Use of emergency contraception
- Table 7.7 Knowledge of fertile period
- Table 7.8 Knowledge of fertile period by age
- Table 7.9 Source of modern contraception methods
- Table 7.10 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms
- Table 7.11 Informed choice
- Table 7.12 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates
- Table 7.13 Reasons for discontinuation
- Table 7.14.1 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women
- Table 7.14.2 Need and demand for family planning among all women and among sexually active unmarried women
- Table 7.15 Decision making about family planning
- Table 7.16 Decision making about family planning by background characteristics
- Table 7.17 Pressure to become pregnant
- Table 7.18 Future use of contraception
- Table 7.19.1 Exposure to family planning messages: Women
- Table 7.19.2 Exposure to family planning messages: Men
- Table 7.20 Exposure to specific radio and television programmes
- Table 7.21 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers
- Table 7.22 Contraceptive use among women who want children soon

Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all respondents, currently married respondents, and sexually active unmarried respondents age 15–49 who know any contraceptive method, by specific method, Zambia DHS 2024

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Sexually active unmarried women ¹	All men	Currently married men	Sexually active unmarried men ¹
Any method	98.7	99.7	99.3	99.5	100.0	99.9
Any modern method	98.7	99.7	99.3	99.5	100.0	99.9
Female sterilisation	68.6	76.2	67.3	55.1	67.2	52.4
Male sterilisation	25.7	28.7	24.1	27.4	32.6	23.1
IUCD	66.5	78.9	63.5	36.0	46.9	32.1
Injectables	95.1	98.7	97.2	91.7	98.5	93.0
Implants	88.9	96.1	91.8	76.4	88.5	77.2
Pill	94.1	98.3	95.2	90.4	97.0	90.0
Male condom	96.8	98.2	98.3	98.9	99.7	99.4
Female condom	83.4	86.3	88.4	86.0	92.7	86.7
Emergency contraception	43.6	41.2	53.8	38.0	44.9	33.6
Standard days method	32.2	38.9	29.2	32.2	44.4	27.0
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	49.6	62.3	43.1	30.8	43.2	24.4
Other modern method	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.1
Any traditional method	76.1	87.2	80.1	81.0	94.8	82.6
Rhythm	44.8	51.5	47.3	49.0	63.5	45.9
Withdrawal	70.7	82.6	74.4	77.5	92.0	78.4
Other traditional method	8.5	11.2	7.6	1.9	3.0	1.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15–49	8.7	9.5	8.8	7.9	9.1	7.6
Number of respondents	13,951	7,407	1,034	11,426	5,422	1,571
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15–59	na	na	na	8.1	9.2	7.7
Number of respondents	na	na	na	12,585	6,451	1,604

na = not applicable

¹ Had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.2 Current use of contraception according to age

Percent distribution of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Zambia DHS 2024

Table 1. Prevalence of contraceptive use among women aged 15-49 years, by marital status and sexual activity, 2008																		
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Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.

LAM = lactational amenorrhoea method

¹ Includes female condom, standard days method (SDM), and other modern methods mentioned by the respondent. There were no cases of male sterilisation.

² Women who had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.3.1 Trends in current use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to several surveys

Method	1992 ZDHS	1996 ZDHS	2001–02 ZDHS	2007 ZDHS	2013–14 ZDHS	2018 ZDHS	2024 ZDHS
Any method	15.2	25.9	34.2	40.8	49.0	49.6	55.4
Any modern method	8.9	14.4	25.3	32.7	44.8	47.5	52.5
Female sterilisation	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.5	2.7
IUCD	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.7	0.8
Injectables	0.1	1.0	4.5	8.5	19.3	25.6	28.1
Implants	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	5.5	7.9	11.0
Pill	4.3	7.2	11.9	11.0	11.8	7.6	5.6
Male condom	1.8	3.5	3.8	4.7	4.0	3.0	2.4
Other modern methods	0.1	0.1	2.7	6.2	1.1	1.2	1.9
Any traditional method	6.3	11.5	8.9	8.1	4.3	2.1	2.9
Rhythm	0.9	1.9	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.8
Withdrawal	3.0	4.5	5.1	5.6	3.2	1.7	1.8
Other	2.4	5.2	2.7	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.2
Not currently using	84.8	74.1	65.8	59.2	51.0	50.4	44.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	4,457	4,902	4,694	4,402	9,859	7,648	7,407

Table 7.3.2 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method							Total	Number of women
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilisation	IUCD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Emergency contraception		Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other					
									LAM	Other¹									
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																			
Number of living children																			
0	5.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	94.2	100.0	398	
1–2	53.1	50.9	0.7	0.5	31.9	9.9	4.7	2.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	2.1	1.0	1.1	0.0	46.9	100.0	2,623	
3–4	61.9	58.4	2.4	1.0	30.1	12.2	7.3	3.2	0.2	1.9	0.2	3.4	1.1	2.1	0.3	38.1	100.0	2,425	
5+	60.8	57.0	6.3	1.1	25.9	13.1	5.8	2.1	0.1	1.7	0.8	3.8	0.5	2.7	0.6	39.2	100.0	1,961	
Residence																			
Urban	55.8	52.4	2.9	1.2	25.0	9.7	8.3	3.3	0.3	1.2	0.4	3.4	1.3	2.0	0.1	44.2	100.0	3,255	
Rural	55.2	52.6	2.6	0.5	30.6	12.0	3.5	1.7	0.0	1.4	0.3	2.6	0.5	1.7	0.3	44.8	100.0	4,151	
Province																			
Central	59.3	55.7	2.1	1.1	30.9	11.1	6.6	2.3	0.0	0.9	0.7	3.6	0.7	2.6	0.4	40.7	100.0	904	
Copperbelt	60.4	58.1	2.3	1.3	30.2	9.8	8.8	3.4	0.5	1.5	0.3	2.3	0.6	1.7	0.0	39.6	100.0	970	
Eastern	61.2	59.8	4.6	0.7	32.1	15.9	4.6	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.2	38.8	100.0	998	
Luapula	51.0	49.4	4.2	0.5	23.5	13.7	2.6	2.1	0.1	2.6	0.0	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	49.0	100.0	565	
Lusaka	54.7	51.5	3.2	0.9	23.6	10.1	8.0	3.6	0.3	1.4	0.3	3.2	1.6	1.7	0.0	45.3	100.0	1,258	
Muchinga	51.6	47.6	0.7	0.6	28.8	12.6	3.2	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	4.0	0.1	2.9	1.0	48.4	100.0	369	
Northern	51.2	44.6	2.4	0.5	26.8	9.1	2.7	2.3	0.0	0.7	0.1	6.6	1.6	4.8	0.2	48.8	100.0	638	
North Western	45.4	43.9	4.8	0.2	23.8	8.2	2.1	1.6	0.0	2.7	0.5	1.4	0.2	1.1	0.2	54.6	100.0	448	
Southern	54.9	52.1	0.8	1.0	29.3	10.0	6.3	1.9	0.3	1.9	0.6	2.8	1.1	1.5	0.2	45.1	100.0	916	
Western	51.0	48.7	1.1	0.2	32.3	6.7	4.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.4	1.5	0.4	49.0	100.0	339	
Education																			
No education	49.5	47.2	4.3	0.6	20.7	15.5	3.2	1.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.3	0.4	1.3	0.7	50.5	100.0	623	
Primary	54.9	52.2	2.8	0.6	29.9	11.9	3.4	1.6	0.0	1.5	0.4	2.7	0.4	2.1	0.3	45.1	100.0	3,392	
Secondary	56.7	54.0	1.7	0.7	29.6	10.0	7.5	2.9	0.2	1.2	0.2	2.7	1.0	1.5	0.2	43.3	100.0	2,861	
Higher	59.1	52.9	5.5	2.8	18.0	5.7	12.3	5.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	6.2	3.6	2.6	0.0	40.9	100.0	531	
Wealth quintile																			
Lowest	51.7	49.2	2.0	0.2	28.3	12.6	2.4	1.7	0.0	2.0	0.1	2.5	0.6	1.5	0.4	48.3	100.0	1,531	
Second	53.4	51.0	2.6	0.5	31.3	11.5	2.4	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.4	2.4	0.3	1.9	0.2	46.6	100.0	1,450	
Middle	58.2	55.6	2.7	0.6	32.6	11.8	4.0	2.2	0.1	1.4	0.2	2.7	0.2	2.1	0.3	41.8	100.0	1,435	
Fourth	56.9	54.3	2.2	0.6	28.3	11.2	8.3	1.9	0.2	1.1	0.4	2.6	1.0	1.4	0.2	43.1	100.0	1,558	
Highest	57.1	52.6	4.1	2.2	20.1	7.7	11.0	5.4	0.5	1.0	0.6	4.5	2.1	2.3	0.1	42.9	100.0	1,433	
Total	55.4	52.5	2.7	0.8	28.1	11.0	5.6	2.4	0.2	1.3	0.3	2.9	0.8	1.8	0.2	44.6	100.0	7,407	
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN²																			
Residence																			
Urban	51.7	48.3	1.0	0.4	19.5	10.0	3.1	9.8	3.9	0.4	0.3	3.4	0.8	2.6	0.0	48.3	100.0	535	
Rural	48.9	47.0	1.7	0.0	26.8	8.8	1.8	6.7	0.4	0.7	0.2	1.9	1.3	0.3	0.2	51.1	100.0	499	
Total	50.3	47.7	1.3	0.2	23.0	9.4	2.5	8.3	2.2	0.5	0.2	2.7	1.0	1.5	0.1	49.7	100.0	1,034	

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

LAM = lactational amenorrhoea method

¹ Includes female condom, standard days method (SDM), and other modern methods mentioned by the respondent. There were no cases of male sterilisation.

² Women who had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.4 Timing of sterilisation

Percent distribution of sterilised women age 15–49 by age at the time of sterilisation and median age at sterilisation, according to the number of years since the operation, Zambia DHS 2024

Years since operation	Age at time of sterilisation						Total	Number of women	Median age ¹
	<25	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49			
<2	(3.2)	(13.5)	(13.3)	(34.4)	(27.7)	(7.9)	100.0	47	(35.3)
2–3	0.0	14.9	4.7	51.6	20.6	8.2	100.0	52	37.3
4–5	0.0	2.7	24.0	43.7	27.8	1.8	100.0	55	37.1
6–7	(3.3)	(2.1)	(31.9)	(36.0)	(26.7)	(0.0)	100.0	30	(35.0)
8–9	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	22	*
10+	(2.9)	(40.8)	(38.5)	(17.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	43	a
Total	1.5	14.8	22.6	38.4	19.1	3.6	100.0	248	34.9

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

¹ Median age at sterilisation is calculated only for women sterilised before age 40 to avoid problems of censoring.

a = not calculated due to censoring

Table 7.5 Use of DMPA-SC/Sayana Press

Percentage of current injectable users age 15–49 using DMPA-SC/Sayana Press, and among women using DMPA-SC/Sayana Press, percent distribution by the person administering the injection the last time, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage using DMPA-SC/ Sayana Press	Number of women using injectables	Among DMPA-SC/Sayana Press users, person administering injection the last time:				Number of women
			Self-injection	Injection given by health care provider	Don't know	Total	
Age							
15–19	32.3	297	7.7	92.3	0.0	100.0	96
20–24	31.7	613	3.9	95.7	0.4	100.0	194
25–29	24.7	641	5.2	94.8	0.0	100.0	158
30–34	21.4	519	8.0	92.0	0.0	100.0	111
35–39	23.4	393	4.1	95.9	0.0	100.0	92
40–44	25.4	245	5.4	94.6	0.0	100.0	62
45–49	24.6	69	*	*	*	100.0	17
Residence							
Urban	21.3	1,104	6.1	93.9	0.0	100.0	235
Rural	29.6	1,672	5.4	94.4	0.2	100.0	495
Province							
Central	29.1	350	0.0	99.1	0.9	100.0	102
Copperbelt	16.5	372	(13.8)	(86.2)	(0.0)	100.0	61
Eastern	33.3	402	13.3	86.7	0.0	100.0	134
Luapula	33.6	176	2.8	97.2	0.0	100.0	59
Lusaka	12.9	370	(2.5)	(97.5)	(0.0)	100.0	48
Muchinga	20.1	119	(4.8)	(95.2)	(0.0)	100.0	24
Northern	50.5	200	1.5	98.5	0.0	100.0	101
North Western	26.0	179	11.0	89.0	0.0	100.0	47
Southern	21.6	381	2.2	97.8	0.0	100.0	82
Western	32.2	227	3.2	96.8	0.0	100.0	73
Education							
No education	31.7	167	2.3	97.7	0.0	100.0	53
Primary	27.6	1,268	4.4	95.6	0.0	100.0	350
Secondary	24.5	1,219	6.8	92.9	0.3	100.0	298
Higher	24.2	121	(14.0)	(86.0)	(0.0)	100.0	29
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	31.4	594	3.7	96.3	0.0	100.0	187
Second	30.6	595	4.5	95.1	0.5	100.0	182
Middle	26.1	638	6.8	93.2	0.0	100.0	166
Fourth	23.1	576	7.8	92.2	0.0	100.0	133
Highest	16.8	373	7.0	93.0	0.0	100.0	63
Total	26.3	2,776	5.6	94.3	0.1	100.0	731

Note: Subcutaneous (SC) depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA) is a self-injectable contraceptive; its brand name is Sayana Press. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 7.6 Use of emergency contraception

Percentage of women age 15–49 who used emergency contraception in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who used emergency contraception	Number of women
Age		
15–19	1.8	3,292
20–24	6.7	2,540
25–29	6.8	2,255
30–34	3.9	1,963
35–39	2.3	1,560
40–44	1.2	1,375
45–49	0.2	965
Residence		
Urban	6.1	7,086
Rural	1.2	6,865
Province		
Central	3.4	1,578
Copperbelt	5.8	2,041
Eastern	1.8	1,628
Luapula	1.7	1,044
Lusaka	5.7	2,611
Muchinga	2.5	619
Northern	1.0	1,049
North Western	2.8	913
Southern	4.2	1,630
Western	2.9	838
Education		
No education	0.3	908
Primary	0.6	5,480
Secondary	4.7	6,485
Higher	16.3	1,079
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	0.6	2,434
Second	0.7	2,402
Middle	1.5	2,666
Fourth	4.9	3,115
Highest	8.6	3,334
Total	3.7	13,951

Table 7.7 Knowledge of fertile period

Percent distribution of rhythm users and all women age 15–49 by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, Zambia DHS 2024

Perceived fertile period	Users of rhythm method	All women
Just before her menstrual period begins	20.8	17.7
During her menstrual period	1.0	1.1
Right after her menstrual period has ended	31.3	30.2
Halfway between two menstrual periods	43.8	25.9
Other	0.0	0.6
No specific time	3.1	8.5
Don't know	0.0	15.9
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of women	82	13,951

Table 7.8 Knowledge of fertile period by age

Percentage of women age 15–49 with correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to age, Zambia DHS 2024

Age	Percentage with correct knowledge of the fertile period	Number of women
15–19	17.1	3,292
20–24	26.7	2,540
25–29	27.5	2,255
30–34	30.4	1,963
35–39	29.5	1,560
40–44	30.2	1,375
45–49	28.8	965
Total	25.9	13,951

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

Table 7.9 Source of modern contraception methods

Percent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods age 15–49 by most recent source of method, according to method, Zambia DHS 2024

Source	Female sterilisation	IUCD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Emergency contraception	Other modern method ¹	Total
Public sector	88.1	89.7	95.8	97.3	50.2	53.7	(2.5)	(28.8)	86.7
Government hospital	72.2	22.3	7.1	11.1	4.9	7.5	(0.0)	(0.0)	11.0
Government health centre	13.2	55.1	59.8	68.0	33.9	34.6	(2.5)	(22.9)	54.1
Government health post	1.1	12.4	24.7	16.9	10.1	10.3	(0.0)	(5.9)	18.8
Mobile clinic/hospital/health outreach post	1.7	0.0	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.2	(0.0)	(0.0)	1.2
Community health assistant	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.4	1.1	(0.0)	(0.0)	1.5
Other public sector	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.1
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	11.5	10.3	3.6	1.9	31.0	19.4	(74.1)	(13.6)	8.3
Private hospital	3.9	8.0	0.8	0.6	3.4	1.2	(0.0)	(0.0)	1.2
Private clinic	7.6	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.5	(0.0)	(4.5)	1.7
Mission hospital/clinic	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	26.0	16.5	(74.1)	(9.0)	5.2
Pharmacy	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.1
Private doctor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.1
Private medical sector (NGO)	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.1
NGO hospital	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.1
NGO clinic	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.1
Other source	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	18.8	26.8	(23.5)	(57.6)	4.8
Shop	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	18.6	20.1	(19.4)	(13.3)	3.7
Church	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(2.1)	0.0
Friends/relatives	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.4	(1.8)	(22.0)	0.3
Other	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	5.4	(2.3)	(20.1)	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	248	72	2,776	1,158	480	420	58	34	5,246

Note: Total includes other modern methods but excludes lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM). Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

NGO = nongovernmental organisation

¹ Includes female condom, standard days method (SDM), and other modern methods mentioned by the respondent. There were no cases of male sterilisation.

Table 7.10 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms

Percentage of pill and condom users age 15–49 using a social marketing brand, by background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Among pill users						Number of women	Among condom users ¹							Number of women
	Safe Plan	Micro-gynon	Microlut	Logy-non	Oral-con F	Other		Maximum	Rough Rider	Durex	Reality	Moods	Public sector un-branded	Other	
Age															
15–19	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	42.4	4.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	15.8	34.3	62
20–24	1.8	40.2	21.3	0.0	7.0	29.6	48	30.9	2.8	8.5	0.0	5.7	17.7	34.3	82
25–29	5.6	33.2	17.0	0.0	2.3	41.9	93	33.8	2.8	8.0	0.0	3.0	17.1	35.3	67
30–34	10.8	37.4	10.8	0.0	3.3	37.7	113	31.1	3.7	3.9	3.2	3.5	20.0	34.6	56
35–39	13.8	27.6	7.9	1.5	6.8	42.5	88	(19.2)	(4.5)	(8.2)	(3.0)	(12.5)	(21.1)	(31.5)	44
40–44	10.4	46.0	8.7	1.5	9.1	24.3	85	(41.5)	(2.0)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(22.0)	(22.3)	41
45–49	(6.2)	(54.6)	(2.3)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(34.0)	34	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	30
Residence															
Urban	9.2	37.7	8.1	0.8	5.5	38.6	314	34.2	4.6	7.1	1.3	4.3	13.1	35.5	246
Rural	8.8	36.5	19.3	0.6	4.5	30.1	162	37.1	0.2	3.5	0.0	5.3	27.4	26.5	135
Province															
Central	16.0	36.9	14.8	0.0	4.8	27.5	66	(45.2)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(47.2)	37
Copperbelt	5.8	33.2	8.4	1.3	6.8	44.4	94	(53.4)	(0.0)	(14.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(22.5)	56
Eastern	7.5	44.4	15.8	1.7	0.0	30.6	58	(53.5)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(30.8)	(7.6)	40
Luapula	*	*	*	*	*	*	17	(38.9)	(0.0)	(7.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(23.7)	(30.2)	21
Lusaka	12.6	39.9	2.6	1.1	8.4	35.4	117	22.1	7.8	6.0	3.0	1.8	15.9	43.4	105
Muchinga	*	*	*	*	*	*	13	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Northern	*	*	*	*	*	*	19	(18.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.6)	(29.6)	(41.1)	22
North Western	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Southern	1.7	44.5	13.0	0.0	3.8	37.0	58	(24.1)	(2.6)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(12.8)	(47.9)	39
Western	*	*	*	*	*	*	19	(34.3)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(30.6)	(24.4)	33
Education															
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	26	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Primary	10.2	46.5	14.4	1.0	4.5	23.4	130	36.1	1.6	1.7	0.0	4.3	33.2	23.1	83
Secondary	9.8	33.0	9.3	0.0	4.3	43.6	247	40.6	2.5	2.8	0.0	5.1	14.3	34.8	206
Higher	4.1	36.3	15.2	1.8	6.0	36.5	72	21.2	7.0	20.0	4.2	3.5	8.2	35.9	75
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	(10.9)	(36.7)	(28.7)	(2.6)	(8.5)	(12.6)	39	34.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.3	30.5	30.1	43
Second	(4.2)	(38.1)	(22.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(33.0)	44	(41.9)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(32.7)	(19.6)	33
Middle	13.0	39.8	12.7	0.0	2.3	32.2	69	32.4	1.7	3.8	0.0	9.9	22.4	29.8	62
Fourth	9.8	42.3	10.0	0.9	3.1	34.0	147	43.6	0.8	5.0	0.0	5.0	11.7	34.0	81
Highest	7.8	32.2	7.1	0.8	7.9	44.3	177	30.9	6.0	9.2	1.9	2.8	13.4	35.7	162
Total	9.1	37.3	11.9	0.8	5.2	35.7	475	35.2	3.1	5.8	0.8	4.7	18.1	32.3	381

Note: Table excludes pill and condom users who do not know the brand name. Condom use is based on women's reports. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Among condom users not also using the pill

Table 7.11 Informed choice

Among current users of selected modern methods age 15–49 who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, percentage who received all three types of information, and percentage who were informed that they could switch to another method if they wanted to or needed to, according to method and initial source, Zambia DHS 2024

Among women who started last episode of modern contraceptive method within 5 years preceding the survey:							
Method/source	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed of other methods that could be used	Percentage who received all three types of information (method information index) ¹	Number of women	Percentage who were informed that they could switch to another method if they wanted to or needed to	Number of women ²
Method							
Female sterilisation	60.4	62.5	63.2	46.1	121	na	na
IUCD	(77.3)	(82.0)	(83.0)	(70.2)	51	(88.9)	51
Injectables	70.7	73.7	78.1	63.7	2,528	82.3	2,528
Implants	79.9	83.4	82.3	72.9	1,094	85.5	1,094
Pill	56.5	58.9	61.1	49.1	414	67.5	414
Initial source of method³							
Public sector							
Government hospital	73.7	76.7	79.2	66.5	3,870	83.8	3,764
Government health centre	74.1	73.6	76.8	64.3	426	85.6	343
Government health post	76.4	79.6	81.9	69.5	2,460	85.5	2,442
Government health post	68.0	71.6	74.8	61.2	880	79.9	878
Mobile clinic/hospital	(59.0)	(68.7)	(73.1)	(54.4)	40	(73.9)	37
Community health assistant	51.3	61.9	57.6	43.2	59	71.1	59
Other public sector	*	*	*	*	5	*	5
Private medical sector (non-NGO)							
Private hospital or clinic	52.1	57.0	59.2	43.6	255	63.9	240
Mission hospital/clinic	(62.5)	(64.0)	(68.3)	(53.5)	51	(68.7)	45
Mission hospital/clinic	70.1	73.7	81.5	61.6	65	87.6	57
Pharmacy	38.2	43.2	42.2	30.2	124	49.5	124
Other private medical ⁴	*	*	*	*	15	*	15
Private medical sector (NGO)							
NGO hospital	*	*	*	*	8	*	7
NGO hospital	*	*	*	*	4	*	3
NGO clinic	*	*	*	*	3	*	3
Other NGO medical sector	*	*	*	*	1	*	1
Other source							
Shop	22.6	20.8	31.6	18.2	77	36.1	77
Shop	24.4	21.4	28.8	19.1	64	34.1	64
Other ⁵	*	*	*	*	13	*	13
Total	71.5	74.5	77.2	64.2	4,209	81.8	4,088

Note: Table includes users of only the methods listed individually. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = not applicable

NGO = nongovernmental organisation

¹ The method information index is the percentage of women who were informed about (1) side effects or problems of method used, (2) what to do if they experienced side effects, and (3) other methods that could be used.

² Excludes women who are sterilised

³ Source at start of current episode of use

⁴ Includes private doctor and private mobile clinic/hospital

⁵ Includes church, friends/relatives, and other sources mentioned by the respondent

Table 7.12 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among episodes of contraceptive use experienced within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, according to reason for discontinuation and specific method, Zambia DHS 2024

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility-related reasons ¹	Changes in menstrual bleeding	Other side effects/health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method-related reasons ²	Husband/partner disapproved	Other reasons ³	Any reason ⁴	Switched to another method ⁵	Number of episodes of use ⁶
Injectables	0.8	9.8	3.1	7.9	10.5	1.5	3.2	1.0	1.9	39.7	3.8	4,800
Implants	0.6	3.2	0.1	4.7	6.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	16.1	2.2	1,701
Pill	3.0	11.5	4.3	5.0	12.0	6.2	7.3	0.3	2.9	52.4	10.7	1,200
Male condom	1.1	8.0	11.4	0.4	1.4	12.1	3.0	3.9	3.5	44.8	11.6	563
Withdrawal	2.8	10.4	5.4	0.0	0.3	19.8	1.9	2.4	1.7	44.7	17.1	240
Other ⁷	4.0	3.8	4.4	1.3	1.9	12.1	0.9	0.1	2.8	31.3	10.9	706
All methods	1.3	8.3	3.4	5.8	8.4	3.8	3.0	0.9	1.9	36.8	5.8	9,211

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

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

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

³ Includes up to God/fatalistic and other reasons

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

⁵ A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within 2 months of discontinuation.

⁶ All episodes of use that occurred within the 5 years preceding the survey are included. Episodes of use include both episodes that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes that were not discontinued during the period of observation.

⁷ Includes lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), IUCD, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), rhythm method, female sterilisation, and other methods mentioned by the respondent

Table 7.13 Reasons for discontinuation

Percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the 5 years preceding the survey by main reason stated for discontinuation, according to specific method, Zambia DHS 2024

Reason	IUCD	Inject- ables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Emer- gency contra- ception	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other ¹	All methods
Became pregnant while using	6.3	2.1	1.5	7.3	4.6	8.7	(54.4)	9.4	7.5	3.8
Wanted to become pregnant	32.1	36.3	28.1	29.2	19.8	14.7	(22.6)	31.2	18.2	31.9
Husband/partner disapproved	0.0	2.3	2.2	0.6	8.8	1.1	(0.0)	4.4	2.6	2.4
Wanted a more effective method	0.0	3.7	1.9	10.0	23.6	6.2	(10.8)	34.6	51.3	7.7
Changes in menstrual bleeding	6.7	14.9	19.0	7.3	0.9	5.7	(0.0)	0.4	1.5	12.5
Other side effects/health concerns	38.6	22.2	29.8	19.0	2.8	10.9	(0.0)	0.5	1.1	20.6
Lack of access/too far	0.0	5.6	0.7	7.9	2.6	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	2.1	4.7
Cost too much	0.0	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.0	1.4	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.7
Inconvenient to use	0.0	0.7	0.6	4.4	5.0	3.5	(0.0)	4.5	3.0	1.7
Up to God/fatalistic	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.4	0.0	0.1
Difficult to get pregnant/ menopausal	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	(3.4)	0.0	0.0	0.5
Infrequent sex/husband away	0.7	4.9	2.2	5.7	21.6	30.2	(4.8)	10.5	5.6	5.9
Marital dissolution/ separation	2.8	1.4	0.8	1.8	1.2	0.0	(1.7)	0.6	0.0	1.3
Other	12.7	3.4	12.4	4.0	5.8	11.9	(2.3)	3.0	6.6	5.3
Don't know	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.4	3.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.4	0.5
Missing	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.8	2.6	(0.0)	0.6	0.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of discontinuations	64	3,597	1,063	1,119	348	77	43	159	193	6,664

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

¹ Lactational amenorrhoea method, female condom, standard days method (SDM), and other methods mentioned by the respondent

Table 7.14.1 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied by modern methods, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Number of women	Percent- age of demand satisfied ²	Percent- age of demand satisfied by modern methods ³
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15–19	17.0	1.1	18.0	40.7	3.0	43.8	57.7	4.1	61.8	442	70.8	68.7
20–24	13.8	1.2	15.0	51.2	2.8	54.0	65.0	4.0	69.0	1,235	78.3	75.5
25–29	11.3	2.0	13.4	49.1	9.3	58.4	60.4	11.3	71.8	1,500	81.3	78.2
30–34	9.7	3.8	13.5	38.9	19.3	58.2	48.6	23.1	71.8	1,452	81.2	76.9
35–39	7.1	10.0	17.1	23.1	36.7	59.8	30.1	46.7	76.8	1,138	77.8	73.9
40–44	4.5	13.3	17.9	8.1	50.5	58.6	12.6	63.8	76.4	989	76.6	71.1
45–49	2.7	16.6	19.2	2.0	38.8	40.7	4.6	55.3	60.0	651	68.0	59.6
Residence												
Urban	9.1	6.4	15.5	31.5	24.3	55.8	40.6	30.7	71.3	3,255	78.3	73.6
Rural	9.7	6.0	15.7	34.8	20.4	55.2	44.5	26.5	70.9	4,151	77.8	74.2
Province												
Central	7.1	5.0	12.2	35.7	23.5	59.3	42.9	28.6	71.4	904	83.0	77.9
Copperbelt	6.8	6.4	13.2	33.4	27.1	60.4	40.2	33.4	73.6	970	82.1	78.9
Eastern	8.2	5.9	14.1	35.6	25.7	61.2	43.7	31.6	75.3	998	81.3	79.4
Luapula	8.8	4.9	13.7	31.5	19.5	51.0	40.4	24.4	64.7	565	78.8	76.3
Lusaka	10.1	6.7	16.9	31.7	23.0	54.7	41.8	29.8	71.6	1,258	76.4	71.9
Muchinga	11.1	5.8	16.9	33.3	18.3	51.6	44.4	24.1	68.5	369	75.3	69.4
Northern	11.9	6.7	18.5	33.5	17.7	51.2	45.3	24.4	69.7	638	73.4	64.0
North Western	16.3	6.4	22.6	25.8	19.5	45.4	42.1	25.9	68.0	448	66.7	64.6
Southern	9.9	6.5	16.4	36.9	18.0	54.9	46.8	24.5	71.3	916	77.1	73.2
Western	8.4	8.4	16.8	29.4	21.6	51.0	37.7	30.0	67.7	339	75.2	71.9
Education												
No education	11.9	9.2	21.1	22.1	27.5	49.5	34.0	36.7	70.6	623	70.2	66.9
Primary	8.7	7.1	15.8	30.8	24.1	54.9	39.5	31.2	70.7	3,392	77.6	73.8
Secondary	10.0	4.7	14.8	38.9	17.8	56.7	48.9	22.5	71.4	2,861	79.4	75.6
Higher	8.1	4.6	12.6	32.6	26.5	59.1	40.7	31.1	71.8	531	82.4	73.7
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	12.2	5.6	17.8	34.8	16.9	51.7	47.0	22.5	69.5	1,531	74.3	70.7
Second	9.6	7.6	17.2	33.9	19.5	53.4	43.5	27.1	70.6	1,450	75.7	72.3
Middle	7.7	5.8	13.6	33.0	25.2	58.2	40.8	31.0	71.8	1,435	81.1	77.4
Fourth	9.8	5.0	14.8	35.7	21.1	56.9	45.5	26.2	71.7	1,558	79.3	75.7
Highest	7.6	7.1	14.7	28.8	28.3	57.1	36.4	35.4	71.8	1,433	79.6	73.4
Total	9.4	6.2	15.6	33.3	22.1	55.4	42.8	28.3	71.1	7,407	78.0	73.9

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

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

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

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

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

Percentage of all women and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied by modern methods, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Number of women	Percent- age of demand satisfied ²	Percent- age of demand satisfied by modern methods ³
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
ALL WOMEN												
Age												
15–19	10.4	0.7	11.0	14.5	1.3	15.7	24.8	1.9	26.8	3,292	58.8	56.5
20–24	12.5	1.0	13.5	39.3	2.9	42.2	51.7	4.0	55.7	2,540	75.8	73.0
25–29	10.2	2.0	12.1	43.4	8.2	51.7	53.6	10.2	63.8	2,255	81.0	78.1
30–34	8.6	3.4	12.0	34.5	18.8	53.3	43.1	22.2	65.3	1,963	81.7	77.7
35–39	6.3	8.2	14.6	19.7	33.0	52.7	26.0	41.3	67.3	1,560	78.4	74.9
40–44	4.0	10.7	14.7	7.2	42.2	49.4	11.2	52.9	64.0	1,375	77.1	71.9
45–49	2.1	12.3	14.5	2.4	31.3	33.6	4.5	43.6	48.1	965	69.9	62.4
Residence												
Urban	8.1	3.6	11.6	22.7	14.1	36.8	30.8	17.7	48.5	7,086	76.0	71.9
Rural	9.6	4.4	14.0	28.4	15.6	44.0	38.0	19.9	57.9	6,865	75.9	72.7
Province												
Central	7.2	3.2	10.5	26.3	16.8	43.1	33.5	20.1	53.6	1,578	80.4	76.4
Copperbelt	6.2	3.6	9.8	23.4	15.2	38.6	29.6	18.9	48.5	2,041	79.7	76.3
Eastern	8.4	4.4	12.7	30.1	20.1	50.3	38.5	24.5	63.0	1,628	79.8	78.1
Luapula	7.7	3.2	10.9	22.4	13.4	35.8	30.1	16.6	46.7	1,044	76.7	74.4
Lusaka	9.0	3.7	12.8	22.6	13.6	36.2	31.7	17.3	49.0	2,611	73.9	69.4
Muchinga	9.9	4.1	14.0	24.7	12.5	37.2	34.5	16.6	51.2	619	72.7	67.9
Northern	10.2	4.6	14.8	24.3	12.5	36.8	34.5	17.1	51.6	1,049	71.4	63.3
North Western	12.3	4.0	16.3	22.4	13.3	35.7	34.7	17.2	52.0	913	68.7	67.1
Southern	10.5	5.1	15.5	31.2	13.3	44.5	41.7	18.3	60.0	1,630	74.1	70.4
Western	10.3	3.9	14.3	27.4	14.8	42.2	37.8	18.7	56.5	838	74.7	72.5
Education												
No education	11.0	7.2	18.2	19.1	24.1	43.3	30.1	31.3	61.4	908	70.4	67.3
Primary	8.5	5.3	13.7	24.4	18.5	42.8	32.8	23.7	56.6	5,480	75.7	72.6
Secondary	9.1	2.6	11.8	27.3	10.5	37.8	36.4	13.2	49.5	6,485	76.3	72.8
Higher	7.0	2.6	9.6	26.3	14.5	40.8	33.3	17.0	50.3	1,079	81.0	73.6
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	11.5	4.3	15.8	29.0	14.3	43.2	40.5	18.6	59.1	2,434	73.2	70.1
Second	9.8	5.5	15.2	27.8	15.2	43.0	37.6	20.7	58.2	2,402	73.8	70.9
Middle	7.9	4.2	12.1	26.2	17.9	44.1	34.2	22.0	56.2	2,666	78.5	75.6
Fourth	9.4	3.1	12.5	25.4	13.8	39.2	34.8	16.9	51.7	3,115	75.9	72.8
Highest	6.4	3.2	9.6	20.9	13.6	34.4	27.3	16.8	44.1	3,334	78.1	72.1
Total	8.8	4.0	12.8	25.5	14.8	40.3	34.3	18.8	53.1	13,951	75.9	72.3
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN ⁴												
Age												
15–19	46.4	1.8	48.2	36.1	1.3	37.4	82.5	3.1	85.6	288	43.7	39.7
20–24	31.0	2.9	34.0	49.2	3.0	52.2	80.2	5.9	86.1	262	60.6	57.4
25–29	20.5	6.4	26.9	51.9	7.1	59.0	72.4	13.4	85.8	172	68.7	66.0
30–34	13.1	5.4	18.5	38.4	26.7	65.0	51.5	32.1	83.5	109	77.9	75.0
35–39	11.9	7.1	18.9	21.8	38.4	60.3	33.7	45.5	79.2	102	76.1	74.9
40–44	10.4	20.0	30.4	7.0	35.8	42.8	17.5	55.8	73.2	64	58.5	55.1
45–49	(9.3)	(27.8)	(37.0)	(5.9)	(33.8)	(39.7)	(15.2)	(61.6)	(76.7)	37	(51.7)	(47.5)
Residence												
Urban	30.7	5.0	35.7	40.5	11.2	51.7	71.2	16.2	87.4	535	59.1	55.3
Rural	24.6	6.6	31.2	35.4	13.5	48.9	59.9	20.1	80.1	499	61.1	58.7
Province												
Central	26.6	4.4	31.0	30.3	14.3	44.6	57.0	18.7	75.7	93	59.0	57.3
Copperbelt	30.6	5.8	36.4	39.9	8.5	48.4	70.5	14.3	84.8	112	57.1	54.1
Eastern	28.3	6.4	34.6	31.6	19.4	51.0	59.8	25.8	85.6	124	59.6	58.8
Luapula	29.6	6.6	36.3	29.3	10.5	39.8	59.0	17.1	76.1	45	52.3	52.3
Lusaka	36.9	5.7	42.6	33.9	11.1	45.0	70.8	16.8	87.6	182	51.3	43.7
Muchinga	(32.8)	(4.4)	(37.2)	(22.2)	(12.8)	(34.9)	(55.0)	(17.1)	(72.1)	26	(48.4)	(48.4)
Northern	(47.7)	(6.7)	(54.5)	(28.4)	(7.6)	(36.0)	(76.1)	(14.4)	(90.5)	38	(39.8)	(39.8)
North Western	24.6	7.5	32.1	47.1	12.2	59.4	71.7	19.7	91.4	64	64.9	64.9
Southern	20.7	7.8	28.5	44.6	11.3	55.9	65.3	19.1	84.4	215	66.2	60.9
Western	18.8	2.1	20.9	47.1	12.6	59.7	65.9	14.7	80.6	135	74.1	73.3
Education												
No education	23.9	9.2	33.1	23.1	28.1	51.2	47.0	37.3	84.3	60	60.7	56.6
Primary	23.9	8.2	32.1	28.4	16.8	45.2	52.3	25.0	77.3	336	58.4	57.3
Secondary	30.8	4.3	35.2	43.5	9.3	52.8	74.3	13.6	87.9	536	60.0	56.3
Higher	26.3	3.4	29.7	50.0	4.0	54.0	76.4	7.3	83.7	102	64.5	59.0

Continued...

Table 7.14.2—Continued

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Number of women	Percent- age of demand satisfied ²	Percent- age of demand satisfied by modern methods ³
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	21.4	5.7	27.1	34.6	16.1	50.6	55.9	21.8	77.8	187	65.1	62.4
Second	26.4	8.2	34.6	38.0	10.5	48.5	64.4	18.7	83.1	172	58.4	55.6
Middle	23.1	8.1	31.2	35.1	19.2	54.3	58.2	27.3	85.5	214	63.5	62.4
Fourth	33.9	5.5	39.4	33.3	11.6	45.0	67.2	17.1	84.4	238	53.3	52.5
Highest	31.9	2.1	34.0	48.9	4.6	53.5	80.7	6.7	87.4	223	61.2	52.9
Total	27.7	5.8	33.5	38.0	12.3	50.3	65.8	18.1	83.9	1,034	60.0	56.8

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

Table 7.15 Decision making about family planning

Percent distribution of currently married women by person who usually makes the decision to use or not use family planning, Zambia DHS 2024

Decision maker	Percentage
Mainly wife	32.0
Wife and husband/partner jointly	46.5
Wife's opinion more important	3.6
Wife's and husband's/partner's opinion equally important	39.6
Wife's opinion less important than husband's/partner's	3.4
Mainly husband	19.6
Someone else/other	1.9
Total	100.0
Number of currently married women	7,407

Table 7.16 Decision making about family planning by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by person who usually makes the decision to use or not use family planning and percentage who participate in the decision to use or not use family planning, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Wife and husband/ partner jointly	Mainly husband/ partner	Someone else/ other	Total	Percentage who participate in decision making about family planning	Number of women
Age							
15–19	24.7	41.2	28.0	6.1	100.0	65.9	442
20–24	26.6	46.6	25.4	1.5	100.0	73.1	1,235
25–29	30.0	48.6	20.4	1.0	100.0	78.6	1,500
30–34	31.9	47.8	19.2	1.1	100.0	79.7	1,452
35–39	37.0	44.8	16.7	1.6	100.0	81.8	1,138
40–44	36.0	46.5	15.2	2.4	100.0	82.5	989
45–49	37.2	45.6	13.3	3.8	100.0	82.9	651
Family planning use							
Currently using	29.6	50.2	19.8	0.5	100.0	79.7	4,106
Not currently using ¹	35.1	42.0	19.3	3.7	100.0	77.1	3,301
Number of living children							
0	31.3	39.2	17.5	12.1	100.0	70.4	398
1–2	30.7	46.7	21.3	1.3	100.0	77.4	2,623
3–4	31.5	48.4	18.7	1.3	100.0	79.9	2,425
5+	34.5	45.5	18.7	1.3	100.0	79.9	1,961
Residence							
Urban	37.9	49.1	11.3	1.7	100.0	87.0	3,255
Rural	27.4	44.5	26.0	2.1	100.0	71.9	4,151
Province							
Central	25.1	52.5	20.6	1.8	100.0	77.6	904
Copperbelt	42.3	37.6	17.5	2.6	100.0	79.9	970
Eastern	21.3	38.3	38.4	2.0	100.0	59.6	998
Luapula	42.6	39.7	15.8	1.9	100.0	82.3	565
Lusaka	35.8	57.3	5.7	1.2	100.0	93.1	1,258
Muchinga	25.6	48.7	23.9	1.9	100.0	74.3	369
Northern	29.5	36.3	29.1	5.1	100.0	65.8	638
North Western	28.4	58.2	12.4	1.0	100.0	86.6	448
Southern	34.7	50.3	14.9	0.1	100.0	85.0	916
Western	29.9	43.2	24.2	2.7	100.0	73.1	339
Education							
No education	27.3	41.8	27.4	3.5	100.0	69.2	623
Primary	30.6	43.7	23.7	2.0	100.0	74.3	3,392
Secondary	33.3	49.7	15.5	1.6	100.0	82.9	2,861
Higher	39.4	53.4	5.6	1.6	100.0	92.8	531
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	26.4	43.2	27.8	2.5	100.0	69.7	1,531
Second	28.2	43.4	26.1	2.2	100.0	71.7	1,450
Middle	31.0	44.8	22.4	1.8	100.0	75.8	1,435
Fourth	34.5	49.7	14.1	1.8	100.0	84.2	1,558
Highest	40.1	51.5	7.2	1.2	100.0	91.6	1,433
Total	32.0	46.5	19.6	1.9	100.0	78.5	7,407

¹ Nonusers include pregnant women.

Table 7.17 Pressure to become pregnant

Percentage of currently married women who were ever pressured by their husband/partner or any other family member to become pregnant when they did not want to, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of women pressured to become pregnant by their husband/partner or other family member	Number of women
Age		
15–19	6.8	442
20–24	9.0	1,235
25–29	8.8	1,500
30–34	9.8	1,452
35–39	12.8	1,138
40–44	11.8	989
45–49	10.4	651
Number of living children		
0	13.8	398
1–2	9.3	2,623
3–4	9.8	2,425
5+	10.6	1,961
Family planning use		
Currently using	9.1	4,106
Not currently using ¹	11.2	3,301
Residence		
Urban	10.4	3,255
Rural	9.8	4,151
Province		
Central	9.1	904
Copperbelt	8.2	970
Eastern	8.1	998
Luapula	11.9	565
Lusaka	13.4	1,258
Muchinga	8.1	369
Northern	12.0	638
North Western	7.9	448
Southern	9.9	916
Western	10.3	339
Education		
No education	8.8	623
Primary	10.7	3,392
Secondary	9.6	2,861
Higher	10.1	531
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	10.2	1,531
Second	9.7	1,450
Middle	9.6	1,435
Fourth	10.5	1,558
Highest	10.2	1,433
Total	10.1	7,407

¹ Nonusers include pregnant women.

Table 7.18 Future use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children, Zambia DHS 2024

Intention to use in the future	Number of living children ¹					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Intends to use	49.5	66.7	64.4	63.9	50.9	58.3
Unsure	11.5	6.7	3.4	3.8	3.9	4.9
Does not intend to use	38.9	26.6	32.2	32.3	45.2	36.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	244	599	629	531	1,297	3,301

¹ Includes current pregnancy

Table 7.19.1 Exposure to family planning messages: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who heard or saw specific family planning messages in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Radio	Television	News-paper/magazine	Mobile phone	Social media ¹	Poster/leaflet/brochure	Outdoor sign or billboard	Community meeting or event	None of these eight sources	Number of women
Age										
15–19	16.4	13.4	5.8	5.0	9.4	15.5	13.7	21.6	55.7	3,292
20–24	22.7	17.5	6.7	8.5	19.5	22.8	19.7	30.0	43.3	2,540
25–29	25.0	21.0	8.3	10.4	20.8	23.4	21.7	32.5	41.5	2,255
30–34	27.4	22.3	9.3	10.6	19.3	24.9	24.2	34.2	39.0	1,963
35–39	28.7	22.2	7.0	9.6	14.9	22.9	21.6	33.7	41.6	1,560
40–44	27.1	18.4	7.3	8.8	13.2	21.1	19.4	32.2	44.3	1,375
45–49	28.5	19.5	8.8	7.1	11.7	21.5	20.8	31.7	44.0	965
Residence										
Urban	28.1	28.3	10.3	11.7	25.3	27.1	26.0	29.1	37.8	7,086
Rural	19.3	8.5	4.3	4.9	5.6	15.1	12.8	30.5	53.0	6,865
Province										
Central	33.1	22.4	10.7	9.9	19.5	34.9	25.5	48.6	26.4	1,578
Copperbelt	38.7	34.1	12.2	17.2	24.1	28.9	23.0	29.5	33.1	2,041
Eastern	11.8	6.1	3.0	1.5	5.5	8.3	7.3	14.6	71.4	1,628
Luapula	37.4	13.1	6.1	7.0	9.0	13.3	19.1	50.3	32.8	1,044
Lusaka	19.5	25.7	8.1	8.6	27.9	24.8	29.6	26.8	39.2	2,611
Muchinga	34.6	16.7	5.2	2.9	9.9	9.8	5.8	29.1	45.5	619
Northern	21.7	9.9	3.5	2.6	7.5	15.3	18.6	28.2	54.8	1,049
North Western	13.7	13.9	3.7	6.8	8.6	19.7	16.8	17.6	59.5	913
Southern	13.6	12.0	7.7	11.3	10.7	18.6	15.3	28.6	54.6	1,630
Western	14.6	12.2	6.3	5.0	9.1	23.3	15.0	26.2	48.6	838
Education										
No education	13.6	4.8	0.9	1.3	1.5	8.0	7.0	23.5	64.0	908
Primary	18.7	8.7	2.0	3.2	3.1	12.7	12.4	29.0	54.3	5,480
Secondary	26.8	23.5	9.8	11.2	20.6	25.9	23.5	29.9	39.4	6,485
Higher	39.6	50.2	25.0	23.3	61.0	47.5	42.3	38.5	19.0	1,079
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	12.8	3.8	1.5	1.7	0.8	9.1	7.0	27.1	62.3	2,434
Second	19.8	5.2	3.3	3.7	2.6	13.4	12.0	30.0	53.9	2,402
Middle	23.7	10.5	5.3	6.7	6.5	19.1	16.5	30.3	48.0	2,666
Fourth	27.5	24.2	8.2	9.0	20.6	24.5	23.8	29.5	39.5	3,115
Highest	31.1	40.0	15.5	17.3	38.5	34.3	32.5	31.3	29.9	3,334
Total	23.8	18.5	7.4	8.3	15.6	21.2	19.5	29.8	45.3	13,951

¹ Includes platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, TikTok, WhatsApp, and Instagram

Table 7.19.2 Exposure to family planning messages: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who heard or saw specific family planning messages in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Radio	Television	News paper/magazine	Mobile phone	Social media ¹	Poster/leaflet/brochure	Outdoor sign or billboard	Community meeting or event	None of these eight sources	Number of men
Age										
15–19	21.5	15.0	6.3	6.5	11.2	16.7	18.4	10.1	55.9	3,002
20–24	33.2	19.5	11.3	12.2	19.8	23.0	25.3	18.9	39.1	2,096
25–29	38.9	22.1	14.8	13.4	22.9	27.9	30.4	23.0	35.6	1,637
30–34	43.0	29.4	16.6	14.3	24.2	29.6	33.6	28.7	29.5	1,460
35–39	44.1	27.8	15.7	15.7	22.2	30.2	31.9	25.2	30.9	1,254
40–44	45.9	31.1	18.3	16.2	22.1	33.4	34.1	28.6	30.1	1,093
45–49	49.1	30.5	15.5	15.0	20.3	28.5	30.8	28.5	28.3	884
Residence										
Urban	37.8	32.2	16.9	15.5	30.5	29.8	33.3	20.0	35.4	5,318
Rural	34.1	14.7	9.0	9.2	9.1	21.1	22.0	21.5	42.5	6,108
Province										
Central	45.7	34.1	15.1	22.4	22.6	50.9	47.3	25.1	19.6	1,385
Copperbelt	41.8	31.0	16.4	14.9	25.3	26.4	33.2	11.3	36.1	1,614
Eastern	31.0	15.0	9.1	6.6	12.4	30.7	23.7	18.5	42.8	1,477
Luapula	47.2	20.9	6.3	7.0	11.6	10.7	12.7	22.6	35.9	821
Lusaka	26.6	26.3	15.0	12.8	31.5	24.0	26.7	23.2	44.8	1,935
Muchinga	26.3	16.7	10.6	12.0	12.6	13.4	21.6	14.8	51.2	537
Northern	51.1	21.1	7.9	8.9	10.7	8.3	21.8	30.8	32.6	845
North Western	40.2	24.9	13.6	15.7	19.4	23.8	27.2	25.4	40.2	760
Southern	28.1	14.3	14.2	8.0	13.1	14.3	24.0	21.7	45.9	1,363
Western	23.4	11.8	10.8	9.6	12.6	31.4	17.7	16.3	50.7	688
Education										
No education	26.7	8.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	13.8	13.9	15.9	53.6	472
Primary	31.0	12.2	4.7	6.3	5.3	16.4	18.2	17.6	48.6	4,219
Secondary	37.9	26.4	15.3	15.2	22.9	27.5	30.6	21.6	35.0	5,708
Higher	48.1	53.3	35.5	23.9	62.5	53.0	52.5	31.9	16.9	1,027
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	29.0	7.6	4.4	4.8	2.9	13.9	13.7	20.1	50.3	2,050
Second	33.2	10.9	8.2	7.8	6.0	19.3	21.8	20.6	43.5	2,183
Middle	38.1	18.1	10.7	11.5	11.9	25.1	26.1	21.5	38.8	2,296
Fourth	38.9	31.5	16.1	14.9	26.7	29.3	32.1	19.6	35.9	2,432
Highest	38.6	41.9	21.9	20.0	43.2	35.5	39.8	22.1	29.8	2,465
Total 15–49	35.8	22.8	12.6	12.1	19.1	25.1	27.3	20.8	39.2	11,426
50–59	49.9	31.7	17.9	14.9	17.0	32.3	34.1	30.0	26.9	1,159
Total 15–59	37.1	23.7	13.1	12.4	18.9	25.8	27.9	21.7	38.1	12,585

¹ Includes platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, TikTok, WhatsApp, and Instagram

Table 7.20 Exposure to specific radio and television programmes

Percentage of women age 15–49 who heard or saw specific radio and television programmes in the past 6 months, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Manzi Therapy	Other programmes	Number of women
Age			
15–19	7.0	28.1	3,292
20–24	10.4	33.7	2,540
25–29	11.2	34.3	2,255
30–34	14.1	37.6	1,963
35–39	13.5	35.8	1,560
40–44	13.0	35.7	1,375
45–49	13.9	37.4	965
Residence			
Urban	13.6	39.1	7,086
Rural	8.5	28.1	6,865
Province			
Central	23.7	52.2	1,578
Copperbelt	15.7	51.4	2,041
Eastern	9.0	18.0	1,628
Luapula	12.4	49.7	1,044
Lusaka	11.4	27.1	2,611
Muchinga	8.6	39.4	619
Northern	4.8	34.4	1,049
North Western	8.9	15.8	913
Southern	3.9	23.2	1,630
Western	3.9	21.8	838
Education			
No education	6.5	21.2	908
Primary	7.8	26.8	5,480
Secondary	12.9	38.6	6,485
Higher	21.3	49.7	1,079
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	5.3	19.8	2,434
Second	7.4	26.1	2,402
Middle	10.0	33.9	2,666
Fourth	12.6	38.2	3,115
Highest	17.6	45.0	3,334
Total	11.1	33.7	13,951

Table 7.21 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Among women age 15–49 who are not using contraception, percentage who during the last 12 months were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and percentage who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning	Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the last 12 months and who:		Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility	Number of women
		Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning		
Age					
15–19	2.9	9.2	48.7	89.3	2,774
20–24	5.5	22.7	47.1	75.5	1,468
25–29	6.4	26.7	49.0	71.5	1,090
30–34	9.0	31.7	46.0	65.1	916
35–39	7.5	27.9	49.6	69.1	737
40–44	7.9	23.5	48.6	72.9	696
45–49	6.5	13.6	55.4	82.8	640
Residence					
Urban	3.5	16.9	49.4	81.3	4,475
Rural	8.0	22.6	48.0	74.6	3,848
Province					
Central	4.6	18.1	58.3	79.0	898
Copperbelt	2.8	12.0	59.5	86.0	1,252
Eastern	4.1	14.1	34.6	84.1	810
Luapula	13.7	29.0	52.3	68.0	669
Lusaka	2.7	18.9	42.9	79.4	1,666
Muchinga	15.4	39.4	32.7	58.9	389
Northern	7.9	17.3	40.2	80.5	662
North Western	3.8	25.6	41.6	73.1	587
Southern	4.0	14.8	58.7	82.8	905
Western	9.8	28.6	56.6	67.1	484
Education					
No education	8.3	24.2	40.6	73.5	515
Primary	6.2	21.4	48.0	76.7	3,133
Secondary	5.1	17.4	50.3	79.9	4,036
Higher	3.3	20.1	48.8	78.7	639
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	8.6	25.0	46.5	72.7	1,382
Second	8.3	23.0	49.6	74.1	1,369
Middle	6.0	20.1	49.5	77.1	1,491
Fourth	3.7	19.3	49.1	79.1	1,895
Highest	3.3	13.7	48.7	84.3	2,186
Total	5.6	19.5	48.7	78.2	8,323

Table 7.22 Contraceptive use among women who want children soon

Among women age 15–49 who want children in the next 24 months and are currently using contraception, percentage using contraception for various reasons, according to method, Zambia DHS 2024

Method	Percentage using contraception for various reasons:													Number of women currently using method who want children in the next 24 months
	Fertility related	Health related					Economic reasons	Others support use		Costs to stopping				
	Do not want to get pregnant right now	Too soon since last pregnancy	Protects against STI/HIV	Helps with monthly bleeding	Treats health condition	Im-proves sex	Im-proves ability to work	Cannot afford pregnancy/child	Hus-band/partner wants to use method to delay/prevent pregnancy	Others want her to delay/prevent pregnancy	Difficult/costly to stop/remove method	Doctor/provider recom-mends use	Other reason/don't know	
Modern methods	49.3	13.8	2.7	2.2	0.6	1.2	1.0	5.6	7.3	2.2	0.7	0.6	17.1	372
Injectables	48.9	15.5	0.7	1.9	0.4	0.6	1.9	8.0	7.0	2.2	0.0	0.6	16.1	207
Implants	48.3	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	4.0	9.1	1.5	3.1	0.0	23.4	51
Pill	(44.5)	(17.5)	(0.0)	(5.4)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(4.2)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(22.2)	44
Male condom	53.5	5.3	15.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	1.9	1.7	15.2	51
Other modern methods ¹	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Traditional methods ²	(39.2)	(15.9)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(20.7)	32
All methods	48.6	14.0	2.5	2.4	0.9	1.1	1.4	5.8	6.7	2.0	0.6	0.7	17.4	403

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

¹ Includes IUCD, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), Lactational Amenorrhea method and other modern methods mentioned by the respondent

² Includes rhythm method, withdrawal method, and other traditional methods mentioned by the respondent

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Key Messages

- Neonatal mortality decreased from 43 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 1992 survey to 17 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2024 survey.
- The infant mortality rate decreased from 107 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 1992 survey to 29 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2024 survey.
- Under-5 mortality dropped from 191 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 1992 survey to 42 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2024 survey.
- The perinatal mortality rate in Zambia for the 5-year period preceding the survey was 32 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration.
- 49% of births in the 5 years preceding the survey were in an avoidable high-risk category; 33% were in a single high-risk category (mother's age less than 18 years, mother's age more than 34 years, birth interval less than 24 months, and birth order greater than three), and 17% were in multiple high-risk categories.

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

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

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

- The selective omission from pregnancy histories of those births that did not survive, which can result in underestimation of childhood mortality.
- The displacement of birth dates, which could distort mortality trends. This can occur if an interviewer knowingly records a birth as occurring in a different year than the one in which it occurred. This could happen if an interviewer is trying to cut down on his or her overall workload, because live births occurring during the 3 years before the interview are the subject of a lengthy set of additional questions.

- The quality of reporting of age at death. Misreporting the child's age at death may distort the age pattern of mortality, especially if the net effect of the age misreporting is to transfer deaths from one age bracket to another.
- Any method of measuring childhood mortality that relies on mothers' reports (for example, birth histories) assumes that female adult mortality is not high or, if it is high, that there is little or no correlation between the mortality risks of mothers and those of their children.

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

Some underreporting of child deaths relative to the 2018 survey was identified during a review of the data quality tables; therefore, the results on infant and child mortality should be interpreted with caution.

8.1 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Neonatal mortality: The probability of dying within the first month of life.

Postneonatal mortality: The probability of dying between the first month of life and the first birthday (computed as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality).

Infant mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the first birthday.

Child mortality: The probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthday.

Under-5 mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.

- During the 5 years preceding the 2024 survey, the neonatal mortality rate was 17 deaths per 1,000 live births, the infant mortality rate was 29 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the under-5 mortality rate was 42 deaths per 1,000 live births (**Table 8.1**).

Trends: Neonatal mortality decreased from 43 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 1992 survey to 17 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2024 survey. The infant mortality rate also declined, falling from 107 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 1992 survey to 29 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2024 survey. Similarly, under-5 mortality dropped from 191 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 1992 survey to 42 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2024 survey (**Figure 8.1**).

Figure 8.1 Trends in early childhood mortality rates

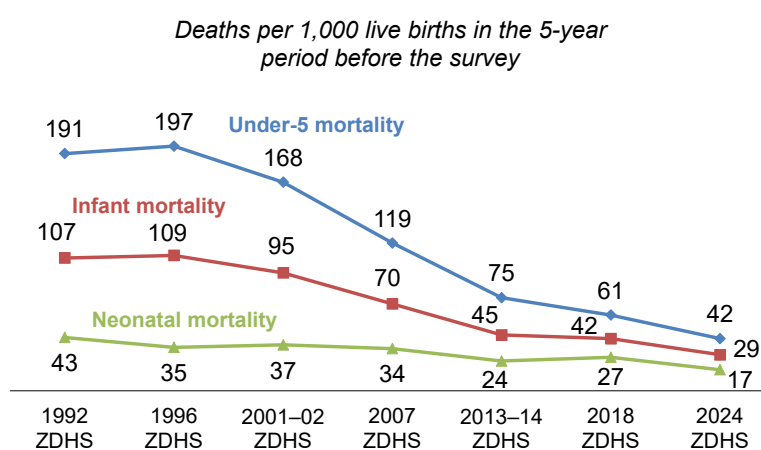


Table 8.2 presents data on the relationship between child's sex and residence and child mortality for the 5-year period preceding the survey.

Table 8.3 presents data on the relationship between additional background characteristics and child mortality for the 10-year period preceding the survey. A 10-year period was used to increase the sample size for the number of child deaths on which the mortality estimates are calculated.

8.2 PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality rate

Perinatal deaths comprise stillbirths (pregnancy losses occurring after 28 weeks of gestation) and early neonatal deaths (deaths of live births within the first 7 days of life). The perinatal mortality rate is calculated as the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration.

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

The causes of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths are closely linked, and examining only early neonatal deaths can understate the true level of mortality around delivery. The perinatal mortality rate encompasses both stillbirths and early neonatal deaths and, thus, provides a better measure of mortality at the time of delivery.

The national health strategic plan (2022 – 2026) has a target of 12 neonatal deaths per 1,000 births by end of 2026 which is in line with the SDG 3.2 2030 target (Republic of Zambia Ministry of Health, 2023).

- In the 2024 Zambia DHS, the 148 recorded stillbirths equate to a rate of 17 stillbirths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration, which is almost 1.5 times higher than the target set by the Every Newborn Action Plan.
- The 123 early neonatal deaths reported during the same period equate to a rate of 15 early neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births (**Table 8.4**).
- This results in a perinatal mortality rate of 32 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration.

8.3 HIGH-RISK FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR

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

- 32% of births in the 5 years preceding the survey were not in any high-risk category.
- 19% of births were in an unavoidable risk category, that is, first-order births to women between age 18 and age 34.
- 49% of births were in an avoidable high-risk category; 33% were in a single high-risk category (mother's age less than 18 years, mother's age more than 34 years, birth interval less than 24 months, and birth order greater than three), and 17% were in multiple high-risk categories.
- The risk ratio denotes the relationship between risk factors and mortality. For example, the risk of dying for a child who falls into any of the avoidable high-risk categories is 1.12 times that for a child not in any high-risk category.

Additional information on risk ratios for births in a single high-risk category and in multiple high-risk categories can be found in **Table 8.5**.

LIST OF TABLES

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

- **Table 8.1** **Early childhood mortality rates**
- **Table 8.2** **Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics**
- **Table 8.3** **Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics**
- **Table 8.4** **Perinatal mortality**
- **Table 8.5** **High-risk fertility behaviour**

Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, Zambia DHS 2024

Years preceding the survey	Approximate calendar years	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-5 mortality (₅ q ₀)
0–4	2020–2024	17 (CI: 14, 21)	11 (CI: 9, 14)	29 (CI: 25, 33)	13 (CI: 10, 16)	42 (CI: 37, 47)
5–9	2014–2019	20 (CI: 16, 24)	12 (CI: 9, 15)	32 (CI: 28, 37)	12 (CI: 10, 15)	44 (CI: 39, 49)
10–14	2009–2013	19 (CI: 15, 23)	15 (CI: 12, 19)	34 (CI: 29, 39)	25 (CI: 20, 30)	58 (CI: 52, 65)

CI = confidence interval

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

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

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-5 mortality (₅ q ₀)
Child's sex					
Male	19	13	32	13	44
Female	16	10	26	13	39
Residence					
Urban	19	11	29	13	42
Rural	17	12	29	13	42
Total	17	11	29	13	42

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

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

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to additional characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-5 mortality (₅ q ₀)
Mother's age at birth					
<20	23	17	39	11	50
20–29	19	9	29	13	42
30–39	15	10	24	12	37
40–49	18	(37)	(55)	*	*
Birth order					
1	22	15	37	10	46
2–3	20	11	31	14	44
4–6	15	8	23	13	36
7+	17	19	36	14	49
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	34	20	54	28	80
2 years	19	12	31	9	40
3 years	13	8	21	15	35
4+ years	14	8	23	11	33
Province					
Central	17	17	34	14	47
Copperbelt	24	12	35	12	46
Eastern	19	10	28	12	40
Luapula	7	14	21	16	37
Lusaka	27	11	38	14	51
Muchinga	9	7	16	14	30
Northern	17	14	30	21	51
North Western	11	9	20	8	28
Southern	21	11	32	8	40
Western	26	10	37	8	45
Mother's education					
No education	12	15	27	16	43
Primary	17	12	30	15	44
Secondary	21	11	31	10	41
Higher	26	9	36	6	42
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	12	12	25	14	38
Second	19	13	32	16	47
Middle	18	10	28	12	40
Fourth	25	14	39	10	49
Highest	21	8	29	11	41

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250–499 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 250 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

² Excludes first-order births

Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths, number of early neonatal deaths, stillbirth rate, early neonatal death rate, perinatal mortality rate, and the ratio of stillbirths to early neonatal deaths for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Number of stillbirths ¹	Number of early neonatal deaths ²	Stillbirth rate ³	Early neonatal death rate ⁴	Perinatal mortality rate ⁵	Number of pregnancies of 28+ weeks' duration ⁶	Ratio of stillbirths to early neonatal deaths
Mother's age at birth							
<20	27	34	16	20	35	1,744	0.8
20–29	64	50	15	12	27	4,161	1.3
30–39	46	34	20	15	34	2,328	1.4
40–49	11	6	32	17	49	345	1.9
Previous pregnancy interval in months⁷							
First pregnancy	38	40	17	18	35	2,236	0.9
<15	19	15	23	18	40	844	1.3
15–26	27	18	18	12	30	1,518	1.5
27–38	11	18	8	13	21	1,352	0.6
39+	52	32	20	12	32	2,627	1.6
Residence							
Urban	65	53	19	16	34	3,458	1.2
Rural	83	70	16	14	30	5,120	1.2
Province							
Central	15	17	15	17	32	1,021	0.9
Copperbelt	21	21	21	22	42	1,001	1.0
Eastern	19	13	18	13	30	1,078	1.4
Luapula	15	5	20	7	27	727	3.0
Lusaka	25	20	20	16	35	1,287	1.3
Muchinga	9	3	19	6	25	459	3.0
Northern	15	6	20	9	29	764	2.4
North Western	6	6	9	9	18	641	1.0
Southern	13	20	12	19	30	1,089	0.7
Western	10	11	19	22	41	511	0.9
Mother's education							
No education	11	6	15	9	24	697	1.8
Primary	66	53	17	14	31	3,879	1.2
Secondary	58	52	17	15	32	3,505	1.1
Higher	13	12	27	24	50	496	1.2
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	34	27	16	13	29	2,125	1.3
Second	29	26	16	14	30	1,819	1.1
Middle	35	23	21	14	34	1,680	1.5
Fourth	22	29	13	18	31	1,621	0.8
Highest	29	19	21	14	35	1,332	1.5
Total	148	123	17	15	32	8,578	1.2

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

¹ Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

² Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0–6 days among live-born children.

³ The number of stillbirths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000

⁴ The number of early neonatal deaths divided by the number of live births, expressed per 1,000

⁵ The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000

⁶ Includes pregnancies lasting 7 or more months when duration of pregnancy is reported in months

⁷ Previous pregnancy interval is the interval between the date of delivery or termination of the prior pregnancy and the date of conception of the pregnancy of interest. Pregnancy interval categories correspond to birth interval categories of <24 months, 24–35 months, 36–47 months, and 48+ months assuming a pregnancy duration of 9 months.

Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Zambia DHS 2024

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	31.8	1.00	24.0 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First-order births between age 18 and age 34	18.9	1.29	3.7
In any avoidable high-risk category	49.3	1.12	72.3
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 only	9.1	1.63	0.6
Mother's age >34 only	1.5	1.33	3.3
Birth interval <24 months only	3.4	1.54	8.8
Birth order >3 only	18.8	0.63	17.0
Subtotal	32.7	1.03	29.8
Multiple high-risk category			
Age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.2	*	0.3
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	*	0.1
Age >34 and birth order >3	12.9	1.05	29.4
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.0	3.02	4.3
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	2.5	1.89	8.4
Subtotal	16.6	1.29	42.5
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Subtotals by individual avoidable high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	9.3	1.63	0.9
Mother's age >34	15.4	1.20	37.2
Birth interval <24 months	7.1	1.85	21.9
Birth order >3	35.1	0.94	59.2
Number of births/women	8,430	na	7,407

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = not applicable

¹ Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or older than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth being of order 3 or higher.

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

^a Includes sterilised women

Key Messages

- 98% of women received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider for their most recent live birth in the last 2 years; 82% had four or more ANC visits, and 46% had their first ANC visit during the first trimester of pregnancy.
- 93% of live births were delivered in health facilities and 94% were attended by skilled providers, up from 49% and 50%, respectively, in the 1992 ZDHS.
- The percentage of live births delivered via caesarean section remained stable at around 3% in the 1992 to 2007 ZDHS surveys and has risen steadily since, to 12% in the 2024 ZDHS.
- 84% of women and 83% of newborns received a postnatal check within 2 days of delivery.
- 13% of women age 15–49 have ever been examined by a doctor or health care worker for breast cancer, and 27% have ever been tested for cervical cancer.

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

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

9.1 ANTENATAL CARE COVERAGE AND CONTENT

9.1.1 Skilled Providers

Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider

Pregnancy care received from skilled providers, such as doctors, nurses, midwives, and clinical officers.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey

- Overall, 98% of women age 15–49 received ANC from a skilled provider for their most recent live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey (**Table 9.1**).
- Nurses and midwives were the most common providers (92%), followed by doctors (5%) and clinical officers (1%).

Trends: The percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care from a skilled provider increased from 88% in the 1992 ZDHS to 98% in the 2024 ZDHS (**Figure 9.1**).

9.1.2 Timing and Number of Antenatal Care Visits

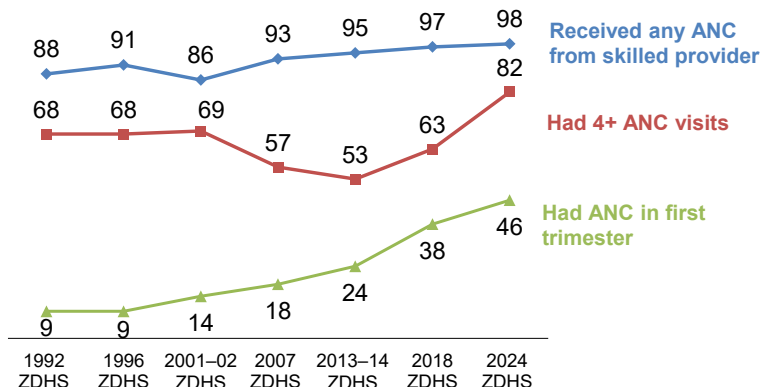
- 82% of women had four or more ANC visits during their most recent pregnancy resulting in a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey (**Table 9.2**).
- 46% of women had their first ANC visit during the first trimester of pregnancy and 49% during the second trimester. Only 3% of women waited until the third trimester to have their first ANC visit.

Information on missed antenatal care appointments is shown in **Table 9.3**.

Trends: The percentage of women with four or more ANC visits remained relatively stable at 68%–69% in the 1992 to 2001–02 ZDHS surveys, declined to a low of 53% in the 2013–14 ZDHS, and then increased sharply to 82% in the 2024 ZDHS. Early initiation of ANC (in the first trimester) has increased over time, from 9% in the 1992 ZDHS to 46% in the 2024 ZDHS (**Figure 9.1**).

Figure 9.1 Trends in antenatal care coverage

Percentage of women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years before the survey (for the most recent birth)



9.2 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CARE

Components of antenatal care

Specific antenatal care services performed by a health care provider include measuring blood pressure, taking a urine sample, taking a blood sample, listening for the baby's heartbeat, counselling about the mother's diet, counselling about breastfeeding, and asking about vaginal bleeding.

Sample—quality of care indicator: Women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey and had at least one ANC visit

Sample—population-based indicator: All women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey

ANC is effective for early identification and management of issues occurring during pregnancy that could adversely affect pregnancy outcomes. As a part of ANC, certain interventions and tests are recommended at each ANC contact. Key services offered during ANC include:

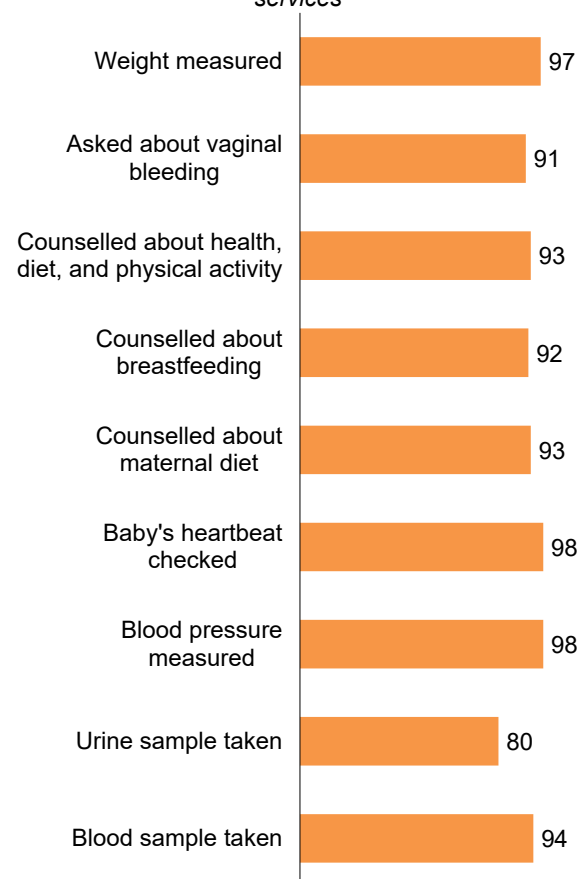
- Measuring blood pressure. Taking a woman's blood pressure at each antenatal care visit is essential to monitor for gestational hypertension or preeclampsia.
- Conducting urine and blood tests. These tests assess signs of infection or other diseases and conditions that could negatively affect a woman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

In the 2024 ZDHS, data collected on components of ANC were tabulated in two ways. **Table 9.4.1** shows the percentage of women with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey who reported that they had at least one ANC visit and received specified ANC services. This tabulation is a measure of the quality of the ANC services these women received. **Table 9.4.2** shows the percentage of all women with a live birth or stillbirth in the last 2 years who received specified ANC services, regardless of whether they reported an ANC visit. This tabulation is a measure of coverage of these key ANC interventions among the population of women in need of them.

- Among women age 15–49 who received antenatal care (ANC) for their most recent live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, nearly all had their blood pressure measured (98%), had their weight measured (97%), and had the baby's heartbeat checked (98%) (**Table 9.4.1** and **Figure 9.2**).
- Most women had a blood sample taken (94%) and were counselled about their diet (93%), about breastfeeding (92%), and about health, diet, and physical activity (93%).
- 91% of women were asked about vaginal bleeding, and 80% had a urine sample taken.
- Results are similar among all women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey (**Table 9.4.2**).

Figure 9.2 Components of antenatal care

Among women who had a live birth in the 2 years before the survey and received antenatal care, percentage with selected services



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

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

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

Women with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, regardless of whether they attended ANC, were asked if they received cash assistance through Social Cash Transfer, Support Women Livelihood, or Food Security Pack and if they took iron supplementation or received deworming medication during their most recent pregnancy.

- Overall, 94% of women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the past 2 years took some form of iron supplementation, 72% took deworming medication, and 3% received food or cash assistance (**Table 9.5**).
- Among women who took iron supplements, 15% took them for less than 90 days; 47% took them for 90–179 days, and 30% took them for more than 180 days.

9.2.2 Source of Iron-containing Supplements

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

- Among women age 15–49 who took some form of iron supplementation during the pregnancy of their most recent live birth, 96% obtained supplements from a public medical sector source and 4% from the private sector (**Table 9.6**).
- Government health centres (63%) were the most common public source of iron-containing supplements, while mission hospitals/clinics (2%) were the most common private sector source.

9.3 PROTECTION AGAINST NEONATAL TETANUS

Protection against neonatal tetanus

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

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

Sample: Women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey

Neonatal tetanus is a serious problem in areas where home deliveries without sterile procedures are common. It can also be a serious problem in areas with poor immunisation coverage and unsafe childbirth and cord care practices. Tetanus injections are given to the mother to prevent neonatal tetanus.

- Overall, 72% of women with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey had received sufficient doses of tetanus toxoid to protect their most recent live birth against neonatal tetanus (Table 9.7).
- 25% of mothers received two or more injections during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth.

Trends: The percentage of births protected against neonatal tetanus increased from 79% in the 2007 ZDHS to 81% in the 2013–14 ZDHS. However, this trend has since reversed, with coverage declining to 78% in the 2018 ZDHS and further dropping to 72% in the 2024 ZDHS.

9.4 DELIVERY SERVICES

9.4.1 Institutional Deliveries

Institutional deliveries

Deliveries that occur in a health facility.

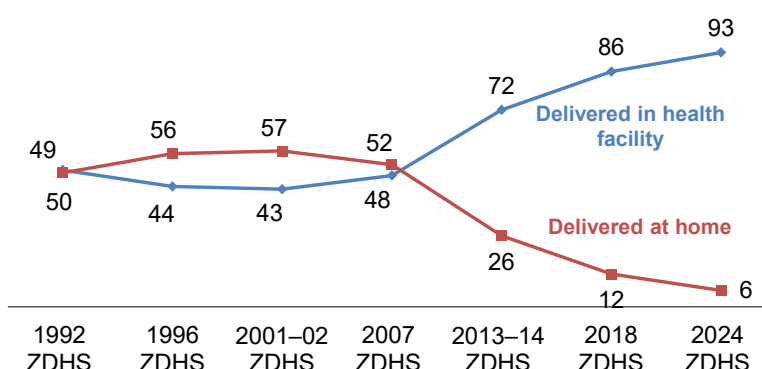
Sample: All live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey

- 93% of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey were delivered in a health facility. Nearly 9 in 10 live births (88%) were delivered in a public facility, 5% in a non-NGO (nongovernmental organisation) private facility, 6% at home, and 1% elsewhere (Table 9.8).

Trends: Between the 1992 ZDHS and the 2001–02 ZDHS, the percentage of home births in Zambia increased from 49% to 57%, while facility deliveries declined from 50% to 43%. However, this trend then reversed, with a dramatic rise in facility births—increasing to 48% in the 2007 ZDHS and 93% in the 2024 ZDHS—and a corresponding drop in home births to just 6% (Figure 9.3).

Figure 9.3 Trends in place of birth

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey



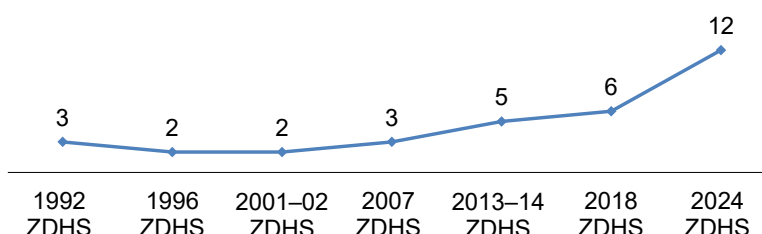
9.4.2 Delivery by Caesarean

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

- 12% of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey were delivered via caesarean section (C-section) (Table 9.9).

Trends: The percentage of live births delivered via C-section remained stable at around 3% from 1992 to 2007 and then increased steadily to 12% in 2024 (Figure 9.4).

Figure 9.4 Trends in caesarean section
Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey



9.4.3 Skilled Assistance during Delivery

Skilled assistance during delivery

Births delivered with the assistance of doctors, nurse, midwives, and clinical officers.

Sample: All live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey

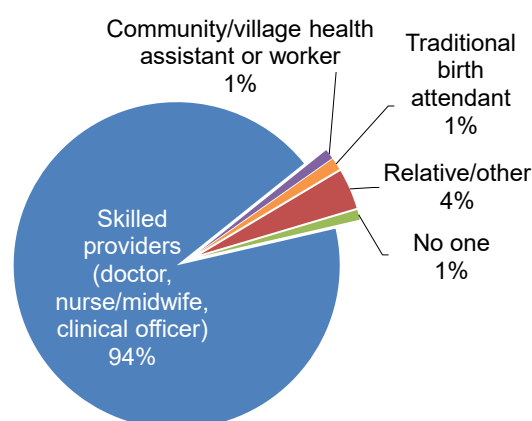
Obstetric care from a skilled birth attendant during delivery is recognised as a critical element in prevention and management of complications that may arise during childbirth and the immediate postpartum period and reduces the risk of maternal and neonatal mortality.

- Overall, 94% of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey were delivered by a skilled provider. Of those births, 77% were delivered by nurses or midwives, 15% by doctors, and 2% by clinical officers (Table 9.10 and Figure 9.5).
- 73% of infants had skin-to-skin contact with their mother immediately after birth, as recommended.

Trends: The percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider declined from 49% in the 1992 ZDHS to 41% in the 2001–02 ZDHS before increasing sharply to 94% in the 2024 ZDHS.

Figure 9.5 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of births in the 2 years before the survey



Duration of Stay at Health Facility

- 35% of women with a vaginal birth and 9% of women with a caesarean delivery in the 2 years preceding the survey stayed in the health facility for less than 12 hours after giving birth (Table 9.11).
- Most women who delivered via C-section stayed for 3 or more days after their delivery (72%), while 17% stayed for 1–2 days.

9.5 POSTNATAL CARE

9.5.1 Postnatal Health Check for Mothers

- Overall, 84% of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received a postnatal care (PNC) check during the first 2 days after the delivery of their most recent live birth, with 70% receiving a postnatal check within 4 hours of delivery (**Table 9.12**).
- 11% of women did not receive any postnatal check after the delivery of their most recent live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey.

Trends: The percentage of women who received their first postnatal check in the first 2 days after birth increased from 32% in the 2007 ZDHS to 84% in the 2024 ZDHS.

Type of Provider

- Three quarters of women who gave birth in the 2 years before the survey received a postnatal check in the first 2 days after their most recent live birth from a nurse or midwife; 7% were checked by a doctor and 1% by a clinical officer (**Table 9.13**).

Content of Care

- 62% of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey had their blood pressure checked, 59% were asked about vaginal bleeding, and 53% were counselled about family planning during the first 2 days after birth (**Table 9.14**).
- Overall, 50% of women had all three checks performed in the first 2 days after birth.

9.5.2 Postnatal Health Check for Newborns

- 83% of newborns had a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth. Postnatal checks most commonly took place 1–3 hours after birth (36%); 34% took place less than 1 hour after delivery (**Table 9.15**).
- 14% of newborns had no postnatal check.

Type of Provider

- 75% of newborns received a postnatal check within the first 2 days from a nurse or midwife, 6% from a doctor, and 1% from a clinical officer (**Table 9.16**).

Content of Care

The five recommended signal functions to be performed as part of postnatal care are (1) examining the umbilical cord, (2) measuring temperature, (3) observing and/or counselling on breastfeeding, (4) telling the mother about danger signs and how to recognise if the baby needs immediate attention, and (5) weighing the newborn.

- Overall, 48% of newborns had all five signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth (**Table 9.17**).

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

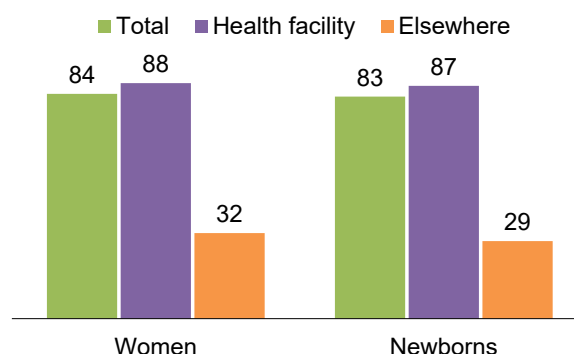
- 60% of mothers with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey reported that they were counselled on breastfeeding during the first 2 days after birth, and 58% reported that they were observed breastfeeding.

9.5.3 Postnatal Health Checks for Mothers and Newborns

- 84% of mothers and 83% of newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth (Table 9.18).
- In 80% of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, both the mother and the newborn received a postnatal check.
- The percentages of mothers and newborns receiving a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth are higher when the birth took place in a health facility (88% and 87%, respectively) than when the birth took place elsewhere (32% and 29%, respectively) (Figure 9.6).

Figure 9.6 Postnatal care by place of delivery

Percentage of most recent births in the 2 years before the survey for which women and newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth



9.6 MEN'S INVOLVEMENT IN MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

- 94% of men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 2 or under reported that the child's mother received antenatal care, and among those whose wives received antenatal care, 72% were present at an antenatal visit (Table 9.19).
- 95% of men with a youngest child age 2 or under reported that the child was born in a health facility, and among those whose child was born in a health facility, 55% accompanied the mother to the facility.

9.7 BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER EXAMINATIONS AND HPV VACCINATION

Breast cancer examination

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

Cervical cancer examination

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

Sample: Women age 15–49

- 13% of women age 15–49 have ever been examined by a doctor or health care worker for breast cancer, and 27% have ever been tested for cervical cancer (Table 9.20).

Human papillomavirus (HPV) is a common virus linked to several cancers, including cervical, anal, and oropharyngeal cancers. Vaccination against HPV, recommended starting at age 9 for both girls and boys, offers effective protection against these cancer-causing infections.

In Zambia, the HPV vaccine has been delivered through the Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) since 2019, targeting girls age 9–14 both in and out of school (Simuyemba 2024).

In the 2024 ZDHS, adolescent women age 15–17 were asked about the HPV vaccinations they received.

- 62% of adolescent women age 15–17 received one or more HPV vaccinations; 33% received only one dose, while 29% received two doses (**Table 9.21**).
- Most young women received their HPV vaccinations at school (93%), while 5% were vaccinated at public health facilities and 2% received their vaccinations elsewhere (**Table 9.22**).

9.8 PROBLEMS IN ACCESSING HEALTH CARE

Problems in accessing health care

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

- Getting permission to go to the doctor
- Getting money for advice or treatment
- Distance to a health facility
- Not wanting to go alone
- Having to take transport
- Concern that there may be no health care provider
- Concern that there may not be a female provider
- Concern that the health care provider may have a rude attitude
- Concern that there may not be any medicine
- Concern about the waiting time
- Fear of COVID-19

Sample: Women age 15–49

- Among women age 15–49, 66% reported that they had at least one problem accessing health care for themselves when they were sick (**Table 9.23**).
- The most common problem was concern that there may not be any medicine (43%), followed by concerns about waiting time (32%) and distance to the health facility (29%).

9.9 DISTANCE AND MEANS OF TRANSPORT TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY

- 37% of women age 15–49 reported that the travel time from their home to the nearest health facility is less than 30 minutes. Twenty-six percent indicated that their travel time is more than 30 minutes and less than an hour, and 38% indicated that their travel time is 1 hour or more (**Table 9.24**).
- 8% of women use motorised transportation to travel to the nearest health facility, while 92% use nonmotorised transport.

9.10 OBSTETRIC FISTULA

Obstetric fistula is an abnormal opening between the vagina and rectum or bladder that causes urinary or faecal incontinence. Fistula typically results from problems during labour, surgical error, or trauma.

- 36% women age 15–49 have heard of the symptoms of obstetric fistula (**Table 9.25**).
- Less than 1% of women reported that they have ever experienced symptoms of fistula.

Information about reported cases of fistula symptoms can be found in **Tables 9.26** and **9.27**; however, caution should be used in interpreting the results due to the low number of cases.

LIST OF TABLES

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

■	Table 9.1	Antenatal care
■	Table 9.2	Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit
■	Table 9.3	Missed antenatal care visits
■	Table 9.4.1	Components of antenatal care among women receiving ANC
■	Table 9.4.2	Components of antenatal care among all women
■	Table 9.5	Food/cash assistance, deworming, and iron-containing supplementation during pregnancy
■	Table 9.6	Source of iron-containing supplements
■	Table 9.7	Tetanus toxoid injections
■	Table 9.8	Place of delivery
■	Table 9.9	Caesarean section
■	Table 9.10	Assistance during delivery
■	Table 9.11	Duration of stay in health facility after birth
■	Table 9.12	Timing of first postnatal check for the mother
■	Table 9.13	Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother
■	Table 9.14	Content of postnatal care for the mother
■	Table 9.15	Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn
■	Table 9.16	Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn
■	Table 9.17	Content of postnatal care for newborns
■	Table 9.18	Postnatal checks on mother and newborn
■	Table 9.19	Men's involvement in maternal health care
■	Table 9.20	Examinations for breast and cervical cancer
■	Table 9.21	HPV vaccination coverage
■	Table 9.22	Source of HPV vaccinations
■	Table 9.23	Problems in accessing health care
■	Table 9.24	Distance from health care
■	Table 9.25	Fistula experience and knowledge
■	Table 9.26	Reported causes of fistula symptoms
■	Table 9.27	Type of provider and result of treatment

Table 9.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth and percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Antenatal care provider							No ANC	Total	Percent- age receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider ¹	Number of women
	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Clinical officer	Communi- ty/village health assistant	Communi- ty/village health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Other				
LIVE BIRTHS											
Age at birth											
<20	4.6	93.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	98.3	772
20–34	5.0	92.5	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	100.0	98.7	2,145
35–49	5.0	90.8	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	97.0	513
Birth order ²											
1	5.7	91.8	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.6	1,049
2–3	5.1	92.5	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.8	100.0	98.7	1,235
4–5	3.8	93.8	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.4	715
6+	4.3	91.2	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	100.0	96.8	431
Residence											
Urban	6.8	91.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	98.9	1,366
Rural	3.6	92.8	1.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.3	100.0	98.0	2,065
Province											
Central	9.3	86.0	3.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.0	411
Copperbelt	6.2	93.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	375
Eastern	3.5	92.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.7	100.0	97.4	441
Luapula	2.2	95.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	295
Lusaka	8.9	88.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	97.8	511
Muchinga	1.0	96.3	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.0	179
Northern	1.3	96.4	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	98.5	320
North Western	0.9	96.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.0	100.0	97.5	257
Southern	5.3	92.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	98.4	445
Western	3.3	91.7	1.9	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	96.9	197
Education											
No education	3.0	92.5	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	96.6	256
Primary	3.2	93.2	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.7	100.0	97.8	1,542
Secondary	5.5	92.8	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.1	1,442
Higher	16.2	82.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	190
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	2.9	92.0	1.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.0	100.0	96.8	851
Second	4.0	94.0	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.0	727
Middle	3.8	93.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.8	678
Fourth	4.1	93.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	98.3	666
Highest	11.9	87.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	508
Total	4.9	92.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	100.0	98.4	3,431
STILLBIRTHS											
Total	3.4	89.6	2.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	100.0	95.5	49
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS ³											
Total	4.9	92.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	100.0	98.3	3,469

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

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, midwife, and clinical officer.

² Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

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

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

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth and by the timing of the first visit, and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Number of ANC visits						Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit						Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)					
	None	1	2	3	4–7	8+	Don't know	LIVE BIRTHS										
								Total	4+ ANC visits	No antenatal care	4–6	7+		Don't know	Total	Number of women	Number those with ANC	
Age at birth																		
<20	1.4	0.7	3.9	13.9	75.4	4.6	0.2	100.0	80.0	1.4	42.9	52.3	3.4	0.0	100.0	772	4.2	761
20–34	0.9	0.9	3.1	10.5	79.2	5.2	0.2	100.0	84.4	0.9	48.3	47.8	2.8	0.2	100.0	2,145	4.0	2,127
35–49	2.4	1.4	4.8	15.7	72.2	3.2	0.2	100.0	75.4	2.4	40.1	51.9	5.2	0.4	100.0	513	4.4	501
Birth order ¹																		
1	1.1	0.6	3.5	11.3	76.1	7.4	0.1	100.0	83.4	1.1	45.5	50.9	2.5	0.0	100.0	1,049	4.1	1,038
2–3	0.8	0.8	3.6	10.2	79.9	4.5	0.3	100.0	84.3	0.8	48.3	48.1	2.6	0.3	100.0	1,235	4.0	1,225
4–5	1.1	1.5	3.4	13.0	77.5	3.3	0.1	100.0	80.8	1.1	45.4	48.8	4.5	0.1	100.0	715	4.2	707
6+	2.9	1.5	3.9	17.2	72.7	1.6	0.2	100.0	74.3	2.9	40.9	50.7	5.1	0.4	100.0	431	4.3	419
Residence																		
Urban	1.0	1.1	3.9	12.1	74.8	6.8	0.2	100.0	81.6	1.0	39.6	54.8	4.5	0.1	100.0	1,366	4.4	1,351
Rural	1.3	0.8	3.3	11.9	79.0	3.4	0.2	100.0	82.4	1.3	50.1	45.9	2.5	0.2	100.0	2,065	4.0	2,038
Province																		
Central	0.8	1.1	4.7	15.3	74.3	3.8	0.0	100.0	78.1	0.8	37.6	58.1	3.2	0.3	100.0	411	4.4	408
Copperbelt	0.0	0.0	5.2	11.3	77.4	6.1	0.0	100.0	83.5	0.0	42.4	55.7	1.9	0.0	100.0	375	4.3	375
Eastern	1.7	0.6	2.0	6.9	83.4	5.1	0.3	100.0	88.6	1.7	58.1	37.0	2.7	0.5	100.0	441	3.8	434
Luapula	0.3	0.5	4.3	10.5	81.1	3.4	0.0	100.0	84.5	0.3	48.8	48.6	2.4	0.0	100.0	295	4.0	295
Lusaka	2.2	2.5	4.2	15.8	68.0	7.1	0.3	100.0	75.1	2.2	35.9	55.5	6.1	0.3	100.0	511	4.6	500
Muchinga	1.1	1.6	3.5	10.6	78.9	4.3	0.0	100.0	83.2	1.1	44.3	51.9	2.7	0.0	100.0	177	4.2	177
Northern	1.3	1.0	2.5	11.4	81.9	2.0	0.0	100.0	83.8	1.3	57.2	39.1	2.4	0.0	100.0	320	3.8	316
North Western	2.0	0.3	3.4	13.5	79.3	1.5	0.0	100.0	80.8	2.0	43.3	50.1	4.5	0.0	100.0	257	4.2	252
Southern	1.6	0.5	2.0	12.1	75.2	7.7	1.0	100.0	82.9	1.6	50.4	45.7	2.3	0.0	100.0	445	4.0	438
Western	0.3	1.4	3.9	10.9	81.5	2.0	0.0	100.0	83.4	0.3	40.1	55.0	3.9	0.7	100.0	197	4.3	196
Education																		
No education	2.6	2.2	5.4	17.4	70.4	1.6	0.4	100.0	72.0	2.6	41.5	51.1	4.6	0.3	100.0	256	4.3	250
Primary	1.7	1.1	3.2	12.5	77.6	3.6	0.2	100.0	81.2	1.7	46.6	48.3	3.1	0.2	100.0	1,542	4.1	1,516
Secondary	0.6	0.7	3.6	11.5	79.3	4.4	0.1	100.0	83.6	0.6	43.8	52.0	3.5	0.1	100.0	1,442	4.2	1,433
Higher	0.0	0.0	3.4	5.2	69.1	21.6	0.7	100.0	90.7	0.0	62.0	36.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	190	3.6	190
Wealth quintile																		
Lowest	2.0	0.7	3.1	10.6	79.8	3.4	0.3	100.0	83.3	2.0	54.0	41.1	2.7	0.2	100.0	851	3.9	835
Second	0.7	1.0	3.4	14.0	78.6	2.2	0.0	100.0	80.9	0.7	46.8	50.4	1.8	0.3	100.0	727	4.1	722
Middle	1.2	1.1	3.6	13.7	76.3	3.8	0.3	100.0	80.1	1.2	43.3	50.8	4.6	0.1	100.0	678	4.2	670
Fourth	1.5	1.1	3.8	13.9	74.6	5.0	0.2	100.0	79.7	1.5	35.2	59.3	4.0	0.0	100.0	666	4.5	656
Highest	0.3	0.9	4.1	6.9	76.0	11.5	0.3	100.0	87.5	0.3	48.5	47.3	3.6	0.3	100.0	508	4.0	507
Total	1.2	1.0	3.5	12.0	77.3	4.8	0.2	100.0	82.1	1.2	45.9	49.4	3.3	0.2	100.0	3,431	4.1	3,389
STILLBIRTHS																		
Total	3.3	3.4	5.7	20.0	67.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	67.6	3.3	49.8	44.2	2.6	0.0	100.0	49	(4.0)	47
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS ²																		
Total	1.3	1.0	3.6	12.0	77.2	4.7	0.2	100.0	81.9	1.3	46.0	49.3	3.3	0.2	100.0	3,469	4.1	3,426

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

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

Table 9.3 Missed antenatal care visits

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey and attended antenatal care (ANC) by number of ANC appointments missed during the pregnancy with their most recent live birth or stillbirth, and percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey and who missed at least one ANC appointment during their pregnancy with their most recent live birth or stillbirth, by reason for missing ANC appointments, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Number of appointments missed:						Did not miss any appointments	Main reason for missing ANC visit										Total	Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years who missed at least one ANC appointment	
	1	2	3	More than 3	Don't know	Did not attend ANC		Total	Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years	Main reason for missing ANC visit										
										Lock-down/ restricted access	Lack of transport	Centre is too far	Fear of COVID-19	Family member opposed	Costs too much	Work/ no time	Feeling unwell or tired			Other
LIVE BIRTHS																				
Age at birth																				
<20	84.2	8.8	2.9	1.6	1.1	0.1	1.4	100.0	772	0.7	14.5	16.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	17.3	22.8	27.1	100.0	111
20–34	85.4	8.1	2.9	1.6	1.1	0.1	0.9	100.0	2,145	0.8	12.8	19.6	0.2	0.9	2.0	23.0	15.9	24.8	100.0	295
35–49	83.7	8.3	2.8	1.6	1.1	0.0	2.4	100.0	513	0.0	13.4	23.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	24.3	15.0	23.0	100.0	71
Birth order¹																				
1	85.1	8.4	2.7	1.8	0.8	0.1	1.1	100.0	1,049	0.0	11.0	12.3	0.5	1.2	1.5	21.2	20.9	31.4	100.0	144
2–3	86.1	7.6	2.9	1.5	1.0	0.1	0.8	100.0	1,235	1.2	15.8	18.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	26.8	15.9	20.3	100.0	161
4–5	84.6	8.2	3.2	1.4	1.5	0.0	1.1	100.0	715	1.2	11.1	24.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	18.3	17.3	25.9	100.0	102
6+	81.0	9.9	3.1	1.7	1.4	0.0	2.9	100.0	431	0.0	15.2	27.4	0.0	0.0	5.0	16.9	13.6	21.9	100.0	69
Residence																				
Urban	89.2	5.9	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	1,366	1.0	7.7	5.7	0.0	0.0	1.8	35.5	17.0	31.5	100.0	133
Rural	82.0	9.8	3.9	1.7	1.1	0.1	1.3	100.0	2,065	0.6	15.4	24.6	0.2	0.9	1.5	16.6	17.5	22.6	100.0	344
Province																				
Central	83.2	9.3	4.3	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.8	100.0	411	0.0	19.6	15.2	0.0	1.5	8.6	4.5	19.6	31.0	100.0	66
Copperbelt	89.4	7.7	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	375	(3.2)	(6.9)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(8.5)	(27.9)	(46.7)	(100.0)	40
Eastern	89.4	5.2	2.3	0.9	0.5	0.0	1.7	100.0	441	(3.0)	(20.0)	(25.1)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(7.2)	(18.6)	(23.4)	(100.0)	39
Luapula	87.8	9.4	1.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	295	(0.0)	(2.4)	(24.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(35.3)	(22.5)	(15.8)	(100.0)	35
Lusaka	86.2	5.9	1.2	2.5	2.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	511	(0.0)	(15.7)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(58.6)	(2.8)	(14.4)	(100.0)	59
Muchinga	78.2	7.3	5.0	5.3	3.2	0.0	1.1	100.0	179	0.0	10.2	23.6	1.8	3.3	0.0	17.4	13.0	30.7	100.0	37
Northern	83.3	9.2	3.6	2.2	0.4	0.0	1.3	100.0	320	0.0	16.2	28.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.2	13.5	20.8	100.0	49
North Western	80.8	10.8	3.0	2.1	1.4	0.0	2.0	100.0	257	0.0	22.1	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	14.9	31.4	100.0	44
Southern	83.5	8.0	4.6	1.5	0.5	0.3	1.6	100.0	445	0.0	11.0	28.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.8	16.8	16.2	100.0	66
Western	78.8	14.7	2.9	1.8	1.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	197	1.9	2.0	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.1	31.3	27.2	100.0	41
Education																				
No education	77.7	11.4	4.1	1.9	2.2	0.0	2.6	100.0	256	2.4	9.9	24.7	0.0	3.0	0.0	25.9	21.0	13.1	100.0	50
Primary	82.3	9.9	3.6	1.4	1.0	0.1	1.7	100.0	1,542	0.8	15.5	23.9	0.3	0.4	2.4	13.9	18.2	24.7	100.0	247
Secondary	88.2	6.2	2.0	1.9	1.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	1,442	0.0	12.3	11.9	0.0	0.4	1.1	29.4	17.0	27.8	100.0	162
Higher	90.6	6.4	2.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	190	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Wealth quintile																				
Lowest	79.4	11.8	4.1	1.6	0.8	0.3	2.0	100.0	851	0.5	14.6	32.1	0.4	1.0	1.0	15.7	19.3	15.4	100.0	158
Second	83.8	9.0	4.1	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	727	0.0	16.7	21.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	15.8	16.7	28.3	100.0	113
Middle	85.3	7.6	2.8	1.3	1.8	0.0	1.2	100.0	678	2.7	14.1	10.4	0.0	1.9	1.1	18.2	18.6	33.1	100.0	91
Fourth	87.1	6.1	1.4	2.3	1.6	0.0	1.5	100.0	666	0.0	5.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	37.4	18.9	27.6	100.0	76
Highest	92.0	4.8	1.2	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	508	(0.0)	(11.9)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.5)	(42.9)	(5.9)	(31.1)	(100.0)	39
Total	84.9	8.3	2.9	1.6	1.1	0.1	1.2	100.0	3,431	0.7	13.3	19.3	0.1	0.7	1.6	21.9	17.4	25.1	100.0	477

Continued...

Table 9.3—Continued

Background characteristic	Number of appointments missed:						Did not attend ANC	Total	Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years who missed at least one ANC appointment	Main reason for missing ANC visit										Total	Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years who missed at least one ANC appointment	
	1	2	3	More than 3	Don't know	Did not attend ANC				Lock-down/ restricted access	Centre is too far	Fear of COVID-19	Family member opposed	Costs too much	Work/ no time	Feeling unwell or tired	Other					
Total	81.4	10.7	0.0	3.0	1.6	0.0	3.3	100.0	49	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS ²																						
Total	84.8	8.3	2.9	1.6	1.1	0.1	1.3	100.0	3,469	0.7	13.6	19.1	0.1	0.7	1.6	21.6	17.6	25.1	100.0	484		

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

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

Table 9.4.1 Components of antenatal care among women receiving ANC

Among women age 15–49 receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services from a health care provider, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

	Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent live birth or stillbirth in the last 2 years, percentage who received specific services during ANC from a health care provider:									Number of women with ANC for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
Background characteristic	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Baby's heartbeat checked	Counselled about maternal diet	Counselled about breastfeeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	Weight measured	Counselled about health, diet, and physical activity	
LIVE BIRTHS										
Age at birth										
<20	97.2	77.8	92.9	97.5	90.7	88.4	89.6	96.0	90.2	761
20–34	98.3	79.3	94.0	98.2	93.8	92.8	91.3	97.9	93.5	2,127
35–49	98.6	85.6	95.8	97.7	93.7	91.4	92.7	97.8	92.4	501
Birth order ¹										
1	97.9	78.9	93.8	98.2	92.6	90.1	89.7	97.0	91.6	1,038
2–3	98.1	80.5	93.6	97.7	93.9	93.7	92.5	97.7	94.1	1,225
4–5	97.6	81.2	94.2	97.6	92.6	90.9	91.5	97.3	92.6	707
6+	99.3	78.5	95.4	98.7	92.7	90.7	90.0	98.1	90.7	419
Residence										
Urban	98.9	85.9	96.3	98.9	95.8	95.2	93.8	98.5	94.9	1,351
Rural	97.5	75.9	92.5	97.3	91.3	89.3	89.3	96.7	91.1	2,038
Province										
Central	99.8	79.3	95.0	98.1	93.5	90.9	92.9	97.5	90.8	408
Copperbelt	98.9	81.3	95.2	98.6	93.3	92.7	93.2	97.4	92.5	375
Eastern	98.6	87.7	97.1	97.1	92.7	91.4	93.8	96.9	95.2	434
Luapula	98.7	80.6	91.9	99.7	98.4	97.4	93.3	98.9	98.6	295
Lusaka	98.4	87.4	96.5	99.1	97.1	95.8	92.9	98.9	93.1	500
Muchinga	98.1	78.2	91.5	96.3	94.3	94.0	90.5	96.5	91.0	177
Northern	96.0	69.1	91.1	95.1	93.0	91.2	90.6	96.8	94.0	316
North Western	94.6	59.9	88.6	96.7	89.0	88.4	87.1	96.6	92.8	252
Southern	98.7	89.2	95.9	98.5	89.8	90.0	90.8	97.4	89.8	438
Western	96.3	64.6	89.3	98.8	85.9	78.6	77.0	95.8	85.5	196
Education										
No education	97.6	72.1	91.2	96.9	89.5	88.3	88.9	96.0	91.0	250
Primary	97.6	78.0	93.5	97.1	91.9	90.2	90.2	97.1	91.0	1,516
Secondary	98.5	81.9	94.6	98.9	94.3	93.4	92.4	98.0	94.0	1,433
Higher	99.3	90.2	97.3	98.7	98.0	94.3	91.8	97.8	97.3	190
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	97.0	69.7	90.7	96.7	90.1	89.0	88.1	96.8	90.9	835
Second	97.5	79.4	93.6	97.6	91.3	88.2	90.3	96.5	92.0	722
Middle	98.7	79.6	93.9	97.8	94.1	92.2	91.7	97.8	92.0	670
Fourth	99.2	84.7	96.5	99.5	94.4	94.9	92.4	98.5	93.8	656
Highest	98.5	91.6	97.0	98.6	97.5	95.8	94.9	97.9	95.6	507
Total	98.1	79.9	94.0	97.9	93.1	91.6	91.1	97.4	92.6	3,389
STILLBIRTH ⁵										
Total	(98.3)	(79.1)	(90.8)	(97.7)	(92.2)	(78.5)	(82.0)	(96.4)	(90.0)	47
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS ²										
Total	98.1	79.9	94.0	97.9	93.1	91.4	91.0	97.4	92.6	3,426

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received ANC for that birth. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

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

Table 9.4.2 Components of antenatal care among all women

Among all women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services from a health care provider for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent live birth or stillbirth in the last 2 years, percentage who received specific services during ANC from a health care provider:									Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Baby's heartbeat checked	Counselled about maternal diet	Counselled about breast-feeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	Weight measured	Counselled about health, diet, and physical activity	
LIVE BIRTHS										
Age at birth										
<20	95.9	76.7	91.6	96.1	89.4	87.1	88.3	94.6	88.9	772
20–34	97.4	78.6	93.1	97.3	93.0	92.0	90.5	97.0	92.7	2,145
35–49	96.2	83.5	93.5	95.3	91.5	89.2	90.4	95.4	90.2	513
Birth order ¹										
1	96.8	78.0	92.7	97.1	91.6	89.1	88.7	95.9	90.6	1,049
2–3	97.3	79.9	92.9	96.9	93.2	93.0	91.8	96.9	93.3	1,235
4–5	96.5	80.2	93.1	96.5	91.5	89.9	90.5	96.2	91.6	715
6+	96.5	76.2	92.7	95.9	90.0	88.1	87.4	95.3	88.1	431
Residence										
Urban	97.9	85.0	95.3	97.9	94.8	94.2	92.9	97.5	93.9	1,366
Rural	96.2	74.9	91.2	96.0	90.1	88.1	88.1	95.4	89.9	2,065
Province										
Central	99.0	78.7	94.3	97.3	92.8	90.2	92.1	96.8	90.1	411
Copperbelt	98.9	81.3	95.2	98.6	93.3	92.7	93.2	97.4	92.5	375
Eastern	96.9	86.2	95.4	95.5	91.1	89.8	92.2	95.2	93.5	441
Luapula	98.5	80.4	91.6	99.5	98.2	97.2	93.1	98.6	98.3	295
Lusaka	96.2	85.5	94.4	97.0	94.9	93.7	90.8	96.7	91.1	511
Muchinga	97.1	77.4	90.6	95.3	93.3	93.0	89.6	95.5	90.1	179
Northern	94.8	68.2	89.9	93.9	91.7	90.0	89.4	95.5	92.8	320
North Western	92.7	58.7	86.8	94.8	87.2	86.6	85.3	94.7	90.9	257
Southern	97.2	87.8	94.4	96.9	88.4	88.5	89.4	95.8	88.4	445
Western	95.9	64.4	89.0	98.5	85.6	78.4	76.7	95.5	85.2	197
Education										
No education	95.1	70.3	88.8	94.5	87.2	86.0	86.6	93.6	88.6	256
Primary	95.9	76.7	91.9	95.4	90.3	88.6	88.7	95.5	89.4	1,542
Secondary	97.9	81.4	94.0	98.3	93.7	92.8	91.8	97.4	93.4	1,442
Higher	99.3	90.2	97.3	98.7	98.0	94.3	91.8	97.8	97.3	190
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	95.1	68.3	88.9	94.8	88.3	87.3	86.3	94.9	89.1	851
Second	96.9	78.8	92.9	96.9	90.7	87.6	89.7	95.8	91.3	727
Middle	97.5	78.6	92.7	96.6	92.9	91.0	90.6	96.6	90.8	678
Fourth	97.7	83.4	95.0	98.0	93.0	93.5	91.0	97.0	92.4	666
Highest	98.2	91.3	96.7	98.3	97.2	95.5	94.6	97.6	95.3	508
Total	96.9	78.9	92.9	96.7	91.9	90.5	90.0	96.2	91.5	3,431
STILLBIRTHS										
Total	95.0	76.4	87.8	94.4	89.2	75.9	79.3	93.2	87.0	49
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS ²										
Total	96.9	78.9	92.8	96.7	91.9	90.3	89.9	96.2	91.4	3,469

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

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

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

Table 9.5 Food/cash assistance, deworming, and iron-containing supplementation during pregnancy

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentages who received food or cash assistance, took deworming medication, and took any iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth or stillbirth, and percent distribution of the number of days during which women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey took iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Among women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years, percentage who during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth:			Number of days during which women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years took iron-containing supplements ² during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth:						Total	Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
	Received food or cash assistance ¹	Took deworming medication	Took any iron-containing supplements ²	None	<60	60–89	90–179	180+	Don't know		
LIVE BIRTHS											
Age at birth											
<20	1.6	67.1	93.0	7.0	7.3	8.7	49.2	25.6	2.2	100.0	772
20–34	3.8	73.1	93.9	6.1	6.6	6.9	46.7	32.6	1.0	100.0	2,145
35–49	4.5	75.8	92.4	7.6	7.2	10.1	47.2	26.8	0.9	100.0	513
Birth order ³											
1	2.8	67.0	94.4	5.6	6.5	7.9	48.7	29.4	1.7	100.0	1,049
2–3	2.8	74.0	93.8	6.2	6.6	7.4	45.2	33.3	1.3	100.0	1,235
4–5	4.2	75.2	92.6	7.4	7.5	7.4	47.1	29.7	0.9	100.0	715
6+	5.2	74.3	91.7	8.3	7.5	9.4	50.5	23.6	0.7	100.0	431
Residence											
Urban	2.4	75.8	94.7	5.3	6.4	7.4	49.3	30.6	1.1	100.0	1,366
Rural	4.1	69.8	92.6	7.4	7.2	8.1	46.0	29.9	1.4	100.0	2,065
Province											
Central	12.0	82.0	96.9	3.1	8.2	12.3	47.3	19.7	9.4	100.0	411
Copperbelt	0.8	70.3	95.4	4.6	7.6	11.0	48.3	28.5	0.0	100.0	375
Eastern	0.4	60.3	88.1	11.9	8.4	4.8	36.5	38.2	0.1	100.0	441
Luapula	6.9	73.6	87.9	12.1	5.7	9.2	51.2	21.9	0.0	100.0	295
Lusaka	1.4	77.6	94.3	5.7	4.7	6.8	50.9	31.9	0.0	100.0	511
Muchinga	0.9	76.1	96.0	4.0	3.2	6.8	52.7	33.3	0.0	100.0	179
Northern	2.0	64.3	91.5	8.5	8.7	5.2	46.7	30.8	0.2	100.0	320
North Western	5.7	70.4	93.8	6.2	1.9	6.2	52.6	33.0	0.0	100.0	257
Southern	1.1	77.8	95.8	4.2	9.3	8.1	45.5	32.0	1.0	100.0	445
Western	3.7	64.6	96.2	3.8	8.0	6.7	48.2	33.4	0.0	100.0	197
Education											
No education	2.6	70.0	86.8	13.2	7.1	11.5	48.4	19.4	0.4	100.0	256
Primary	3.8	70.7	91.9	8.1	7.9	7.9	46.0	28.9	1.3	100.0	1,542
Secondary	3.4	73.0	95.6	4.4	6.3	7.2	50.7	30.3	1.3	100.0	1,442
Higher	1.7	81.3	98.6	1.4	3.0	7.6	31.9	53.7	2.5	100.0	190
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	3.5	70.5	92.0	8.0	8.0	7.8	43.4	31.5	1.2	100.0	851
Second	4.0	70.6	92.2	7.8	7.4	9.0	48.4	26.5	0.8	100.0	727
Middle	3.9	68.3	93.9	6.1	7.6	8.2	49.6	26.5	2.0	100.0	678
Fourth	2.2	73.5	93.9	6.1	5.9	7.1	51.0	28.4	1.4	100.0	666
Highest	3.3	80.6	96.7	3.3	4.6	6.4	44.6	40.1	0.9	100.0	508
Total	3.4	72.2	93.5	6.5	6.9	7.8	47.3	30.2	1.3	100.0	3,431
STILLBIRTHS											
Total	5.0	65.5	96.7	3.3	14.1	14.6	40.3	23.6	4.1	100.0	49
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS ⁴											
Total	3.4	72.0	93.5	6.5	6.9	7.9	47.3	30.1	1.3	100.0	3,469

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

¹ Food or cash assistance programmes include Social Cash Transfer, Support Women Livelihood, and Food Security Pack.

² Iron tablets, iron syrup, or combined folic acid and iron tablets

³ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

⁴ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.6 Source of iron-containing supplements

Among women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey and were given or bought iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth or stillbirth, percentage who obtained supplements, according to source, Zambia DHS 2024

Source	Percentage who obtained iron-containing supplements ¹ from each source:		
	Live births	Stillbirths	Live births and stillbirths ²
Public sector	96.3	(98.2)	96.3
Government hospital	10.6	(17.2)	10.7
Government health centre	62.6	(56.6)	62.5
Government health post	24.2	(24.4)	24.2
Mobile clinic/hospital/health outreach post	0.6	(0.0)	0.6
Community health assistant	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	4.2	(1.8)	4.2
Private hospital	0.8	(0.0)	0.8
Private clinic	0.4	(0.0)	0.4
Mission hospital/clinic	1.8	(0.0)	1.7
Pharmacy	1.3	(1.8)	1.4
Other private sector	0.4	(0.0)	0.4
Shop	0.4	(0.0)	0.4
Market	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Other	0.1	(0.0)	0.1
Number of women	3,214	47	3,251

Note: Supplements may have been obtained from more than one source. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

NGO = nongovernmental organisation

¹ Iron tablets, iron syrup, or combined folic acid and iron tablets

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

Table 9.7 Tetanus toxoid injections

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage receiving two or more injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth	Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Number of women
Age at birth			
<20	26.4	54.3	772
20–34	25.5	76.5	2,145
35–49	17.7	82.5	513
Birth order²			
1	28.2	57.5	1,049
2–3	25.9	77.9	1,235
4–5	21.8	80.8	715
6+	16.1	79.1	431
Residence			
Urban	25.5	80.0	1,366
Rural	23.9	67.4	2,065
Province			
Central	15.6	74.4	411
Copperbelt	24.9	80.4	375
Eastern	29.1	64.7	441
Luapula	32.2	73.2	295
Lusaka	29.7	81.2	511
Muchinga	29.8	74.3	179
Northern	23.1	52.8	320
North Western	19.3	75.3	257
Southern	21.5	72.8	445
Western	18.5	72.2	197
Education			
No education	23.0	63.3	256
Primary	24.9	68.3	1,542
Secondary	24.6	76.2	1,442
Higher	23.8	89.1	190
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	24.7	64.6	851
Second	23.6	68.8	727
Middle	22.3	69.8	678
Fourth	25.4	78.0	666
Highest	27.3	86.8	508
Total	24.5	72.4	3,431

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

² Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.8 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Health facility				Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	Private medical sector (non-NGO)	Home	Other			
LIVE BIRTHS							
Mother's age at birth							
<20	88.9	5.4	5.1	0.5	100.0	94.3	784
20–34	89.4	3.9	5.8	0.9	100.0	93.3	2,199
35–49	83.2	6.4	9.4	1.1	100.0	89.6	534
Birth order ¹							
1	90.7	5.3	3.7	0.3	100.0	96.0	1,063
2–3	89.3	4.3	5.6	0.8	100.0	93.5	1,272
4–5	88.2	3.5	7.0	1.3	100.0	91.7	732
6+	80.7	5.5	12.4	1.4	100.0	86.2	449
Antenatal care visits ²							
None	(46.9)	(0.0)	(50.5)	(2.7)	100.0	(46.9)	42
1–3	83.5	3.4	12.4	0.8	100.0	86.9	567
4+	90.1	4.9	4.2	0.9	100.0	94.9	2,815
Residence							
Urban	91.7	4.5	3.3	0.5	100.0	96.2	1,395
Rural	86.1	4.7	8.1	1.1	100.0	90.8	2,122
Province							
Central	89.7	0.0	9.6	0.6	100.0	89.7	426
Copperbelt	91.3	4.5	4.1	0.2	100.0	95.8	381
Eastern	87.2	9.5	2.2	1.1	100.0	96.7	454
Luapula	97.4	0.7	1.5	0.3	100.0	98.2	299
Lusaka	92.9	2.2	4.0	0.9	100.0	95.1	522
Muchinga	91.8	1.6	6.2	0.3	100.0	93.4	182
Northern	93.4	0.6	5.3	0.7	100.0	94.0	329
North Western	80.3	7.5	10.9	1.3	100.0	87.8	264
Southern	80.6	10.8	7.6	1.0	100.0	91.4	459
Western	73.9	6.7	17.0	2.3	100.0	80.6	200
Mother's education							
No education	84.8	1.8	12.5	0.9	100.0	86.6	265
Primary	86.0	4.6	8.3	1.0	100.0	90.6	1,579
Secondary	91.6	4.1	3.5	0.8	100.0	95.7	1,480
Higher	87.5	11.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	99.3	193
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	84.0	3.7	10.8	1.5	100.0	87.7	875
Second	86.9	5.2	7.2	0.8	100.0	92.0	748
Middle	87.4	5.3	6.3	0.9	100.0	92.7	693
Fourth	93.9	3.1	2.7	0.3	100.0	97.0	686
Highest	91.8	6.3	1.4	0.5	100.0	98.1	515
Total	88.4	4.6	6.2	0.8	100.0	93.0	3,517
STILLBIRTHS							
Total	89.2	2.1	8.7	0.0	100.0	91.3	51
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS							
Total	88.4	4.6	6.2	0.8	100.0	92.9	3,567

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. Total includes 7 live births for which information on the number of antenatal care visits was either unknown or missing. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. NGO = nongovernmental organisation

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

Table 9.9 Caesarean section

Percentage of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey delivered via caesarean section (C-section), according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage delivered via C-section	Number of births
LIVE BIRTHS		
Mother's age at birth		
<20	10.6	784
20–34	10.8	2,199
35–49	15.4	534
Birth order¹		
1	13.2	1,063
2–3	11.0	1,272
4–5	9.6	732
6+	11.8	449
Antenatal care visits²		
None	(9.5)	42
1–3	8.3	567
4+	11.8	2,815
Place of delivery		
Health facility	12.3	3,269
Public sector	11.8	3,107
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	22.6	162
Residence		
Urban	16.9	1,395
Rural	7.9	2,122
Province		
Central	9.3	426
Copperbelt	17.0	381
Eastern	11.9	454
Luapula	8.7	299
Lusaka	15.7	522
Muchinga	9.1	182
Northern	9.8	329
North Western	11.7	264
Southern	9.8	459
Western	6.2	200
Mother's education		
No education	8.5	265
Primary	8.1	1,579
Secondary	13.0	1,480
Higher	31.6	193
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	5.7	875
Second	8.9	748
Middle	10.0	693
Fourth	13.5	686
Highest	24.4	515
Total	11.5	3,517
STILLBIRTHS		
Total	7.8	51
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS		
Total	11.4	3,567

Note: The question on C-section was asked only of women who delivered in a health facility. In this table, it is assumed that women who did not give birth in a health facility did not receive a C-section. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. Total includes 7 live births for which information on the number of antenatal care visits was either unknown or missing. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

NGO = nongovernmental organisation

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

Table 9.10 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery and percentage assisted by a skilled provider, and among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery									Percent- age delivered by a skilled provider ¹	Number of live births and/or stillbirths	Among most recent live births	
	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Clinical officer	Commu- nity/ village health assistant	Commu- nity/ village health worker	Tradition- al birth attendant	Relative/ friend/ other	No one	Total			Percent- age with skin-to- skin contact immedi- ately after birth	Number of live births
LIVE BIRTHS													
Mother's age at birth													
<20	14.0	78.6	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.8	3.5	0.2	100.0	94.9	784	72.1	772
20–34	14.9	77.6	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.9	3.6	0.8	100.0	94.3	2,199	73.6	2,145
35–49	18.8	70.4	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	6.1	1.9	100.0	90.4	534	70.2	513
Birth order ²													
1	18.0	76.1	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	2.3	0.2	100.0	96.4	1,063	70.9	1,049
2–3	13.9	78.7	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	4.2	0.4	100.0	94.6	1,272	74.4	1,235
4–5	13.8	77.6	1.5	0.1	0.8	1.5	3.3	1.5	100.0	92.9	732	74.3	715
6+	15.0	71.1	1.3	0.4	0.2	1.0	8.2	2.9	100.0	87.4	449	70.0	431
Antenatal care visits ³													
None	(8.9)	(38.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.3)	(33.3)	(7.5)	100.0	(46.9)	42	(27.8)	42
1–3	12.4	75.1	1.3	0.1	0.8	1.3	6.5	2.4	100.0	88.8	567	71.2	567
4+	15.5	78.0	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	2.9	0.5	100.0	95.7	2,815	73.8	2,815
Place of delivery													
Health facility	16.3	81.2	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.5	3,269	77.2	3,192
Public sector	15.5	81.9	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.5	3,107	77.6	3,033
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	32.6	67.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	162	70.8	159
Elsewhere	1.7	17.4	0.0	1.3	3.3	10.8	53.3	12.3	100.0	19.1	248	13.3	239
Residence													
Urban	22.8	73.7	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.9	100.0	97.3	1,395	72.7	1,366
Rural	10.4	78.6	2.6	0.3	0.4	1.4	5.5	0.9	100.0	91.6	2,122	72.8	2,065
Province													
Central	14.6	70.4	6.4	0.0	0.5	0.9	7.1	0.0	100.0	91.5	426	73.4	411
Copperbelt	25.7	70.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.9	1.5	100.0	96.1	381	70.5	375
Eastern	14.4	81.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.4	100.0	98.2	454	73.1	441
Luapula	12.6	81.0	4.3	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	97.8	299	84.0	295
Lusaka	22.5	73.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.3	1.2	100.0	96.1	522	77.7	511
Muchinga	11.5	81.9	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.9	1.8	1.5	100.0	93.7	182	67.4	179
Northern	11.5	82.4	1.5	0.2	0.0	1.6	2.1	0.7	100.0	95.4	329	72.4	320
North Western	6.4	83.7	0.0	0.2	0.6	3.0	4.6	1.5	100.0	90.1	264	70.9	257
Southern	15.2	74.5	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	7.3	0.9	100.0	91.4	459	69.5	445
Western	5.7	73.6	2.3	0.8	0.7	2.1	13.2	1.7	100.0	81.5	200	60.8	197
Mother's education													
No education	8.7	76.1	2.6	0.5	0.3	2.4	8.3	1.1	100.0	87.3	265	70.9	256
Primary	11.8	78.0	2.0	0.2	0.4	1.2	5.1	1.2	100.0	91.9	1,579	73.1	1,542
Secondary	16.6	77.9	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	2.4	0.6	100.0	96.4	1,480	74.4	1,442
Higher	42.2	56.8	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.3	193	60.6	190
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	8.0	77.9	2.9	0.3	0.5	1.8	7.6	0.9	100.0	88.8	875	68.9	851
Second	10.6	80.7	1.7	0.2	0.3	1.0	4.5	0.9	100.0	93.1	748	75.1	727
Middle	14.3	77.1	2.5	0.0	0.4	0.8	3.6	1.3	100.0	93.9	693	73.9	678
Fourth	18.3	78.3	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.6	100.0	97.6	686	78.3	666
Highest	31.7	66.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	100.0	98.6	515	67.3	508
Total	15.3	76.7	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.9	3.9	0.9	100.0	93.9	3,517	72.8	3,431
STILLBIRTHS													
Total	16.6	72.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.6	5.8	2.1	100.0	89.2	51	na	na
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS													
Total	15.3	76.6	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.9	4.0	0.9	100.0	93.8	3,567	na	na

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. Total includes 7 live births for which information on the number of antenatal care visits was either unknown or missing. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

NGO = nongovernmental organisation

na = not applicable

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse/midwife, and clinical officer.

² Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

³ Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

Table 9.11 Duration of stay in health facility after birth

Among women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent birth in a health facility, percent distribution by duration of stay in the health facility following their most recent birth, according to type of delivery, Zambia DHS 2024

Type of delivery	<6 hours	6–11 hours	12–23 hours	1–2 days	3+ days	Missing	Total	Number of women
LIVE BIRTHS								
Vaginal birth	9.5	25.8	8.6	44.4	11.5	0.2	100.0	2,806
Caesarean section	3.6	5.6	1.7	16.8	72.3	0.0	100.0	385
STILLBIRTHS								
Vaginal birth	(7.5)	(19.3)	(0.0)	(38.1)	(35.1)	(0.0)	100.0	41
Caesarean section	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS ¹								
Vaginal birth	9.4	25.7	8.5	44.3	11.8	0.2	100.0	2,839
Caesarean section	3.5	5.8	1.7	16.6	72.4	0.0	100.0	389

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.12 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check for the most recent live birth or stillbirth by time after delivery, and percentage of women with a live birth or stillbirth during the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check in the first 2 days after giving birth, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check ¹						No postnatal check ²	Total	Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ¹	Number of women
	Less than 4 hours	4–23 hours	1–2 days	3–6 days	7–41 days	Don't know/missing				
LIVE BIRTHS										
Age at birth										
<20	70.8	10.5	2.0	1.6	0.3	3.0	11.8	100.0	83.3	772
20–34	69.7	13.0	1.9	1.6	0.7	2.2	10.9	100.0	84.6	2,145
35–49	70.0	11.7	2.7	1.5	0.0	1.8	12.3	100.0	84.4	513
Birth order ³										
1	71.1	11.6	1.8	1.7	0.6	3.0	10.2	100.0	84.5	1,049
2–3	71.9	12.1	1.7	1.5	0.6	2.3	9.9	100.0	85.6	1,235
4–5	68.1	13.2	3.0	1.6	0.3	2.1	11.7	100.0	84.3	715
6+	65.2	12.5	2.3	1.1	0.4	1.2	17.3	100.0	80.0	431
Place of delivery										
Health facility	73.6	12.8	1.8	1.4	0.4	2.5	7.5	100.0	88.2	3,192
Elsewhere	22.4	4.1	5.3	3.0	2.5	0.6	62.1	100.0	31.8	239
Residence										
Urban	75.5	13.5	1.6	1.5	0.5	2.4	5.0	100.0	90.6	1,366
Rural	66.3	11.4	2.4	1.6	0.5	2.3	15.5	100.0	80.1	2,065
Province										
Central	62.8	14.1	2.1	3.1	1.0	2.8	14.1	100.0	79.1	411
Copperbelt	65.0	23.2	1.8	2.2	0.0	2.8	5.0	100.0	90.0	375
Eastern	75.1	9.8	2.2	0.9	0.2	1.6	10.2	100.0	87.1	441
Luapula	82.5	8.3	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	6.3	100.0	93.2	295
Lusaka	82.1	8.2	0.9	0.9	0.3	2.9	4.7	100.0	91.2	511
Muchinga	79.4	4.0	1.3	1.4	0.0	10.0	3.8	100.0	84.8	179
Northern	54.5	18.4	5.3	1.7	1.3	2.7	16.1	100.0	78.3	320
North Western	57.8	18.7	2.1	0.9	0.8	1.3	18.4	100.0	78.5	257
Southern	73.0	6.6	1.3	2.0	0.4	1.0	15.8	100.0	80.9	445
Western	58.9	10.8	1.8	2.1	1.4	0.8	24.2	100.0	71.5	197
Education										
No education	62.4	11.0	4.6	1.0	0.3	2.0	18.7	100.0	78.0	256
Primary	66.9	11.1	1.9	1.9	0.5	2.5	15.3	100.0	79.9	1,542
Secondary	74.1	13.2	1.7	1.5	0.4	2.1	6.9	100.0	89.1	1,442
Higher	74.0	15.5	3.0	0.7	0.9	3.6	2.2	100.0	92.6	190
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	63.8	8.6	2.8	1.7	0.4	2.7	20.0	100.0	75.2	851
Second	69.3	12.2	2.0	1.8	0.7	1.9	12.1	100.0	83.5	727
Middle	66.8	15.3	1.9	1.3	0.6	2.0	12.0	100.0	84.1	678
Fourth	79.0	11.2	1.0	1.6	0.5	2.0	4.6	100.0	91.3	666
Highest	73.8	15.5	2.6	1.1	0.3	3.2	3.5	100.0	91.9	508
Total	70.0	12.2	2.1	1.6	0.5	2.3	11.3	100.0	84.3	3,431
STILLBIRTHS										
Total	48.7	13.0	3.5	1.1	1.7	1.5	30.5	100.0	65.2	49
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS ⁴										
Total	69.8	12.2	2.1	1.6	0.5	2.3	11.5	100.0	84.1	3,469

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

¹ Includes women who received a check from a doctor, nurse/midwife, auxiliary midwife, community health worker/fieldworker, or traditional birth attendant

² Includes women who received a check after 41 days

³ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

⁴ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.13 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by type of provider for the mother's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check						No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of women
	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Clinical officer	Communi-ty/ village health worker	Communi-ty/ village health assistant	Tradi-tional birth atten-dant			
LIVE BIRTHS									
Age at birth									
<20	7.4	73.5	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	16.7	100.0	772
20–34	6.2	76.6	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	15.4	100.0	2,145
35–49	9.3	72.9	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.5	15.6	100.0	513
Birth order ¹									
1	8.3	74.4	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	15.5	100.0	1,049
2–3	6.0	77.3	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	14.4	100.0	1,235
4–5	6.2	76.4	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	15.7	100.0	715
6+	7.1	70.5	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.7	20.0	100.0	431
Place of delivery									
Health facility	7.3	79.2	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	11.8	100.0	3,192
Elsewhere	1.8	23.4	0.0	0.3	1.6	4.7	68.2	100.0	239
Residence									
Urban	9.6	80.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	9.4	100.0	1,366
Rural	5.1	71.9	2.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	19.9	100.0	2,065
Province									
Central	10.5	64.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	20.9	100.0	411
Copperbelt	13.0	77.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	375
Eastern	7.4	76.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	100.0	441
Luapula	5.8	83.0	2.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	6.8	100.0	295
Lusaka	8.0	82.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	8.8	100.0	511
Muchinga	2.4	80.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.0	15.2	100.0	179
Northern	4.7	72.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	21.7	100.0	320
North Western	5.9	70.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	21.5	100.0	257
Southern	3.1	77.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.1	100.0	445
Western	2.9	63.6	0.8	0.0	3.2	1.1	28.5	100.0	197
Education									
No education	4.5	70.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	22.0	100.0	256
Primary	5.4	72.0	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.6	20.1	100.0	1,542
Secondary	7.8	79.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	10.9	100.0	1,442
Higher	15.5	76.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	100.0	190
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	3.0	68.2	2.2	0.0	0.8	0.9	24.8	100.0	851
Second	6.7	75.1	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	16.5	100.0	727
Middle	7.3	74.2	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	15.9	100.0	678
Fourth	8.2	82.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	100.0	666
Highest	11.4	80.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	100.0	508
Total	6.9	75.3	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	15.7	100.0	3,431
STILLBIRTHS									
Total	12.3	52.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.8	100.0	49
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS ²									
Total	7.0	75.1	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	15.9	100.0	3,469

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

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

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

Table 9.14 Content of postnatal care for the mother

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected checks were performed during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage for whom during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, any health care provider:			Percentage with all three checks performed in the first 2 days after birth	Number of women
	Measured blood pressure	Discussed vaginal bleeding	Discussed family planning		
LIVE BIRTHS					
Age at birth					
<20	63.8	60.1	53.1	48.5	772
20–34	61.0	58.4	52.8	49.3	2,145
35–49	62.9	60.1	56.0	52.5	513
Birth order¹					
1	64.0	60.2	52.1	48.0	1,049
2–3	62.4	59.9	55.1	51.4	1,235
4–5	60.1	56.6	52.8	49.5	715
6+	58.4	58.1	52.4	48.4	431
Place of delivery					
Health facility	63.9	60.9	55.4	51.6	3,192
Public sector	62.8	60.1	54.8	51.0	3,033
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	83.9	76.4	67.1	63.9	159
Elsewhere	35.5	34.6	25.8	22.3	239
Residence					
Urban	66.0	62.1	56.5	53.4	1,366
Rural	59.2	57.0	51.3	47.1	2,065
Province					
Central	56.8	57.0	52.2	48.3	411
Copperbelt	54.7	53.3	46.7	43.9	375
Eastern	75.8	72.2	60.6	57.4	441
Luapula	76.4	74.8	70.5	67.0	295
Lusaka	69.7	63.0	58.5	54.8	511
Muchinga	84.6	79.2	79.3	75.3	179
Northern	30.4	30.3	26.2	22.0	320
North Western	53.5	52.5	44.1	41.3	257
Southern	59.8	56.8	51.9	48.0	445
Western	59.4	53.1	49.2	41.6	197
Mother's education					
No education	59.5	55.3	50.3	47.1	256
Primary	59.8	57.6	51.6	47.9	1,542
Secondary	63.4	61.1	54.9	51.1	1,442
Higher	70.1	60.2	60.0	55.0	190
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	56.9	53.2	50.1	45.2	851
Second	62.7	61.5	55.1	51.1	727
Middle	58.3	58.1	49.5	46.5	678
Fourth	68.0	63.6	56.6	52.9	666
Highest	66.0	60.6	57.2	54.4	508
Total	61.9	59.1	53.4	49.6	3,431
STILLBIRTHS					
Total	62.4	53.5	37.3	33.7	49
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS ²					
Total	61.9	59.1	53.2	49.5	3,469

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

NGO = nongovernmental organisation

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

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

Table 9.15 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, and percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of newborn's first postnatal check ¹						No postnatal check ²	Total	Percent- age of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ¹	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1–3 hours	4–23 hours	1–2 days	3–6 days	Don't know				
Mother's age at birth										
<20	33.5	35.1	10.4	1.6	1.3	3.1	15.0	100.0	80.6	772
20–34	33.5	36.3	12.7	1.3	1.0	2.2	12.9	100.0	83.8	2,145
35–49	35.7	33.5	10.4	2.7	1.9	1.3	14.4	100.0	82.4	513
Birth order³										
1	33.1	36.3	11.6	1.5	1.2	3.2	13.1	100.0	82.5	1,049
2–3	34.0	37.3	11.7	1.3	1.2	2.4	12.1	100.0	84.3	1,235
4–5	35.1	33.9	12.6	1.7	0.8	1.6	14.3	100.0	83.3	715
6+	32.9	32.0	11.6	2.5	2.0	0.6	18.4	100.0	79.0	431
Place of delivery										
Health facility	35.9	37.1	12.5	1.4	0.9	2.4	9.8	100.0	86.9	3,192
Elsewhere	5.6	16.2	3.5	4.2	5.7	0.3	64.6	100.0	29.4	239
Residence										
Urban	33.6	40.9	12.6	1.2	0.9	2.8	8.0	100.0	88.3	1,366
Rural	34.0	32.1	11.4	1.8	1.4	1.9	17.4	100.0	79.3	2,065
Province										
Central	39.5	24.5	14.3	1.5	1.3	2.2	16.9	100.0	79.7	411
Copperbelt	22.7	39.1	20.6	1.4	1.8	4.3	10.1	100.0	83.8	375
Eastern	50.3	22.9	10.0	1.3	0.0	2.3	13.3	100.0	84.5	441
Luapula	38.4	44.3	8.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	7.4	100.0	92.1	295
Lusaka	36.3	44.6	7.4	0.2	0.7	3.2	7.5	100.0	88.6	511
Muchinga	36.3	44.9	3.1	1.3	0.6	9.5	4.3	100.0	85.6	179
Northern	19.0	36.8	16.2	4.7	1.7	1.9	19.8	100.0	76.6	320
North Western	14.9	39.8	20.8	1.4	0.3	0.5	22.4	100.0	76.9	257
Southern	36.3	35.7	7.2	1.5	3.6	0.3	15.3	100.0	80.8	445
Western	33.6	29.0	11.0	2.5	0.8	0.0	23.1	100.0	76.1	197
Mother's education										
No education	35.9	25.2	11.3	2.9	2.0	2.1	20.6	100.0	75.3	256
Primary	34.0	33.1	10.7	1.6	1.4	2.2	17.0	100.0	79.4	1,542
Secondary	32.7	40.5	12.6	1.2	0.9	2.2	9.9	100.0	87.0	1,442
Higher	38.0	34.1	16.1	2.5	0.7	3.5	5.2	100.0	90.6	190
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	32.7	31.4	8.7	2.3	1.2	2.4	21.2	100.0	75.2	851
Second	36.2	32.2	12.9	1.1	2.2	1.3	14.2	100.0	82.3	727
Middle	32.5	33.7	13.3	1.9	0.4	2.4	15.8	100.0	81.4	678
Fourth	33.0	44.9	10.5	1.0	1.3	2.3	7.0	100.0	89.5	666
Highest	35.0	38.2	15.4	1.4	0.8	3.2	6.0	100.0	90.0	508
Total	33.8	35.6	11.8	1.6	1.2	2.3	13.6	100.0	82.9	3,431

¹ Includes newborns who received a check from a doctor, nurse/midwife, clinical officer, community/village health assistant, community/village health worker, or traditional birth attendant

² Includes newborns who received a check after the first week of life

³ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.16 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by type of provider of the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the birth, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal check						No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of births
	Doctor	Nurse/midwife	Clinical officer	Community/village health worker	Community/village health assistant	Traditional birth attendant			
Mother's age at birth									
<20	6.5	71.8	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	19.4	100.0	772
20–34	5.7	76.2	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	16.2	100.0	2,145
35–49	6.5	73.3	1.5	0.0	0.8	0.4	17.6	100.0	513
Birth order¹									
1	7.5	73.2	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	17.5	100.0	1,049
2–3	4.8	77.2	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	15.7	100.0	1,235
4–5	6.2	75.3	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	16.7	100.0	715
6+	5.1	70.8	1.6	0.0	0.7	0.8	21.0	100.0	431
Place of delivery									
Health facility	6.4	78.8	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	13.1	100.0	3,192
Elsewhere	0.4	21.0	0.0	0.3	2.2	5.5	70.6	100.0	239
Residence									
Urban	7.7	80.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	11.7	100.0	1,366
Rural	4.8	71.2	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	20.7	100.0	2,065
Province									
Central	8.9	65.2	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	20.3	100.0	411
Copperbelt	10.2	73.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.2	100.0	375
Eastern	8.6	73.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.5	100.0	441
Luapula	4.8	82.8	3.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	7.9	100.0	295
Lusaka	4.7	83.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	11.4	100.0	511
Muchinga	1.7	81.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.7	14.4	100.0	179
Northern	5.2	70.4	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	23.4	100.0	320
North Western	6.0	68.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.9	23.1	100.0	257
Southern	3.3	77.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	100.0	445
Western	2.3	68.3	0.8	0.3	2.8	1.6	23.9	100.0	197
Mother's education									
No education	3.4	68.3	2.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	24.7	100.0	256
Primary	5.0	71.7	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.6	20.6	100.0	1,542
Secondary	6.3	79.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	13.0	100.0	1,442
Higher	14.7	75.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	100.0	190
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	2.9	68.3	2.2	0.2	0.8	0.9	24.8	100.0	851
Second	6.9	73.7	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	17.7	100.0	727
Middle	5.7	72.8	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	18.6	100.0	678
Fourth	5.9	82.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	10.5	100.0	666
Highest	10.3	79.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	508
Total	6.0	74.8	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	17.1	100.0	3,431

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.17 Content of postnatal care for newborns

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected functions were performed during the first 2 days after the birth and percentage with five signal functions performed during the first 2 days after the birth, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of most recent live births for whom a health care provider performed the selected functions during the first 2 days after the birth:									Percent- age with five ² signal functions per- formed during the first 2 days after birth	Number of births
	Examined the cord	Measured temper- ature	Mother told how to recognise if the baby needs immedi- ate medical attention	Mother counsel- led on breast- feeding	Mother observed breast- feeding	Mother both counsel- led on breast- feeding and observed breast- feeding	Ointment applied to the eyes	Bathed after first 2 days	Weighed ¹		
Mother's age at birth											
<20	62.5	61.9	56.5	60.3	59.5	56.5	36.5	66.5	89.4	47.0	772
20–34	60.1	59.4	55.5	59.9	57.4	55.4	34.0	69.0	90.5	47.6	2,145
35–49	62.3	60.9	58.7	61.3	58.7	56.6	38.4	66.2	85.6	48.7	513
Birth order ³											
1	61.3	61.6	56.1	61.0	59.2	56.5	35.1	68.1	92.0	47.4	1,049
2–3	62.5	60.9	57.3	61.7	59.2	57.3	35.5	68.2	90.6	49.3	1,235
4–5	58.0	58.4	54.5	57.1	55.4	53.4	33.9	68.5	89.6	46.6	715
6+	60.8	57.7	56.1	59.0	56.3	53.8	36.9	66.8	80.5	45.3	431
Place of delivery											
Health facility	62.2	61.8	57.7	61.8	59.5	57.5	36.4	67.0	94.2	50.1	3,192
Elsewhere	44.4	38.8	36.4	38.4	37.9	33.5	18.8	81.5	27.9	15.4	239
Residence											
Urban	63.3	63.8	59.5	63.2	59.5	57.9	34.0	69.1	97.0	53.2	1,366
Rural	59.5	57.8	54.0	58.2	57.0	54.4	36.0	67.4	84.6	44.0	2,065
Province											
Central	58.8	56.5	52.2	57.4	52.8	51.3	32.9	84.0	88.3	43.6	411
Copperbelt	49.5	52.2	49.1	51.8	51.5	48.7	22.1	83.6	96.6	38.8	375
Eastern	71.6	72.5	69.6	72.1	68.3	65.8	43.0	53.4	91.1	59.7	441
Luapula	77.0	75.8	72.7	77.1	78.2	75.6	51.9	56.0	95.0	66.6	295
Lusaka	67.2	65.4	59.4	67.9	63.8	62.3	32.6	67.4	97.8	53.9	511
Muchinga	86.0	85.3	79.9	82.4	78.2	76.5	58.1	53.1	82.2	65.1	179
Northern	33.2	28.5	27.6	31.2	29.4	28.0	13.9	85.1	83.1	20.8	320
North Western	53.5	49.2	51.4	52.9	51.7	50.3	42.4	56.0	80.9	41.7	257
Southern	60.1	60.8	54.7	56.5	55.9	52.8	36.9	61.3	87.9	47.6	445
Western	57.5	60.4	49.5	54.8	54.5	49.9	30.1	74.4	77.8	37.0	197
Mother's education											
No education	59.2	56.4	55.2	59.2	55.6	53.5	33.9	70.0	75.3	42.0	256
Primary	60.4	58.6	54.4	58.3	56.2	54.0	37.0	67.2	85.1	44.9	1,542
Secondary	61.1	61.2	57.5	61.4	60.4	57.9	33.1	68.5	95.6	50.3	1,442
Higher	67.8	70.1	62.3	67.9	57.7	57.3	38.4	68.5	98.9	57.6	190
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	56.8	54.2	50.6	55.8	53.6	51.4	36.0	66.0	77.9	39.0	851
Second	63.8	61.5	58.9	62.3	60.9	58.5	38.6	65.6	86.8	48.9	727
Middle	59.2	59.0	55.1	56.7	56.5	52.7	30.7	72.2	91.7	46.9	678
Fourth	62.8	65.5	58.8	64.0	61.1	59.5	35.2	69.2	97.7	52.0	666
Highest	64.0	62.9	59.8	64.2	59.4	58.5	35.0	67.9	99.6	55.8	508
Total	61.0	60.2	56.2	60.2	58.0	55.8	35.2	68.0	89.5	47.7	3,431

¹ Captures newborns who were weighed "at birth." May exclude some newborns who were weighed during the 2 days after birth.

² The functions are (1) examining the umbilical cord, (2) measuring temperature, (3) observing and/or counselling on breastfeeding, (4) telling the mother about danger signs/how to recognise if the baby needs immediate attention, and (5) weighing. Corresponds to the definition of the five signal functions to assess the content of postnatal care for newborns described in Moran et al. 2013.

³ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.18 Postnatal checks on mother and newborn

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for which mothers age 15–49 received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for which newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for which both mothers and newborns received a postnatal check, and percentage for which neither mothers nor newborns received a postnatal check, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who received a postnatal check ¹ during the first 2 days after birth				Number of births
	Mother	Newborn	Both mother and newborn	Neither mother nor newborn received postnatal check ²	
Mother's age at birth					
<20	83.3	80.6	77.2	13.2	772
20–34	84.6	83.8	80.5	12.1	2,145
35–49	84.4	82.4	79.6	12.8	513
Birth order³					
1	84.5	82.5	79.2	12.1	1,049
2–3	85.6	84.3	81.1	11.2	1,235
4–5	84.3	83.3	80.4	12.8	715
6+	79.8	79.0	75.0	16.3	431
Place of delivery					
Health facility	88.2	86.9	83.6	8.5	3,192
Public sector	88.3	86.8	83.6	8.4	3,033
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	86.1	87.9	83.9	9.9	159
Elsewhere	31.8	29.4	26.5	65.2	239
Residence					
Urban	90.5	88.3	86.2	7.4	1,366
Rural	80.1	79.3	75.2	15.8	2,065
Province					
Central	79.1	79.7	73.1	14.3	411
Copperbelt	90.0	83.8	82.7	8.9	375
Eastern	87.1	84.5	81.1	9.6	441
Luapula	93.2	92.1	90.2	5.0	295
Lusaka	91.2	88.6	87.3	7.5	511
Muchinga	84.8	85.6	83.5	13.2	179
Northern	78.3	76.6	73.3	18.4	320
North Western	78.2	76.9	72.7	17.7	257
Southern	80.9	80.8	77.4	15.8	445
Western	71.5	76.1	68.8	21.1	197
Mother's education					
No education	78.0	75.3	73.8	20.5	256
Primary	79.8	79.4	74.9	15.7	1,542
Secondary	89.1	87.0	84.3	8.2	1,442
Higher	92.6	90.6	90.6	7.4	190
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	75.2	75.2	70.6	20.2	851
Second	83.4	82.3	79.3	13.6	727
Middle	84.1	81.4	77.0	11.6	678
Fourth	91.3	89.5	87.0	6.3	666
Highest	91.9	90.0	89.0	7.1	508
Total	84.3	82.9	79.6	12.4	3,431

NGO = nongovernmental organisation

¹ Includes checks from a doctor, nurse/midwife, clinical officer, community/village health assistant, community/village health worker, or traditional birth attendant

² Includes checks after the first 2 days or by other persons

³ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.19 Men's involvement in maternal health care

Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2, percentage who report that the child's mother had any antenatal check-ups during the pregnancy with the child; among men for whom the mother of the youngest child age 0–2 had any antenatal check-ups during the pregnancy with the child, percentage who were present for any antenatal check-up; among men with a child age 0–2, percentage who report that their child was born in a health facility; and among men whose youngest child age 0–2 was born in a health facility, percentage who went to the health facility with the mother, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2		Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 for whom the mother had any antenatal check-ups		Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2		Among men age 15–49 whose youngest child age 0–2 was born in a health facility	
	Percentage who report the child's mother had any antenatal check-ups during pregnancy with the child	Number of men	Percentage ever present during any antenatal check-up	Number of men	Percentage who report their child was born in a health facility	Number of men	Percentage who went with the child's mother to health facility	Number of men
Father's age at interview								
<20	(83.0)	40	(81.9)	33	(97.6)	40	(48.6)	39
20–34	94.5	1,847	70.3	1,746	94.9	1,847	52.3	1,752
35–49	94.6	1,164	73.8	1,101	94.5	1,164	59.7	1,100
Number of children ever fathered								
1	93.3	723	70.7	675	97.3	723	48.6	704
2–3	93.9	1,018	70.6	956	95.1	1,018	53.3	968
4–5	95.0	660	70.5	627	92.3	660	60.2	609
6+	95.8	650	76.0	622	93.9	650	60.2	610
Residence								
Urban	91.6	1,150	69.2	1,053	96.7	1,150	53.6	1,113
Rural	96.1	1,901	73.3	1,828	93.6	1,901	56.0	1,779
Province								
Central	97.7	398	75.9	389	93.3	398	48.5	371
Copperbelt	82.0	285	65.7	233	95.6	285	53.4	272
Eastern	96.3	413	68.8	398	97.4	413	59.2	403
Luapula	98.1	252	67.7	248	99.4	252	45.9	251
Lusaka	90.7	427	69.5	387	96.9	427	55.2	414
Muchinga	94.4	165	68.0	156	95.0	165	62.5	157
Northern	95.8	286	73.3	274	97.0	286	59.4	277
North Western	92.3	229	69.5	211	89.0	229	68.8	204
Southern	97.7	418	87.0	408	93.3	418	47.7	390
Western	98.7	178	56.2	176	86.0	178	62.6	153
Father's education								
No education	94.0	115	65.5	108	86.3	115	47.4	99
Primary	95.5	1,158	72.0	1,106	93.0	1,158	56.3	1,077
Secondary	93.5	1,498	72.1	1,401	95.9	1,498	53.7	1,437
Higher	94.6	281	71.7	266	99.3	281	60.1	279
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	96.2	784	74.2	754	91.3	784	62.3	715
Second	95.6	653	71.5	624	95.0	653	51.6	620
Middle	94.2	579	70.4	546	94.0	579	50.6	545
Fourth	91.9	577	69.7	530	96.4	577	52.0	556
Highest	93.0	459	72.1	426	99.3	459	57.7	455
Total 15–49	94.4	3,052	71.8	2,881	94.8	3,052	55.1	2,892
50–59	94.1	124	63.7	117	92.5	124	56.5	115
Total 15–59	94.4	3,176	71.5	2,998	94.7	3,176	55.1	3,007

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

Table 9.20 Examinations for breast and cervical cancer

Percentage of women age 15–49 ever examined by a doctor or health care worker for breast cancer and percentage ever tested by a doctor or health care worker for cervical cancer, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage examined for breast cancer	Percentage tested for cervical cancer	Number of women
Age			
15–29	9.0	15.7	8,088
30–49	19.3	42.9	5,863
30–34	18.9	39.1	1,963
35–39	18.4	43.7	1,560
40–44	20.2	43.7	1,375
45–49	20.2	48.0	965
30–44	19.1	41.9	4,899
40–49	20.2	45.5	2,340
Number of living children			
0	6.3	8.9	3,960
1–2	13.7	29.3	4,384
3–4	18.6	40.6	3,110
5+	17.1	35.4	2,496
Marital status			
Never married	7.0	12.2	4,732
Married or living together	16.3	32.8	7,407
Divorced/separated/widowed	17.5	43.2	1,812
Employment (last 12 months)			
Not employed	10.0	20.1	6,445
Employed for cash	17.5	36.7	5,606
Employed not for cash	12.3	22.7	1,900
Residence			
Urban	14.8	32.6	7,086
Rural	11.7	21.5	6,865
Province			
Central	16.1	26.1	1,578
Copperbelt	16.8	30.2	2,041
Eastern	7.3	22.3	1,628
Luapula	18.1	21.0	1,044
Lusaka	13.2	32.7	2,611
Muchinga	11.7	23.2	619
Northern	11.8	22.1	1,049
North Western	11.6	16.8	913
Southern	12.5	30.7	1,630
Western	12.3	34.7	838
Education			
No education	11.8	23.5	908
Primary	12.1	25.5	5,480
Secondary	12.2	26.6	6,485
Higher	27.1	41.7	1,079
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	10.3	18.2	2,434
Second	11.9	21.4	2,402
Middle	12.7	27.4	2,666
Fourth	13.3	31.8	3,115
Highest	17.0	33.2	3,334
Total	13.3	27.1	13,951

Table 9.21 HPV vaccination coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15–17 by number of doses of HPV vaccine received, percentage who have received any HPV vaccinations, and percentage who ever received an HPV vaccination card, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of women age 15–17 by number of doses of HPV vaccine received:					Percentage who received any HPV vaccinations ²	Percentage who ever received an HPV vaccination card ³	Number of women
	None ¹	1	2	Don't know number of doses	Total			
Age								
15	38.7	38.1	23.2	0.0	100.0	61.3	35.4	720
16	36.7	32.0	31.3	0.0	100.0	63.3	40.6	652
17	39.4	26.9	33.3	0.3	100.0	60.6	37.8	658
Residence								
Urban	42.7	31.0	26.2	0.1	100.0	57.3	36.8	957
Rural	34.4	33.9	31.6	0.1	100.0	65.6	38.8	1,073
Province								
Central	38.2	35.4	26.4	0.0	100.0	61.8	34.1	265
Copperbelt	42.8	34.1	23.1	0.0	100.0	57.2	30.7	258
Eastern	33.8	27.6	38.2	0.4	100.0	66.2	52.6	238
Luapula	37.8	39.2	23.0	0.0	100.0	62.2	34.2	170
Lusaka	50.6	25.4	24.0	0.0	100.0	49.4	38.4	326
Muchinga	44.9	32.2	22.8	0.0	100.0	55.1	27.0	84
Northern	34.9	44.1	20.9	0.0	100.0	65.1	40.5	154
North Western	35.9	30.3	33.8	0.0	100.0	64.1	36.9	150
Southern	27.6	28.4	43.6	0.5	100.0	72.4	36.2	247
Western	31.1	38.2	30.7	0.0	100.0	68.9	43.9	138
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	38.0	32.8	29.3	0.0	100.0	62.0	36.2	334
Second	37.0	34.4	28.4	0.2	100.0	63.0	37.1	382
Middle	34.2	34.0	31.8	0.0	100.0	65.8	39.3	425
Fourth	38.9	30.0	31.1	0.0	100.0	61.1	39.6	443
Highest	43.0	31.8	24.9	0.3	100.0	57.0	36.7	447
Total	38.3	32.5	29.1	0.1	100.0	61.7	37.9	2,030

HPV = human papillomavirus

¹ Includes women who don't know if they received an HPV vaccination

² Includes women who don't know how many doses of HPV vaccine they received

³ Women who did not receive an HPV vaccination or who did not know if they received an HPV vaccination are assumed not to have received an HPV vaccination card.

Table 9.22 Source of HPV vaccinations

Among women age 15–17 who received any HPV vaccinations, percent distribution by source of most recent HPV vaccination, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Source of most recent HPV vaccination				Total	Number of women who received any HPV vaccinations
	Public health facility	Private health facility	School	Other		
Age						
15	5.0	0.0	93.9	1.2	100.0	441
16	3.4	0.0	95.0	1.6	100.0	412
17	6.8	0.4	90.3	2.5	100.0	399
HPV vaccination card						
Ever received card	5.8	0.2	92.0	2.0	100.0	769
Never received card	3.8	0.0	94.9	1.3	100.0	484
Number of doses received						
1	5.6	0.0	92.0	2.3	100.0	660
2	4.4	0.3	94.3	1.1	100.0	590
Don't know number of doses	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Residence						
Urban	2.9	0.3	95.9	0.9	100.0	548
Rural	6.7	0.0	90.9	2.4	100.0	704
Province						
Central	5.4	0.0	94.1	0.5	100.0	164
Copperbelt	2.9	1.1	94.6	1.5	100.0	148
Eastern	8.3	0.0	88.1	3.6	100.0	157
Luapula	8.7	0.0	88.2	3.1	100.0	106
Lusaka	2.3	0.0	97.7	0.0	100.0	161
Muchinga	3.9	0.0	94.9	1.2	100.0	46
Northern	7.1	0.0	89.8	3.1	100.0	100
North Western	1.0	0.0	97.3	1.7	100.0	96
Southern	5.1	0.0	93.8	1.1	100.0	179
Western	5.4	0.0	92.1	2.5	100.0	95
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	11.2	0.0	85.9	2.9	100.0	207
Second	6.4	0.0	92.3	1.3	100.0	241
Middle	3.2	0.0	93.6	3.2	100.0	279
Fourth	3.3	0.0	95.3	1.3	100.0	271
Highest	2.5	0.6	96.9	0.0	100.0	254
Total	5.0	0.1	93.1	1.7	100.0	1,252

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

Table 9.23 Problems in accessing health care

Percentage of women age 15–49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Problems in accessing health care												Number of women
	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Not wanting to go alone	Having to take transport	Concern that there may not be any health provider	Concern that there may not be a female provider	Rude attitude of the health provider	Concern that there may not be any medicine	Concern on waiting time	Fear of COVID-19	At least one problem accessing health care	
Age													
15–19	3.9	20.7	28.3	17.3	21.2	15.6	12.6	22.6	38.6	27.5	20.3	63.1	3,292
20–34	3.5	21.6	29.5	11.9	22.2	16.1	10.5	26.6	45.0	33.6	21.9	67.1	6,759
35–49	2.8	23.9	30.4	11.1	23.2	15.5	9.9	25.2	43.0	31.1	19.8	67.3	3,900
Number of living children													
0	3.6	18.0	23.2	15.1	17.7	16.0	12.1	24.9	41.4	31.2	22.0	63.3	3,960
1–2	3.5	22.3	29.3	11.5	22.2	15.0	9.7	25.1	44.0	31.5	19.8	66.4	4,384
3–4	3.5	23.3	30.2	11.5	23.5	15.7	10.3	26.8	44.5	33.4	21.7	67.1	3,110
5+	2.9	26.5	38.7	13.9	28.2	16.8	11.2	24.4	41.4	29.4	20.2	69.4	2,496
Marital status													
Never married	3.6	18.6	22.9	14.0	17.7	15.5	11.1	24.3	41.3	30.6	20.5	62.6	4,732
Married or living together	3.5	22.6	33.5	12.8	24.5	16.3	11.0	26.3	43.8	32.4	21.6	68.1	7,407
Divorced/separated/widowed	2.4	28.8	29.8	11.0	25.1	14.8	9.4	23.3	43.6	30.0	19.2	68.1	1,812
Employment (last 12 months)													
Not employed	3.8	23.5	30.7	15.5	22.6	16.2	11.5	24.9	40.3	30.4	20.3	64.5	6,445
Employed for cash	2.6	20.2	25.7	9.6	20.1	15.3	9.4	27.0	48.0	34.5	22.7	68.0	5,606
Employed not for cash	4.4	22.4	36.2	14.1	27.5	16.0	12.5	21.5	37.0	26.2	17.7	66.7	1,900
Residence													
Urban	2.7	17.7	15.6	7.6	12.5	14.4	10.0	29.1	47.9	37.6	21.9	64.0	7,086
Rural	4.2	26.5	43.7	18.5	32.4	17.2	11.6	21.3	37.8	25.2	19.9	68.5	6,865
Province													
Central	2.0	15.9	32.0	12.1	25.6	18.5	8.5	31.8	53.4	29.6	28.1	74.1	1,578
Copperbelt	2.4	18.8	17.2	8.4	15.0	15.0	12.9	30.8	54.2	39.0	18.0	68.5	2,041
Eastern	4.8	34.4	44.7	20.8	31.7	18.9	13.7	23.0	38.3	30.8	17.8	72.5	1,628
Luapula	1.9	3.9	15.2	4.5	8.9	12.7	8.7	19.1	24.7	14.1	20.1	45.3	1,044
Lusaka	3.1	17.8	18.1	7.4	13.6	16.0	10.0	33.3	49.0	44.7	32.1	63.9	2,611
Muchinga	3.4	31.9	38.2	8.9	28.5	17.6	9.1	8.7	30.7	25.7	17.9	66.1	619
Northern	1.8	7.8	31.1	12.4	23.3	7.0	4.7	8.8	20.3	12.9	23.1	53.6	1,049
North Western	3.6	10.9	32.1	18.5	20.3	19.0	10.6	16.1	39.4	22.3	14.7	64.3	913
Southern	8.1	49.4	48.2	24.6	41.8	22.7	19.8	37.7	64.8	48.5	17.1	86.7	1,630
Western	1.5	22.7	29.7	13.1	16.9	2.5	1.2	5.3	7.6	3.2	0.5	44.8	838
Education													
No education	5.0	29.5	41.8	17.0	30.3	18.1	10.9	19.4	34.4	24.0	20.3	66.7	908
Primary	3.8	26.3	38.6	16.3	28.8	16.8	11.4	22.6	39.9	28.0	20.4	67.7	5,480
Secondary	3.0	19.6	23.1	10.7	18.1	15.1	10.9	27.1	45.8	34.2	21.5	65.4	6,485
Higher	2.5	8.4	10.8	6.3	7.4	13.1	7.2	32.5	48.4	39.4	20.5	63.1	1,079
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	4.1	29.2	49.2	21.4	34.7	17.3	11.4	17.8	33.8	20.5	16.4	69.5	2,434
Second	4.2	27.6	43.8	17.6	33.6	16.8	11.0	21.8	38.4	25.6	20.1	68.9	2,402
Middle	3.6	23.2	33.5	13.5	25.6	15.3	10.7	23.2	39.9	29.2	20.7	64.5	2,666
Fourth	2.9	22.0	18.3	8.3	15.3	16.2	10.9	30.5	51.6	39.6	25.0	67.6	3,115
Highest	2.7	11.9	11.9	7.3	8.8	14.0	10.2	29.9	47.2	38.0	21.2	61.9	3,334
Total	3.4	22.0	29.4	12.9	22.3	15.8	10.8	25.3	42.9	31.5	20.9	66.2	13,951

Table 9.24 Distance from health care

Percent distributions of women age 15–49 by travel time to nearest health facility and by means of transport to nearest health facility, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Travel time to nearest health facility				Total	Means of transport to nearest health facility			Total	Number of women
	<30 minutes	30–59 minutes	60–119 minutes	≥2 hours		Motorised ¹	Not motorised ²	Other		
Age										
15–19	34.6	26.5	23.3	15.6	100.0	7.3	92.7	0.1	100.0	3,292
20–34	38.0	24.8	21.6	15.6	100.0	8.6	91.3	0.1	100.0	6,759
35–49	35.5	26.4	21.9	16.1	100.0	8.6	91.4	0.0	100.0	3,900
Accessing health care										
Distance to health facility is a problem	8.5	16.5	35.7	39.2	100.0	7.5	92.5	0.0	100.0	4,107
Distance to health facility is not a problem	48.2	29.5	16.4	6.0	100.0	8.6	91.3	0.1	100.0	9,844
Means of transport to nearest health facility										
Motorised ¹	44.8	32.6	18.7	4.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	1,154
Not motorised ²	35.7	25.0	22.4	16.8	100.0	na	na	na	na	12,789
Other	*	*	*	*	100.0	na	na	na	na	8
Residence										
Urban	50.4	31.6	14.9	3.1	100.0	11.7	88.2	0.1	100.0	7,086
Rural	22.2	19.6	29.4	28.8	100.0	4.7	95.3	0.0	100.0	6,865
Province										
Central	34.5	22.1	27.3	16.0	100.0	7.9	92.1	0.0	100.0	1,578
Copperbelt	51.1	29.7	14.9	4.3	100.0	10.0	89.9	0.1	100.0	2,041
Eastern	21.6	21.3	31.0	26.1	100.0	4.6	95.4	0.0	100.0	1,628
Luapula	42.2	33.4	17.5	6.8	100.0	4.4	95.6	0.0	100.0	1,044
Lusaka	48.7	33.2	14.6	3.6	100.0	16.6	83.3	0.1	100.0	2,611
Muchinga	35.6	19.6	21.0	23.7	100.0	10.6	89.3	0.1	100.0	619
Northern	24.1	24.3	29.0	22.7	100.0	5.9	94.1	0.0	100.0	1,049
North Western	32.2	20.5	22.1	25.2	100.0	6.7	93.3	0.0	100.0	913
Southern	27.9	21.8	26.3	24.1	100.0	4.1	95.8	0.1	100.0	1,630
Western	26.3	17.4	25.2	31.2	100.0	2.0	98.0	0.0	100.0	838
Education										
No education	20.3	20.9	28.5	30.3	100.0	2.5	97.5	0.0	100.0	908
Primary	25.6	22.4	27.7	24.3	100.0	4.9	95.0	0.1	100.0	5,480
Secondary	42.9	29.3	18.9	8.9	100.0	8.9	91.0	0.1	100.0	6,485
Higher	67.1	24.4	7.1	1.5	100.0	26.3	73.6	0.1	100.0	1,079
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	15.4	15.5	30.7	38.4	100.0	2.1	97.9	0.0	100.0	2,434
Second	21.0	18.7	32.2	28.1	100.0	3.6	96.4	0.0	100.0	2,402
Middle	29.1	26.8	28.2	15.8	100.0	5.3	94.6	0.1	100.0	2,666
Fourth	46.9	33.3	15.7	4.0	100.0	7.3	92.6	0.1	100.0	3,115
Highest	59.3	30.0	9.5	1.2	100.0	19.4	80.5	0.1	100.0	3,334
Total	36.5	25.7	22.1	15.8	100.0	8.3	91.7	0.1	100.0	13,951

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

na = not applicable

¹ Includes car/truck, public bus, motorcycle/scooter, and boat with motor

² Includes animal-drawn cart, bicycle, boat without motor, and walking

Table 9.25 Fistula experience and knowledge

Percentage of women age 15–49 who are currently experiencing fistula symptoms, percentage who are not currently experiencing but have experienced fistula symptoms, percentage who have ever experienced fistula symptoms, and percentage who have ever heard of fistula symptoms, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Number of women
	Are currently experiencing fistula symptoms	Are not currently having fistula symptoms but have had symptoms in the past	Ever experienced symptoms of fistula	Have ever heard of fistula symptoms	
Age					
15–19	0.1	0.0	0.1	15.6	3,292
20–24	0.0	0.1	0.1	31.6	2,540
25–29	0.1	0.1	0.2	39.0	2,255
30–39	0.1	0.3	0.4	47.5	3,523
40–49	0.1	0.6	0.7	50.6	2,340
Residence					
Urban	0.1	0.2	0.3	38.1	7,086
Rural	0.1	0.2	0.3	34.3	6,865
Province					
Central	0.1	0.1	0.1	30.2	1,578
Copperbelt	0.0	0.1	0.1	34.9	2,041
Eastern	0.1	0.2	0.3	36.4	1,628
Luapula	0.2	0.3	0.5	41.2	1,044
Lusaka	0.0	0.3	0.3	37.0	2,611
Muchinga	0.0	0.3	0.3	33.4	619
Northern	0.1	0.2	0.2	40.9	1,049
North Western	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.2	913
Southern	0.3	0.4	0.7	38.2	1,630
Western	0.0	0.3	0.3	35.2	838
Education					
No education	0.2	0.3	0.5	36.8	908
Primary	0.0	0.2	0.2	35.4	5,480
Secondary	0.1	0.2	0.3	33.4	6,485
Higher	0.2	0.6	0.8	56.7	1,079
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	0.0	0.4	0.4	31.1	2,434
Second	0.2	0.2	0.4	37.2	2,402
Middle	0.1	0.1	0.1	35.1	2,666
Fourth	0.1	0.2	0.3	35.8	3,115
Highest	0.0	0.3	0.3	40.6	3,334
Total	0.1	0.2	0.3	36.2	13,951

Table 9.26 Reported causes of fistula symptoms

Among women age 15–49 who reported having fistula symptoms currently or in the past, percent distributions by reported cause of fistula and by the number of days after the causal event that symptoms began, and percentages who sought treatment and who had an operation, Zambia DHS 2024

Cause/timing	Percentage of women
Causal event	
Normal labour and delivery, baby born alive	(34.7)
Very difficult labour and delivery, baby born alive	(46.0)
Very difficult labour and delivery, baby stillborn	(2.0)
Other	(4.4)
Don't know	(12.8)
Total	100.0
Number of women	42
Number of days after the cause that symptoms began¹	
0–1	(30.9)
2–4	(34.7)
5–7	(26.0)
8 or more days	(8.4)
Total	100.0
Number of women	37
Care seeking	
Percentage who sought treatment	(64.1)
Percentage who had an operation	(27.9)
Number of women	42

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

¹ Excludes women who said that they did not know the cause of their fistula symptoms

Table 9.27 Type of provider and result of treatment

Among women age 15–49 who are currently or have experienced symptoms of fistula and sought treatment, percent distribution by type of provider and by outcome of treatment, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of women
Type of health care provider	
Doctor	(71.2)
Nurse/midwife	(18.7)
Clinical officer	(10.1)
Total	100.0
Result of treatment	
Leakage stopped completely	(82.7)
Not stopped but reduced	(14.8)
Not stopped at all	(2.5)
Total	100.0
Number	27

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

Key Messages

- At the time of the survey, 65% of children age 12–23 months were fully vaccinated against all basic antigens and 23% were fully vaccinated according to the national schedule.
- Advice or treatment was sought for 85% of children under age 5 who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks before the survey.
- Advice or treatment was sought for 80% of children under age 5 who had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey.
- Advice or treatment was sought for 69% of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey.
- 71% of children with diarrhoea received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), while 18% received no treatment.

Information on child health and survival can help policymakers and programme managers assess the efficacy of current strategies, formulate appropriate interventions to prevent deaths from childhood illnesses, and improve the health of children in Zambia.

This chapter presents information on birth weight and vaccination status for young children. It also looks at the prevalence of, and care-seeking behaviours for, three common childhood illnesses: symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrhoea.

10.1 CHILD'S SIZE

- 91% of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey were reported as average or larger than average, 6% as smaller than average, and 1% as very small (**Table 10.1**).

10.2 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

Universal immunisation of children against common vaccine-preventable diseases is crucial in reducing infant and child morbidity and mortality. In Zambia, under the Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI), routine childhood vaccines include bacille Calmette- Guérin (BCG) (tuberculosis), oral polio vaccine (OPV) or inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), DPT-HepB-Hib (diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus; hepatitis B; and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b), pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV), rotavirus vaccine (RV), and measles-rubella vaccine (MR).

Information on vaccination coverage was obtained in two ways in the 2024 ZDHS: from written vaccination records, including vaccination or health cards, and from verbal reports from the mothers of children for whom no written vaccination record was seen.

10.2.1 Vaccination Card Ownership and Availability

Vaccination cards are a critical tool in ensuring that a child receives all recommended vaccinations on schedule.

- Among children age 12–23 months and age 24–35 months, 97% and 96%, respectively, ever had a vaccination card or other document on which their vaccinations were recorded (**Table 10.2**).
- 75% of children age 12–23 months and 69% of children age 24–35 months had vaccination cards available at the time of the interview.

10.2.2 Basic Antigen Coverage

Fully vaccinated: basic antigens

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

- One dose of BCG vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis
- Three doses of polio vaccine given as oral polio vaccine (OPV), inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), or a combination of OPV and IPV
- Three doses of DPT-containing vaccine, which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus, given in Zambia as DPT-HepB-Hib
- One dose of measles-containing vaccine, given in Zambia as measles-rubella (MR)

Sample: Children age 12–23 months

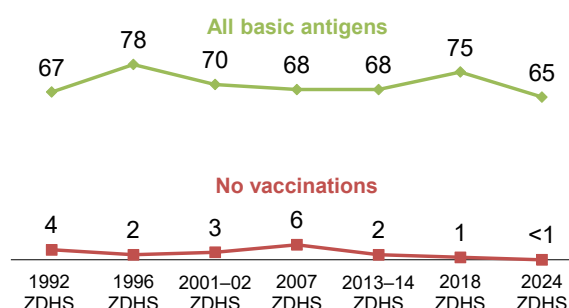
Historically, an important measure of vaccination coverage has been the percentage of children receiving all “basic” antigens. Children are considered fully vaccinated against all basic antigens if they have received the BCG vaccine, three doses each of polio vaccine and DPT-containing vaccine, and a single dose of measles-containing vaccine. In Zambia, the BCG vaccine is usually given at birth or at first clinic contact, while the polio and DPT-containing vaccines are given at approximately age 6, 10, and 14 weeks. A first measles-containing vaccination should be given at or soon after age 9 months.

- Among children age 12–23 months, 95% received the BCG vaccine, 88% received three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, and 88% received the first dose of MR vaccine (**Tables 10.3 and 10.4**).
- Overall, 65% of children age 12–23 months are fully vaccinated with basic antigens.

Trends: The percentage of children age 12–23 months who received all basic antigens has fluctuated since 1992, ranging from a high of 78% in 1996 to a low of 65% in 2024. The percentage of children age 12–23 months who did not receive any vaccinations has generally declined over time, from 4% in 1992 to less than 1% in 2024 (**Figure 10.1**).

Figure 10.1 Trends in childhood vaccinations

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



10.2.3 National Schedule Coverage

Fully vaccinated according to national schedule: age 12–23 months

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, a child must receive all basic antigens as well as:

- OPV (birth dose) or a fourth dose if OPV was not given at birth (for a total of four doses)
- One dose of IPV
- Three doses of HepB and Hib (given as part of DPT-containing vaccine)
- Three doses of pneumococcal (PCV) vaccine
- Two doses of rotavirus (RV) vaccine

Sample: Children age 12–23 months

Fully vaccinated according to national schedule: age 24–35 months

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, a child must receive all of the vaccinations listed above along with the following:

- A second dose of the MR vaccine

Sample: Children age 24–35 months

A second measure of vaccination coverage is the percentage of children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months who are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule. In this report, a child age 12–23 months is considered to be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule if the child has received all basic antigens as well as a birth dose of OPV or a fourth dose if OPV was not given at birth (for a total of four doses), a dose of IPV, three doses of HepB and Hib (given as part of DPT-containing vaccine), three doses of the pneumococcal vaccine, and two doses of rotavirus vaccine. Note that a third dose of rotavirus was added to the national schedule in April 2023; however, for the ZDHS, only two doses are included in the calculation of this indicator since most children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months would not have been eligible to receive the vaccine.

Children age 24–35 months are considered fully vaccinated according to the national schedule if they receive a second dose of the MR vaccine in addition to all of the vaccinations relevant for a child age 12–23 months.

A note regarding the OPV 3 and IPV vaccinations: according to the routine vaccination schedule in Zambia, both vaccines should be given during the same visit (at 14 weeks). When information on OPV 3 and IPV was collected by observing a vaccination card, it should have been possible for interviewers to determine if this was in fact the case. However, there were different vaccination cards in use at the time of the survey. In some, the box to record the date OPV 3 and IPV were given is shared; health care workers are instructed to record a single date in the box when the two vaccines are given at the same time. In contrast, in instances where either vaccine is provided at a separate visit, health care workers are instructed to record the vaccination in the “other immunisations” section of the card. This card design added complexity to the task of recording in the questionnaire the dates that OPV 3 and IPV were given. Moreover, interviewers observed inconsistency in how OPV 3 and IPV were recorded on cards by health care workers in practice. Taken together, the design of the vaccination cards adds uncertainty in the accuracy of IPV and OPV 3 estimates.

- 75% of children age 12–23 months received a birth dose of OPV, 98% received OPV 1, 95% received OPV 2, 77% received OPV 3, and 14% received OPV 4 (**Table 10.3**, **Table 10.4**, and **Figure 10.2**).
- 78% of children age 12–23 months received IPV.
- 83% of children age 12–23 months received three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, and 50% received two doses of rotavirus vaccine.
- 23% of children age 12–23 months are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule.
- Among children age 24–35 months, 70% received a second dose of MR vaccine and 31% are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule.

Source of Vaccinations

Among those who received at least one vaccination, 97% received most of their vaccinations through the public medical sector **Table 10.5**.

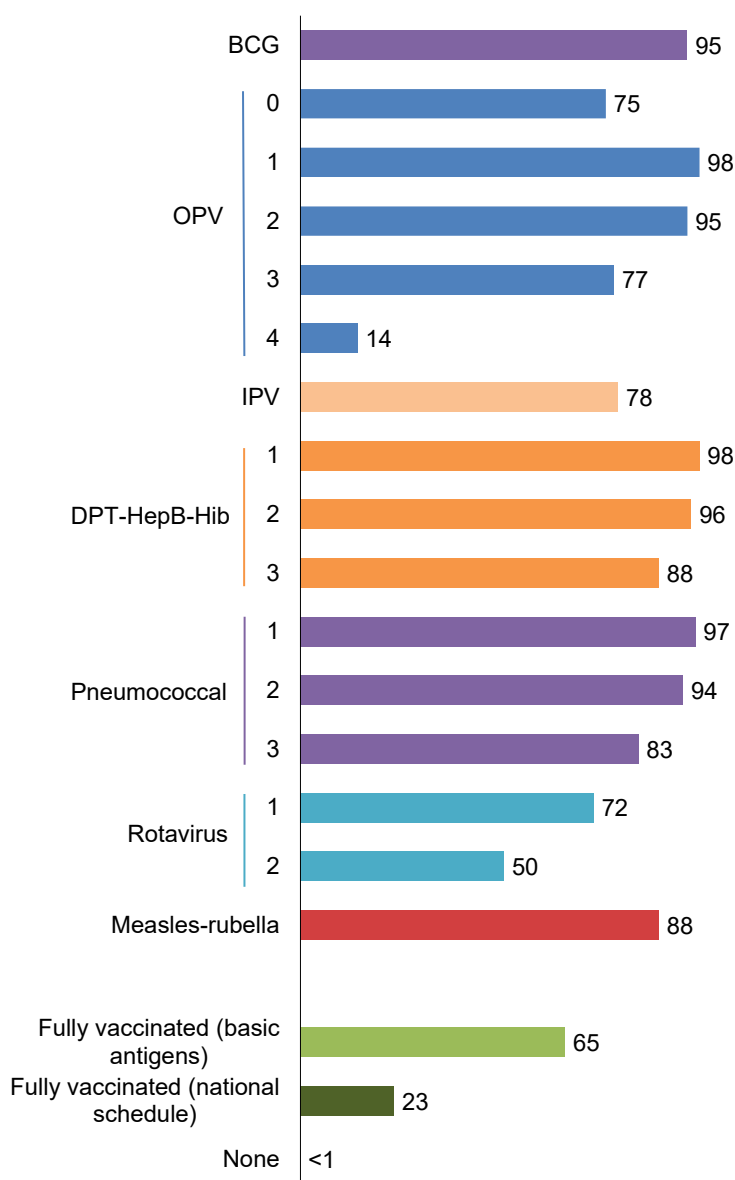
Measles Seroprevalence

The 2024 ZDHS tested dried blood spot (DBS) specimens for the presence of measles antibodies in children age 6–59 months in the 50% of households that were also selected for anthropometry and anaemia testing. In the remaining 50% of the selected households, only children age 24–59 months were tested for measles serology. Children were considered measles seropositive if their sample contained anti-measles virus IgG antibodies greater than or equal to 150 mIU/ml.

- 73% of children 9–23 months and 84% of children 24–59 months were measles seropositive (**Table 10.6**).

Figure 10.2 Childhood vaccinations

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



10.3 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION AND CARE-SEEKING BEHAVIOUR

Care seeking for symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought. ARI symptoms consist of short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

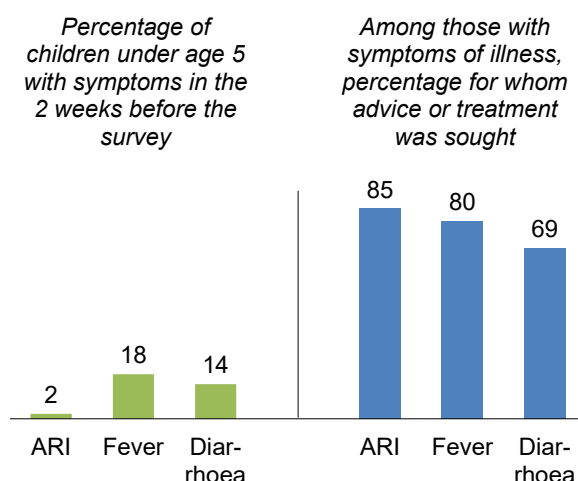
Sample: Children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey

- 2% of children under age 5 had ARI symptoms in the 2 weeks prior to the survey (Table 10.7 and Figure 10.3).
- Advice or treatment was sought for 85% of children with ARI symptoms; however, advice or treatment was sought the same or next day for 48% of children.

Source of Advice or Treatment for Symptoms of ARI

- Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought, the vast majority (89%) were taken to public sector facilities, primarily government health centres (48%) and government health posts (33%) (Table 10.8).

Figure 10.3 Symptoms of childhood illness and care seeking



10.4 FEVER AND CARE-SEEKING BEHAVIOUR

Care seeking for fever

Children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought.

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

- 18% of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks prior to the survey (Table 10.9 and Figure 10.3).
- Advice or treatment was sought for 80% of children with fever; however, advice or treatment was sought the same or next day for only 49% of children.
- 41% of children with fever took antibiotics.

Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who took antibiotics increased from 3% in the 2001–02 ZDHS to 51% in the 2013–2014 ZDHS and then decreased to 41% in the 2024 ZDHS.

10.5 DIARRHOEAL DISEASE

Diarrhoeal disease remains an important cause of morbidity and mortality among children under age 5 in Zambia. Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and supplemental zinc, combined with continued feeding, are the recommended interventions for treating diarrhoea. ORT can be provided as increased fluids (especially increased breastfeeding), as fluid prepared from a packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS), or as government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF). Zinc has been shown to reduce the severity and

duration of diarrhoea, and, in Zambia, it is recommended that all children with diarrhoea receive a 10-14 day course of zinc.

10.5.1 Diarrhoea and Care-seeking Behaviour

Care seeking for diarrhoea

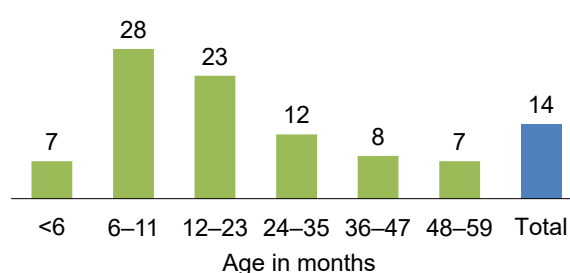
Children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought.

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

- 14% of children under age 5 had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (Table 10.10 and Figure 10.4).
- Advice or treatment was sought for 69% of children with diarrhoea.
- The prevalence of diarrhoea is highest among children age 6–11 months (28%) and age 12–23 months (23%) and decreases as children approach age 5 (Figure 10.4).

Figure 10.4 Diarrhoea prevalence by age

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



10.5.2 Feeding Practices

Appropriate feeding practices

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

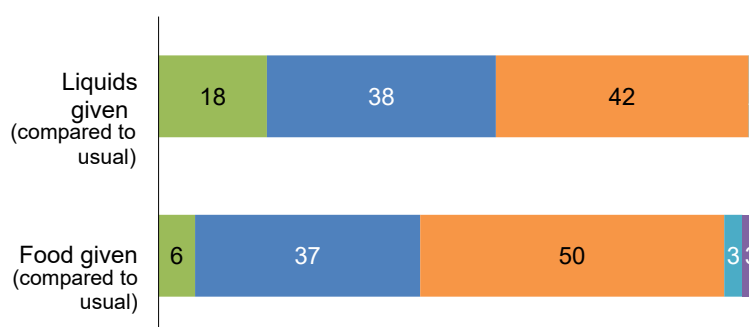
Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

- 18% of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey were given more liquids than usual, as recommended (Table 10.11 and Figure 10.5).
- Children who were breastfeeding were just as likely as nonbreastfeeding children to receive more or the same amount of fluid as usual (55% each).
- Less than half (44%) of children with diarrhoea were fed according to the recommended practice of giving the same amount of food or more food than usual.

Figure 10.5 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

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

More Same Less None Never gave



10.5.3 Oral Rehydration Therapy, Zinc, Continued Feeding, and Other Treatments

Oral rehydration therapy

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

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

- 71% of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks prior to the survey received some form of ORT.
- 46% of children with diarrhoea received zinc, and 29% received ORS, zinc, and continued feeding.

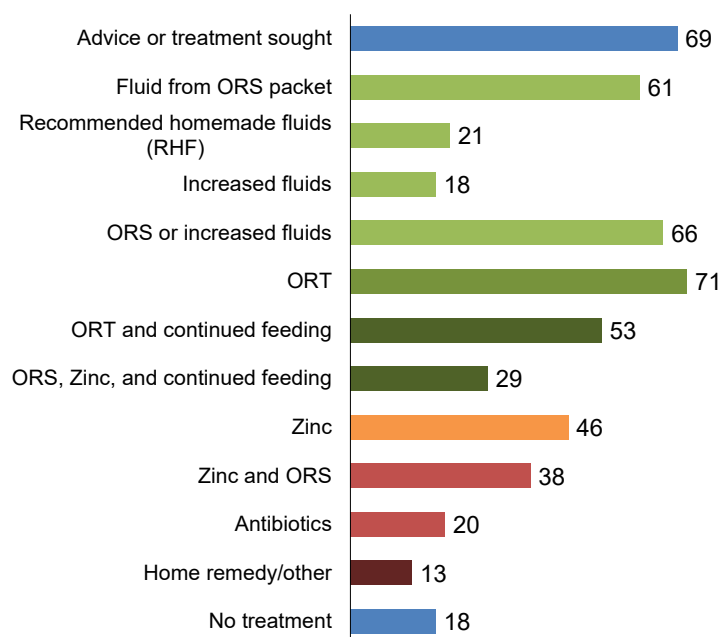
Other treatments provided to children with diarrhoea are shown in **Table 10.12** and **Figure 10.6**.

Source of Advice or Treatment for Diarrhoea

- 92% of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought were taken to public sector health facilities (**Table 10.13**).
- The most common sources of advice or treatment are government health centres (55%) and government health posts (27%).

Figure 10.6 Treatment of diarrhoea

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



LIST OF TABLES

For more information on child health, see the following tables:

- **Table 10.1** **Child's size and weight at birth**
- **Table 10.2** **Possession and observation of vaccination cards according to background characteristics**
- **Table 10.3** **Vaccinations by source of information**
- **Table 10.4** **Vaccinations by background characteristics**
- **Table 10.5** **Source of vaccinations**
- **Table 10.6** **Measles seroprevalence among children age 9 to 59 months**
- **Table 10.7** **Children with symptoms of ARI and care seeking for symptoms of ARI**
- **Table 10.8** **Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI**
- **Table 10.9** **Children with fever and care seeking for fever**
- **Table 10.10** **Children with diarrhoea and care seeking for diarrhoea**
- **Table 10.11** **Feeding practices during diarrhoea**
- **Table 10.12** **Oral rehydration salts, zinc, continued feeding, and other treatments for diarrhoea**
- **Table 10.13** **Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea**

Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth

Percent distribution of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, and percentage of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight by source of information (written record or mother's report), according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth based on mother's estimate					Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight according to:			Number of births
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know	Total	Written record	Mother's report	Either	
Mother's age at birth									
<20	1.7	6.9	89.4	2.0	100.0	44.2	45.1	89.3	784
20–34	1.2	5.7	92.0	1.0	100.0	49.9	40.3	90.2	2,199
35–49	1.5	7.5	88.2	2.8	100.0	47.8	37.3	85.0	534
Birth order									
1	1.3	7.1	90.2	1.5	100.0	49.4	42.4	91.8	1,063
2–3	1.8	5.3	91.7	1.1	100.0	48.8	41.6	90.4	1,272
4–5	0.7	6.0	92.3	1.0	100.0	49.1	40.0	89.1	732
6+	1.3	7.3	87.7	3.7	100.0	43.2	36.7	79.9	449
Mother's smoking status									
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	(3.1)	(11.6)	(85.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(32.3)	(36.2)	(68.5)	27
Does not smoke	1.3	6.2	90.9	1.5	100.0	48.4	40.9	89.4	3,490
Residence									
Urban	1.4	7.1	91.0	0.4	100.0	55.8	41.1	96.8	1,395
Rural	1.3	5.7	90.7	2.2	100.0	43.4	40.8	84.2	2,122
Province									
Central	2.4	6.6	90.7	0.3	100.0	65.1	23.4	88.5	426
Copperbelt	3.8	4.8	91.4	0.0	100.0	65.9	30.3	96.2	381
Eastern	1.3	9.7	87.2	1.8	100.0	35.5	55.6	91.1	454
Luapula	0.5	1.7	97.8	0.0	100.0	53.0	42.1	95.0	299
Lusaka	0.4	10.0	89.1	0.5	100.0	52.6	45.2	97.8	522
Muchinga	0.9	3.3	93.6	2.2	100.0	39.3	42.4	81.7	182
Northern	0.7	1.9	96.6	0.8	100.0	42.6	39.7	82.3	329
North Western	0.6	3.3	95.2	0.9	100.0	43.2	37.7	81.0	264
Southern	1.1	8.7	84.1	6.2	100.0	34.1	52.1	86.2	459
Western	1.6	6.2	89.9	2.3	100.0	46.5	31.2	77.7	200
Mother's education									
No education	2.3	7.1	88.2	2.4	100.0	38.5	36.1	74.6	265
Primary	1.2	5.9	90.5	2.4	100.0	43.4	41.3	84.6	1,579
Secondary	1.5	6.3	91.6	0.6	100.0	53.7	41.7	95.4	1,480
Higher	0.8	8.4	90.8	0.0	100.0	60.4	38.5	98.9	193
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.6	5.2	90.4	3.8	100.0	37.8	39.5	77.3	875
Second	2.5	5.8	90.2	1.4	100.0	47.0	39.4	86.5	748
Middle	1.0	7.1	91.2	0.7	100.0	48.3	43.2	91.5	693
Fourth	1.5	6.7	91.4	0.4	100.0	55.9	41.4	97.3	686
Highest	1.3	7.2	91.2	0.3	100.0	57.8	41.7	99.6	515
Total	1.4	6.3	90.8	1.5	100.0	48.3	40.9	89.2	3,517

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

Table 10.2 Possession and observation of vaccination cards according to background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who ever had a vaccination card, and percentage with a vaccination card seen, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Children age 12–23 months			Children age 24–35 months		
	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card ¹	Percentage with a vaccination card seen ¹	Number of children	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card ¹	Percentage with a vaccination card seen ¹	Number of children
Sex						
Male	97.9	76.1	819	96.1	70.0	767
Female	96.9	74.4	873	95.7	68.9	810
Birth order						
1	97.5	75.2	499	96.6	67.2	429
2–3	97.8	76.5	629	96.1	73.6	568
4–5	97.7	76.0	350	95.4	65.3	343
6+	95.2	70.3	215	94.8	69.2	238
Residence						
Urban	99.0	76.0	673	99.0	72.4	637
Rural	96.3	74.7	1,020	93.8	67.4	940
Province						
Central	96.5	76.9	210	95.0	69.1	187
Copperbelt	99.1	77.7	181	98.2	68.0	210
Eastern	98.1	75.2	214	96.1	64.0	201
Luapula	96.9	75.8	160	97.4	74.5	117
Lusaka	98.8	75.2	261	99.4	77.2	224
Muchinga	100.0	71.5	81	98.6	65.2	86
Northern	94.4	60.8	164	95.6	65.0	130
North Western	95.1	79.5	127	92.9	70.9	128
Southern	97.1	77.1	202	88.6	62.3	197
Western	97.5	84.6	94	99.3	82.1	97
Mother's education						
No education	94.7	65.5	128	94.4	61.7	121
Primary	96.1	73.0	757	94.3	68.3	727
Secondary	98.9	79.1	708	97.5	71.6	637
Higher	99.1	76.7	100	100.0	73.1	92
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	94.9	70.2	414	92.9	63.5	404
Second	98.0	79.8	356	93.2	69.7	330
Middle	96.3	71.0	328	96.8	69.0	325
Fourth	99.5	80.1	329	99.3	77.1	284
Highest	99.0	76.0	265	99.4	70.3	234
Total	97.4	75.2	1,693	95.9	69.4	1,577

¹ Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

Table 10.3 Vaccinations by source of information

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), and percentage who received specific vaccines by the appropriate age, Zambia DHS 2024

Vaccine	Children age 12–23 months				Children age 24–35 months			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by appropriate age ^{2,3}	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by appropriate age ^{3,4}
	Vaccination card ¹	Mother's report	Either source (crude coverage)		Vaccination card ¹	Mother's report	Either source (crude coverage)	
BCG	71.2	23.5	94.7	93.7	66.1	29.3	95.5	94.1
DPT-HepB-Hib								
1	74.5	23.7	98.2	98.0	68.8	29.0	97.8	97.2
2	72.9	22.7	95.6	95.3	67.8	28.2	96.0	94.9
3	67.2	20.8	88.0	86.6	63.5	26.1	89.7	86.5
Polio								
OPV 0 (birth dose)	53.3	21.3	74.6	74.5	48.7	25.5	74.2	73.9
OPV 1	74.7	23.5	98.2	97.9	68.7	28.7	97.4	96.8
OPV 2	73.2	21.3	94.5	94.1	68.0	26.2	94.1	93.0
OPV 3	68.1	8.6	76.7	75.5	64.4	13.9	78.2	76.6
OPV 4 ⁵	13.4	0.8	14.2	11.9	15.6	1.6	17.1	13.2
IPV	56.5	21.0	77.5	76.6	58.5	24.8	83.3	80.6
Pneumococcal								
1	73.7	23.5	97.3	96.8	68.4	29.1	97.6	96.9
2	70.7	22.8	93.5	92.6	66.3	28.5	94.7	93.1
3	61.6	20.9	82.5	80.4	58.4	25.8	84.2	81.5
Rotavirus								
1	50.8	21.1	71.9	68.3	58.3	26.1	84.4	82.4
2	32.1	17.8	49.9	47.6	47.9	23.3	71.2	68.5
Measles-rubella								
1	66.9	21.2	88.2	81.5	64.7	28.0	92.7	81.7
2	na	na	na	na	48.3	22.1	70.4	67.9
Fully vaccinated (basic antigens)⁶	57.4	7.6	65.0	59.4	57.1	12.9	70.1	61.5
Fully vaccinated (according to national schedule)⁷	17.9	5.0	22.9	21.5	23.7	7.1	30.8	25.4
No vaccinations	0.0	0.4	0.4	na	0.1	0.9	1.0	na
Number of children	1,273	420	1,693	1,693	1,095	483	1,577	1,577

na = not applicable

BCG = bacille Calmette-Guérin

DPT = diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus

HepB = hepatitis B

Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b

IPV = inactivated polio vaccine

MR = measles-rubella

OPV = oral polio vaccine

¹ Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

² Received by age 12 months

³ For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The percentages of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.

⁴ Received by age 12 months for all vaccines except MR 2, which should be received by age 24 months

⁵ The fourth dose of OPV is typically given only to children who missed the birth dose of OPV.

⁶ BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of MR

⁷ For children age 12–23 months: BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, four doses of OPV, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of MR. For children age 24–35 months, all of the vaccines just listed plus a second dose of MR.

Table 10.4 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), percentage fully vaccinated (basic antigens), percentage fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, and percentage who received no vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Children age 12–23 months														Children age 24–35 months									
	DPT-HepB-Hib					OPV ¹				Pneumococcal					Rotavirus				Fully vaccinated according to national schedule ³			Fully vaccinated according to national schedule ⁵		
	0 (birth dose)																		Fully vaccinated according to national schedule ³			Fully vaccinated according to national schedule ⁵		
	BCG	1	2	3	4 ²	IPV	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	MR 1	MR 2	MR 1	MR 2	MR 1	MR 2	MR 1	MR 2	MR 1	MR 2
Sex																								
Male	95.0	98.2	96.0	89.4	73.3	98.1	95.3	79.2	14.8	78.3	97.5	94.0	83.7	71.8	49.5	89.9	68.1	22.9	0.4	819	71.4	30.7	767	
Female	94.4	98.2	95.3	86.7	75.9	98.2	93.7	74.4	13.7	76.7	97.1	92.9	81.3	71.9	50.3	86.5	62.1	23.0	0.4	873	69.5	30.8	810	
Birth order																								
1	96.2	97.5	95.6	87.1	76.5	97.8	95.0	77.4	15.8	75.7	97.1	93.6	82.8	69.3	47.9	92.2	68.1	21.9	0.2	499	75.7	31.9	429	
2–3	94.1	99.3	97.2	89.1	73.0	98.5	95.1	77.8	14.2	79.5	97.8	95.0	83.0	75.0	55.3	88.6	66.0	25.9	0.3	629	67.3	30.2	568	
4–5	96.2	98.6	95.7	90.5	78.1	98.0	95.3	78.1	13.6	77.0	97.3	93.5	83.5	69.6	46.2	83.8	64.6	21.8	0.3	350	71.1	29.0	343	
6+	90.8	95.9	90.8	82.6	69.4	98.1	90.2	69.5	11.4	76.5	96.2	88.6	78.6	72.4	44.8	84.5	55.7	18.5	1.4	215	67.4	32.8	238	
Vaccination card⁶																								
Seen	94.6	99.1	97.0	89.4	70.8	99.3	97.3	90.5	17.9	75.1	98.0	93.9	81.9	67.5	42.7	89.0	76.4	23.8	0.0	1,273	69.6	34.2	1,095	
Not seen or no longer has	96.5	97.5	93.9	86.4	89.6	95.5	86.3	36.1	3.3	87.8	96.5	94.1	87.2	87.7	74.2	86.9	31.6	21.6	0.6	375	74.1	23.4	418	
Never had	(82.1)	(78.5)	(71.6)	(61.8)	(55.9)	(87.5)	(82.1)	(23.9)	(2.2)	(59.7)	(82.0)	(74.6)	(58.9)	(63.7)	(50.9)	(75.1)	(22.2)	(8.5)	(11.2)	45	59.8	21.5	65	
Residence																								
Urban	97.2	99.4	97.7	90.7	85.4	99.6	96.9	81.5	12.4	78.2	97.8	95.4	85.9	72.0	53.4	89.3	70.4	27.2	0.1	673	72.8	32.4	637	
Rural	93.1	97.4	94.2	86.2	67.5	97.2	92.9	73.5	15.4	77.1	96.9	92.2	80.2	71.8	47.6	87.4	61.5	20.1	0.6	1,020	68.8	29.7	940	
Province																								
Central	95.9	97.6	96.2	86.9	71.0	97.5	96.5	76.4	19.1	64.5	97.4	94.3	83.5	78.1	56.4	89.7	66.1	23.5	0.0	210	79.7	34.8	187	
Copperbelt	94.8	100.0	99.7	92.8	85.2	100.0	98.0	82.7	16.1	67.1	96.6	95.7	89.7	72.4	56.8	91.4	70.8	25.6	0.0	181	63.3	27.2	210	
Eastern	93.3	97.5	93.1	86.5	75.1	98.6	95.6	76.7	17.8	74.1	97.1	92.5	79.1	70.8	46.2	83.7	62.3	18.2	1.1	214	60.6	26.8	201	
Luapula	94.8	99.4	97.4	93.3	83.1	98.4	94.4	73.8	12.8	93.0	99.5	96.9	91.1	71.5	43.6	89.9	62.2	19.7	0.0	160	70.8	39.7	117	
Lusaka	97.3	99.4	97.6	88.2	83.8	99.4	97.2	80.8	12.0	76.3	97.8	93.7	78.4	68.5	49.4	84.9	66.1	25.4	0.4	261	81.0	36.7	224	
Muchinga	97.2	100.0	98.4	92.8	65.9	97.5	95.6	74.6	16.6	84.1	100.0	98.4	87.2	65.1	49.7	91.4	65.1	18.3	0.0	81	77.3	24.3	86	
Northern	92.5	95.6	91.9	82.4	61.6	96.3	88.2	68.2	18.4	83.4	92.4	86.4	73.2	73.8	42.0	84.8	58.0	17.7	0.9	164	57.0	18.0	130	
North Western	92.6	95.1	91.4	83.0	63.0	97.5	89.5	70.3	10.8	73.5	97.4	91.6	77.8	59.9	34.8	86.7	60.5	12.2	1.3	127	63.8	21.9	128	
Southern	93.9	99.2	94.7	90.1	80.8	96.6	92.7	76.5	3.9	85.5	98.2	93.0	84.0	74.7	57.4	93.3	69.4	31.2	0.0	202	80.6	35.9	197	
Western	93.9	97.7	95.5	82.6	53.5	99.3	93.7	85.4	17.7	84.0	97.0	94.6	85.4	82.1	61.1	88.6	68.5	35.6	0.7	94	63.6	38.9	97	
Mother's education																								
No education	94.1	97.3	91.8	85.5	70.3	96.6	89.8	60.8	13.3	80.7	97.4	91.8	83.2	79.4	47.3	80.5	47.4	15.0	0.5	128	52.7	21.5	121	
Primary	92.6	96.9	92.9	84.8	70.0	96.9	91.8	72.0	13.2	74.6	96.1	91.0	78.5	72.0	47.5	85.0	59.3	20.1	0.9	757	67.2	27.3	727	
Secondary	96.5	99.5	98.6	90.9	78.6	99.6	97.8	83.3	15.5	79.1	98.1	95.5	85.1	70.1	51.4	92.2	72.5	25.4	0.0	708	74.3	34.2	637	
Higher	98.7	100.0	100.0	94.1	86.6	100.0	97.7	86.1	14.5	84.6	100.0	100.0	93.4	74.0	60.8	93.8	77.7	37.5	0.0	100	92.5	46.5	92	

Continued...

Table 10.4—Continued

Background characteristic	Children age 12–23 months														Children age 24–35 months								
	DPT-HepB-Hib							OPV ¹							Fully vaccinated according to national schedule ³		Fully vaccinated according to national schedule ⁵						
	0 (birth dose)							1							Fully vaccinated according to national schedule ³		Fully vaccinated according to national schedule ⁵						
	4 ²							IPV							MR 1		MR 2						
	BCG	1	2	3	4 ²	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17					
Wealth quintile																							
Lowest	91.9	96.2	91.4	81.2	63.5	96.4	89.1	68.4	14.0	76.2	96.4	88.9	73.9	72.4	48.0	86.5	57.1	19.1	0.3	414	61.9	28.8	404
Second	92.8	98.0	96.3	89.3	72.8	97.9	95.3	76.4	13.7	78.6	97.3	94.1	85.3	70.6	46.7	84.4	61.9	19.5	0.9	356	69.3	27.1	330
Middle	95.4	97.7	94.5	87.4	72.1	97.5	93.2	74.1	16.2	76.8	96.8	93.6	84.2	71.8	49.0	89.0	62.1	21.9	0.8	328	70.6	27.4	325
Fourth	96.8	100.0	98.5	93.9	80.5	99.8	98.4	84.3	13.6	75.4	99.2	97.0	88.0	72.8	53.6	90.2	72.7	24.6	0.0	329	75.3	35.5	284
Highest	98.1	100.0	99.1	90.2	90.1	100.0	98.6	83.8	13.5	81.6	96.6	95.1	82.9	71.7	53.9	92.3	75.8	32.6	0.0	265	80.5	38.4	234
Total	94.7	98.2	95.6	88.0	74.6	98.2	94.5	76.7	14.2	77.5	97.3	93.5	82.5	71.9	49.9	88.2	65.0	22.9	0.4	1,693	70.4	30.8	1,577

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The percentages of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

BCG = bacille Calmette-Guérin

DPT = diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus

HepB = hepatitis B

Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b

IPV = inactivated polio vaccine

MR = measles-rubella

OPV = oral polio vaccine

¹ OPV 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth.

² The fourth dose of OPV is typically given only to children who missed the birth dose of OPV.

³ BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of MR

⁴ BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, four doses of OPV, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of MR

⁵ BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, four doses of OPV, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and two doses of MR

⁶ Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

Table 10.5 Source of vaccinations

Among children who received at least one vaccination, percent distribution of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months by source of most vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Children age 12–23 months who received at least one vaccination					Children age 24–35 months who received at least one vaccination					
	Source of most vaccinations:				Number of children	Source of most vaccinations:					Number of children
	Public medical sector	Private medical sector (non-NGO)	Other	Total		Public medical sector	Private medical sector (non-NGO)	Private medical sector (NGO)	Other	Total	
Sex											
Male	96.8	2.8	0.3	100.0	816	96.9	2.4	0.0	0.7	100.0	763
Female	97.6	2.2	0.1	100.0	870	96.6	2.2	0.4	0.8	100.0	799
Birth order											
1	97.8	2.1	0.1	100.0	498	95.8	3.1	0.4	0.7	100.0	425
2–3	97.1	2.5	0.4	100.0	627	96.3	2.2	0.3	1.2	100.0	564
4–5	96.3	3.7	0.0	100.0	349	98.4	1.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	340
6+	98.0	1.7	0.3	100.0	212	96.9	2.4	0.0	0.7	100.0	233
Residence											
Urban	96.6	3.3	0.2	100.0	672	95.0	3.4	0.5	1.1	100.0	635
Rural	97.7	2.0	0.3	100.0	1,014	97.9	1.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	927
Province											
Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	210	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	186
Copperbelt	96.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	181	95.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	209
Eastern	92.3	6.8	0.9	100.0	212	95.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	198
Luapula	99.1	0.5	0.4	100.0	160	94.8	0.0	0.0	5.2	100.0	117
Lusaka	98.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	260	93.3	3.2	1.4	2.1	100.0	223
Muchinga	97.3	2.0	0.8	100.0	81	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	85
Northern	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	162	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	128
North Western	94.0	5.5	0.5	100.0	126	96.1	3.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	126
Southern	97.7	2.3	0.0	100.0	202	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	194
Western	95.8	4.2	0.0	100.0	93	94.3	5.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	95
Mother's education											
No education	96.8	3.2	0.0	100.0	128	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	118
Primary	96.5	3.0	0.5	100.0	750	97.3	1.9	0.0	0.9	100.0	715
Secondary	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	708	96.9	1.7	0.5	0.9	100.0	637
Higher	92.8	7.2	0.0	100.0	100	88.7	11.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	92
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	96.5	3.3	0.2	100.0	412	97.9	1.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	400
Second	98.0	1.6	0.4	100.0	353	98.0	1.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	324
Middle	96.4	3.1	0.5	100.0	326	95.4	2.9	0.0	1.7	100.0	321
Fourth	98.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	329	96.4	1.0	1.1	1.4	100.0	283
Highest	96.9	3.1	0.0	100.0	265	94.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	234
Total	97.2	2.5	0.2	100.0	1,686	96.7	2.3	0.2	0.8	100.0	1,562

Note: No cases of the nongovernmental organisation (NGO) private medical sector as a vaccination source were reported for children age 12–23 months.

Table 10.6 Measles seroprevalence among children age 9 to 59 months

Percentage of children age 9 to 59 months who were measles seropositive, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Children age 9–23 months		Children age 24–59 months	
	Percentage measles seropositive ¹	Number of children	Percentage measles seropositive ¹	Number of children
Age in months				
9–11	44.7	202	na	na
12–23	79.6	847	na	na
24–35	na	na	82.9	1,666
36–47	na	na	81.3	1,712
48–59	na	na	87.7	1,572
Sex				
Male	70.2	500	83.5	2,418
Female	75.4	549	84.2	2,532
Mother's interview status				
Interviewed	72.3	1,010	83.9	4,217
Not interviewed but in household	88.4	7	86.5	116
Not interviewed and not in the household ¹	88.9	32	82.8	617
Residence				
Urban	77.3	410	84.5	2,001
Rural	70.1	640	83.4	2,949
Province				
Central	69.2	132	84.2	591
Copperbelt	79.3	122	83.6	583
Eastern	66.9	144	81.3	616
Luapula	77.9	88	84.2	429
Lusaka	76.3	124	89.6	731
Muchinga	68.2	47	81.9	256
Northern	73.3	105	75.9	419
North Western	79.3	83	84.2	379
Southern	68.0	142	86.3	635
Western	73.7	63	81.8	313
Mother's education²				
No education	64.5	91	82.6	385
Primary	69.2	461	82.3	1,984
Secondary	75.5	413	85.8	1,718
Higher	89.8	52	87.5	247
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	68.8	284	83.1	1,195
Second	68.2	223	81.7	1,082
Middle	71.0	190	83.8	973
Fourth	78.8	197	84.2	932
Highest	81.8	157	87.7	768
Total	72.9	1,050	83.8	4,950

na = not applicable

¹ Measles seropositive is defined as anti-measles virus IgG antibodies greater than or equal to 150 mIU/ml.

² Restricted to children with available data

Table 10.7 Children with symptoms of ARI and care seeking for symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ²	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day ²	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	1.4	855	*	*	12
6–11	2.1	866	*	*	19
12–23	1.6	1,693	(77.3)	(49.1)	26
24–35	1.6	1,577	(87.7)	(38.7)	25
36–47	1.8	1,610	(83.2)	(35.2)	30
48–59	1.4	1,534	*	*	22
Sex					
Male	1.7	3,993	81.0	46.6	68
Female	1.6	4,142	89.1	49.6	66
Mother's smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	0.9	70	*	*	1
Does not smoke	1.6	8,064	84.9	47.8	133
Cooking fuels and technologies					
Clean fuel and technology ³	1.4	519	*	*	7
Solid fuel ⁴	1.7	7,613	84.1	46.4	126
Other fuel	*	1	nc	nc	0
No food cooked in household	*	2	nc	nc	0
Residence					
Urban	1.2	3,275	(84.4)	(63.6)	38
Rural	2.0	4,860	85.2	41.9	96
Province					
Central	3.8	960	(88.2)	(37.6)	37
Copperbelt	1.1	943	*	*	11
Eastern	2.2	1,026	*	*	23
Luapula	1.3	688	*	*	9
Lusaka	0.9	1,214	*	*	11
Muchinga	0.5	442	*	*	2
Northern	1.4	719	*	*	10
North Western	0.5	626	*	*	3
Southern	1.4	1,036	*	*	14
Western	2.7	482	*	*	13
Mother's education					
No education	0.8	669	*	*	5
Primary	1.9	3,680	81.7	45.8	70
Secondary	1.5	3,323	87.3	47.0	51
Higher	1.7	463	*	*	8
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	1.5	2,030	(90.5)	(44.6)	31
Second	1.8	1,725	(84.1)	(39.0)	31
Middle	2.1	1,586	(78.2)	(51.3)	34
Fourth	1.4	1,537	*	*	22
Highest	1.2	1,257	*	*	15
Total	1.6	8,135	85.0	48.1	134

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

nc = no cases

¹ Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

² Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public medical sector, private medical sector, shop, market, and itinerant medicine seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

³ Includes stove/cookers using electricity, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/natural gas/biogas, and solar

⁴ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, animal dung/waste, processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips, garbage/plastic, and sawdust

Table 10.8 Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI

Percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, and among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Zambia DHS 2024

Source	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
	Among children with symptoms of ARI ¹	Among children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹
Public sector	76.4	89.4
Government hospital	5.4	6.3
Government health centre	40.9	47.9
Government health post	28.1	32.9
Mobile clinic/hospital/health outreach post	0.7	0.8
Community health worker	1.2	1.4
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	8.6	10.1
Private hospital	2.5	2.9
Private clinic	1.2	1.4
Mission hospital/clinic	1.8	2.1
Pharmacy	2.6	3.1
Community health worker	0.5	0.6
Other	0.4	0.5
Number of children	134	114

Note: Advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI may have been sought from more than one source. There were no reported cases of care being sought for children with symptoms of ARI from public or private sector community health assistants, NGO clinics, or other private sector sources such as shops, traditional practitioners, markets, or itinerant medicine sellers.

NGO = nongovernmental organisation

¹ Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Table 10.9 Children with fever and care seeking for fever

Among children under age 5, percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with fever:			
	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day ¹	Percentage who took antibiotics	Number of children with fever
Age in months						
<6	10.5	855	66.9	49.7	40.7	90
6–11	23.3	866	82.0	39.4	52.7	202
12–23	20.8	1,693	81.7	53.5	40.1	352
24–35	20.5	1,577	77.3	50.0	40.6	323
36–47	18.5	1,610	81.9	44.3	36.6	297
48–59	14.4	1,534	81.9	52.9	38.6	220
Sex						
Male	18.9	3,993	77.9	46.5	39.8	753
Female	17.6	4,142	82.0	50.9	42.3	731
Residence						
Urban	14.5	3,275	78.2	44.2	49.7	474
Rural	20.8	4,860	80.8	50.7	37.0	1,010
Province						
Central	24.0	960	86.1	45.8	58.0	230
Copperbelt	22.4	943	78.2	43.8	40.1	211
Eastern	15.8	1,026	84.6	53.8	51.9	162
Luapula	24.0	688	84.6	57.1	32.4	165
Lusaka	8.7	1,214	74.9	44.3	56.4	105
Muchinga	17.2	442	81.9	37.6	34.0	76
Northern	18.4	719	76.5	39.5	35.6	132
North Western	21.2	626	91.4	69.9	23.0	133
Southern	11.6	1,036	58.8	38.8	39.4	120
Western	30.9	482	75.3	51.0	28.8	149
Mother's education						
No education	19.9	669	83.3	48.9	33.2	134
Primary	20.1	3,680	79.4	48.5	36.3	741
Secondary	16.4	3,323	80.6	49.4	47.3	544
Higher	14.1	463	73.6	43.7	58.8	65
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	20.5	2,030	78.5	48.6	27.5	415
Second	21.7	1,725	81.1	51.5	38.8	374
Middle	20.0	1,586	84.0	54.0	42.6	318
Fourth	14.8	1,537	77.8	39.3	52.8	227
Highest	11.9	1,257	75.8	44.6	62.9	150
Total	18.2	8,135	80.0	48.7	41.0	1,484

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public medical sector, private medical sector, shop, market, and itinerant medicine seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

Table 10.10 Children with diarrhoea and care seeking for diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage with diarrhoea	Number of children	Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea:	
			Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹	Number of children with diarrhoea
Age in months				
<6	7.0	855	53.1	60
6–11	27.9	866	69.9	242
12–23	22.8	1,693	71.2	387
24–35	12.3	1,577	74.5	194
36–47	7.6	1,610	60.7	122
48–59	6.5	1,534	71.2	100
Sex				
Male	13.5	3,993	71.3	537
Female	13.7	4,142	67.6	567
Source of drinking water²				
Improved	13.5	5,327	71.0	720
Unimproved	13.8	1,932	64.2	266
Surface	14.3	807	70.6	115
Type of toilet facility³				
Improved sanitation facility	13.8	4,247	68.6	586
Unimproved facility	12.8	2,838	70.7	362
Open defaecation	14.8	1,050	69.4	156
Residence				
Urban	13.5	3,275	65.6	443
Rural	13.6	4,860	71.9	662
Province				
Central	14.8	960	68.5	142
Copperbelt	16.1	943	64.8	151
Eastern	14.4	1,026	77.7	147
Luapula	14.1	688	81.4	97
Lusaka	12.5	1,214	62.9	152
Muchinga	12.0	442	71.1	53
Northern	12.1	719	60.1	87
North Western	8.9	626	83.8	56
Southern	12.5	1,036	65.5	130
Western	18.7	482	67.3	90
Mother's education				
No education	13.1	669	71.7	88
Primary	14.5	3,680	70.7	533
Secondary	13.1	3,323	68.5	436
Higher	10.3	463	(58.6)	48
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	13.9	2,030	72.1	283
Second	13.8	1,725	71.6	238
Middle	14.2	1,586	74.1	226
Fourth	14.5	1,537	67.2	222
Highest	10.8	1,257	55.4	136
Total	13.6	8,135	69.4	1,105

Note: Advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea may have been sought from more than one source. Total includes children with missing information on source of drinking water who are not shown separately. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public medical sector, private medical sector, shop, market, and itinerant medicine seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

² See Table 17.1 for definition of categories.

³ See Table 17.6 for definition of categories.

Table 10.11 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given							Total	Number of children with diarrhoea
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know	Total	
Age in months																
<6	9.2	57.0	17.7	13.9	2.2	0.0	100.0	2.4	39.7	13.1	11.8	0.0	33.1	0.0	100.0	60
6–11	14.4	36.5	25.6	20.3	2.8	0.4	100.0	4.1	34.3	30.6	23.6	4.2	2.9	0.4	100.0	242
12–23	22.1	35.0	21.1	20.3	0.9	0.6	100.0	8.5	35.4	26.6	24.1	3.9	1.0	0.6	100.0	387
24–35	19.5	33.2	24.1	21.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	3.2	36.8	31.4	25.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	194
36–47	20.3	44.3	17.7	15.5	0.8	1.4	100.0	9.5	45.4	22.4	20.9	0.0	0.9	0.8	100.0	122
48–59	14.3	40.8	22.2	20.1	2.5	0.0	100.0	8.5	40.0	31.3	17.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
Sex																
Male	19.7	36.3	23.4	18.9	1.6	0.1	100.0	6.2	32.9	28.4	24.8	3.8	3.9	0.0	100.0	537
Female	17.1	39.2	21.0	20.1	1.9	0.7	100.0	6.6	41.1	26.7	20.6	2.3	1.9	0.7	100.0	567
Breastfeeding status¹																
Breastfeeding	15.8	39.0	21.4	21.5	2.0	0.2	100.0	4.3	34.1	26.8	24.7	4.4	5.5	0.2	100.0	548
Not breastfeeding	22.9	32.4	24.9	17.6	1.5	0.7	100.0	7.9	38.3	29.5	21.3	2.1	0.3	0.7	100.0	335
Residence																
Urban	22.0	38.7	19.5	17.7	1.5	0.6	100.0	5.5	43.9	29.1	17.1	0.9	2.9	0.6	100.0	443
Rural	15.9	37.1	24.0	20.8	1.9	0.4	100.0	7.0	32.7	26.5	26.4	4.4	2.9	0.2	100.0	662
Province																
Central	9.7	31.0	22.3	33.8	3.2	0.0	100.0	1.2	28.8	28.5	36.3	2.2	3.0	0.0	100.0	142
Copperbelt	11.7	50.0	16.5	20.7	1.0	0.0	100.0	4.5	43.2	22.5	25.5	0.4	4.0	0.0	100.0	151
Eastern	29.4	24.9	27.1	17.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	15.5	20.4	22.3	34.9	2.6	4.2	0.0	100.0	147
Luapula	26.4	29.0	26.6	15.8	2.3	0.0	100.0	2.5	29.7	37.6	23.7	4.8	1.6	0.0	100.0	97
Lusaka	33.8	34.4	17.8	12.9	0.0	1.0	100.0	5.6	53.3	30.8	7.3	0.0	2.0	1.0	100.0	152
Muchinga	12.8	43.0	35.3	8.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.3	53.3	32.5	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	53
Northern	9.7	48.6	15.2	25.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	4.2	33.4	26.4	26.9	7.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	87
North Western	34.9	32.6	27.2	4.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	27.5	36.5	26.6	4.9	0.0	4.4	0.0	100.0	56
Southern	5.9	37.8	21.8	25.9	6.6	2.0	100.0	4.7	37.5	23.3	20.0	8.2	4.3	2.0	100.0	130
Western	9.3	53.7	22.4	13.8	0.0	0.8	100.0	0.8	42.4	31.3	19.5	5.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	90
Mother's education																
No education	16.7	32.4	28.5	20.5	0.0	1.9	100.0	11.2	33.7	31.6	19.4	2.3	0.0	1.9	100.0	88
Primary	17.9	38.0	21.1	21.0	1.8	0.2	100.0	6.1	34.8	25.8	25.0	4.7	3.5	0.2	100.0	533
Secondary	16.1	39.0	23.7	18.6	2.0	0.5	100.0	5.4	39.0	29.6	21.4	1.5	2.7	0.4	100.0	436
Higher	(46.3)	(34.1)	(7.5)	(10.1)	(2.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(9.1)	(52.7)	(20.4)	(14.7)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	100.0	48
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	16.7	37.1	21.8	22.7	1.5	0.2	100.0	7.9	31.1	26.8	26.7	5.9	1.3	0.2	100.0	283
Second	13.9	32.4	27.1	23.6	2.5	0.4	100.0	5.1	30.2	28.9	27.2	4.3	3.9	0.4	100.0	238
Middle	20.4	37.9	23.5	16.0	2.0	0.3	100.0	9.2	35.4	29.7	19.8	1.8	4.0	0.0	100.0	226
Fourth	21.2	40.7	17.6	18.8	0.5	1.2	100.0	4.7	47.3	25.6	19.2	0.8	1.1	1.2	100.0	222
Highest	21.3	43.6	19.6	12.9	2.6	0.0	100.0	3.3	48.1	26.0	16.6	0.5	5.4	0.0	100.0	136
Total	18.3	37.8	22.2	19.5	1.8	0.4	100.0	6.4	37.2	27.5	22.7	3.0	2.9	0.4	100.0	1,105

Note: It is recommended that children be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and that food not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Breastfeeding status is captured for children age 0–35 months only.

Table 10.12 Oral rehydration salts, zinc, continued feeding, and other treatments for diarrhoea

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage given fluid from an ORS packet; zinc; ORS and zinc; ORS and continued feeding; ORS, zinc, and continued feeding; ORS or increased fluids; recommended homemade fluids (RHF); oral rehydration therapy (ORT); ORT and continued feeding; and other treatments, and percentage given no treatment, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:													Percent- age given no treatment	Number of children with diar- rhoea
	Fluid from ORS packet ¹	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS and con- tinued feed- ing ^{1,2}	ORS, zinc, and con- tinued feeding ²	ORS or in- creased fluids	Recom- mended home fluids (RHF)	ORT (ORS, RHF, or in- creased fluids)	ORT and con- tinued feeding ²	Anti- biotic drugs	Anti- motility drugs	Intra- venous solution	Home remedy/ other		
Age in months															
<6	33.9	25.2	17.4	20.9	13.3	39.2	13.0	41.8	23.3	4.1	1.5	0.0	17.1	44.3	60
6–11	62.1	45.0	38.8	44.1	26.5	66.1	21.1	71.9	50.4	15.9	4.5	0.6	11.6	18.6	242
12–23	67.4	51.4	44.2	50.4	34.2	71.6	20.1	76.0	55.2	16.8	3.8	0.2	12.0	15.3	387
24–35	60.2	44.5	36.3	45.5	25.7	66.3	20.4	74.6	55.4	24.2	6.4	0.0	16.3	16.0	194
36–47	53.0	37.0	31.3	42.7	24.6	58.6	20.0	63.9	52.6	33.3	5.9	0.0	12.8	17.0	122
48–59	61.6	51.3	40.2	50.7	34.0	68.9	26.4	72.3	59.9	22.6	4.1	0.0	14.3	10.4	100
Sex															
Male	62.2	45.0	39.0	44.9	27.7	66.9	22.4	72.1	50.6	21.3	4.3	0.4	14.2	16.9	537
Female	60.0	46.5	37.8	46.5	29.8	65.2	18.8	70.6	54.5	17.9	4.8	0.0	12.4	18.0	567
Residence															
Urban	63.9	51.3	43.8	53.3	35.4	69.0	21.4	75.7	61.8	18.8	7.3	0.5	11.8	13.9	443
Rural	59.2	42.1	34.7	40.7	24.4	64.0	20.0	68.4	46.5	20.1	2.8	0.0	14.3	19.8	662
Province															
Central	58.8	43.0	34.9	38.3	24.8	62.0	33.7	69.4	45.2	18.0	3.0	0.0	11.1	23.0	142
Copperbelt	60.9	43.6	34.1	44.1	21.2	65.3	15.6	75.0	53.9	18.4	5.9	0.9	11.5	15.9	151
Eastern	69.6	41.3	36.5	44.9	25.6	77.2	16.8	78.7	48.3	49.3	2.0	0.0	10.0	9.1	147
Luapula	71.6	56.6	46.8	51.0	32.0	80.5	22.9	82.4	55.6	16.2	3.0	0.0	20.0	5.1	97
Lusaka	70.9	58.1	52.1	64.7	47.0	75.8	16.8	78.8	71.7	11.9	5.4	0.0	11.7	8.8	152
Muchinga	57.8	45.5	43.2	51.3	37.6	64.1	21.6	74.5	66.8	14.4	0.0	1.4	15.4	17.9	53
Northern	39.2	33.5	21.5	24.4	12.6	45.2	31.0	60.3	35.2	9.4	5.8	0.0	15.3	26.5	87
North Western	62.6	60.1	47.4	57.5	43.5	71.8	28.3	78.1	73.0	18.5	6.8	0.0	21.3	12.1	56
Southern	53.8	42.1	36.5	40.5	24.7	53.8	12.6	55.4	42.1	14.0	7.9	0.0	15.1	30.9	130
Western	55.5	37.4	32.5	41.7	26.1	58.5	14.2	59.1	44.5	13.3	4.5	0.0	9.4	28.0	90
Mother's education															
No education	60.3	45.2	38.9	50.6	31.1	66.3	24.4	69.1	57.3	21.3	1.0	0.0	11.3	17.6	88
Primary	60.1	40.2	35.3	42.3	24.9	64.6	18.5	69.2	48.1	19.2	3.6	0.1	13.0	20.6	533
Secondary	63.9	50.6	42.4	49.6	32.9	67.3	21.5	73.8	56.2	18.7	5.6	0.3	14.4	14.3	436
Higher	(47.3)	(66.0)	(35.3)	(40.0)	(30.7)	(69.1)	(27.8)	(77.3)	(61.3)	(28.2)	(13.2)	(0.0)	(9.3)	(11.2)	48
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	55.8	40.1	32.2	37.8	21.4	61.4	16.4	65.3	43.8	15.9	3.2	0.0	14.9	21.8	283
Second	61.5	40.7	36.1	40.8	24.8	65.4	19.4	68.9	46.7	21.4	3.3	0.0	12.4	21.7	238
Middle	65.9	47.2	40.2	52.1	31.9	70.9	27.5	76.4	58.4	24.8	4.1	0.0	13.5	12.4	226
Fourth	66.1	51.8	47.4	54.2	37.2	70.5	18.1	76.0	60.5	17.4	6.2	1.0	14.0	13.9	222
Highest	54.8	54.2	37.5	46.4	32.3	61.1	23.8	72.3	58.6	18.8	7.7	0.0	9.7	15.4	136
Total	61.1	45.8	38.4	45.8	28.8	66.0	20.6	71.3	52.6	19.6	4.6	0.2	13.3	17.5	1,105

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

ORS = oral rehydration salts

¹ Fluid from ORS packet (commonly called Manzi Ya Moyo)

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

Table 10.13 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children with diarrhoea who received ORS, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children with diarrhoea who were given zinc tablets or syrup, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Zambia DHS 2024

Source	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:			
	Among children with diarrhoea		Among children with diarrhoea who received ORS ¹	Among children with diarrhoea who were given zinc
	Among children with diarrhoea	for whom advice or treatment was sought		
Public sector	64.6	92.4	82.8	86.5
Government hospital	6.2	8.8	8.9	10.3
Government health centre	38.6	55.2	50.6	52.2
Government health post	18.7	26.7	22.8	23.3
Mobile clinic/hospital/health outreach post	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2
Community health assistant	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.7
Community health worker	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.1
Other public sector	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	3.6	5.1	4.5	4.0
Private hospital	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Private clinic	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.2
Mission hospital/clinic	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.2
Pharmacy	1.8	2.6	1.7	1.3
Private medical sector (NGO)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
NGO clinic	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Other private sector	1.9	2.7	0.6	0.6
Shop	1.0	1.4	0.3	0.2
Traditional practitioner	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.0
Market	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Itinerant medicine seller	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Number of children	1,105	773	674	506

Note: Advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea may have been sought from more than one source.

NGO = nongovernmental organisation

ORS = oral rehydration salts

¹ Fluid from ORS packet (commonly called Manzi Ya Moyo)

Key Messages

- Among children under age 5, 32% are stunted, 3% are wasted, 12% are underweight, and 4% are overweight.
- 64% of children under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed. Among children born in the 2 years before the survey, 98% were ever breastfed and 90% were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth.
- 12% of children age 6–23 months consumed the minimum acceptable diet, while 22% consumed foods from five or more food groups and 45% received the minimum number of meals.
- 15% of adolescent women age 15–19 are thin and 10% are overweight or obese. Among women age 20–49, 7% are thin and 33% are overweight or obese.
- 62% of children age 6–59 months and 41% of women age 15–49 are anaemic.
- 91% of households with tested salt had iodised salt.

Nutrition is the foundation for the health and development of children and adults. This chapter reports on nutritional status and anaemia among children under age 5 and women 15–49, infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, and women’s dietary practices. In addition, the chapter presents key nutrition interventions including infant and young child feeding counselling, child growth monitoring, micronutrient supplementation, deworming for children, and the presence of iodine in household cooking salt. Chapter 9 presents information on nutritional interventions provided during the antenatal period such as maternal nutrition counselling, breastfeeding counselling, food/cash assistance, deworming, iron-containing supplementation and sources of the supplements, and postnatal breastfeeding counselling and observation. Chapter 10 presents information on child feeding practices during diarrhoea.

11.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

Anthropometry is commonly used to measure child nutritional status. The anthropometric measurements are used to report on child growth indicators. The distribution of height and weight among children under age 5 was compared with the WHO Child Growth Standards reference population (WHO 2006). The distribution of a well-nourished population will be similar to that of the reference population, while the distribution of a poorly nourished population will not. The indices height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age can be expressed in standard deviation units (*z* scores) from the median of the reference population. Values that are greater than two standard deviations below the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards are used to define malnutrition.

Stunting (assessed via height-for-age)

Height-for-age is a measure of growth faltering. Children whose height-for-age z score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered short for their age (stunted). Children whose z score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely stunted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Wasting (assessed via weight-for-height)

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

Sample: Children under age 5

Underweight (assessed via weight-for-age)

Weight-for-age is an indicator that reflects both acute and chronic forms of malnutrition. It is influenced by low weight-for-height (wasting) and low height-for-age (stunting). Children whose weight-for-age z score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are classified as underweight. Children whose z score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely underweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

Overweight (assessed via weight-for-height)

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

Sample: Children under age 5

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

Child Growth Measures of Malnutrition

Information on anthropometry training, standardisation, and data collection methodology can be found in Chapter 1. Data collection included remeasurement of children as described in Chapter 1. Appendix C, **Tables C.8–C.10** provide additional information on the completeness and quality of anthropometry data for children, remeasurement data, and interference of height and weight measurements from hairstyles or ornamentation and heavy clothing (WHO 2019).

- The 2024 ZDHS identified a total of 4,415 children under age 5 who were eligible for height and weight measurements (Appendix C, **Table C.8**).
- Valid height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age measurements were obtained for 95%, 96%, and 96% of eligible children, respectively.

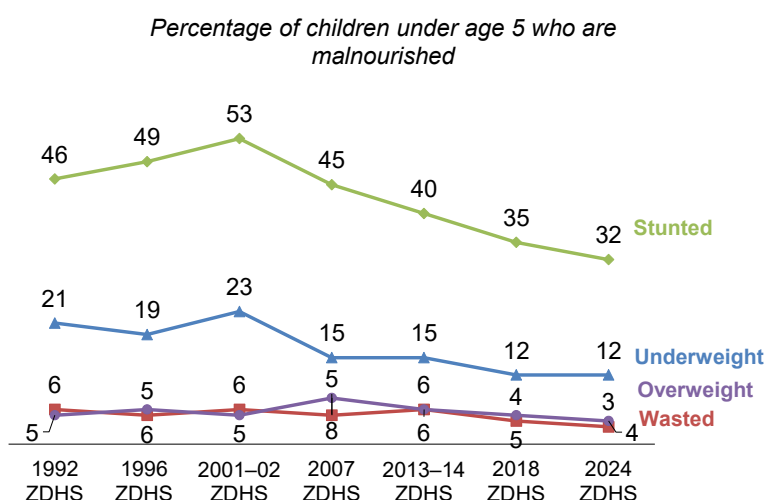
- **Table 11.1** presents data on the nutritional status of children according to the anthropometric indices. Among children under age 5, 32% are stunted, 3% are wasted, 12% are underweight, and 4% are overweight.

Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted increased from 46% in 1992 to 53% in 2001–02 before steadily declining to 32% in 2024.

Underweight prevalence peaked at 23% in 2001–02 before decreasing to 12% in 2024. The prevalence of wasting remained stable at 5%–6% between 1992 and 2013–14 before decreasing to 3% in 2024.

Overweight levels ranged from 5% in 1992 to a peak of 8% in 2007 and then gradually decreased to 4% in 2024 (**Figure 11.1**).

Figure 11.1 Trends in nutrition status of children



11.2 GROWTH MONITORING AND PROMOTION

Growth monitoring and promotion programmes include monitoring children’s nutritional status through physical growth measurements and using this information to provide caregivers with counselling and referrals of children whose growth appears abnormal (WHO 2013; WHO 2017a). An important component of growth monitoring is regular measurement of children’s weight, length/height, and/or mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC).

Weight measured in the last 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight measured in the last 3 months.

Weight and height measured in the last 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight and height measured in the last 3 months.

Mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC) measured in the last 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their MUAC measured in the last 3 months.

Weight, height, and MUAC measured in the last 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight, height, and MUAC measured in the last 3 months.

Sample: Children under age 5

- 68% of children under age 5 had their weight measured by a health care provider in the 3 months preceding the survey, 40% had their height measured, and 32% had their MUAC measured (**Table 11.2**).
- 28% of children under age 5 had their weight, height, and MUAC measured by a health care provider in the 3 months preceding the survey.

11.3 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICES

This section reports on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices recommended for children under age 2. These practices are critical to the health and survival of young children (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

11.3.1 Ever Breastfed, Early Initiation of Breastfeeding, and Exclusive Breastfeeding for the First 2 Days after Birth

Breastfeeding supports child growth and maternal health. Initiating breastfeeding within the first hour provides colostrum, rich in nutrients and antibodies, and promotes bonding and milk production. Giving other foods in the first 2 days can delay and disrupt exclusive breastfeeding and is not recommended unless medically necessary (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Ever breastfed

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed.

Early initiation of breastfeeding

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth.

Exclusive breastfeeding for the first 2 days after birth

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first 2 days after birth.

Sample: Children born in the last 2 years

- 98% of children born in the 2 years preceding the survey were ever breastfed (**Table 11.3**).
- 68% of children born in the 2 years preceding the survey were put to the breast within an hour of birth, and 90% were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days of life.

11.3.2 Exclusive Breastfeeding and Mixed Milk Feeding

Exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months of life provides all necessary nutrients, protects against infections, and supports healthy development. Mixed feeding can reduce the milk supply, increase infection risk, and lead to early weaning (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed exclusively with breast milk during the previous day.

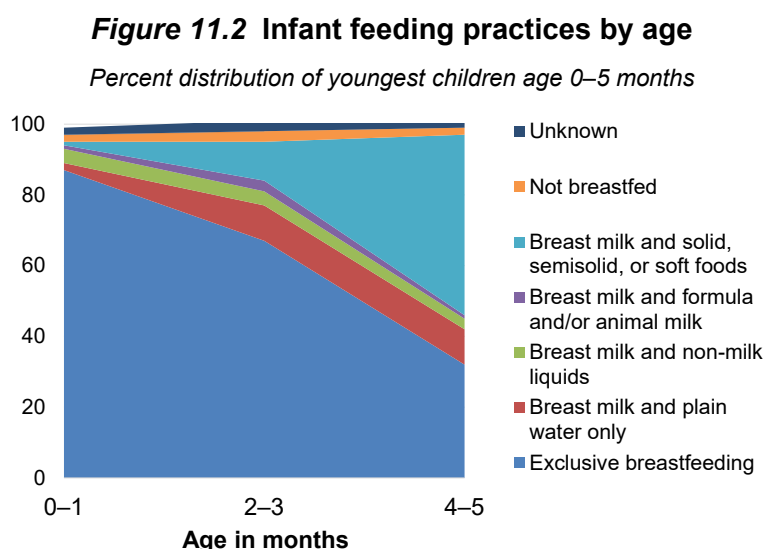
Sample: Youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother

Mixed milk feeding under 6 months

Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed both breast milk and formula and/or animal milk during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother

- **Figure 11.2** shows the pattern of how children are fed in the first 6 months. At age 0–1 month, 87% of children are exclusively breastfed as per WHO recommendations. At age 2–3 months, 67% of children are exclusively breastfed, and by age 4–5 months the percentage of children exclusively breastfed is 32%. In the latter age group, the majority of children are receiving liquids or foods other than breast milk. Overall, 64% of children age 0–5 months are exclusively breastfed and 2% receive breast milk and animal milk and/or infant formula (**Table 11.4** and **Table 11.5**).



Trends: Exclusive breastfeeding among children age 0–5 months increased from 10% in 1992 to 73% in 2013–14. However, exclusive breastfeeding has since decreased to 70% in 2018 and 64% in 2024.

11.3.3 Continued Breastfeeding and Bottle Feeding

Breastfeeding should continue for at least the first 2 years, as it lowers children’s risk of illness, promotes recovery during illness, and provides essential nutrients. It also benefits women by lowering the risk of certain cancers and diabetes. Bottle feeding is not recommended for children under age 2, as the nipple on a bottle is susceptible to contamination and increases the risk of disease (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Continued breastfeeding 12–23 months

Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fed breast milk during the previous day.

Sample: Children age 12–23 months

Bottle feeding 0–23 months

Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed from a bottle with a nipple during the previous day.

Sample: Children age 0–23 months

- 60% of children age 12–23 months are currently breastfeeding (**Table 11.4**).
- Among children age 0–23 months, 9% are fed using a bottle with a nipple.

11.3.4 Introduction of Complementary Foods

After 6 months, breast milk alone is insufficient, and complementary foods should be introduced while continuing breastfeeding until at least age 2. This period is critical, as children are more vulnerable to undernutrition and need solid, semisolid, or soft foods (WHO 2003; WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Introduction of solid, semisolid, or soft foods 6–8 months

Percentage of children age 6–8 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–8 months living with their mother

- Overall, 91% of children age 6–8 months had been introduced to solid, semisolid, or soft foods at age 6–8 months (**Table 11.10**).

11.3.5 Minimum Dietary Diversity, Minimum Meal Frequency, Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency, Minimum Acceptable Diet, and Egg and/or Flesh Food Consumption

Infants and young children should be fed a minimum acceptable diet, which means that they are fed meals with appropriate frequency and a variety of foods to meet their energy and nutrient needs. The minimum acceptable diet indicator is a combination of minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency for breastfeeding children and the same combination along with minimum milk feeding frequency for nonbreastfed children.

Minimum dietary diversity 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum of five out of eight defined food groups during the previous day. The eight food groups are as follows: breast milk; grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yogurt, and cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods (including milk feeds for nonbreastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day.

Minimum milk feeding frequency 6–23 months

Percentage of nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months who were given at least two milk feeds during the previous day.

Minimum acceptable diet 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum acceptable diet during the previous day. This indicator is a composite of children fed with a minimum dietary diversity and a minimum meal frequency, with the additional requirement that nonbreastfed children are fed with a minimum milk feeding frequency.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother

Egg and/or flesh food consumption 6–23 months

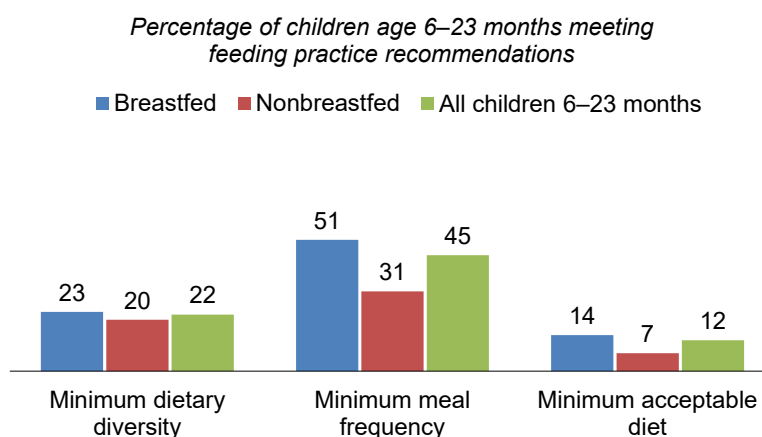
Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed eggs and/or flesh food during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother

Table 11.6 describes the liquids and **Table 11.7** describes the foods consumed by children under age 2 during the day or night before the interview.

- 22% of children age 6–23 months received the minimum number of food groups during the day or night before the survey, with little variation among breastfed and nonbreastfed children. Forty-five percent of children were fed the minimum number of times appropriate for their age (51% of breastfed children and 31% of nonbreastfed children). Twelve percent of children (14% of breastfed children and 7% of nonbreastfed children) consumed a minimum acceptable diet (Figure 11.3 and Table 11.8).

Figure 11.3 IYCF indicators on minimum acceptable diet by breastfeeding status



- 44% of children age 6–23 months consumed eggs and/or flesh foods during the day or night preceding the survey (Table 11.9).

11.3.6 Sweet Beverage Consumption, Unhealthy Food Consumption, and Zero Vegetable or Fruit Consumption among Children

Unhealthy infant and young child feeding practices should be avoided because they can replace nutritious foods and promote unhealthy weight gain. Consumption of sweet foods and beverages increases the risk of dental caries and obesity, while too much salt increases the risk of noncommunicable diseases. Low vegetable and fruit consumption leads to poor nutrient intake and can hinder growth and development. “Sentinel unhealthy foods” are foods high in sugar, salt, and/or unhealthy fats that are commonly consumed by infants and young children (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Sweet beverage consumption 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were given a sweet beverage during the previous day.

Unhealthy food consumption 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day.

Zero vegetable or fruit consumption 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were not fed any vegetables or fruits during the previous day.

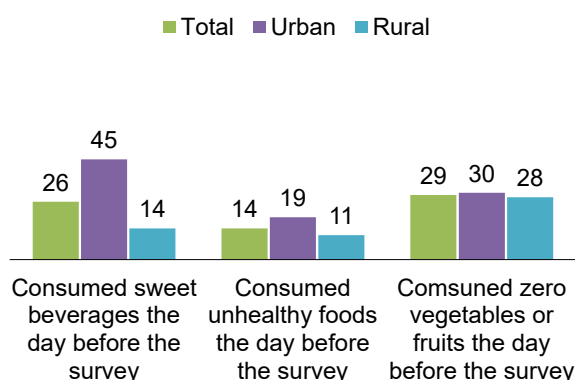
Sample: Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother

- 26% of children age 6–23 months consumed sweet beverages during the day or night before the interview, 14% consumed unhealthy foods, and 29% consumed no fruits or vegetables (Table 11.9).

- The percentages of children consuming sweet beverages and unhealthy foods and not consuming fruits or vegetables are higher in urban areas than in rural areas (**Figure 11.4**).

Figure 11.4 Unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months by residence

Percentage of children age 6–23 months



11.3.7 Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Indicators

Table 11.10 summarises all 17 WHO-UNICEF IYCF indicators.

11.4 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING COUNSELLING

Interactive IYCF counselling delivered by trained providers helps empower mothers and caregivers to follow appropriate breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices (WHO 2003; WHO 2018).

Mothers who received IYCF counselling in the last 6 months

Percentage of mothers with children age 6–23 months who received IYCF counselling in the last 6 months from a health care provider or community health worker.

Sample: Women whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them

- 33% of women age 15–49 whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them received counselling from a qualified provider in the last 6 months about how or what to feed their child (**Table 11.11**).

11.5 ANAEMIA IN CHILDREN

Anaemia is a condition characterised by an insufficient level of haemoglobin in the blood (Chaparro and Suchdev 2019). Haemoglobin is a protein responsible for transporting oxygen in the blood. In children, anaemia can impair cognitive development and is associated with long-term health consequences. When anaemia is severe, it can cause death (Chaparro and Suchdev 2019).

Anaemia in children		
Anaemia status	Haemoglobin level in grams/decilitre*	
	Children age 6–23 months	Children age 24–59 months
Anaemic	<10.5	<11.0
Mildly anaemic	9.5–10.4	10.0–10.9
Moderately anaemic	7.0–9.4	7.0–9.9
Severely anaemic	<7.0	<7.0
Not anaemic	≥10.5	≥11.0
* Haemoglobin levels are adjusted for altitude according to WHO 2024.		
Sample: Children age 6–59 months		

In 2024, WHO released new guidelines on haemoglobin cutoffs to define anaemia in children and women (WHO 2024). In addition, the guidelines have updated the methodology for making altitude and cigarette smoking adjustments to haemoglobin levels. The new guidelines also recommend using venous blood to measure haemoglobin levels. This is because recent evidence shows that the type of blood source (i.e., venous blood or capillary blood) can result in different haemoglobin levels and therefore influence anaemia estimates (Hackl et al. 2024; Namaste et al. 2024; Neufeld et al. 2019; Stevens et al. 2022). Haemoglobin levels (and anaemia estimates) based on different blood source types should not be compared.

The results for children presented in this report use the new cutoffs to define anaemia and have been adjusted for altitude according to the latest WHO guidance. However, single-drop capillary blood was used to measure haemoglobin in this survey, per the previous guidance (WHO 2011) (see Chapter 1). Therefore, caution is advised when interpreting the anaemia estimates in this survey and any others that have used single-drop capillary blood. It is not advisable to examine trends in anaemia prevalence estimates derived using different blood testing methods, adjustment factors, or haemoglobin cutoffs.

- Overall, 62% of children age 6–59 months are anaemic; 32% are mildly anaemic, 29% are moderately anaemic, and 2% are severely anaemic (**Table 11.12**).
- The mean haemoglobin level among children age 6–59 months is 10.3 g/dl.

11.6 MICRONUTRIENT SUPPLEMENTATION AND DEWORMING AMONG CHILDREN

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood illness and death, caused by inadequate intake of essential vitamins and minerals as well as by infections and genetic factors. Addressing this issue involves strategies such as biofortification, food fortification, and targeted supplementation. Key interventions include iron supplementation to combat anaemia, vitamin A programs to support immunity and reduce mortality, and deworming efforts to lessen the impact of parasitic infections that impair nutrient absorption (WHO 2011a; WHO 2011b; WHO 2016a; WHO 2016b; WHO 2017b).

Given iron-containing supplements 6–59 months

Percentage of children who were given iron-containing supplements in the last 12 months, including tablets, syrup, or micronutrient powders.

Sample: Children age 6–59 months

Given vitamin A supplements 6–59 months

Percentage of children who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months.

Sample: Children age 6–59 months

Given deworming medication 12–59 months

Percentage of children who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months.

Sample: Children age 12–59 months

- Among children age 6–59 months, 10% received iron-containing supplements in the last 12 months and 71% received vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months (**Table 11.13**).
- 67% of children age 12–59 months were given deworming medication in the last 6 months.

11.7 THERAPEUTIC FOODS

Children who received therapeutic foods in the last 12 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received Plumpy’nut in the last 12 months.

Sample: Children age 6–59 months

During the 2024 ZDHS, interviewers asked whether children had received therapeutic and nutritional supplements such as Plumpy’nut in the 12 months preceding the survey.

- 2% of children age 6–59 months received Plumpy’nut in the last 12 months (**Table 11.14**).

11.8 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF WOMEN

Chronic energy deficiency results from insufficient or unbalanced diets and disproportionately affects women of reproductive age due to factors such as low food intake, poor household food distribution, disease, and cultural practices. It contributes to low productivity, increased illness, and adverse birth outcomes (WHO 1995). Overweight and obesity also pose health risks, including chronic diseases such as diabetes and heart disease. Nutritional status is assessed using body mass index (BMI) for adults and BMI-for-age for adolescents (WHO 2007) with special consideration of short stature, particularly among women and girls.

Body mass index (BMI)

BMI is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in metres squared (kg/m^2).

Adult status	BMI
Too thin for height	Less than 18.5
Normal	Between 18.5 and 24.9
Overweight	Between 25.0 and 29.9
Obese	Greater than or equal to 30.0

Sample: Women age 20–49 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey

BMI-for-age

BMI-for-age is measured in z score standard deviations (SD).

Adolescent status	BMI-for-age
Too thin for height	Less than –1 SD
Normal	Between –1 SD and +1 SD
Overweight	Between +1 SD and +2 SD
Obese	Greater than +2 SD

Sample: Women age 15–19 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey

Short stature

Percentage of women age 20–49 with height under 145 cm.

Sample: Women age 20–49

Percentage of women age 15–19 with height-for-age z score less than –2 SD.

Sample: Women age 15–19

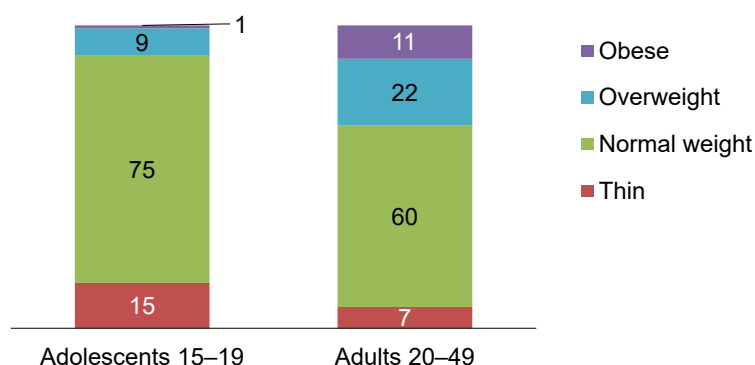
Height and weight data were collected for 96% of eligible women age 15–49 (Appendix C, **Table C.6**). During measurements, 13% of women had hairstyles or ornamentation that interfered with height

measurement, and 4% of women were not wearing lightweight clothing or wore heavy permanent ornaments that interfered with weight measurement (Appendix C, **Table C.11**).

- Among women age 20–49, 2% are of short stature, with a height under 145 cm (**Table 11.15.1**).
- 7% of women age 20–49 are thin, while 33% are overweight or obese (**Figure 11.5**).
- Among women age 15–19, 10% are of short stature, defined as having a height-for-age z score of less than -2 SD (**Table 11.15.2**).
- 15% of women age 15–19 are thin and 10% are overweight or obese.

Figure 11.5 Nutritional status of adolescent adult women

Percent distribution of women age 15–19 and 20–49 by nutritional status



11.9 WOMEN'S DIETARY PRACTICES

A healthy diet includes a variety of unprocessed foods and limits sugary drinks and unhealthy items to help prevent obesity and noncommunicable diseases. Minimum dietary diversity for women (MDD-W) is an indicator of whether nonpregnant women age 15–49 have consumed at least five out of 10 specific food groups in the past 24 hours. Dietary diversity supports essential micronutrient intake, which is especially critical for women of childbearing age (FAO 2021). Consuming unhealthy foods—such as fried items and those high in sugar, salt, or unhealthy fats—is linked to poor health outcomes, including pregnancy complications (Askari et al 2020; Mitchel and Shaw 2015). The indicator for unhealthy food consumption describes “sentinel unhealthy foods,” which are fried foods or foods high in sugar, salt, and/or unhealthy fats that are commonly consumed by women (FAO 2021).

Minimum dietary diversity for women

Percentage of women who consumed foods from at least five out of 10 defined food groups during the previous day. The 10 food groups are as follows: grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; pulses (beans, peas, and lentils); nuts and seeds; dairy (milk and milk products); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; dark green leafy vegetables; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; other vegetables; and other fruits.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Sweet beverage consumption

Percentage of women who consumed sweet beverages during the previous day.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Unhealthy food consumption

Percentage of women who consumed selected sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day.

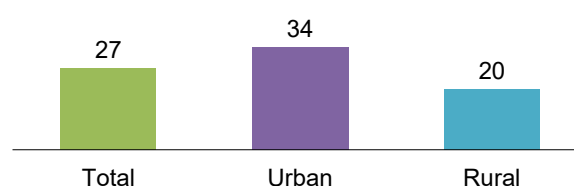
Sample: Women age 15–49

Table 11.16 describes the foods and liquids consumed by women during the day or night before the interview.

- 27% of women age 15–49 consumed foods from at least five of the 10 defined food groups during the day or night preceding the survey (minimum dietary diversity), including 34% of women in urban areas and 20% of women in rural areas (**Figure 11.6**).
- 35% of women consumed sweet beverages during the day or night before the interview, and 21% consumed unhealthy foods (**Table 11.17**).

Figure 11.6 Minimum dietary diversity among women by residence

Percentage of women age 15–49 achieving minimum dietary diversity the day before the survey



11.10 ANAEMIA IN WOMEN

Anaemia in adults can cause fatigue, lethargy, reduced physical productivity, and poor work performance (Chaparro and Suchdev 2019). Anaemia is a major concern among pregnant women because it can lead to increased maternal mortality and poor birth outcomes (Haider et al. 2013).

Anaemia in women				
Anaemia status	Haemoglobin level in grams/decilitre*			
	Nonpregnant women age 15–49	Pregnant women age 15–49		
		First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester
Anaemic	<12.0	<11.0	<10.5	<11.0
Mildly anaemic	11.0–11.9	10.0–10.9	9.5–10.4	10.0–10.9
Moderately anaemic	8.0–10.9	7.0–9.9	7.0–9.4	7.0–9.9
Severely anaemic	<8.0	<7.0	<7.0	<7.0
Not anaemic	≥12.0	≥11.0	≥10.5	≥11.0
* Haemoglobin levels are adjusted for cigarette smoking and for altitude according to WHO 2024.				
Sample: Women age 15–49				

As described in Section 11.5, WHO released new guidelines on the preferred blood source for measuring haemoglobin, the methodology for adjusting haemoglobin levels for altitude and cigarette smoking, and the haemoglobin cutoffs used to define anaemia (WHO 2024). Under this new guidance, the cutoffs to define anaemia among pregnant women have changed.

The results for women presented in this report use the new cutoffs to define anaemia and have been adjusted for altitude and cigarette smoking according to the latest WHO guidelines.¹ However, since single-drop capillary blood rather than venous blood was used to measure haemoglobin (see Chapter 1), caution is advised when interpreting the anaemia estimates in this survey and any others that have used

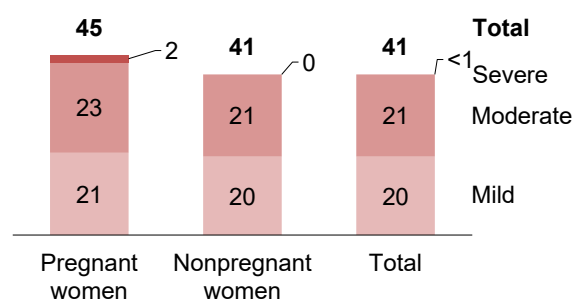
¹ Anaemia estimates based on the 2024 WHO guidelines are expected to result in lower anaemia estimates for pregnant women in the second trimester compared with estimates derived from the 2011 guidelines. For nonpregnant women and pregnant women in the first and third trimesters, anaemia estimates are expected to be higher compared with the 2011 WHO guidelines.

single-drop capillary blood. In addition, it is not advisable to examine trends in anaemia prevalence estimates derived using different blood testing methods, adjustment factors, or haemoglobin cutoffs.

- 41% of women age 15–49 have anaemia; 20% have mild anaemia, 21% have moderate anaemia, and less than 1% have severe anaemia (Table 11.18).
- Overall, a higher percentage of pregnant women (45%) than nonpregnant women (41%) are anaemic (Figure 11.7).

Figure 11.7 Anaemia in pregnant and nonpregnant women

Percentage of women age 15–49 classified as anaemic



11.11 PRESENCE OF IODISED SALT IN HOUSEHOLDS

Iodine is a micronutrient that plays an important role in thyroid function, which is critical for reproductive function, growth, and development. It is recommended that household salt be fortified with iodine. Sufficient iodine prevents goitre, brain damage, and other thyroid-related health problems (WHO 2014a).

Household salt iodisation

Percentage of households with iodised salt.

Sample: Households in which salt was tested for iodine content

- Among households with tested salt, 91% had salt with potassium iodate (Table 11.19).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on nutrition of children and women, see the following tables:

- **Table 11.1** **Nutritional status of children**
- **Table 11.2** **Child growth monitoring**
- **Table 11.3** **Early breastfeeding**
- **Table 11.4** **Breastfeeding status according to age**
- **Table 11.5** **Infant feeding practices by age**
- **Table 11.6** **Liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview**
- **Table 11.7** **Foods consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview**
- **Table 11.8** **Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet among children**
- **Table 11.9** **Egg and/or flesh food consumption and unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months**
- **Table 11.10** **Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators**
- **Table 11.11** **Infant and young child feeding counselling**
- **Table 11.12** **Prevalence of anaemia in children**
- **Table 11.13** **Micronutrient supplementation and deworming among children**
- **Table 11.14** **Therapeutic foods**
- **Table 11.15.1** **Nutritional status of women age 20–49**
- **Table 11.15.2** **Nutritional status of adolescent women age 15–19**
- **Table 11.16** **Foods and liquids consumed by women in the day or night preceding the interview**
- **Table 11.17** **Minimum dietary diversity and unhealthy food and beverage consumption among women**
- **Table 11.18** **Prevalence of anaemia in women**
- **Table 11.19** **Presence of iodised salt in household**

Table 11.1 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of child growth: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age			
	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Mean z score (SD)	Number of children	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Percent-age above +2 SD	Mean z score (SD)	Number of children	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Mean z score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months													
<6	5.4	16.2	-0.8	420	1.1	2.2	12.7	0.6	421	1.5	5.6	-0.1	426
6-11	4.7	20.1	-1.0	439	0.5	3.6	6.6	0.2	437	0.7	8.8	-0.5	439
12-23	10.8	38.1	-1.6	852	0.7	3.3	2.6	-0.1	857	2.7	15.3	-0.8	856
24-35	14.6	44.1	-1.8	793	0.5	2.5	3.8	0.1	804	3.2	15.6	-0.9	800
36-47	11.5	33.8	-1.6	848	0.4	1.6	2.0	0.0	852	1.7	11.2	-0.9	852
48-59	8.7	27.1	-1.4	775	0.3	2.1	2.4	-0.1	781	1.8	11.5	-1.0	784
0-23	7.9	28.1	-1.3	1,711	0.8	3.1	6.1	0.2	1,715	1.9	11.2	-0.6	1,721
24-59	11.6	35.0	-1.6	2,416	0.4	2.0	2.7	0.0	2,438	2.2	12.7	-0.9	2,436
Sex													
Male	12.5	34.8	-1.5	2,003	0.4	2.8	4.2	0.1	2,018	2.3	12.7	-0.8	2,020
Female	7.8	29.6	-1.4	2,124	0.7	2.2	4.0	0.0	2,135	1.9	11.6	-0.8	2,137
Birth interval in months³													
First birth ⁴	10.6	33.0	-1.5	937	0.5	2.5	5.2	0.1	943	2.8	11.6	-0.8	949
<24	11.1	33.4	-1.4	348	0.9	3.1	2.2	-0.0	353	2.6	11.2	-0.8	352
24-47	10.9	33.9	-1.5	1,312	0.7	2.9	4.0	0.0	1,316	2.2	13.5	-0.8	1,322
48+	7.3	27.4	-1.3	1,151	0.3	2.0	4.3	0.1	1,154	1.3	10.8	-0.7	1,155
Size at birth^{3,5}													
Very small	*	*	*	22	*	*	*	*	22	*	*	*	22
Small	18.9	51.9	-2.0	143	0.0	3.5	6.6	-0.0	146	4.2	27.7	-1.3	146
Average or larger	9.1	31.1	-1.4	2,156	0.7	2.9	5.5	0.2	2,162	2.2	11.4	-0.6	2,171
Don't know	(3.6)	(28.8)	(-0.2)	45	(0.0)	(2.0)	(2.1)	(0.1)	45	(0.0)	(7.4)	(-0.1)	45
Mother's interview status													
Interviewed	9.7	31.6	-1.4	3,748	0.5	2.5	4.2	0.1	3,766	2.1	12.0	-0.8	3,778
Not interviewed but in household	6.5	32.2	-1.2	66	0.0	2.8	4.9	0.0	66	0.0	11.0	-0.7	67
Not interviewed and not in the household ⁶	14.8	38.1	-1.5	313	0.9	1.7	2.5	0.1	321	2.5	14.3	-0.8	313
Mother's age³													
<20	11.9	35.3	-1.6	710	0.8	2.9	4.3	0.1	714	3.3	13.2	-0.9	720
20-34	9.4	30.6	-1.4	2,464	0.5	2.5	4.1	0.1	2,475	1.8	11.6	-0.7	2,481
35-49	8.4	31.7	-1.4	574	0.3	2.2	4.8	-0.0	577	2.0	12.0	-0.8	577
Mother's nutritional status⁷													
Thin	18.3	45.4	-1.9	278	1.3	5.5	0.8	-0.4	279	5.6	26.8	-1.4	279
Normal	10.0	33.8	-1.5	2,185	0.4	2.5	3.5	0.0	2,191	2.1	12.3	-0.8	2,195
Overweight/ obese	6.1	22.8	-1.2	840	0.2	1.3	5.5	0.3	852	0.9	7.1	-0.5	852
Residence													
Urban	8.1	26.1	-1.3	1,674	0.3	2.2	4.6	0.1	1,684	1.0	9.2	-0.6	1,687
Rural	11.4	36.3	-1.5	2,453	0.7	2.7	3.8	0.0	2,469	2.9	14.1	-0.9	2,470
Province													
Central	9.5	28.2	-1.3	509	0.9	3.0	5.9	0.1	513	1.3	7.9	-0.7	514
Copperbelt ⁸	12.8	30.5	-1.4	451	0.5	3.2	6.2	0.2	455	1.2	12.2	-0.7	461
Eastern	12.0	36.3	-1.6	535	0.0	0.9	4.8	0.2	544	3.5	12.4	-0.8	540
Luapula	17.7	45.3	-1.7	349	1.5	4.1	4.9	0.0	349	3.8	17.4	-1.0	353
Lusaka	5.8	20.1	-1.2	619	0.0	1.1	3.2	0.1	621	1.0	7.8	-0.6	620
Muchinga	11.6	42.9	-1.8	205	0.2	0.5	2.9	0.1	206	3.0	12.6	-0.9	206
Northern	14.2	42.6	-1.7	367	1.2	3.8	2.5	0.0	368	4.3	15.6	-1.0	369
North Western	8.0	35.3	-1.5	326	0.9	3.4	3.9	-0.0	326	2.6	15.1	-0.9	327
Southern	6.1	27.2	-1.2	513	0.4	2.6	2.3	-0.1	518	0.8	13.6	-0.7	514
Western	5.9	27.6	-1.3	253	0.4	2.7	4.0	-0.1	253	0.4	10.9	-0.8	253
Mother's education⁹													
No education	13.2	39.4	-1.7	302	0.9	2.1	3.9	0.0	304	4.2	15.2	-1.0	303
Primary	11.5	37.8	-1.6	1,724	0.6	2.9	4.0	0.0	1,738	2.8	14.5	-0.9	1,742
Secondary	7.9	25.7	-1.3	1,571	0.4	2.1	4.0	0.1	1,573	1.0	9.3	-0.7	1,581
Higher	3.6	15.3	-0.8	217	0.8	3.1	8.4	0.2	217	0.8	6.3	-0.3	218

Continued...

Table 11.1—Continued

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age			
	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Mean z score (SD)	Number of children	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Percent-age above +2 SD	Mean z score (SD)	Number of children	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Mean z score (SD)	Number of children
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	13.3	40.1	-1.6	1,021	0.9	3.3	3.5	-0.0	1,022	3.6	15.9	-0.9	1,022
Second	11.3	38.9	-1.6	887	0.8	2.8	4.3	0.1	899	2.3	14.2	-0.9	898
Middle	10.8	30.2	-1.5	804	0.3	2.2	3.5	0.1	806	1.5	11.7	-0.8	811
Fourth	8.3	28.6	-1.4	760	0.5	1.7	3.8	0.0	769	2.1	10.7	-0.8	767
Highest	4.7	17.0	-0.9	656	0.1	2.0	5.9	0.2	657	0.1	5.6	-0.4	658
Total	10.1	32.1	-1.4	4,127	0.6	2.5	4.1	0.1	4,153	2.1	12.1	-0.8	4,157

Note: Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children.

² Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

⁴ First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.

⁵ Information available only for children age 0–35 months

⁶ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁷ Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status is defined using body mass index (BMI) for mothers age 20–49 and BMI-for-age for mothers age 15–19 (as presented in Tables 11.15.1 and 11.15.2).

⁸ Height-for-age (stunting) and weight-for-height (wasting and overweight) estimates from Copperbelt province should be interpreted with caution because of data quality concerns.

⁹ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 11.2 Child growth monitoring

Percentage of children under age 5 who had selected measurements performed by a health care provider in the 3 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Weight	Height	Mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC)	Weight and height	Weight, height, and MUAC	Number of children
Age in months						
<6	72.9	31.2	14.4	31.0	13.3	855
6–11	90.3	51.5	36.7	50.9	33.8	866
12–23	83.8	50.8	41.7	50.4	36.8	1,693
24–35	66.7	39.6	35.1	38.8	30.6	1,577
36–47	57.6	35.7	31.0	35.4	27.1	1,610
48–59	45.2	28.9	24.3	28.6	21.6	1,534
0–23	82.8	46.1	33.6	45.7	30.2	3,414
24–59	56.6	34.8	30.2	34.3	26.5	4,721
Sex						
Male	68.0	39.6	31.4	39.2	28.0	3,993
Female	67.2	39.5	31.9	39.0	28.1	4,142
Mother's age						
15–19	67.3	38.4	30.5	37.8	27.0	1,600
20–29	67.3	39.3	31.7	38.9	27.9	3,968
30–39	68.2	41.0	32.2	40.5	28.7	2,216
40–49	67.8	38.0	32.0	37.7	29.5	351
Residence						
Urban	63.8	34.5	24.4	34.1	21.5	3,275
Rural	70.1	43.0	36.5	42.5	32.4	4,860
Province						
Central	68.5	35.8	28.1	35.6	23.6	960
Copperbelt	66.9	19.2	14.4	19.1	9.7	943
Eastern	71.6	38.9	37.4	38.0	32.5	1,026
Luapula	81.4	63.2	54.3	62.7	51.6	688
Lusaka	57.5	29.7	14.6	29.0	12.9	1,214
Muchinga	81.7	66.0	51.3	65.6	48.0	442
Northern	65.6	39.1	29.4	38.9	25.4	719
North Western	71.1	40.6	36.1	40.2	34.0	626
Southern	63.0	43.4	39.0	43.1	34.9	1,036
Western	59.5	45.7	34.6	45.3	31.1	482
Mother's education						
No education	65.8	40.4	35.1	39.9	32.6	669
Primary	65.8	39.5	32.6	39.1	28.8	3,680
Secondary	69.0	38.8	30.0	38.3	26.5	3,323
Higher	74.0	43.4	30.5	43.2	26.3	463
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	67.8	43.1	36.6	42.7	33.0	2,030
Second	71.0	43.1	36.6	42.8	32.6	1,725
Middle	67.6	37.1	32.1	36.6	27.3	1,586
Fourth	63.8	35.3	25.6	34.9	23.2	1,537
Highest	67.0	37.1	23.5	36.5	20.5	1,257
Total	67.6	39.5	31.6	39.1	28.0	8,135

Note: "Height" refers to length (recumbent measurement) or height (standing measurement).

Table 11.3 Early breastfeeding

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed, percentage who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth, and percentage who were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth	Percentage exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth ¹	Number of children born in the last 2 years
Sex				
Male	97.2	66.8	89.1	1,746
Female	97.9	69.2	90.1	1,771
Breastfeeding counselling during ANC²				
Counselled	97.6	68.5	89.8	3,105
Not counselled/don't know	98.0	66.6	92.1	284
Did not receive ANC	94.6	59.8	80.4	128
Assistance at delivery				
Health personnel ³	97.5	69.0	89.4	3,301
Traditional birth attendant	(100.0)	(70.4)	(100.0)	31
Other	96.9	50.5	90.9	154
No one	(100.0)	(47.1)	(97.4)	30
Place of delivery				
Health facility	97.5	69.0	89.4	3,269
At home	98.5	58.2	94.2	218
Other	(94.6)	(31.1)	(80.9)	30
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	97.7	73.3	93.0	3,082
Caesarean section	96.6	30.0	64.8	404
Breastfeeding counselling during PNC^{2,4}				
Counselled	98.4	68.1	89.0	2,065
Not counselled/don't know	96.4	68.3	91.3	1,366
Breastfeeding observation during PNC^{2,4}				
Observed	98.4	67.8	89.5	1,991
Not observed/don't know	96.6	68.6	90.5	1,440
Residence				
Urban	97.0	65.7	84.1	1,395
Rural	97.9	69.5	93.2	2,122
Province				
Central	98.3	65.0	92.3	426
Copperbelt	98.1	68.2	76.9	381
Eastern	96.7	72.4	85.6	454
Luapula	99.8	72.4	96.2	299
Lusaka	95.9	66.6	87.1	522
Muchinga	99.4	57.5	97.7	182
Northern	98.2	62.2	92.5	329
North Western	98.0	79.8	93.1	264
Southern	96.1	70.4	91.3	459
Western	97.8	59.4	93.8	200
Mother's education				
No education	98.5	71.2	94.2	265
Primary	98.2	69.5	93.7	1,579
Secondary	96.8	66.5	87.3	1,480
Higher	96.7	62.8	67.8	193
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	98.5	71.1	96.0	875
Second	97.4	69.7	92.1	748
Middle	97.8	66.1	92.2	693
Fourth	97.0	67.9	88.0	686
Highest	96.6	62.9	73.9	515
Total	97.5	68.0	89.6	3,517

Note: Table is based on children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children were living or dead at the time of the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

ANC = antenatal care

PNC = postnatal care

¹ Children given nothing other than breast milk to eat or drink during the first 2 days after delivery

² Information available for the most recent live birth only

³ Doctor, nurse/midwife, or clinical officer

⁴ Women were asked about counselling on breastfeeding by any health care provider in the first 2 days after their most recent live birth regardless of where they gave birth.

Table 11.4 Breastfeeding status according to age

Among youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother, percentage exclusively breastfeeding and percentage receiving mixed milk feeding; among all children age 12–23 months, percentage currently breastfeeding; and among all children age 0–23 months, percentage using a bottle with a nipple, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother:			Among all children age 12–23 months:		Among all children age 0–23 months:	
	Percentage exclusively breastfeeding	Percentage receiving mixed milk feeding ¹	Number of children	Percentage currently breastfeeding ²	Number of children	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of children
Age in months							
0–1	87.2	1.4	326	na	na	2.9	332
2–3	67.1	2.5	267	na	na	4.4	269
4–5	31.7	2.5	251	na	na	9.4	253
6–11	na	na	na	na	na	11.6	866
12–15	na	na	na	88.0	606	10.2	606
16–19	na	na	na	62.4	554	11.0	554
20–23	na	na	na	24.7	534	5.6	534
Sex							
Male	63.9	2.1	446	60.0	819	9.0	1,692
Female	64.9	2.1	398	59.4	873	8.5	1,721
Residence							
Urban	62.6	4.2	337	46.8	673	13.2	1,354
Rural	65.6	0.7	507	68.1	1,020	5.8	2,060
Province							
Central	62.8	0.0	109	59.7	210	7.8	408
Copperbelt	58.4	0.7	96	47.0	181	10.7	370
Eastern	56.2	1.0	108	63.6	214	9.8	441
Luapula	67.4	3.7	68	68.4	160	5.3	292
Lusaka	67.0	6.3	126	42.4	261	14.5	509
Muchinga	80.3	1.2	38	68.3	81	14.7	179
Northern	64.8	0.0	68	67.5	164	3.0	317
North Western	68.7	2.3	68	61.1	127	5.1	258
Southern	62.4	2.3	124	63.5	202	6.3	444
Western	74.2	1.5	39	77.2	94	9.0	195
Mother's education							
No education	66.4	0.0	61	77.3	128	4.0	259
Primary	64.3	0.7	377	66.4	757	5.5	1,537
Secondary	65.3	2.5	356	52.5	708	9.6	1,430
Higher	(55.2)	(11.9)	50	36.8	100	35.2	187
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	63.4	1.0	194	73.4	414	3.7	850
Second	65.0	0.5	183	71.9	356	5.8	725
Middle	66.5	1.1	183	53.5	328	4.4	676
Fourth	62.1	1.9	163	50.6	329	11.1	662
Highest	64.7	8.0	121	40.8	265	24.3	500
Total	64.4	2.1	844	59.7	1,693	8.7	3,414

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday during the day or at night). Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

na = not applicable

¹ Received breast milk and infant formula and/or animal milk. Excludes yogurt drinks because they are generally not fed as a substitute for breast milk. Excludes soy and nut milks.

² Corresponds to the IYCF indicator "continued breastfeeding"

Table 11.5 Infant feeding practices by age

Percent distribution of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother by feeding category, according to age in months, Zambia DHS 2024

Age group in months	Breast milk only (exclusively breastfed)	Breast milk and plain water only	Breast milk and non-milk liquids ¹	Breast milk and animal milk and/or infant formula ²	Breast milk and solid, semisolid, or soft foods ³	Not breastfed	Unknown ⁴	Total	Number of youngest children 0–5 months living with their mother
0–1	87.2	2.2	3.9	1.4	1.1	2.1	1.9	100.0	326
2–3	67.1	10.4	3.9	2.5	10.8	2.7	2.5	100.0	267
4–5	31.7	10.4	2.6	1.2	50.7	1.7	1.7	100.0	251
0–5	64.4	7.2	3.5	1.7	19.0	2.2	2.0	100.0	844

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a “24-hour” period (yesterday during the day or at night). The categories of breast milk only, breast milk and plain water only, breast milk and non-milk liquids, breast milk and formula and/or animal milk, breast milk and solid, semisolid, or soft foods, and not breastfed are hierarchical and mutually exclusive. When combined with children whose feeding category is classified as unknown due to “don’t know” responses, the percentages in each row add to 100%.

¹ Children fed breast milk plus non-milk liquids (e.g., juice, herbal tea, sweetened water, flavoured water). Children in this category may have also been fed plain water.

² Children fed breast milk plus animal milk, infant formula, and/or animal milk-based yogurt drinks. Children in this category may have also been fed non-milk liquids and/or plain water.

³ Children fed breast milk plus solid, semisolid, or soft food from any food group (e.g., grains, meat, eggs, fruits, vegetables). Children in this category may have also been fed plain water, non-milk liquids and/or animal milk/infant formula/animal milk-based yogurt drinks.

⁴ Not classified elsewhere due to “don’t know” responses

Table 11.6 Liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by type of liquids consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to age and breastfeeding status, Zambia DHS 2024

Age in months	Plain water	Infant formula	Animal milk		Yogurt drinks		Fruit juice or fruit-flavoured drinks	Sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, or energy drinks	Tea, coffee, or herbal drinks		Clear broth or clear soup	Other liquids		Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother
			Any	Sweet/fla-voured	Any	Sweet/fla-voured			Any	Sweet-ened		Any	Sweet-ened	
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0–1	3.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	4.0	0.0	319
2–3	18.1	2.2	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	259
4–5	58.6	1.4	1.2	0.0	2.2	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	2.2	8.9	0.4	247
6–8	92.5	1.7	3.5	1.2	8.0	3.0	3.4	0.2	1.7	1.5	10.4	10.0	0.8	427
9–11	94.6	1.3	4.8	1.8	8.6	4.3	6.2	0.9	4.7	2.7	14.4	12.4	1.2	396
12–17	94.4	1.2	2.9	0.7	7.6	3.8	7.7	1.3	7.2	5.5	13.0	11.7	1.5	692
18–23	94.5	1.6	6.3	2.1	7.8	4.6	8.0	1.7	9.7	7.7	10.3	8.1	1.4	302
0–5	24.5	1.7	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.4	1.0	5.4	0.1	826
6–11	93.6	1.5	4.1	1.5	8.3	3.6	4.7	0.6	3.1	2.0	12.3	11.1	1.0	823
12–23	94.4	1.3	3.9	1.1	7.7	4.0	7.8	1.5	8.0	6.1	12.2	10.6	1.5	994
6–23	94.0	1.4	4.0	1.3	8.0	3.8	6.4	1.0	5.8	4.3	12.3	10.8	1.2	1,818
Total	72.3	1.5	2.9	0.9	5.8	2.9	4.6	0.7	4.2	3.1	8.7	9.2	0.9	2,644
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0–1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
2–3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
4–5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
6–8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
9–11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
12–17	97.3	3.3	8.9	6.0	18.3	11.2	25.3	4.0	24.1	18.9	14.2	19.1	0.7	140
18–23	95.9	0.6	6.2	1.7	8.3	4.5	18.5	1.8	17.9	14.6	18.1	16.1	2.2	496
0–5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
6–11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
12–23	96.2	1.2	6.8	2.7	10.5	6.0	20.0	2.3	19.3	15.5	17.2	16.7	1.9	636
6–23	96.1	2.0	6.7	2.6	10.6	6.0	20.0	2.4	18.7	15.0	17.1	16.9	2.3	656
Total	94.2	2.2	6.5	2.5	10.3	5.9	19.4	2.4	18.2	14.6	16.6	16.9	2.2	674

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

Table 11.7 Foods consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by type of foods consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to age and breastfeeding status, Zambia DHS 2024

Age in months	Solid or semisolid foods										Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother	
	Grains	Roots, tubers, and plantains	Pulses (beans, peas), lentils, nuts, and seeds	Dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese)	Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats)	Eggs	Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables	Other fruits and vegetables	Insects and other small protein foods	Sweet foods ¹		Fried and salty foods ²
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN												
0–1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	319
2–3	9.7	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	3.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	259
4–5	50.9	0.0	4.8	0.4	3.4	1.3	4.6	2.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	247
6–8	88.1	4.5	19.6	2.1	18.5	9.3	33.7	19.4	0.0	3.1	2.8	427
9–11	88.2	8.6	21.9	4.8	29.8	11.1	50.3	34.5	0.4	5.9	6.1	396
12–17	88.0	12.5	28.6	4.4	37.0	12.9	61.5	38.1	0.0	7.7	7.5	692
18–23	89.5	19.8	28.8	3.2	37.8	11.0	72.8	44.4	0.6	7.2	7.5	302
0–5	18.4	0.1	1.8	0.2	1.4	0.6	2.5	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.7	826
6–11	88.2	6.5	20.7	3.4	23.9	10.1	41.7	26.7	0.2	4.4	4.4	823
12–23	88.5	14.7	28.7	4.0	37.3	12.3	65.0	40.0	0.2	7.5	7.5	994
6–23	88.3	11.0	25.0	3.8	31.2	11.3	54.4	34.0	0.2	6.1	6.1	1,818
Total	66.5	7.6	17.8	2.7	21.9	8.0	38.2	23.6	0.1	4.3	4.4	2,644
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN												
0–1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
2–3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
4–5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
6–8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
9–11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
12–17	96.0	9.7	35.2	9.2	45.7	19.6	64.8	53.1	0.0	11.8	21.9	140
18–23	92.1	13.6	31.5	3.7	50.7	19.0	74.9	49.8	0.8	13.6	14.3	496
0–5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
6–11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
12–23	93.0	12.7	32.3	4.9	49.6	19.1	72.7	50.5	0.6	13.2	16.0	636
6–23	92.8	12.5	31.7	5.0	49.1	18.8	72.4	49.9	0.6	13.0	15.9	656
Total	90.8	12.1	30.9	4.9	47.8	18.3	70.7	48.5	0.6	12.7	15.5	674

Note: See Woman's Questionnaire for list of liquids and foods. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Sentinel sweet foods such as chocolates, candies, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, or popsicles

² Sentinel fried and salty foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, French fries, fried dough, or instant noodles

Table 11.8 Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who received minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Among youngest breastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage who received:				Among youngest nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage who received:				Among youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage who received:				
	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal fre- quency ²	Minimum accep- table diet ³	Number of breast- fed children age 6–23 months	Minimum milk feeding fre- quency ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal fre- quency ⁵	Minimum accep- table diet ⁶	Number of non- breastfed children age 6–23 months	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal fre- quency ⁷	Minimum accep- table diet ⁸	Number of all children age 6–23 months
Age in months													
6–11	17.1	55.6	12.3	823	*	*	*	*	20	16.7	55.2	12.0	844
6–8	14.8	70.1	12.9	427	*	*	*	*	7	14.6	69.5	12.7	434
9–11	19.5	40.0	11.6	396	*	*	*	*	14	19.0	40.1	11.2	410
12–17	26.7	46.2	15.9	692	20.4	19.8	43.2	6.5	140	25.5	45.7	14.3	832
18–23	29.3	47.5	16.4	302	11.3	20.9	26.7	7.2	496	24.1	34.6	10.7	798
Sex													
Male	20.8	50.9	13.7	883	14.2	22.9	30.1	8.5	322	21.4	45.3	12.3	1,205
Female	24.6	50.5	15.0	935	13.8	17.5	31.1	5.2	334	22.7	45.4	12.4	1,269
Residence													
Urban	30.8	58.4	20.8	633	20.7	28.0	42.3	12.4	343	29.9	52.8	17.9	977
Rural	18.4	46.5	10.9	1,184	6.7	11.5	17.8	0.7	313	17.0	40.5	8.8	1,497
Province													
Central	34.8	62.6	27.8	212	11.6	23.4	33.2	2.1	75	31.8	54.9	21.0	287
Copperbelt	22.7	47.5	13.9	169	5.9	19.0	26.5	2.7	98	21.3	39.8	9.8	267
Eastern	10.6	59.2	8.7	242	2.0	5.7	15.2	1.0	76	9.5	48.7	6.9	318
Luapula	28.1	35.8	10.9	170	2.9	20.4	11.9	1.4	49	26.4	30.4	8.8	220
Lusaka	46.2	64.8	29.4	223	37.1	44.2	62.8	25.6	145	45.4	64.0	27.9	368
Muchinga	14.9	53.7	10.4	112	(7.1)	(5.0)	(21.6)	(2.4)	25	13.1	48.0	8.9	137
Northern	12.1	21.9	4.3	188	2.7	10.8	7.3	1.4	52	11.8	18.8	3.6	240
North Western	16.0	65.2	15.4	133	10.9	7.3	24.2	0.0	50	13.7	54.1	11.2	182
Southern	18.2	50.0	8.0	238	14.0	8.7	23.5	1.6	63	16.2	44.5	6.7	301
Western	16.2	39.9	10.9	129	(14.4)	(7.1)	(24.0)	(0.0)	24	14.8	37.4	9.2	153
Mother's education													
No education	11.7	42.8	5.5	156	(0.0)	(11.3)	(7.1)	(0.0)	31	11.6	36.9	4.6	186
Primary	17.7	46.2	10.8	884	6.0	12.3	12.8	0.3	239	16.5	39.1	8.6	1,122
Secondary	28.3	57.0	18.5	706	17.9	22.2	39.7	9.6	325	26.4	51.6	15.7	1,031
Higher	54.6	60.9	35.8	72	31.6	44.2	63.2	21.3	62	49.8	61.9	29.1	134
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	13.7	39.5	7.4	527	4.6	4.8	13.1	0.0	107	12.2	35.0	6.1	633
Second	19.2	46.3	10.3	425	4.1	16.9	14.1	0.0	98	18.7	40.2	8.4	523
Middle	20.4	53.6	13.3	326	8.7	12.0	22.5	1.6	145	17.8	44.0	9.7	471
Fourth	31.0	64.4	23.6	326	9.4	19.7	32.1	3.6	152	27.4	54.1	17.2	478
Highest	43.1	61.5	27.3	215	36.5	41.0	59.5	24.1	154	42.2	60.7	25.9	369
Total	22.8	50.7	14.4	1,818	14.0	20.1	30.6	6.8	656	22.1	45.4	12.4	2,474

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

¹ Minimum dietary diversity is receiving foods from five or more of the following eight food groups: a. breast milk; b. grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; c. beans, peas, lentils, nuts, and seeds; d. dairy products (tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk; infant formula; yogurt; cheese); e. flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats); f. eggs; g. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; h. other fruits and vegetables.

² For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semisolid, or soft food at least twice a day for infants age 6–8 months and at least three times a day for children age 9–23 months.

³ For breastfed children, minimum acceptable diet is receiving minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1) and minimum meal frequency (footnote 2).

⁴ For nonbreastfed children, minimum milk feeding frequency is two or more feedings of infant formula; tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk; and liquid or solid yogurt.

⁵ For nonbreastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semisolid food or soft food or milk feeds at least four times a day. At least one of the feeds must be a solid, semisolid, or soft feed.

⁶ For nonbreastfed children, minimum acceptable diet is receiving minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1), minimum milk feeding frequency (footnote 4), and minimum meal frequency (footnote 5).

⁷ Minimum meal frequency is receiving the minimum recommended number of feeds per day according to age and breastfeeding status as defined in footnotes 2 and 5.

⁸ Minimum acceptable diet is receiving minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1), minimum meal frequency (footnote 2 for breastfed and footnote 5 for non-breastfed children), and minimum milk feeding frequency (footnote 4 for non-breastfed children).

Table 11.9 Egg and/or flesh food consumption and unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months

Percentage of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who consumed eggs and/or flesh food, and percentage who experienced each specified unhealthy feeding practice, during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Eggs and/or flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats)	Unhealthy feeding practices:			Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother
		Sweet beverage ¹	Unhealthy food ²	Zero vegetables or fruits ³	
Age in months					
6–11	31.3	18.4	8.2	47.0	844
6–8	25.5	15.3	5.4	58.3	434
9–11	37.5	21.7	11.1	35.0	410
12–17	46.7	27.6	14.8	24.6	832
18–23	53.8	32.0	19.3	14.5	798
Sex					
Male	44.1	24.4	14.6	27.5	1,205
Female	43.4	27.2	13.4	30.3	1,269
Breastfeeding status					
Breastfeeding	38.4	20.0	10.2	34.1	1,818
Not breastfeeding	58.5	42.2	24.4	14.7	656
Residence					
Urban	57.3	44.5	18.9	30.2	977
Rural	34.9	13.7	10.8	28.2	1,497
Province					
Central	53.3	30.8	19.4	26.3	287
Copperbelt	53.3	38.5	16.9	29.0	267
Eastern	27.0	15.3	5.9	21.9	318
Luapula	57.2	14.6	21.0	18.4	220
Lusaka	64.7	54.8	25.8	24.6	368
Muchinga	28.4	13.3	2.0	33.9	137
Northern	37.2	12.8	10.7	37.2	240
North Western	38.2	18.9	6.7	35.8	182
Southern	29.8	20.0	8.9	34.2	301
Western	32.4	14.8	12.1	38.4	153
Mother's education					
No education	28.9	8.9	4.3	28.1	186
Primary	36.5	14.8	10.8	28.5	1,122
Secondary	51.1	35.6	18.8	30.0	1,031
Higher	68.2	67.8	17.8	26.0	134
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	25.5	6.2	5.6	27.9	633
Second	38.2	11.5	11.7	29.1	523
Middle	46.5	21.8	14.8	28.9	471
Fourth	54.6	43.3	19.3	30.0	478
Highest	65.4	62.8	23.8	29.2	369
Total	43.7	25.9	14.0	29.0	2,474

¹ Sweet beverages include sweet/flavoured milk and yogurt drinks, fruit juice and fruit-flavoured drinks, chocolate-flavoured drinks, sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, energy drinks, sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, and other sweetened liquids.

² Unhealthy foods are a group of sentinel food types which include sweet foods such as chocolates, candies, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, and popsicles and fried and salty foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, French fries, fried dough, and instant noodles.

³ No vitamin A-rich fruits or vegetables and no other fruits or vegetables

Table 11.10 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators

Percentage of children fed according to various IYCF practices, Zambia DHS 2024

IYCF #	IYCF abbreviation	DHS-8 table number	Indicator	Indicator definition and denominator	Percentage
1	EvBF	11.3	Ever breastfed ¹	Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed Number of children born in the last 2 years	97.5 3,517
2	EIBF	11.3	Early initiation of breastfeeding ¹	Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth Number of children born in the last 2 years	68.0 3,517
3	EBF2D	11.3	Exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth ¹	Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first 2 days after birth Number of children born in the last 2 years	89.6 3,517
4	EBF	11.4	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed exclusively with breast milk during the previous day Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother	64.4 844
5	MixMF	11.4	Mixed milk feeding under 6 months	Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed both breast milk and formula and/or animal milk during the previous day Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother	2.1 844
6	CBF	11.4	Continued breastfeeding 12–23 months	Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fed breast milk during the previous day Number of children age 12–23 months	59.7 1,693
7	ISSSF	-	Introduction of solid, semisolid, or soft foods 6–8 months	Percentage of children age 6–8 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–8 months living with their mother	91.2 434
8	MDD	11.8	Minimum dietary diversity 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed foods and beverages from at least five out of eight defined food groups during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	22.1 2,474
9	MMF	11.8	Minimum meal frequency 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods (but also including milk feeds for nonbreastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	45.4 2,474
10	MMFF	11.8	Minimum milk feeding frequency for nonbreastfed children 6–23 months	Percentage of nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months who were given at least two milk feeds during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who were not breastfed	14.0 656
11	MAD	11.8	Minimum acceptable diet 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum acceptable diet during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	12.4 2,474
12	EFF	11.9	Egg and/or flesh food consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed eggs and/or flesh food during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	43.7 2,474
13	SWB	11.9	Sweet beverage consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were given a sweet beverage during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	25.9 2,474
14	UFC	11.9	Unhealthy food consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed selected sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	14.0 2,474
15	ZVF	11.9	Zero vegetable or fruit consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were not fed any vegetables or fruits during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	29.0 2,474
16	BoF	11.4	Bottle feeding 0–23 months	Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed from a bottle with a nipple during the previous day Number of children age 0–23 months	8.7 3,414
17		11.5	Infant feeding area graph	Percent distribution of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother, by feeding category Number of youngest children 0–5 months living with their mother	

¹ Includes children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children were living or dead at the time of the interview.

Table 11.11 Infant and young child feeding counselling

Among women age 15–49 whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them, percentage who talked with a health care provider or community health worker about how or what to feed their child in the last 6 months, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Counselled in last 6 months about how or what to feed their child	Number of women whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them
Child's age in months		
6–11	34.4	844
12–23	32.9	1,630
Child's sex		
Male	34.5	1,205
Female	32.5	1,269
Age		
15–19	36.1	346
20–29	34.0	1,220
30–39	31.3	753
40–49	33.5	154
Residence		
Urban	28.2	977
Rural	36.9	1,497
Province		
Central	37.3	287
Copperbelt	24.2	267
Eastern	37.4	318
Luapula	50.6	220
Lusaka	20.9	368
Muchinga	71.2	137
Northern	27.3	240
North Western	13.8	182
Southern	39.0	301
Western	28.0	153
Education		
No education	25.4	186
Primary	33.0	1,122
Secondary	35.0	1,031
Higher	36.6	134
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	32.7	633
Second	38.8	523
Middle	32.7	471
Fourth	32.0	478
Highest	29.8	369
Total	33.4	2,474

Table 11.12 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6–59 months classified as having anaemia, and mean haemoglobin level, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level					Mean haemoglobin level (g/dl)	Number of children age 6–59 months
		Any	Mild	Moderate	Severe		
	6–23 months	<10.5 g/dl	9.5–10.4 g/dl	7.0–9.4 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl		
	24–59 months	<11.0 g/dl	10.0–10.9 g/dl	7.0–9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl		
Age in months							
6–11		72.3	36.0	34.4	2.0	9.8	431
12–23		64.4	32.3	29.4	2.8	9.9	849
24–35		67.0	32.3	33.1	1.6	10.3	802
36–47		57.9	31.1	25.4	1.4	10.6	851
48–59		53.9	28.4	25.0	0.5	10.7	779
6–23		67.1	33.5	31.1	2.5	9.9	1,280
24–59		59.6	30.6	27.8	1.2	10.5	2,432
Sex							
Male		64.6	31.5	31.0	2.1	10.3	1,785
Female		60.0	31.8	27.0	1.2	10.4	1,926
Mother's interview status							
Interviewed		63.0	32.1	29.3	1.6	10.3	3,333
Not interviewed but in household		66.9	29.9	34.1	2.9	10.3	64
Not interviewed and not in the household ¹		52.8	26.9	24.5	1.4	10.6	315
Residence							
Urban		60.0	31.2	27.3	1.5	10.4	1,493
Rural		63.7	31.9	30.1	1.7	10.3	2,218
Province							
Central		59.8	31.2	26.9	1.7	10.4	453
Copperbelt		61.7	28.6	31.7	1.4	10.2	412
Eastern		59.5	35.6	23.7	0.2	10.5	492
Luapula		65.4	30.3	32.5	2.5	10.2	317
Lusaka		56.7	31.3	24.1	1.3	10.5	537
Muchinga		60.3	27.4	31.5	1.4	10.3	187
Northern		66.4	32.4	32.0	2.0	10.2	328
North Western		69.4	29.8	36.5	3.1	10.0	292
Southern		64.3	37.0	25.0	2.3	10.3	453
Western		64.5	26.3	37.1	1.1	10.2	241
Mother's education²							
No education		64.6	34.7	28.0	1.9	10.2	277
Primary		66.0	32.7	31.0	2.3	10.2	1,558
Secondary		60.9	31.1	28.7	1.1	10.4	1,378
Higher		52.3	29.8	22.6	0.0	10.6	184
Wealth quintile							
Lowest		68.7	32.2	34.7	1.9	10.1	931
Second		61.6	31.5	27.7	2.3	10.3	808
Middle		61.1	30.8	29.0	1.3	10.3	717
Fourth		61.6	31.0	28.4	2.2	10.3	681
Highest		54.8	32.7	21.9	0.2	10.6	575
Total		62.2	31.6	28.9	1.6	10.3	3,712

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Anaemia classifications are based on cutoffs applied to haemoglobin levels that have been adjusted for altitude (WHO 2024). Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device. The WHO 2024 guidelines include updated haemoglobin cutoffs to define anaemia in children and women and updated the methodology for altitude and cigarette smoking adjustments to haemoglobin levels. The new guidelines also recommend using venous blood to measure haemoglobin levels. In the 2024 ZDHS, haemoglobin concentration was measured with single-drop capillary blood as per the guidance at the time of data collection (WHO 2011). Caution is advised when interpreting the anaemia estimates in this survey due to recent evidence that shows single-drop capillary blood haemoglobin results are unreliable and can influence anaemia estimates. It is not advisable to examine trends in anaemia prevalence estimates derived using different blood testing methods, adjustment factors, or haemoglobin cutoffs.

¹ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

² For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 11.13 Micronutrient supplementation and deworming among children

Among children age 6–59 months, percentage who were given iron-containing supplements in the last 12 months and percentage who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and among children age 12–59 months, percentage who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Among children age 6–59 months:			Among children age 12–59 months:	
	Percentage given iron-containing supplements in last 12 months ^{1,2}	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ^{1,4}	Number of children
Age in months					
6–8	4.3	42.9	446	na	na
9–11	7.7	60.9	420	na	na
12–17	9.7	71.5	853	46.7	853
18–23	9.8	77.5	840	65.4	840
24–35	11.6	73.1	1,577	68.9	1,577
36–47	11.5	75.9	1,610	72.1	1,610
48–59	10.7	72.8	1,534	70.3	1,534
6–23	8.5	66.7	2,559	56.0	1,693
24–59	11.3	73.9	4,721	70.5	4,721
Sex					
Male	10.4	71.3	3,543	65.9	3,120
Female	10.2	71.5	3,737	67.3	3,294
Breastfeeding status⁵					
Breastfeeding	8.9	63.8	1,893	51.6	1,052
Not breastfeeding	10.3	73.7	2,243	67.3	2,218
Mother's age					
15–19	9.9	64.5	513	55.1	382
20–29	10.2	70.1	3,587	65.2	3,171
30–39	10.1	73.4	2,475	69.6	2,204
40–49	12.1	76.1	704	70.3	658
Residence					
Urban	8.7	71.0	2,933	67.1	2,593
Rural	11.4	71.7	4,347	66.3	3,821
Province					
Central	21.3	78.4	850	72.4	762
Copperbelt	9.3	76.8	846	76.0	754
Eastern	3.2	70.6	915	64.8	799
Luapula	12.7	67.4	620	63.8	555
Lusaka	4.6	64.0	1,086	58.4	966
Muchinga	12.4	56.1	404	56.7	343
Northern	8.3	69.3	648	64.9	565
North Western	11.1	70.0	558	67.2	495
Southern	5.4	80.5	910	73.7	794
Western	26.4	73.2	442	61.6	380
Mother's education					
No education	8.3	65.7	608	61.8	539
Primary	10.5	69.8	3,298	64.5	2,900
Secondary	9.9	72.9	2,962	69.3	2,600
Higher	15.0	81.6	413	71.7	375
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	11.1	67.9	1,834	62.9	1,594
Second	10.4	71.7	1,540	65.5	1,356
Middle	11.1	72.9	1,399	68.4	1,237
Fourth	8.6	71.5	1,371	69.0	1,204
Highest	9.8	74.8	1,136	69.0	1,022
Total	10.3	71.4	7,280	66.6	6,414

na = not applicable

¹ Based on mother's recall

² Iron-containing supplements include tablets or syrup.

³ Based on both mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)

⁴ Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis.

⁵ Information available for children age 0–35 months only

Table 11.14 Therapeutic foods

Among children age 6–59 months, percentage who received Plumpy'nut in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who received Plumpy'nut in the past 12 months	Number of children
Age in months		
6–8	1.2	446
9–11	1.7	420
12–17	1.4	853
18–23	2.4	840
24–35	3.0	1,577
36–47	2.5	1,610
48–59	1.9	1,534
6–23	1.7	2,559
24–59	2.5	4,721
Sex		
Male	2.1	3,543
Female	2.3	3,737
Breastfeeding status		
Breastfeeding	1.8	1,893
Not breastfeeding	2.6	2,243
Mother's age		
15–19	1.4	513
20–29	2.2	3,587
30–39	1.9	2,475
40–49	4.0	704
Residence		
Urban	1.6	2,933
Rural	2.6	4,347
Province		
Central	2.5	850
Copperbelt	1.2	846
Eastern	1.8	915
Luapula	2.0	620
Lusaka	0.6	1,086
Muchinga	4.2	404
Northern	0.8	648
North Western	3.7	558
Southern	4.0	910
Western	3.7	442
Mother's education		
No education	1.8	608
Primary	2.3	3,298
Secondary	2.1	2,962
Higher	2.8	413
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	2.5	1,834
Second	2.9	1,540
Middle	2.0	1,399
Fourth	1.4	1,371
Highest	2.1	1,136
Total	2.2	7,280

Table 11.15.1 Nutritional status of women age 20–49

Among women age 20–49, percentage with height below 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Short stature		Mean body mass index (BMI)	Body mass index ¹							Number of women
	Height below 145 cm	Number of women		18.5–24.9 (total normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0–18.4 (mildly thin)	<17 (moderately or severely thin)	≥25.0 (total over-weight or obese)	25.0–29.9 (over-weight)	≥30.0 (obese)	
Age											
20–29	1.9	2,373	23.0	66.9	8.4	6.7	1.8	24.7	17.7	6.9	2,077
30–39	1.4	1,715	24.7	55.4	5.1	3.6	1.5	39.4	26.2	13.3	1,553
40–49	0.9	1,142	24.6	51.7	8.0	5.7	2.3	40.2	26.0	14.3	1,120
Residence											
Urban	0.9	2,695	25.0	51.1	5.4	3.9	1.5	43.5	28.4	15.2	2,480
Rural	2.2	2,536	22.7	68.8	9.3	7.1	2.2	21.9	16.0	5.9	2,271
Province											
Central	1.6	582	24.0	62.0	6.5	5.2	1.2	31.5	19.9	11.6	522
Copperbelt	0.4	781	24.8	52.6	6.6	4.6	2.0	40.8	25.9	14.9	724
Eastern	1.3	617	23.5	65.3	6.6	5.2	1.4	28.1	20.7	7.4	564
Luapula	5.7	377	22.1	73.3	9.9	6.8	3.1	16.8	13.8	3.0	327
Lusaka	1.0	1,020	25.6	46.8	4.0	3.2	0.8	49.1	33.2	16.0	941
Muchinga	3.6	222	22.8	72.7	7.2	5.9	1.3	20.1	15.2	4.9	198
Northern	1.7	398	22.7	69.3	8.8	6.2	2.6	21.9	17.5	4.4	349
North Western	2.0	334	22.6	65.5	11.7	7.4	4.3	22.8	16.4	6.5	297
Southern	0.5	600	24.0	59.4	7.6	6.2	1.4	33.0	20.1	12.8	548
Western	0.9	301	22.9	61.1	12.0	9.2	2.9	26.9	18.0	8.9	280
Education											
No education	3.8	391	22.7	68.8	9.8	7.3	2.5	21.5	15.3	6.1	354
Primary	2.1	2,032	23.2	64.8	9.0	6.9	2.2	26.2	19.2	7.0	1,817
Secondary	0.7	2,319	24.3	57.5	6.2	4.7	1.5	36.4	23.4	13.0	2,123
Higher	1.2	490	26.1	41.6	3.4	1.7	1.6	55.0	36.2	18.8	456
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	3.8	914	21.8	75.4	11.2	8.3	2.8	13.5	11.2	2.3	805
Second	2.0	899	22.4	71.6	9.6	7.7	1.9	18.7	13.7	5.0	797
Middle	0.7	963	23.3	64.9	8.1	6.0	2.2	27.0	20.4	6.6	870
Fourth	1.0	1,175	24.9	52.1	6.1	4.8	1.3	41.8	27.2	14.6	1,070
Highest	0.6	1,279	26.0	43.9	3.4	2.2	1.3	52.7	33.0	19.7	1,207
Total	1.5	5,231	23.9	59.6	7.3	5.4	1.8	33.2	22.4	10.7	4,750

Note: Body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m²) for adults age 20–49.

¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 11.15.2 Nutritional status of adolescent women age 15–19

Among women age 15–19, percentage with height-for-age below –2 standard deviations (SD), mean body mass index (BMI)-for-age z score, and percentage with specific BMI-for-age levels, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Short stature		Body mass index-for-age ¹								Number of women
	Height-for-age below –2 SD	Number of women	Mean BMI-for-age z score	–1 SD to +1 SD (total normal)	<–1 SD (total thin) ²	<–1 SD to –2 SD (mildly thin)	<–2 SD (moderately or severely thin)	>+1 SD (total over-weight or obese) ³	>+1 SD to +2 SD (over-weight)	>+2 SD (obese)	
Residence											
Urban	9.4	808	0.0	72.7	13.5	12.7	0.8	13.8	11.9	1.8	763
Rural	11.3	838	–0.2	77.7	16.1	14.0	2.1	6.2	5.9	0.2	747
Province											
Central	8.1	201	–0.2	72.7	19.4	17.2	2.2	7.9	7.3	0.6	176
Copperbelt	9.1	226	–0.1	73.7	15.2	12.8	2.4	11.1	9.9	1.2	219
Eastern	9.1	186	–0.1	78.0	14.0	13.3	0.7	8.0	6.6	1.4	162
Luapula	17.7	124	–0.2	76.2	16.3	15.0	1.3	7.5	7.5	0.0	116
Lusaka	10.1	280	0.1	70.4	10.1	10.1	0.0	19.5	17.2	2.2	262
Muchinga	13.3	68	–0.1	75.1	16.0	14.9	1.1	8.9	8.1	0.8	61
Northern	22.4	118	0.0	86.5	8.5	7.0	1.5	5.0	5.0	0.0	108
North Western	13.2	105	–0.3	70.9	22.9	20.0	2.9	6.2	5.5	0.8	97
Southern	6.2	232	–0.1	81.7	12.9	12.9	0.0	5.4	4.9	0.5	212
Western	2.8	105	–0.2	67.4	20.3	15.1	5.2	12.3	10.6	1.7	97
Education											
No education	(21.2)	39	–0.1	(77.2)	(10.4)	(10.4)	(0.0)	(12.4)	(12.4)	(0.0)	32
Primary	14.5	656	–0.2	76.3	17.4	15.3	2.0	6.3	5.7	0.6	590
Secondary	6.9	940	0.0	74.6	13.3	12.2	1.1	12.1	10.7	1.4	878
Higher	*	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	13.4	271	–0.2	78.7	15.9	13.4	2.4	5.4	5.4	0.0	242
Second	11.9	290	–0.2	77.4	16.5	14.4	2.1	6.1	5.1	1.0	256
Middle	7.7	347	–0.2	75.9	16.8	14.0	2.9	7.3	6.9	0.4	314
Fourth	11.9	369	–0.0	73.6	15.9	15.9	0.0	10.4	8.3	2.1	340
Highest	7.9	370	0.1	72.1	10.0	9.6	0.4	17.9	16.6	1.3	359
Total	10.4	1,646	–0.1	75.2	14.8	13.4	1.4	10.0	9.0	1.0	1,510

Note: Height-for-age and body mass index (BMI)-for-age are expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Growth Reference for adolescent women age 15–19. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

² Includes adolescent women age 15–19 who are below –2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

³ Includes adolescent women age 15–19 who are above +2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

Table 11.16 Foods and liquids consumed by women in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of women age 15–49 by type of foods and liquids consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Grains	Roots, tubers, and plantains	Pulses (beans, peas, lentils)	Nuts and seeds	Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)	Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats)	Eggs	Dark green leafy vegetables	Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables	Other vegetables	Other fruits	Insects and other small protein foods	Sweet foods ¹	Fried and salty foods ²	Fruit juice or fruit-flavoured drinks	Sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, or energy drinks	Sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, or other sweet beverages ³	Number of women
Age																		
15–19	97.5	19.3	23.7	11.9	9.1	56.2	12.9	76.4	20.9	51.2	19.9	0.7	19.7	15.3	12.4	5.7	24.5	3,292
20–29	97.7	17.7	22.5	12.0	9.8	56.1	13.3	74.5	21.7	51.0	17.1	0.7	12.4	12.7	12.4	6.9	26.8	4,796
30–39	97.2	17.9	23.6	12.2	10.1	54.6	13.4	77.0	23.2	51.3	18.6	1.4	9.6	12.9	11.5	8.5	26.1	3,523
40–49	97.3	19.2	20.4	13.6	10.8	51.8	11.3	78.4	22.3	52.4	17.5	0.6	8.8	10.2	11.0	6.8	24.9	2,340
Maternity status																		
Pregnant	96.6	20.4	21.4	12.8	8.9	51.5	11.6	76.6	23.8	47.8	24.2	1.0	11.6	11.6	10.8	4.8	21.6	920
Not pregnant ⁴	97.5	18.2	22.8	12.3	10.0	55.3	13.0	76.2	21.9	51.6	17.8	0.9	12.9	13.0	12.0	7.2	26.1	13,031
Residence																		
Urban	98.0	14.4	25.1	12.7	12.3	67.0	18.1	75.1	19.5	57.5	23.2	0.7	18.7	17.1	19.2	11.2	42.1	7,086
Rural	96.9	22.4	20.2	12.0	7.4	42.6	7.6	77.3	24.6	44.9	13.1	1.1	6.7	8.6	4.5	2.7	9.0	6,865
Province																		
Central	98.2	10.6	20.2	14.6	12.9	54.1	15.9	70.2	18.7	67.2	19.8	0.8	16.5	15.8	12.7	5.9	27.5	1,578
Copperbelt	97.6	9.9	21.8	14.8	8.7	64.2	15.2	69.9	17.6	49.4	16.2	0.3	18.1	13.1	19.0	11.1	40.8	2,041
Eastern	98.9	10.3	16.5	7.7	1.0	31.2	5.1	84.2	23.8	29.6	9.6	0.6	3.3	7.3	2.8	2.7	7.2	1,628
Luapula	96.8	52.5	23.6	23.1	2.2	72.1	8.9	81.0	47.5	44.3	23.7	0.3	13.3	13.6	7.6	3.8	10.9	1,044
Lusaka	98.6	14.2	29.5	13.1	18.0	68.8	26.3	77.4	18.2	67.4	31.2	1.1	22.0	21.0	23.8	12.4	56.2	2,611
Muchinga	96.6	35.1	23.3	10.1	2.0	46.8	8.6	87.6	38.0	53.1	17.0	0.7	4.5	10.2	4.1	3.8	12.4	619
Northern	97.3	27.9	26.9	11.0	1.7	57.2	6.9	67.5	39.7	38.4	14.5	2.2	6.9	9.0	6.5	4.9	10.3	1,049
North Western	90.2	27.2	18.8	5.5	2.3	53.0	8.6	86.8	24.0	38.7	14.8	3.1	7.4	5.0	8.9	5.1	8.8	913
Southern	98.4	3.9	21.3	10.5	19.1	44.1	8.1	76.9	5.2	59.5	11.4	0.1	8.8	10.5	5.3	5.6	17.5	1,630
Western	96.8	33.8	20.8	9.4	15.5	43.2	5.1	67.7	11.9	39.8	12.3	0.2	9.5	12.3	8.0	4.4	9.8	838
Education																		
No education	96.0	23.4	16.8	8.6	3.7	39.6	5.9	79.0	23.7	38.4	9.2	1.2	4.2	6.2	3.2	2.4	5.9	908
Primary	97.0	21.0	20.9	11.4	6.4	46.1	8.2	76.4	23.4	47.4	12.5	0.9	6.9	9.3	5.0	3.3	14.1	5,480
Secondary	98.2	15.6	25.4	12.3	11.9	60.7	15.9	76.2	20.6	54.6	21.8	0.8	16.6	15.6	15.0	8.6	34.3	6,485
Higher	96.4	16.9	20.5	20.3	21.2	79.4	24.8	73.3	22.0	62.7	33.6	1.0	27.2	21.3	35.9	20.1	50.6	1,079
Wealth quintile																		
Lowest	95.3	28.0	17.2	10.6	5.5	32.4	3.8	77.0	25.3	37.1	9.3	1.2	3.0	5.7	1.4	0.9	3.1	2,434
Second	97.2	21.6	19.6	11.3	6.0	42.5	6.2	77.7	25.2	46.2	11.6	0.9	5.6	7.3	3.4	2.2	6.6	2,402
Middle	97.6	17.2	24.5	11.7	7.5	52.0	10.4	75.8	23.2	49.9	14.2	1.0	9.1	10.7	6.2	3.8	14.7	2,666
Fourth	98.8	13.2	26.9	11.5	10.0	63.1	17.2	74.9	17.4	58.3	20.4	0.6	16.6	16.8	13.4	9.3	37.5	3,115
Highest	97.8	14.7	23.5	15.6	17.8	75.4	22.4	76.2	20.6	60.1	30.7	0.7	24.7	20.4	29.0	15.4	54.1	3,334
Total	97.5	18.4	22.7	12.3	9.9	55.0	12.9	76.2	22.0	51.3	18.2	0.9	12.8	12.9	11.9	7.0	25.8	13,951

Note: See Woman's Questionnaire for list of liquids and foods.

¹ Sentinel sweet foods such as chocolates, candies, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, or popsicles

² Sentinel fried and salty foods include foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, French fries, fried dough, or instant noodles

³ Other sweetened beverages include beverages such as sweet/flavoured milk, yogurt drinks, and chocolate-flavoured drinks

⁴ Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

Table 11.17 Minimum dietary diversity and unhealthy food and beverage consumption among women

Percentage of women age 15–49 consuming sweet beverages, percentage consuming sentinel unhealthy foods, and percentage achieving minimum dietary diversity for women, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Minimum dietary diversity for women ¹	Sweet beverage consumption ²	Unhealthy food consumption ³	Number of women
Age				
15–19	26.4	33.6	28.0	3,292
20–29	26.7	35.7	21.0	4,796
30–39	28.5	35.1	19.1	3,523
40–49	26.0	33.3	16.5	2,340
Maternity status				
Pregnant	28.7	29.6	19.3	920
Not pregnant ⁴	26.8	35.0	21.6	13,031
Residence				
Urban	33.8	54.7	29.4	7,086
Rural	19.9	13.9	13.1	6,865
Province				
Central	31.0	37.6	26.3	1,578
Copperbelt	23.6	54.2	26.1	2,041
Eastern	10.7	11.3	9.3	1,628
Luapula	39.4	18.4	22.8	1,044
Lusaka	44.5	66.9	34.9	2,611
Muchinga	30.8	16.5	12.7	619
Northern	22.0	17.6	13.7	1,049
North Western	19.4	19.2	10.9	913
Southern	18.7	23.8	16.2	1,630
Western	16.6	19.4	18.4	838
Education				
No education	14.1	9.2	8.8	908
Primary	20.1	19.2	13.8	5,480
Secondary	31.0	44.9	26.6	6,485
Higher	48.3	73.1	39.5	1,079
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	13.1	5.0	7.7	2,434
Second	19.4	11.3	11.4	2,402
Middle	23.3	21.3	16.7	2,666
Fourth	30.1	48.6	27.6	3,115
Highest	42.6	70.8	36.7	3,334
Total	27.0	34.6	21.4	13,951

¹ Minimum dietary diversity for women is defined as consuming foods from five or more of the following 10 food groups: a. grains, roots, tubers, and plantains; b. pulses (beans, peas, lentils); c. nuts and seeds; d. dairy products (milk, cheese, yogurt); e. flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats); f. eggs; g. dark green leafy vegetables; h. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; i. other vegetables; j. other fruits

² Sweet beverages include sweet/ flavoured milk and yogurt drinks, fruit juice and fruit-flavoured drinks, chocolate-flavoured drinks, sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, energy drinks, sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, and other sweetened liquids.

³ Unhealthy foods are a group of sentinel food types which include sweet foods such as chocolates, candies, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, or popsicles and fried and salty foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, French fries, fried dough, or instant noodles.

⁴ Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

Table 11.18 Prevalence of anaemia in women

Percentage of women age 15–49 classified as having anaemia, and mean haemoglobin level, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Mean haemoglobin level (g/dl)	Number of women
	Any	Mild	Moderate	Severe		
	Not pregnant	<12.0 g/dl	11.0–11.9 g/dl	8.0–10.9 g/dl	<8.0 g/dl	
	Pregnant trimester 1	<11.0 g/dl	10.0–10.9 g/dl	7.0–9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl	
	Pregnant trimester 2	<10.5 g/dl	9.5–10.4 g/dl	7.0–9.4 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl	
Pregnant trimester 3	<11.0 g/dl	10.0–10.9 g/dl	7.0–9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl		
Age						
15–19	47.2	23.7	23.5	0.0	11.8	1,642
20–29	38.1	17.8	20.2	0.1	12.1	2,357
30–39	37.7	17.1	20.4	0.2	12.1	1,712
40–49	43.3	21.7	21.5	0.1	11.9	1,138
Number of children ever born						
0	46.7	23.6	23.0	0.1	11.7	1,883
1	39.8	20.5	19.2	0.1	12.0	1,163
2–3	37.1	16.3	20.7	0.1	12.2	1,733
4–5	38.7	17.4	21.3	0.0	12.1	1,193
6+	41.5	20.0	21.3	0.2	12.0	876
Maternity status						
Pregnant	44.6	20.5	22.5	1.5	10.9	451
Not pregnant ¹	40.8	19.6	21.2	0.0	12.1	6,397
Using IUCD						
Yes	(61.4)	(25.9)	(35.4)	(0.0)	(11.8)	30
No	41.0	19.7	21.2	0.1	12.0	6,819
Residence						
Urban	38.7	18.8	19.8	0.1	12.1	3,483
Rural	43.5	20.7	22.8	0.1	11.9	3,365
Province						
Central	37.4	15.6	21.8	0.1	12.1	779
Copperbelt	37.3	17.4	19.9	0.0	12.1	999
Eastern	35.4	17.8	17.6	0.0	12.2	801
Luapula	54.2	27.7	26.1	0.3	11.7	502
Lusaka	39.9	20.0	19.8	0.1	12.0	1,291
Muchinga	37.3	14.2	22.8	0.4	12.2	288
Northern	42.5	17.9	24.5	0.0	12.0	513
North Western	49.2	23.4	25.6	0.2	11.7	438
Southern	42.2	21.1	21.0	0.1	12.0	832
Western	45.6	25.2	20.4	0.0	11.7	406
Education						
No education	43.3	19.0	24.4	0.0	11.9	433
Primary	43.2	20.5	22.5	0.1	12.0	2,679
Secondary	39.0	19.0	19.9	0.1	12.0	3,246
Higher	41.1	20.5	20.6	0.0	12.0	491
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	44.4	21.2	23.2	0.0	11.9	1,183
Second	45.0	20.9	24.0	0.1	11.9	1,187
Middle	40.3	18.9	21.2	0.2	12.1	1,301
Fourth	37.3	18.2	18.9	0.1	12.1	1,538
Highest	40.0	19.8	20.1	0.0	12.0	1,639
Total	41.1	19.7	21.3	0.1	12.0	6,848

Note: Anaemia classifications are based on cutoffs applied to haemoglobin levels that have been adjusted for altitude and cigarette smoking (WHO 2024). Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device. The WHO 2024 guidelines include updated haemoglobin cutoffs to define anaemia in children and women and updated the methodology for altitude and cigarette smoking adjustments to haemoglobin levels. The new guidelines also recommend using venous blood to measure haemoglobin levels. In the 2024 ZDHS, haemoglobin concentration was measured with single-drop capillary blood as per guidance at the time of data collection (WHO 2011). Caution is advised when interpreting the anaemia estimates in this survey due to recent evidence that shows single-drop capillary blood haemoglobin results are unreliable and can influence anaemia estimates. It is not advisable to examine trends in anaemia prevalence estimates derived using different blood testing methods, adjustment factors, or haemoglobin cutoffs. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

Table 11.19 Presence of iodised salt in household

Among all households, percentage with salt tested for iodine content, percentage with salt in the household but the salt was not tested, and percentage with no salt in the household; and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodised salt, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Among all households, percentage:				Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With salt but salt not tested ¹	With no salt in the household	Number of households	Percentage with iodised salt	Number of households
Residence						
Urban	94.9	1.4	3.8	6,129	90.2	5,815
Rural	87.9	4.2	7.9	6,679	92.4	5,874
Province						
Central	97.1	0.2	2.7	1,427	88.1	1,386
Copperbelt	95.7	0.5	3.8	1,838	91.1	1,759
Eastern	75.1	20.0	4.9	1,540	94.2	1,157
Luapula	87.5	0.0	12.5	967	93.3	847
Lusaka	94.8	1.6	3.6	2,302	86.9	2,182
Muchinga	92.6	0.3	7.2	625	96.4	579
Northern	90.5	0.1	9.4	999	93.8	905
North Western	94.1	0.1	5.8	824	93.8	775
Southern	94.6	0.3	5.1	1,486	91.6	1,406
Western	86.7	0.1	13.2	800	93.7	693
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	83.2	4.5	12.3	2,665	93.1	2,219
Second	88.9	3.5	7.6	2,355	91.7	2,094
Middle	91.5	3.7	4.8	2,409	91.3	2,205
Fourth	94.6	1.7	3.8	2,736	88.3	2,588
Highest	97.8	1.0	1.2	2,643	92.4	2,584
Total	91.3	2.8	5.9	12,808	91.3	11,688

Note: Salt was tested for the presence of potassium iodate.

¹ Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons, including availability of test kits

Key Messages

- In 2024, 78% of households owned at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN), but only 55% had enough for full coverage (one net for every two people who stayed in the household the night before the survey).
- Since 2018, national ownership of at least one ITN has remained stable at 78%, and while urban ownership has declined from 73% to 66%, rural ownership has continued to rise, reaching 89% in 2024.
- In 2024, 70% of the population had access to ITNs and 63% slept under an ITN the night before the survey. The gap between ITN access and use declined from 14 percentage points in 2018 to 7 percentage points in 2024.
- 66% of children under age 5 and 71% of pregnant women slept under an ITN the night before the survey.
- 70% of women with a live birth in the past 2 years received three or more doses of sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP)/Fansidar during their most recent pregnancy.

This chapter presents data that are useful in assessing how well malaria control strategies are being implemented, including the availability and use of mosquito nets, prophylactic use of antimalarial drugs among pregnant women, care seeking and therapeutic use of antimalarial drugs among children with fever, and the prevalence of anaemia and malaria among children under age 5.

12.1 OWNERSHIP OF INSECTICIDE-TREATED NETS

Ownership of insecticide-treated nets

Households that have at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN). An ITN is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment.

Sample: Households

Full household ITN coverage

Percentage of households with at least one ITN for every two people.

Sample: Households (with at least one person who stayed in the household the night before the survey)

- 80% of households have at least one mosquito net, while 78% have at least one ITN (**Table 12.1**).
- Household ownership of ITNs is higher in rural areas (89%) than in urban areas (66%).
- The average number of ITNs per household is 2.1.

- 55% of households have achieved full household ITN coverage, meaning that there is at least one ITN for every two people who stayed in the household the night before the survey; 22% have at least one ITN but not enough for all household members (**Figure 12.1**).

Trends: At the national level, ownership of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) increased markedly from 12% in 2001–02 to 78% in 2018. In rural areas, ownership rose sharply from 11% to 82%, outpacing the increase in urban areas, where ownership increased from 14% to 73% over the same period. Since 2018, national ownership has remained stable at 78%, and while urban ownership has declined from 73% to 66%, rural ownership has continued to rise, reaching 89% in 2024 (**Figure 12.2**).

Figure 12.1 Household ownership of ITNs

Percent distribution of households

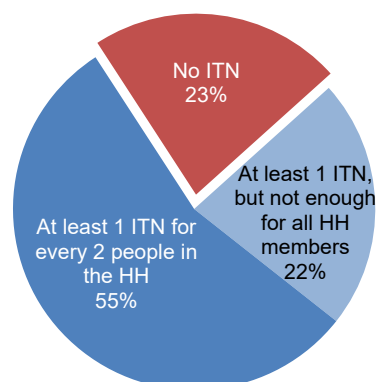
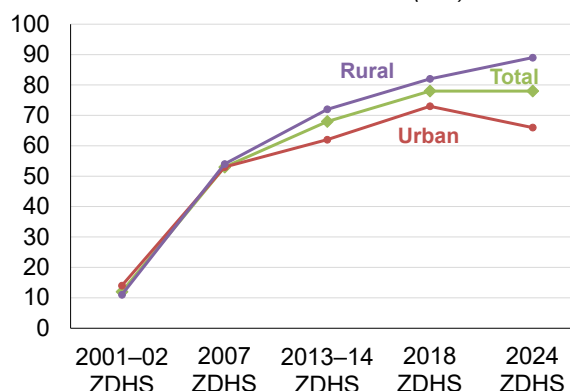


Figure 12.2 Trends in household ownership of ITNs by residence

Percentage of households owning at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN)



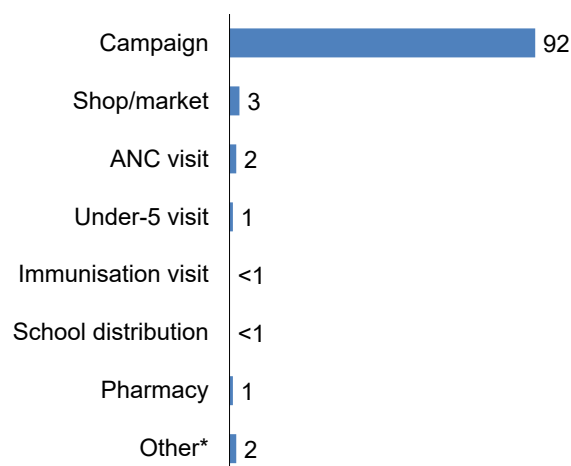
Note: The definition of an ITN in surveys conducted prior to 2018 included nets that had been soaked with insecticides within the past 12 months.

Source of Nets

- The majority of ITNs (92%) are obtained through mass distribution campaigns. Fewer ITNs are acquired from shops or markets (3%), during antenatal care (ANC) visits (2%), or from pharmacies or and under-5 clinic visits (1% each). Less than 1% of ITNs are obtained through immunization visits and school distribution. An additional 2% are obtained from other sources (Table 12.2 and Figure 12.3).

Figure 12.3 Source of ITNs

Percent distribution of ITNs in households



* Includes government and private health facilities, community health assistants, religious institutions, and other sources mentioned by the respondent

12.2 HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO AND USE OF ITNS

Access to an ITN

Percentage of the population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people.

Sample: De facto household population

Use of ITNs

Percentage of the population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey.

Sample: De facto household population

ITNs act as both a physical and a chemical barrier against mosquitoes. By reducing the vector population, ITNs can help to reduce malaria risk at the community level as well as among individuals who use them.

Access to an ITN is measured by the percentage of the population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people. Comparing ITN access and ITN use indicators can help programmes identify if there is a behavioural gap in which available ITNs are not being used. If the difference between these indicators is substantial, the ITN programme may need to design an appropriate intervention that focuses on behaviour change and on how to identify the main drivers of or barriers to ITN use. This analysis helps ITN programmes determine whether they need to achieve higher ITN coverage, promote ITN use, or both.

- 70% of the de facto population has access to ITNs (**Table 12.3**), although a lower percentage (63%) slept under an ITN the night before the survey (**Table 12.4**).
- Both access and use are higher in rural areas (79% and 72%, respectively) than urban areas (59% and 53%, respectively) (**Figure 12.4**).
- In households with at least one ITN, 79% of the de facto population slept under an ITN the night before the survey (**Table 12.4**).
- 77% of existing ITNs were used the night prior to the survey (**Table 12.5**).

Trends: The percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN increased from 6% in 2001–02 to 70% in 2024 (**Figure 12.5**). Over the same period, the percentage of the population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey increased from 6% to 63%. Between 2018 and 2024, the behavioural gap between ITN access and use narrowed from 14 percentage points to 7 percentage points (**Figure 12.5**).

Figure 12.4 Access to and use of ITNs

Percentage of the household population with access to an ITN and who slept under an ITN the night before the survey

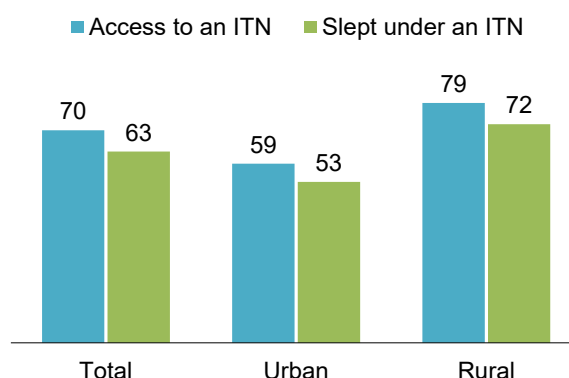
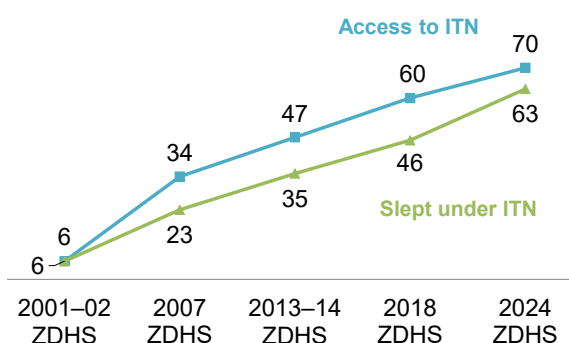


Figure 12.5 Trends in ITN access and use

Percentage of the household population with access to an ITN and percentage of the population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey



Note: The definition of an ITN in surveys conducted prior to 2018 included nets that had been soaked with insecticides within the past 12 months.

12.3 USE OF ITNs BY CHILDREN AND PREGNANT WOMEN

Children and pregnant women are particularly vulnerable to malaria.

- 66% of children under age 5 and 71% of pregnant women age 15–49 slept under an ITN the night before the survey (Table 12.6 and Table 12.7).

Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 who slept under an ITN the night before the survey increased from 7% in 2001–02 to 66% in 2024. A similar trend was observed among pregnant women, with ITN use increasing from 9% to 71% over the same period, including a sharp increase from 49% in 2018 (Figure 12.6).

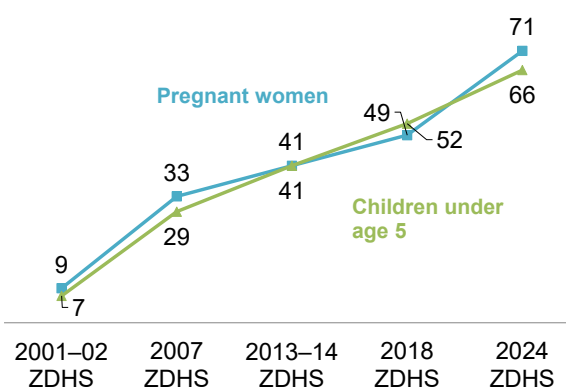
12.4 REASONS MOSQUITO NETS WERE NOT USED

Table 12.8 and Figure 12.7 show the reasons mosquito nets were not used.

- Among ITNs that were not used the night before the survey most nets, 67% were not used because they were extra nets or were being saved for later.

Figure 12.6 Trends in ITN use among pregnant women and children

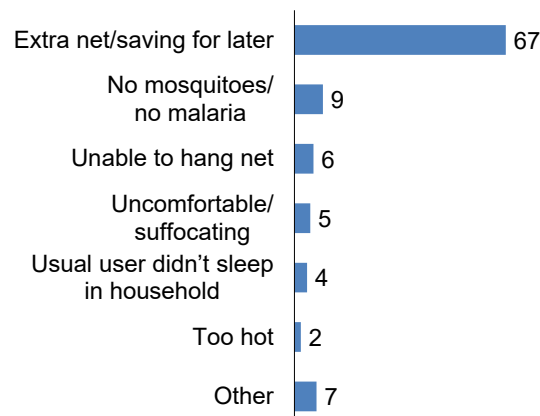
Percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey



Note: The definition of an ITN in surveys conducted prior to 2018 included nets that had been soaked with insecticides within the past 12 months.

Figure 12.7 Reason ITN was not used

Among ITNs that were not used the night before the survey, main reason the net was not used (percentage)



12.5 INDOOR RESIDUAL SPRAYING

Indoor residual spraying

Application of a long-lasting, residual insecticide to potential malaria vector resting surfaces such as internal walls, eaves, and ceilings in all houses or structures where such vectors might come into contact with the insecticide.

Sample: Households

- 33% of households received indoor residual spraying (IRS) in the 12 months prior to the survey (Table 12.9).

- 81% of households had at least one vector control intervention (i.e., at least one ITN and/or IRS in the 12 months prior to the survey).
- 68% of households had full household ITN coverage and/or IRS in the 12 months before the survey.

12.6 MALARIA IN PREGNANCY

Intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) during pregnancy

Percentage of women who took at least three doses of sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP)/Fansidar during their most recent pregnancy.

Sample: Women age 15–49 with a live birth or a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey

Malaria infection during pregnancy is a major public health problem in Zambia, with substantial risks for the mother, her foetus, and the neonate. Intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in pregnancy (IPTp) is a full therapeutic course of antimalarial medicine given to pregnant women at routine antenatal care visits to prevent malaria. IPTp helps prevent maternal malaria episodes, maternal and foetal anaemia, placental parasitaemia, low birth weight, and neonatal mortality.

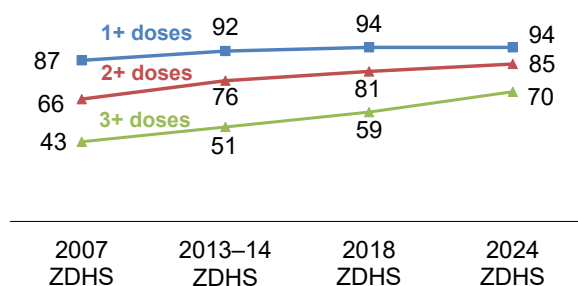
Sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP), also known as Fansidar, is the recommended drug for IPTp in Zambia. The Ministry of Health defines IPTp as the provision of three or more doses of sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP)/Fansidar, with at least 1 month between doses, to protect the mother and her child from malaria during routine antenatal care visits in the second and third trimesters of pregnancy (NMEC 2014). The indicator used to measure coverage of this intervention is the percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar to prevent malaria during their most recent pregnancy (IPTp3+).

- The percentage of IPTp uptake decreases with the number of doses; 94% of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received one or more doses during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, while 85% received two or more doses and 70% received three or more doses (Table 12.10).

Trends: IPTp coverage for all doses has increased over the years. The percentage of women receiving at least one dose increased from 87% in the 2 years preceding the 2007 ZDHS to 94% in the 2 years preceding the 2018 ZDHS and remained stable in the 2 years preceding the 2024 ZDHS. The percentage receiving at least two doses increased from 66% in the 2 years preceding the 2007 ZDHS to 85% in the 2 years preceding the 2024 ZDHS, while the percentage receiving at least three doses increased from 43% to 70% over the same period (Figure 12.8).

Figure 12.8 Trends in IPTp use by pregnant women

Percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey who received at least 1, 2, or 3 doses of SP/Fansidar



12.7 CASE MANAGEMENT OF MALARIA IN CHILDREN

Care seeking for children under age 5 with a fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health provider, a health facility, or a pharmacy.

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

Diagnosis of malaria in children under age 5 with a fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing. This is a proxy measure of diagnostic testing for malaria.

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

Artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) for children under age 5 with a fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who received artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT).

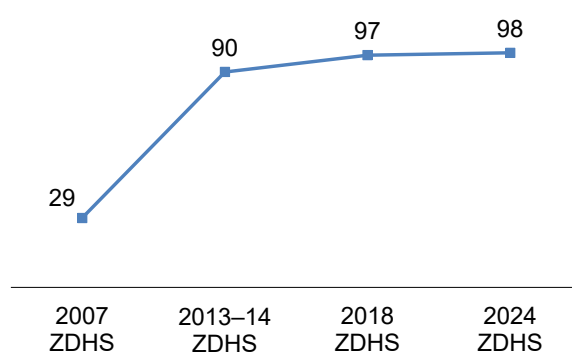
Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who took any antimalarial drug

- 18% of children under age 5 had a fever during the 2 weeks prior to the survey (Table 12.11).
- 80% of these children were taken for advice or treatment, and 49% were taken for advice or treatment the same or next day.
- 69% of children with a fever had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing; 44% were diagnosed with malaria by a health care provider.
- Among children with a fever for whom advice or treatment was sought, 93% were taken to public health facilities, while 6% were taken to private sector facilities (Table 12.12).
- 98% of children with a fever who took an antimalarial medication received ACT (Table 12.13).

Trends: Use of ACT among children with recent fever who took an antimalarial increased sharply from 29% in 2007 to 90% in 2013–14 and has continued to rise steadily, reaching 98% in 2024 (Figure 12.9).

Figure 12.9 Trends in ACT use by children with fever

Among children with recent fever who took an antimalarial, percentage who received ACT



12.8 PREVALENCE OF LOW HAEMOGLOBIN LEVELS IN CHILDREN

Prevalence of low haemoglobin in children

Percentage of children age 6–59 months who had a haemoglobin measurement of less than 8 grams per decilitre (g/dl) of blood. The cutoff of 8 g/dl is often used to classify malaria-related anaemia. This is a different cutoff than was used to classify severe anaemia in the chapter on nutrition (7 g/dl).

Sample: Children age 6–59 months

Anaemia, defined as a low level of haemoglobin in the blood, decreases the amount of oxygen reaching the tissues and organs of the body and reduces their capacity to function. Anaemia in children is associated with impaired motor and cognitive development. The main causes of anaemia in children are malaria and inadequate intake of iron, folate, vitamin B12, and other nutrients. Other causes of anaemia include intestinal worms, haemoglobinopathy, and sickle cell disease. Although anaemia is not specific to malaria, trends in anaemia prevalence can reflect malaria morbidity, and they respond to changes in the coverage of malaria interventions (Korenromp et al. 2004).

- Haemoglobin testing was carried out for 95% of eligible children age 6–59 months (Table 12.14), and 3% of these children had haemoglobin levels lower than 8 g/dl (Table 12.15).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on malaria, see the following tables:

- Table 12.1 Household possession of mosquito nets
- Table 12.2 Source of mosquito nets
- Table 12.3 Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN)
- Table 12.4 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household
- Table 12.5 Use of existing ITNs
- Table 12.6 Use of mosquito nets by children
- Table 12.7 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women
- Table 12.8 Main reason mosquito net was not used the night before the survey
- Table 12.9 Indoor residual spraying against mosquitoes
- Table 12.10 Use of intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy
- Table 12.11 Children with fever and care seeking, prompt treatment, and diagnosis
- Table 12.12 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever
- Table 12.13 Type of antimalarial drugs used
- Table 12.14 Coverage of testing for anaemia in children
- Table 12.15 Haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl in children

Table 12.1 Household possession of mosquito nets

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net (treated or untreated) and insecticide-treated net (ITN), average number of nets and ITNs per household, and percentage of households with at least one net and ITN per two persons who stayed in the household last night, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net		Average number of nets per household		Number of households	Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons who stayed in the household last night ¹		Number of households with at least one person who stayed in the household last night
	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ²	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ²		Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ²	
Residence								
Urban	70.6	65.5	1.8	1.7	6,129	49.9	46.5	6,127
Rural	89.1	88.5	2.4	2.4	6,679	63.5	63.1	6,673
Province								
Central	87.3	86.4	2.5	2.5	1,427	66.1	65.5	1,427
Copperbelt	79.6	77.4	2.2	2.1	1,838	60.1	58.4	1,836
Eastern	93.8	93.5	2.5	2.4	1,540	64.7	64.1	1,538
Luapula	92.2	91.6	2.7	2.6	967	69.1	68.7	967
Lusaka	47.1	37.3	1.0	0.8	2,302	27.2	21.6	2,302
Muchinga	83.6	81.9	2.1	2.1	625	59.1	57.5	625
Northern	93.6	92.6	2.6	2.6	999	67.6	66.6	999
North Western	81.1	79.4	2.1	2.1	824	54.1	52.8	823
Southern	88.2	87.8	2.4	2.4	1,486	62.5	62.0	1,485
Western	88.8	86.3	2.5	2.4	800	67.7	66.0	799
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	87.3	86.9	2.1	2.1	2,665	60.8	60.6	2,665
Second	88.8	88.4	2.5	2.5	2,355	62.9	62.6	2,351
Middle	85.8	84.5	2.4	2.4	2,409	60.5	59.8	2,406
Fourth	71.5	67.6	1.9	1.8	2,736	50.8	48.6	2,734
Highest	69.6	62.2	1.9	1.7	2,643	51.2	45.7	2,643
Total	80.2	77.5	2.1	2.1	12,808	57.0	55.2	12,800

¹ De facto household members

² An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2013–14 ZDHS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.2 Source of mosquito nets

Percent distribution of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs), non-ITNs, and all mosquito nets by source of net, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Mass distribution campaign	School distribution	ANC visit	Under-5 visit	Immunisation visit	Government health facility	Private health facility	Pharmacy	Shop/market	Other ¹	Don't know	Total	Number of mosquito nets
ITNS ²													
Residence													
Urban	87.3	0.1	1.8	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.5	5.3	2.8	0.1	100.0	10,442
Rural	95.4	0.1	1.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	16,224
Province													
Central	95.2	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	3,555
Copperbelt	92.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	3.3	2.4	0.1	100.0	3,928
Eastern	91.3	0.2	3.9	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.1	100.0	3,760
Luapula	96.6	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.0	100.0	2,562
Lusaka	67.3	0.2	4.0	1.7	0.0	0.7	0.5	4.6	14.1	6.6	0.2	100.0	1,783
Muchinga	93.2	0.0	2.7	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	2.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,308
Northern	95.1	0.1	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	2,555
North Western	92.8	0.1	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	3.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	1,732
Southern	96.5	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.1	100.0	3,534
Western	94.0	0.3	2.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	1,951
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	95.7	0.1	2.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	5,624
Second	96.3	0.0	1.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	5,772
Middle	94.1	0.2	1.9	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	5,726
Fourth	89.2	0.1	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	4.8	2.3	0.1	100.0	4,931
Highest	84.0	0.2	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	2.7	7.3	3.0	0.2	100.0	4,612
Total	92.3	0.1	1.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	2.6	1.5	0.1	100.0	26,666
NON-ITNS													
Total	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	3.2	80.6	14.2	2.0	100.0	773
ALL MOSQUITO NETS													
Total	89.7	0.1	1.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	4.8	1.8	0.1	100.0	27,439

ANC = antenatal care

¹ Includes community health assistants, religious institutions, and other sources mentioned by the respondent² An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2013–14 ZDHS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.3 Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN)

Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN in the household, by background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN ^{1,2}	Number of persons
Residence		
Urban	59.4	26,602
Rural	79.1	32,471
Province		
Central	80.0	6,946
Copperbelt	72.3	8,093
Eastern	82.8	7,288
Luapula	84.0	4,650
Lusaka	29.8	9,579
Muchinga	73.0	2,819
Northern	82.7	4,783
North Western	67.1	4,135
Southern	79.0	7,091
Western	78.2	3,690
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	76.6	11,745
Second	78.1	11,726
Middle	77.3	11,807
Fourth	63.0	11,873
Highest	56.4	11,923
Total	70.2	59,073

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2013–14 ZDHS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

² Percentage of the de facto household population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people

Table 12.4 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household

Percentage of the de facto household population that slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey; and among the de facto household population in households with at least one ITN, percentage that slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Household population			Household population in households with at least one ITN ¹	
	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of persons	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of persons
Age					
<5	68.6	66.3	8,756	80.7	7,194
5–14	62.7	61.3	17,611	74.1	14,567
15–34	62.9	61.0	19,133	77.4	15,071
35–49	71.1	67.8	7,554	86.0	5,958
50+	70.0	68.1	6,004	84.5	4,835
Don't know	*	*	15	*	5
Sex					
Male	64.2	62.5	28,027	77.4	22,639
Female	66.6	64.3	31,046	79.9	24,990
Residence					
Urban	56.7	52.8	26,602	76.4	18,375
Rural	72.6	72.2	32,471	80.1	29,254
Province					
Central	74.5	73.7	6,946	83.1	6,165
Copperbelt	63.9	62.0	8,093	75.4	6,656
Eastern	79.1	78.8	7,288	82.6	6,946
Luapula	80.6	80.1	4,650	85.7	4,348
Lusaka	32.5	25.3	9,579	65.3	3,706
Muchinga	68.8	67.4	2,819	80.9	2,348
Northern	77.2	76.4	4,783	81.3	4,496
North Western	61.8	60.6	4,135	75.0	3,341
Southern	67.1	66.7	7,091	74.0	6,394
Western	74.4	72.2	3,690	82.5	3,228
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	73.0	72.8	11,745	82.3	10,390
Second	70.6	70.4	11,726	78.7	10,492
Middle	70.8	70.0	11,807	79.3	10,421
Fourth	59.0	56.3	11,873	77.9	8,573
Highest	54.1	48.1	11,923	73.9	7,753
Total	65.5	63.4	59,073	78.7	47,630

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

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2013–14 ZDHS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.5 Use of existing ITNs

Percentage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of existing ITNs ¹ used last night	Number of ITNs ¹
Residence		
Urban	76.8	10,442
Rural	76.6	16,224
Province		
Central	78.5	3,555
Copperbelt	74.6	3,928
Eastern	83.7	3,760
Luapula	78.4	2,562
Lusaka	74.5	1,783
Muchinga	76.7	1,308
Northern	71.7	2,555
North Western	78.0	1,732
Southern	71.6	3,534
Western	78.1	1,951
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	78.0	5,624
Second	76.1	5,772
Middle	77.5	5,726
Fourth	75.8	4,931
Highest	75.7	4,612
Total	76.7	26,666

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2013–14 ZDHS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.6 Use of mosquito nets by children

Percentage of children under age 5 who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey; and among children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Children under age 5 in all households			Children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN ¹	
	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of children	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of children
Age in months					
<12	71.4	68.5	1,759	82.1	1,468
12–23	71.1	68.1	1,772	83.4	1,448
24–35	68.2	66.0	1,742	80.1	1,435
36–47	66.4	64.7	1,781	79.2	1,455
48–59	65.7	64.2	1,701	78.6	1,389
Sex					
Male	68.5	66.4	4,334	80.7	3,568
Female	68.7	66.2	4,422	80.8	3,626
Residence					
Urban	60.8	55.7	3,500	79.5	2,452
Rural	73.8	73.4	5,256	81.3	4,742
Province					
Central	76.5	75.6	1,038	83.9	936
Copperbelt	68.2	65.8	1,007	79.3	835
Eastern	81.4	81.1	1,100	84.7	1,053
Luapula	79.8	79.6	739	85.2	691
Lusaka	40.4	31.5	1,296	76.2	535
Muchinga	69.0	67.4	474	81.3	393
Northern	77.6	76.8	774	81.9	726
North Western	65.4	63.6	670	78.3	545
Southern	68.0	67.8	1,126	74.8	1,022
Western	72.2	68.9	532	79.9	459
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	74.8	74.7	2,150	84.3	1,905
Second	72.4	72.2	1,889	80.3	1,697
Middle	69.9	69.0	1,719	78.6	1,510
Fourth	62.7	58.9	1,654	80.6	1,207
Highest	58.9	50.4	1,344	77.4	874
Total	68.6	66.3	8,756	80.7	7,194

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2013–14 ZDHS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.7 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women

Percentage of pregnant women age 15–49 who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey; and among pregnant women age 15–49 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Among pregnant women age 15–49 in all households			Among pregnant women age 15–49 in households with at least one ITN ¹	
	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of pregnant women	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of pregnant women
Residence					
Urban	62.2	58.1	403	84.9	276
Rural	80.7	80.0	529	87.0	487
Province					
Central	84.9	84.9	121	90.6	113
Copperbelt	63.1	61.7	120	81.8	91
Eastern	93.4	92.5	109	92.5	109
Luapula	86.6	85.7	84	92.2	78
Lusaka	38.1	29.4	141	(78.6)	53
Muchinga	78.5	77.5	58	87.0	52
Northern	80.4	79.3	82	83.7	78
North Western	68.1	64.7	72	79.3	59
Southern	75.7	75.7	93	83.3	84
Western	77.3	76.1	51	85.2	46
Education					
No education	79.3	79.3	66	88.0	60
Primary	77.7	76.0	404	87.9	349
Secondary	67.6	65.1	409	84.2	316
Higher	(65.4)	(59.6)	52	(84.7)	37
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	82.7	82.0	223	88.4	207
Second	79.2	79.2	202	87.3	183
Middle	76.6	76.2	180	87.3	157
Fourth	60.1	55.3	201	80.9	137
Highest	58.9	52.5	126	85.0	78
Total	72.7	70.5	932	86.2	762

Note: Table is based on women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2013–14 ZDHS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.8 Main reason mosquito net was not used the night before the survey

Among ITNs, non-ITNs, and all mosquito nets, percentage that were not used by anyone the night before the survey, and among mosquito nets that were not used by anyone the night before the survey, percent distribution by the main reason each net was not used, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percent- age of nets not used the night before the survey	Total number of mosquito nets	Main reason each net was not used the night before the survey										Number of mosquito nets not used the night before the survey	
			Too hot	Don't like net shape, colour, and/or size	Don't like smell	Unable to hang net	Slept outdoors	Usual user didn't sleep in house- hold last night	No mos- quitoes/ no malaria	Extra net/ saving for later	Uncom- fortable/ suffo- cating	Other		Total
ITNS ¹														
Residence														
Urban	22.9	10,442	2.1	0.2	1.6	8.6	0.3	4.3	7.4	64.1	6.5	5.1	100.0	2,392
Rural	23.3	16,224	1.1	0.1	0.9	4.0	0.4	4.3	10.4	68.4	4.7	5.8	100.0	3,787
Province														
Central	21.4	3,555	1.0	0.1	0.3	2.2	0.0	3.0	4.7	72.0	6.0	10.8	100.0	762
Copperbelt	25.1	3,928	3.7	0.0	5.0	15.1	0.3	2.9	3.4	56.1	8.0	5.6	100.0	987
Eastern	16.3	3,760	0.7	0.0	0.6	1.7	0.8	2.3	5.1	77.8	5.7	5.3	100.0	613
Luapula	21.5	2,562	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.7	1.0	1.6	3.1	90.0	1.5	0.9	100.0	552
Lusaka	25.2	1,783	1.5	0.1	0.0	9.7	0.0	3.8	17.8	45.2	14.8	7.0	100.0	449
Muchinga	23.3	1,308	0.7	0.5	1.6	6.5	0.0	4.9	3.9	62.0	5.4	14.4	100.0	304
Northern	28.3	2,555	0.2	0.0	0.6	6.5	0.4	5.9	2.0	78.2	1.9	4.3	100.0	722
North Western	21.5	1,732	3.1	0.2	0.6	4.0	0.2	4.6	5.1	73.8	3.0	5.4	100.0	372
Southern	28.1	3,534	1.8	0.4	0.3	4.4	0.4	6.5	29.5	50.8	4.2	1.8	100.0	993
Western	21.8	1,951	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.2	8.5	8.1	73.3	3.3	5.4	100.0	425
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	22.0	5,624	0.4	0.1	0.5	3.8	0.5	3.9	8.9	74.6	2.5	4.8	100.0	1,236
Second	23.9	5,772	1.7	0.2	1.0	3.3	0.5	4.5	10.7	66.3	6.2	5.6	100.0	1,377
Middle	22.3	5,726	1.0	0.1	1.2	6.2	0.1	3.7	11.0	67.7	3.8	5.2	100.0	1,279
Fourth	24.0	4,931	2.3	0.2	2.0	8.3	0.4	4.0	5.5	63.6	5.5	8.2	100.0	1,184
Highest	23.9	4,612	1.9	0.1	1.1	7.9	0.3	5.5	9.6	60.5	9.3	3.9	100.0	1,103
Total	23.2	26,666	1.5	0.1	1.1	5.8	0.4	4.3	9.2	66.7	5.4	5.5	100.0	6,179
NON-ITNS														
Total	15.2	773	4.5	0.5	0.0	4.7	0.6	5.4	9.3	45.4	21.6	8.1	100.0	118
ALL MOSQUITO NETS														
Total	22.9	27,439	1.5	0.1	1.1	5.8	0.4	4.3	9.2	66.3	5.7	5.6	100.0	6,297

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2013–14 ZDHS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.9 Indoor residual spraying against mosquitoes

Percentage of households in which someone has come into the dwelling to spray the interior walls against mosquitoes (IRS) in the past 12 months, percentage of households with at least one ITN and/or IRS in the past 12 months, and percentage of households with at least one ITN for every two persons and/or IRS in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of households with IRS ¹ in the past 12 months	Percentage of households with at least one ITN ² and/or IRS in the past 12 months	Number of households	Percentage of households with at least one ITN ² for every two persons and/or IRS in the past 12 months	Number of households with at least one person who stayed in the household last night
Residence					
Urban	24.7	69.7	6,129	56.6	6,127
Rural	40.7	91.9	6,679	77.6	6,673
Province					
Central	16.2	88.3	1,427	71.4	1,427
Copperbelt	39.1	82.9	1,838	72.5	1,836
Eastern	63.8	96.1	1,540	85.9	1,538
Luapula	62.8	95.8	967	87.6	967
Lusaka	9.6	42.2	2,302	28.4	2,302
Muchinga	30.1	85.9	625	69.8	625
Northern	31.1	94.3	999	76.7	999
North Western	49.8	87.8	824	76.0	823
Southern	27.7	89.7	1,486	71.7	1,485
Western	19.0	88.7	800	72.1	799
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	36.8	90.3	2,665	74.5	2,665
Second	45.4	92.4	2,355	78.5	2,351
Middle	37.2	87.3	2,409	73.7	2,406
Fourth	25.7	71.9	2,736	58.5	2,734
Highest	22.1	66.3	2,643	54.4	2,643
Total	33.0	81.3	12,808	67.5	12,800

¹ Indoor residual spraying (IRS) is limited to spraying conducted by a government, private, or nongovernmental organisation.

² An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2013–14 ZDHS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.10 Use of intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who, during the pregnancy that resulted in the most recent live birth or stillbirth, received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar, received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar, and received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar	Percentage who received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar	Percentage who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar	Number of women with a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey
LIVE BIRTHS				
Birth order¹				
1	95.3	87.1	72.6	1,049
2–3	94.3	85.8	71.0	1,235
4–5	93.9	83.6	68.6	715
6+	89.9	75.7	60.1	431
Residence				
Urban	93.1	84.7	70.8	1,366
Rural	94.6	84.3	68.8	2,065
Province				
Central	94.0	83.0	65.3	411
Copperbelt	94.4	90.1	77.0	375
Eastern	95.3	89.8	82.0	441
Luapula	98.3	93.8	81.7	295
Lusaka	90.9	79.4	62.2	511
Muchinga	98.7	93.9	80.5	179
Northern	93.7	86.0	76.7	320
North Western	93.1	83.1	68.5	257
Southern	93.3	76.5	54.5	445
Western	90.8	73.0	52.1	197
Education				
No education	92.9	81.6	63.7	256
Primary	93.1	83.0	67.0	1,542
Secondary	95.1	86.3	72.5	1,442
Higher	94.4	86.8	76.9	190
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	94.2	84.2	67.9	851
Second	95.1	85.1	69.1	727
Middle	94.0	84.1	69.7	678
Fourth	92.8	82.8	69.0	666
Highest	93.7	86.7	73.9	508
Total	94.0	84.5	69.6	3,431
STILLBIRTHS				
Total	91.7	73.7	52.0	49
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS²				
Total	93.9	84.4	69.4	3,469

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. SP = sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

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

Table 12.11 Children with fever and care seeking, prompt treatment, and diagnosis

Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children under age 5 with fever, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing, and percentage who were diagnosed with malaria by a health care provider, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Children under age 5		Children under age 5 with fever				
	Percentage with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day	Percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing	Percentage who were diagnosed with malaria by a health care provider	Number of children
Age in months							
<12	16.9	1,721	77.3	42.6	57.9	24.9	292
12–23	20.8	1,693	81.7	53.5	72.2	42.8	352
24–35	20.5	1,577	77.3	50.0	70.2	48.1	323
36–47	18.5	1,610	81.9	44.3	71.0	51.5	297
48–59	14.4	1,534	81.9	52.9	74.0	56.6	220
Sex							
Male	18.9	3,993	77.9	46.5	67.2	41.8	753
Female	17.6	4,142	82.0	50.9	70.8	46.8	731
Residence							
Urban	14.5	3,275	78.2	44.2	59.5	28.5	474
Rural	20.8	4,860	80.8	50.7	73.4	51.6	1,010
Province							
Central	24.0	960	86.1	45.8	69.9	39.3	230
Copperbelt	22.4	943	78.2	43.8	59.6	36.2	211
Eastern	15.8	1,026	84.6	53.8	79.8	40.0	162
Luapula	24.0	688	84.6	57.1	86.0	77.0	165
Lusaka	8.7	1,214	74.9	44.3	38.3	11.5	105
Muchinga	17.2	442	81.9	37.6	76.6	62.0	76
Northern	18.4	719	76.5	39.5	71.4	52.6	132
North Western	21.2	626	91.4	69.9	84.4	75.4	133
Southern	11.6	1,036	58.8	38.8	49.0	6.4	120
Western	30.9	482	75.3	51.0	68.1	41.0	149
Mother's education							
No education	19.9	669	83.3	48.9	76.6	54.7	134
Primary	20.1	3,680	79.4	48.5	70.9	51.9	741
Secondary	16.4	3,323	80.6	49.4	66.3	34.8	544
Higher	14.1	463	73.6	43.7	53.8	15.2	65
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	20.5	2,030	78.5	48.6	74.2	56.8	415
Second	21.7	1,725	81.1	51.5	74.7	53.1	374
Middle	20.0	1,586	84.0	54.0	67.6	43.6	318
Fourth	14.8	1,537	77.8	39.3	59.8	26.5	227
Highest	11.9	1,257	75.8	44.6	57.0	15.5	150
Total	18.2	8,135	80.0	48.7	69.0	44.2	1,484

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public medical sector, private medical sector, shop, market, and itinerant medicine seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

Table 12.12 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Zambia DHS 2024

Source	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
	Among children with fever	Among children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought
Public sector	74.5	92.6
Government hospital	5.3	6.5
Government health centre	44.2	54.9
Government health post	21.3	26.5
Mobile clinic/hospital/health outreach post	0.5	0.6
Community health assistant	0.7	0.9
Community health worker	2.9	3.6
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	4.4	5.5
Private hospital	0.3	0.4
Private clinic	0.7	0.9
Mission hospital/clinic	1.2	1.5
Pharmacy	2.0	2.5
Private doctor	0.1	0.1
Mobile clinic/hospital	0.1	0.1
Community health worker	0.0	0.1
Private medical sector (NGO)	0.3	0.4
NGO clinic	0.3	0.4
Other private sector	1.2	1.5
Shop	0.9	1.1
Traditional practitioner	0.2	0.2
Market	0.0	0.1
Itinerant medicine seller	0.1	0.1
Other	0.3	0.3
Number of children	1,484	1,194

Note: Advice or treatment for children with fever may have been sought from more than one source. There were no recorded cases of advice or treatment being sought from private sector community health assistants or NGO hospitals.

NGO = nongovernmental organisation

Table 12.13 Type of antimalarial drugs used

Among children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who took any antimalarial medication, percentage who took specific antimalarial drugs, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of children who took:									Number of children with fever who took anti-malarial drug
	Any ACT	SP/ Fansidar	Chloro- quine	Amodia- quine	Quinine pills	Quinine injection/ IV	Artesu- nate rectal	Artesu- nate injection/ IV	Other anti- malarial	
Age in months										
<6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
6–11	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52
12–23	98.3	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	142
24–35	98.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.3	152
36–47	99.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	155
48–59	96.6	1.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	122
Sex										
Male	97.6	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	320
Female	98.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.1	318
Residence										
Urban	93.6	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.9	2.7	130
Rural	99.1	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	508
Province										
Central	97.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	85
Copperbelt	96.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	80
Eastern	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63
Luapula	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	123
Lusaka	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Muchinga	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45
Northern	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67
North Western	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Southern	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Western	95.4	6.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	64
Mother's education										
No education	98.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	71
Primary	99.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	375
Secondary	97.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	1.3	0.8	186
Higher	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	98.6	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	218
Second	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	202
Middle	98.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	141
Fourth	97.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	59
Highest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Total	98.0	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.6	638

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

ACT = artemisinin-based combination therapy

SP = sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine

IV = intravenous

Table 12.14 Coverage of testing for anaemia in children

Percentage of eligible children age 6–59 months who were tested for anaemia, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage tested for anaemia	Number of children
Age in months		
6–8	94.4	248
9–11	96.2	209
12–17	94.5	438
18–23	96.7	460
24–35	96.1	846
36–47	96.1	904
48–59	93.1	858
Sex		
Male	94.8	1,940
Female	95.7	2,023
Mother's interview status		
Interviewed	96.1	3,519
Not interviewed but in household	65.4	104
Not interviewed and not in the household ¹	95.6	340
Residence		
Urban	95.5	1,365
Rural	95.1	2,598
Province		
Central	97.6	459
Copperbelt	94.9	335
Eastern	97.4	463
Luapula	96.4	385
Lusaka	91.8	402
Muchinga	91.4	324
Northern	91.9	434
North Western	97.8	366
Southern	96.3	458
Western	96.1	337
Mother's education²		
No education	92.2	322
Primary	95.4	1,734
Secondary	96.4	1,375
Higher	90.1	192
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	94.8	1,090
Second	95.7	964
Middle	95.8	782
Fourth	95.7	629
Highest	94.0	498
Total	95.3	3,963

¹ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

² For women who are not interviewed, information on education is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 12.15 Haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl in children

Percentage of children age 6–59 months with haemoglobin lower than 8.0 g/dl, by background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl	Number of children
Age in months		
6–8	5.1	229
9–11	2.8	202
12–17	5.8	415
18–23	4.0	434
24–35	2.8	802
36–47	2.2	851
48–59	0.8	779
Sex		
Male	3.3	1,785
Female	2.5	1,926
Mother's interview status		
Interviewed	3.0	3,333
Not interviewed but in household	2.9	64
Not interviewed and not in the household ¹	1.9	315
Residence		
Urban	2.7	1,493
Rural	3.0	2,218
Province		
Central	3.2	453
Copperbelt	3.1	412
Eastern	0.9	492
Luapula	3.3	317
Lusaka	1.9	537
Muchinga	2.9	187
Northern	3.4	328
North Western	6.2	292
Southern	3.3	453
Western	1.8	241
Mother's education²		
No education	3.6	277
Primary	3.4	1,558
Secondary	2.6	1,378
Higher	1.2	184
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	3.2	931
Second	3.7	808
Middle	2.5	717
Fourth	3.2	681
Highest	1.2	575
Total	2.9	3,712

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Haemoglobin levels are adjusted for altitude using CDC formulas (CDC 1998). Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device.

¹ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

² For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Key Messages

- Most women (94%) and men (95%) age 15–49 have heard of antiretroviral drugs (ARVs). However, fewer are aware of preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP) (46% of women and 36% of men), and only 54% of women and 37% of men can correctly identify all modes of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV.
- HIV testing during antenatal care (ANC) or during delivery is high (91%).
- A higher percentage of women (83%) than men (71%) have ever been tested for HIV and received their results; these percentages have declined slightly since 2018 (85% and 75%, respectively).
- 25% of women and 23% of men expressed discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, and among those living with HIV, 21% of women and 24% of men reported experiencing stigma and discrimination in community settings in the 12 months preceding the survey.

This chapter provides data on levels of and trends in HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours, including knowledge of HIV prevention methods, stigma and discrimination, sexual behaviour, self-reported HIV testing, prevention of mother-to-child transmission, and male circumcision.

13.1 KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES ABOUT MEDICINES TO TREAT OR PREVENT HIV

Antiretroviral therapy (ART) is a critical intervention in the management and prevention of HIV infection. Individuals living with HIV use antiretroviral (ARV) medications to suppress viral replication, thereby maintaining immune function and preventing progression to AIDS. With good adherence to ART, an individual can achieve an undetectable viral load and cannot transmit HIV to sexual partners through sexual contact, a concept known as undetectable = untransmittable (U=U).

For pregnant and breastfeeding women living with HIV, the use of ART markedly decreases the likelihood of vertical transmission of the virus. Furthermore, individuals at substantial risk of HIV infection can use antiretroviral drugs as a preventive measure, known as preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP), which significantly lowers the risk of infection when taken consistently.

Increased awareness, accurate knowledge, and favorable perceptions of these treatment and prevention strategies are essential to improving uptake, adherence, and overall public health outcomes in the context of HIV.

- 94% of women age 15–49 have heard of ARVs, 67% know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs, and 46% have heard of PrEP (Table 13.1 and Figure 13.1).
- 95% of men age 15–49 have heard of ARVs, 48% know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs, and 36% have heard of PrEP.
- Among respondents who have heard of PrEP, 75% of women and 64% of men approve of its use to prevent HIV.
- 54% of women reported knowing all three means through which HIV can be transmitted from a mother to her child: during pregnancy (60%), during delivery (78%), and by breastfeeding (83%) (Table 13.2).
- 37% of men age 15–49 reported having knowledge of the three modes of transmission: during pregnancy (48%), during delivery (73%), and during breastfeeding (78%).

Trends: The percentage of women who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs increased from 68% in the 2007 ZDHS to 82% in the 2013–14 ZDHS but declined to 67% in the 2024 ZDHS. Among men, knowledge increased from 56% in 2007 to 67% in 2018 before falling to 48% in 2024 (Figure 13.2).

Figure 13.1 Knowledge of medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission

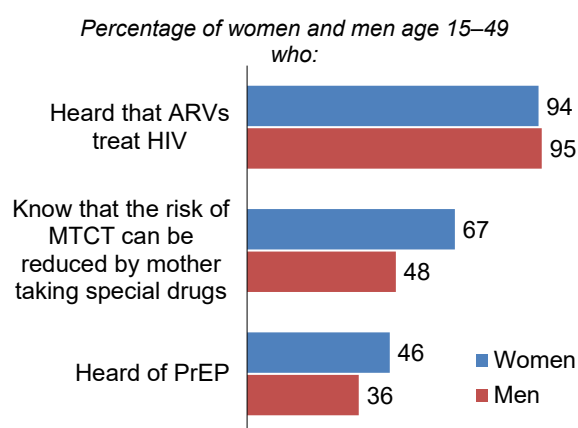
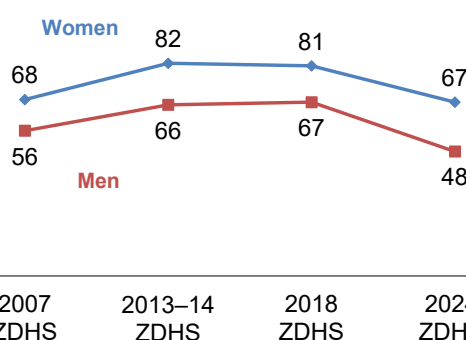


Figure 13.2 Trends in knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT)

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs



13.2 DISCRIMINATORY ATTITUDES TOWARDS PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

Widespread stigma and discrimination in a population can adversely affect both people's willingness to be tested and their adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART). Thus, reduction of stigma and discrimination is an important indicator of the success of programmes targeting HIV prevention and control.

Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Women and men were asked two questions to assess discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV. Respondents with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV are those who say that they would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if they knew that person had HIV or who say that children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV.

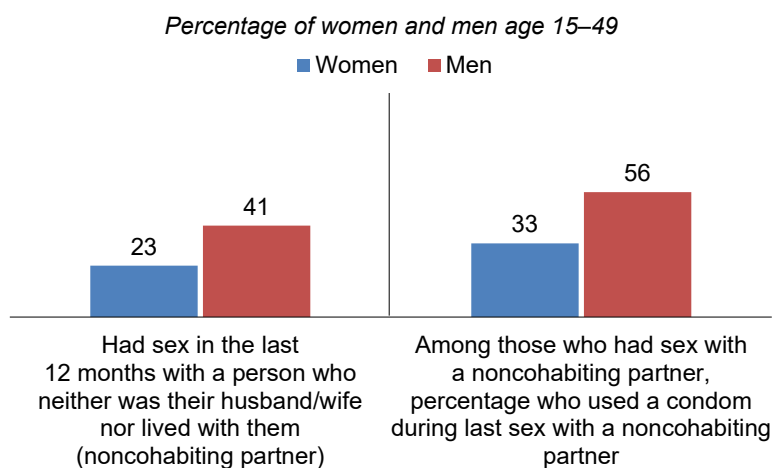
Sample: Women and men age 15–49

- 25% of women and 23% of men expressed discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (Table 13.3).

13.3 MULTIPLE SEXUAL PARTNERS

- 23% of women and 41% of men had sex in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their spouse nor lived with them (noncohabiting partner) (Tables 13.4.1 and 13.4.2 and Figure 13.3).
- Among those who had sex with a noncohabiting partner, 33% of women and 56% of men used a condom the most recent time they had sex with a noncohabiting partner.
- The mean lifetime number of sexual partners among women is 2.4, while the mean number among men is 6.8.

Figure 13.3 Sex and condom use with noncohabiting partners



13.4 COVERAGE OF HIV TESTING SERVICES

HIV testing programmes diagnose people living with HIV so that they can be linked to care and access antiretroviral therapy (ART). Knowledge of HIV status helps HIV-negative individuals remain negative by using interventions such as PrEP and post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP).

13.4.1 HIV Testing of Pregnant Women

Table 13.5 presents information on self-reported HIV testing during pregnancy or delivery among women age 15–49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey.

- 90% of women were tested for HIV and received the results of the test during antenatal care (ANC).
- 51% were tested and received results during the last 6 weeks of pregnancy.
- 91% of women were tested and received results during ANC or at the time of their labour.

Trends: The percentage of women who gave birth in the 2 years before the survey and were tested for HIV during ANC or labour and received the results sharply increased from 40% in the 2007 ZDHS to 91% in the 2013–14 ZDHS and has remained consistently high through the 2024 ZDHS, with only minor fluctuations (91%–93%) (**Figure 13.4**).

13.4.2 Experience with Prior HIV Testing

- A higher percentage of women (83%) than men (71%) have ever been tested for HIV and received their results (**Table 13.6.1**, **Table 13.6.2**, and **Figure 13.5**).
- Recent testing (respondents who were tested within the past 12 months and received the results) is also higher among women (50%) than men (40%).
- 44% of women have been tested for HIV five or more times in their lifetime, as compared with only 31% of men (**Table 3.7**).

Trends: Between the 2007 and 2018 ZDHS surveys, the percentage of respondents age 15–49 who had ever been tested for HIV and received the results increased substantially, from 35% to 85% among women and from 20% to 75% among men. In 2024, slight declines were observed in testing coverage for both women (83%) and men (71%) (**Figure 13.6**).

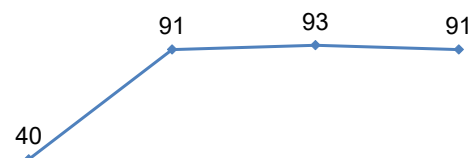
Knowledge and Coverage of Self-testing

Table 13.8 shows the percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV self-test kits and the percentage who have ever used them.

- A higher percentage of men (33%) than women (27%) have heard of HIV self-test kits. However, use of HIV self-test kits is slightly higher among women (8%) than men (6%).

Figure 13.4 Trends in HIV testing during pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15–49 who gave birth in the 2 years before the survey who were tested during ANC or labour and received the results

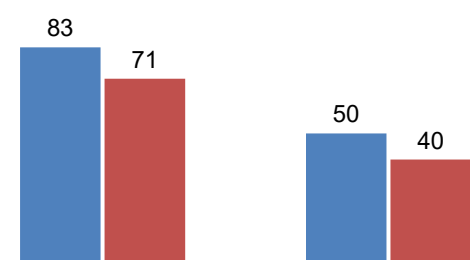


Survey Year	2007 ZDHS	2013–14 ZDHS	2018 ZDHS	2024 ZDHS

Figure 13.5 HIV testing

Percentage of women and men age 15–49

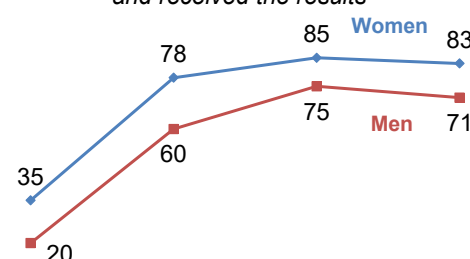
■ Women ■ Men



Category	Ever tested for HIV and received the result	Tested in 12 months before the survey and received the result

Figure 13.6 Trends in HIV testing

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever been tested for HIV and received the results



Survey Year	2007 ZDHS	2013–14 ZDHS	2018 ZDHS	2024 ZDHS

13.4.3 Postbreastfeeding HIV Testing

Table 13.9.1 and **Table 13.9.2** present data on postbreastfeeding HIV testing among mothers and their children.

- Among children under age 5 who have stopped breastfeeding, 30% were tested for HIV after they stopped, and 66% of their mothers were also tested after they stopped breastfeeding.

13.5 DISCLOSURE, SHAME, AND STIGMA AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

Internalised and experienced stigma adversely impact the physical and mental health and well-being of people living with HIV and are structural drivers of the HIV epidemic. In the 2024 ZDHS, respondents who had ever been tested for HIV were asked to report the result of their most recent test. Those who reported having a positive test result were asked a series of questions about their experience living with HIV, including a question on internalised stigma and questions on experience of stigma in community and health care settings. An indicator reflecting experience of stigma in a community setting was calculated from the questions included on this topic.

All of these indicators are based on the population of people who were aware that they had HIV and who reported the result of their most recent HIV test as positive during the interview. It is important to keep in mind that this group may exclude some respondents who know they have HIV, and results should be interpreted with caution.

Stigma and discrimination experienced in community settings in the last 12 months among people living with HIV

Women and men living with HIV who agreed that they experienced one or more of the following in the last 12 months because of their HIV status: (1) people talked badly about them, (2) someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission, or (3) they were verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status.

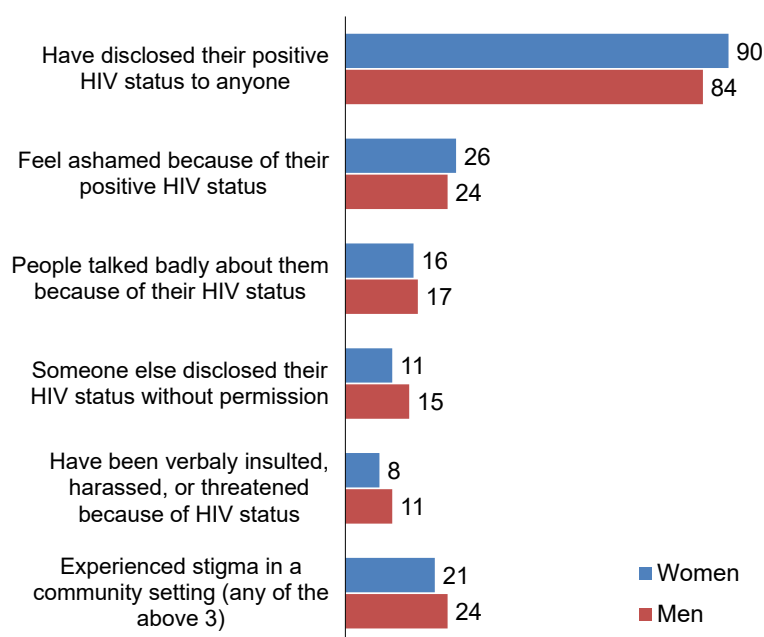
Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who reported being HIV positive

- 21% of women and 24% of men living with HIV experienced stigma and discrimination in community settings in the last 12 months (**Table 13.10.1**, **Table 13.10.2**, and **Figure 13.7**).

Table 13.11 includes additional information on disclosure of HIV status.

Figure 13.7 Disclosure, shame, and stigma among people living with HIV

Percentage among women and men age 15–49 who reported their last HIV test as HIV positive



13.6 MALE CIRCUMCISION

Traditional circumcision

A cut, partial removal, or complete removal of the foreskin by a traditional practitioner, family member, or friend for religious, health, or cultural reasons. Traditional circumcisions can be performed at any age.

Medical circumcision

Complete removal of the foreskin by a health care worker. Medical circumcisions can be performed at any age.

Sample: Men age 15–49

All men were asked whether they were circumcised. If they said they were circumcised, they were asked both whether they had been traditionally circumcised and whether they had been medically circumcised, as well as the age at which each procedure had occurred. In some settings, traditional circumcision may leave enough of the foreskin intact that it is possible to perform a medical circumcision afterward, making it possible for a man to have been circumcised both traditionally and medically.

- 38% of men age 15–49 are circumcised, including 6% who are traditionally circumcised and 32% who are medically (32%) circumcised (**Table 13.12**).

13.7 SELF-REPORTING OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and symptoms

Respondents who have ever had sex were asked whether they had an STI or symptoms of an STI (a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge from the vagina/penis or a genital sore or ulcer) in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who have ever had sex

- 9% of women and 13% of men who had ever had sexual intercourse reported having had a sexually transmitted infection (STI) and/or STI symptoms in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 13.13**).

13.8 KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOUR RELATED TO HIV AND AIDS AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

This section addresses HIV-related knowledge among young people age 15–24 and also assesses the extent to which young people engage in behaviours that may place them at risk of acquiring HIV.

13.8.1 Knowledge about HIV Prevention

Knowledge about HIV prevention

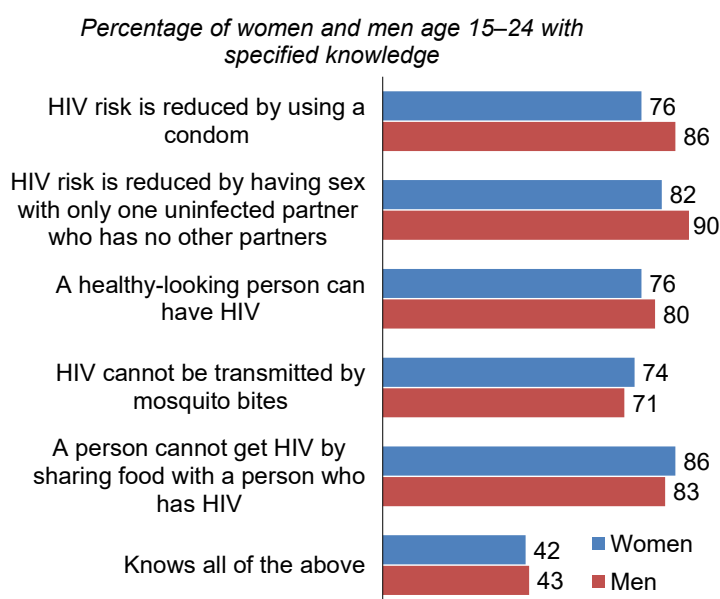
Knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

Sample: Women and men age 15–24

Knowledge of how HIV is transmitted is crucial in enabling people to avoid HIV infection, and this is especially true for young people, who are often at greater risk because they may have shorter relationships with more partners or engage in other risky behaviours.

- 42% of women and 43% of men age 15–24 are knowledgeable about HIV prevention (**Table 13.14.1**, **Table 13.14.2**, and **Figure 13.8**).

Figure 13.8 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people



13.8.2 First Sex

Young people who initiate sex at an early age are typically at higher risk of becoming pregnant or contracting an STI than young people who initiate sex later. Consistent condom use can reduce such risks.

- 15% of women and 19% of men age 15–24 had sexual intercourse before age 15 (**Table 13.15**).
- 61% of women and 57% of men age 18–24 had sexual intercourse before age 18.

13.8.3 Premarital Sex

- 44% of never-married women and 35% of never-married men age 15–24 have never had sexual intercourse (**Table 13.16**).

13.8.4 Multiple Sexual Partners

Individuals who have multiple sexual partners increase their risk of contracting HIV, as each new relationship introduces another pathway for HIV transmission.

- Among respondents age 15–24, 4% of women and 18% of men reported having two or more sexual partners in the 12 months preceding the survey; of these, 28% of women and 42% of men reported condom use at last sexual intercourse (**Table 13.17.1** and **Table 13.17.2**).
- 32% of young women and 50% of young men age 15–24 had sex in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their spouse nor lived with them (noncohabiting partner).

13.8.5 Recent HIV Testing

Seeking an HIV test may be more difficult for young people than adults because many young people lack experience in accessing health services for themselves and because there are often barriers to young people obtaining services.

- Among sexually active respondents age 15–24, 37% of young men and 56% of young women were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received their results (**Table 13.18**).

Trends: HIV testing among young women age 15–24 increased from 23% in 2007 to a peak of 72% in 2018 before dropping to 56% in 2024. Among young men, testing increased from 39% in 2013–14 to a peak of 54% in 2018 and then declined to 37% in 2024.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour related to HIV and AIDS, see the following tables:

- **Table 13.1** **Knowledge of and attitudes about medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission**
- **Table 13.2** **Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV**
- **Table 13.3** **Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV**
- **Table 13.4.1** **Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Women**
- **Table 13.4.2** **Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Men**
- **Table 13.5** **Pregnant women tested for HIV**
- **Table 13.6.1** **Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women**
- **Table 13.6.2** **Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men**
- **Table 13.7** **Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime**
- **Table 13.8** **Knowledge and coverage of self-testing for HIV**
- **Table 13.9.1** **Postbreastfeeding HIV testing: Children**
- **Table 13.9.2** **Postbreastfeeding HIV testing: Mothers**
- **Table 13.10.1** **Disclosure, shame, and stigma among people living with HIV: Women**
- **Table 13.10.2** **Disclosure, shame, and stigma among people living with HIV: Men**
- **Table 13.11** **Disclosure of HIV test results**
- **Table 13.12** **Male circumcision**
- **Table 13.13** **Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms**
- **Table 13.14.1** **Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Women**
- **Table 13.14.2** **Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Men**
- **Table 13.15** **Age at first sexual intercourse among young people**
- **Table 13.16** **Premarital sexual intercourse among young people**
- **Table 13.17.1** **Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Women**
- **Table 13.17.2** **Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Men**
- **Table 13.18** **Recent HIV tests among young people**

Table 13.1 Knowledge of and attitudes about medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of antiretroviral medicines (ARVs) that treat HIV, percentage who know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs, and percentage who have heard of preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP); among women and men age 15–49 who have heard of PrEP, percentage who approve of people who take PrEP to prevent getting HIV; and among women and men age 15–49 who have heard of ARVs, percentage who know that correct and consistent use of ARVs by HIV-infected persons can prevent transmission to their partner and percentage who know that those diagnosed with HIV must take ARVs for life, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic					Respondents who have heard of PrEP		Respondents who have heard of ARVs		
	Percentage who have heard of ARVs that treat HIV	Percentage who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs	Percentage who have heard of PrEP	Number of respondents	Percentage who approve of people who take PrEP to prevent getting HIV	Number of respondents	Percentage who know that correct and consistent use of ARVs by HIV-infected persons can prevent transmission to their partner	Percentage who know that those diagnosed with HIV must take ARVs for life	Number of respondents
WOMEN									
Age									
15–24	90.0	57.0	38.5	5,833	74.0	2,244	35.5	67.6	5,247
15–19	86.9	49.9	30.8	3,292	72.4	1,013	35.3	64.4	2,860
20–24	94.0	66.1	48.5	2,540	75.4	1,231	35.8	71.4	2,387
25–29	96.1	71.7	54.2	2,255	75.6	1,223	33.5	71.1	2,167
30–39	96.6	76.1	53.8	3,523	76.0	1,897	32.9	74.3	3,402
40–49	96.8	74.2	45.4	2,340	74.2	1,063	30.1	75.3	2,266
Marital status									
Never married	91.3	58.4	44.9	4,732	72.6	2,124	34.3	68.9	4,323
Ever had sex	94.2	65.6	53.0	2,951	73.8	1,563	34.4	72.0	2,779
Never had sex	86.7	46.3	31.5	1,782	69.2	562	34.0	63.3	1,544
Married/living together	94.7	70.6	45.7	7,407	75.8	3,387	34.2	71.8	7,016
Divorced/separated/widowed	96.2	75.6	50.5	1,812	77.3	915	29.4	74.8	1,743
Residence									
Urban	97.2	74.0	60.5	7,086	74.1	4,283	34.2	74.3	6,890
Rural	90.2	59.9	31.2	6,865	76.6	2,143	32.9	67.9	6,192
Education									
No education	85.8	53.5	23.3	908	74.0	211	29.6	64.6	779
Primary	90.2	61.4	31.8	5,480	75.1	1,743	33.2	67.5	4,945
Secondary	96.9	70.6	54.1	6,485	75.8	3,510	34.3	72.3	6,284
Higher	99.6	85.6	89.2	1,079	71.6	962	34.0	87.5	1,075
Total 15–49	93.8	67.1	46.1	13,951	74.9	6,427	33.6	71.3	13,082
MEN									
Age									
15–24	91.2	39.7	26.0	5,098	63.4	1,328	46.9	67.2	4,651
15–19	87.9	35.3	20.0	3,002	61.7	602	44.5	64.4	2,638
20–24	96.0	46.0	34.6	2,096	64.9	726	50.2	70.8	2,012
25–29	98.5	52.3	45.9	1,637	64.1	752	49.1	74.5	1,612
30–39	98.1	53.2	43.8	2,714	63.3	1,189	47.2	74.7	2,662
40–49	98.7	56.9	42.6	1,978	65.1	843	43.1	76.7	1,952
Marital status									
Never married	91.7	40.3	31.1	5,498	60.1	1,708	47.1	69.5	5,039
Ever had sex	94.2	44.4	35.4	3,860	62.1	1,368	48.0	70.9	3,638
Never had sex	85.5	30.5	20.8	1,638	52.2	340	44.7	65.9	1,401
Married/living together	98.4	54.9	40.8	5,422	65.9	2,211	46.4	73.3	5,338
Divorced/separated/widowed	98.8	51.8	38.1	506	74.2	193	44.8	78.8	500
Residence									
Urban	97.0	48.1	49.7	5,318	58.3	2,640	48.6	79.4	5,157
Rural	93.6	47.4	24.1	6,108	73.8	1,472	44.9	65.0	5,719
Education									
No education	88.1	32.8	13.9	472	71.2	66	41.0	61.8	416
Primary	91.9	42.5	20.3	4,219	68.5	858	42.4	63.3	3,877
Secondary	97.6	49.9	41.1	5,708	63.9	2,347	49.6	75.4	5,569
Higher	98.7	63.6	81.9	1,027	58.3	842	48.8	88.4	1,014
Total 15–49	95.2	47.7	36.0	11,426	63.9	4,112	46.6	71.8	10,877
50–59	99.1	54.3	43.3	1,159	69.0	501	44.2	77.8	1,148
Total 15–59	95.5	48.3	36.7	12,585	64.4	4,614	46.4	72.4	12,024

Table 13.2 Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, during delivery, by breastfeeding, and by all three means, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

	Percentage who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:				
Background characteristic	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By all three means	Number of respondents
WOMEN					
Age					
15–24	58.7	71.8	80.8	48.7	5,833
15–19	54.8	64.7	76.1	43.2	3,292
20–24	63.9	80.9	86.9	55.9	2,540
25–29	60.6	81.5	85.4	55.4	2,255
30–39	62.6	84.9	86.2	58.8	3,523
40–49	60.5	82.2	83.5	55.9	2,340
Marital status					
Never married	55.4	71.3	79.7	46.2	4,732
Ever had sex	58.9	76.7	83.8	50.5	2,951
Never had sex	49.7	62.2	72.8	39.2	1,782
Married/living together	62.6	81.9	85.4	57.2	7,407
Divorced/separated/ widowed	63.8	82.8	84.5	57.9	1,812
Residence					
Urban	59.0	79.7	84.6	53.4	7,086
Rural	61.7	77.0	82.1	53.7	6,865
Education					
No education	59.2	72.5	76.1	53.0	908
Primary	61.9	75.7	81.1	54.1	5,480
Secondary	59.2	79.4	85.1	52.5	6,485
Higher	60.0	90.8	90.8	57.5	1,079
Total 15–49	60.3	78.4	83.4	53.5	13,951
MEN					
Age					
15–24	52.1	68.6	76.8	37.7	5,098
15–19	52.0	65.6	74.4	37.4	3,002
20–24	52.4	73.0	80.2	38.2	2,096
25–29	47.6	74.7	80.5	37.3	1,637
30–39	45.1	76.5	80.2	37.1	2,714
40–49	43.5	75.9	76.0	34.8	1,978
Marital status					
Never married	50.8	69.2	76.3	37.3	5,498
Ever had sex	53.3	71.7	78.4	38.6	3,860
Never had sex	45.0	63.4	71.4	34.1	1,638
Married/living together	46.0	76.1	79.6	36.9	5,422
Divorced/separated/ widowed	46.0	72.2	79.2	34.4	506
Residence					
Urban	45.4	72.7	78.0	35.8	5,318
Rural	50.9	72.5	78.0	38.1	6,108
Education					
No education	48.5	59.3	70.3	36.3	472
Primary	50.9	68.2	75.9	37.8	4,219
Secondary	47.4	74.7	79.6	36.3	5,708
Higher	42.9	84.8	80.8	37.9	1,027
Total 15–49	48.3	72.6	78.0	37.0	11,426
50–59	48.1	75.0	75.1	38.3	1,159
Total 15–59	48.3	72.8	77.7	37.1	12,585

Table 13.3 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Among women and men age 15–49, percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative, percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV, and percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ¹	Number of women	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ¹	Number of men
Age								
15–24	17.6	26.7	29.9	5,833	17.7	24.8	29.8	5,098
15–19	20.7	30.7	34.3	3,292	20.9	29.5	34.8	3,002
20–24	13.7	21.5	24.2	2,540	13.2	18.2	22.5	2,096
25–29	13.7	20.8	24.3	2,255	11.2	16.5	20.2	1,637
30–39	12.7	17.6	21.1	3,523	9.9	14.5	17.9	2,714
40–49	12.8	18.1	21.0	2,340	9.0	12.7	16.1	1,978
Marital status								
Never married	14.7	22.9	25.6	4,732	16.5	23.2	27.6	5,498
Ever had sex	12.6	19.7	22.0	2,951	15.7	21.4	25.7	3,860
Never had sex	18.1	28.3	31.4	1,782	18.6	27.4	32.1	1,638
Married/living together	15.2	21.7	25.5	7,407	10.4	15.3	19.2	5,422
Divorced/separated/ widowed	14.4	20.8	23.8	1,812	11.5	15.1	17.9	506
Residence								
Urban	7.4	13.6	15.3	7,086	8.7	13.6	16.3	5,318
Rural	22.8	30.7	35.6	6,865	17.5	23.9	29.2	6,108
Province								
Central	10.7	17.2	19.7	1,578	7.4	13.6	16.3	1,385
Copperbelt	10.0	15.1	17.9	2,041	9.9	14.9	17.4	1,614
Eastern	22.3	30.8	34.1	1,628	11.5	17.6	19.8	1,477
Luapula	29.6	41.4	46.4	1,044	23.1	30.3	36.7	821
Lusaka	4.6	9.9	10.5	2,611	9.3	13.5	16.6	1,935
Muchinga	20.1	21.7	27.3	619	15.5	16.9	23.3	537
Northern	31.6	39.5	46.9	1,049	18.7	24.6	31.5	845
North Western	14.8	25.6	28.3	913	18.1	19.9	26.8	760
Southern	11.1	19.8	24.0	1,630	19.8	27.5	33.2	1,363
Western	17.4	23.0	27.1	838	11.9	23.1	26.6	688
Education								
No education	33.1	43.2	49.8	908	24.6	29.4	36.1	472
Primary	23.9	31.6	36.5	5,480	21.9	29.7	36.0	4,219
Secondary	7.3	14.3	16.2	6,485	8.3	13.3	16.1	5,708
Higher	0.3	2.1	2.2	1,079	2.1	2.8	4.0	1,027
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	27.9	37.1	42.3	2,434	18.9	27.1	32.9	2,050
Second	23.0	31.3	36.5	2,402	19.5	24.5	30.5	2,183
Middle	18.3	25.1	29.3	2,666	14.6	21.6	26.3	2,296
Fourth	7.7	14.4	16.4	3,115	9.7	15.2	18.0	2,432
Highest	3.8	8.9	9.9	3,334	6.1	9.2	10.9	2,465
Total 15–49	14.9	22.0	25.3	13,951	13.4	19.1	23.2	11,426
50–59	na	na	na	na	8.3	14.6	17.4	1,159
Total 15–59	na	na	na	na	13.0	18.7	22.7	12,585

na = not applicable

¹ Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative and/or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV

Table 13.4.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Women

Among all women age 15–49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them; among women having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during most recent intercourse; among women who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among women who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	All women			Women who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months		Women who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them		Women who ever had sexual intercourse ¹	
	Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them		Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of women	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them							
Age									
15–24	3.7	31.8	5,833	28.2	218	34.2	1,853	2.1	4,106
15–19	3.2	31.9	3,292	31.4	105	35.1	1,050	1.8	1,765
20–24	4.5	31.6	2,540	25.1	113	32.9	803	2.3	2,341
25–29	3.5	23.0	2,255	27.6	78	35.1	518	2.6	2,210
30–39	3.0	16.0	3,523	21.3	106	32.6	563	2.6	3,498
40–49	2.1	12.7	2,340	13.5	50	26.1	296	2.6	2,331
Marital status									
Never married	4.1	46.2	4,732	43.0	195	35.0	2,188	2.4	2,939
Married or living together	1.9	1.9	7,407	3.1	137	45.7	142	2.2	7,401
Divorced/separated/widowed	6.7	49.7	1,812	20.3	121	27.2	900	3.2	1,805
Residence									
Urban	3.3	25.2	7,086	30.7	236	37.3	1,783	2.6	5,915
Rural	3.2	21.1	6,865	18.5	217	28.3	1,447	2.3	6,230
Province									
Central	4.7	21.4	1,578	24.7	74	38.0	338	2.3	1,387
Copperbelt	2.5	19.6	2,041	(22.1)	52	36.8	400	2.1	1,670
Eastern	4.0	23.1	1,628	23.5	65	30.8	376	2.2	1,492
Luapula	1.7	16.3	1,044	*	17	29.5	170	2.1	891
Lusaka	2.7	25.0	2,611	(30.6)	70	36.0	652	2.6	2,200
Muchinga	3.4	14.1	619	(32.6)	21	29.1	87	2.5	540
Northern	1.6	12.5	1,049	*	16	27.5	131	1.7	885
North Western	2.8	27.5	913	(26.8)	26	33.0	251	2.7	820
Southern	5.0	30.3	1,630	14.4	81	35.3	495	2.8	1,492
Western	3.7	39.3	838	(34.9)	31	24.2	329	3.1	765
Education									
No education	3.4	14.5	908	(15.0)	31	20.0	132	2.3	868
Primary	3.3	18.6	5,480	16.3	180	27.3	1,020	2.3	4,917
Secondary	3.3	27.3	6,485	31.6	212	35.9	1,769	2.5	5,366
Higher	2.7	28.7	1,079	(39.0)	29	44.1	309	2.7	993
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	2.9	19.5	2,434	19.5	70	20.8	475	2.3	2,257
Second	3.3	21.1	2,402	17.7	80	26.5	508	2.2	2,192
Middle	4.2	25.6	2,666	20.5	112	33.6	682	2.4	2,378
Fourth	3.0	24.3	3,115	38.2	93	38.8	756	2.5	2,678
Highest	2.9	24.3	3,334	26.8	97	39.5	809	2.6	2,640
Total	3.2	23.2	13,951	24.8	453	33.3	3,230	2.4	12,145

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

¹ Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 13.4.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Men

Among all men age 15–49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them; among men having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during most recent intercourse; among men who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among men who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	All men			Men who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months		Men who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them		Men who ever had sexual intercourse ¹	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during most recent sexual intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of men	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men
Age									
15–24	18.0	50.0	5,098	41.5	917	53.2	2,547	4.9	3,520
15–19	12.2	40.6	3,002	40.5	367	47.4	1,219	3.7	1,586
20–24	26.3	63.4	2,096	42.1	551	58.4	1,328	6.0	1,934
25–29	26.6	47.9	1,637	30.4	435	60.6	785	7.6	1,581
30–39	24.1	30.9	2,714	19.1	654	57.8	838	7.9	2,653
40–49	22.2	23.6	1,978	14.0	439	56.4	466	7.9	1,944
Marital status									
Never married	17.5	55.7	5,498	49.8	963	55.3	3,061	5.5	3,840
Married or living together	24.7	22.1	5,422	11.2	1,341	57.4	1,200	7.2	5,358
Divorced/separated/widowed	28.1	74.0	506	48.8	142	51.8	375	12.2	499
Type of union									
In polygynous union	82.7	27.3	304	5.3	251	42.4	83	9.4	304
In nonpolygynous union	21.3	21.8	5,118	12.5	1,089	58.5	1,117	7.1	5,054
Not currently in union	18.4	57.2	6,004	49.7	1,105	54.9	3,436	6.3	4,339
Residence									
Urban	16.6	37.6	5,318	38.9	881	65.7	2,001	6.9	4,292
Rural	25.6	43.1	6,108	22.8	1,565	47.9	2,635	6.7	5,405
Province									
Central	27.2	45.9	1,385	22.0	376	55.8	635	6.6	1,208
Copperbelt	11.0	29.3	1,614	47.8	178	66.9	472	6.0	1,239
Eastern	29.5	47.7	1,477	24.8	436	53.1	705	6.0	1,343
Luapula	12.4	30.3	821	23.7	102	51.0	249	6.7	687
Lusaka	13.1	35.0	1,935	42.1	253	68.6	678	7.4	1,523
Muchinga	12.9	30.2	537	31.4	69	59.1	162	5.3	435
Northern	17.9	30.2	845	20.5	152	47.2	255	6.1	724
North Western	19.6	44.1	760	26.1	149	49.8	335	8.4	692
Southern	34.6	50.6	1,363	25.2	472	52.3	691	6.9	1,210
Western	37.6	65.9	688	31.8	259	43.2	453	8.8	637
Education									
No education	21.7	40.1	472	14.5	102	35.7	189	6.2	408
Primary	24.5	41.7	4,219	22.4	1,032	45.4	1,758	7.0	3,551
Secondary	20.5	41.0	5,708	33.7	1,172	62.3	2,339	6.8	4,776
Higher	13.7	34.0	1,027	41.7	140	72.9	350	6.4	962
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	25.2	41.0	2,050	20.1	517	42.5	841	6.5	1,854
Second	27.9	45.2	2,183	24.6	610	45.5	988	7.1	1,930
Middle	22.6	42.8	2,296	24.2	518	52.7	983	7.0	1,980
Fourth	18.3	38.5	2,432	31.6	445	63.8	937	6.8	2,016
Highest	14.4	36.0	2,465	50.5	356	73.7	887	6.6	1,918
Total 15–49	21.4	40.6	11,426	28.6	2,446	55.6	4,636	6.8	9,697
50–59	18.2	18.2	1,159	13.6	210	58.3	211	9.6	1,144
Total 15–59	21.1	38.5	12,585	27.4	2,656	55.7	4,847	7.1	10,841

¹ Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 13.5 Pregnant women tested for HIV

Among all women age 15–49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who received an HIV test during antenatal care (ANC) for their most recent birth by whether they received their results, percentage who received an HIV test during the last 6 weeks of pregnancy and received their results, and percentage who received an HIV test during ANC or labour for their most recent birth by whether they received their results, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who were tested for HIV during antenatal care and who:		Percentage who were tested for HIV during the last 6 weeks of pregnancy and who:		Percentage who had an HIV test during ANC or labour and who: ¹		Number of women who gave birth in the last 2 years ²
	Received results	Did not receive results	Received results	Did not receive results	Received results	Did not receive results	
Age							
15–24	89.4	1.8	48.7	0.6	90.6	1.9	1,439
15–19	90.7	1.6	47.2	0.8	92.1	1.4	553
20–24	88.6	1.9	49.6	0.5	89.6	2.1	886
25–29	91.5	0.7	55.0	0.6	93.0	0.7	789
30–39	88.6	1.3	52.4	0.7	89.7	1.2	1,000
40–49	86.2	0.0	51.7	0.0	87.8	0.0	203
Marital status							
Never married	91.2	1.3	52.2	0.6	92.1	1.5	541
Married or living together	89.6	1.3	51.6	0.6	91.1	1.3	2,558
Divorced/separated/widowed	85.2	1.0	48.6	0.8	85.4	1.0	331
Residence							
Urban	92.3	0.7	57.3	0.4	93.0	0.7	1,366
Rural	87.6	1.6	47.6	0.7	89.2	1.6	2,065
Province							
Central	95.3	0.7	59.4	0.5	95.9	0.7	411
Copperbelt	96.1	0.8	60.5	0.4	96.8	0.8	375
Eastern	81.4	1.9	38.7	0.3	84.6	1.9	441
Luapula	92.1	0.5	49.4	0.2	92.9	1.0	295
Lusaka	89.3	0.3	57.1	0.0	90.7	0.3	511
Muchinga	86.3	1.4	45.9	0.8	87.2	1.4	179
Northern	83.3	4.6	41.8	2.4	83.8	4.3	320
North Western	83.4	0.8	42.5	0.2	85.1	0.8	257
Southern	93.0	1.2	54.3	1.2	93.7	1.2	445
Western	92.0	1.2	60.3	0.0	93.6	0.8	197
Education							
No education	81.0	2.7	36.5	0.6	83.7	3.0	256
Primary	87.0	1.5	47.7	0.6	88.2	1.5	1,542
Secondary	93.1	0.7	56.9	0.4	94.2	0.7	1,442
Higher	93.5	1.4	60.4	1.4	93.8	1.4	190
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	83.6	2.4	40.3	0.9	85.8	2.2	851
Second	89.6	1.4	50.6	0.7	90.8	1.6	727
Middle	90.9	0.8	52.0	0.5	91.9	0.8	678
Fourth	93.3	0.5	58.6	0.3	94.0	0.6	666
Highest	92.1	0.8	60.9	0.5	93.1	0.8	508
Total	89.5	1.3	51.4	0.6	90.7	1.3	3,431

¹ Women were asked whether they received an HIV test during labour only if they were not tested for HIV during ANC.

² Denominator for percentages includes women who did not receive antenatal care for their most recent birth in the last 2 years.

Table 13.6.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women

Percent distribution of women by HIV testing status and by whether they received the results of the most recent test, percentage of women ever tested, and percentage of women who were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the most recent test, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the most recent test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the most recent test	Number of women
	Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested ¹				
Age							
15–24	65.6	1.9	32.5	100.0	67.5	42.6	5,833
15–19	47.8	1.5	50.7	100.0	49.3	31.2	3,292
20–24	88.8	2.3	8.9	100.0	91.1	57.4	2,540
25–29	95.8	1.2	3.0	100.0	97.0	61.9	2,255
30–39	96.3	1.1	2.6	100.0	97.4	58.1	3,523
40–49	93.7	1.6	4.7	100.0	95.3	44.7	2,340
Marital status							
Never married	60.5	1.3	38.2	100.0	61.8	38.6	4,732
Ever had sex	78.5	1.5	20.0	100.0	80.0	53.1	2,951
Never had sex	30.8	1.0	68.2	100.0	31.8	14.6	1,782
Married/living together	94.6	1.5	3.9	100.0	96.1	57.1	7,407
Divorced/separated/widowed	94.1	2.1	3.8	100.0	96.2	50.7	1,812
Residence							
Urban	83.8	1.2	15.0	100.0	85.0	50.8	7,086
Rural	82.1	1.9	16.0	100.0	84.0	49.1	6,865
Province							
Central	84.6	1.6	13.9	100.0	86.1	55.6	1,578
Copperbelt	81.7	1.8	16.4	100.0	83.6	44.9	2,041
Eastern	80.5	1.8	17.7	100.0	82.3	45.0	1,628
Luapula	79.6	1.4	19.0	100.0	81.0	47.2	1,044
Lusaka	85.5	1.1	13.4	100.0	86.6	53.9	2,611
Muchinga	81.3	1.0	17.8	100.0	82.2	42.5	619
Northern	74.4	2.7	22.9	100.0	77.1	37.6	1,049
North Western	81.2	0.9	17.9	100.0	82.1	40.6	913
Southern	88.2	1.1	10.8	100.0	89.2	62.7	1,630
Western	87.8	2.1	10.1	100.0	89.9	59.3	838
Education							
No education	82.4	3.8	13.8	100.0	86.2	43.3	908
Primary	81.2	1.7	17.1	100.0	82.9	46.4	5,480
Secondary	82.4	1.2	16.5	100.0	83.5	52.0	6,485
Higher	96.2	1.0	2.9	100.0	97.1	61.6	1,079
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	81.1	2.6	16.2	100.0	83.8	45.5	2,434
Second	82.8	1.6	15.6	100.0	84.4	49.3	2,402
Middle	83.6	1.3	15.1	100.0	84.9	52.2	2,666
Fourth	84.6	1.3	14.1	100.0	85.9	52.5	3,115
Highest	82.4	1.1	16.6	100.0	83.4	49.7	3,334
Total	83.0	1.5	15.5	100.0	84.5	50.0	13,951

¹ Includes respondents who refused to answer questions on testing

Table 13.6.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men

Percent distribution of men by HIV testing status and by whether they received the results of the most recent test, percentage of men ever tested, and percentage of men age 15–49 who were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the most recent test, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the most recent test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the most recent test	Number of men
	Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested ¹				
Age							
15–24	47.2	1.1	51.7	100.0	48.3	27.2	5,098
15–19	29.4	1.0	69.6	100.0	30.4	16.3	3,002
20–24	72.6	1.3	26.0	100.0	74.0	42.8	2,096
25–29	87.4	1.5	11.1	100.0	88.9	51.8	1,637
30–39	90.9	1.7	7.4	100.0	92.6	51.3	2,714
40–49	90.2	2.2	7.6	100.0	92.4	47.3	1,978
Marital status							
Never married	48.8	1.2	50.0	100.0	50.0	27.4	5,498
Ever had sex	58.5	1.4	40.1	100.0	59.9	34.2	3,860
Never had sex	25.8	0.9	73.3	100.0	26.7	11.4	1,638
Married/living together	91.4	1.8	6.7	100.0	93.3	51.6	5,422
Divorced/separated/widowed	88.3	1.4	10.3	100.0	89.7	49.6	506
Residence							
Urban	73.7	1.3	25.0	100.0	75.0	40.8	5,318
Rural	68.2	1.7	30.0	100.0	70.0	39.1	6,108
Province							
Central	74.4	1.3	24.3	100.0	75.7	44.0	1,385
Copperbelt	67.4	1.2	31.4	100.0	68.6	35.9	1,614
Eastern	69.0	1.5	29.5	100.0	70.5	35.1	1,477
Luapula	67.0	1.3	31.6	100.0	68.4	33.9	821
Lusaka	78.0	1.5	20.5	100.0	79.5	42.3	1,935
Muchinga	64.3	0.9	34.8	100.0	65.2	32.5	537
Northern	65.2	1.8	33.0	100.0	67.0	33.1	845
North Western	61.3	1.8	36.9	100.0	63.1	31.9	760
Southern	74.1	2.4	23.5	100.0	76.5	53.2	1,363
Western	75.0	1.0	24.0	100.0	76.0	48.2	688
Education							
No education	55.1	2.1	42.8	100.0	57.2	29.3	472
Primary	62.3	1.8	35.9	100.0	64.1	33.8	4,219
Secondary	74.5	1.3	24.1	100.0	75.9	42.7	5,708
Higher	91.8	1.2	7.1	100.0	92.9	54.2	1,027
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	68.6	1.8	29.6	100.0	70.4	37.8	2,050
Second	66.8	2.2	31.0	100.0	69.0	36.9	2,183
Middle	68.3	1.2	30.5	100.0	69.5	41.1	2,296
Fourth	73.4	1.3	25.2	100.0	74.8	41.4	2,432
Highest	75.8	1.2	23.0	100.0	77.0	41.6	2,465
Total 15–49	70.8	1.5	27.7	100.0	72.3	39.9	11,426
50–59	86.8	2.6	10.6	100.0	89.4	42.9	1,159
Total 15–59	72.2	1.6	26.1	100.0	73.9	40.2	12,585

¹ Includes respondents who refused to answer questions on testing

Table 13.7 Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by number of times they have been tested for HIV in their lifetime, according to age, Zambia DHS 2024

	Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime								Never tested	Total	Number of respon- dents
Age	1	2	3	4	5–9	10–19	20+	Missing ¹			
WOMEN											
15–24	13.9	13.3	13.3	7.5	14.7	3.7	0.7	0.3	32.5	100.0	5,833
15–19	16.3	11.7	9.3	4.1	6.6	1.2	0.1	0.1	50.7	100.0	3,292
20–24	10.8	15.5	18.5	11.8	25.3	7.1	1.6	0.5	8.9	100.0	2,540
25–29	4.6	8.2	15.7	11.8	37.1	15.8	3.3	0.5	3.0	100.0	2,255
30–39	2.9	5.9	11.5	9.6	43.6	19.5	4.1	0.3	2.6	100.0	3,523
40–49	5.4	7.7	12.2	9.0	38.8	17.9	4.2	0.1	4.7	100.0	2,340
Total 15–49	8.2	9.7	13.1	9.0	29.7	12.1	2.6	0.3	15.5	100.0	13,951
MEN											
15–24	16.0	10.4	7.4	3.9	7.3	2.5	0.8	0.0	51.7	100.0	5,098
15–19	14.1	7.5	3.7	1.8	2.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	69.6	100.0	3,002
20–24	18.8	14.6	12.7	6.8	14.4	5.2	1.5	0.0	26.0	100.0	2,096
25–29	8.4	13.6	16.0	10.3	26.7	9.8	4.1	0.0	11.1	100.0	1,637
30–39	5.3	10.7	15.1	11.2	30.6	14.8	4.9	0.0	7.4	100.0	2,714
40–49	7.5	9.7	14.1	10.5	30.9	14.7	5.0	0.0	7.6	100.0	1,978
Total 15–49	10.9	10.8	11.6	7.7	19.7	8.6	3.0	0.0	27.7	100.0	11,426
50–59	8.5	9.5	12.7	9.9	29.0	14.0	5.7	0.0	10.6	100.0	1,159
Total 15–59	10.7	10.7	11.7	7.9	20.6	9.1	3.2	0.0	26.1	100.0	12,585

¹ Respondents who said that they were tested for HIV but are missing information on the number of times they were tested

Table 13.8 Knowledge and coverage of self-testing for HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever heard of HIV self-test kits, and percentage who have ever used an HIV self-test kit, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Ever heard of HIV self-test kits	Ever used an HIV self-test kit	Number of women	Ever heard of HIV self-test kits	Ever used an HIV self-test kit	Number of men
Age						
15–19	15.1	2.0	3,292	17.9	1.4	3,002
20–24	28.6	8.7	2,540	32.7	5.0	2,096
25–29	33.9	12.7	2,255	40.2	10.4	1,637
30–34	33.5	9.8	1,963	39.5	10.5	1,460
35–39	30.2	8.9	1,560	42.8	9.0	1,254
40–44	24.9	6.3	1,375	37.4	7.8	1,093
45–49	28.4	9.0	965	37.7	5.1	884
Residence						
Urban	36.6	11.1	7,086	44.2	9.3	5,318
Rural	16.6	4.2	6,865	22.7	3.6	6,108
Education						
No education	12.6	2.9	908	14.3	1.6	472
Primary	15.3	3.5	5,480	18.2	2.4	4,219
Secondary	30.5	8.3	6,485	37.3	6.6	5,708
Higher	74.3	30.1	1,079	75.2	22.2	1,027
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	12.2	2.8	2,434	15.2	2.4	2,050
Second	16.0	3.2	2,402	20.9	2.6	2,183
Middle	20.3	5.1	2,666	27.2	4.3	2,296
Fourth	31.3	9.8	3,115	39.4	7.8	2,432
Highest	46.1	14.7	3,334	56.3	12.9	2,465
Total 15–49	26.8	7.7	13,951	32.7	6.3	11,426
50–59	na	na	na	36.1	6.1	1,159
Total 15–59	na	na	na	33.0	6.2	12,585

na = not available

Table 13.9.1 Postbreastfeeding HIV testing: Children

Among children under age 5 who have stopped breastfeeding, percentage who were tested for HIV, percentage whose mothers were given the test results, and percentage who tested positive for HIV, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of children tested for HIV since they stopped breastfeeding	Number of children under age 5 who have stopped breastfeeding	Percentage of children whose mothers were given the test results	Number of children under age 5 who were tested for HIV after they stopped breastfeeding	Percentage of children who tested positive for HIV	Number of children under age 5 who received their HIV test after they stopped breastfeeding
Age in months						
<6	*	11	*	1	*	1
6–11	*	24	*	12	*	11
12–23	23.5	643	97.2	151	0.0	147
24–35	25.8	1,483	97.8	382	0.6	374
36–47	34.3	1,509	99.3	517	0.8	514
48–59	32.9	1,425	98.2	469	1.4	460
Sex						
Male	31.3	2,476	98.5	775	0.9	763
Female	29.0	2,618	98.2	758	0.8	745
Mother's age						
15–24	23.2	1,453	97.6	337	0.9	329
15–19	15.9	223	(94.8)	35	(0.0)	34
20–24	24.5	1,230	97.9	301	1.0	295
25–29	28.8	1,325	97.6	381	0.8	372
30–39	34.9	1,782	99.0	621	1.0	615
40–49	36.2	535	99.0	193	0.4	191
Residence						
Urban	37.8	2,169	98.8	821	0.7	811
Rural	24.4	2,925	97.8	712	1.0	696
Province						
Central	33.1	606	98.9	201	1.4	198
Copperbelt	33.1	654	97.8	216	1.2	212
Eastern	22.6	591	97.5	134	0.0	130
Luapula	21.9	425	97.6	93	0.0	91
Lusaka	42.8	801	99.6	343	0.2	341
Muchinga	26.3	273	99.0	72	1.9	71
Northern	18.2	441	92.5	80	0.7	74
North Western	14.0	393	98.4	55	0.0	54
Southern	34.6	614	99.6	213	0.4	212
Western	42.8	296	97.6	127	3.1	124
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	20.0	1,213	96.0	242	2.0	233
Second	25.0	1,015	98.1	254	0.6	249
Middle	31.4	1,009	99.3	317	1.7	315
Fourth	37.2	993	98.6	370	0.2	365
Highest	40.5	864	99.0	350	0.2	347
Total	30.1	5,094	98.3	1,533	0.8	1,508

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

Table 13.9.2 Postbreastfeeding HIV testing: Mothers

Among children under age 5 who have stopped breastfeeding, percentage whose mothers were tested for HIV and percentage whose mothers received the test results, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose mothers were tested for HIV after they stopped breastfeeding	Number of children under age 5 who have stopped breastfeeding	Percentage of children whose mothers received the test results	Number of children under age 5 whose mothers were tested for HIV after they stopped breastfeeding
Mother's age				
15–24	64.5	1,453	98.6	937
15–19	51.0	223	99.0	114
20–24	66.9	1,230	98.6	823
25–29	69.0	1,325	99.2	915
30–39	66.0	1,782	98.6	1,176
40–49	62.5	535	98.5	334
Child's age in months				
<6	*	11	*	2
6–11	*	24	*	11
12–23	49.1	643	98.7	315
24–35	60.1	1,483	98.2	891
36–47	71.9	1,509	98.8	1,085
48–59	74.2	1,425	99.3	1,058
Residence				
Urban	69.3	2,169	99.0	1,503
Rural	63.6	2,925	98.6	1,859
Province				
Central	72.0	606	99.2	436
Copperbelt	65.2	654	98.5	427
Eastern	60.2	591	97.8	356
Luapula	71.1	425	99.1	302
Lusaka	71.0	801	98.8	568
Muchinga	56.3	273	98.9	154
Northern	53.8	441	98.0	237
North Western	44.6	393	99.2	175
Southern	78.3	614	99.3	480
Western	76.1	296	99.0	225
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	59.5	1,213	98.3	722
Second	64.9	1,015	98.5	659
Middle	67.8	1,009	99.0	684
Fourth	67.1	993	99.1	666
Highest	73.0	864	99.0	631
Total	66.0	5,094	98.8	3,362

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

Table 13.10.1 Disclosure, shame, and stigma among people living with HIV: Women

Among women age 15–49 who reported the result of their most recent HIV test as positive, percentage who have ever disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone, percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status, and percentage who reported experiencing stigma in community, health care, and workplace settings in the past 12 months due to their HIV status, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Experience of stigma in a community setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV:						Experience of stigma in a health care setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV:	Experience of stigma in a workplace setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV:			
	Percent- age who have disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone	Percent- age who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status	People talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission	Have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status	Experi- enced stigma in a community setting	Health care workers talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Were yelled at, scolded, called names, or verbally abused in another way because of their HIV status	Refused employ- ment or a work opportunity because of their HIV status	Lost a source of income or job because of their HIV status	Number of self- reported HIV- positive women
Age											
15–24	82.2	31.7	20.6	14.2	6.7	24.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	69
15–19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25
20–24	(79.0)	(30.9)	(17.3)	(9.9)	(6.4)	(20.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	45
25–29	86.0	36.9	13.9	6.4	6.0	15.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	118
30–39	89.4	27.3	17.4	11.7	8.4	22.7	0.8	1.9	1.3	1.4	447
40–49	92.1	21.2	14.4	11.3	7.9	20.0	1.9	1.4	2.2	1.1	441
Marital status											
Never married	88.1	26.2	18.0	14.0	7.9	22.7	1.1	0.0	2.9	2.5	127
Married or living together	90.1	25.4	14.0	10.2	6.8	18.4	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.2	609
Divorced/separated/widowed	89.5	27.5	18.9	11.7	9.6	24.8	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.2	341
Residence											
Urban	93.4	25.0	11.8	9.5	6.3	17.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	700
Rural	82.7	28.3	23.8	14.1	10.6	27.7	0.9	1.2	1.8	1.2	377
Province											
Central	94.2	26.5	22.8	14.6	11.3	24.7	2.2	1.5	2.1	1.5	139
Copperbelt	87.1	27.6	13.2	13.0	6.7	24.3	1.0	1.8	2.9	2.5	162
Eastern	86.8	40.4	26.0	15.7	8.0	32.1	2.1	2.1	1.1	1.1	96
Luapula	86.7	12.5	23.0	11.8	8.1	23.0	0.0	1.5	1.2	1.2	57
Lusaka	93.5	23.2	8.4	6.3	5.9	13.1	1.1	0.7	1.6	0.0	281
Muchinga	(93.3)	(36.6)	(12.1)	(7.1)	(6.3)	(16.3)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	25
Northern	(80.3)	(40.3)	(20.0)	(8.4)	(7.2)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	29
North Western	(90.2)	(24.8)	(8.2)	(10.2)	(2.1)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	38
Southern	90.9	21.7	16.1	10.1	4.4	20.8	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.7	144
Western	81.5	25.8	21.5	15.7	16.9	24.3	2.1	2.2	3.0	2.2	106
Education											
No education	85.8	29.2	19.8	13.2	7.1	25.6	2.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	71
Primary	89.0	24.3	19.2	10.6	8.3	22.7	1.4	1.6	2.3	1.6	437
Secondary	89.9	28.0	13.3	11.6	7.5	18.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.7	501
Higher	95.4	21.3	11.8	8.8	8.3	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	86.3	29.3	25.7	18.1	14.9	27.4	1.4	1.4	3.5	0.6	115
Second	82.4	26.7	25.8	15.3	13.4	31.0	0.7	1.1	0.0	1.2	153
Middle	90.1	24.9	20.2	10.1	6.7	25.0	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.7	210
Fourth	89.8	26.7	11.2	8.3	4.4	14.9	2.2	0.9	1.8	1.1	315
Highest	94.4	24.9	9.2	10.0	6.6	16.6	0.7	2.0	1.1	0.6	284
Total	89.7	26.1	16.0	11.1	7.8	20.9	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.0	1,076

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

Table 13.10.2 Disclosure, shame, and stigma among people living with HIV: Men

Among men age 15–49 who reported the result of their most recent HIV test as positive, percentage who have ever disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone, percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status, and percentage who reported experiencing stigma in community, health care, and workplace settings in the past 12 months due to their HIV status, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Experience of stigma in a community setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV:						Experience of stigma in a health care setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV:	Experience of stigma in a workplace setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV:			Number of self-reported HIV-positive men
	Percentage who have disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone	Percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status	People talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission	Have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status	Experienced stigma in a community setting	Health care workers talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Were yelled at, scolded, called names, or verbally abused in another way because of their HIV status	Refused employment or a work opportunity because of their HIV status	Lost a source of income or job because of their HIV status	
Age											
15–24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
15–19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
20–24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
25–29	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
30–39	87.2	24.2	20.2	18.0	7.2	27.3	6.2	6.1	9.0	7.0	111
40–49	83.5	24.3	14.6	14.3	12.1	22.7	4.9	2.9	4.7	4.8	180
Marital status											
Never married	(86.4)	(17.6)	(26.4)	(24.3)	(15.3)	(34.4)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(13.5)	(3.4)	43
Married or living together	84.5	24.8	15.2	13.5	9.9	22.4	6.1	4.1	4.4	4.7	254
Divorced/separated/widowed	(80.1)	(24.0)	(19.4)	(17.4)	(10.8)	(23.3)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(10.9)	(9.2)	38
Residence											
Urban	85.4	25.4	20.3	18.2	12.9	26.7	6.6	5.7	8.2	7.0	200
Rural	82.5	21.4	12.4	11.1	7.5	20.2	1.7	1.6	3.5	2.2	136
Province											
Central	88.7	9.6	10.3	7.1	4.9	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53
Copperbelt	(74.4)	(25.2)	(17.1)	(16.5)	(10.0)	(25.9)	(5.8)	(3.9)	(5.5)	(5.5)	41
Eastern	(78.6)	(26.8)	(11.3)	(11.6)	(0.0)	(16.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	25
Luapula	(77.4)	(19.6)	(13.7)	(17.3)	(9.6)	(21.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(3.2)	22
Lusaka	92.4	22.7	23.3	21.7	12.0	25.8	10.8	8.7	13.6	10.9	84
Muchinga	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Northern	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
North Western	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Southern	87.3	24.0	20.8	17.9	19.5	34.2	2.0	2.9	6.2	3.8	52
Western	(74.8)	(35.3)	(15.6)	(15.1)	(17.0)	(27.1)	(5.8)	(8.9)	(2.6)	(2.2)	27
Education											
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Primary	85.5	28.6	14.7	11.9	9.9	19.9	1.6	1.5	3.5	3.4	113
Secondary	82.4	22.8	16.8	12.8	10.0	21.9	6.9	5.0	7.9	7.5	176
Higher	(92.4)	(11.7)	(18.1)	(34.5)	(15.5)	(42.0)	(4.3)	(4.3)	(9.3)	(0.0)	36
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	85.1	30.5	19.3	10.6	4.1	24.7	0.0	3.3	5.3	3.8	46
Second	75.8	20.3	10.7	10.5	7.9	14.2	2.8	1.0	2.2	3.2	57
Middle	83.4	19.5	20.2	16.4	13.4	28.1	5.1	5.1	5.9	5.0	64
Fourth	87.9	26.9	17.6	16.1	13.4	25.2	5.8	6.9	7.3	7.1	74
Highest	86.6	23.1	17.4	19.3	11.7	26.1	6.9	3.2	8.8	5.2	95
Total 15–49	84.2	23.8	17.1	15.4	10.7	24.1	4.7	4.0	6.3	5.1	336
50–59	95.1	17.2	17.0	13.9	8.2	24.2	1.9	1.5	3.3	3.4	149
Total 15–59	87.6	21.8	17.0	14.9	9.9	24.1	3.8	3.3	5.4	4.6	484

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

Table 13.11 Disclosure of HIV test results

Among women and men age 15–49 who reported the result of their most recent HIV test as positive and said that they disclosed their result, percentage who disclosed their HIV test results to specific individuals, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of women disclosing results to:							Percentage of men disclosing results to:						
	Family member	Partner	Health care provider	Friend	Religious leader	Other	Number of self-reported HIV-positive women who disclosed their results	Family member	Partner	Health care provider	Friend	Religious leader	Other	Number of self-reported HIV-positive men who disclosed their results
Age														
15–24	91.6	33.6	21.5	11.2	1.3	0.0	57	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
15–19	*	*	*	*	*	*	22	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
20–24	(91.1)	(44.1)	(32.2)	(15.3)	(2.1)	(0.0)	35	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
25–29	88.9	62.5	19.2	11.1	1.4	0.0	102	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
30–39	86.7	59.7	18.4	13.0	1.0	1.8	400	78.6	61.9	30.3	28.5	4.2	1.1	97
40–49	89.4	56.3	24.7	20.1	1.7	1.4	406	76.8	70.8	44.8	26.8	9.7	0.4	150
Marital status														
Never married	96.5	25.9	21.6	18.0	1.2	0.5	112	(89.4)	(11.1)	(36.9)	(23.1)	(7.3)	(2.0)	37
Married or living together	82.2	79.1	21.7	12.5	1.1	1.2	548	75.5	75.7	40.8	26.4	8.2	0.8	215
Divorced/separated/widowed	96.5	28.8	20.5	20.6	1.9	1.9	305	(91.0)	(24.1)	(32.1)	(32.4)	(3.5)	(0.0)	31
Residence														
Urban	89.5	57.0	20.9	15.2	1.5	1.3	654	85.0	65.3	44.2	31.4	7.5	0.4	171
Rural	86.0	57.1	22.3	16.7	0.9	1.3	311	70.1	55.8	31.9	19.4	7.6	1.5	112
Province														
Central	82.9	51.3	4.8	11.8	0.0	0.0	131	(79.6)	(52.3)	(38.9)	(33.8)	(11.6)	(0.0)	47
Copperbelt	92.7	52.4	29.6	13.9	0.0	0.0	141	(85.8)	(56.6)	(63.2)	(35.3)	(17.5)	(0.0)	31
Eastern	92.0	44.6	15.6	24.6	3.0	7.3	84	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Luapula	88.9	36.4	3.4	13.9	0.0	1.7	49	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Lusaka	88.6	68.3	15.3	14.7	2.4	1.0	263	(86.8)	(59.7)	(47.1)	(26.0)	(8.0)	(0.0)	77
Muchinga	(88.3)	(46.8)	(25.2)	(23.0)	(3.2)	(2.0)	23	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Northern	(77.5)	(51.1)	(8.9)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	23	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
North Western	(95.5)	(21.6)	(13.8)	(11.9)	(2.0)	(4.3)	34	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Southern	88.6	72.6	38.0	18.2	1.5	0.7	131	(72.0)	(71.3)	(20.4)	(21.5)	(1.5)	(2.4)	45
Western	84.7	57.5	47.0	18.6	1.0	0.7	86	(79.6)	(61.9)	(38.4)	(23.6)	(3.7)	(2.7)	20
Education														
No education	83.2	57.9	17.4	9.8	0.0	0.0	61	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Primary	87.6	52.5	21.2	13.7	1.2	1.4	389	73.3	60.8	31.1	21.5	3.9	1.2	97
Secondary	88.8	58.6	21.9	16.7	1.6	1.7	451	80.5	63.3	46.9	27.9	10.3	0.5	145
Higher	94.4	72.3	21.8	26.0	2.2	0.0	65	(89.4)	(54.3)	(32.6)	(40.1)	(8.1)	(1.6)	33
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	81.5	59.5	25.6	13.4	0.9	0.8	99	(79.4)	(46.3)	(35.1)	(18.4)	(7.8)	(2.8)	40
Second	89.1	51.9	18.0	16.2	0.9	1.6	126	65.0	55.9	22.4	20.0	2.2	0.0	43
Middle	89.8	54.0	26.9	16.9	0.9	1.6	189	77.8	72.2	43.0	30.4	5.9	0.0	53
Fourth	87.5	56.9	17.4	13.1	1.3	0.4	283	78.2	62.1	40.8	27.9	3.4	2.0	65
Highest	90.4	60.8	21.6	18.2	2.0	2.3	268	87.7	64.6	46.6	30.6	14.6	0.0	82
Total 15–49	88.4	57.0	21.3	15.7	1.3	1.3	965	79.1	61.6	39.3	26.6	7.6	0.9	283
50–59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	77.2	66.2	43.7	29.4	5.0	5.0	141
Total 15–59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	78.4	63.1	40.8	27.5	6.7	2.2	424

Note: Men and women can report more than one person to whom they disclosed their results. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = not applicable

Table 13.12 Male circumcision

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by circumcision status, percentage traditionally or medically circumcised, and percentage medically circumcised, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Circumcision status						Total	Percent-age traditionally or medically circum-cised ¹	Percent-age medically circum-cised ²	Number of men
	Tradi-tionally circum-cised only	Medically circum-cised only	Both tradi-tionally and medically circum-cised	Circum-cised, don't know type	Not circum-cised	Don't know circum-cision status				
Age										
15–19	3.6	37.0	0.2	0.2	58.4	0.6	100.0	40.9	37.2	3,002
20–24	5.7	40.8	0.2	0.0	53.0	0.2	100.0	46.8	41.1	2,096
25–29	5.9	35.5	0.1	0.1	58.1	0.3	100.0	41.6	35.6	1,637
30–34	6.6	29.4	0.1	0.2	63.4	0.2	100.0	36.4	29.6	1,460
35–39	7.3	24.2	0.1	0.4	67.7	0.3	100.0	32.0	24.6	1,254
40–44	7.8	18.7	0.1	0.1	73.4	0.0	100.0	26.6	18.7	1,093
45–49	8.6	16.9	0.0	0.0	74.6	0.0	100.0	25.4	16.9	884
Religion										
Catholic	4.4	30.7	0.1	0.1	64.2	0.5	100.0	35.3	30.8	1,717
Protestant	6.1	32.0	0.1	0.1	61.3	0.3	100.0	38.4	32.2	9,503
Muslim	11.6	40.3	1.2	1.1	45.9	0.0	100.0	54.1	41.5	82
Other	7.0	24.2	0.0	0.0	68.8	0.0	100.0	31.2	24.2	125
Residence										
Urban	5.9	41.4	0.1	0.1	51.9	0.5	100.0	47.6	41.6	5,318
Rural	5.9	23.4	0.1	0.2	70.3	0.1	100.0	29.6	23.6	6,108
Province										
Central	3.1	23.6	0.1	0.1	72.9	0.3	100.0	26.8	23.7	1,385
Copperbelt	5.2	44.7	0.3	0.1	48.8	0.9	100.0	50.3	45.0	1,614
Eastern	0.6	16.6	0.2	0.1	82.5	0.1	100.0	17.5	16.8	1,477
Luapula	3.8	36.8	0.1	0.1	59.1	0.1	100.0	40.8	36.9	821
Lusaka	4.0	35.4	0.0	0.1	60.0	0.5	100.0	39.5	35.4	1,935
Muchinga	0.7	23.3	0.1	0.0	75.7	0.2	100.0	24.1	23.4	537
Northern	1.6	18.3	0.0	0.7	79.0	0.4	100.0	20.6	18.7	845
North Western	39.6	37.1	0.6	0.2	22.3	0.1	100.0	77.6	37.8	760
Southern	1.4	27.3	0.1	0.0	71.2	0.1	100.0	28.7	27.4	1,363
Western	13.4	60.9	0.0	0.1	25.6	0.0	100.0	74.4	60.9	688
Education										
No education	6.6	13.9	0.2	0.0	79.1	0.2	100.0	20.6	14.1	472
Primary	6.2	21.5	0.2	0.2	71.6	0.3	100.0	28.1	21.7	4,219
Secondary	5.7	38.1	0.1	0.1	55.7	0.3	100.0	44.0	38.2	5,708
Higher	5.4	47.5	0.1	0.1	46.9	0.1	100.0	53.0	47.5	1,027
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	7.7	22.0	0.1	0.1	70.1	0.0	100.0	29.9	22.2	2,050
Second	7.2	21.9	0.1	0.2	70.3	0.2	100.0	29.4	22.2	2,183
Middle	5.7	29.1	0.0	0.1	64.8	0.3	100.0	35.0	29.2	2,296
Fourth	5.1	37.8	0.2	0.2	56.3	0.5	100.0	43.2	38.0	2,432
Highest	4.3	45.3	0.2	0.1	49.7	0.5	100.0	49.8	45.5	2,465
Total 15–49	5.9	31.8	0.1	0.1	61.7	0.3	100.0	38.0	32.0	11,426
50–59	8.5	13.7	0.1	0.1	77.6	0.0	100.0	22.4	13.8	1,159
Total 15–59	6.1	30.1	0.1	0.1	63.2	0.3	100.0	36.5	30.3	12,585

¹ Includes all men who report they are circumcised

² Includes all men who report they are medically circumcised (those who are also traditionally circumcised, those who are not traditionally circumcised, and those who don't know whether or not they are traditionally circumcised)

Table 13.13 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms

Among women and men age 15–49 who ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	STI	Bad-smelling/abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/genital discharge/sore or ulcer	Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse	STI	Bad-smelling/abnormal discharge from penis	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/abnormal discharge from penis/sore or ulcer	Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse
Age										
15–24	3.2	4.1	3.1	7.8	4,109	8.0	6.1	5.8	13.3	3,528
15–19	2.3	3.1	2.8	5.9	1,765	5.0	3.7	6.0	10.9	1,588
20–24	3.8	4.9	3.4	9.3	2,344	10.5	8.1	5.7	15.2	1,940
25–29	4.1	5.8	4.0	10.3	2,218	12.2	9.4	6.8	16.8	1,599
30–39	4.7	5.6	4.1	10.0	3,507	8.9	6.2	6.2	12.8	2,687
40–49	3.6	4.6	3.7	9.1	2,335	6.7	4.2	3.8	9.9	1,974
Marital status										
Never married	2.6	5.0	2.8	8.3	2,951	8.3	6.1	5.7	13.4	3,860
Married or living together	4.1	4.8	3.8	9.1	7,406	8.5	5.8	5.6	12.3	5,422
Divorced/separated/widowed	4.8	5.3	4.4	10.5	1,812	12.4	12.2	6.7	17.7	505
Circumcision status										
Traditionally or medically circumcised ¹	na	na	na	na	na	8.8	6.8	5.8	13.8	3,676
Traditionally circumcised only	na	na	na	na	na	9.2	7.1	4.8	14.6	640
Medically circumcised only	na	na	na	na	na	8.7	6.8	6.0	13.6	3,010
Both traditionally and medically circumcised	na	na	na	na	na	*	*	*	*	13
Other ²	na	na	na	na	na	*	*	*	*	12
Not circumcised or don't know	na	na	na	na	na	8.6	6.0	5.6	12.6	6,112
Residence										
Urban	3.7	5.7	3.0	9.5	5,935	8.3	5.5	4.2	12.1	4,358
Rural	4.0	4.3	4.3	8.8	6,233	8.9	6.9	6.9	13.8	5,429
Province										
Central	5.4	5.2	5.6	11.0	1,388	6.7	4.1	2.8	8.8	1,209
Copperbelt	4.1	7.1	4.4	12.6	1,673	7.0	5.8	3.2	9.4	1,242
Eastern	4.7	5.0	4.3	9.6	1,495	13.6	8.9	8.4	17.1	1,345
Luapula	3.2	3.4	4.3	7.8	893	8.1	7.5	4.4	12.6	695
Lusaka	2.7	5.6	1.8	7.9	2,205	8.3	3.4	2.7	10.8	1,577
Muchinga	5.2	7.4	2.9	10.8	541	7.4	5.0	4.4	10.6	438
Northern	2.7	3.0	3.0	5.7	886	4.3	5.3	12.6	15.7	726
North Western	4.8	2.7	2.5	7.6	821	8.5	5.4	3.6	12.3	694
Southern	3.5	4.8	4.8	8.9	1,500	10.4	8.4	5.9	14.5	1,212
Western	3.1	3.1	2.6	6.9	767	9.4	10.3	13.9	22.3	650
Education										
No education	3.1	3.9	3.2	7.7	869	9.2	6.9	5.3	12.8	414
Primary	4.3	4.9	4.7	9.7	4,921	9.3	7.1	6.9	14.5	3,569
Secondary	3.7	5.2	3.1	8.9	5,373	8.7	6.2	5.6	12.9	4,821
Higher	3.5	4.9	2.1	8.9	1,006	6.0	3.2	1.9	8.3	984
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	3.9	3.7	3.7	8.0	2,259	9.0	7.2	6.9	13.9	1,866
Second	4.7	4.2	4.9	9.5	2,192	9.6	7.7	7.5	15.1	1,940
Middle	3.9	5.2	4.3	9.4	2,380	9.0	6.1	6.7	13.9	1,992
Fourth	4.2	6.2	3.3	10.1	2,684	8.3	5.7	4.5	11.5	2,029
Highest	2.8	5.2	2.5	8.6	2,654	7.4	4.7	2.8	10.9	1,961
Total 15–49	3.8	5.0	3.7	9.1	12,169	8.7	6.3	5.7	13.0	9,788
50–59	na	na	na	na	na	5.8	3.3	3.5	9.0	1,156
Total 15–59	na	na	na	na	na	8.4	6.0	5.4	12.6	10,943

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

na = not applicable

¹ Includes all men who report they are circumcised

² Includes men who report they are (1) medically circumcised but don't know whether they are traditionally circumcised, (2) traditionally circumcised but don't know whether they are medically circumcised, or (3) circumcised but don't know the type of circumcision

Table 13.14.1 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Women

Percentages of young women age 15–24 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce their risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, and by abstaining from sexual intercourse; that a healthy-looking person can have HIV; that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites; that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV; and that a person cannot get HIV because of witchcraft and other supernatural means, and percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who know:								Number of women
	People can reduce their risk of getting HIV by:					A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV	A person cannot get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means	Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention ¹	
	Using a condom every time they have sex	Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners	Abstaining from sexual intercourse	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites				
Age									
15–19	73.2	78.8	75.3	72.3	73.3	85.0	82.5	38.2	3,292
15–17	70.6	75.8	73.4	68.8	72.4	83.0	80.4	35.9	2,030
18–19	77.2	83.7	78.3	78.0	74.8	88.1	85.8	42.0	1,262
20–24	79.5	85.7	79.9	81.5	75.5	87.2	84.3	46.6	2,540
20–22	79.3	85.7	78.8	81.2	77.8	88.1	85.6	48.6	1,489
23–24	79.7	85.7	81.5	82.0	72.3	86.1	82.4	43.6	1,051
Marital status									
Never married	76.0	82.4	78.1	77.0	76.6	87.8	85.3	44.1	3,891
Ever had sex	79.1	84.5	79.5	79.7	76.6	89.0	86.4	46.2	2,168
Never had sex	72.2	79.8	76.3	73.6	76.5	86.4	83.8	41.5	1,723
Ever married	75.7	80.6	75.7	74.9	69.7	82.2	79.2	37.4	1,941
Residence									
Urban	79.2	86.7	81.1	84.9	79.2	91.7	86.0	50.8	2,863
Rural	72.7	77.1	73.6	68.0	69.5	80.4	80.6	33.3	2,969
Province									
Central	78.2	87.8	80.0	78.7	77.7	91.3	88.7	49.0	683
Copperbelt	77.8	86.2	78.4	84.5	80.8	90.4	85.2	49.3	833
Eastern	62.0	60.4	59.7	69.1	68.0	78.3	80.7	28.1	711
Luapula	84.7	87.7	87.5	75.7	77.0	85.8	84.4	44.7	457
Lusaka	81.3	87.2	83.9	88.6	76.7	92.5	84.9	53.7	976
Muchinga	71.4	73.5	71.3	73.8	78.7	88.4	85.1	39.5	274
Northern	79.6	86.6	81.5	52.7	74.7	78.0	83.0	29.9	458
North Western	72.0	84.2	83.4	77.8	67.0	86.0	68.6	33.5	391
Southern	72.8	80.6	71.2	75.5	67.7	82.3	84.1	38.1	692
Western	78.2	80.1	77.6	66.5	71.3	78.6	80.6	35.8	358
Education									
No education	62.6	64.9	61.7	54.6	57.2	70.3	65.0	20.8	201
Primary	70.3	74.9	71.8	65.1	65.8	75.9	75.4	28.1	2,124
Secondary	79.8	86.7	81.2	83.7	80.0	92.7	88.8	50.5	3,333
Higher	86.8	93.0	88.2	95.4	86.8	97.4	94.2	69.4	173
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	70.6	73.4	69.3	62.1	65.6	75.0	76.1	28.8	1,079
Second	72.2	79.8	73.6	67.6	68.1	80.0	80.3	31.6	999
Middle	76.1	80.3	78.3	75.7	75.1	86.4	82.0	39.1	1,151
Fourth	77.6	84.7	81.2	82.7	77.8	91.4	86.3	48.4	1,307
Highest	81.2	88.8	82.1	88.9	81.9	93.7	89.5	56.5	1,296
Total	75.9	81.8	77.3	76.3	74.3	86.0	83.3	41.9	5,833

¹ Knowledge about HIV prevention means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

Table 13.14.2 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Men

Percentages of young men age 15–24 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce their risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, and by abstaining from sexual intercourse; that a healthy-looking person can have HIV; that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites; that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV; and that a person cannot get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means, and percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who know:								Number of men
	People can reduce their risk of getting HIV by:				HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV	A person cannot get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means	Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention ¹	
	Using a condom every time they have sex	Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners	Abstaining from sexual intercourse	A healthy-looking person can have HIV					
Age									
15–19	83.9	87.1	82.6	76.5	70.9	80.8	84.2	40.4	3,002
15–17	81.5	84.9	81.2	73.1	69.8	78.0	83.7	37.0	1,857
18–19	87.9	90.8	84.9	81.9	72.7	85.3	84.9	45.9	1,144
20–24	87.9	92.8	83.4	85.2	70.2	85.9	86.5	47.2	2,096
20–22	89.0	92.5	83.3	83.8	70.3	85.9	85.7	47.1	1,224
23–24	86.3	93.3	83.6	87.1	70.0	85.9	87.6	47.3	872
Marital status									
Never married	85.5	88.9	83.4	79.3	71.5	83.0	85.0	43.4	4,517
Ever had sex	87.7	90.9	84.4	80.6	70.1	84.2	84.9	44.3	2,948
Never had sex	81.4	85.2	81.6	77.0	73.9	80.8	85.4	41.8	1,569
Ever married	86.0	93.8	79.1	85.6	63.9	81.8	86.0	41.1	581
Residence									
Urban	87.2	90.2	84.7	84.7	76.8	86.9	86.3	50.2	2,240
Rural	84.3	88.9	81.5	76.4	65.8	79.7	84.3	37.6	2,858
Province									
Central	88.9	91.2	80.6	85.9	69.1	79.2	78.8	45.9	633
Copperbelt	90.5	92.1	88.8	85.2	81.0	83.0	88.9	53.9	678
Eastern	82.1	87.1	80.5	79.8	73.4	85.0	87.6	45.4	673
Luapula	91.3	92.9	89.0	71.9	67.6	80.6	90.0	36.1	382
Lusaka	79.0	81.7	77.6	80.9	73.3	87.6	81.6	41.2	760
Muchinga	89.4	91.8	91.0	88.3	69.7	79.5	86.3	47.9	242
Northern	79.1	93.5	70.4	72.5	71.5	86.8	85.1	37.7	389
North Western	87.0	90.5	86.7	81.8	72.2	82.1	81.5	46.8	353
Southern	83.6	92.1	82.4	81.9	58.7	80.2	86.6	37.5	634
Western	91.0	87.1	91.1	65.0	64.9	81.0	87.4	34.4	355
Education									
No education	82.9	79.3	77.8	68.6	63.1	74.7	78.1	33.1	182
Primary	82.6	86.8	80.1	72.2	61.2	74.4	79.7	31.3	2,048
Secondary	87.6	91.8	85.1	85.9	77.5	89.2	89.5	51.3	2,743
Higher	93.4	96.6	88.6	97.2	85.8	95.5	89.7	73.6	125
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	84.9	89.6	84.4	74.2	61.8	78.0	82.5	36.0	889
Second	85.1	87.7	80.7	75.5	65.9	75.7	83.9	35.4	1,028
Middle	85.2	89.8	80.4	79.3	68.9	83.3	84.7	41.9	1,137
Fourth	84.6	90.1	83.5	83.2	74.7	86.9	85.3	46.6	1,040
Highest	88.0	90.2	86.2	87.5	80.8	90.0	89.0	55.1	1,004
Total	85.6	89.5	82.9	80.0	70.6	82.9	85.1	43.1	5,098

¹ Knowledge about HIV prevention means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

Table 13.15 Age at first sexual intercourse among young people

Percentage of young women and young men age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and percentage of young women and young men age 18–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Women age 15–24		Women age 18–24		Men age 15–24		Men age 18–24	
	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of men	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of men
Age								
15–19	13.9	3,292	na	na	20.5	3,002	na	na
15–17	15.1	2,030	na	na	21.9	1,857	na	na
18–19	12.0	1,262	62.7	1,262	18.1	1,144	60.5	1,144
20–24	15.2	2,540	59.6	2,540	15.9	2,096	55.7	2,096
20–22	14.2	1,489	58.8	1,489	16.0	1,224	56.9	1,224
23–24	16.7	1,051	60.7	1,051	15.9	872	54.1	872
Residence								
Urban	8.6	2,863	47.0	1,906	12.1	2,240	45.0	1,467
Rural	20.2	2,969	74.3	1,896	23.7	2,858	67.7	1,773
Education								
No education	25.7	201	82.5	140	20.1	182	66.9	100
Primary	21.5	2,124	76.7	1,200	23.7	2,048	69.0	1,052
Secondary	9.8	3,333	53.6	2,289	15.2	2,743	51.8	1,967
Higher	4.8	173	24.8	173	7.5	125	39.3	121
Total	14.5	5,833	60.6	3,802	18.6	5,098	57.4	3,241

na = not applicable

Table 13.16 Premarital sexual intercourse among young people

Among never-married women and men age 15–24, percentage who have never had sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Women age 15–24		Men age 15–24	
	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Number of never-married women	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Number of never-married men
Age				
15–19	54.3	2,810	47.6	2,970
15–17	63.6	1,891	58.0	1,852
18–19	35.2	920	30.3	1,118
20–24	18.2	1,081	10.1	1,547
20–22	20.0	748	10.9	1,003
23–24	14.2	333	8.6	544
Residence				
Urban	48.2	2,279	43.1	2,120
Rural	38.8	1,613	27.3	2,397
Education				
No education	44.7	82	28.7	163
Primary	48.9	1,131	35.9	1,767
Secondary	43.3	2,529	34.9	2,468
Higher	25.3	149	21.6	119
Total	44.3	3,891	34.7	4,517

Table 13.17.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Women

Among all young women age 15–24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them; among young women having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during most recent intercourse; and among young women who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Women age 15–24			Women age 15–24 who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months		Women age 15–24 who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during most recent sexual intercourse	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of women
Age							
15–19	3.2	31.9	3,292	31.4	105	35.1	1,050
15–17	2.3	28.0	2,030	34.3	47	36.9	568
18–19	4.6	38.2	1,262	29.1	58	33.0	482
20–24	4.5	31.6	2,540	25.1	113	32.9	803
20–22	4.5	34.8	1,489	24.9	67	32.5	518
23–24	4.4	27.1	1,051	(25.4)	46	33.7	285
Marital status							
Never married	3.7	42.7	3,891	38.0	146	34.5	1,661
Ever married	3.7	9.9	1,941	8.4	73	31.6	192
Residence							
Urban	3.5	32.9	2,863	34.1	100	38.7	942
Rural	4.0	30.7	2,969	23.2	119	29.5	911
Education							
No education	5.0	24.1	201	*	10	17.3	48
Primary	3.9	26.4	2,124	20.7	83	27.0	561
Secondary	3.6	34.8	3,333	34.6	120	37.9	1,158
Higher	3.4	48.9	173	*	6	40.3	85
Total	3.7	31.8	5,833	28.2	218	34.2	1,853

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

Table 13.17.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Men

Among all young men age 15–24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them; among young men having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during most recent intercourse; and among young men who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Men age 15–24			Men age 15–24 who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months		Men age 15–24 who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during most recent sexual intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of men
Age							
15–19	12.2	40.6	3,002	40.5	367	47.4	1,219
15–17	9.1	31.8	1,857	35.6	169	41.2	590
18–19	17.2	55.0	1,144	44.8	197	53.3	629
20–24	26.3	63.4	2,096	42.1	551	58.4	1,328
20–22	25.5	65.7	1,224	44.8	313	58.0	804
23–24	27.3	60.1	872	38.6	238	59.1	524
Marital status							
Never married	16.2	51.7	4,517	47.8	731	53.4	2,335
Ever married	32.0	36.4	581	16.8	186	50.7	212
Residence							
Urban	12.4	41.1	2,240	54.2	279	65.1	920
Rural	22.3	56.9	2,858	35.9	639	46.4	1,626
Education							
No education	27.4	62.8	182	18.3	50	31.1	114
Primary	20.5	51.1	2,048	33.7	419	43.4	1,046
Secondary	15.8	48.0	2,743	50.9	432	61.2	1,317
Higher	12.9	55.4	125	*	16	83.7	69
Total	18.0	50.0	5,098	41.5	917	53.2	2,547

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

Table 13.18 Recent HIV tests among young people

Among young women and young men age 15–24 who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months, percentage who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the results of the most recent test, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Women age 15–24 who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months:		Men age 15–24 who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months:	
	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the most recent test	Number of women	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the most recent test	Number of men
Age				
15–19	49.7	1,486	24.2	1,238
15–17	41.5	693	15.1	592
18–19	57.0	793	32.5	647
20–24	60.5	2,061	45.5	1,673
20–22	59.8	1,162	39.8	939
23–24	61.4	898	52.9	734
Marital status				
Never married	51.8	1,662	32.3	2,336
Ever married	59.7	1,884	53.3	575
Total	56.0	3,547	36.5	2,911

Key Messages

- 1.2% of children age 2–14 are living with HIV.
- Overall, 8.7% of women and men age 15–49 in Zambia are living with HIV; HIV prevalence is higher among women than men (11.1% versus 5.9%).
- HIV prevalence is nearly twice as high in urban areas as in rural areas (11.6% versus 6.0%).
- HIV prevalence is highest in Lusaka (12.1%), where it is three times as high as in Muchinga (4.0%).
- HIV prevalence is 5.2% among men age 15–49 who have been circumcised (by either traditional or medical practitioners) and 6.4% among men who have not been circumcised.

The 2024 ZDHS included HIV serology testing to measure HIV prevalence among women age 15–49, men age 15–59, and children age 2–14. The specimen collection and HIV testing procedures are described in Chapter 1.

14.1 COVERAGE RATES FOR HIV TESTING

HIV testing coverage rate

Percentage of women and men who were tested for HIV as part of the survey.

Sample: Women and men who are members of households selected for HIV testing and are within the eligible age range for HIV testing based on information collected in the Household Questionnaire.

The HIV testing coverage rate is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Women and men age 15–49 who were interviewed and whose blood sample underwent the complete HIV testing algorithm with a final result of positive, negative, or inconclusive}}{\text{All women and men age 15–49 in households selected for HIV testing}}$$

Ninety-five percent of women and 91% of men age 15–49 who were eligible for HIV testing were interviewed, consented to providing a blood specimen for HIV testing, and provided a specimen (**Table 14.1.1**). Two percent of women and men eligible for HIV testing refused to provide a blood specimen. Men (5%) were more likely than women (2%) to be absent for blood collection after repeated attempts to contact them. Variations in response rates by residence and province are shown in **Table 14.1.1**. Variations in response rates by age, education, and wealth are shown in **Table 14.2.1**.

Ninety-five percent of children age 2–14 participated in HIV testing for the survey (**Table 14.1.2**). Response rates were similar for male and female children. Consent to testing was refused for 2% of children age 2–14, and 3% were absent after repeated contact attempts. Variations in response rates by residence and province are shown in **Table 14.1.2**. Variations in response rates by age and household wealth are shown in **Table 14.2.2**.

Trends: Participation in survey HIV testing has increased since the 2018 ZDHS, from 93% to 95% among women and from 87% to 91% among men.

14.2 HIV PREVALENCE

14.2.1 HIV Prevalence Among Adults

HIV prevalence

Percentage of women and men who tested positive for HIV as part of the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49 tested for HIV as part of the survey

- Table 14.3 shows that 8.7% of the population age 15–49 in Zambia is HIV positive. HIV prevalence is higher among women than men (11.1% versus 5.9%) (Figure 14.1). Among both women and men, HIV prevalence increases steadily with age (Figure 14.2).
- HIV prevalence is higher in urban areas than rural areas (11.6% versus 6.0%) (Table 14.4.1). Prevalence is highest in Lusaka (12.1%), followed by Copperbelt (11.6%).
- HIV prevalence tends to increase with increasing education and household wealth. For example, HIV prevalence increases from 7.1% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 13.4% among those in the highest wealth quintile.

Figure 14.1 HIV prevalence by residence and sex

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who are HIV positive

■ Total ■ Urban ■ Rural

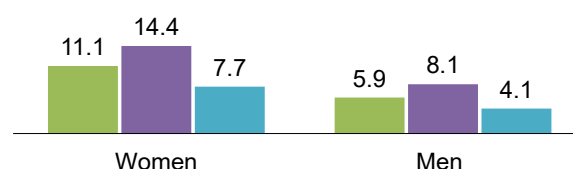
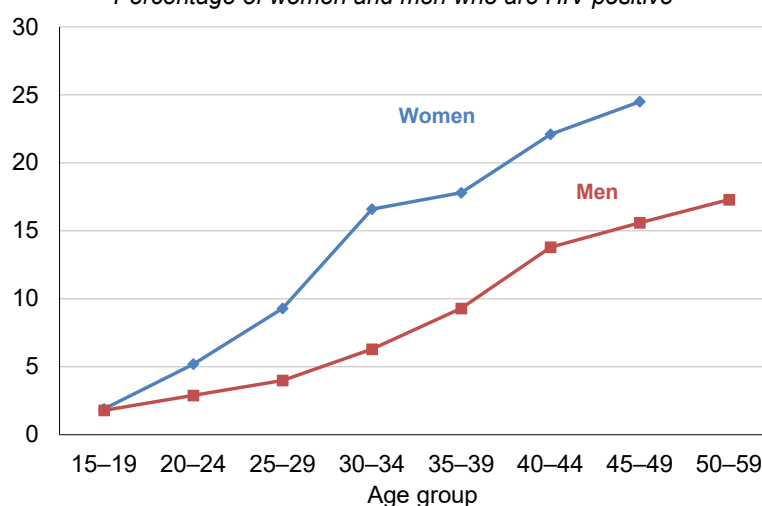


Figure 14.2 HIV prevalence by age

Percentage of women and men who are HIV positive



Trends: HIV prevalence among women and men age 15–49 decreased from 11.1% in 2018 to 8.7% in 2024. The prevalence decreased among both women (from 14.2% to 11.1%) and men (from 7.5% to 5.9%). The 2013–14 ZDHS and previous surveys used a different HIV testing algorithm, which affects the comparability of longer-term trends.

14.2.2 HIV Prevalence among Children Age 2–14

- 1.2% of children age 2–14 are living with HIV.
- HIV prevalence is slightly higher among girls and boys age 10–14 (1.6%) than among those age 2–9 (roughly 1%) (**Table 14.4.2**).
- Among children age 2–14, HIV prevalence is similar according to sex; 1.3% of boys are living with HIV, as compared with 1.1% of girls.
- HIV prevalence among children is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (1.9% versus 0.7%).
- HIV prevalence among children is highest in Copperbelt (4.0%) and Central (1.6%).
- HIV prevalence is higher among children whose mothers have died. For example, among children age 5–9, 4.1% of those whose mothers have died are HIV positive, compared with 0.9% of those whose mothers are alive (**Table 14.5**).
- HIV prevalence is higher among children whose mothers are HIV positive. Among children age 2–4 whose mothers are HIV positive, 4.6% are living with HIV, compared with just 0.6% of children whose mothers are HIV negative.

14.3 PATTERNS IN HIV PREVALENCE

14.3.1 Patterns by Demographic Characteristics

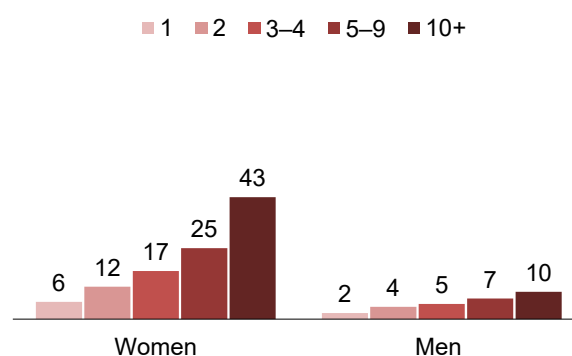
- According to marital status, HIV prevalence is highest among women and men whose spouse or partner has died (30.7%), followed by those who are divorced or separated (19.5%). HIV prevalence is higher among those who are currently married or living together with a partner as if married (10.2%) than among those who have never been married (4.1%). Notably, 2.3% of women and men who report that they have never had sex are living with HIV (**Table 14.6**).
- Men in polygynous unions are less likely to have HIV (6.5%) than those in nonpolygynous unions (8.6%). However, among women, HIV prevalence is similar among those in polygynous and nonpolygynous unions (11.9% versus 11.3%).
- 6.6% of pregnant women are living with HIV.

14.3.2 HIV Prevalence by Sexual Behaviour

- HIV prevalence among women increases with number of lifetime sexual partners, from 6.1% among those with one lifetime sexual partner to 43.1% among those with 10 or more partners. Among men, HIV prevalence increases from 2.2% among those with one lifetime sexual partner to 9.7% among those with 10 or more partners (**Table 14.7** and **Figure 14.3**).

Figure 14.3 HIV prevalence by number of lifetime partners

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who ever had sex and are HIV positive



- HIV prevalence is higher among women who used a condom during their most recent intercourse (16.6%) than among those who did not (11.4%). HIV prevalence is also higher among men who used a condom during their most recent intercourse, although the difference is smaller (7.0% versus 6.6%).

14.3.3 HIV Prevalence among Young People

- Overall, 2.8% of young women and men age 15–24 are HIV positive. HIV prevalence is higher among young women than men (3.4% versus 2.3%).
- Among young people age 15–24, HIV prevalence increases from 1.7% among those age 15–17 to 5.0% among those age 23–24 (**Table 14.8**).
- According to marital status, HIV prevalence is 5.2% among young women and men who are separated, divorced, or widowed; 3.4% among those who have been married; and 2.6% among those who have never been married.
- HIV prevalence among young people age 15–24 is highest in Copperbelt (5.5%) and Lusaka (3.6%).
- According to number of sexual partners in the past 12 months, HIV prevalence is higher among young women who had no sexual partners in the past 12 months (5.9%) than among those with one (3.6%) or two or more (4.6%) partners. Among young men, HIV prevalence is slightly higher among those with two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months (2.2%) than among those with one partner (2.0%) or no partners (1.9%) (**Table 14.9**).

14.3.4 HIV Prevalence by Symptoms of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and Prior HIV Testing

- HIV prevalence is higher among women and men age 15–49 who had a sexually transmitted infection (STI) or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months than among those who did not (11.6% versus 9.5%) (**Table 14.10**).
- HIV prevalence is higher among women and men who have ever been tested for HIV than among those who have not (10.8% versus 2.9%).

14.3.5 Prior HIV Testing and Use of ART according to Current HIV Status

Table 14.11 shows data on history of HIV testing and receipt of test results prior to the survey according to current HIV status. It also presents information on current use of antiretroviral therapy (ART). It is important to note that in this table current HIV status is determined by the result of the 2024 ZDHS HIV test; however, data on prior HIV testing, the result of the most recent HIV test, and current use of ART are based on information reported by the respondent during the interview. Some individuals who have tested positive for HIV may choose not to disclose this information during the interview. Thus, self-reported information on HIV test results and use of ART should be interpreted with caution.

- 60% of women and 43% of men who are HIV positive reported that they have been tested for HIV before and that the result of the test was positive. Nearly all respondents who reported that they were HIV positive said that they were taking ART.
- 3% of women and 11% of men who are HIV positive said that they had never been tested for HIV.

14.3.6 HIV Prevalence by Male Circumcision Status

- 5.2% of circumcised men are HIV positive, as compared with 6.4% of men who are not circumcised. HIV prevalence is slightly lower among men who reported that they were circumcised by a medical

provider than among men who were circumcised by a traditional practitioner (5.1% versus 5.7%) (Table 14.12).

14.4 HIV PREVALENCE AMONG COUPLES

- In 87% of couples, both the man and woman are HIV negative, and in 6% of couples both members are HIV positive.
- 7% of couples have discordant HIV status. In 4% of couples, the woman has HIV and the man does not, while in 3% of couples the man has HIV and the woman does not (Table 14.13).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on HIV prevalence, see the following tables:

- **Table 14.1.1** Coverage of HIV testing among adults by residence and province
- **Table 14.1.2** Coverage of HIV testing among children by residence and province
- **Table 14.2.1** Coverage of HIV testing among adults according to selected background characteristics
- **Table 14.2.2** Coverage of HIV testing among children according to selected background characteristics
- **Table 14.3** HIV prevalence by age
- **Table 14.4.1** HIV prevalence among adults by socioeconomic characteristics
- **Table 14.4.2** HIV prevalence among children by background characteristics
- **Table 14.5** HIV prevalence among children age 2–14 by parental survivorship and mother's HIV serological status
- **Table 14.6** HIV prevalence by demographic characteristics
- **Table 14.7** HIV prevalence by sexual behaviour
- **Table 14.8** HIV prevalence among young people by background characteristics
- **Table 14.9** HIV prevalence among young people by sexual behaviour
- **Table 14.10** HIV prevalence by other characteristics
- **Table 14.11** Prior HIV testing by current HIV status
- **Table 14.12** HIV prevalence by male circumcision
- **Table 14.13** HIV prevalence among couples

Table 14.1.1 Coverage of HIV testing among adults by residence and province

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 eligible for HIV testing by testing status, according to residence and province (unweighted), Zambia DHS 2024

Residence and province	HIV test status								Total	Number
	DBS tested ¹		Refused to provide blood		Absent at the time of blood collection		Other ²			
	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed		
WOMEN 15–49										
Residence										
Urban	95.3	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.3	2.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	6,327
Rural	94.7	0.0	2.0	0.3	0.4	1.8	0.1	0.6	100.0	8,035
Province										
Central	97.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.5	100.0	1,651
Copperbelt	92.4	0.1	3.3	0.4	0.7	2.5	0.1	0.6	100.0	1,623
Eastern	97.6	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	100.0	1,592
Luapula	95.1	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	3.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,310
Lusaka	95.0	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	2.5	0.1	0.5	100.0	1,788
Muchinga	91.8	0.0	5.0	0.6	0.5	1.7	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,038
Northern	94.4	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.7	1.7	0.0	1.4	100.0	1,351
North Western	96.7	0.1	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,190
Southern	94.7	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.2	2.5	0.1	1.2	100.0	1,666
Western	94.0	0.0	2.7	0.2	0.4	2.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,153
Total 15–49	95.0	0.1	1.7	0.3	0.4	1.9	0.1	0.6	100.0	14,362
MEN 15–49										
Residence										
Urban	88.7	0.6	1.7	0.8	1.1	6.0	0.2	0.8	100.0	4,869
Rural	92.1	0.3	1.9	0.4	0.8	3.4	0.1	1.0	100.0	7,338
Province										
Central	96.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.7	1.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	1,485
Copperbelt	85.5	0.3	4.0	1.3	1.5	7.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	1,349
Eastern	93.3	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.7	2.9	0.1	1.0	100.0	1,470
Luapula	91.5	0.3	1.5	0.5	1.0	5.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,068
Lusaka	88.4	1.6	1.0	0.6	1.2	5.7	0.2	1.1	100.0	1,392
Muchinga	87.8	0.1	4.5	1.6	0.8	4.6	0.2	0.4	100.0	917
Northern	87.7	0.3	1.9	0.4	1.2	4.8	0.4	3.4	100.0	1,112
North Western	93.2	0.1	2.4	0.3	0.3	3.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	1,009
Southern	92.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	5.1	0.1	1.1	100.0	1,422
Western	89.9	0.2	1.9	0.2	1.5	5.4	0.0	0.8	100.0	983
Total 15–49	90.7	0.4	1.8	0.5	0.9	4.5	0.1	1.0	100.0	12,207
50–59	91.4	0.2	2.6	0.1	0.9	3.8	0.2	0.8	100.0	1,217
Total 15–59	90.8	0.4	1.9	0.5	0.9	4.4	0.1	0.9	100.0	13,424
TOTAL (WOMEN AND MEN 15–49)										
Residence										
Urban	92.4	0.4	1.5	0.6	0.6	3.8	0.1	0.7	100.0	11,196
Rural	93.5	0.1	2.0	0.3	0.6	2.6	0.1	0.8	100.0	15,373
Province										
Central	96.6	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.4	100.0	3,136
Copperbelt	89.2	0.2	3.6	0.8	1.0	4.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	2,972
Eastern	95.5	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.4	1.7	0.1	0.8	100.0	3,062
Luapula	93.5	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.6	3.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,378
Lusaka	92.1	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7	3.9	0.1	0.8	100.0	3,180
Muchinga	89.9	0.1	4.8	1.1	0.6	3.1	0.3	0.3	100.0	1,955
Northern	91.4	0.2	1.8	0.2	0.9	3.1	0.2	2.3	100.0	2,463
North Western	95.1	0.1	1.8	0.5	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.5	100.0	2,199
Southern	93.6	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.4	3.7	0.1	1.2	100.0	3,088
Western	92.1	0.1	2.3	0.2	0.9	3.7	0.0	0.6	100.0	2,136
Total 15–49	93.0	0.2	1.8	0.4	0.6	3.1	0.1	0.8	100.0	26,569

¹ Includes all dried blood spot (DBS) specimens tested at the lab and for which there is a final result, i.e., positive, negative, or inconclusive

² Includes (1) other results of blood collection (e.g., technical problem in the field), (2) lost specimens, (3) noncorresponding bar codes, and (4) lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason or not enough blood to complete the algorithm

Table 14.1.2 Coverage of HIV testing among children by residence and province

Percent distribution of children age 2–14 eligible for HIV testing by testing status, according to residence and province (unweighted), Zambia DHS 2024

Residence and province	HIV test status				Total	Number
	DBS tested ¹	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other ²		
FEMALE CHILDREN 2–14						
Residence						
Urban	94.7	1.4	2.9	0.9	100.0	4,242
Rural	94.9	2.1	2.4	0.6	100.0	7,376
Province						
Central	97.6	1.0	0.8	0.6	100.0	1,359
Copperbelt	91.5	3.3	4.2	1.0	100.0	1,154
Eastern	96.7	1.2	1.7	0.4	100.0	1,297
Luapula	96.9	0.3	2.1	0.6	100.0	1,180
Lusaka	95.6	1.4	2.3	0.7	100.0	1,202
Muchinga	91.2	6.4	1.8	0.6	100.0	877
Northern	94.6	1.7	2.5	1.2	100.0	1,211
North Western	94.7	1.6	3.0	0.7	100.0	1,054
Southern	95.2	1.1	3.3	0.5	100.0	1,321
Western	92.3	1.8	5.1	0.8	100.0	963
Total	94.8	1.9	2.6	0.7	100.0	11,618
MALE CHILDREN 2–14						
Residence						
Urban	94.9	1.2	2.8	1.1	100.0	4,034
Rural	93.8	2.4	2.9	0.9	100.0	7,718
Province						
Central	97.3	0.8	1.2	0.8	100.0	1,382
Copperbelt	91.8	2.9	4.2	1.0	100.0	1,163
Eastern	95.5	1.2	2.2	1.1	100.0	1,330
Luapula	97.7	0.5	1.2	0.5	100.0	1,111
Lusaka	93.8	1.1	4.0	1.1	100.0	1,059
Muchinga	87.0	8.3	3.1	1.5	100.0	924
Northern	95.1	2.0	1.9	1.0	100.0	1,255
North Western	95.4	1.7	1.7	1.1	100.0	1,094
Southern	94.5	0.6	4.5	0.4	100.0	1,408
Western	91.3	2.8	4.9	1.0	100.0	1,026
Total	94.2	2.0	2.9	0.9	100.0	11,752
TOTAL (MALE AND FEMALE CHILDREN 2–14)						
Residence						
Urban	94.8	1.3	2.9	1.0	100.0	8,276
Rural	94.3	2.3	2.7	0.7	100.0	15,094
Province						
Central	97.4	0.9	1.0	0.7	100.0	2,741
Copperbelt	91.7	3.1	4.2	1.0	100.0	2,317
Eastern	96.1	1.2	1.9	0.8	100.0	2,627
Luapula	97.3	0.4	1.7	0.6	100.0	2,291
Lusaka	94.7	1.3	3.1	0.9	100.0	2,261
Muchinga	89.1	7.4	2.5	1.1	100.0	1,801
Northern	94.9	1.9	2.2	1.1	100.0	2,466
North Western	95.1	1.7	2.4	0.9	100.0	2,148
Southern	94.8	0.8	3.9	0.4	100.0	2,729
Western	91.8	2.3	5.0	0.9	100.0	1,989
Total	94.5	1.9	2.7	0.8	100.0	23,370

¹ Includes all dried blood spot (DBS) specimens tested at the lab and for which there is a final result, i.e., positive, negative, or inconclusive

² Includes (1) other results of blood collection (e.g., technical problem in the field), (2) lost specimens, (3) noncorresponding bar codes, and (4) lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason or not enough blood to complete the algorithm

Table 14.2.1 Coverage of HIV testing among adults according to selected background characteristics

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 eligible for HIV testing by testing status, according to selected background characteristics (unweighted), Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	HIV test status								Total	Number
	DBS tested ¹		Refused to provide blood		Absent at the time of blood collection		Other ²			
	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed		
WOMEN 15–49										
Age										
15–19	94.7	0.1	1.3	0.4	0.5	2.3	0.1	0.6	100.0	3,440
20–24	94.8	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.5	1.9	0.2	0.8	100.0	2,645
25–29	94.7	0.2	1.8	0.4	0.3	2.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	2,272
30–34	95.5	0.0	2.0	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	1,958
35–39	95.5	0.1	1.7	0.3	0.1	1.9	0.1	0.5	100.0	1,614
40–44	95.1	0.0	2.1	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.6	100.0	1,424
45–49	95.2	0.0	2.3	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	1,009
Education										
No education	92.1	0.2	1.9	0.5	0.6	1.5	0.2	3.1	100.0	1,012
Primary	95.8	0.1	1.8	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.5	100.0	5,978
Secondary	95.2	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.4	2.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	6,370
Higher	91.7	0.0	3.0	0.7	0.6	3.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	1,000
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	94.8	0.0	2.2	0.3	0.4	1.7	0.1	0.6	100.0	2,899
Second	95.6	0.1	1.6	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.7	100.0	2,823
Middle	95.3	0.1	1.6	0.2	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.7	100.0	2,920
Fourth	95.3	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.6	1.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	2,853
Highest	93.9	0.2	1.7	0.5	0.3	2.8	0.1	0.6	100.0	2,867
Total	95.0	0.1	1.7	0.3	0.4	1.9	0.1	0.6	100.0	14,362
MEN 15–49										
Age										
15–19	91.7	0.5	1.3	0.5	1.2	4.1	0.2	0.6	100.0	3,273
20–24	90.4	0.4	2.0	0.4	1.0	4.7	0.1	1.1	100.0	2,269
25–29	93.3	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.6	3.8	0.1	0.5	100.0	1,675
30–34	90.3	0.5	2.1	0.7	1.5	3.3	0.1	1.5	100.0	1,499
35–39	89.2	0.2	2.2	0.8	0.5	5.6	0.1	1.4	100.0	1,355
40–44	88.6	0.1	2.7	0.5	0.7	6.0	0.2	1.3	100.0	1,188
45–49	89.3	1.1	2.4	0.8	0.6	4.6	0.1	0.9	100.0	948
Education										
No education	83.7	1.4	2.1	0.5	1.0	4.3	0.2	6.8	100.0	576
Primary	92.4	0.2	1.5	0.5	0.8	3.7	0.1	0.8	100.0	4,772
Secondary	91.0	0.4	1.9	0.5	1.0	4.6	0.1	0.5	100.0	5,872
Higher	86.6	0.5	3.0	1.1	1.2	6.3	0.2	1.0	100.0	973
Missing	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.3	0.0	7.1	100.0	14
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	92.2	0.1	2.1	0.3	0.7	3.3	0.1	1.2	100.0	2,515
Second	91.8	0.3	1.7	0.4	0.8	3.8	0.0	1.1	100.0	2,632
Middle	91.3	0.4	1.6	0.5	0.8	4.5	0.1	0.8	100.0	2,605
Fourth	90.5	0.4	1.5	0.5	1.3	4.8	0.2	0.7	100.0	2,248
Highest	87.2	0.9	2.3	1.0	1.1	6.3	0.2	1.0	100.0	2,207
Total	90.7	0.4	1.8	0.5	0.9	4.5	0.1	1.0	100.0	12,207

¹ Includes all dried blood spot (DBS) specimens tested at the lab and for which there is a final result, i.e., positive, negative, or inconclusive

² Includes (1) other results of blood collection (e.g., technical problem in the field), (2) lost specimens, (3) noncorresponding bar codes, and (4) lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason or not enough blood to complete the algorithm

Table 14.2.2 Coverage of HIV testing among children according to selected background characteristics

Percent distribution of children age 2–14 eligible for HIV testing by testing status, according to selected background characteristics (unweighted), Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	HIV test status				Total	Number
	DBS tested ¹	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other ²		
FEMALE CHILDREN 2–14						
Age						
2–4	94.5	1.9	1.5	2.1	100.0	2,680
5–9	95.3	1.8	2.6	0.4	100.0	4,565
10–14	94.5	1.9	3.4	0.2	100.0	4,373
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	94.6	2.0	2.7	0.7	100.0	2,807
Second	96.1	1.7	1.7	0.5	100.0	2,711
Middle	94.4	2.0	2.8	0.8	100.0	2,446
Fourth	95.4	1.4	2.6	0.6	100.0	1,966
Highest	93.4	2.1	3.5	1.0	100.0	1,688
Total	94.8	1.9	2.6	0.7	100.0	11,618
MALE CHILDREN 2–14						
Age						
2–4	93.6	2.0	1.8	2.6	100.0	2,653
5–9	95.3	1.7	2.6	0.5	100.0	4,613
10–14	93.4	2.4	3.8	0.4	100.0	4,486
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	93.0	3.0	3.0	0.9	100.0	2,961
Second	95.1	1.6	2.3	0.9	100.0	2,860
Middle	94.6	2.0	2.5	1.0	100.0	2,540
Fourth	94.2	1.5	3.5	0.8	100.0	1,861
Highest	94.2	1.6	3.3	1.0	100.0	1,530
Total	94.2	2.0	2.9	0.9	100.0	11,752
TOTAL (MALE AND FEMALE CHILDREN 2–14)						
Age						
2–4	94.1	1.9	1.6	2.4	100.0	5,333
5–9	95.3	1.7	2.6	0.4	100.0	9,178
10–14	94.0	2.1	3.6	0.3	100.0	8,859
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	93.8	2.5	2.9	0.8	100.0	5,768
Second	95.6	1.7	2.0	0.7	100.0	5,571
Middle	94.5	2.0	2.6	0.9	100.0	4,986
Fourth	94.8	1.4	3.1	0.7	100.0	3,827
Highest	93.8	1.8	3.4	1.0	100.0	3,218
Total	94.5	1.9	2.7	0.8	100.0	23,370

¹ Includes all dried blood spot (DBS) specimens tested at the lab and for which there is a final result, i.e., positive, negative, or inconclusive

² Includes (1) other results of blood collection (e.g., technical problem in the field), (2) lost specimens, (3) noncorresponding bar codes, and (4) lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason or not enough blood to complete the algorithm

Table 14.3 HIV prevalence by age

Among de facto women age 15–49 and men age 15–59 who were interviewed and tested, percentage HIV positive, according to age, Zambia DHS 2024

Age	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
15–19	1.9	3,183	1.8	2,959	1.9	6,142
20–24	5.2	2,455	2.9	2,061	4.2	4,517
25–29	9.3	2,176	4.0	1,628	7.0	3,804
30–34	16.6	1,887	6.3	1,427	12.2	3,314
35–39	17.8	1,514	9.3	1,233	14.0	2,747
40–44	22.1	1,315	13.8	1,065	18.4	2,380
45–49	24.5	929	15.6	866	20.2	1,795
50–59	na	na	17.3	1,130	na	na
Total 15–49	11.1	13,460	5.9	11,239	8.7	24,699
Confidence interval	(10.4 – 11.8)		(5.3 – 6.5)			
Total 15–59	na	na	7.0	12,369	na	na
Confidence interval			(6.4 – 7.6)			

na = not applicable

Table 14.4.1 HIV prevalence among adults by socioeconomic characteristics

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15–49 who were tested, according to socioeconomic characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Socioeconomic characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Religion						
Catholic	11.5	1,938	5.8	1,695	8.9	3,632
Protestant	11.0	11,430	5.9	9,345	8.7	20,775
Muslim	18.2	55	5.1	78	10.5	133
Other	(5.6)	38	11.2	121	9.8	159
Employment (last 12 months)						
Not employed	8.3	6,217	3.2	2,630	6.8	8,848
Employed	13.5	7,242	6.8	8,609	9.8	15,851
Residence						
Urban	14.4	6,837	8.1	5,235	11.6	12,071
Rural	7.7	6,623	4.1	6,005	6.0	12,628
Province						
Central	12.7	1,523	7.7	1,362	10.3	2,885
Copperbelt	14.1	1,969	8.5	1,592	11.6	3,561
Eastern	7.2	1,571	2.5	1,454	5.0	3,025
Luapula	7.9	1,007	5.0	808	6.6	1,815
Lusaka	14.7	2,519	8.6	1,899	12.1	4,418
Muchinga	6.0	597	1.8	528	4.0	1,125
Northern	5.8	1,012	3.9	829	4.9	1,840
North Western	8.3	881	3.7	749	6.2	1,631
Southern	11.1	1,572	5.8	1,341	8.6	2,914
Western	14.4	809	5.7	677	10.4	1,486
Education						
No education	10.6	871	5.0	460	8.6	1,330
Primary	10.8	5,302	4.8	4,166	8.2	9,467
Secondary	11.2	6,270	6.8	5,623	9.1	11,892
Higher	12.7	1,017	6.3	992	9.5	2,009
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	7.1	2,350	4.0	2,021	5.7	4,371
Second	8.0	2,328	4.4	2,152	6.3	4,480
Middle	11.5	2,585	5.3	2,264	8.6	4,849
Fourth	13.8	2,996	7.0	2,395	10.8	5,391
Highest	13.4	3,201	8.4	2,407	11.2	5,608
Total 15–49	11.1	13,460	5.9	11,239	8.7	24,699
50–59	na	na	17.3	1,130	na	na
Total 15–59	na	na	7.0	12,369	na	na

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

Table 14.4.2 HIV prevalence among children by background characteristics

Percentage HIV positive among children age 2–14 who were tested, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Total 2–14	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Age		
2–4	0.9	5,031
5–9	1.0	8,752
10–14	1.6	8,306
Sex		
Female	1.1	11,049
Male	1.3	11,040
Province		
Central	1.6	2,613
Copperbelt	4.0	2,852
Eastern	0.2	2,720
Luapula	1.0	1,845
Lusaka	0.9	3,142
Muchinga	0.2	1,088
Northern	1.1	1,946
North Western	0.4	1,676
Southern	0.6	2,767
Western	1.0	1,438
Residence		
Urban	1.9	9,135
Rural	0.7	12,954
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	0.7	4,859
Second	0.9	4,785
Middle	1.2	4,513
Fourth	1.5	4,209
Highest	2.0	3,723
Total	1.2	22,089

Table 14.5 HIV prevalence among children age 2–14 by parental survivorship and mother's HIV serological status

Among children age 2–14 who were tested, percentage HIV positive by parental survivorship and mother's HIV serostatus, according to 5-year age groups, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Age					
	2–4		5–9		10–14	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Survival status of mother						
Alive	0.9	4,987	0.9	8,563	1.6	8,002
Dead	(0.0)	44	4.1	188	2.1	300
Unknown	*	0	*	1	*	3
Survival status of father						
Alive	0.9	4,851	0.9	8,151	1.4	7,406
Dead	0.4	160	1.6	540	3.6	827
Unknown	*	20	4.1	61	0.0	73
HIV serostatus of mother¹						
Mother HIV+	4.6	387	5.1	715	6.4	717
Mother HIV-	0.6	3,854	0.4	5,704	0.8	4,366
Unknown ²	0.7	789	1.0	2,334	1.7	3,222
Total	0.9	5,031	1.0	8,752	1.6	8,306

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

¹ Based on result of 2024 ZDHS laboratory HIV test

² Includes children whose mothers were not tested for HIV because the mother is deceased, does not live in the household, was absent at the time of blood collection, or refused the survey HIV test

Table 14.6 HIV prevalence by demographic characteristics

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15–49 who were tested, according to demographic characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Demographic characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Marital status						
Never married	5.6	4,564	2.8	5,422	4.1	9,986
Ever had sexual intercourse	7.8	2,853	2.9	3,817	5.0	6,669
Never had sexual intercourse	2.0	1,712	2.6	1,605	2.3	3,317
Married/living together	11.5	7,153	8.5	5,322	10.2	12,476
Divorced or separated	22.1	1,401	12.1	477	19.5	1,879
Widowed	31.6	340	*	18	30.7	358
Type of union						
In polygynous union	11.9	723	6.5	296	10.4	1,020
In nonpolygynous union	11.3	6,389	8.6	5,026	10.2	11,415
Not currently in union	10.7	6,306	3.6	5,917	7.3	12,223
Don't know/missing	(22.0)	41	*	0	(22.0)	41
Maternity status						
Pregnant	6.6	891	na	na	na	na
Not pregnant or unsure	11.4	12,569	na	na	na	na
ANC for last birth in the last 2 years¹						
ANC provided by the public sector	8.1	3,220	na	na	na	na
ANC provided by other than the public sector	12.1	85	na	na	na	na
No ANC/no birth in last 2 years	12.0	10,155	na	na	na	na
Total 15–49	11.1	13,460	5.9	11,239	8.7	24,699
50–59	na	na	17.3	1,130	na	na
Total 15–59	na	na	7.0	12,369	na	na

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

na = not applicable

ANC = antenatal care

¹ Includes the last live birth or stillbirth a women had in the last 2 years

Table 14.7 HIV prevalence by sexual behaviour

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15–49 who ever had sex and were tested for HIV, according to sexual behaviour characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Sexual behaviour characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Age at first sexual intercourse						
<16	12.6	4,841	5.3	3,460	9.6	8,302
16–17	11.9	3,531	6.5	2,101	9.9	5,632
18–19	11.8	1,896	7.9	2,109	9.7	4,005
20+	13.3	1,194	6.9	1,875	9.4	3,070
Missing	16.5	285	9.3	87	14.8	372
Number of lifetime partners						
1	6.1	4,089	2.2	864	5.5	4,953
2	11.5	3,464	4.4	1,298	9.5	4,763
3–4	17.0	3,217	5.4	2,777	11.7	5,994
5–9	25.1	837	7.3	2,813	11.4	3,651
10+	43.1	117	9.7	1,804	11.7	1,920
Missing	*	23	21.4	77	19.7	100
Multiple sexual partners in last 12 months						
0	15.1	1,428	4.4	912	11.0	2,340
1	11.8	9,876	6.7	6,297	9.8	16,173
2+	18.2	442	6.8	2,423	8.6	2,865
Missing	*	2	*	1	*	3
Nonmarital, noncohabiting partners in last 12 months¹						
0	12.0	8,620	7.3	5,052	10.3	13,671
1	13.1	2,827	6.2	3,328	9.3	6,155
2+	17.6	301	3.9	1,253	6.6	1,554
Condom use at most recent sexual intercourse in last 12 months						
Used condom	16.6	1,277	7.0	2,396	10.3	3,672
Did not use condom	11.4	9,042	6.6	6,324	9.4	15,366
No sexual intercourse in last 12 months	15.1	1,429	4.4	913	10.9	2,343
Condom use at most recent sexual intercourse with a nonmarital, noncohabiting partner in last 12 months¹						
Used condom	14.9	1,040	6.7	2,542	9.1	3,583
Did not use condom	12.8	2,088	4.1	2,039	8.5	4,127
No sexual intercourse with any nonmarital, noncohabiting partners in last 12 months ¹	12.0	8,620	7.3	5,052	10.3	13,671
Total 15–49	12.4	11,748	6.5	9,633	9.7	21,381
50–59	na	na	17.3	1,127	na	na
Total 15–59	na	na	7.6	10,760	na	na

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

na = not applicable

¹ Any partner who was not a spouse and did not live with the respondent

Table 14.8 HIV prevalence among young people by background characteristics

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15–24 who were tested for HIV, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Age						
15–19	1.9	3,183	1.8	2,959	1.9	6,142
15–17	1.6	1,966	1.8	1,827	1.7	3,793
18–19	2.5	1,217	1.8	1,132	2.2	2,349
20–24	5.2	2,455	2.9	2,061	4.2	4,517
20–22	4.2	1,436	2.7	1,201	3.5	2,636
23–24	6.6	1,020	3.1	861	5.0	1,881
Marital status						
Never married	3.2	3,758	2.1	4,453	2.6	8,211
Ever had sex	4.2	2,102	1.8	2,913	2.8	5,015
Never had sex	2.0	1,656	2.7	1,540	2.3	3,196
Married/living together	3.4	1,627	3.4	519	3.4	2,147
Divorced/separated/ widowed	5.3	253	4.7	48	5.2	301
Maternity status						
Pregnant	1.9	408	na	na	na	na
Not pregnant or unsure	3.5	5,230	na	na	na	na
Residence						
Urban	4.6	2,778	3.3	2,216	4.0	4,994
Rural	2.2	2,860	1.4	2,805	1.8	5,665
Province						
Central	3.2	654	3.0	622	3.1	1,276
Copperbelt	5.5	809	5.4	669	5.5	1,477
Eastern	1.2	687	0.3	661	0.8	1,347
Luapula	1.6	441	0.6	373	1.1	815
Lusaka	4.1	943	3.0	752	3.6	1,695
Muchinga	2.0	264	0.7	238	1.4	501
Northern	3.1	446	0.9	386	2.1	832
North Western	3.6	378	1.2	345	2.5	723
Southern	3.7	672	2.4	623	3.1	1,295
Western	3.6	344	2.0	352	2.8	696
Education						
No education	2.9	193	1.4	180	2.1	373
Primary	2.5	2,053	1.7	2,014	2.1	4,067
Secondary	3.9	3,227	2.7	2,704	3.4	5,931
Higher	3.9	165	4.0	122	3.9	288
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	2.1	1,042	1.8	873	2.0	1,914
Second	1.9	966	1.2	1,009	1.5	1,975
Middle	3.3	1,121	1.5	1,123	2.4	2,243
Fourth	4.0	1,260	3.0	1,028	3.5	2,288
Highest	5.0	1,250	3.9	988	4.5	2,238
Total	3.4	5,638	2.3	5,021	2.8	10,659

na = not applicable

Table 14.9 HIV prevalence among young people by sexual behaviour

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15–24 who have ever had sex and were tested for HIV, according to sexual behaviour, Zambia DHS 2024

Sexual behaviour characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Multiple sexual partners in last 12 months						
0	5.9	544	1.9	610	3.8	1,154
1	3.6	3,223	2.0	1,957	3.0	5,180
2+	4.6	215	2.2	911	2.7	1,126
Nonmarital, noncohabiting partners in last 12 months¹						
0	4.1	2,185	1.8	965	3.4	3,150
1	3.7	1,627	2.6	1,741	3.1	3,368
2+	4.7	170	1.2	773	1.8	943
Condom use at most recent sexual intercourse with a nonmarital, noncohabiting partner in last 12 months¹						
Used condom	4.3	611	3.1	1,333	3.5	1,944
Did not use condom	3.5	1,185	1.0	1,182	2.3	2,367
No sexual intercourse with any nonmarital, noncohabiting partners in last 12 months ¹	4.1	2,185	1.8	965	3.4	3,150
Total	3.9	3,982	2.1	3,480	3.1	7,461

Note: The total includes 1 man whose information on multiple sexual partners in the last 12 months was missing.

¹ Any partner who was not a spouse and did not live with the respondent

Table 14.10 HIV prevalence by other characteristics

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15–49 who have ever had sex and were tested for HIV, according to whether they had a sexually transmitted infection (STI) in the last 12 months and prior testing for HIV, Zambia DHS 2024

Characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Sexually transmitted infection in last 12 months						
Had STI or STI symptoms	16.1	1,085	7.6	1,271	11.6	2,355
No STI, no symptoms	12.1	10,596	6.3	8,314	9.5	18,910
Don't know/missing	5.7	67	(8.2)	49	6.7	115
Prior HIV testing						
Ever tested	13.2	10,836	7.5	7,692	10.8	18,528
Never tested	3.6	912	2.6	1,941	2.9	2,853
Total	12.4	11,748	6.5	9,633	9.7	21,381

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 15–49 unweighted cases.

Table 14.11 Prior HIV testing by current HIV status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 who tested HIV positive and who tested HIV negative according to history of HIV testing prior to the survey, and self-reported HIV test result and treatment status, Zambia DHS 2024

HIV testing prior to the survey	Women		Men		Total	
	HIV positive	HIV negative	HIV positive	HIV negative	HIV positive	HIV negative
Ever tested for HIV and received the result of the most recent test	94.4	81.2	86.1	69.8	91.8	75.9
HIV positive	59.5	1.3	43.4	0.4	54.5	0.9
Currently taking ART	58.2	1.3	42.3	0.3	53.3	0.8
HIV positive and not currently taking ART	1.2	0.0	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.0
HIV negative	34.6	79.9	41.1	69.2	36.6	74.9
HIV test result indeterminate	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0
Declined to report HIV test result	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.1
Ever tested for HIV and did not receive the result of the most recent test	2.2	1.5	3.0	1.4	2.4	1.4
Not previously tested	3.1	17.0	11.0	28.8	5.6	22.6
Missing	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,494	11,966	667	10,572	2,161	22,538

ART = antiretroviral therapy

Table 14.12 HIV prevalence by male circumcision

Among men age 15–49 who were tested for HIV, percentage HIV positive by whether they were traditionally or medically circumcised or not circumcised, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Traditionally or medically circumcised ¹		Traditionally circumcised only		Medically circumcised only		Not circumcised or don't know circumcision status	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Age								
15–19	2.5	1,213	2.2	107	2.5	1,097	1.4	1,746
20–24	2.3	970	2.4	119	2.3	846	3.4	1,091
25–29	4.1	677	4.2	96	4.1	578	4.0	950
30–34	6.6	523	2.6	97	7.4	423	6.1	903
35–39	8.2	391	5.3	90	8.9	296	9.8	842
40–44	14.4	285	12.0	87	15.1	197	13.6	780
45–49	16.4	221	15.9	71	16.7	150	15.4	644
Religion								
Catholic	4.1	600	4.2	76	3.9	521	6.8	1,095
Protestant	5.5	3,599	5.6	572	5.4	3,004	6.2	5,746
Muslim	(4.8)	44	*	10	(1.9)	33	(5.5)	34
Other	(4.0)	38	*	9	(0.0)	29	14.4	84
Residence								
Urban	6.3	2,501	8.8	311	6.0	2,178	9.6	2,734
Rural	3.7	1,780	3.1	356	3.8	1,409	4.2	4,224
Province								
Central	7.5	368	(8.5)	43	7.4	323	7.8	994
Copperbelt	7.8	795	12.8	84	7.2	708	9.3	797
Eastern	1.8	253	*	9	1.3	241	2.7	1,201
Luapula	3.4	331	(5.2)	31	3.2	298	6.2	477
Lusaka	7.0	757	(11.3)	72	6.6	682	9.7	1,142
Muchinga	1.9	128	*	4	1.9	124	1.8	400
Northern	2.9	171	*	14	2.1	151	4.1	658
North Western	2.9	587	2.0	302	3.9	278	6.4	163
Southern	5.3	386	*	18	5.2	368	6.0	955
Western	4.3	506	6.9	90	3.7	414	9.9	172
Education								
No education	7.7	94	(7.3)	30	8.0	63	4.3	366
Primary	5.1	1,173	5.4	259	4.9	901	4.7	2,992
Secondary	5.5	2,483	6.1	326	5.5	2,146	7.7	3,139
Higher	3.8	530	4.3	52	3.7	477	9.1	461
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	3.2	613	2.7	160	3.3	449	4.4	1,408
Second	4.8	634	3.1	153	5.2	474	4.3	1,518
Middle	6.1	789	10.0	129	5.3	658	4.9	1,475
Fourth	4.8	1,038	7.4	123	4.5	906	8.7	1,357
Highest	6.4	1,207	7.1	102	6.3	1,099	10.4	1,200
Total 15–49	5.2	4,281	5.7	667	5.1	3,586	6.4	6,958
50–59	18.0	255	13.2	101	21.4	153	17.1	875
Total 15–59	6.0	4,536	6.7	768	5.8	3,740	7.6	7,833

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

¹ Includes all men who report they are circumcised. Includes low numbers of men who were both medically and traditionally circumcised and who did not know their type of circumcision, who are not shown separately.

Table 14.13 HIV prevalence among couples

Percent distribution of couples living in the same household, both of whom were tested for HIV, by HIV status, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Both HIV positive	Man HIV positive, woman HIV negative	Woman HIV positive, man HIV negative	Both HIV negative	Total	Number
Woman's age						
15–19	0.6	3.1	0.5	95.7	100.0	316
20–29	2.4	2.6	2.5	92.5	100.0	1,998
30–39	6.1	4.1	5.0	84.7	100.0	1,831
40–49	12.2	4.0	5.4	78.5	100.0	1,080
Man's age						
15–19	*	*	*	*	100.0	18
20–29	1.1	2.3	1.8	94.8	100.0	1,280
30–39	3.9	2.9	4.0	89.3	100.0	1,881
40–49	9.4	4.5	4.4	81.7	100.0	1,479
50–59	11.8	5.3	6.7	76.2	100.0	568
Age difference between partners						
Woman older	9.4	1.9	8.6	80.0	100.0	194
Same age/man older by 0–4 years	4.7	2.4	3.5	89.5	100.0	2,172
Man older by 5–9 years	5.8	3.6	3.3	87.2	100.0	2,102
Man older by 10–14 years	6.7	6.0	4.5	82.7	100.0	579
Man older by 15+ years	7.1	7.9	7.1	77.9	100.0	179
Type of union						
Nonpolygynous	5.5	3.5	3.9	87.1	100.0	4,778
Polygynous	6.2	2.5	3.6	87.7	100.0	422
Don't know/missing	(14.3)	(10.1)	(4.5)	(71.2)	100.0	26
Multiple partners in last 12 months¹						
Both no	5.3	3.4	3.7	87.6	100.0	3,865
Man yes, woman no	6.3	3.7	4.0	86.0	100.0	1,264
Woman yes, man no	8.1	0.5	9.9	81.6	100.0	61
Both yes	(9.3)	(4.8)	(7.1)	(78.8)	100.0	35
Residence						
Urban	8.8	4.6	5.5	81.2	100.0	2,090
Rural	3.5	2.7	2.8	91.0	100.0	3,135
Province						
Central	7.3	4.3	4.3	84.1	100.0	679
Copperbelt	7.5	5.6	4.9	82.0	100.0	585
Eastern	2.3	1.7	2.8	93.2	100.0	802
Luapula	5.2	3.9	1.9	88.9	100.0	412
Lusaka	10.6	3.8	6.0	79.7	100.0	793
Muchinga	1.3	1.9	1.8	95.0	100.0	264
Northern	2.8	2.3	2.8	92.1	100.0	472
North Western	3.4	2.4	2.5	91.7	100.0	345
Southern	4.5	3.6	3.5	88.4	100.0	637
Western	7.7	4.6	7.4	80.3	100.0	237
Woman's education						
No education	4.9	4.1	4.1	87.0	100.0	471
Primary	4.7	2.9	3.4	88.9	100.0	2,509
Secondary	6.9	4.2	4.2	84.7	100.0	1,929
Higher	5.7	2.3	5.0	87.0	100.0	316
Man's education						
No education	5.6	2.8	4.1	87.6	100.0	251
Primary	4.2	3.0	2.9	89.9	100.0	2,061
Secondary	6.8	4.1	4.6	84.5	100.0	2,379
Higher	5.7	2.7	4.4	87.2	100.0	535
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	2.6	2.6	2.2	92.5	100.0	1,169
Second	4.0	2.5	3.0	90.6	100.0	1,101
Middle	4.3	4.0	4.2	87.5	100.0	1,022
Fourth	7.5	4.0	5.6	82.9	100.0	1,026
Highest	10.8	4.4	4.8	80.1	100.0	908
Total	5.6	3.4	3.9	87.1	100.0	5,225

Note: The table is based on couples for which a valid test result (positive or negative) is available for both partners. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ A respondent is considered to have had multiple sexual partners in the last 12 months if he or she had sexual intercourse with 2 or more people during this time period. (Respondents with multiple partners include polygynous men who had sexual intercourse with 2 or more wives.)

Key Messages

- 60% of currently married women and 93% of currently married men age 15–49 were employed in the past 12 months.
- 86% of currently married women with cash earnings participate in decisions about how their earnings are used, with 35% deciding on their own and 51% jointly with their husband.
- The percentage of women and men age 15–49 in Zambia who believe that wife beating is justified for at least one reason has declined since 2001–02, from 85% to 34% among women and from 70% to 28% among men.
- 50% of currently married women make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health.

This chapter explores women's empowerment in terms of employment, earnings, control over earnings, and magnitude of earnings relative to those of their partners. The chapter also examines women's and men's ownership of assets including houses, land, and mobile phones as well as their use of bank accounts and mobile-money-service providers. In addition, responses to specific questions are used to define three different indicators of women's empowerment: women's participation in household decision making, women's attitudes towards wife beating, and women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health.

15.1 MARRIED WOMEN'S AND MEN'S EMPLOYMENT

Employment

Respondents are considered to be employed if they have done any work other than their housework in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49

Earning cash for employment

Respondents are asked if they are paid for their labour in cash or in-kind. Only those who receive payment in cash only or in cash and in-kind are considered to earn cash for their employment.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49 employed in the 12 months before the survey

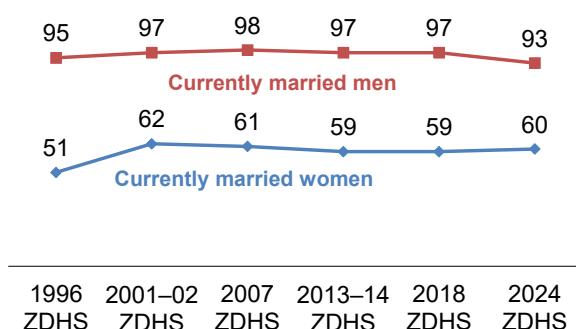
- 60% of currently married women and 93% of currently married men aged 15–49 in Zambia were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 15.1**).
- Among those employed in the 12 months preceding the survey, 62% of women and 73% of men were paid in cash only, while 11% of women and 8% of men received both cash and in-kind payments.
- 26% of women and 19% of men received no payment for their work.

- Employment among currently married women increases steadily with age, from 34% at age 15–19 to 70% at age 45–49; among currently married men, employment rises from 80% at age 15–19 to 94% at age 30–44 and then declines slightly to 92% at age 45–49.

Trends: Employment among currently married women age 15–49 increased from 51% in the 1996 ZDHS to 62% in the 2001–02 ZDHS and has since remained relatively stable; in contrast, employment among currently married men has remained high over time, ranging from 95% to 98% between 1996 and 2018 before decreasing slightly to 93% in 2024 (Figure 15.1).

Figure 15.1 Trends in employment

Percentage of currently married women and men who were employed at any time in the 12 months before the survey



15.2 CONTROL OVER WOMEN'S EARNINGS

Control over one's own cash earnings

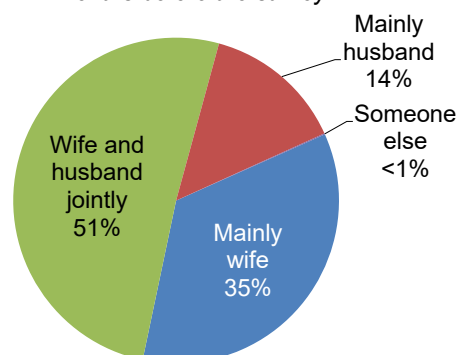
Respondents are considered to have control over their own earnings if they participate in decisions alone or jointly with their spouse about how their own earnings will be used.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months before the survey

- 86% of currently married women age 15–49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey decide on their own or jointly with their husband how their earnings will be used; 35% decide on their own how to use their earnings, while 51% decide jointly with their husband (Table 15.2.1 and Figure 15.2).
- 14% of currently married women report that their husband is the main decision maker, and less than 1% say that the primary decision maker is someone other than themselves or their husband.
- 13% of currently married women with cash earnings earn more than their husband, 13% earn the same as their husband, and 68% earn less than their husband.

Figure 15.2 Control over women's earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women with cash earnings in the 12 months before the survey



Trends: The percentage of women who decide on their own or jointly with their husband how they will use their earnings increased from 72% in the 2001–02 ZDHS to 86% in the 2024 ZDHS.

15.3 CONTROL OVER MEN'S EARNINGS

- 18% of currently married men age 15–49 who receive cash earnings report that their wives are the main decision makers about how their earnings are used, while 11% of currently married women report that they themselves are the main decision makers about how their husband's earnings are used (Table 15.2.2).

- 58% of men report that decisions about the use of their earnings are made jointly with their wives, while 60% of women report that such decisions are made jointly.
- 25% of men report that they are the main decision makers about how their own earnings are used, while 29% of women report that their husband is the main decision maker.

15.4 WOMEN'S AND MEN'S OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

15.4.1 Ownership of a House or Land and Documentation of Ownership

Ownership of a house or land

Respondents who own a house or land, whether alone or jointly with their spouse, someone else, or both their spouse and someone else.

Documentation of ownership of a house or land

Respondents whose name is on the title/deed or other government-recognised document.

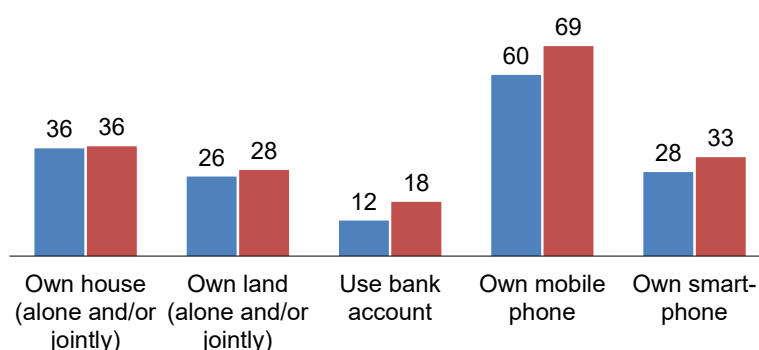
Sample: Women and men age 15–49

- 36% of both women and men age 15–49 own a house alone and/or jointly; 8% of women and 15% of men own a house alone, and 27% of women and 21% of men own a house jointly (Table 15.3.1, Table 15.3.2, and Figure 15.3).

Figure 15.3 Ownership of assets

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who:

■ Women ■ Men



Documentation of ownership of a house is important with respect to security of tenure as well as the ability to leverage or liquidate the asset if needed.

- Among women who own a house, 10% possess a title/deed for the house with their name on it, 7% possess a title/deed without their name on it, and 81% do not possess a title/deed (Table 15.4.1).
- Among men who own a house, 9% possess a title/deed for the house with their name on it and 2% possess a title/deed without their name on it; 88% do not possess a title or deed (Table 15.4.2).

Information on documentation of land ownership can be found in Tables 15.5.1 and 15.5.2.

15.4.2 Ownership and Use of Mobile Phones and Bank Accounts

Use of bank accounts or mobile-money-service providers

Respondents who have and use a bank account or who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Ownership of a bank account and a mobile phone are reflections of autonomy and financial independence. Respondents interviewed in the 2024 ZDHS were asked if they used an account in a bank or other financial institution in the 12 months prior to the survey and whether they owned a mobile phone.

- 58% of women and 65% of men age 15–49 have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months (**Table 15.6.1**, **15.6.2**, and **Figure 15.3**).
- 60% of women and 69% of men own a mobile phone, and 28% of women and 33% of men own a smartphone.

15.5 PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING

Participation in major household decisions

Women are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their husband in all of the following areas: (1) their own health care, (2) major household purchases, (3) daily household needs, and (4) visits to their family or relatives.

Sample: Currently married women age 15–49

Men are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their wife in both of the following areas: (1) their own health care and (2) major household purchases.

Sample: Currently married men age 15–49

- Most married women (84%) participate in decisions regarding their own health, either mainly themselves (45%) or jointly with their husbands (38%); 73% participate in decisions on major household purchases, either mainly themselves (13%) or with their husbands (60%); 86% participate in decisions on daily household needs, either mainly themselves (53%) or with their husbands (33%); and 79% participate in decisions to visit their families and relatives, either mainly themselves (26%) or with their husbands (53%) (**Table 15.7** and **Figure 15.4.1**).
- 82% of married men participate in decisions regarding their own health, either mainly themselves (47%) or jointly with their wives (35%), and 81% participate in decisions regarding major household purchases, either mainly themselves (27%) or jointly with their wives (54%) (**Figure 15.4.2**).

Figure 15.4.1 Women's participation in decision making

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 participating in specific decisions

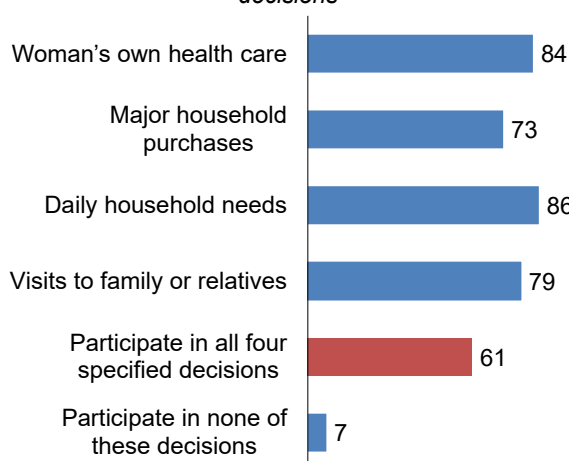
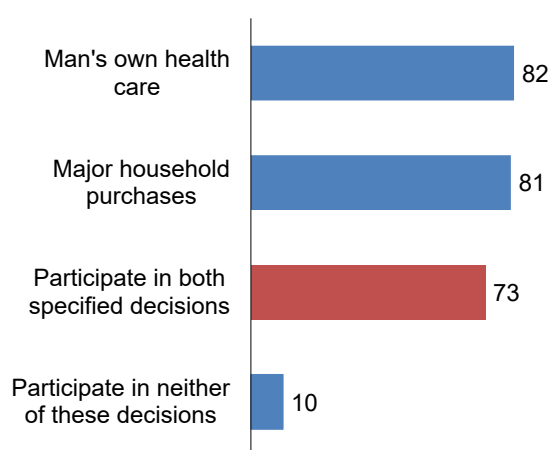


Figure 15.4.2 Men's participation in decision making

Percentage of currently married men age 15–49 participating in specific decisions



- 61% of women participate in all four specified household decisions either alone or jointly with their husband, while 73% of men participate in the two specified household decisions either alone or jointly with their wives (**Tables 15.8.1** and **15.8.2**).

Tables 15.8.1 and 15.8.2 present information on women’s and men’s participation in decision making according to background characteristics.

15.6 ATTITUDES TOWARD WIFE BEATING

Attitudes toward wife beating

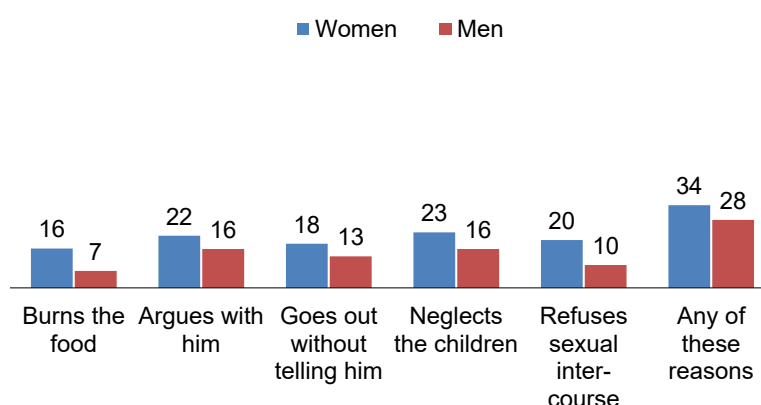
Respondents are asked if they agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under each of the following five circumstances: she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, and she refuses to have sex with him. If respondents answer “yes” in at least one circumstance, they are considered to have attitudes justifying wife beating.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

- A greater percentage of women (34%) than men (28%) age 15–49 agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one of the specified reasons (Table 15.9.1, Table 15.9.2, and Figure 15.5).

Figure 15.5 Attitudes towards wife beating

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for specific reasons



Trends: The percentage of women age 15–49 in Zambia who believe that wife beating is justified for at least one reason has declined steadily since 2001–02, from 85% to 34%. Among men, the percentage who find wife beating justified for at least one reason decreased from 70% in 2001–02 to 25% in 2018 before increasing slightly to 28% in 2024.

15.7 NEGOTIATING SEXUAL RELATIONS

To assess attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husbands, women and men were asked whether they thought that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women and asking that he use a condom if she knows he has a sexually transmitted infection (STI).

- 60% of women and 55% of men age 15–49 believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sexual intercourse with other women (Table 15.10).
- 72% of both women and men believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows her husband has an STI.

To assess the ability of women to actually negotiate safer sexual relations with their husband, women were asked whether they could say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse and whether they could ask their husband to use a condom.

- 67% of currently married women reported that they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and 70% reported that they can ask their husband to use a condom (Table 15.11).

15.8 WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING REGARDING SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Informed decision making on sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health

Women are considered to make their own informed decisions on sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health if (1) they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, (2) they make decisions about use of family planning alone or jointly with their husband, and (3) they make decisions about their own health care alone or jointly with their husband.

Sample: Currently married women age 15–49

- Half (50%) of currently married women age 15–49 report making their own decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care (**Table 15.12**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on women's empowerment, see the following tables:

- **Table 15.1** **Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men**
- **Table 15.2.1** **Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings**
- **Table 15.2.2** **Control over men's cash earnings**
- **Table 15.3.1** **House and land ownership: Women**
- **Table 15.3.2** **House and land ownership: Men**
- **Table 15.4.1** **House ownership and documentation of ownership: Women**
- **Table 15.4.2** **House ownership and documentation of ownership: Men**
- **Table 15.5.1** **Land ownership and documentation of ownership: Women**
- **Table 15.5.2** **Land ownership and documentation of ownership: Men**
- **Table 15.6.1** **Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Women**
- **Table 15.6.2** **Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Men**
- **Table 15.7** **Participation in decision making**
- **Table 15.8.1** **Women's participation in decision making according to background characteristics**
- **Table 15.8.2** **Men's participation in decision making according to background characteristics**
- **Table 15.9.1** **Attitude toward wife beating: Women**
- **Table 15.9.2** **Attitude toward wife beating: Men**
- **Table 15.10** **Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband**
- **Table 15.11** **Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband**
- **Table 15.12** **Women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health**

Table 15.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15–49 who were employed at any time in the last 12 months and percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the last 12 months by type of earnings, according to age, Zambia DHS 2024

Age	Among currently married respondents:		Percent distribution of currently married respondents employed in the last 12 months, by type of earnings					Number of respondents
	Percentage employed in last 12 months	Number of respondents	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	
WOMEN								
15–19	34.3	442	46.5	14.9	1.7	36.9	100.0	152
20–24	50.3	1,235	51.9	12.6	1.4	34.1	100.0	621
25–29	58.0	1,500	62.7	8.8	0.9	27.7	100.0	870
30–34	62.8	1,452	66.8	10.7	0.9	21.7	100.0	911
35–39	68.1	1,138	67.3	9.4	0.4	22.9	100.0	775
40–44	69.3	989	63.5	13.1	1.3	22.1	100.0	686
45–49	70.3	651	61.4	13.9	0.0	24.7	100.0	458
Total 15–49	60.4	7,407	62.3	11.2	0.9	25.7	100.0	4,472
MEN								
15–19	(80.0)	25	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
20–24	88.9	506	65.1	8.8	0.0	26.1	100.0	450
25–29	92.6	977	73.3	7.7	0.1	18.9	100.0	905
30–34	94.0	1,103	74.5	9.0	0.2	16.3	100.0	1,036
35–39	94.4	1,058	72.7	8.3	0.1	19.0	100.0	999
40–44	94.1	957	75.8	7.5	0.3	16.4	100.0	900
45–49	92.0	796	69.3	9.4	0.1	21.2	100.0	732
Total 15–49	93.0	5,422	72.5	8.4	0.2	19.0	100.0	5,042
50–59	88.8	1,029	68.1	8.9	0.1	22.9	100.0	914
Total 15–59	92.3	6,451	71.8	8.4	0.1	19.6	100.0	5,955

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

Table 15.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:					Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:					Total	Number of women
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know		
Age												
15–19	27.5	49.6	22.8	0.0	100.0	7.2	81.3	9.1	1.6	0.9	100.0	93
20–24	30.2	53.1	16.7	0.0	100.0	8.4	70.8	14.4	4.6	1.8	100.0	401
25–29	33.8	52.0	13.7	0.4	100.0	11.0	71.1	12.3	4.3	1.2	100.0	622
30–34	36.1	49.2	14.5	0.2	100.0	13.9	65.7	14.2	4.7	1.5	100.0	706
35–39	38.4	48.5	12.9	0.2	100.0	14.1	69.3	9.9	4.8	2.0	100.0	594
40–44	34.1	52.8	13.1	0.0	100.0	16.8	59.6	15.1	6.9	1.7	100.0	525
45–49	34.9	55.6	9.6	0.0	100.0	11.8	67.1	12.2	7.5	1.4	100.0	345
Number of living children												
0	33.0	55.1	11.2	0.7	100.0	16.6	68.1	9.9	5.4	0.0	100.0	151
1–2	35.1	51.8	12.9	0.2	100.0	11.6	69.5	12.4	5.1	1.3	100.0	1,070
3–4	36.1	50.3	13.5	0.1	100.0	14.0	67.6	11.7	5.0	1.6	100.0	1,195
5+	32.4	51.6	16.0	0.1	100.0	11.8	65.1	15.5	5.5	2.1	100.0	869
Residence												
Urban	41.7	51.1	6.9	0.2	100.0	14.1	69.5	8.9	5.9	1.6	100.0	1,803
Rural	26.1	51.6	22.2	0.1	100.0	11.1	65.4	17.7	4.3	1.6	100.0	1,483
Province												
Central	28.5	51.3	19.7	0.4	100.0	11.9	78.2	7.5	2.2	0.2	100.0	467
Copperbelt	39.8	45.1	14.7	0.4	100.0	19.4	66.6	8.5	4.3	1.3	100.0	537
Eastern	21.0	54.9	24.1	0.0	100.0	10.9	62.5	17.1	6.4	3.1	100.0	279
Luapula	24.5	59.8	15.4	0.3	100.0	12.3	51.8	32.0	3.5	0.3	100.0	260
Lusaka	47.3	50.2	2.4	0.0	100.0	13.0	67.8	9.7	8.5	1.0	100.0	714
Muchinga	28.0	54.7	17.3	0.0	100.0	3.4	73.3	17.9	5.0	0.4	100.0	151
Northern	30.7	46.6	22.7	0.0	100.0	12.6	54.8	22.0	2.4	8.2	100.0	208
North Western	17.9	70.3	11.8	0.0	100.0	8.3	76.7	12.5	0.4	2.1	100.0	158
Southern	40.4	46.8	12.7	0.0	100.0	11.3	74.4	7.3	5.8	1.2	100.0	411
Western	31.2	54.0	14.8	0.0	100.0	14.1	53.1	19.2	12.0	1.6	100.0	100
Education												
No education	32.2	44.0	23.4	0.4	100.0	12.5	59.7	16.6	5.3	5.9	100.0	195
Primary	32.7	49.6	17.6	0.1	100.0	10.7	66.8	15.7	5.0	1.8	100.0	1,322
Secondary	39.3	49.0	11.5	0.1	100.0	12.4	72.9	8.3	5.4	1.0	100.0	1,358
Higher	26.9	68.3	4.8	0.0	100.0	21.0	56.3	17.1	4.9	0.8	100.0	411
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	25.0	55.8	19.2	0.0	100.0	8.7	61.3	23.0	5.0	2.0	100.0	440
Second	27.8	47.3	24.7	0.2	100.0	11.5	66.6	16.0	4.5	1.4	100.0	512
Middle	32.0	48.5	19.4	0.0	100.0	13.5	66.4	14.3	3.6	2.3	100.0	603
Fourth	44.1	46.7	8.9	0.3	100.0	13.6	72.6	6.6	5.5	1.7	100.0	834
Highest	36.4	57.6	5.9	0.1	100.0	14.3	67.4	11.0	6.4	0.8	100.0	897
Total	34.7	51.3	13.8	0.1	100.0	12.8	67.6	12.9	5.2	1.6	100.0	3,285

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table 15.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15–49 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15–49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Men						Women					
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of men	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of women
Age												
15–19	*	*	*	*	100.0	13	7.6	54.5	36.4	1.6	100.0	416
20–24	12.5	48.7	38.0	0.9	100.0	332	11.0	56.8	31.6	0.6	100.0	1,182
25–29	16.2	55.0	28.8	0.0	100.0	733	10.0	62.7	27.0	0.2	100.0	1,440
30–34	22.0	55.1	22.8	0.1	100.0	865	10.7	60.8	28.5	0.0	100.0	1,392
35–39	15.8	60.3	23.8	0.0	100.0	808	12.5	62.4	25.0	0.2	100.0	1,080
40–44	17.1	61.8	21.1	0.0	100.0	750	10.7	60.7	28.6	0.1	100.0	937
45–49	19.9	61.3	18.8	0.0	100.0	576	11.5	60.1	28.1	0.3	100.0	618
Number of living children												
0	19.6	45.9	34.1	0.4	100.0	238	9.9	62.2	27.5	0.5	100.0	378
1–2	17.0	57.1	25.8	0.1	100.0	1,419	12.0	60.4	27.0	0.5	100.0	2,502
3–4	19.5	58.3	22.3	0.0	100.0	1,271	10.2	61.8	27.9	0.1	100.0	2,316
5+	16.5	60.1	23.2	0.1	100.0	1,150	10.0	58.0	31.8	0.1	100.0	1,868
Residence												
Urban	21.4	59.5	19.2	0.0	100.0	2,037	13.6	68.6	17.6	0.2	100.0	3,121
Rural	14.2	55.8	29.8	0.2	100.0	2,041	8.5	53.8	37.3	0.4	100.0	3,943
Province												
Central	20.9	63.9	15.2	0.0	100.0	518	9.1	61.7	28.9	0.3	100.0	887
Copperbelt	12.4	70.3	17.3	0.0	100.0	587	17.4	61.0	21.6	0.0	100.0	942
Eastern	10.8	37.1	51.5	0.5	100.0	603	6.1	46.8	46.0	1.1	100.0	931
Luapula	22.6	51.0	26.4	0.0	100.0	274	7.0	64.5	28.4	0.0	100.0	556
Lusaka	33.4	49.1	17.5	0.0	100.0	807	12.7	74.2	13.0	0.1	100.0	1,182
Muchinga	9.1	58.9	32.0	0.0	100.0	148	5.3	67.6	26.9	0.2	100.0	346
Northern	4.0	82.1	13.8	0.0	100.0	292	8.0	54.8	36.6	0.5	100.0	632
North Western	7.7	78.6	13.7	0.0	100.0	235	6.6	73.4	20.0	0.0	100.0	444
Southern	13.4	55.0	31.4	0.2	100.0	449	16.3	46.2	37.3	0.2	100.0	847
Western	26.4	54.2	19.4	0.0	100.0	165	11.8	57.4	30.9	0.0	100.0	299
Education												
No education	12.5	47.4	40.1	0.0	100.0	157	9.0	52.2	38.4	0.5	100.0	584
Primary	15.4	55.1	29.4	0.1	100.0	1,321	9.7	55.5	34.4	0.4	100.0	3,222
Secondary	19.9	56.3	23.6	0.1	100.0	2,014	12.6	64.2	23.0	0.2	100.0	2,747
Higher	17.3	70.7	12.0	0.0	100.0	586	9.6	79.5	10.9	0.0	100.0	511
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	13.0	53.4	33.4	0.1	100.0	707	8.4	51.6	39.5	0.6	100.0	1,424
Second	14.3	52.8	32.7	0.2	100.0	687	9.5	53.3	36.8	0.4	100.0	1,382
Middle	17.3	57.7	24.8	0.1	100.0	773	10.5	57.3	31.9	0.4	100.0	1,391
Fourth	22.5	58.2	19.2	0.1	100.0	991	13.8	64.9	21.1	0.2	100.0	1,500
Highest	19.4	63.8	16.8	0.0	100.0	919	11.6	74.6	13.8	0.0	100.0	1,368
Total 15–49	17.8	57.6	24.5	0.1	100.0	4,078	10.8	60.3	28.6	0.3	100.0	7,064
50–59	19.9	61.9	18.2	0.0	100.0	703	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total 15–59	18.1	58.3	23.5	0.1	100.0	4,781	na	na	na	na	na	na

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married, and the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = not applicable

Table 15.3.1 House and land ownership: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by house ownership status and land ownership status, according to current marital status, Zambia DHS 2024

Ownership status	Marital status				Total
	Never married	Married/ living together	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	
HOUSE OWNERSHIP					
Alone	3.5	4.3	31.5	46.8	7.9
Jointly with husband only	na	47.0	1.4	2.8	25.1
Jointly with someone else only	1.1	1.0	2.0	0.6	1.1
Jointly with husband and someone else	na	2.1	0.1	0.0	1.1
Both alone and jointly	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Does not own	95.1	45.6	64.9	49.6	64.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	4,732	7,407	1,457	355	13,951
LAND OWNERSHIP					
Alone	2.7	4.1	21.9	32.3	6.2
Jointly with husband only	na	32.4	1.6	1.6	17.4
Jointly with someone else only	1.6	1.2	3.2	5.4	1.6
Jointly with husband and someone else	na	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.8
Both alone and jointly	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Does not own	95.5	60.7	72.9	60.5	73.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	4,732	7,407	1,457	355	13,951

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

na = not applicable

Table 15.3.2 House and land ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by house ownership status and land ownership status, according to current marital status, Zambia DHS 2024

Ownership status	Marital status			Widowed	Total
	Never married	Married/ living together	Divorced/ separated		
HOUSE OWNERSHIP					
Alone	6.5	21.4	35.6	*	14.9
Jointly with wife only	na	39.9	1.5	*	19.0
Jointly with someone else only	1.0	1.3	1.0	*	1.1
Jointly with wife and someone else	na	2.2	0.0	*	1.0
Both alone and jointly	0.2	0.2	0.1	*	0.2
Does not own	92.3	35.1	61.7	*	63.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	5,498	5,422	489	18	11,426
LAND OWNERSHIP					
Alone	4.2	19.6	25.8	*	12.5
Jointly with wife only	na	27.9	0.9	*	13.3
Jointly with someone else only	0.8	2.4	2.4	*	1.6
Jointly with wife and someone else	na	1.6	0.0	*	0.8
Both alone and jointly	0.2	0.3	0.8	*	0.2
Does not own	94.8	48.2	70.1	*	71.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	5,498	5,422	489	18	11,426

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

Table 15.4.1 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of a house, and among women who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title/deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title/deed, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:			Percent- age who do not own a house	Total	Number of women	House has a title/deed ¹ :		Does not have a title/deed ¹	Don't know ³	Total	Number of women who own a house ⁴
	Alone	Jointly ²	Both alone and jointly				Woman's name is on title/ deed ¹	Woman's name is not on title/deed ¹				
Age												
15–19	1.4	5.6	0.1	93.0	100.0	3,292	1.5	3.4	88.9	6.1	100.0	231
20–24	3.4	21.6	0.1	74.8	100.0	2,540	3.3	4.6	90.6	1.6	100.0	639
25–29	5.8	30.1	0.1	64.0	100.0	2,255	8.1	6.6	82.9	2.3	100.0	811
30–34	8.7	35.7	0.1	55.5	100.0	1,963	12.0	6.9	79.6	1.6	100.0	874
35–39	11.9	41.9	0.1	46.1	100.0	1,560	11.8	9.3	77.1	1.9	100.0	840
40–44	19.1	45.8	0.3	34.8	100.0	1,375	13.2	8.7	76.2	1.8	100.0	896
45–49	23.5	44.7	0.0	31.8	100.0	965	14.6	8.1	75.9	1.5	100.0	658
Residence												
Urban	5.1	15.4	0.1	79.4	100.0	7,086	28.4	18.9	50.2	2.5	100.0	1,462
Rural	10.9	39.7	0.2	49.2	100.0	6,865	2.7	2.4	93.2	1.8	100.0	3,487
Province												
Central	8.5	34.0	0.4	57.1	100.0	1,578	8.0	9.6	81.1	1.3	100.0	677
Copperbelt	4.2	16.5	0.1	79.2	100.0	2,041	26.7	19.6	52.7	1.0	100.0	425
Eastern	8.9	38.1	0.0	53.0	100.0	1,628	2.9	3.0	89.9	4.2	100.0	764
Luapula	9.3	33.3	0.1	57.3	100.0	1,044	5.6	3.2	90.3	0.9	100.0	445
Lusaka	4.1	12.9	0.1	83.0	100.0	2,611	33.2	18.3	45.6	2.9	100.0	445
Muchinga	6.6	39.5	0.1	53.8	100.0	619	2.3	5.7	91.4	0.6	100.0	286
Northern	7.9	43.7	0.1	48.3	100.0	1,049	5.9	4.0	88.5	1.6	100.0	542
North Western	12.1	28.6	0.0	59.4	100.0	913	7.7	4.1	85.8	2.4	100.0	371
Southern	7.2	27.4	0.1	65.3	100.0	1,630	10.7	4.9	82.6	1.8	100.0	565
Western	22.6	28.1	0.4	48.9	100.0	838	4.4	2.7	91.3	1.6	100.0	428
Education												
No education	14.4	45.6	0.1	39.9	100.0	908	2.9	1.6	92.7	2.8	100.0	545
Primary	10.6	36.6	0.1	52.8	100.0	5,480	5.4	4.3	88.7	1.6	100.0	2,587
Secondary	5.2	18.4	0.1	76.3	100.0	6,485	16.1	12.0	69.4	2.5	100.0	1,536
Higher	5.9	19.8	0.3	73.9	100.0	1,079	38.1	19.0	41.4	1.5	100.0	281
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	15.8	43.9	0.1	40.2	100.0	2,434	0.8	1.1	96.3	1.8	100.0	1,456
Second	11.3	38.4	0.1	50.2	100.0	2,402	1.7	1.6	95.3	1.4	100.0	1,197
Middle	7.4	29.5	0.3	62.9	100.0	2,666	6.8	4.2	87.0	2.0	100.0	989
Fourth	4.0	16.5	0.2	79.3	100.0	3,115	26.4	17.5	52.0	4.1	100.0	645
Highest	3.9	16.0	0.0	80.1	100.0	3,334	36.0	25.5	36.8	1.7	100.0	663
Total	7.9	27.4	0.1	64.5	100.0	13,951	10.3	7.3	80.5	2.0	100.0	4,949

¹ Title/deed or other government-recognised document

² Jointly with husband, someone else, or both husband and someone else

³ Includes women who have a house with a title/deed or other government-recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognised document for the house

⁴ Includes women who own a house alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.4.2 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of a house, and among men who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title/deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title/deed, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:			Percent-age who do not own a house	Total	Number of men	House has a title/deed ¹ :				Total	Number of men who own a house ⁴
	Alone	Jointly ²	Both alone and jointly				Man's name is on title/deed ¹	Man's name is not on title/deed ¹	Does not have a title/deed ¹	Don't know ³		
Age												
15–19	2.9	0.6	0.1	96.4	100.0	3,002	1.5	0.0	84.9	13.6	100.0	108
20–24	13.3	9.6	0.1	76.9	100.0	2,096	2.9	1.1	93.3	2.6	100.0	484
25–29	19.9	21.3	0.3	58.5	100.0	1,637	4.9	1.9	89.9	3.3	100.0	680
30–34	19.9	31.1	0.3	48.7	100.0	1,460	8.3	1.5	88.6	1.6	100.0	749
35–39	20.5	39.4	0.1	39.9	100.0	1,254	10.0	2.2	86.4	1.4	100.0	753
40–44	20.6	44.1	0.1	35.3	100.0	1,093	10.2	2.4	86.8	0.6	100.0	708
45–49	26.4	47.0	0.5	26.1	100.0	884	14.0	2.3	83.3	0.4	100.0	654
Residence												
Urban	8.5	11.3	0.2	80.0	100.0	5,318	23.1	4.6	67.0	5.4	100.0	1,066
Rural	20.4	29.7	0.2	49.7	100.0	6,108	3.4	1.0	94.9	0.7	100.0	3,070
Province												
Central	9.7	28.1	0.1	62.1	100.0	1,385	5.8	2.4	91.6	0.2	100.0	525
Copperbelt	8.3	10.4	0.2	81.1	100.0	1,614	26.2	3.7	68.2	1.8	100.0	305
Eastern	27.7	19.7	0.2	52.3	100.0	1,477	1.5	0.3	97.9	0.3	100.0	704
Luapula	9.0	35.0	0.2	55.9	100.0	821	1.9	0.2	97.5	0.4	100.0	363
Lusaka	8.1	7.2	0.2	84.5	100.0	1,935	29.8	6.0	50.9	13.2	100.0	299
Muchinga	10.8	33.3	1.0	54.9	100.0	537	1.5	2.0	94.5	2.0	100.0	242
Northern	7.8	43.6	0.0	48.6	100.0	845	16.9	2.8	74.8	5.5	100.0	435
North Western	21.6	24.4	0.2	53.8	100.0	760	4.0	1.3	94.7	0.0	100.0	351
Southern	26.6	19.9	0.1	53.5	100.0	1,363	4.4	1.3	94.4	0.0	100.0	634
Western	20.5	19.8	0.0	59.7	100.0	688	5.1	1.7	92.9	0.3	100.0	277
Education												
No education	21.7	28.1	0.0	50.2	100.0	472	1.4	1.4	96.5	0.7	100.0	235
Primary	17.1	25.6	0.1	57.2	100.0	4,219	4.0	0.9	94.1	1.0	100.0	1,806
Secondary	13.1	17.8	0.2	68.9	100.0	5,708	9.7	2.1	85.5	2.7	100.0	1,777
Higher	12.5	18.1	0.4	69.1	100.0	1,027	31.8	6.8	57.5	3.9	100.0	318
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	25.0	35.8	0.2	39.1	100.0	2,050	2.4	1.0	96.2	0.4	100.0	1,249
Second	20.8	28.5	0.2	50.4	100.0	2,183	2.3	0.7	96.1	0.9	100.0	1,082
Middle	13.8	22.0	0.2	64.1	100.0	2,296	6.2	1.5	90.1	2.2	100.0	825
Fourth	9.5	12.0	0.1	78.4	100.0	2,432	14.3	4.8	76.9	4.0	100.0	526
Highest	7.5	10.7	0.2	81.6	100.0	2,465	37.4	4.8	52.4	5.4	100.0	453
Total 15–49	14.9	21.1	0.2	63.8	100.0	11,426	8.5	1.9	87.7	1.9	100.0	4,136
50–59	26.5	51.8	0.3	21.4	100.0	1,159	17.9	3.4	78.3	0.3	100.0	911
Total 15–59	15.9	24.0	0.2	59.9	100.0	12,585	10.2	2.2	86.0	1.6	100.0	5,047

¹ Title/deed or other government-recognised document

² Jointly with wife, someone else, or both wife and someone else

³ Includes men who have a house with a title/deed or other government-recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognised document for the house

⁴ Includes men who own a house alone, jointly with their wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.5.1 Land ownership and documentation of ownership: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of land, and among women who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title/deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title/deed, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who own land:			Percent-age who do not own land	Total	Number of women	Land has a title/deed ¹ :				Total	Number of women who own land ⁴
	Alone	Jointly ²	Both alone and jointly				Woman's name is on title/deed ¹	Woman's name is not on title/deed ¹	Does not have a title/deed ¹	Don't know ³		
Age												
15–19	0.6	4.4	0.2	94.8	100.0	3,292	4.4	4.5	83.3	7.8	100.0	170
20–24	2.7	16.5	0.2	80.6	100.0	2,540	3.2	5.6	89.8	1.3	100.0	492
25–29	4.5	21.2	0.1	74.2	100.0	2,255	8.6	6.3	82.9	2.2	100.0	581
30–34	7.7	26.2	0.2	65.9	100.0	1,963	11.1	6.9	80.0	2.0	100.0	670
35–39	10.9	27.6	0.2	61.2	100.0	1,560	9.2	5.7	83.3	1.8	100.0	605
40–44	14.0	31.9	0.2	53.9	100.0	1,375	10.6	5.2	83.5	0.7	100.0	634
45–49	16.9	35.4	0.4	47.4	100.0	965	12.7	4.9	81.0	1.5	100.0	508
Residence												
Urban	4.1	10.0	0.1	85.8	100.0	7,086	25.1	12.0	60.0	2.9	100.0	1,008
Rural	8.4	30.0	0.3	61.4	100.0	6,865	3.1	3.4	92.1	1.5	100.0	2,652
Province												
Central	5.5	25.1	1.1	68.3	100.0	1,578	6.9	8.3	84.1	0.8	100.0	500
Copperbelt	3.8	8.9	0.1	87.2	100.0	2,041	21.5	19.5	56.0	2.9	100.0	261
Eastern	8.1	24.0	0.1	67.8	100.0	1,628	2.4	2.0	94.5	1.1	100.0	524
Luapula	7.4	19.0	0.1	73.5	100.0	1,044	7.2	3.9	88.1	0.8	100.0	276
Lusaka	3.6	9.2	0.1	87.1	100.0	2,611	34.2	10.0	53.7	2.1	100.0	336
Muchinga	5.5	38.5	0.0	55.9	100.0	619	3.1	4.4	91.9	0.6	100.0	273
Northern	5.4	38.0	0.1	56.5	100.0	1,049	4.5	5.8	88.5	1.2	100.0	456
North Western	10.7	28.6	0.1	60.6	100.0	913	4.3	2.0	91.4	2.3	100.0	360
Southern	5.7	14.3	0.0	80.0	100.0	1,630	13.3	2.9	82.5	1.3	100.0	326
Western	14.3	27.0	0.2	58.5	100.0	838	2.8	2.3	88.5	6.4	100.0	348
Education												
No education	9.9	30.4	0.1	59.6	100.0	908	1.8	1.5	95.8	0.9	100.0	366
Primary	8.0	26.8	0.2	64.9	100.0	5,480	4.1	3.4	91.2	1.4	100.0	1,923
Secondary	4.0	13.2	0.2	82.7	100.0	6,485	14.5	9.8	72.7	3.0	100.0	1,122
Higher	7.4	15.3	0.3	77.0	100.0	1,079	35.5	12.0	50.7	1.8	100.0	248
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	11.3	32.2	0.2	56.3	100.0	2,434	0.8	1.0	96.6	1.6	100.0	1,065
Second	8.6	28.5	0.2	62.8	100.0	2,402	2.0	2.8	94.2	1.0	100.0	895
Middle	5.7	23.0	0.4	70.9	100.0	2,666	5.3	6.0	87.0	1.7	100.0	775
Fourth	3.1	10.1	0.1	86.6	100.0	3,115	18.3	12.9	64.3	4.6	100.0	417
Highest	4.1	11.1	0.1	84.7	100.0	3,334	37.5	14.6	45.9	1.9	100.0	509
Total	6.2	19.8	0.2	73.8	100.0	13,951	9.2	5.7	83.2	1.9	100.0	3,660

¹ Title/deed or other government-recognised document

² Jointly with husband, someone else, or both husband and someone else

³ Includes women who have land with a title/deed or other government-recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognised document for the land

⁴ Includes women who own land alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.5.2 Land ownership and documentation of ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of land, and among men who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title/deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title/deed, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who own land:			Percent-age who do not own land	Total	Number of men	Land has a title/deed ¹ :				Total	Number of men who own land ⁴
	Alone	Jointly ²	Both alone and jointly				Man's name is on title/deed ¹	Man's name is not on title/deed ¹	Does not have a title/deed ¹	Don't know ³		
Age												
15–19	2.0	0.4	0.1	97.5	100.0	3,002	1.5	1.8	94.6	2.0	100.0	76
20–24	10.8	6.7	0.3	82.2	100.0	2,096	3.1	1.4	95.0	0.5	100.0	374
25–29	14.9	16.5	0.2	68.4	100.0	1,637	5.7	1.8	92.4	0.1	100.0	517
30–34	17.0	22.7	0.5	59.9	100.0	1,460	6.8	2.0	90.9	0.3	100.0	586
35–39	19.1	30.3	0.0	50.5	100.0	1,254	4.6	1.7	93.3	0.4	100.0	620
40–44	18.3	31.9	0.2	49.5	100.0	1,093	6.0	1.5	92.4	0.0	100.0	552
45–49	24.1	34.4	0.6	41.0	100.0	884	6.0	1.4	92.3	0.3	100.0	522
Residence												
Urban	5.1	6.7	0.1	88.1	100.0	5,318	13.4	4.3	81.4	0.9	100.0	635
Rural	19.0	23.4	0.3	57.2	100.0	6,108	3.5	1.0	95.4	0.2	100.0	2,612
Province												
Central	9.8	17.8	0.1	72.3	100.0	1,385	4.3	1.9	93.8	0.0	100.0	383
Copperbelt	4.9	7.6	0.1	87.4	100.0	1,614	7.7	7.0	85.4	0.0	100.0	204
Eastern	30.2	15.2	0.3	54.2	100.0	1,477	2.4	0.5	96.9	0.2	100.0	677
Luapula	8.4	27.4	0.5	63.8	100.0	821	1.7	1.5	96.8	0.0	100.0	297
Lusaka	3.0	4.5	0.2	92.3	100.0	1,935	21.2	4.0	72.8	2.0	100.0	149
Muchinga	10.0	28.2	0.8	61.0	100.0	537	1.9	0.6	97.5	0.0	100.0	210
Northern	8.9	34.4	0.6	56.1	100.0	845	15.4	1.7	82.0	0.8	100.0	371
North Western	20.7	23.5	0.0	55.8	100.0	760	2.0	1.6	96.2	0.3	100.0	336
Southern	19.3	10.1	0.0	70.7	100.0	1,363	3.7	1.2	94.8	0.2	100.0	400
Western	13.8	18.1	0.3	67.9	100.0	688	3.7	0.7	95.7	0.0	100.0	221
Education												
No education	18.4	23.3	0.2	58.2	100.0	472	1.6	0.0	98.0	0.3	100.0	198
Primary	15.4	19.5	0.3	64.8	100.0	4,219	3.7	0.7	95.3	0.3	100.0	1,484
Secondary	10.5	12.7	0.3	76.5	100.0	5,708	5.2	2.6	91.9	0.4	100.0	1,341
Higher	9.0	12.9	0.0	78.1	100.0	1,027	21.1	4.1	74.8	0.0	100.0	225
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	22.1	28.0	0.4	49.6	100.0	2,050	2.9	0.7	96.3	0.1	100.0	1,034
Second	19.4	21.4	0.3	58.8	100.0	2,183	2.6	0.6	96.8	0.0	100.0	900
Middle	12.7	17.5	0.4	69.4	100.0	2,296	3.8	1.5	94.3	0.5	100.0	703
Fourth	6.2	7.6	0.0	86.2	100.0	2,432	10.7	4.4	83.9	1.0	100.0	335
Highest	4.6	6.5	0.2	88.8	100.0	2,465	21.7	5.9	71.9	0.5	100.0	275
Total 15–49	12.5	15.7	0.2	71.6	100.0	11,426	5.4	1.7	92.6	0.3	100.0	3,248
50–59	21.7	42.0	0.3	35.9	100.0	1,159	8.8	1.8	89.4	0.0	100.0	743
Total 15–59	13.4	18.1	0.2	68.3	100.0	12,585	6.0	1.7	92.0	0.2	100.0	3,990

¹ Title/deed or other government-recognised document

² Jointly with wife, someone else, or both wife and someone else

³ Includes men who have land with a title/deed or other government-recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognised document for the land

⁴ Includes men who own land alone, jointly with their wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.6.1 Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who own any mobile phone, percentage who own a smartphone, and percentage who used a mobile phone to make financial transactions in the last 12 months; percentage of women who have and use a bank account and percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own bank account in the last 12 months; and percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Mobile phone ownership:		Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months ¹	Bank account ownership and use:		Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Percentage who own any mobile phone	Percentage who own a smartphone		Percentage who have and use a bank account	Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months		
Age							
15–19	33.6	14.2	33.5	2.5	2.2	33.6	3,292
20–24	63.3	30.4	61.4	7.9	6.8	61.5	2,540
25–29	69.6	35.4	66.8	16.3	14.0	67.3	2,255
30–34	71.2	34.1	68.6	18.7	16.6	69.0	1,963
35–39	68.1	32.7	64.2	16.6	15.1	64.6	1,560
40–44	67.8	27.9	63.9	15.1	14.0	64.3	1,375
45–49	68.5	26.6	64.4	16.2	14.6	64.6	965
Residence							
Urban	75.6	46.3	76.6	19.2	17.1	76.9	7,086
Rural	43.4	8.4	37.7	4.0	3.5	37.9	6,865
Province							
Central	62.9	25.8	63.7	8.9	7.8	63.8	1,578
Copperbelt	73.0	42.9	75.4	15.0	13.9	75.6	2,041
Eastern	48.2	13.1	39.2	4.3	3.1	39.4	1,628
Luapula	38.2	10.3	37.7	4.7	4.4	37.7	1,044
Lusaka	80.5	53.5	82.5	24.5	21.7	82.8	2,611
Muchinga	49.8	17.1	44.8	6.0	5.7	44.8	619
Northern	37.5	11.3	33.3	6.5	5.5	33.7	1,049
North Western	50.8	17.0	44.6	12.1	10.6	45.4	913
Southern	57.4	20.9	54.0	6.9	6.0	54.1	1,630
Western	55.8	16.5	44.4	12.3	11.4	45.3	838
Education							
No education	30.2	3.7	26.0	0.9	0.8	26.2	908
Primary	43.0	8.1	38.8	2.5	2.0	39.1	5,480
Secondary	71.5	36.7	70.8	11.7	10.1	71.1	6,485
Higher	99.4	92.8	98.1	68.4	63.2	98.7	1,079
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	29.7	1.3	21.2	0.8	0.6	21.4	2,434
Second	40.4	3.9	34.9	1.9	1.4	35.2	2,402
Middle	55.9	11.3	54.6	4.4	3.6	54.9	2,666
Fourth	74.0	38.2	74.9	10.4	8.7	75.2	3,115
Highest	85.3	67.3	86.1	34.0	31.1	86.4	3,334
Total	59.7	27.7	57.5	11.7	10.4	57.7	13,951

¹ Respondents were asked about use of a mobile phone for financial transactions whether or not they owned a mobile phone.

Table 15.6.2 Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who own any mobile phone, percentage who own a smartphone, and percentage who used a mobile phone to make financial transactions in the last 12 months; percentage of men who have and use a bank account and percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own bank account in the last 12 months; and percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Mobile phone ownership:		Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months ¹	Bank account ownership and use:		Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months	Number of men
	Percentage who own any mobile phone	Percentage who own a smartphone		Percentage who have and use a bank account	Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months		
Age							
15–19	41.8	19.6	34.5	1.5	1.4	34.5	3,002
20–24	72.8	35.7	69.3	9.2	8.2	69.4	2,096
25–29	79.1	38.4	77.6	24.0	22.6	78.0	1,637
30–34	82.0	38.8	77.6	28.9	27.5	78.2	1,460
35–39	80.6	37.0	77.1	29.2	27.8	77.5	1,254
40–44	81.6	37.9	77.8	31.2	29.9	78.2	1,093
45–49	82.3	35.7	76.4	32.1	30.7	76.9	884
Residence							
Urban	78.4	52.5	79.0	30.5	29.0	79.4	5,318
Rural	61.1	15.3	52.1	6.9	6.4	52.3	6,108
Province							
Central	74.0	32.7	71.0	14.3	14.1	71.3	1,385
Copperbelt	75.7	47.5	72.8	25.2	24.4	73.1	1,614
Eastern	63.0	16.8	53.2	8.8	7.8	53.4	1,477
Luapula	55.0	16.6	55.0	8.3	7.9	55.3	821
Lusaka	82.6	59.6	85.8	35.6	33.6	86.3	1,935
Muchinga	62.5	23.4	52.9	13.1	12.4	53.5	537
Northern	57.0	16.8	45.2	13.6	12.7	45.5	845
North Western	64.7	25.8	60.8	16.5	14.8	61.1	760
Southern	71.0	26.3	64.6	13.3	12.4	64.7	1,363
Western	58.0	21.3	46.2	8.8	8.4	46.2	688
Education							
No education	39.8	3.8	29.6	2.1	1.5	29.9	472
Primary	54.5	10.4	45.7	4.0	3.6	45.8	4,219
Secondary	77.1	40.7	75.3	18.2	17.0	75.7	5,708
Higher	98.9	92.2	99.2	80.3	78.2	99.5	1,027
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	49.9	5.6	37.7	1.0	0.8	37.9	2,050
Second	60.3	9.9	51.0	3.0	2.5	51.3	2,183
Middle	68.6	20.3	64.9	8.6	7.8	65.2	2,296
Fourth	76.9	45.8	77.8	23.3	21.7	78.1	2,432
Highest	86.0	73.7	85.8	48.4	46.7	86.1	2,465
Total 15–49	69.2	32.6	64.6	17.9	16.9	64.9	11,426
50–59	80.4	32.7	75.5	32.9	30.5	76.6	1,159
Total 15–59	70.2	32.6	65.6	19.3	18.2	66.0	12,585

¹ Respondents were asked about use of a mobile phone for financial transactions whether or not they owned a mobile phone.

Table 15.7 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15–49 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues, Zambia DHS 2024

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Number
WOMEN							
Own health care	45.3	38.4	15.9	0.2	0.2	100.0	7,407
Major household purchases	13.0	59.6	26.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	7,407
Daily household needs	53.3	32.6	13.6	0.5	0.1	100.0	7,407
Visits to her family or relatives	25.9	53.2	20.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	7,407
MEN							
Own health care	16.9	35.4	47.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	5,422
Major household purchases	18.6	53.7	27.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	5,422

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married, and the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

Table 15.8.1 Women's participation in decision making according to background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband, by background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Specific decisions				All four decisions	None of the four decisions	Number of women
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives			
Age							
15–19	75.5	60.0	75.7	69.4	47.0	13.0	442
20–24	79.1	67.5	80.9	72.8	52.6	9.6	1,235
25–29	86.0	74.3	86.8	81.8	64.7	6.0	1,500
30–34	84.3	73.9	86.8	78.0	60.7	6.3	1,452
35–39	85.9	75.1	89.4	82.7	64.7	5.0	1,138
40–44	85.5	74.0	87.3	81.8	64.8	6.6	989
45–49	85.4	78.0	89.9	84.1	66.9	5.1	651
Employment (last 12 months)							
Not employed	80.6	69.1	80.6	74.6	58.1	11.2	2,935
Employed for cash	87.6	78.7	91.1	83.9	67.3	3.4	3,285
Employed not for cash	80.9	64.5	84.5	77.4	50.9	6.0	1,186
Number of living children							
0	82.2	72.6	82.6	75.0	55.4	7.8	398
1–2	83.6	72.9	85.6	78.8	60.9	7.0	2,623
3–4	85.9	74.1	87.4	79.9	62.8	5.9	2,425
5+	81.5	70.5	85.0	79.5	60.2	7.9	1,961
Residence							
Urban	92.6	84.3	94.7	87.8	74.4	1.5	3,255
Rural	76.8	63.5	79.0	72.4	50.6	11.2	4,151
Province							
Central	81.3	69.0	87.8	80.8	55.4	3.8	904
Copperbelt	89.6	79.9	94.0	82.4	66.4	1.0	970
Eastern	62.2	54.2	61.5	60.0	45.7	26.9	998
Luapula	81.8	71.4	81.2	82.9	63.0	9.0	565
Lusaka	97.0	90.6	96.9	91.3	82.4	0.7	1,258
Muchinga	88.8	77.1	89.4	88.2	71.8	4.0	369
Northern	77.5	62.8	78.6	71.5	48.2	10.6	638
North Western	87.5	78.5	89.3	85.7	70.4	4.9	448
Southern	87.0	66.7	90.5	82.8	52.9	2.2	916
Western	83.7	73.5	89.1	57.0	45.7	4.8	339
Education							
No education	72.4	59.3	73.9	70.6	50.1	15.3	623
Primary	79.4	67.4	81.6	75.1	54.4	9.4	3,392
Secondary	88.9	78.5	91.4	83.5	67.2	3.5	2,861
Higher	97.1	90.5	97.7	91.6	83.5	0.1	531
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	76.7	62.2	76.9	70.0	49.4	12.4	1,531
Second	76.8	64.0	79.8	73.4	51.0	10.8	1,450
Middle	80.1	68.0	82.7	76.2	55.2	8.7	1,435
Fourth	90.5	79.7	93.0	85.3	68.8	2.2	1,558
Highest	94.6	89.5	97.1	91.1	81.2	0.6	1,433
Total	83.7	72.6	85.9	79.2	61.1	6.9	7,407

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table 15.8.2 Men's participation in decision making according to background characteristics

Percentage of currently married men age 15–49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife, by background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Specific decisions				Number of men
	Man's own health	Making major household purchases	Both decisions	Neither of the two decisions	
Age					
15–19	(97.5)	(73.8)	(73.8)	(2.5)	25
20–24	85.7	80.7	74.5	8.1	506
25–29	82.0	82.2	73.3	9.2	977
30–34	80.2	79.9	72.2	12.0	1,103
35–39	83.0	81.2	74.7	10.5	1,058
40–44	83.3	81.7	73.5	8.5	957
45–49	81.8	80.6	72.7	10.4	796
Employment (last 12 months)					
Not employed	84.7	85.9	77.5	6.9	380
Employed for cash	81.9	80.1	73.3	11.2	4,078
Employed not for cash	83.6	82.9	72.1	5.7	964
Number of living children					
0	79.5	77.9	70.7	13.3	316
1–2	82.4	79.8	73.0	10.8	1,814
3–4	81.3	80.4	72.8	11.0	1,610
5+	84.0	83.6	74.9	7.3	1,682
Residence					
Urban	78.9	77.4	71.5	15.2	2,217
Rural	84.9	83.5	74.7	6.3	3,205
Province					
Central	74.9	78.0	66.2	13.3	677
Copperbelt	87.9	86.9	83.1	8.3	632
Eastern	87.6	85.5	76.6	3.5	814
Luapula	77.0	76.4	65.5	12.1	423
Lusaka	63.9	64.6	57.7	29.3	835
Muchinga	92.7	91.3	89.8	5.7	270
Northern	88.5	96.7	86.8	1.6	475
North Western	88.5	94.1	85.1	2.5	354
Southern	90.0	75.2	70.0	4.8	685
Western	90.9	79.4	73.5	3.2	258
Education					
No education	83.4	85.5	74.2	5.3	250
Primary	84.8	83.8	75.7	7.0	2,039
Secondary	80.3	79.0	71.6	12.3	2,522
Higher	82.8	78.2	73.1	12.2	611
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	88.1	86.0	78.7	4.6	1,210
Second	83.0	83.0	72.4	6.4	1,112
Middle	84.1	81.3	74.1	8.7	1,055
Fourth	75.6	77.3	69.2	16.2	1,093
Highest	80.5	76.3	72.0	15.2	953
Total 15–49	82.4	81.0	73.4	10.0	5,422
50–59	82.3	80.6	72.9	10.0	1,029
Total 15–59	82.4	81.0	73.3	10.0	6,451

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 15.9.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women

Percentage of all women age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of women
	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Argues with him	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Burns the food		
Age							
15–19	20.0	27.4	23.4	19.4	18.9	38.3	3,292
20–24	20.7	25.9	23.5	21.7	16.9	38.1	2,540
25–29	17.0	22.5	21.6	19.7	15.2	32.7	2,255
30–34	17.2	21.2	20.4	19.7	16.3	32.1	1,963
35–39	16.5	18.9	19.7	19.0	14.9	31.5	1,560
40–44	18.6	20.9	21.8	20.4	16.0	32.0	1,375
45–49	14.8	16.6	16.7	18.8	13.1	27.8	965
Employment (last 12 months)							
Not employed	16.9	21.3	19.1	16.9	14.7	32.1	6,445
Employed for cash	16.3	20.8	19.9	18.5	14.4	30.8	5,606
Employed not for cash	29.3	36.2	35.6	34.4	28.4	52.8	1,900
Number of living children							
0	16.1	22.4	19.3	15.5	15.2	32.6	3,960
1–2	19.0	23.7	22.4	20.5	16.4	34.5	4,384
3–4	18.2	22.3	21.0	20.8	15.7	33.8	3,110
5+	21.0	24.3	25.0	24.7	19.5	37.8	2,496
Marital status							
Never married	15.2	22.3	18.7	14.9	14.7	31.5	4,732
Married or living together	20.7	23.5	23.4	22.2	17.2	36.2	7,407
Divorced/separated/widowed	17.0	23.5	22.3	23.8	17.8	34.7	1,812
Residence							
Urban	11.5	15.6	14.2	12.3	9.7	23.8	7,086
Rural	25.5	30.9	29.4	27.8	23.4	45.3	6,865
Province							
Central	16.3	20.9	20.5	18.2	10.3	35.2	1,578
Copperbelt	15.2	20.5	22.4	18.5	15.5	31.9	2,041
Eastern	12.6	15.7	16.8	15.8	11.6	26.3	1,628
Luapula	33.9	42.6	42.8	43.9	38.8	55.8	1,044
Lusaka	7.5	11.1	9.0	7.1	5.3	17.8	2,611
Muchinga	12.8	18.3	13.3	16.6	11.2	28.3	619
Northern	39.7	43.6	47.9	45.0	40.2	60.4	1,049
North Western	26.1	24.4	23.3	23.6	17.9	34.0	913
Southern	22.2	29.4	19.9	16.8	16.3	42.1	1,630
Western	17.1	25.8	20.1	18.1	19.4	36.9	838
Education							
No education	25.3	27.5	29.6	29.9	24.7	43.4	908
Primary	25.5	30.5	30.0	28.8	23.9	44.6	5,480
Secondary	14.1	19.6	16.8	14.0	11.6	29.2	6,485
Higher	1.8	3.4	2.4	2.0	0.9	6.1	1,079
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	27.4	33.4	32.1	32.2	26.9	48.1	2,434
Second	27.2	31.1	30.8	28.5	24.8	46.5	2,402
Middle	23.3	28.2	26.4	24.3	20.0	41.4	2,666
Fourth	12.9	18.2	16.4	13.7	10.6	27.3	3,115
Highest	6.5	10.4	8.7	7.1	5.3	16.7	3,334
Total	18.4	23.1	21.7	19.9	16.4	34.4	13,951

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table 15.9.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Men

Percentage of all men age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of men
	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Argues with him	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Burns the food		
Age							
15–19	17.9	22.6	21.6	12.5	9.7	37.3	3,002
20–24	15.6	19.6	18.2	11.1	8.3	32.4	2,096
25–29	13.6	15.4	16.1	8.9	7.0	27.7	1,637
30–34	9.3	11.2	12.5	7.9	5.4	22.6	1,460
35–39	8.2	11.5	11.8	6.6	5.0	20.5	1,254
40–44	8.8	11.0	12.7	6.8	5.1	20.6	1,093
45–49	8.5	8.8	10.5	6.9	3.7	18.9	884
Employment (last 12 months)							
Not employed	13.2	16.5	14.3	9.3	7.4	27.1	2,684
Employed for cash	11.3	13.6	14.4	8.1	6.3	24.7	6,739
Employed not for cash	18.9	24.5	25.0	14.6	9.2	41.7	2,003
Number of living children							
0	16.0	19.9	19.5	12.0	9.1	33.4	5,439
1–2	11.4	13.8	14.2	7.2	5.3	24.9	2,494
3–4	9.1	11.8	11.7	6.7	5.2	21.3	1,757
5+	10.4	12.3	13.6	7.9	5.2	24.0	1,737
Marital status							
Never married	16.0	19.8	19.2	11.7	9.0	33.1	5,498
Married or living together	10.3	12.7	13.2	7.2	5.2	23.3	5,422
Divorced/separated/widowed	11.5	14.0	17.0	10.0	7.0	29.3	506
Residence							
Urban	9.1	11.2	11.9	7.1	5.6	20.2	5,318
Rural	16.6	20.5	20.0	11.7	8.4	35.3	6,108
Province							
Central	12.5	15.0	12.8	4.6	5.0	24.8	1,385
Copperbelt	12.9	14.4	18.0	11.1	8.1	24.5	1,614
Eastern	12.7	15.3	12.6	7.8	5.0	24.9	1,477
Luapula	23.1	25.0	27.0	20.2	13.8	41.4	821
Lusaka	5.3	7.5	9.1	6.0	6.4	16.0	1,935
Muchinga	10.9	16.2	18.0	15.8	10.5	32.6	537
Northern	13.3	26.9	34.8	17.3	9.3	49.5	845
North Western	19.2	13.5	16.3	8.6	5.1	28.4	760
Southern	17.4	21.8	14.4	5.9	5.3	33.2	1,363
Western	12.1	16.9	13.8	10.0	7.7	30.6	688
Education							
No education	18.5	20.9	20.9	13.2	7.7	36.2	472
Primary	17.7	21.2	20.7	13.1	9.4	36.3	4,219
Secondary	11.2	14.4	15.0	8.0	6.3	25.5	5,708
Higher	2.5	3.4	3.1	1.6	1.5	7.2	1,027
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	15.9	20.0	20.6	13.7	9.4	36.4	2,050
Second	19.8	22.4	21.7	12.5	8.3	38.3	2,183
Middle	15.1	19.0	18.3	10.4	8.4	31.9	2,296
Fourth	9.8	13.0	13.3	7.2	5.9	22.5	2,432
Highest	6.3	8.0	8.8	4.9	4.0	15.0	2,465
Total 15–49	13.1	16.2	16.2	9.5	7.1	28.3	11,426
50–59	6.1	6.6	8.9	5.4	2.8	15.1	1,159
Total 15–59	12.5	15.3	15.6	9.1	6.7	27.1	12,585

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

Table 15.10 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of women	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of men
Age						
15–24	55.4	64.6	5,833	52.6	66.2	5,098
15–19	50.8	57.6	3,292	50.0	62.5	3,002
20–24	61.3	73.7	2,540	56.3	71.5	2,096
25–29	62.8	77.1	2,255	57.8	76.4	1,637
30–39	63.8	77.2	3,523	56.1	77.3	2,714
40–49	61.8	75.1	2,340	59.1	78.3	1,978
Marital status						
Never married	57.4	65.9	4,732	53.6	66.5	5,498
Ever had sex	64.2	75.0	2,951	57.2	72.0	3,860
Never had sex	46.1	50.7	1,782	45.1	53.8	1,638
Married/living together	60.9	73.2	7,407	56.8	77.8	5,422
Divorced/separated/widowed	61.8	79.5	1,812	57.4	77.8	506
Residence						
Urban	64.7	76.6	7,086	55.3	70.4	5,318
Rural	54.7	66.3	6,865	55.3	74.1	6,108
Province						
Central	59.6	79.5	1,578	51.1	78.0	1,385
Copperbelt	63.1	76.3	2,041	60.5	70.5	1,614
Eastern	39.2	45.7	1,628	59.0	72.6	1,477
Luapula	67.2	77.7	1,044	57.1	78.3	821
Lusaka	63.8	75.5	2,611	41.7	54.4	1,935
Muchinga	54.3	52.3	619	67.5	73.4	537
Northern	56.9	58.7	1,049	47.7	68.7	845
North Western	73.3	76.5	913	70.0	76.0	760
Southern	61.6	79.8	1,630	50.8	81.3	1,363
Western	59.9	83.9	838	72.2	90.3	688
Education						
No education	50.5	56.6	908	50.1	66.4	472
Primary	55.4	66.2	5,480	53.5	69.7	4,219
Secondary	62.2	75.2	6,485	55.1	73.3	5,708
Higher	75.5	89.1	1,079	66.0	80.8	1,027
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	50.8	61.5	2,434	59.0	75.4	2,050
Second	57.2	67.4	2,402	53.5	72.7	2,183
Middle	58.5	71.0	2,666	53.4	73.2	2,296
Fourth	63.4	76.1	3,115	52.5	70.2	2,432
Highest	65.9	78.0	3,334	58.3	70.9	2,465
Total 15–49	59.8	71.6	13,951	55.3	72.4	11,426
50–59	na	na	na	63.8	79.1	1,159
Total 15–59	na	na	na	56.1	73.0	12,585

na = not applicable

Table 15.11 Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	Percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom	Number of women
Age			
15–24	61.0	66.1	1,677
15–19	54.4	59.3	442
20–24	63.3	68.5	1,235
25–29	67.8	70.4	1,500
30–39	69.9	73.1	2,590
40–49	67.0	68.7	1,640
Residence			
Urban	73.1	74.4	3,255
Rural	61.8	66.5	4,151
Province			
Central	67.6	79.4	904
Copperbelt	67.7	70.6	970
Eastern	44.0	45.0	998
Luapula	73.7	80.0	565
Lusaka	72.3	72.1	1,258
Muchinga	55.7	56.9	369
Northern	57.5	62.0	638
North Western	80.5	85.7	448
Southern	79.6	80.1	916
Western	73.6	73.8	339
Education			
No education	55.1	56.8	623
Primary	61.9	65.7	3,392
Secondary	72.2	74.8	2,861
Higher	83.0	87.5	531
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	55.1	60.3	1,531
Second	64.7	68.4	1,450
Middle	65.5	69.1	1,435
Fourth	72.3	73.6	1,558
Highest	76.8	79.1	1,433
Total	66.8	70.0	7,407

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table 15.12 Women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who make decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care ¹	Number of currently married women
Age		
15–19	36.0	442
20–24	42.1	1,235
25–29	53.3	1,500
30–34	52.0	1,452
35–39	53.7	1,138
40–44	53.0	989
45–49	54.2	651
Employment (last 12 months)		
Not employed	46.7	2,935
Employed for cash	54.8	3,285
Employed not for cash	46.4	1,186
Residence		
Urban	62.0	3,255
Rural	41.0	4,151
Province		
Central	49.0	904
Copperbelt	51.4	970
Eastern	22.5	998
Luapula	54.4	565
Lusaka	66.4	1,258
Muchinga	42.6	369
Northern	35.1	638
North Western	65.4	448
Southern	62.3	916
Western	49.5	339
Education		
No education	35.1	623
Primary	43.5	3,392
Secondary	56.7	2,861
Higher	76.5	531
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	36.2	1,531
Second	42.7	1,450
Middle	45.2	1,435
Fourth	59.2	1,558
Highest	68.2	1,433
Total	50.2	7,407

¹ Percentages of currently married women who make decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and health care are presented in Table 15.11, Table 7.16, and Table 15.8.1, respectively.

Key Messages

- Nearly one-third (32%) of Zambian women age 15–49 have experienced physical or sexual violence; however, the prevalence has dropped significantly since 2007, from 47% to 29% for physical violence and from 20% to 10% for sexual violence.
- Among women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner, 34% have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence from their current or most recent partner, and 24% experienced such violence in the past 12 months. Additionally, 61% experienced at least one controlling behaviour such as jealousy, accusations of unfaithfulness, or restriction of movement.
- 29% of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner have sustained injuries.

Gender-based violence is defined by the United Nations as any act of violence that results in physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, girls, men, and boys, as well as threats of such acts, coercion, or the arbitrary deprivation of liberty. Increasing research has highlighted the health burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence (United Nations 2006).

A common form of gender-based violence is intimate partner violence, which refers to behaviour within an intimate relationship that causes physical, sexual, or psychological harm and includes acts of physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse, and controlling behaviour. This definition of intimate partner violence covers violence by both current and former spouses and partners.¹ This chapter focuses on intimate partner violence and other forms of domestic violence.

Historically, The DHS Program has collected detailed information only on intimate partner violence experienced by ever-married women, defined as women who are currently married or living with a man as if married and women who were formerly married or lived with a man as if married. More recently, the questionnaire module used to capture intimate partner violence in a DHS survey was revised to also capture intimate partner violence experienced by never-married women who reported that they currently or formerly had an intimate partner. In the 2024 ZDHS, the revised version of the domestic violence questionnaire module was used for the first time, and therefore indicators on intimate partner violence are reported for women who have ever had a husband or other intimate partner. Given these changes, when examining trends in intimate partner violence, only the estimates provided for women who have ever been married or lived with a man as if married should be compared with corresponding estimates from previous surveys.

The 2024 ZDHS implemented the module of questions on domestic violence in accordance with the World Health Organization’s guidelines on the ethical collection of information on domestic violence (WHO

¹ <https://apps.who.int/violence-info/intimate-partner-violence>.

2001). Only one eligible woman per household was randomly selected for interviewing, and the module was not implemented if privacy could not be obtained. Overall, 9,647 women were successfully interviewed. Specially constructed weights were used to adjust for the selection of only one woman per household and to ensure that the domestic violence subsample was nationally representative.

16.1 MEASUREMENT OF VIOLENCE

Terminology for this chapter

Husband: a man with whom a woman is married or living with as if married.

Intimate partner: a man with whom a never-married woman is in a relationship that involves physical and/or emotional intimacy and for which the relationship is or has the expectation of being longer lasting. As defined for the purposes of this chapter, an intimate partner is not a husband or a man a woman is living with and is also not a boyfriend with whom her relationship is casual or a man with whom she has a one-time encounter.

Husband/intimate partner: the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

Boyfriend: a man with whom a woman has a casual relationship and who she did not mention as an intimate partner.

In the 2024 ZDHS, information was obtained from women age 15–49 on their experience of violence committed by any perpetrator, including current and former husbands or other intimate partners. To capture intimate partner violence, ever-married women were asked about their experience of violence committed by their current and former husbands/live-in partners, and, if applicable, never-married women were asked about their experience of violence committed by their current and former intimate partners. More specifically, intimate partner violence was measured by asking women if their current or former husband/intimate partner ever did the following to them:

Physical violence: push you, shake you, or throw something at you; slap you; twist your arm or pull your hair; punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you; kick you, drag you, or beat you up; choke you or burn you on purpose; or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon

Sexual violence: physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to, physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to, or force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to

Emotional violence: say or do something to humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself

In addition to the questions on different forms of intimate partner violence, information was also obtained from all women about physical violence committed by anyone other than any husband/intimate partner since they were age 15 by asking if anyone had hit, slapped, kicked, or done something else to hurt them physically. Similarly, women were asked if they had experienced sexual violence committed by anyone other than any husband/intimate partner. Specifically, they were asked if at any time in their life, as a child or as an adult, they were forced in any way to have sexual intercourse or to perform any other sexual acts when they did not want to. Additionally, women who had ever been pregnant were asked about their experience of physical violence during any pregnancy.

16.2 WOMEN'S EXPERIENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

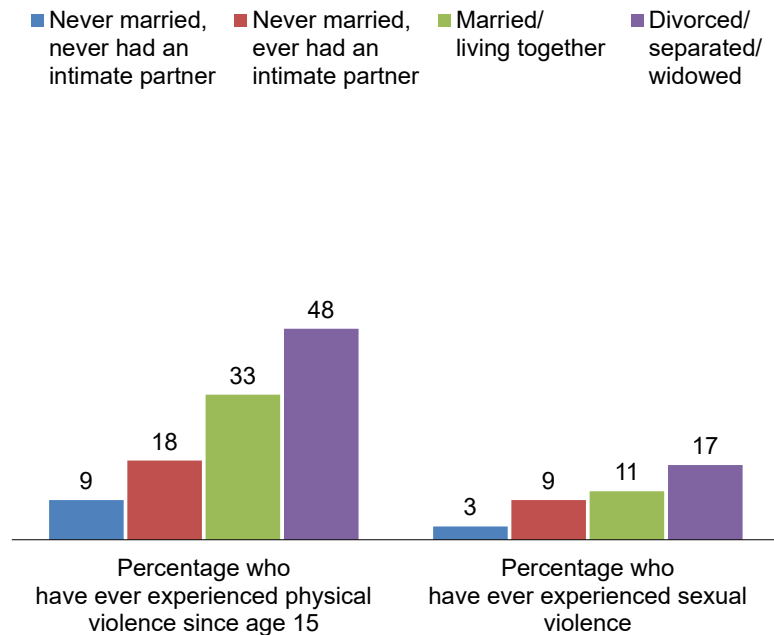
Physical violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) since age 15 and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women age 15–49

- 29% of women age 15–49 have experienced physical violence since age 15, including 15% who experienced physical violence often or sometimes in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 16.1**).
- The percentage of women who have experienced physical violence is highest among those who are divorced, separated, or widowed (48%) and those who are currently married or living with a partner (33%). The percentage is lower among never-married women who have had an intimate partner (18%) and lowest among those who have never been married and never had an intimate partner (9%) (**Figure 16.1**).

Figure 16.1 Women's experience of violence by marital status



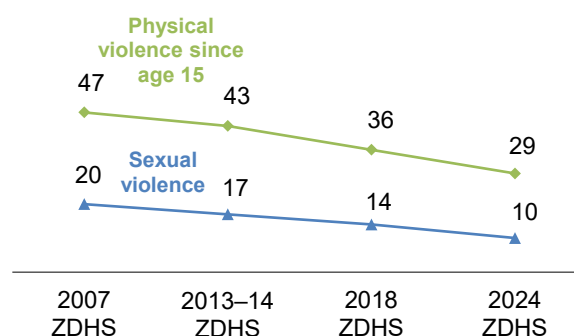
Trends: The percentage of women experiencing physical violence since age 15 decreased from 47% in the 2007 ZDHS to 29% in the 2024 ZDHS (Figure 16.2).

16.2.1 Perpetrators of Physical Violence

- Among women age 15–49 who have ever been married or had an intimate partner and have experienced physical violence since age 15, 60% identified their current husband or partner as the perpetrator and 35% cited a former husband or partner (Table 16.2).
- Among women who have never been married and never had an intimate partner, the most commonly reported perpetrators of physical violence are mothers or stepmothers (38%), teachers (27%), and fathers or stepfathers (22%).

Figure 16.2 Trends in physical and sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced specific types of violence by any perpetrator



16.2.2 Experience of Physical Violence during Pregnancy

Physical violence during pregnancy

Percentage of women who have experienced physical violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) during any pregnancy.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant

- Among women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant, 4% reported that they experienced physical violence during pregnancy (Table 16.3).

16.3 EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Sexual violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) ever and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women age 15–49

16.3.1 Prevalence of Sexual Violence

- 10% of women age 15–49 have ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator, and 6% experienced such violence in the past 12 months (Table 16.4).
- The percentage of women who have experienced sexual violence is highest among those who are divorced, separated, or widowed (17%) and those who are currently married or living with a partner (11%). The percentage is lower among never-married women who have had an intimate partner (9%) and lowest among those who have never been married and never had an intimate partner (3%) (Figure 16.1).

Trends: The percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator decreased from 20% in the 2007 ZDHS to 10% in the 2024 ZDHS (Figure 16.2).

16.3.2 Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

- Among women age 15–49 who have ever been married or had an intimate partner and have ever experienced sexual violence, 80% identified their current husband or partner as the perpetrator, 20% cited a former husband or partner, 4% reported a stranger, 4% cited other relatives, and 2% cited a friend or acquaintance (**Table 16.5**).

16.3.3 Experience of Sexual Violence by a Non-intimate Partner

- 2% of women age 15–49 have ever experienced sexual violence by someone other than a husband or intimate partner, and less than 1% experienced such violence in the past 12 months (**Table 16.6**).

16.3.4 Age at First Experience of Sexual Violence

- Less than 1% of women age 15–49 experienced sexual violence by age 12, 1% by age 15, 3% by age 18, and 6% by age 22 (**Table 16.7**).

16.4 EXPERIENCE OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF VIOLENCE

Physical violence or sexual violence may not occur in isolation; rather, women may experience a combination of forms of violence, and these combinations of violence can have a long-lasting negative effect on women's lives, health, and well-being.

- Among all women, 22% have experienced physical violence only, 3% have experienced sexual violence only, and 7% have experienced both physical and sexual violence (**Table 16.8**).
- Overall, 32% of women have experienced either physical or sexual violence.
- The percentage of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence increased from 18% among those age 15–19 to 39% among those age 30–39 before decreasing to 37% among those age 40–49.

16.5 FORMS OF CONTROLLING BEHAVIOURS AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Controlling behaviour

Percentage of women whose current or most recent husband/intimate partner demonstrates one or more controlling behaviours.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

Intimate partner violence

Percentage of women who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

16.5.1 Prevalence of Controlling Behaviours and Intimate Partner Violence

Controlling Behaviours

- 61% of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner have experienced at least one controlling behaviour from their husband/intimate partner, and 56% experienced at least one such behaviour in the past 12 months (**Table 16.9**).

- The most common controlling behaviours ever experienced by women were jealousy or anger if they talk to other men (52%), insisting on knowing where they are at all times (38%), and wrongly accusing them of being unfaithful (29%) (**Figure 16.3**).

- The 2024 ZDHS also captured information from women on whether their husband or intimate partner ever used technology to check on them or track their location in a way that made them feel controlled. Six percent of women reported having experienced such behaviours, with nearly all having experienced them in the last 12 months (**Table 16.9** and **Table 16.10**).

Overall, 23% of women reported experiencing at least three of the specified controlling behaviours (use of technology to check or track women's location was excluded from the calculation of this indicator) (**Table 16.10**).

- Overall, 23% of women reported experiencing at least three of the specified controlling behaviours (use of technology to check or track women's location was excluded from the calculation of this indicator) (**Table 16.10**).

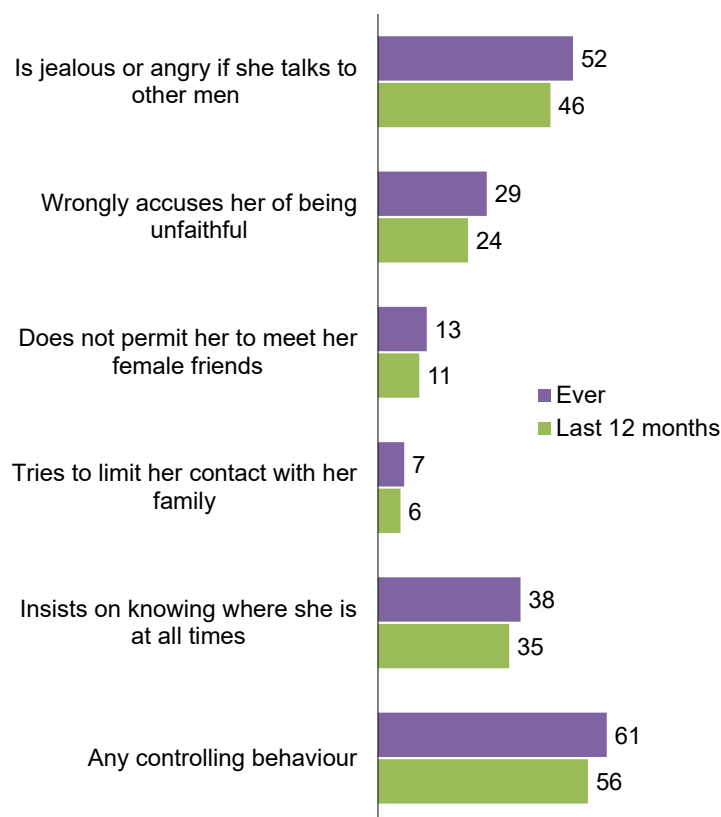
Trends: The percentage of ever-married women who have experienced three or more controlling behaviours from their current or most recent husband/partner decreased from 42% in the 2007 ZDHS to 23% in the 2024 ZDHS.

Violence by Current or Most Recent Husband/Intimate Partner

- 26% of women who have ever had a husband/intimate partner reported having experienced physical violence from their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, including 15% who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months; 9% reported having ever experienced sexual violence, including 7% who experienced such violence in the past 12 months; and 20% reported having experienced emotional violence, including 15% who experienced such violence in the past 12 months (**Table 16.9** and **Table 16.11**).

Figure 16.3 Forms of controlling behaviours

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner and have experienced specific types of controlling behaviours



- Overall, 34% of women have experienced one or more forms of physical, sexual, or emotional violence from their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, including 24% who experienced such violence in the past 12 months (Table 16.9).

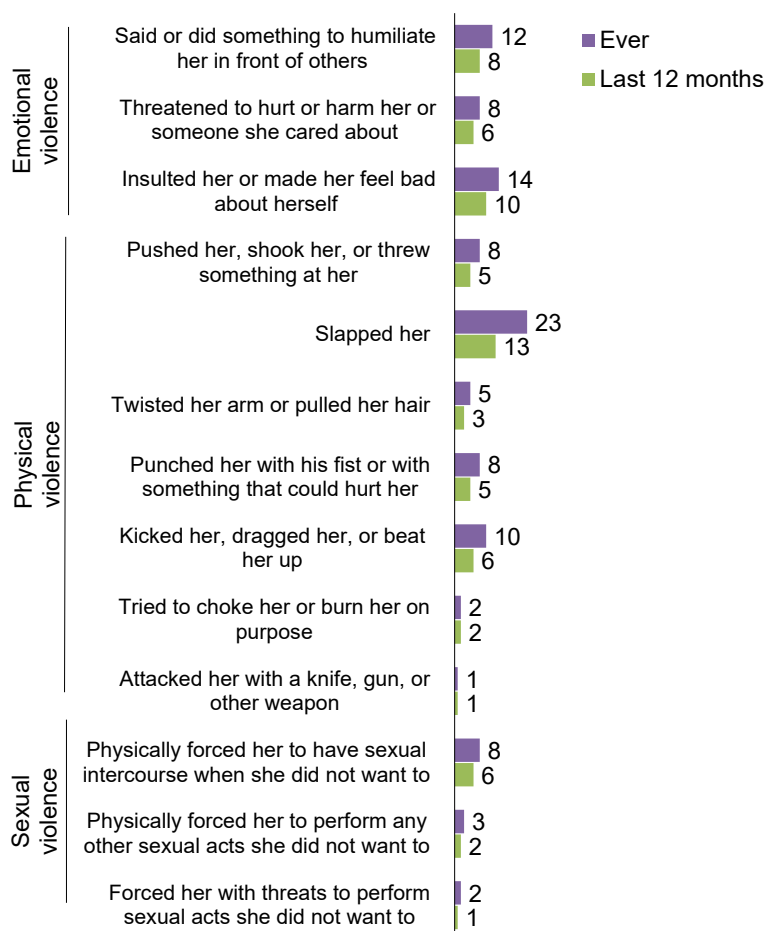
Specific types of emotional, physical, and sexual violence experienced by women from their current or most recent husband/intimate partner are shown in Figure 16.4.

Patterns of intimate partner violence by husband's or intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators are shown in Table 16.12.

Trends: The percentage of ever-married women who have experienced emotional, physical, and/or sexual violence by their husbands declined from 54% in the 2007 ZDHS to 34% in the 2024 ZDHS.

Figure 16.4 Forms of intimate partner violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner who have experienced specific acts of violence by their husband/intimate partner



16.5.2 Intimate Partner Violence in the Last 12 Months Perpetrated by Any Husband/Intimate Partner

Intimate partner violence by any partner in the last 12 months

Percentage of women who experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by any husband or any intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey. These indicators correspond to SDG 5.2.1.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

- 25% of women who have ever had one or more husbands/intimate partners experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by any husband/intimate partner in the past 12 months; 16% experienced emotional violence, 16% experienced physical violence, and 7% experienced sexual violence (Table 16.13).

16.6 INJURIES TO WOMEN DUE TO INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Injuries due to intimate partner violence

Percentage of women who have the following types of injuries from intimate partner violence: cuts, bruises, or aches; eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; or deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband or intimate partner

- 29% of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner have sustained injuries (**Table 16.14**).
- The most commonly reported injuries among these women are cuts, bruises, or aches (26%); eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns were far less common (9%), and only 5% experienced deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury.

16.7 VIOLENCE INITIATED BY WOMEN AGAINST THEIR HUSBAND/INTIMATE PARTNER

Initiation of physical violence by women

Percentage of women who have ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt their current or most recent husband/intimate partner at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

- 5% of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner have ever initiated physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them; 3% initiated such violence in the past 12 months (**Table 16.15**).
- 14% of women who have themselves experienced intimate partner physical violence have ever initiated such violence, as compared with 2% of women who have not experienced physical intimate partner violence.

Table 16.16 presents data on initiation of physical violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by the husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators.

Trends: The percentage of ever-married women who ever initiated physical violence against their husband declined from 10% in the 2007 ZDHS to 5% in the 2024 ZDHS.

16.8 TECHNOLOGY-FACILITATED GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Technology-facilitated gender-based violence

Technology-facilitated gender-based violence, or TFGBV, is an act of violence perpetrated by one or more individuals that is committed, assisted, aggravated, and amplified in part or fully by the use of information and communication technologies or digital media against a person on the basis of gender (UNFPA 2023).

In the 2024 ZDHS, all women were asked about their experiences ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey with various forms of TFGBV: (1) being publicly humiliated through technology due to their gender, (2) receiving threatening messages via technology, (3) having sexual photos or videos shared without their consent through technology, and (4) receiving unsolicited sexual photos, videos, or messages via technology.

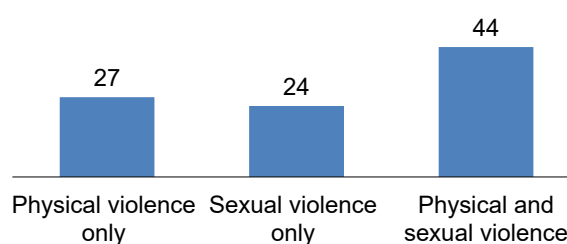
- 4% of women age 15–49 reported ever experiencing some form of TFGBV by any perpetrator, and 3% experienced TFGBV in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 16.17**).
- TFGBV is more common among never-married women (7%) than among ever-married women (3%) (**Table 16.18**).
- Among women who have ever been married or had an intimate partner and have experienced TFGBV, 43% reported a stranger as the perpetrator, 8% reported a male friend, 7% reported a female friend, 5% reported a current or former husband or intimate partner, and 4% reported a current or former boyfriend (**Table 16.19**).

16.9 HELP SEEKING AMONG WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE

- Overall, 30% of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help to stop the violence or told someone about it. The percentage of women who have sought help is higher among those who have experienced both physical and sexual violence (44%) than among those who have experienced only physical violence (27%) or only sexual violence (24%) (**Table 16.20** and **Figure 16.5**).

Figure 16.5 Help seeking by type of violence experienced

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help



Sources for Help

- Women who experienced physical violence only were most likely to seek support from their own family (77%), their husband's or intimate partner's family (46%), or a friend (15%), while those who experienced sexual violence only were most likely to seek support from their own family (83%), a friend (17%), or the police (17%) (**Table 16.21**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on domestic violence, see the following tables:

- Table 16.1 Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator
- Table 16.2 Persons committing physical violence
- Table 16.3 Experience of violence during pregnancy
- Table 16.4 Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator
- Table 16.5 Persons committing sexual violence
- Table 16.6 Experience of sexual violence by any non-intimate partner
- Table 16.7 Age at first experience of sexual violence
- Table 16.8 Experience of different forms of violence
- Table 16.9 Forms of controlling behaviours and intimate partner violence
- Table 16.10 Controlling behaviours of husband/intimate partner by background characteristics
- Table 16.11 Intimate partner violence by background characteristics
- Table 16.12 Intimate partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators
- Table 16.13 Violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months
- Table 16.14 Injuries to women due to intimate partner violence
- Table 16.15 Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by women's background characteristics
- Table 16.16 Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators
- Table 16.17 Experience of technology-facilitated violence
- Table 16.18 Technology-facilitated gender-based violence by background characteristics
- Table 16.19 Persons committing technology-facilitated violence
- Table 16.20 Help seeking to stop violence
- Table 16.21 Sources for help to stop the violence

Table 16.1 Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator since age 15 and percentage who experienced physical violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15 ¹	Percentage who experienced physical violence in the last 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes ²	
Age					
15–19	15.1	1.2	9.0	10.3	2,290
20–24	26.6	3.2	11.3	14.9	1,740
25–29	33.1	3.3	14.8	18.9	1,561
30–39	35.4	4.3	12.5	17.3	2,459
40–49	34.9	4.1	8.5	13.0	1,597
Religion					
Catholic	28.7	3.6	11.0	15.0	1,397
Protestant	28.5	3.1	11.2	14.7	8,180
Muslim	(32.9)	(3.6)	(20.8)	(24.4)	38
Other	(22.4)	(5.7)	(10.1)	(15.9)	32
Residence					
Urban	25.2	2.5	9.8	12.5	4,884
Rural	32.0	3.8	12.6	17.0	4,763
Province					
Central	41.2	5.1	15.1	20.2	1,093
Copperbelt	28.5	2.7	13.5	16.2	1,401
Eastern	24.2	4.1	7.0	12.2	1,146
Luapula	27.5	2.5	13.5	15.9	724
Lusaka	21.8	1.5	7.9	9.5	1,808
Muchinga	28.3	2.5	9.9	13.6	429
Northern	30.9	3.5	12.1	15.7	723
North Western	21.7	3.4	8.7	12.1	641
Southern	33.5	4.7	12.6	18.7	1,112
Western	31.0	2.2	13.3	15.8	571
Marital status					
Never married	14.0	0.8	6.8	7.6	3,277
Never had intimate partner	8.6	0.1	3.8	3.9	1,338
Ever had intimate partner	17.8	1.2	8.8	10.2	1,938
Ever married	36.0	4.4	13.4	18.4	6,370
Married/living together	33.2	3.7	13.5	17.8	5,134
Divorced/separated/ widowed	47.6	7.4	13.2	21.1	1,236
Education					
No education	30.8	4.4	11.0	15.4	637
Primary	33.3	4.3	12.7	17.5	3,869
Secondary	25.7	2.4	10.6	13.3	4,376
Higher	18.6	1.2	6.7	8.2	764
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	33.5	4.2	13.1	18.0	1,704
Second	30.3	4.4	11.7	16.7	1,664
Middle	32.0	4.2	11.9	16.3	1,849
Fourth	28.9	2.5	12.3	15.4	2,137
Highest	20.3	1.3	7.7	9.1	2,294
Total	28.5	3.2	11.2	14.7	9,647

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

¹ Includes physical violence in the last 12 months. For women who were married or living together before age 15 and reported violence only by their husband and for never-married women who had an intimate partner before age 15 and reported violence only by their intimate partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.

² Includes women for whom frequency in the last 12 months is not known

Table 16.2 Persons committing physical violence

Among women age 15–49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's partnership status, Zambia DHS 2024

Person	Partnership status		Total
	Ever married/ever had intimate partner	Never married/never had intimate partner	
Current husband/intimate partner	59.5	na	57.0
Former husband/intimate partner	35.1	na	33.7
Current boyfriend	0.0	0.0	0.0
Former boyfriend	1.7	0.0	1.7
Father/stepfather	2.3	22.2	3.2
Mother/stepmother	5.4	37.6	6.7
Sister/brother	2.4	19.1	3.1
Daughter/son	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other relative	3.1	4.3	3.2
Mother-in-law	0.1	na	0.1
Father-in-law	0.1	na	0.0
Other in-law	0.3	na	0.4
Teacher	0.8	26.6	1.9
Schoolmate/classmate	2.3	12.2	2.7
Employer/someone at work	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	2.0	4.1	2.1
Number of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15	2,637	115	2,752

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Percentages may add to more than 100% since women can report more than one perpetrator.
na = not applicable

Table 16.3 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15–19	2.6	661
20–24	3.9	1,257
25–29	4.3	1,404
30–39	4.6	2,372
40–49	4.2	1,574
Religion		
Catholic	3.0	989
Protestant	4.3	6,214
Muslim	(6.5)	34
Other	(4.1)	32
Residence		
Urban	3.9	3,419
Rural	4.4	3,850
Province		
Central	3.9	845
Copperbelt	3.3	966
Eastern	3.9	945
Luapula	4.3	531
Lusaka	4.3	1,253
Muchinga	5.0	360
Northern	3.3	550
North Western	3.7	512
Southern	4.1	871
Western	7.5	434
Marital status		
Never married	2.8	1,032
Never had intimate partner	0.0	136
Ever had intimate partner	3.2	897
Ever married	4.4	6,237
Married/living together	3.6	5,023
Divorced/separated/ widowed	7.6	1,214
Number of living children		
0	4.1	363
1–2	3.1	3,024
3–4	4.7	2,196
5+	5.3	1,685
Education		
No education	5.4	576
Primary	5.2	3,218
Secondary	3.3	2,927
Higher	1.1	549
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	4.4	1,441
Second	4.4	1,366
Middle	5.2	1,464
Fourth	4.0	1,588
Highest	2.8	1,409
Total	4.1	7,269

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

Table 16.4 Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator and percentage who experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator:		Number of women
	Ever ¹	In the last 12 months	
Age			
15–19	6.1	3.9	2,290
20–24	9.7	6.0	1,740
25–29	12.1	7.8	1,561
30–39	12.6	7.7	2,459
40–49	10.0	5.3	1,597
Religion			
Catholic	9.8	6.5	1,397
Protestant	10.1	6.0	8,180
Muslim	(13.5)	(11.6)	38
Other	(4.9)	(3.4)	32
Residence			
Urban	9.2	5.1	4,884
Rural	10.8	7.2	4,763
Province			
Central	14.3	10.1	1,093
Copperbelt	12.5	7.6	1,401
Eastern	8.3	5.4	1,146
Luapula	8.9	5.5	724
Lusaka	7.9	3.0	1,808
Muchinga	9.7	5.5	429
Northern	11.1	8.4	723
North Western	7.3	5.3	641
Southern	7.9	5.2	1,112
Western	13.5	7.8	571
Marital status			
Never married	6.4	3.2	3,277
Never had intimate partner	3.1	0.4	1,338
Ever had intimate partner	8.8	5.1	1,938
Ever married	11.9	7.6	6,370
Married/living together	10.7	7.8	5,134
Divorced/separated/widowed	16.8	7.2	1,236
Employment			
Employed for cash	11.5	6.5	3,872
Employed not for cash	12.9	8.9	1,326
Not employed	7.9	5.0	4,449
Education			
No education	10.9	6.6	637
Primary	11.3	7.5	3,869
Secondary	9.2	5.5	4,376
Higher	7.7	2.6	764
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	11.3	7.9	1,704
Second	11.5	7.4	1,664
Middle	11.6	7.6	1,849
Fourth	8.7	5.3	2,137
Highest	8.0	3.4	2,294
Total	10.0	6.1	9,647

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

¹ Includes experience of sexual violence in the last 12 months

Table 16.5 Persons committing sexual violence

Among women age 15–49 who have experienced sexual violence, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's partnership status, Zambia DHS 2024

Person	Partnership status: ever married/ever had intimate	
	partner	Total
Current husband/intimate partner	80.0	76.6
Former husband/intimate partner	20.0	19.1
Current/former boyfriend	2.6	3.4
Father/stepfather	0.2	0.3
Brother/stepbrother	0.2	0.2
Other relative	3.8	4.8
In-law	0.2	0.4
Own friend/acquaintance	1.6	1.6
Family friend	0.3	0.4
Teacher	0.1	0.1
Schoolmate/classmate	0.5	0.9
Employer/someone at work	0.1	0.1
Priest/religious leader	0.1	0.1
Stranger	4.4	5.1
Other	1.1	1.5
Number of women who have experienced sexual violence	925	966

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Percentages may add to more than 100% since women can report more than one perpetrator. There were fewer than 25 unweighted cases of women who have never been married and never had an intimate partner and experienced sexual violence, so the results for that column are suppressed.

Table 16.6 Experience of sexual violence by any non-intimate partner

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner, and percentage who experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence by someone other than a husband/intimate partner		Number of women
	Ever ¹	In the last 12 months	
Age			
15–19	2.1	0.2	2,290
20–24	2.2	0.2	1,740
25–29	1.7	0.2	1,561
30–39	1.9	0.0	2,459
40–49	1.3	0.0	1,597
Religion			
Catholic	2.1	0.1	1,397
Protestant	1.8	0.1	8,180
Muslim	(1.8)	(0.0)	38
Other	(0.0)	(0.0)	32
Residence			
Urban	2.4	0.1	4,884
Rural	1.2	0.2	4,763
Province			
Central	2.0	0.2	1,093
Copperbelt	1.9	0.0	1,401
Eastern	0.7	0.1	1,146
Luapula	1.4	0.2	724
Lusaka	4.1	0.1	1,808
Muchinga	0.1	0.0	429
Northern	0.8	0.2	723
North Western	0.4	0.0	641
Southern	1.0	0.0	1,112
Western	3.0	0.5	571
Marital status			
Never married	2.8	0.3	3,277
Never had intimate partner	3.1	0.4	1,338
Ever had intimate partner	2.6	0.3	1,938
Ever married	1.4	0.0	6,370
Married/living together	1.3	0.0	5,134
Divorced/separated/widowed	1.8	0.1	1,236
Education			
No education	0.9	0.0	637
Primary	1.3	0.2	3,869
Secondary	2.0	0.1	4,376
Higher	4.0	0.4	764
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	1.0	0.0	1,704
Second	1.5	0.2	1,664
Middle	1.5	0.3	1,849
Fourth	1.6	0.0	2,137
Highest	3.1	0.1	2,294
Total	1.8	0.1	9,647

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes experience of violence in the last 12 months

Table 16.7 Age at first experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who experienced sexual violence by specific exact ages, according to current age and type of perpetrator, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who first experienced sexual violence by exact age:					Percentage who have not experienced sexual violence	Number of women
	10	12	15	18	22		
Age							
15–19	0.1	0.3	1.6	na	na	93.9	2,290
20–24	0.2	0.3	1.1	2.8	na	90.3	1,740
25–29	0.1	0.1	1.0	2.4	5.6	87.9	1,561
30–39	0.1	0.2	1.1	2.9	5.0	87.4	2,459
40–49	0.1	0.3	0.9	2.0	3.7	90.0	1,597
18–29	0.2	0.2	1.0	3.0	na	89.9	4,152
Total	0.1	0.3	1.2	3.1	5.5	90.0	9,647
Type of perpetrator							
Any husband/intimate partner ¹	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.2	4.9	88.9	8,309
Any non-intimate partner ²	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.5	1.6	98.0	9,647

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

na = not applicable

¹ Includes only ever-married women and never-married women who have ever had an intimate partner

² Includes all women

Table 16.8 Experience of different forms of violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence by current age, Zambia DHS 2024

Age	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Number of women
15–19	12.2	3.3	2.8	18.3	2,290
15–17	10.6	3.4	1.8	15.9	1,438
18–19	15.0	3.0	4.6	22.5	851
20–24	20.4	3.5	6.1	30.1	1,740
25–29	24.9	3.9	8.2	36.9	1,561
30–39	26.2	3.4	9.2	38.8	2,459
40–49	27.0	2.1	7.9	37.0	1,597
Total	21.8	3.3	6.8	31.8	9,647

Table 16.9 Forms of controlling behaviours and intimate partner violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have experienced controlling behaviours and various forms of intimate partner violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey perpetrated by a husband or intimate partner, Zambia DHS 2024

Type of violence experienced	Ever	Experienced in the	Frequency in the last 12 months	
	experienced	last 12 months	Often	Sometimes
CONTROLLING BEHAVIOURS AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE PERPETRATED BY HUSBAND OR INTIMATE PARTNER				
Controlling behaviour				
Any controlling behaviour ¹	61.2	55.8	29.3	26.5
Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	51.6	46.1	19.2	26.9
Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful	28.5	24.4	9.3	15.1
Does not permit her to meet her female friends	12.6	11.0	4.7	6.3
Tries to limit her contact with her family	6.5	5.6	2.5	3.1
Insists on knowing where she is at all times	37.9	34.6	17.8	16.8
Uses technology ² to check on her or track her location in a way that makes her feel controlled	6.2	5.6	2.0	3.6
Physical violence				
Any physical violence	25.8	15.4	3.6	11.7
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	8.3	5.4	1.6	3.9
Slapped her	22.9	13.3	2.6	10.7
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	5.4	3.3	0.9	2.4
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	7.7	4.6	1.3	3.3
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	9.9	5.5	1.5	4.0
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	2.1	1.5	0.5	1.0
Attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.6
Sexual violence				
Any sexual violence	8.9	6.8	1.6	5.1
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to	7.7	5.8	1.4	4.4
Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to	2.7	2.0	0.5	1.5
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	1.7	1.3	0.3	1.0
Emotional violence				
Any emotional violence	20.2	15.2	4.8	10.4
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	11.6	8.3	2.7	5.6
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about	8.1	5.8	1.8	4.0
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	14.1	10.1	3.2	7.0
At least three forms of controlling behaviours ¹	23.0	20.8	15.0	5.8
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	29.0	18.7	4.6	14.0
Any form of emotional and/or physical and/or sexual violence	34.3	24.1	7.1	17.0
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE PERPETRATED BY ANY CURRENT OR PREVIOUS HUSBAND OR INTIMATE PARTNER				
Physical violence	28.2	15.9	na	na
Sexual violence	10.1	7.0	na	na
Emotional violence	21.7	15.5	na	na
Any form of physical or sexual violence	31.5	19.2	na	na
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence	36.8	24.8	na	na
Number of ever-married or never-married women who ever had an intimate partner	8,309	8,309	8,309	8,309

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

na = not available

¹ Using technology to check or track her location is excluded from the calculation of this indicator.

² Internet, mobile, or other technology including phone calls, FaceTime, video calling, or tracking software

Table 16.10 Controlling behaviours of husband/intimate partner by background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner whose husband/intimate partner has ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband/intimate partner:								Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Uses technology ¹ to check on her or track her location in a way that makes her feel controlled	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours ²	Displays none of the specific behaviours ²	
Age									
15–19	49.1	26.3	11.6	3.2	33.9	5.8	19.4	40.9	1,253
20–24	55.8	28.1	12.6	6.9	41.0	8.2	24.6	36.1	1,547
25–29	54.7	31.4	14.0	8.4	38.7	5.7	25.5	36.4	1,508
30–39	51.4	28.8	13.0	6.6	39.1	6.5	23.4	37.9	2,420
40–49	46.9	27.5	11.3	6.8	35.7	4.5	21.2	43.7	1,581
Religion									
Catholic	50.3	28.8	11.2	6.1	36.9	6.2	21.6	40.2	1,174
Protestant	51.9	28.5	12.8	6.6	38.1	6.2	23.2	38.6	7,067
Muslim	(60.8)	(41.1)	(7.6)	(4.4)	(42.7)	(13.6)	(29.7)	(29.6)	36
Other	(26.4)	(14.3)	(17.3)	(9.2)	(36.4)	(2.2)	(15.7)	(52.2)	32
Residence									
Urban	51.6	27.4	10.8	5.6	36.3	8.3	21.5	39.7	4,021
Rural	51.6	29.6	14.2	7.3	39.5	4.2	24.4	38.0	4,288
Province									
Central	63.7	32.6	22.4	11.2	47.4	7.7	30.8	22.5	984
Copperbelt	55.2	32.5	13.7	8.7	46.6	12.6	28.5	34.0	1,164
Eastern	57.1	32.7	10.2	4.1	37.8	4.7	23.8	36.5	1,017
Luapula	36.2	24.9	13.9	7.1	38.3	12.9	23.2	53.0	617
Lusaka	45.8	23.3	7.8	3.5	26.0	4.6	16.1	47.2	1,448
Muchinga	51.4	22.2	8.9	4.5	36.4	6.6	18.0	39.9	390
Northern	50.1	27.5	13.9	7.3	35.7	5.2	21.0	40.7	628
North Western	46.3	25.9	12.1	4.8	24.3	1.9	17.1	46.7	541
Southern	57.0	31.5	9.6	8.0	49.1	0.7	26.7	31.9	1,021
Western	40.3	25.5	14.9	4.7	29.6	4.3	17.9	47.8	498
Marital status									
Never married	51.3	27.5	8.3	2.1	33.8	8.2	18.8	39.6	1,938
Currently has intimate partner	54.9	27.1	9.0	2.3	38.3	9.5	20.0	35.1	1,306
Had intimate partner	43.9	28.2	6.7	1.6	24.4	5.6	16.4	48.7	632
Ever married	51.7	28.9	13.9	7.9	39.2	5.6	24.2	38.6	6,370
Currently married/living together	50.4	26.3	12.2	6.4	37.9	5.4	21.6	39.7	5,134
Divorced/separated/widowed	57.0	39.7	20.9	13.9	44.6	6.4	35.1	34.2	1,236
Education									
No education	45.2	28.8	13.6	7.0	35.0	2.1	23.5	46.1	596
Primary	51.4	30.0	14.0	7.0	37.8	3.8	24.4	39.1	3,457
Secondary	54.4	28.6	12.1	6.5	39.5	8.3	22.9	36.2	3,541
Higher	44.3	20.9	6.8	4.1	33.5	10.8	16.1	44.8	714
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	49.5	30.0	13.8	7.4	37.5	3.0	24.3	41.1	1,568
Second	50.9	30.3	15.8	7.5	38.7	4.1	24.5	38.3	1,501
Middle	54.3	29.8	14.5	7.2	40.5	5.1	25.2	35.7	1,636
Fourth	53.8	28.9	12.0	5.6	39.2	8.3	23.6	37.1	1,782
Highest	49.4	24.2	7.7	5.3	34.1	9.5	17.9	41.8	1,822
Woman afraid of husband/intimate partner									
Afraid most of the time	74.8	55.4	29.9	19.7	62.3	6.7	49.6	15.6	1,040
Sometimes afraid	64.9	37.4	16.3	8.7	52.2	9.6	32.2	23.0	1,675
Never afraid	43.3	20.9	8.2	3.4	29.2	5.1	15.3	47.9	5,594
Total	51.6	28.5	12.6	6.5	37.9	6.2	23.0	38.8	8,309

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Internet, mobile, or other technology including phone calls, FaceTime, video calling, or tracking software

² Using technology to check or track her location is excluded from the calculation of this indicator.

Table 16.11 Intimate partner violence by background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Age								
15–19	8.1	14.9	6.9	2.7	1.7	19.0	21.9	1,253
20–24	16.2	21.9	8.3	5.1	3.9	25.1	29.0	1,547
25–29	22.1	28.2	9.9	6.1	4.5	32.0	36.6	1,508
30–39	24.5	30.2	10.2	7.2	5.3	33.2	40.0	2,420
40–49	25.5	29.2	8.1	5.9	4.0	31.4	38.7	1,581
Religion								
Catholic	20.8	26.3	8.7	5.4	3.9	29.6	35.9	1,174
Protestant	20.1	25.7	8.9	5.7	4.2	28.9	34.1	7,067
Muslim	(20.9)	(28.1)	(12.3)	(8.0)	(2.1)	(32.5)	(38.0)	36
Other	(22.5)	(19.3)	(4.9)	(3.5)	(1.9)	(20.8)	(25.6)	32
Residence								
Urban	19.4	23.2	8.0	5.2	3.8	26.0	31.8	4,021
Rural	21.0	28.2	9.7	6.2	4.3	31.8	36.7	4,288
Province								
Central	25.1	35.7	12.6	9.1	6.8	39.2	44.2	984
Copperbelt	21.2	28.0	12.6	7.8	5.9	32.8	38.6	1,164
Eastern	17.6	20.4	7.5	4.7	3.4	23.2	29.3	1,017
Luapula	18.6	24.2	8.1	5.7	3.9	26.7	31.1	617
Lusaka	17.8	18.5	4.8	2.7	2.0	20.6	26.6	1,448
Muchinga	19.4	26.3	9.7	6.4	3.9	29.7	33.7	390
Northern	14.9	30.1	11.3	6.9	3.6	34.4	37.7	628
North Western	16.4	21.9	7.9	3.6	2.5	26.2	31.4	541
Southern	26.7	30.0	6.7	4.6	3.6	32.1	38.1	1,021
Western	21.3	24.8	10.8	6.9	5.9	28.7	33.7	498
Marital status								
Never married	7.8	10.7	5.8	1.7	1.1	14.7	18.1	1,938
Currently has intimate partner	7.1	11.2	5.5	1.7	0.7	15.0	18.1	1,306
Had intimate partner	9.1	9.7	6.3	1.8	1.8	14.2	18.3	632
Ever married	24.0	30.4	9.9	6.9	5.0	33.3	39.3	6,370
Currently married/living together	20.7	27.3	8.8	5.8	3.9	30.3	36.3	5,134
Divorced/separated/widowed	37.8	43.0	14.3	11.3	9.9	46.0	51.7	1,236
Employment								
Employed for cash	23.7	28.2	9.2	6.3	4.6	31.1	37.4	3,686
Employed not for cash	24.2	32.3	11.7	7.5	5.4	36.5	42.0	1,192
Not employed	15.2	20.9	7.6	4.4	3.1	24.1	28.4	3,431
Education								
No education	20.5	27.7	9.7	6.9	4.7	30.6	34.7	596
Primary	23.2	30.7	10.1	6.8	4.8	34.0	39.7	3,457
Secondary	18.6	23.1	8.7	5.1	3.7	26.7	32.0	3,541
Higher	14.1	13.9	3.3	2.3	2.1	15.0	20.0	714
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	21.7	30.3	10.5	7.0	4.8	33.8	38.3	1,568
Second	21.4	26.6	9.9	6.3	4.5	30.2	35.9	1,501
Middle	21.6	29.0	10.5	6.6	5.4	32.9	37.8	1,636
Fourth	20.9	26.4	8.2	5.5	3.5	29.1	34.3	1,782
Highest	16.2	17.7	6.0	3.3	2.6	20.3	26.5	1,822
Total	20.2	25.8	8.9	5.7	4.1	29.0	34.3	8,309

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 16.12 Intimate partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, according to the husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner
Husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption								
Does not drink alcohol	12.2	16.8	6.4	3.1	2.1	20.0	24.0	5,520
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	16.5	31.3	9.4	6.7	3.6	34.0	39.0	54
Is sometimes drunk	25.8	35.2	10.1	6.5	4.0	38.8	46.1	1,828
Is often drunk	58.3	61.3	21.9	19.5	16.7	63.7	73.2	907
Husband's education¹								
No education	19.7	24.3	9.7	6.8	4.2	27.2	33.2	238
Primary	24.7	32.3	9.0	6.0	4.6	35.3	41.7	1,643
Secondary	19.7	27.0	9.3	6.2	3.7	30.1	35.9	2,479
More than secondary	16.7	16.5	4.7	2.5	2.2	18.6	25.2	612
Don't know	12.9	27.1	13.4	9.1	3.9	31.4	33.0	162
Spousal education difference¹								
Husband has more education	20.8	27.0	8.4	5.5	3.6	29.9	36.1	2,953
Wife has more education	22.4	30.3	8.8	6.0	4.3	33.1	38.9	1,059
Both have equal education	20.3	25.6	9.0	5.9	3.8	28.8	35.3	820
Neither has any education	15.8	19.6	10.8	7.7	5.7	22.7	26.9	106
Don't know	13.9	27.6	12.1	8.4	4.1	31.4	34.4	196
Spousal age difference¹								
Wife older	27.3	32.0	10.8	6.8	4.5	35.9	41.0	140
Wife is same age	24.7	30.0	10.0	7.6	5.9	32.4	38.9	142
Wife 1–4 years younger	20.2	27.8	8.9	6.0	4.0	30.7	35.9	1,993
Wife 5–9 years younger	21.0	27.3	8.0	5.3	3.5	29.9	36.5	1,996
Wife 10 or more years younger	19.5	25.0	9.9	6.0	3.8	29.0	35.6	863
Number of decisions in which wife participates²								
0	21.2	25.8	10.0	6.2	5.2	29.6	36.4	457
1–2	27.1	34.8	12.9	9.2	6.8	38.4	45.3	1,452
3	17.8	24.2	6.8	4.2	2.4	26.7	32.2	3,225
Number of controlling behaviours displayed by husband/intimate partner³								
0	6.9	10.9	2.7	1.0	0.5	12.6	15.3	3,227
1–2	18.9	24.4	7.9	4.3	2.7	28.0	34.6	3,172
3–4	40.5	50.4	18.6	13.7	9.9	55.3	62.9	1,684
5	78.1	74.3	40.1	32.6	31.2	81.8	90.1	225
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴								
0	18.3	22.4	6.9	4.4	3.3	24.8	30.3	5,382
1–2	23.0	30.1	11.0	7.1	5.3	34.0	39.2	1,306
3–4	24.2	32.0	13.7	8.9	6.3	36.8	42.5	895
5	24.7	35.7	14.4	8.7	5.5	41.4	45.4	726
Woman's father beat mother								
Yes	26.3	33.7	13.1	9.7	6.8	37.2	43.5	2,331
No	17.3	21.9	7.0	3.8	2.9	25.0	29.9	5,394
Don't know	22.8	30.3	9.9	7.2	4.6	33.0	39.1	584
Woman afraid of husband/intimate partner								
Afraid most of the time	51.1	60.9	23.3	19.4	16.0	64.7	71.1	1,040
Sometimes afraid	28.5	35.5	11.3	7.3	5.4	39.5	46.0	1,675
Never afraid	12.0	16.4	5.5	2.7	1.5	19.2	24.0	5,594
Total	20.2	25.8	8.9	5.7	4.1	29.0	34.3	8,309

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

¹ Includes only currently married women.

² According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.8.1 for list of decisions. Excludes decisions on daily household needs.

³ According to the woman's report. See Table 16.9 for list of behaviours. Excludes using technology to check or track her location.

⁴ According to the woman's report. See Table 15.9.1 for list of reasons.

Table 16.13 Violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by any husband/intimate partner in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Age								
15–19	7.9	12.7	6.8	2.6	1.5	17.0	19.8	1,253
20–24	13.6	16.1	6.6	3.5	2.7	19.1	23.4	1,547
25–29	18.4	19.2	8.0	4.1	3.1	23.1	28.7	1,508
30–39	18.4	17.2	7.9	4.7	3.6	20.4	27.2	2,420
40–49	16.0	12.9	5.3	2.5	1.8	15.8	22.5	1,581
Residence								
Urban	14.5	14.0	6.1	3.3	2.6	16.8	22.4	4,021
Rural	16.4	17.6	7.8	3.9	2.8	21.5	26.9	4,288
Province								
Central	20.1	20.2	10.9	5.9	4.7	25.2	31.4	984
Copperbelt	16.8	18.4	9.2	5.3	4.2	22.2	27.8	1,164
Eastern	12.9	12.8	6.0	2.9	2.1	15.8	21.3	1,017
Luapula	14.1	15.3	6.3	3.8	2.6	17.9	22.5	617
Lusaka	12.9	10.7	3.5	1.5	1.3	12.7	18.5	1,448
Muchinga	11.5	14.4	6.1	2.9	1.7	17.6	21.1	390
Northern	11.3	17.5	9.5	4.6	2.5	22.4	26.2	628
North Western	10.9	14.3	6.3	2.2	1.6	18.3	22.2	541
Southern	22.5	19.7	5.6	3.1	2.4	22.2	30.0	1,021
Western	16.1	16.4	8.5	4.5	3.5	20.4	25.7	498
Marital status								
Never married	7.0	8.6	5.0	1.6	1.0	12.0	15.5	1,938
Currently has intimate partner	6.9	9.5	5.5	1.7	0.8	13.2	16.7	1,306
Had intimate partner	7.2	6.8	3.8	1.3	1.3	9.4	13.0	632
Ever married	18.0	18.1	7.6	4.2	3.2	21.5	27.6	6,370
Currently married/living together	17.9	17.4	7.7	4.1	2.9	21.1	27.9	5,134
Divorced/separated/ widowed	18.6	20.8	7.2	5.0	4.4	23.0	26.1	1,236
Education								
No education	14.6	16.3	7.1	3.6	2.4	19.8	24.5	596
Primary	17.5	18.6	8.3	4.3	3.3	22.6	28.3	3,457
Secondary	14.5	14.6	6.7	3.4	2.4	17.9	23.5	3,541
Higher	11.0	8.2	2.4	1.4	1.4	9.2	14.2	714
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	16.5	18.9	8.6	4.5	3.3	22.9	28.0	1,568
Second	17.2	17.5	8.1	4.4	3.0	21.2	27.5	1,501
Middle	16.0	16.8	8.4	4.2	3.6	21.0	26.2	1,636
Fourth	16.3	16.6	6.4	3.4	2.2	19.6	25.3	1,782
Highest	11.8	10.3	4.1	1.9	1.7	12.5	17.9	1,822
Total	15.5	15.9	7.0	3.6	2.7	19.2	24.8	8,309

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Any husband/intimate partner includes all current, most recent, and former husbands for ever-married women and all current, most recent, or former intimate partners for never-married women.

Table 16.14 Injuries to women due to intimate partner violence

Among women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have experienced violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, percentage who have been injured as a result of the violence, by types of injuries, according to type of violence, Zambia DHS 2024

Type of violence experienced	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Number of women who have experienced specified type of violence
Physical violence¹					
Ever ²	28.8	9.5	5.4	31.5	2,142
Last 12 months	30.4	11.4	5.6	33.7	1,277
Sexual violence					
Ever ²	29.3	8.5	6.6	31.5	740
Last 12 months	26.5	7.8	5.4	28.4	564
Physical or sexual violence¹					
Ever ²	26.1	8.5	4.9	28.5	2,409
Last 12 months	26.6	9.6	4.7	29.5	1,551

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

¹ Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy

² Includes in the last 12 months

Table 16.15 Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by women's background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the last 12 months, according to women's own experience of intimate partner violence and background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/intimate partner		Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
	Ever ¹	Last 12 months	
Women's experience of physical intimate partner violence			
Ever	13.5	9.0	2,142
In the last 12 months	15.6	13.5	1,277
Never	1.7	1.1	6,167
Age			
15–19	3.5	2.7	1,253
20–24	4.4	3.1	1,547
25–29	4.4	3.4	1,508
30–39	5.5	3.4	2,420
40–49	5.1	2.7	1,581
Religion			
Catholic	4.4	2.7	1,174
Protestant	4.8	3.2	7,067
Muslim	(2.3)	(0.0)	36
Other	(0.0)	(0.0)	32
Residence			
Urban	5.3	3.6	4,021
Rural	4.2	2.7	4,288
Province			
Central	5.1	4.1	984
Copperbelt	5.8	4.0	1,164
Eastern	3.1	1.1	1,017
Luapula	5.5	3.8	617
Lusaka	4.6	2.9	1,448
Muchinga	6.3	2.7	390
Northern	3.7	2.2	628
North Western	3.6	2.6	541
Southern	5.7	4.8	1,021
Western	3.2	1.6	498
Marital status			
Never married	3.8	2.8	1,938
Currently has intimate partner	4.6	3.6	1,306
Had intimate partner	2.1	1.2	632
Ever married	5.0	3.2	6,370
Currently married/living together	4.5	3.1	5,134
Divorced/separated/widowed	6.8	3.8	1,236
Employment			
Employed for cash	5.9	4.0	3,686
Employed not for cash	5.2	3.2	1,192
Not employed	3.3	2.2	3,431
Education			
No education	4.2	2.3	596
Primary	4.4	2.8	3,457
Secondary	5.3	3.5	3,541
Higher	3.6	3.1	714
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	4.3	2.6	1,568
Second	4.2	2.4	1,501
Middle	4.2	2.8	1,636
Fourth	5.0	3.6	1,782
Highest	5.5	3.9	1,822
Total	4.7	3.1	8,309

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes in the last 12 months

Table 16.16 Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the last 12 months, according to their husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/intimate partner		Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner
	Ever ¹	Last 12 months	
Husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption			
Does not drink alcohol	2.4	1.4	5,520
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	6.9	6.1	54
Is sometimes drunk	7.1	5.0	1,828
Is often drunk	13.6	9.6	907
Husband's education²			
No education	3.7	2.6	238
Primary	3.9	2.3	1,643
Secondary	5.0	3.6	2,479
More than secondary	5.2	3.5	612
Don't know	2.8	1.3	162
Spousal education difference²			
Husband has more education	4.6	3.2	2,953
Wife has more education	5.0	3.3	1,059
Both have equal education	4.6	3.1	820
Neither has any education	0.4	0.4	106
Don't know	2.9	1.7	196
Spousal age difference²			
Wife older	3.6	2.2	140
Wife is same age	7.6	4.5	142
Wife 1–4 years younger	4.6	3.5	1,993
Wife 5–9 years younger	4.7	3.0	1,996
Wife 10 or more years younger	3.7	2.3	863
Number of decisions in which wife participates³			
0	4.8	3.2	3,632
1–2	5.9	3.8	1,452
3	4.0	2.7	3,225
Number of controlling behaviours displayed by husband/intimate partner⁴			
0	1.5	0.8	3,227
1–2	3.8	2.6	3,172
3–4	10.9	7.5	1,684
5	15.8	10.8	225
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁵			
0	4.4	2.8	5,382
1–2	5.2	3.5	1,306
3–4	5.5	3.7	895
5	5.2	4.1	726
Woman's father beat mother			
Yes	7.1	4.9	2,331
No	3.6	2.4	5,394
Don't know	5.3	3.0	584
Woman afraid of husband/intimate partner			
Afraid most of the time	10.4	7.1	1,040
Sometimes afraid	5.4	3.1	1,675
Never afraid	3.4	2.4	5,594
Total	4.7	3.1	8,309

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

¹ Includes in the last 12 months

² Includes only currently married women

³ According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.8.1 for list of decisions. Excludes decisions on daily household needs.

⁴ According to the woman's report. See Table 16.9 for list of behaviours. Excludes using technology to check or track her location.

⁵ According to the woman's report. See Table 15.9.1 for list of reasons.

Table 16.17 Experience of technology-facilitated violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced various forms of technology-facilitated gender-based violence by anyone ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey, Zambia DHS 2024

Type of technology-facilitated violence experienced	Ever experienced	Experienced in the last 12 months	Frequency in the last 12 months	
			Often	Sometimes
Someone publicly humiliated her using technology ¹ in a way that was related to her being a woman	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.6
Someone sent her threatening messages using technology ¹	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.7
Someone shared sexual photos or videos of her using technology ¹ without her consent	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.4
Someone sent her sexual photos, videos, or messages using technology ¹ without her consent	2.6	2.0	0.3	1.7
Any form of technology-facilitated violence	4.2	3.1	0.4	2.7
Number of women	9,647	9,647	9,647	9,647

¹ Includes internet, phone, mobile phone, text messages, instant messages, or social media (e.g., Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter/X, Tinder, TikTok, Snapchat)

Table 16.18 Technology-facilitated gender-based violence by background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced specific forms of technology-facilitated gender-based violence by anyone, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Someone publicly humiliated her using technology ¹ in a way that was related to her being a woman	Someone sent her threatening messages using technology ¹	Someone shared sexual photos or videos of her using technology ¹ without her consent	Someone sent her sexual photos, videos, or messages using technology ¹ without her consent	Has experienced none of the forms of technology-facilitated violence	Has experienced any form of technology-facilitated violence	Number of women
Age							
15–19	0.9	1.0	0.7	2.1	96.0	4.0	2,290
20–24	1.1	1.4	0.9	4.4	94.2	5.8	1,740
25–29	1.5	1.6	0.7	2.4	95.0	5.0	1,561
30–39	0.9	0.9	0.3	2.7	95.9	4.1	2,459
40–49	0.4	0.8	0.4	1.5	97.5	2.5	1,597
Religion							
Catholic	0.9	0.8	0.7	2.7	96.1	3.9	1,397
Protestant	1.0	1.2	0.6	2.6	95.7	4.3	8,180
Muslim	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(97.3)	(2.7)	38
Other	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(96.9)	(3.1)	32
Residence							
Urban	1.6	1.9	0.9	4.7	92.6	7.4	4,884
Rural	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	99.0	1.0	4,763
Province							
Central	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.9	97.7	2.3	1,093
Copperbelt	1.2	1.7	1.0	6.7	91.2	8.8	1,401
Eastern	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	98.5	1.5	1,146
Luapula	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	99.5	0.5	724
Lusaka	2.1	2.6	1.2	6.2	90.2	9.8	1,808
Muchinga	1.4	1.3	0.0	0.1	97.8	2.2	429
Northern	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	99.0	1.0	723
North Western	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.5	97.6	2.4	641
Southern	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	98.7	1.3	1,112
Western	1.4	0.8	0.5	1.1	97.0	3.0	571
Marital status							
Never married	1.5	1.9	1.2	4.3	93.0	7.0	3,277
Never had intimate partner	1.3	0.7	0.6	2.6	95.6	4.4	1,338
Ever had intimate partner	1.6	2.8	1.6	5.4	91.3	8.7	1,938
Ever married	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.8	97.2	2.8	6,370
Married/living together	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.8	97.4	2.6	5,134
Divorced/separated/ widowed	1.5	1.3	0.2	1.8	96.0	4.0	1,236
Education							
No education	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.4	98.8	1.2	637
Primary	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	99.2	0.8	3,869
Secondary	1.3	1.6	1.0	3.8	93.9	6.1	4,376
Higher	2.8	3.0	1.7	9.3	86.5	13.5	764
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.4	1,704
Second	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	99.5	0.5	1,664
Middle	0.4	0.9	0.2	1.2	98.0	2.0	1,849
Fourth	1.3	1.0	1.1	2.7	94.9	5.1	2,137
Highest	2.1	2.7	1.2	7.6	89.1	10.9	2,294
Woman afraid of husband/ intimate partner²							
Afraid most of the time	1.3	1.2	0.1	0.8	97.5	2.5	1,040
Sometimes afraid	0.8	1.4	0.6	2.4	95.9	4.1	1,675
Never afraid	0.8	1.1	0.7	3.1	95.4	4.6	5,594
Total	0.9	1.1	0.6	2.6	95.8	4.2	9,647

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

¹ Includes internet, phone, mobile phone, text messages, instant messages, or social media (e.g., Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter/X, Tinder, TikTok, Snapchat)

² Includes only currently married women or women with an intimate partner

Table 16.19 Persons committing technology-facilitated violence

Among women age 15–49 who have experienced technology-facilitated gender-based violence, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's partnership status, Zambia DHS 2024

Person	Partnership status		Total
	Ever married/ever had intimate partner	Never married/never had intimate partner	
Current husband/intimate partner	2.3	na	2.0
Former husband/intimate partner	2.4	na	2.0
Current/former boyfriend	4.4	(4.7)	4.4
Sister/brother	0.8	(0.0)	0.7
Other relative	0.2	(1.8)	0.4
In-law	0.8	na	0.7
Male friend	7.5	(5.6)	7.2
Female friend	7.1	(14.2)	8.1
Schoolmate/classmate	0.3	(7.0)	1.2
Employer/someone at work	1.4	(0.0)	1.2
Stranger	42.8	(47.2)	43.4
Other	9.2	(0.0)	7.8
Number of women who have experienced technology-facilitated gender-based violence	350	59	410

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Percentages may add to more than 100% since women can report more than one perpetrator. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
na = not applicable

Table 16.20 Help seeking to stop violence

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help-seeking behaviour, according to type of violence and background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Type of violence/ background characteristic	Sought help to stop violence	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	Total	Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Type of violence experienced					
Physical only	27.2	15.2	57.6	100.0	2,099
Sexual only	24.4	9.3	66.3	100.0	314
Both physical and sexual	43.8	18.1	38.1	100.0	652
Age					
15–19	22.8	15.8	61.5	100.0	420
20–24	31.9	12.7	55.4	100.0	524
25–29	28.8	15.4	55.9	100.0	576
30–39	32.8	14.2	53.0	100.0	955
40–49	32.4	18.7	48.9	100.0	591
Religion					
Catholic	27.4	13.1	59.5	100.0	448
Protestant	31.1	15.6	53.3	100.0	2,596
Muslim	*	*	*	100.0	14
Other	*	*	*	100.0	8
Residence					
Urban	29.9	15.9	54.3	100.0	1,393
Rural	30.9	14.7	54.4	100.0	1,673
Province					
Central	27.6	15.0	57.4	100.0	486
Copperbelt	25.2	12.8	62.0	100.0	446
Eastern	26.6	19.6	53.8	100.0	303
Luapula	24.3	13.0	62.7	100.0	218
Lusaka	29.9	15.5	54.6	100.0	470
Muchinga	26.5	33.3	40.2	100.0	131
Northern	21.9	7.9	70.2	100.0	255
North Western	38.6	14.8	46.6	100.0	162
Southern	40.6	15.5	43.9	100.0	396
Western	49.6	14.0	36.4	100.0	197
Marital status					
Never married	24.2	13.1	62.7	100.0	585
Never had intimate partner	25.5	13.5	61.0	100.0	140
Ever had intimate partner	23.8	12.9	63.3	100.0	445
Ever married	31.9	15.8	52.3	100.0	2,480
Married/living together	27.5	14.9	57.5	100.0	1,857
Divorced/separated/widowed	44.9	18.2	36.9	100.0	623
Employment					
Employed for cash	32.2	15.6	52.2	100.0	1,451
Employed not for cash	31.4	11.0	57.6	100.0	527
Not employed	27.6	16.8	55.6	100.0	1,088
Education					
No education	29.3	19.1	51.6	100.0	218
Primary	30.1	15.9	54.0	100.0	1,407
Secondary	30.5	14.0	55.6	100.0	1,274
Higher	34.6	14.8	50.5	100.0	167
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	32.5	14.9	52.6	100.0	625
Second	32.3	13.6	54.1	100.0	565
Middle	29.1	16.8	54.1	100.0	655
Fourth	30.6	15.7	53.6	100.0	673
Highest	27.4	15.0	57.5	100.0	547
Total	30.4	15.3	54.3	100.0	3,066

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

Table 16.21 Sources for help to stop the violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help by sources from which they sought help, according to the type of violence that women reported, Zambia DHS 2024

Source	Type of violence experienced			Physical or sexual violence
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	
Own family	76.9	82.8	73.6	76.4
Husband's/intimate partner's family	46.1	12.8	34.7	39.9
Current/former husband/intimate partner	2.1	0.0	1.6	1.8
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.4
Friend	15.1	17.3	15.3	15.3
Neighbour	11.0	3.0	7.0	9.1
Religious leader	9.3	3.0	8.2	8.5
Doctor/medical personnel	3.4	11.2	3.6	4.1
Police	13.2	16.9	13.5	13.6
Lawyer	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.4
Social work organisation	1.9	2.4	3.0	2.3
Other	4.8	0.0	5.4	4.6
Number of women who have sought help	571	77	285	933

Note: Women can report more than one source from which they sought help.

Key Messages

- 62% of the de jure population has access to at least basic drinking water service, that is, drinking water from improved sources that are either on-site or at a location where the round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less.
- 77% of the population has sufficient quantities of drinking water.
- 37% of the population has at least basic sanitation service (improved facilities that are not shared with other households), and 56% lives in households that appropriately manage household excreta.
- 11% of the population practises open defaecation.
- 31% of the population has basic handwashing facilities, that is, facilities on the premises with water and soap present.
- 63% of women age 15-49 use disposable sanitary pads

The extent to which households have access to and use safe drinking water and sanitation facilities and engage in hygienic practices has profound implications for the health, safety, and overall well-being of the population. This chapter presents information on source of drinking water, type of sanitation facility, disposal of excreta (including disposal of young children's stools), handwashing, and menstrual hygiene.

17.1 DRINKING WATER SOURCES, AVAILABILITY, AND TREATMENT

Improved sources of drinking water

Include piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, rainwater, water delivered via a tanker truck or a cart with a small tank, and bottled water.

Sample: Households and de jure population

- 70% of the de jure population has access to an improved source of drinking water (**Table 17.1**).
- 31% of household residents obtain their water from boreholes; 18% have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.
- 21% of the population uses drinking water from an unimproved source, while 9% uses surface water.

Trends: The percentage of the population using an improved water source has fluctuated over time but has risen from 49% in 1992 to 70% in 2024.

17.1.1 Drinking Water Service Ladder

Drinking water service ladder

Safely managed

Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on the premises, available when needed, and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination.

Basic

Drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less.

Limited

Drinking water from an improved source, and round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes.

Unimproved

Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring.

Surface water

Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, or irrigation canal.

Sample: De jure population

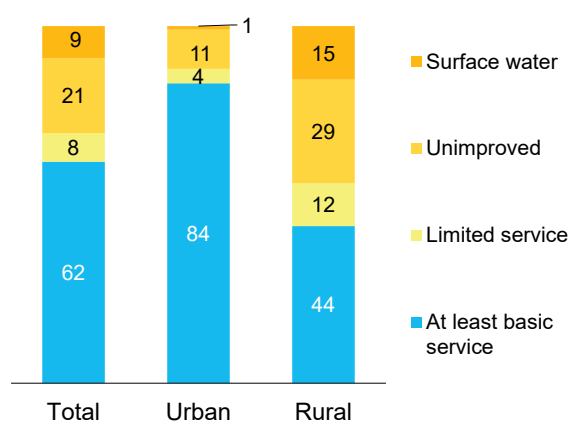
Building off the classification of drinking water sources as improved or unimproved, the Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) has devised a five-rung drinking water service ladder to benchmark and compare progress towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets (WHO/UNICEF 2018). The 2024 ZDHS captured information on four out of the five rungs; because the survey did not include testing drinking water for faecal or chemical contamination, safely managed and basic drinking water services cannot be distinguished and are grouped together in **Table 17.2** as “at least basic service.”

- 62% of the de jure population has access to at least basic drinking water service (**Table 17.2** and **Figure 17.1**).
- A higher percentage of the urban population than the rural population has access to at least basic drinking water service (84% versus 44%), while a higher percentage of the rural population has access to limited drinking water service (12% versus 4%), uses unimproved sources (29% versus 11%), and uses surface water (15% versus 1%).

Trends: The percentage of the population with access to at least basic water service has fluctuated over time but has increased from 47% in 1992 to 62% in 2024.

Figure 17.1 Household population drinking water service by residence

Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water service ladder

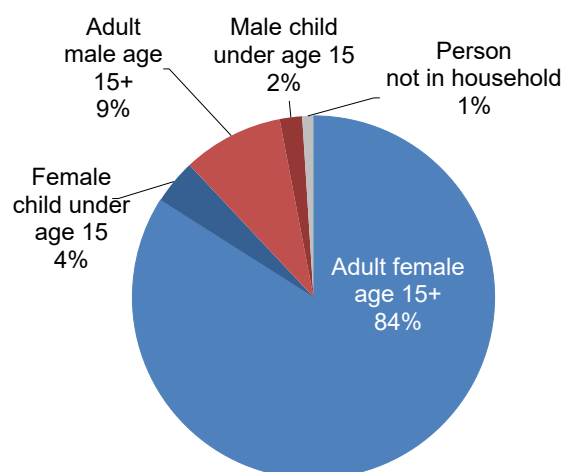


17.1.2 Person Collecting Drinking Water

- 61% of the de jure population lives in households without drinking water on the premises (**Table 17.3**).
- In households without drinking water on the premises, water is usually collected by an adult female age 15 or older (84%), followed by an adult male age 15 or older (9%), a female child under age 15 (4%), and a male child under age 15 (2%) (**Figure 17.2**).

Figure 17.2 Person collecting drinking water

Among de jure household population without drinking water on premises, percent distribution by person who collects drinking water



17.1.3 Availability of Drinking Water

Availability of sufficient drinking water

Percentage of the population with sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month.

Sample: De jure population

- 77% of the population has sufficient quantities of drinking water (**Table 17.4**).
- The percentage of the population reporting sufficient quantities of drinking water is higher in rural than urban areas (81% versus 71%).

17.1.4 Treatment of Drinking Water

- 37% of the population uses an appropriate method (boiling, bleaching, filtering, or solar disinfecting) to treat household drinking water (**Table 17.5**).
- Bleaching or chlorinating water is the most common treatment method (25%), followed by boiling (19%); 62% of household residents do not treat their water.

17.2 SANITATION

Improved sanitation facilities

Include flush/pour flush toilets that flush water and waste to a piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine, or unknown destination; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines; pit latrines with slabs; and composting toilets.

Sample: Households and de jure population

- More than half of the de jure population reported having an improved sanitation facility (56%); the percentage was higher in urban (82%) than rural (36%) areas (**Table 17.6**). Most improved sanitation facilities are pit latrines with slabs (34%).

- 78% of sanitation facilities are located in the household's own yard or plot rather than in the dwelling (15%) or elsewhere (7%).
- 33% of the population has an unimproved sanitation facility; 32% uses pit latrines without slabs or open pits.

Trends: The percentage of the population with an improved sanitation facility declined from 29% in the 1992 ZDHS to 20% in the 2001–02 ZDHS and then increased steadily to 56% in the 2024 ZDHS.

17.2.1 Sanitation Service Ladder

Sanitation service ladder

Safely managed

Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated off-site.

Basic

Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households.

Limited

Use of improved facilities shared by two or more households.

Unimproved

Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines, or bucket latrines.

Open defaecation

Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches, or other open spaces or with solid waste.

Sample: De jure population

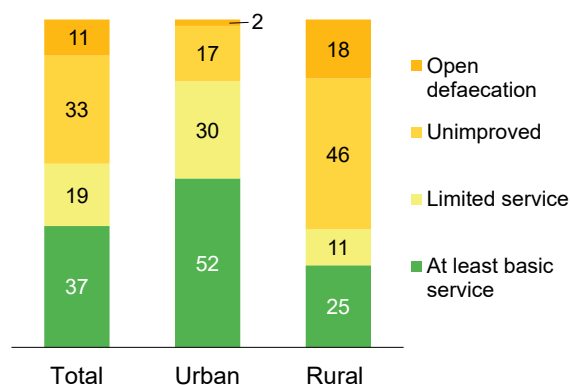
The JMP has also devised a five-rung sanitation service ladder to benchmark and compare progress towards achieving SDG targets related to sanitation. The 2024 ZDHS captured information about all five rungs. However, for those households whose excreta were taken off-site, it is not possible to know if they were treated appropriately; therefore, safely managed and basic sanitation services are grouped together in **Table 17.7** as “at least basic service.”

- Overall, 37% of the population has at least basic sanitation service, 19% has limited service, 33% has unimproved service, and 11% reported open defaecation (**Figure 17.3**).
- The percentage of the population with at least basic sanitation service is higher in urban (52%) than rural (25%) areas.

Trends: The percentage of the population with at least basic sanitation service increased from 15% in the 2001–02 ZDHS to 37% in the 2024 ZDHS.

Figure 17.3 Household population sanitation service by residence

Percent distribution of de jure population by sanitation service ladder



17.2.2 Removal and Disposal of Excreta

Disposal of excreta from on-site facilities

Excreta safely disposed of in situ

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste is buried in a covered pit, waste is never emptied, and it is unknown if waste is ever emptied.

Excreta disposed of unsafely

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste is emptied to uncovered pits, open ground, a water body, or other locations.

Excreta removed for treatment

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste is removed by a service provider to a treatment plant or an unknown location or is removed by a non-service provider to an unknown location.

Sample: De jure population with on-site sanitation facilities (septic tanks, pit latrines, and composting toilets)

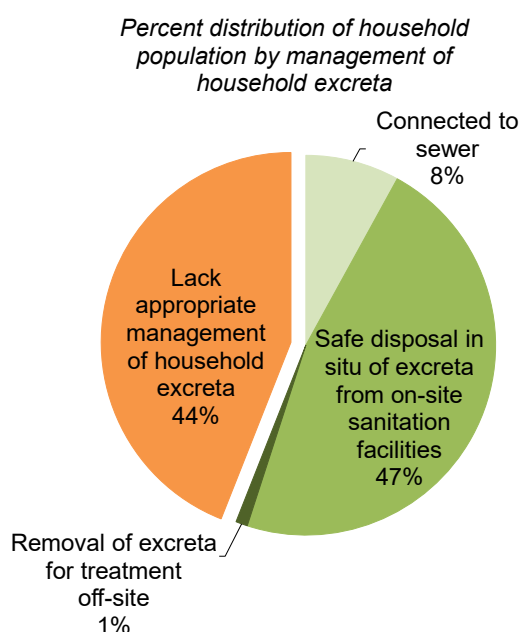
Information on the disposal of excreta from sanitation facilities that are not connected to a sewer system is essential for assessing the percentage of the population using safely managed sanitation services.

- Overall, 97% of the population with improved, on-site sanitation facilities had excreta safely disposed of in situ (**Table 17.8**).
- 3% of the population with on-site sanitation facilities had excreta removed for treatment, while less than 1% had excreta disposed of unsafely.

Table 17.9 presents information on appropriate management of household excreta.

- 56% of the population lives in households that appropriately manage household excreta, including 8% with sanitation facilities connected to a sewer, 47% that safely dispose of excreta on-site, and 1% that have excreta removed for treatment off-site (**Figure 17.4**).

Figure 17.4 Appropriate management of household excreta



17.3 DISPOSAL OF CHILDREN'S STOOLS

Appropriate disposal of children's stools

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

Sample: Youngest children under age 2 living with their mother

- 78% of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother had their last stool disposed of appropriately (**Table 17.10**).
- 74% of children's last stools were put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine and 3% of children used a toilet or latrine, both appropriate methods of disposal.
- 9% of children's last stools were thrown in the garbage, 7% were put or rinsed into a drain or ditch, 3% were buried, and 3% were left in the open, all inappropriate methods of disposal.

17.4 HANDWASHING

Handwashing facilities

Basic

Availability of a handwashing facility on the premises with soap and water.

Limited

Availability of a handwashing facility on the premises without soap and water.

Sample: De jure population for whom a place for handwashing was observed or with no place for handwashing in dwelling, yard, or plot; excludes the de jure population for whom permission to see the facility was not granted

Handwashing is an important step in monitoring hygiene and preventing the spread of disease. Rather than asking direct questions on the practice of handwashing, which can be subject to overreporting, interviewers asked to see the place where members of the household most often washed their hands.

- A place for washing hands was observed for 62% of the de jure population (**Table 17.11**).
- Of the handwashing places observed, 24% were in a fixed location and 39% in a mobile location.
- According to the definitions of handwashing facilities developed by the JMP, only 31% of the population had a basic handwashing facility and 36% had a limited handwashing facility.

17.5 MENSTRUAL HYGIENE

Appropriate menstrual hygiene materials

Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, menstrual cup, cloth, toilet paper, and/or cotton wool.

Sample: Women age 15–49 with a menstrual period in the last year

Privacy and use of appropriate menstrual hygiene materials

Percentage of women who were able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their most recent menstruation.

Sample: Women age 15–49 with a menstrual period in the last year who were home during their most recent menstrual period

Using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials is important for women’s health in general and their menstrual health in particular. In the 2024 ZDHS, women age 15–49 were asked what materials they use for menstrual hygiene.

- 63% of women use disposable pads, 34% use cloth, 6% use underwear only, 4% use reusable pads, and 2% use cotton wool (**Table 17.12**).
- Nearly all respondents (98%) reported that they were able to wash and change in privacy during their most recent menstrual period.
- Overall, 94% of women were able to wash and change in privacy and used appropriate materials during their most recent menstrual period.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on water and sanitation characteristics, see the following tables:

- **Table 17.1** **Household drinking water**
- **Table 17.2** **Drinking water service ladder**
- **Table 17.3** **Person collecting drinking water**
- **Table 17.4** **Availability of sufficient drinking water**
- **Table 17.5** **Treatment of household drinking water**
- **Table 17.6** **Household sanitation facilities**
- **Table 17.7** **Sanitation service ladder**
- **Table 17.8** **Emptying and removal of waste from on-site sanitation facilities**
- **Table 17.9** **Management of household excreta**
- **Table 17.10** **Disposal of children’s stools**
- **Table 17.11** **Handwashing**
- **Table 17.12** **Menstrual hygiene**

Table 17.1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water, by time to obtain drinking water, and by method for storing water, according to residence, Zambia DHS 2024

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Source of drinking water						
Improved source	88.1	56.1	71.4	87.8	55.8	70.1
Piped into dwelling/yard/plot	37.2	2.8	19.2	37.1	2.5	18.0
Piped to neighbour	12.1	1.6	6.6	11.6	1.4	5.9
Public tap/standpipe	7.7	2.3	4.9	7.6	2.2	4.6
Borehole	15.5	41.7	29.2	16.5	41.8	30.5
Protected dug well	9.7	7.1	8.3	10.3	7.2	8.6
Protected spring	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2
Rainwater	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Tanker truck/cart with small tank	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Water kiosk	1.2	0.1	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.6
Sachet water	1.3	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.5
Bottled water	3.1	0.1	1.5	2.3	0.0	1.1
Unimproved source	11.1	29.1	20.5	11.4	29.3	21.3
Unprotected dug well	10.6	25.6	18.4	10.8	25.7	19.1
Unprotected spring	0.5	3.5	2.1	0.5	3.6	2.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Surface water	0.8	14.7	8.0	0.8	14.8	8.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)						
Water on premises ¹	68.6	15.6	40.9	67.6	15.7	38.9
30 minutes or less	27.5	64.7	46.9	27.9	63.5	47.6
More than 30 minutes	3.9	19.4	12.0	4.5	20.5	13.3
Don't know	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Method for storing water						
Closed container/jerry can	92.5	86.7	89.5	92.5	86.8	89.3
Open container/bucket	5.4	12.7	9.2	5.8	12.5	9.5
Does not store water	1.9	0.7	1.3	1.7	0.6	1.1
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	6,129	6,679	12,808	26,871	33,331	60,202

¹ Includes water piped to a neighbour and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 17.2 Drinking water service ladder

Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water service ladder, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	At least basic service ¹	Limited service ²	Unimproved ³	Surface water	Total	Number of persons
Residence						
Urban	84.1	3.7	11.4	0.8	100.0	26,871
Rural	44.1	11.8	29.3	14.8	100.0	33,331
Region						
Central	63.7	6.2	20.2	9.9	100.0	7,057
Copperbelt	74.5	1.7	22.3	1.6	100.0	8,174
Eastern	59.5	21.5	14.8	4.3	100.0	7,542
Luapula	37.2	6.7	39.3	16.8	100.0	4,712
Lusaka	94.7	3.1	1.4	0.7	100.0	9,557
Muchinga	42.8	3.4	33.7	20.0	100.0	2,897
Northern	35.6	1.8	39.1	23.6	100.0	4,892
North Western	52.7	7.6	30.9	8.9	100.0	4,197
Southern	58.9	16.5	13.6	11.0	100.0	7,301
Western	49.7	10.5	33.7	6.1	100.0	3,873
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	30.6	10.1	39.8	19.5	100.0	12,040
Second	42.2	13.9	29.0	14.9	100.0	12,041
Middle	58.7	11.1	22.5	7.7	100.0	12,038
Fourth	82.2	4.7	12.4	0.7	100.0	12,045
Highest	95.9	1.1	2.9	0.1	100.0	12,038
Total	61.9	8.2	21.3	8.6	100.0	60,202

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions are based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP).

¹ Defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less. Includes safely managed drinking water, which is not shown separately.

² Drinking water from an improved source, and round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes or is unknown

³ Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring

Table 17.3 Person collecting drinking water

Percentage of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises by the person who usually collects drinking water used in the household, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of de jure population without drinking water on premises ¹	Number of persons	Person who usually collects drinking water					Total	Number of persons without drinking water on premises ¹
			Adult female age 15 or older	Adult male age 15 or older	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	Person not in household		
Residence									
Urban	32.4	26,871	77.1	13.7	4.3	3.5	1.3	100.0	8,708
Rural	84.3	33,331	85.9	8.0	4.3	1.3	0.5	100.0	28,084
Region									
Central	61.0	7,057	82.1	10.0	4.9	2.7	0.4	100.0	4,305
Copperbelt	38.1	8,174	71.1	18.3	5.4	4.8	0.5	100.0	3,111
Eastern	86.0	7,542	86.2	6.6	5.8	0.6	0.8	100.0	6,486
Luapula	72.3	4,712	85.3	9.0	3.8	1.6	0.3	100.0	3,408
Lusaka	25.7	9,557	71.4	19.2	2.3	3.8	3.3	100.0	2,455
Muchinga	70.8	2,897	85.6	6.9	4.3	2.2	0.9	100.0	2,052
Northern	71.7	4,892	87.1	4.8	5.7	2.0	0.5	100.0	3,507
North Western	77.1	4,197	88.9	6.0	3.8	1.2	0.2	100.0	3,234
Southern	70.6	7,301	88.5	7.8	2.8	0.6	0.3	100.0	5,152
Western	79.6	3,873	84.5	10.5	3.3	1.0	0.7	100.0	3,081
Source of drinking water									
Improved	53.4	42,211	81.9	10.5	4.7	2.1	0.8	100.0	22,529
Unimproved	72.6	12,831	86.9	7.0	4.0	1.5	0.6	100.0	9,318
Surface	95.8	5,160	86.8	8.6	3.3	1.1	0.2	100.0	4,945
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	91.2	12,040	88.2	6.4	3.7	1.1	0.7	100.0	10,977
Second	87.9	12,041	85.5	8.1	4.9	1.0	0.4	100.0	10,586
Middle	73.3	12,038	83.6	8.4	5.5	2.2	0.3	100.0	8,829
Fourth	40.1	12,045	76.4	16.3	3.6	2.8	0.8	100.0	4,833
Highest	13.0	12,038	65.9	22.3	0.9	6.6	4.2	100.0	1,567
Total	61.1	60,202	83.8	9.3	4.3	1.8	0.7	100.0	36,792

¹ Excludes water piped to a neighbour and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 17.4 Availability of sufficient drinking water

Percentage of de jure population with sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹	Number of persons
Residence		
Urban	70.8	26,871
Rural	81.3	33,331
Region		
Central	80.4	7,057
Copperbelt	72.2	8,174
Eastern	76.8	7,542
Luapula	89.9	4,712
Lusaka	72.7	9,557
Muchinga	75.6	2,897
Northern	81.2	4,892
North Western	66.9	4,197
Southern	78.7	7,301
Western	74.1	3,873
Source of drinking water		
Improved	74.8	42,211
Unimproved	80.3	12,831
Surface	82.3	5,160
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)		
Water on premises ²	72.1	23,410
30 minutes or less	82.3	28,674
More than 30 minutes	69.9	8,019
Don't know	66.0	99
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	81.1	12,040
Second	80.1	12,041
Middle	78.7	12,038
Fourth	73.8	12,045
Highest	69.4	12,038
Total	76.6	60,202

¹ Defined as having sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month

² Includes water piped to a neighbour and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 17.5 Treatment of household drinking water

Percentage of de jure population using various methods to treat drinking water, and percentage using an appropriate treatment method, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Boiled	Bleach/ chlorine added	Strained through cloth	Ceramic, sand, or other filter	Solar disin- fection	Let stand and settle	Other	Don't know	No treatment	Percent- age using an appro- priate treatment method ¹	Number of persons
Residence											
Urban	27.0	38.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	45.5	54.1	26,871
Rural	13.3	14.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	75.1	23.6	33,331
Region											
Central	17.3	31.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	58.8	40.7	7,057
Copperbelt	32.1	37.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	39.7	60.2	8,174
Eastern	10.6	11.4	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	79.0	20.0	7,542
Luapula	12.4	22.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.1	0.0	66.6	31.0	4,712
Lusaka	28.8	47.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	38.7	60.8	9,557
Muchinga	20.8	18.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	66.7	33.1	2,897
Northern	15.9	15.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	72.4	27.2	4,892
North Western	15.4	14.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	74.8	24.7	4,197
Southern	17.4	15.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	72.6	26.7	7,301
Western	10.7	6.8	0.7	0.0	0.1	4.9	0.2	0.1	82.1	14.0	3,873
Source of drinking water											
Improved	20.6	27.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	60.4	39.3	42,211
Unimproved	14.7	23.3	1.0	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	63.8	33.7	12,831
Surface	21.7	12.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	69.7	28.5	5,160
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	11.8	7.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	81.2	16.9	12,040
Second	13.1	14.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	75.1	24.0	12,041
Middle	13.7	23.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	66.3	32.7	12,038
Fourth	21.8	39.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	48.4	51.2	12,045
Highest	36.6	40.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	38.6	61.3	12,038
Total	19.4	25.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	61.9	37.2	60,202

Note: Respondents may report multiple treatment methods, so the sum of treatment may exceed 100%.

¹ Appropriate water treatment methods are boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

Table 17.6 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities, and percent distribution of households and de jure population with a toilet/latrine facility by location of the facility, according to residence, Zambia DHS 2024

Type and location of toilet/latrine facility	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved sanitation facility	82.1	35.6	57.8	81.6	36.2	56.4
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	19.0	0.1	9.1	18.4	0.1	8.3
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	20.5	1.5	10.6	21.3	1.2	10.2
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	3.9	0.3	2.0	3.6	0.3	1.8
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	3.2	1.0	2.0	3.0	0.7	1.8
Pit latrine with slab	35.3	32.7	34.0	35.0	33.8	34.4
Composting toilet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unimproved sanitation facility	16.0	45.1	31.2	16.7	46.1	33.0
Flush/pour flush not to sewer/septic tank/pit latrine	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.4
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	14.6	44.8	30.4	15.5	45.8	32.3
Hanging toilet/hanging latrine	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Open defaecation (no facility/ bush/field)	1.9	19.3	11.0	1.7	17.8	10.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	6,129	6,679	12,808	26,871	33,331	60,202
Location of toilet facility						
In own dwelling	29.2	2.2	16.4	29.1	1.8	15.2
In own yard/plot	66.9	86.1	76.0	67.2	87.7	77.7
Elsewhere	3.9	11.8	7.6	3.6	10.5	7.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population with a toilet/latrine facility	6,011	5,390	11,401	26,417	27,412	53,829

Table 17.7 Sanitation service ladder

Percent distribution of de jure population by type of sanitation service, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	At least basic service ¹	Limited service ²	Unimproved ³	Open defaecation	Total	Number of persons
Residence						
Urban	51.9	29.7	16.7	1.7	100.0	26,871
Rural	25.3	10.9	46.1	17.8	100.0	33,331
Region						
Central	39.6	10.0	43.5	7.0	100.0	7,057
Copperbelt	56.0	19.8	22.5	1.7	100.0	8,174
Eastern	29.0	19.2	32.2	19.6	100.0	7,542
Luapula	32.8	11.3	51.0	4.8	100.0	4,712
Lusaka	44.8	41.7	12.3	1.3	100.0	9,557
Muchinga	55.4	17.9	19.0	7.7	100.0	2,897
Northern	25.8	7.0	59.8	7.4	100.0	4,892
North Western	22.2	7.7	65.3	4.8	100.0	4,197
Southern	29.3	24.4	22.4	23.8	100.0	7,301
Western	27.4	8.9	27.9	35.8	100.0	3,873
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	17.1	9.4	43.2	30.2	100.0	12,040
Second	21.3	9.3	54.0	15.4	100.0	12,041
Middle	30.1	17.5	46.3	6.2	100.0	12,038
Fourth	38.4	42.7	17.9	1.1	100.0	12,045
Highest	79.0	17.4	3.5	0.1	100.0	12,038
Total	37.2	19.3	33.0	10.6	100.0	60,202

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions are based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP).

¹ Defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households. Includes safely managed sanitation service, which is not shown separately.

² Defined as use of improved facilities shared by 2 or more households

³ Use of flush/pour flush toilet not to sewer, septic tank, or pit latrine; pit latrine without a slab/open pit; hanging toilet/latrine; or bucket

Table 17.8 Emptying and removal of waste from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of de jure population in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, and percentage of the population with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta were safely disposed of in situ, percentage with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta were disposed of unsafely, and percentage with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta were removed for treatment, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of method of emptying and disposal of waste from septic tanks or other on-site sanitation facilities								Percentage of population with on-site sanitation facilities for which:			Number of persons with improved on-site sanitation facilities	
	Re-moved by a service provider to treatment plant	Re-moved by a service provider, don't know where	Buried in a covered pit	Emptied to uncovered pit, open ground, water body, or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where waste was taken	Never emptied	Don't know if ever emptied	Total	Excreta were safely disposed of in situ ¹	Excreta were disposed of unsafely ²		Excreta were removed for treatment ³
Sanitation facility type													
Flush to septic tank	3.0	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	91.6	2.7	100.0	94.5	0.1	5.5	6,129
Latrines and other improved facilities	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	93.9	2.6	100.0	97.9	0.1	2.0	22,819
Flush to pit latrine	6.4	2.0	1.7	0.3	0.0	1.0	85.8	2.7	100.0	90.2	0.3	9.4	1,058
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	1.8	2.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.5	16.3	100.0	95.7	0.0	4.3	1,063
Pit latrine with slab	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	95.2	1.9	100.0	98.4	0.1	1.5	20,697
Composting toilet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1
Residence													
Urban	2.5	1.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.5	90.9	3.9	100.0	95.5	0.1	4.5	16,926
Rural	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	97.1	0.9	100.0	99.6	0.1	0.3	12,022
Region													
Central	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.5	1.7	100.0	99.7	0.0	0.3	3,137
Copperbelt	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	94.1	5.0	100.0	99.1	0.1	0.8	3,755
Eastern	0.0	1.1	4.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	93.1	0.8	100.0	98.4	0.5	1.1	3,520
Luapula	0.0	0.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.9	1.4	100.0	99.8	0.0	0.2	2,043
Lusaka	5.6	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	85.8	5.5	100.0	91.4	0.1	8.5	6,659
Muchinga	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.7	2.0	100.0	99.7	0.0	0.3	2,079
Northern	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	98.4	0.1	100.0	98.8	0.3	0.9	1,597
North Western	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	96.9	1.7	100.0	98.6	0.0	1.4	1,177
Southern	1.2	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	95.1	0.9	100.0	97.4	0.0	2.6	3,584
Western	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.9	0.8	100.0	99.6	0.0	0.4	1,396
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.9	0.9	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	3,187
Second	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	98.5	0.6	100.0	99.7	0.3	0.0	3,685
Middle	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	95.9	1.8	100.0	99.4	0.1	0.5	5,727
Fourth	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	92.0	4.3	100.0	97.3	0.1	2.6	9,073
Highest	4.6	2.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	89.3	3.1	100.0	92.8	0.1	7.1	7,275
Total	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	93.5	2.7	100.0	97.2	0.1	2.7	28,948

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet.

¹ Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was buried in a covered pit, never emptied, and don't know if ever emptied

² Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was emptied to uncovered pits, open ground, water body, or other locations

³ Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was removed by a service provider to a treatment plant or an unknown location or was removed by a non-service provider to an unknown location

Table 17.9 Management of household excreta

Percent distribution of de jure population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Connected to sewer	Using improved on-site sanitation facilities			Using improved sanitation facilities, on-site status unknown	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practising open defaecation	Total	Percentage connected to sewer, with safe disposal on-site, or with removal for treatment off-site	Number of persons
		Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site						
Residence										
Urban	18.4	60.4	0.1	2.4	0.2	16.7	1.7	100.0	81.3	26,871
Rural	0.1	35.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	46.1	17.8	100.0	36.1	33,331
Region										
Central	5.0	44.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	43.5	7.0	100.0	49.4	7,057
Copperbelt	29.9	45.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	22.5	1.7	100.0	75.7	8,174
Eastern	1.6	46.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	32.2	19.6	100.0	48.0	7,542
Luapula	0.8	43.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.0	4.8	100.0	44.1	4,712
Lusaka	16.4	63.9	0.2	5.5	0.4	12.3	1.3	100.0	85.8	9,557
Muchinga	1.5	71.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	19.0	7.7	100.0	73.2	2,897
Northern	0.1	32.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	59.8	7.4	100.0	32.7	4,892
North Western	1.8	27.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	65.3	4.8	100.0	29.9	4,197
Southern	4.6	48.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	22.4	23.8	100.0	53.6	7,301
Western	0.2	35.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	27.9	35.8	100.0	36.2	3,873
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	0.0	26.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.2	30.2	100.0	26.5	12,040
Second	0.0	30.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	54.0	15.4	100.0	30.5	12,041
Middle	0.0	47.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	46.3	6.2	100.0	47.5	12,038
Fourth	5.6	73.8	0.2	1.4	0.2	17.9	1.1	100.0	80.7	12,045
Highest	35.9	56.2	0.2	4.0	0.2	3.5	0.1	100.0	96.0	12,038
Total	8.3	46.9	0.1	1.1	0.1	33.0	10.6	100.0	56.3	60,202

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet.

Table 17.10 Disposal of children's stools

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last faecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Manner of disposal of children's stools							Total	Percent- age of children whose stools are disposed of appro- priately ¹	Number of children
	Child used toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Buried	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Left in the open	Other			
Age of child in months										
0–1	0.3	70.9	0.4	10.3	10.8	5.3	2.0	100.0	71.2	326
2–3	3.6	65.1	0.9	9.2	13.5	4.1	3.6	100.0	68.7	267
4–5	3.5	70.7	0.9	8.8	8.6	4.9	2.6	100.0	74.2	251
6–8	1.0	73.4	3.2	6.8	10.5	2.5	2.5	100.0	74.4	434
9–11	2.2	75.0	2.5	7.5	9.6	1.8	1.2	100.0	77.2	410
12–17	3.8	75.8	3.5	5.8	7.8	1.9	1.4	100.0	79.6	832
18–23	5.0	78.9	3.8	5.4	5.2	1.1	0.5	100.0	83.9	798
6–23	3.4	76.3	3.4	6.1	7.8	1.7	1.3	100.0	79.7	2,474
Type of toilet facility²										
Improved sanitation facility	3.8	75.6	1.3	5.4	10.3	1.6	2.0	100.0	79.4	1,737
Unimproved facility	3.1	83.1	0.9	6.6	3.9	1.0	1.4	100.0	86.2	1,166
Open defaecation	0.5	45.0	13.7	14.7	14.8	10.4	0.8	100.0	45.5	415
Residence										
Urban	4.7	76.2	1.2	3.8	11.8	0.6	1.7	100.0	80.9	1,314
Rural	2.1	73.2	3.7	9.1	6.5	3.8	1.6	100.0	75.4	2,004
Province										
Central	1.8	89.3	1.6	3.3	2.7	1.1	0.2	100.0	91.1	396
Copperbelt	6.8	76.5	0.6	3.3	11.1	0.7	1.1	100.0	83.2	363
Eastern	5.0	71.5	1.2	8.6	9.5	3.9	0.3	100.0	76.5	426
Luapula	3.0	83.2	0.2	7.3	1.3	0.0	4.9	100.0	86.2	288
Lusaka	5.4	70.2	2.0	3.6	16.5	0.2	2.1	100.0	75.6	494
Muchinga	1.2	82.3	0.6	12.6	2.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	83.5	175
Northern	0.9	82.4	1.4	7.3	3.4	1.6	3.2	100.0	83.3	308
North Western	0.3	83.5	0.8	5.0	6.8	1.4	2.2	100.0	83.8	250
Southern	1.8	59.6	5.5	9.6	13.1	9.7	0.7	100.0	61.4	426
Western	1.6	45.1	18.0	17.5	11.2	4.8	1.9	100.0	46.7	192
Mother's education										
No education	3.3	76.2	2.6	6.8	4.3	3.3	3.6	100.0	79.4	247
Primary	2.5	73.2	3.6	7.9	7.9	3.6	1.3	100.0	75.8	1,499
Secondary	3.7	77.4	1.9	6.1	8.1	1.5	1.2	100.0	81.2	1,388
Higher	3.7	58.9	1.5	6.9	23.5	0.0	5.5	100.0	62.6	184
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	2.1	66.0	6.0	10.4	9.1	4.4	2.0	100.0	68.1	828
Second	1.8	76.6	2.6	8.8	4.8	3.8	1.7	100.0	78.4	706
Middle	2.5	81.3	1.4	6.3	4.9	2.6	1.1	100.0	83.8	654
Fourth	5.7	81.6	1.3	3.2	7.1	0.4	0.8	100.0	87.3	641
Highest	4.6	66.7	1.0	4.5	20.2	0.2	2.8	100.0	71.4	490
Total	3.2	74.4	2.7	7.0	8.6	2.5	1.6	100.0	77.6	3,318

¹ Children's stools are considered to be disposed of appropriately if the child used a toilet or latrine or if the faecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine.

² See Table 17.6 for definition of categories.

Table 17.11 Handwashing

Percentage of the de jure population for whom the place most often used for washing hands was observed, by whether the location was fixed or mobile, and total percentage of the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed; among the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed, percentage with water available, percentage with soap available, and percentage with a cleansing agent other than soap available; percentage of the de jure population with a basic handwashing facility; and percentage with a limited handwashing facility, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of de jure population for whom place for washing hands was observed:			Number of persons	Place for handwashing observed and:			Number of persons for whom place for handwashing was observed	Percentage of the de jure population with a basic handwashing facility ³	Percentage of the de jure population with a limited handwashing facility ⁴	Number of persons for whom a place for handwashing was observed or with no place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Place for handwashing was a fixed place	Place for handwashing was mobile	Total		Water available	Soap available ¹	Cleansing agent other than soap available ²				
Residence											
Urban	37.3	34.7	71.9	26,871	78.0	62.8	1.4	19,328	44.3	32.4	25,190
Rural	12.4	41.6	53.9	33,331	52.3	38.9	3.6	17,982	20.3	39.8	29,941
Region											
Central	25.1	39.2	64.4	7,057	49.6	38.5	0.6	4,543	21.7	55.6	5,877
Copperbelt	30.8	33.6	64.4	8,174	65.9	51.5	1.5	5,266	31.0	36.8	7,769
Eastern	5.5	27.0	32.6	7,542	45.1	35.3	0.8	2,455	10.5	22.7	7,397
Luapula	31.0	26.7	57.7	4,712	64.8	53.3	1.0	2,718	31.4	29.4	4,472
Lusaka	51.2	31.2	82.3	9,557	91.3	70.7	1.1	7,869	60.4	28.1	8,890
Muchinga	9.3	29.6	38.9	2,897	54.0	47.4	2.2	1,128	15.5	24.3	2,838
Northern	11.3	46.5	57.8	4,892	60.7	51.1	1.0	2,828	35.6	35.9	3,956
North Western	16.8	67.4	84.2	4,197	54.4	48.0	10.6	3,534	30.4	55.0	4,140
Southern	17.2	48.0	65.2	7,301	73.2	47.8	4.9	4,761	34.3	38.6	6,533
Western	7.9	49.1	57.0	3,873	43.4	38.1	1.0	2,208	20.3	47.5	3,258
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	6.8	41.6	48.4	12,040	47.5	33.6	4.7	5,826	15.9	39.0	10,615
Second	11.9	43.3	55.1	12,041	51.0	36.2	4.3	6,640	19.0	42.0	10,890
Middle	13.0	42.8	55.7	12,038	54.1	41.1	2.5	6,708	21.1	40.3	10,930
Fourth	25.0	43.9	68.9	12,045	71.3	52.4	1.8	8,294	34.6	39.2	11,236
Highest	60.9	20.9	81.8	12,038	89.1	77.9	0.5	9,842	63.6	22.3	11,461
Total	23.5	38.5	62.0	60,202	65.6	51.3	2.5	37,310	31.3	36.4	55,131

¹ Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder, or paste form.

² Cleansing agents other than soap include locally available materials such as ash, mud, or sand.

³ The availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water

⁴ The availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and/or water

Table 17.12 Menstrual hygiene

Among women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year, percentage who used specified materials to collect or absorb blood from the most recent menstrual period, and among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year and who were at home during their most recent menstrual period, percentage who were able to wash and change in privacy while at home and percentage who were able to both wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their most recent menstruation, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year, percentage who used the specified materials to collect or absorb blood from most recent menstrual period												Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year and who were at home during their most recent menstrual period		
Background characteristic	Reusable sanitary pads	Disposable sanitary pads	Tampons	Menstrual cup	Cloth	Toilet paper	Cotton wool	Underwear only	Other	Nothing	Number of women	Percentage able to wash and change in privacy	Percentage able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during most recent menstruation ¹	Number of women
Age														
15–19	5.6	70.8	0.4	0.1	27.7	0.0	0.9	4.1	0.4	0.3	2,973	97.3	94.7	2,958
20–24	4.4	67.0	0.6	0.0	30.4	0.3	1.9	5.6	0.9	0.4	2,203	98.5	94.8	2,188
25–29	3.8	64.0	0.7	0.2	32.1	0.3	2.5	6.2	1.9	0.2	1,893	98.3	93.5	1,887
30–34	3.9	61.8	0.9	0.1	33.9	0.2	2.4	7.2	2.0	0.2	1,621	98.5	93.3	1,619
35–39	3.6	55.4	0.6	0.3	39.1	0.5	3.1	7.0	2.9	0.2	1,327	98.6	93.1	1,320
40–44	2.9	49.3	0.9	0.2	45.8	0.2	3.3	7.8	2.0	0.7	1,195	98.3	93.0	1,188
45–49	3.1	53.0	0.5	0.2	43.5	0.5	3.2	6.7	2.7	0.3	716	98.6	93.2	712
Residence														
Urban	4.6	82.8	1.1	0.2	15.3	0.4	1.6	2.4	2.3	0.2	6,300	98.3	96.0	6,288
Rural	3.7	40.6	0.1	0.0	54.4	0.1	2.8	10.1	0.7	0.5	5,628	98.0	91.6	5,584
Province														
Central	1.7	57.4	0.2	0.0	36.6	0.2	2.2	2.8	2.0	0.1	1,349	99.0	94.6	1,349
Copperbelt	11.8	77.0	0.5	0.0	11.1	0.2	0.7	1.1	3.3	0.3	1,799	98.6	94.6	1,799
Eastern	1.9	44.5	0.1	0.0	58.4	0.0	2.1	6.3	0.3	0.6	1,350	96.1	92.2	1,346
Luapula	1.3	52.2	0.1	0.0	48.3	0.1	1.2	12.6	0.1	0.5	884	98.6	92.8	871
Lusaka	1.2	90.3	2.2	0.6	13.2	0.7	2.5	0.3	2.6	0.1	2,356	97.5	96.4	2,356
Muchinga	3.1	49.9	0.6	0.1	52.7	0.0	0.9	6.4	0.4	0.5	510	98.3	95.3	508
Northern	5.5	39.0	0.3	0.0	49.7	0.3	2.3	14.4	1.7	0.1	885	98.2	88.7	868
North Western	6.8	55.3	0.3	0.0	40.2	0.0	1.7	23.0	0.8	0.0	748	98.1	92.4	748
Southern	2.0	59.6	0.1	0.0	38.1	0.1	4.5	5.7	0.3	0.3	1,355	98.9	94.5	1,337
Western	9.0	47.4	0.2	0.0	40.7	0.2	3.2	6.2	0.5	1.2	692	99.4	92.7	692
Education														
No education	1.6	23.5	0.2	0.0	65.2	0.5	2.9	18.0	1.7	1.2	712	96.2	83.7	706
Primary	3.6	42.6	0.1	0.0	52.4	0.1	2.7	9.2	1.5	0.3	4,469	97.9	91.7	4,441
Secondary	4.8	78.3	0.7	0.2	20.8	0.3	1.7	2.9	1.7	0.2	5,751	98.4	96.1	5,734
Higher	5.0	92.8	3.2	0.5	2.3	0.1	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.1	995	98.8	98.2	991
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	2.6	23.8	0.0	0.0	67.1	0.0	2.4	14.8	0.9	0.7	1,907	96.7	87.6	1,890
Second	4.8	35.0	0.0	0.0	59.5	0.1	3.4	11.0	0.5	0.4	1,963	98.6	91.9	1,945
Middle	4.7	58.9	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.2	2.4	5.7	1.5	0.4	2,254	98.2	94.0	2,247
Fourth	4.4	81.4	0.6	0.1	17.9	0.6	1.7	1.8	2.7	0.1	2,717	98.5	96.0	2,709
Highest	4.3	91.3	1.9	0.4	6.2	0.2	1.5	1.2	1.6	0.1	3,086	98.4	97.1	3,082
Total	4.2	62.9	0.6	0.1	33.8	0.3	2.2	6.0	1.5	0.3	11,928	98.1	93.9	11,873

¹ Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, menstrual cup, cloth, toilet paper, and/or cotton wool

Key Messages

- 8% of both women and men age 15–49 have symptoms of anxiety (Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7 scale scores of 6 or higher).
- 2% of women and 1% of men reported experiencing symptoms of depression during the 2 weeks preceding the survey (Patient Health Questionnaire scores of 10 or higher).

Mental health is an integral component of overall health and well-being. Globally, around one in eight people live with a mental disorder, and anxiety disorders and depression are among the most common mental health conditions (WHO 2022). Measuring the burden of mental health conditions helps to highlight the need for increased investment in mental health services. The 2024 ZDHS included a module on mental health comprising two commonly used tools to screen for symptoms of anxiety and depression along with questions on care seeking and treatment.

To assess symptoms of anxiety, the mental health module includes the Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7 scale (GAD-7), a series of seven questions designed to measure the main feature of anxiety: persistent and impairing worry (Spitzer et al. 2006). The GAD-7 also captures characteristics of three other common anxiety disorders: panic disorder, social anxiety disorder, and posttraumatic stress disorder. To assess symptoms of depression, the module includes nine questions from the Patient Health Questionnaire, or PHQ-9 (Kroenke and Spitzer 2002). The questions in the PHQ-9 are based on the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM)* criteria for diagnosis of depression. Both scales are current-status measures focusing on symptoms experienced in the 2 weeks preceding the survey.

18.1 SYMPTOMS OF ANXIETY

Table 18.1 shows the distribution of responses to each individual item in the GAD-7: (1) feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge; (2) not being able to stop or control worrying; (3) worrying too much about different things; (4) trouble relaxing; (5) being so restless that it is hard to sit still; (6) becoming easily annoyed or irritable; and (7) feeling afraid as if something awful might happen.

- The most common symptoms of anxiety that women and men age 15–49 experienced “often” or “always” were worrying too much about different things (7% each), not being able to stop or control worrying (5% and 4%, respectively), and becoming easily annoyed or irritable (4% each).

Severity of Symptoms of Anxiety

GAD-7 score

The sum of the scores on each of the seven items in the GAD-7 forms the overall score. Each symptom in the GAD-7 is assigned a score of 0, 1, 2, or 3 depending on how frequently the respondent reported experiencing that symptom in the 2 weeks preceding the survey:

0 – Never

1 – Rarely

2 – Often

3 – Always

GAD-7 scores range from a minimum of 0 to a maximum of 21. Higher scores are associated with more severe symptoms of anxiety.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

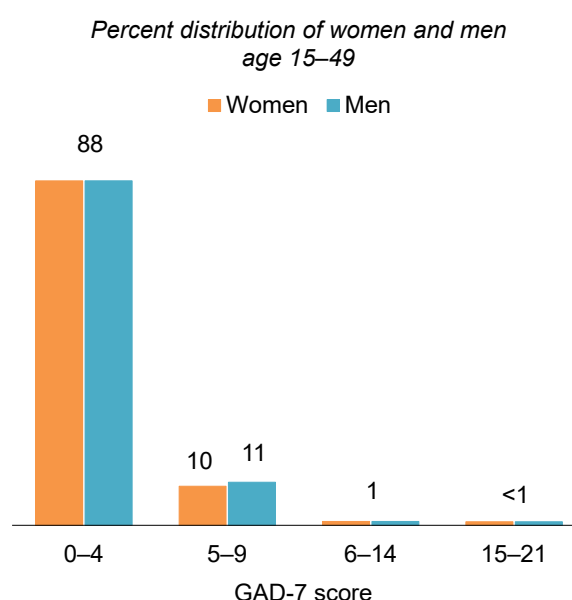
Tables 18.2.1 and 18.2.2 show the distributions of women and men, respectively, according to the severity of symptoms of anxiety. A GAD-7 score of 0–4 indicates minimal symptoms or no symptoms, while a score of 5–9 is considered mild, 10–14 is moderate, 15–21 is considered severe.

- 1% of women and men age 15–49 had a GAD score of 10–14, and less than 1% of women and men had a score of 15–21 (Figure 18.1).

In this report respondents age 15–49 are considered to have symptoms of anxiety if their GAD-7 score is 10 or higher. It is important to note that this is not the same as a clinical diagnosis of an anxiety disorder.

- 1% of women and men had a GAD score of 10 or more (Table 18.2.1 and Table 18.2.2).

Figure 18.1 Severity of anxiety (GAD-7)



18.2 SYMPTOMS OF DEPRESSION

Table 18.3 shows the distribution of responses to each individual item in the PHQ-9: (1) little interest or pleasure in doing things, (2) feeling low or hopeless, (3) trouble falling asleep or staying asleep or sleeping too much, (4) feeling tired or having little energy, (5) poor appetite or overeating, (6) feeling bad about yourself or that you are a failure or have let yourself or your family down, (7) trouble concentrating on things such as reading the newspaper or watching television, (8) moving or speaking so slowly that other people could have noticed or the opposite (being so fidgety or restless that you have been moving around a lot more than usual), and (9) thoughts that you would be better off dead or of hurting yourself in some way.

- The most common symptoms of depression that women age 15–49 reported having experienced “often” or “always” were feeling low or hopeless (4%) and feeling bad about themselves or that they are a failure or have let themselves or their family down (4%).
- Among men, the most common symptoms experienced “often” or “always” were trouble falling asleep or staying asleep or sleeping too much (4%), feeling tired or having little energy (3%), and having a poor appetite or overeating (3%).

Severity of Symptoms of Depression

PHQ-9 score

The sum of the scores on each of the nine items in the PHQ-9 forms the overall score. Each symptom in the PHQ-9 is assigned a score of 0, 1, 2, or 3 depending on how frequently the respondent reported experiencing that symptom in the 2 weeks preceding the survey:

0 – Never

1 – Rarely

2 – Often

3 – Always

PHQ-9 scores range from a minimum of 0 to a maximum of 27. Higher scores are associated with more severe symptoms of depression.

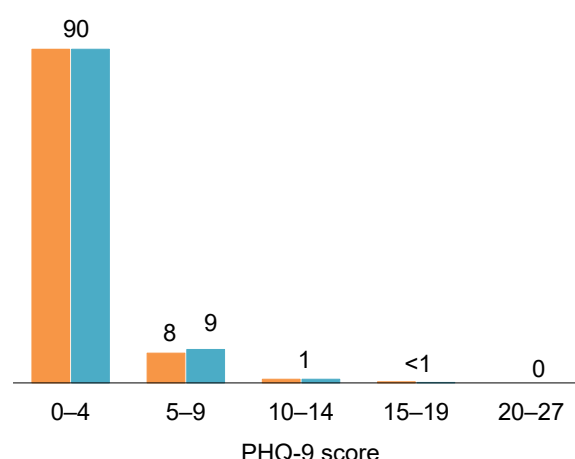
Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Tables 18.4.1 and 18.4.2 show the distributions of women and men, respectively, according to the severity of symptoms of depression. A PHQ score of 0–4 indicates minimal symptoms or no symptoms, while a score of 5–9 is considered mild, 10–14 is moderate, 15–19 is considered moderately severe, and 20–27 is considered severe. Respondents with a score of 10 or higher are classified as having symptoms of depression.

- 8% of women and 9% of men age 15–49 had a PHQ-9 score of 5–9, and 1% each had a score of 10–14. Less than 1% of women and men had a PHQ-9 score of 15–19 or higher (Figure 18.2).
- Overall, 2% of women and 1% of men age 15–49 reported experiencing symptoms of depression during the 2 weeks preceding the survey (Tables 18.4.1 and 18.4.2).

Figure 18.2 Severity of depression (PHQ-9)

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49



18.3 CARE SEEKING AND TREATMENT FOR SYMPTOMS OF ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION

Regardless of their scores on the GAD-7 or PHQ-9, all respondents were asked if a health care provider had ever told them that they had anxiety or depression and if they had taken medicine in the 2 weeks before the survey that was prescribed by a health care provider for anxiety or depression. In addition, respondents who said that they experienced any symptom of anxiety or depression during the 2 weeks before the survey, regardless of frequency (that is, respondents with a score of 1 or higher on either the GAD-7 or the PHQ-9), were asked if they had ever sought help.

- 1% of women and 2% of men age 15–49 were ever told by a health care provider that they had anxiety, and 1% of women and 2% of men were ever told that they had depression (Tables 18.5.1 and 18.5.2).
- Less than 1% of both women and men reported taking medicine prescribed by a health care provider for depression or anxiety in the past 2 weeks.
- 12% of women and 10% of men who experienced any symptoms of anxiety or depression in the 2 weeks preceding the survey reported seeking help.

18.4 SYMPTOMS OF ANXIETY OR DEPRESSION ADJUSTED FOR TREATMENT

People with anxiety or depression who are receiving treatment may experience fewer symptoms or no symptoms at all. In order to better understand the burden of anxiety and depression at the population level—including individuals whose symptoms may be effectively managed through medicine—**Table 18.6** shows the percentages of women and men who are either experiencing symptoms of anxiety or depression or taking medicine prescribed by a health care provider to treat these conditions.

- 8% of both women and men reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety or taking anxiety medication prescribed by a health care professional, while only 2% each of women and men reported experiencing symptoms of depression or taking prescribed medication (**Table 18.6**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on mental health, see the following tables:

- **Table 18.1** **Symptoms of anxiety**
- **Table 18.2.1** **Severity of symptoms of anxiety: Women**
- **Table 18.2.2** **Severity of symptoms of anxiety: Men**
- **Table 18.3** **Symptoms of depression**
- **Table 18.4.1** **Severity of symptoms of depression: Women**
- **Table 18.4.2** **Severity of symptoms of depression: Men**
- **Table 18.5.1** **Care seeking and treatment for symptoms of anxiety or depression: Women**
- **Table 18.5.2** **Care seeking and treatment for symptoms of anxiety or depression: Men**
- **Table 18.6** **Prevalence of symptoms of anxiety and depression adjusted for treatment**

Table 18.1 Symptoms of anxiety

Percent distributions of women and men age 15–49 and of men age 15–59 by frequency of symptoms of anxiety in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, according to specific symptoms included in the Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7 scale (GAD-7), Zambia DHS 2024

Symptom of anxiety	Never	Rarely	Often	Always	Don't know/ no answer	Total	Number of respon- dents
WOMEN 15–49							
Feeling nervous or anxious	81.2	15.3	2.7	0.7	0.2	100.0	13,951
Not being able to stop or control worrying	78.8	16.5	3.5	1.0	0.1	100.0	13,951
Worrying too much about different things	71.7	21.7	5.2	1.3	0.1	100.0	13,951
Trouble relaxing	87.4	10.7	1.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	13,951
Being so restless that it is hard to sit still	91.0	7.7	1.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	13,951
Becoming easily annoyed or irritable	79.4	16.1	3.8	0.6	0.1	100.0	13,951
Feeling afraid as if something awful might happen	82.7	14.5	2.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	13,951
MEN 15–49							
Feeling nervous or anxious	76.9	19.4	3.1	0.5	0.1	100.0	11,426
Not being able to stop or control worrying	78.6	17.7	3.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	11,426
Worrying too much about different things	68.1	24.9	5.9	1.0	0.1	100.0	11,426
Trouble relaxing	85.3	12.9	1.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	11,426
Being so restless that it is hard to sit still	89.1	9.4	1.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	11,426
Becoming easily annoyed or irritable	76.1	19.4	3.7	0.6	0.1	100.0	11,426
Feeling afraid as if something awful might happen	82.4	15.2	2.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	11,426
MEN 15–59							
Feeling nervous or anxious	76.6	19.7	3.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	12,585
Not being able to stop or control worrying	78.0	18.0	3.2	0.7	0.1	100.0	12,585
Worrying too much about different things	67.4	25.5	6.0	1.1	0.1	100.0	12,585
Trouble relaxing	85.1	13.0	1.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	12,585
Being so restless that it is hard to sit still	88.9	9.5	1.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	12,585
Becoming easily annoyed or irritable	76.1	19.4	3.7	0.7	0.1	100.0	12,585
Feeling afraid as if something awful might happen	82.3	15.3	2.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	12,585

Table 18.2.1 Severity of symptoms of anxiety: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by their GAD-7 score, and percentage with symptoms of anxiety, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	GAD score				Total	Percentage with symptoms of anxiety ¹	Number of women
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–21			
Age							
15–19	93.1	6.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.5	3,292
20–24	89.5	9.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	1.3	2,540
25–29	89.0	9.5	1.4	0.1	100.0	1.5	2,255
30–34	86.0	12.3	1.6	0.0	100.0	1.6	1,963
35–39	85.6	12.8	1.4	0.2	100.0	1.6	1,560
40–44	84.0	13.8	1.9	0.3	100.0	2.2	1,375
45–49	85.6	13.3	1.0	0.1	100.0	1.1	965
Residence							
Urban	88.5	10.0	1.4	0.1	100.0	1.6	7,086
Rural	88.6	10.3	1.0	0.1	100.0	1.1	6,865
Province							
Central	87.1	11.4	1.4	0.1	100.0	1.5	1,578
Copperbelt	82.7	14.7	2.2	0.4	100.0	2.6	2,041
Eastern	88.8	10.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	1.2	1,628
Luapula	86.9	12.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	0.8	1,044
Lusaka	92.8	6.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	1.0	2,611
Muchinga	84.8	14.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.4	619
Northern	90.1	9.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	0.6	1,049
North Western	94.0	5.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.4	913
Southern	92.3	6.7	1.0	0.1	100.0	1.1	1,630
Western	81.3	16.0	2.4	0.4	100.0	2.7	838
Education							
No education	87.1	11.9	1.0	0.0	100.0	1.0	908
Primary	88.2	10.7	1.0	0.1	100.0	1.1	5,480
Secondary	89.7	9.1	1.1	0.1	100.0	1.2	6,485
Higher	84.5	12.2	2.9	0.3	100.0	3.2	1,079
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	86.8	12.1	1.1	0.1	100.0	1.1	2,434
Second	89.3	9.7	0.8	0.2	100.0	1.0	2,402
Middle	88.7	10.1	1.2	0.1	100.0	1.3	2,666
Fourth	90.0	8.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	1.2	3,115
Highest	87.7	10.4	1.7	0.1	100.0	1.9	3,334
Total	88.5	10.2	1.2	0.1	100.0	1.3	13,951

¹ Respondents with a score of 10 or higher on GAD-7

Table 18.2.2 Severity of symptoms of anxiety: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by their GAD-7 score, and percentage with symptoms of anxiety, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	GAD score				Total	Percentage with symptoms of anxiety ¹	Number of men
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–21			
Age							
15–19	94.2	5.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.2	3,002
20–24	89.0	9.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	1.1	2,096
25–29	85.8	12.5	1.5	0.2	100.0	1.7	1,637
30–34	87.0	12.0	1.0	0.1	100.0	1.1	1,460
35–39	84.0	13.9	1.9	0.2	100.0	2.1	1,254
40–44	85.1	13.2	1.5	0.2	100.0	1.8	1,093
45–49	84.2	14.6	1.2	0.0	100.0	1.2	884
Residence							
Urban	87.4	11.3	1.1	0.1	100.0	1.3	5,318
Rural	89.2	9.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	1.0	6,108
Province							
Central	83.2	14.8	1.8	0.1	100.0	1.9	1,385
Copperbelt	80.7	17.7	1.5	0.1	100.0	1.6	1,614
Eastern	94.8	4.7	0.4	0.1	100.0	0.4	1,477
Luapula	92.2	7.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.2	821
Lusaka	90.4	8.2	1.3	0.1	100.0	1.4	1,935
Muchinga	91.3	8.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.4	537
Northern	92.3	7.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	0.5	845
North Western	96.0	3.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.5	760
Southern	85.2	13.0	1.6	0.2	100.0	1.8	1,363
Western	83.0	15.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	1.1	688
Education							
No education	89.2	9.1	1.2	0.4	100.0	1.7	472
Primary	88.5	10.6	0.9	0.1	100.0	0.9	4,219
Secondary	88.4	10.5	1.1	0.1	100.0	1.2	5,708
Higher	87.2	11.3	1.4	0.1	100.0	1.4	1,027
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	89.5	9.5	0.9	0.1	100.0	1.0	2,050
Second	88.5	10.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	0.9	2,183
Middle	87.5	10.9	1.5	0.0	100.0	1.5	2,296
Fourth	87.4	11.6	0.9	0.2	100.0	1.1	2,432
Highest	89.1	9.8	1.0	0.1	100.0	1.1	2,465
Total 15–49	88.4	10.5	1.0	0.1	100.0	1.1	11,426
50–59	85.7	12.9	1.4	0.1	100.0	1.4	1,159
Total 15–59	88.1	10.7	1.1	0.1	100.0	1.2	12,585

¹ Respondents with a score of 10 or higher on GAD-7

Table 18.3 Symptoms of depression

Percent distributions of women and men age 15–49 and of men age 15–59 by frequency of symptoms of depression in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, according to specific symptoms included in the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9), Zambia DHS 2024

Symptom of depression	Never	Rarely	Often	Always	Don't know/ no answer	Total	Number of respon- dents
WOMEN 15–49							
Little interest or pleasure in doing things	86.2	11.8	1.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	13,951
Feeling low or hopeless	81.2	15.3	2.8	0.7	0.1	100.0	13,951
Trouble falling asleep or staying asleep or sleeping too much	84.3	12.5	2.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	13,951
Feeling tired or having little energy	81.7	15.4	2.3	0.5	0.1	100.0	13,951
Poor appetite or overeating	84.0	12.7	2.7	0.5	0.1	100.0	13,951
Feeling bad about yourself or that you are a failure or have let yourself or your family down	87.1	9.3	2.7	0.8	0.1	100.0	13,951
Trouble concentrating on things such as reading the newspaper or watching television	92.0	6.7	1.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	13,951
Moving or speaking so slowly that other people could have noticed or the opposite (being so restless that you have been moving around a lot more than usual)	94.8	4.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	13,951
Thoughts that you would be better off dead or of hurting yourself in some way	95.0	3.8	0.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	13,951
MEN 15–49							
Little interest or pleasure in doing things	83.1	14.9	1.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	11,426
Feeling low or hopeless	81.9	15.5	2.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	11,426
Trouble falling asleep or staying asleep or sleeping too much	79.6	16.8	3.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	11,426
Feeling tired or having little energy	77.4	19.2	3.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	11,426
Poor appetite or overeating	81.9	15.3	2.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	11,426
Feeling bad about yourself or that you are a failure or have let yourself or your family down	87.1	10.8	1.7	0.3	0.1	100.0	11,426
Trouble concentrating on things such as reading the newspaper or watching television	90.7	8.0	0.9	0.2	0.2	100.0	11,426
Moving or speaking so slowly that other people could have noticed or the opposite (being so restless that you have been moving around a lot more than usual)	93.8	5.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	11,426
Thoughts that you would be better off dead or of hurting yourself in some way	95.4	4.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	11,426
MEN 15–59							
Little interest or pleasure in doing things	83.1	15.0	1.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	12,585
Feeling low or hopeless	81.7	15.6	2.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	12,585
Trouble falling asleep or staying asleep or sleeping too much	79.1	17.2	3.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	12,585
Feeling tired or having little energy	77.2	19.3	3.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	12,585
Poor appetite or overeating	81.8	15.3	2.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	12,585
Feeling bad about yourself or that you are a failure or have let yourself or your family down	86.9	10.9	1.7	0.3	0.1	100.0	12,585
Trouble concentrating on things such as reading the newspaper or watching television	90.9	7.9	0.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	12,585
Moving or speaking so slowly that other people could have noticed or the opposite (being so restless that you have been moving around a lot more than usual)	93.8	5.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	12,585
Thoughts that you would be better off dead or of hurting yourself in some way	95.4	4.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	12,585

Table 18.4.1 Severity of symptoms of depression: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by their Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) score, and percentage with symptoms of depression, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	PHQ-9 score					Total	Percentage with symptoms of depression ¹	Number of women
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–27			
Age								
15–19	93.7	5.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.7	3,292
20–24	90.9	7.5	1.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.7	2,540
25–29	90.5	8.0	1.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	1.5	2,255
30–34	88.3	10.0	1.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	1.8	1,963
35–39	88.4	9.7	1.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	1.9	1,560
40–44	87.3	9.7	2.3	0.4	0.2	100.0	2.9	1,375
45–49	88.9	9.4	1.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.7	965
Residence								
Urban	89.9	8.2	1.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	1.8	7,086
Rural	90.8	7.9	1.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	1.3	6,865
Province								
Central	88.2	10.3	1.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.5	1,578
Copperbelt	83.2	12.6	3.1	0.9	0.2	100.0	4.2	2,041
Eastern	91.7	6.5	1.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	1.8	1,628
Luapula	90.2	8.6	1.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	1.2	1,044
Lusaka	93.5	5.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.0	2,611
Muchinga	84.7	14.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.6	619
Northern	92.3	7.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.7	1,049
North Western	95.2	4.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1	913
Southern	96.8	2.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.5	1,630
Western	83.7	13.7	2.3	0.2	0.2	100.0	2.6	838
Education								
No education	91.1	7.4	1.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	1.4	908
Primary	90.9	7.8	0.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	1.3	5,480
Secondary	90.5	7.9	1.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	1.6	6,485
Higher	86.1	10.6	2.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	3.3	1,079
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	90.3	8.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	0.9	2,434
Second	91.7	6.9	1.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	1.4	2,402
Middle	90.9	7.5	1.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	1.6	2,666
Fourth	91.0	7.5	1.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	1.5	3,115
Highest	88.4	9.3	1.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	2.3	3,334
Total	90.3	8.1	1.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	1.6	13,951

¹ Respondents with a score of 10 or higher on the PHQ-9

Table 18.4.2 Severity of symptoms of depression: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by their Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) score, and percentage with symptoms of depression, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	PHQ-9 score					Total	Percentage with symptoms of depression ¹	Number of men
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–27			
Age								
15–19	94.9	4.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	3,002
20–24	89.1	9.3	1.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	1.5	2,096
25–29	88.2	10.5	1.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.3	1,637
30–34	89.5	9.4	0.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	1.1	1,460
35–39	88.0	10.1	1.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	1.9	1,254
40–44	87.2	10.9	1.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.9	1,093
45–49	88.4	9.7	1.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	1.9	884
Residence								
Urban	90.3	8.2	1.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.5	5,318
Rural	90.0	8.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.1	6,108
Province								
Central	83.9	14.2	1.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	2.0	1,385
Copperbelt	83.9	13.6	2.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	2.5	1,614
Eastern	94.2	5.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.8	1,477
Luapula	91.5	8.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.3	821
Lusaka	93.2	5.4	1.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	1.4	1,935
Muchinga	95.9	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.2	537
Northern	92.8	6.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.5	845
North Western	96.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	760
Southern	92.7	6.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.9	1,363
Western	79.0	19.0	1.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	2.0	688
Education								
No education	90.1	8.8	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	1.1	472
Primary	90.1	8.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.1	4,219
Secondary	90.1	8.5	1.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	1.4	5,708
Higher	91.3	7.6	1.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.1	1,027
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	90.1	9.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.0	2,050
Second	89.4	9.5	1.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1.2	2,183
Middle	89.7	8.8	1.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	1.5	2,296
Fourth	90.3	8.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.4	2,432
Highest	91.3	7.5	0.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	1.1	2,465
Total 15–49	90.2	8.6	1.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.2	11,426
50–59	88.9	9.8	1.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.4	1,159
Total 15–59	90.1	8.7	1.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.3	12,585

¹ Respondents with a score of 10 or higher on the PHQ-9

Table 18.5.1 Care seeking and treatment for symptoms of anxiety or depression: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever been told by a health care provider that they have anxiety or depression, percentage who took medicine prescribed by a health care provider for depression or anxiety in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among women with any symptoms of anxiety or depression in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who have ever sought help, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Ever told had anxiety	Ever told had depression	Took medicine prescribed by a health care provider for depression or anxiety in the past 2 weeks	Number of women	Among women with any symptoms of anxiety or depression in the 2 weeks preceding the survey	
					Ever sought help	Number of women
Age						
15–19	0.6	0.7	0.2	3,292	8.2	1,593
20–24	0.9	1.2	0.3	2,540	11.1	1,410
25–29	0.9	1.4	0.3	2,255	11.7	1,269
30–34	0.8	0.9	0.2	1,963	13.7	1,141
35–39	1.1	1.2	0.4	1,560	12.1	932
40–44	1.4	2.7	0.8	1,375	15.1	866
45–49	1.4	2.1	0.7	965	16.1	557
GAD-7 score						
0–5	0.8	1.1	0.3	12,843	9.6	6,660
6+	2.7	4.0	1.0	1,108	25.9	1,108
PHQ-9 score						
0–9	0.8	1.2	0.3	13,730	11.0	7,547
10+	6.5	7.9	1.9	221	41.1	221
Residence						
Urban	1.0	1.4	0.4	7,086	13.2	3,785
Rural	0.8	1.2	0.3	6,865	10.7	3,983
Province						
Central	0.7	1.0	0.3	1,578	12.7	1,016
Copperbelt	1.9	2.4	0.5	2,041	18.3	1,300
Eastern	0.7	1.6	0.7	1,628	6.4	857
Luapula	0.6	1.8	0.5	1,044	17.8	668
Lusaka	0.8	1.4	0.2	2,611	7.1	1,120
Muchinga	0.2	0.3	0.0	619	7.5	385
Northern	0.5	0.9	0.1	1,049	14.4	499
North Western	1.0	0.6	0.2	913	8.5	356
Southern	0.6	0.9	0.3	1,630	7.2	963
Western	1.8	0.6	0.4	838	17.2	603
Education						
No education	1.0	1.3	0.7	908	11.1	525
Primary	0.7	1.1	0.2	5,480	9.7	3,068
Secondary	0.9	1.2	0.4	6,485	13.0	3,551
Higher	2.3	2.7	0.7	1,079	16.9	624
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.7	1.0	0.2	2,434	10.3	1,463
Second	0.9	1.3	0.2	2,402	10.2	1,346
Middle	0.9	1.6	0.4	2,666	11.1	1,525
Fourth	0.7	0.7	0.2	3,115	11.7	1,682
Highest	1.3	1.9	0.6	3,334	15.4	1,753
Total	0.9	1.3	0.4	13,951	11.9	7,768

GAD-7 = Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7 scale

PHQ-9 = Patient Health Questionnaire

Table 18.5.2 Care seeking and treatment for symptoms of anxiety or depression: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have ever been told by a health care provider that they have anxiety or depression, percentage who took medicine prescribed by a health care provider for depression or anxiety in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among men with any symptoms of anxiety or depression in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who have ever sought help, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Ever told had anxiety	Ever told had depression	Took medicine prescribed by a health care provider for depression or anxiety in the past 2 weeks	Number of men	Among men with any symptoms of anxiety or depression in the 2 weeks preceding the survey	
					Ever sought help	Number of men
Age						
15–19	1.1	0.9	0.2	3,002	6.1	1,588
20–24	1.5	1.1	0.6	2,096	11.1	1,382
25–29	0.8	1.4	0.4	1,637	9.4	1,121
30–34	1.7	1.5	0.2	1,460	10.8	991
35–39	2.2	1.9	0.3	1,254	12.6	849
40–44	2.9	2.3	0.4	1,093	11.3	775
45–49	2.9	2.8	0.3	884	10.7	614
GAD-7 score						
0–5	1.2	1.0	0.2	10,531	8.2	6,425
6+	7.1	6.9	1.6	896	22.0	896
PHQ-9 score						
0–9	1.5	1.3	0.3	11,285	9.6	7,178
10+	13.2	16.2	2.8	142	23.0	142
Residence						
Urban	1.5	1.2	0.4	5,318	8.1	3,291
Rural	1.8	1.7	0.3	6,108	11.3	4,029
Province						
Central	2.1	2.0	0.3	1,385	14.3	993
Copperbelt	1.2	1.1	0.6	1,614	3.5	993
Eastern	4.5	0.9	0.3	1,477	7.9	884
Luapula	0.9	2.9	0.3	821	13.9	590
Lusaka	0.8	0.9	0.3	1,935	3.7	1,138
Muchinga	2.1	2.0	0.4	537	8.5	300
Northern	0.4	0.5	0.2	845	7.1	588
North Western	1.8	2.5	0.4	760	9.4	433
Southern	1.3	2.3	0.4	1,363	17.6	824
Western	0.6	0.4	0.1	688	17.3	578
Education						
No education	2.8	1.9	0.5	472	12.9	306
Primary	1.6	1.3	0.2	4,219	9.2	2,696
Secondary	1.5	1.6	0.4	5,708	9.8	3,674
Higher	2.0	1.2	0.6	1,027	11.4	645
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	1.5	1.2	0.3	2,050	10.6	1,360
Second	1.7	1.9	0.3	2,183	11.0	1,456
Middle	1.9	1.4	0.3	2,296	10.6	1,530
Fourth	1.5	1.5	0.3	2,432	9.3	1,506
Highest	1.6	1.3	0.5	2,465	7.9	1,468
Total 15–49	1.6	1.5	0.3	11,426	9.9	7,320
50–59	2.1	1.6	0.8	1,159	12.3	798
Total 15–59	1.7	1.5	0.4	12,585	10.1	8,118

Table 18.6 Prevalence of symptoms of anxiety and depression adjusted for treatment

Among women and men age 15–49, percentage with symptoms of anxiety or receiving treatment and percentage with symptoms of depression or receiving treatment, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Percentage with symptoms of anxiety or receiving treatment ¹	Percentage with symptoms of depression or receiving treatment ²	Number of women	Percentage with symptoms of anxiety or receiving treatment ¹	Percentage with symptoms of depression or receiving treatment ²	Number of men
Age						
15–19	4.7	0.9	3,292	3.9	0.6	3,002
20–24	7.4	2.0	2,540	7.9	2.1	2,096
25–29	8.0	1.7	2,255	9.6	1.6	1,637
30–34	9.1	1.9	1,963	9.3	1.2	1,460
35–39	11.0	2.2	1,560	10.7	2.3	1,254
40–44	12.4	3.7	1,375	10.2	2.2	1,093
45–49	10.5	2.3	965	11.3	2.2	884
Residence						
Urban	8.5	2.2	7,086	9.0	1.8	5,318
Rural	8.0	1.6	6,865	7.2	1.3	6,108
Province						
Central	9.0	1.8	1,578	10.7	2.2	1,385
Copperbelt	13.6	4.7	2,041	15.0	3.0	1,614
Eastern	8.1	2.4	1,628	3.1	1.0	1,477
Luapula	8.8	1.6	1,044	5.1	0.6	821
Lusaka	5.1	1.3	2,611	6.9	1.7	1,935
Muchinga	11.9	0.6	619	6.5	0.6	537
Northern	5.7	0.8	1,049	4.3	0.7	845
North Western	4.1	0.2	913	3.0	0.4	760
Southern	5.3	0.8	1,630	10.4	1.4	1,363
Western	13.3	3.0	838	10.6	2.1	688
Education						
No education	8.8	2.1	908	7.0	1.3	472
Primary	8.6	1.5	5,480	7.7	1.3	4,219
Secondary	7.4	1.9	6,485	8.1	1.7	5,708
Higher	10.6	3.8	1,079	9.6	1.7	1,027
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	8.8	1.0	2,434	6.9	1.2	2,050
Second	7.6	1.6	2,402	8.1	1.4	2,183
Middle	8.4	2.0	2,666	8.5	1.9	2,296
Fourth	7.5	1.7	3,115	8.2	1.6	2,432
Highest	8.8	2.9	3,334	8.4	1.6	2,465
Total 15–49	8.2	1.9	13,951	8.1	1.6	11,426
50–59	na	na	na	9.8	2.1	1,159
Total 15–59	na	na	na	8.2	1.6	12,585

na = not applicable

¹ Respondents who had a score of 6 or higher on the Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7 scale (GAD-7) or reported taking medicine prescribed by a doctor or other health care worker for depression or anxiety during the last 2 weeks

² Respondents who had a score of 10 or higher on the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) or reported taking medicine prescribed by a doctor or other health care worker for depression or anxiety during the last 2 weeks

Key Messages

- Overall, the mortality rate among adults age 15–49 is lower among women (2.58 deaths per 1,000 population) than among men (4.25 deaths per 1,000 population).
- The maternal mortality ratio for the 7-year period before the 2024 ZDHS is estimated at 187 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births; that is, for every 1,000 births in Zambia, just under two women die during pregnancy, childbirth, or within 42 days of the end of a pregnancy from causes other than an accidents or violence. The confidence interval surrounding the maternal mortality estimate is 119 to 255 deaths per 100,000 live births.
- The estimated pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR) for the 7-year period preceding the 2024 ZDHS is 195 deaths per 100,000 live births; that is, for every 1,000 births in Zambia, about two women die during pregnancy or within 2 months of the end of a pregnancy from any cause, including accidents or violence.

Adult and maternal mortality indicators can be used to assess the health status of a population. According to the 8th National Development Plan (8NDP) 2022–2026, the Government of the Republic of Zambia is committed to improving health services in the country, and reducing maternal mortality is one of the government’s priorities. Particular emphasis has been placed on increasing the percentage of live births attended by skilled providers, understanding where pregnancy complications occur, and enhancing access to emergency obstetric care services (MNDP 2022). According to the Zambia National Health Strategic Plan 2022–2026, the target is to reduce the maternal mortality ratio from 278 to less than 100 per 100,000 live births by 2026 (MoH 2022).

19.1 DATA

The 2024 ZDHS collected information on sibling history by asking each female respondent to list all children born to her biological mother, starting with the first born. The respondent was then asked whether each of these siblings was still alive. For living siblings, the interviewer asked the current age of each sibling. For deceased siblings, age at death and number of years since death were recorded. When a respondent could not provide precise information on age at death or years since death, approximate but quantitative answers were accepted. For every sister and brother who had died, the respondent was asked “Was [NAME]’s death due to an accident or violence?” Estimates of maternal mortality are refined by excluding deaths due to accidents or violence; however, other incidental deaths, such as HIV-related deaths, are not identified and are therefore not excluded. For sisters who died at age 12 or older, three questions were asked to determine whether the death was pregnancy-related: “Was [NAME OF SISTER] pregnant when she died?” and, if not, “Did she die during childbirth?” and, if not, “Did she die within 2 months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?” If the sister did die within 2 months of the end of a pregnancy, the respondent was asked “How many days after the end of the pregnancy or childbirth did [NAME OF SISTER] die?”

19.2 DIRECT ESTIMATES OF ADULT MORTALITY

Adult mortality rate

The number of adult deaths per 1,000 population age 15–49. Adult mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated as follows: the number of deaths to a respondent's siblings in each age group is divided by the number of person-years of exposure to the risk of dying in that age group during the 7 years preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of siblings (brothers or sisters) reported as having died within the 7 years preceding the survey. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead siblings based on their current age (living siblings) or age at death and years since death (dead siblings).

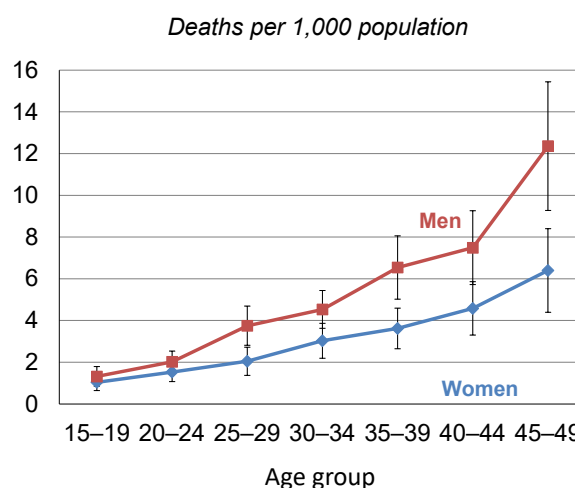
Sample: Siblings (both living and dead) who were age 15–49 in the 7 years preceding the survey, by sex and 5-year age groups

Evaluating the plausibility and stability of overall adult mortality is one way to assess the quality of the data used to estimate maternal mortality. If the estimated rates of overall adult mortality are implausible, rates based on a subset of deaths (maternal deaths in particular) may have serious problems. The reported ages at death and years since death of the respondents' brothers and sisters are used to make direct estimates of adult mortality. Because of differentials in exposure to the risk of dying, this report presents age- and sex-specific death rates. To ensure a sufficiently large number of adult deaths to generate a robust estimate, rates are calculated for the 7-year period before the survey (roughly between early to mid-2017 and early to mid-2024). Nevertheless, age-specific mortality rates obtained in this manner are subject to considerable sampling variation. Use of this 7-year period is a compromise between the desire for the most recent data and the need to minimise the level of sampling error.

Table 19.1 and Figure 19.1 show age-specific mortality rates among women and men age 15–49 for the 7 years before the 2024 ZDHS.

- The adult mortality rate is slightly lower among women (2.58 deaths per 1,000 population) than among men (4.25 deaths per 1,000 population) (Table 19.1).
- Adult mortality rates for both women and men increase with increasing age. Age-specific mortality rates are higher for men than for women (although for most age groups the confidence intervals overlap, indicating that the differences may not be statistically significant) (Figure 19.1).

Figure 19.1 Adult mortality rates by age



19.3 TRENDS IN ADULT MORTALITY

Table 19.2 shows the probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50 ($_{35q15}$) in the 7 years before the 2024, 2018, 2013–14, 2007, 2001–02, and 1996 ZDHS surveys; $_{35q15}$ is the probability that a woman or man who was age 15 in the 7 years before the survey will have died before reaching age 50 (if the age- and gender-specific mortality rates in the 7 years before the survey hold constant).

- Among women, the probability of dying by age 50 has declined from a high of 446 deaths per 1,000 in the 7 years preceding the 2001–02 ZDHS to 105 deaths per 1,000 women in the 7 years preceding 2024 ZDHS.

- Among men, the probability of dying by age 50 has declined from 471 deaths per 1,000 men in the 7 years preceding the 2001–02 ZDHS to 173 deaths per 1,000 men in the 7 years preceding 2024 ZDHS.

19.4 DIRECT ESTIMATES OF MATERNAL MORTALITY

Maternal mortality rate

The number of maternal deaths per 1,000 women age 15–49. Maternal mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated by dividing the number of maternal deaths to female siblings of respondents in each age group by the total person-years of exposure of the sisters to the risk of dying in that age group during the 7 years preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of sisters reported as having died in the 7 years preceding the survey during either pregnancy or delivery, or in the 42 days following the delivery or termination of a pregnancy, by their age group at the time of death. Deaths due to accidents or violence are excluded. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead sisters based on their reported current age (living sisters) or age at death and years since death (dead sisters).

Sample: Sisters (both living and dead) age 15–49 in the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups

Maternal mortality ratio

The number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The maternal mortality ratio is calculated by dividing the age-standardised maternal mortality rate for women age 15–49 in the 7 years preceding the survey by the general fertility rate (GFR) for the same time period.

Maternal deaths are a subset of all female deaths. They are defined as any deaths that occur during pregnancy or childbirth or within 42 days after the delivery or termination of a pregnancy. Maternal deaths do not include deaths due to accidents or violence. Two methods are generally used to estimate maternal mortality in developing countries: the indirect sisterhood method (Graham et al. 1989) and a direct variant of the sisterhood method (Rutenber and Sullivan 1991; Stanton et al. 1997).

- The maternal mortality rate in Zambia is 0.26 maternal deaths per 1,000 woman-years of exposure (**Table 19.3**).
- The estimated age-specific maternal mortality rate is highest among women age 45–49 (0.53) and lowest among women age 15–19 (0.05).
- Maternal deaths represent 10% of all deaths among women age 15–49 during the 7-year period preceding the survey.
- The maternal mortality ratio for the 7-year period before the 2024 ZDHS is estimated at 187 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births; that is, for every 1,000 births in Zambia, under two women die during pregnancy, childbirth, or within 42 days of the end of a pregnancy from causes other than accidents or violence. The confidence interval surrounding the maternal mortality estimate is 119 to 255 deaths per 100,000 live births (**Table 19.4**).
- The lifetime risk of maternal death is 0.008. In other words, at current fertility and mortality rates, roughly 1 in every 125 women in Zambia will suffer a maternal death.

Trends: Trends in the maternal mortality ratio can be measured starting with the 2018 ZDHS. Prior to that, the ZDHS surveys measured pregnancy-related mortality only (see below), and those measures are not comparable to the maternal mortality ratio. The maternal mortality ratio decreased from 252 deaths per

100,000 live births in the 7 years preceding the 2018 ZDHS to 187 in the 7 years preceding the 2024 ZDHS; however, the difference between these estimates is not statistically significant.

19.5 TRENDS IN PREGNANCY-RELATED MORTALITY

Pregnancy-related mortality rate

The number of pregnancy-related deaths per 1,000 women age 15–49. Pregnancy-related mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated by dividing the number of pregnancy-related deaths to female siblings of respondents in each age group by the total person-years of exposure of the sisters to the risk of dying in that age group during the 7 years preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of sisters reported as having died in the 7 years preceding the survey during either pregnancy or delivery, or in the 2 months following the delivery or termination of a pregnancy, by their age group at the time of death. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead sisters based on their reported current age (living sisters) or age at death and years since death (dead sisters).

Sample: Sisters (both living and dead) age 15–49 in the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups

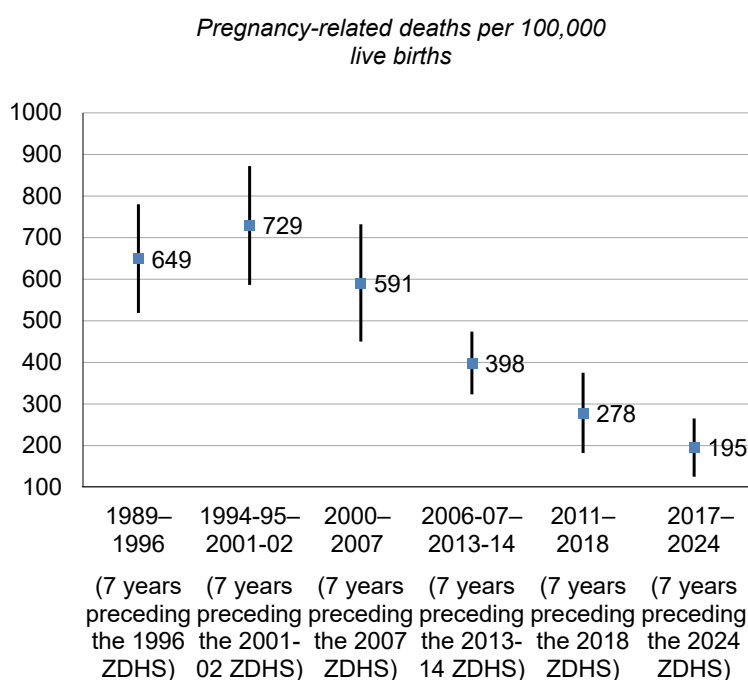
Pregnancy-related mortality ratio

The number of pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births. The pregnancy-related mortality ratio is calculated by dividing the age-standardised pregnancy-related mortality rate for women age 15–49 in the 7 years preceding the survey by the general fertility rate (GFR) for the same time period.

To allow comparisons with estimates from ZDHS surveys prior to 2018, the 2024 ZDHS defines a pregnancy-related death as the death of a woman during pregnancy or childbirth or within 2 months of delivery or termination of a pregnancy, irrespective of the cause of death. Estimates of pregnancy-related mortality are therefore based solely on the timing of the death in relationship to the pregnancy. Note that this definition varies from the WHO definition of a pregnancy-related death, which limits the window to 42 days. What the 2024 ZDHS defines as a pregnancy-related death had been labelled a maternal death in ZDHS surveys prior to 2018.

- The estimated pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR) for the 7-year period preceding the 2024 ZDHS is 195 deaths per 100,000 live births; that is, for every 1,000 births in Zambia, about two women die during pregnancy or within 2 months of the end of a pregnancy from any cause, including accidents or violence (**Figure 19.2** and **Table C.21**).
- There has been an overall downward trend in the PRMR since 1996. However, the confidence intervals surrounding the PRMR estimates for the 2024 ZDHS and the 2018 ZDHS overlap, meaning that the difference in the PRMRs between the last two surveys is not statistically significant (**Figure 19.2**).

Figure 19.2 Trends in pregnancy-related mortality ratios with confidence intervals



LIST OF TABLES

For more information on adult and maternal mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 19.1** **Adult mortality rates**
- **Table 19.2** **Adult mortality probabilities**
- **Table 19.3** **Maternal mortality**
- **Table 19.4** **Maternal mortality ratio**

Table 19.1 Adult mortality rates

Direct estimates of female and male mortality rates for the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups, Zambia DHS 2024

Age	Deaths	Exposure years	Mortality rate ¹
FEMALE			
15–19	32	30,806	1.04
20–24	50	32,943	1.53
25–29	61	29,880	2.05
30–34	79	25,956	3.03
35–39	73	20,193	3.62
40–44	61	13,406	4.58
45–49	51	8,012	6.40
Total	408	161,196	2.58 ^a
MALE			
15–19	38	28,796	1.32
20–24	64	31,658	2.02
25–29	113	29,996	3.75
30–34	114	25,082	4.53
35–39	130	19,809	6.54
40–44	101	13,424	7.49
45–49	101	8,184	12.36
Total	660	156,950	4.25 ^a

¹ Expressed per 1,000 population

^a Age-adjusted rate

Table 19.2 Adult mortality probabilities

The probability of dying between ages 15 and 50 for women and men during the 7 years preceding the survey, Zambia DHS 2024

Survey	Female _{35q15} ¹	Male _{35q15} ¹
2024 ZDHS	105	173
2018 ZDHS	167	234
2013–14 ZDHS	294	330
2007 ZDHS	421	415
2001–02 ZDHS	446	471
1996 ZDHS	353	407

¹ The probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50, expressed per 1,000 persons age 15

Table 19.3 Maternal mortality

Direct estimates of maternal mortality rates for the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups, Zambia DHS 2024

Age	Percentage of female deaths that are maternal	Maternal deaths ¹	Exposure years	Maternal mortality rate ²
15–19	5.2	2	30,806	0.05
20–24	18.7	9	32,943	0.29
25–29	11.6	7	29,880	0.24
30–34	10.8	8	25,956	0.33
35–39	7.2	5	20,193	0.26
40–44	9.1	6	13,406	0.42
45–49	8.3	4	8,012	0.53
Total	10.2	42	161,196	0.26 ^a

¹ A maternal death is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, from any cause except accidents or violence.

² Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure

^a Age-adjusted rate

Table 19.4 Maternal mortality ratio

Total fertility rate, general fertility rate, maternal mortality ratio, and lifetime risk of maternal death for the 7 years preceding the survey, Zambia DHS 2024

Total fertility rate (TFR)	4.3
General fertility rate (GFR) ¹	137
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) ²	187 (CI: 119, 255)
Lifetime risk of maternal death ³	0.008

CI: confidence interval

¹ Age-adjusted rate, expressed per 1,000 women age 15–49

² Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as the age-adjusted maternal mortality rate (shown in Table 19.3) times 100 divided by the age-adjusted general fertility rate

³ Calculated as $1 - (1 - \text{MMR})^{\text{TFR}}$, where TFR represents the total fertility rate for the 7 years preceding the survey

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A.1 INTRODUCTION

Zambia Demographic and Health Survey 2024 (ZDHS 2024) was the seventh survey of its kind following the ones completed in 1992, 1996, 2001–2002, 2007, 2013–2014 and 2018. The survey was nationwide calling for a nationally representative sample of 13,625 households. All women age 15–49 and all men age 15–59 living in the selected households or stayed in the households the night before the survey were eligible for the individual interview. As with the previous surveys, the main objectives of ZDHS 2024 were to provide up-to-date information on fertility and fertility preferences, awareness and use of family planning methods, maternal and child health and childhood mortality levels, knowledge and attitudes toward HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV prevalence. In all households, all women age 15–49, all men age 15–59 and all children age 2–14 were eligible for a HIV testing. In 50% of the sampled households, all children under 5 were eligible for anthropometry measurement, and all children 6–59 months were eligible for anaemia testing. In all households, one woman age 15–49 per household was randomly selected from all eligible women in the household to apply a domestic violence (DV) module.

The survey was expected to yield approximately 13,714 completed interviews of women age 15–49, and 12,195 completed interviews of men age of 15–59. The sample for the ZMDHS 2024 was designed to produce representative results for Zambia, for the urban and rural areas separately, and for each of the ten provinces.

A.2 SAMPLING FRAME

The sampling frame used for the ZDHS 2024 was the Census of Population and Housing of the Republic of Zambia conducted in 2022 (CPH 2022) provided by the Zambia Statistics Agency (ZamStats). Zambia is divided into ten provinces. Each province is subdivided into districts, each district into constituencies, and each constituency into wards. In Zambia, there are in total 116 districts, 157 constituencies, and 1,858 wards. In addition to these administrative units, during the CPH 2022, each ward was subdivided into Enumeration Areas (EA) which were served as counting units for the population census. An EA is a geographical area, usually a neighbourhood in urban areas and a village or a part of a large village in rural areas, consisting of an adequate number of households for counting purpose. There are in total 36,770 EAs. The EAs are classified into two types, urban EAs and rural EAs. Among the 36,770 EAs, 13,273 are urban EAs and 23,497 are rural EAs. Each EA has two measures of size, the number of population and the number of households residing in the EA. The average EA size is 111 households, with urban EAs have a slightly larger average size consisting of 143 households, while the rural EAs have an average size of 93 households. The average EA size is adequate as primary sampling unit (PSU) for ZMDHS 2024 which is designed to select 25 households per each EA. A ZMDHS 2024 cluster is an EA or a segment of a large EA. Each EA has a base map delineating its boundaries, with identification information and a detailed description. In urban areas, the base maps are high resolution satellite photos with all details clearly shown; while in rural areas, the EA base maps show only the shapes of the EAs without many details, with some referencing points.

Table A.1 below shows the percentage distribution of household population by province and by type of residence. The population share of the provinces varies from 4.6% for province Muchinga to 15.8% for province Lusaka. The urban percentage of the provinces varies from 16.9% for Eastern to 89.7% for Lusaka, about 44.2% of the household population in Zambia live in urban areas. **Table A.2** below shows the percentage distribution of residential households which are very similar to the population distribution.

Table A.3 below shows the distribution of EAs and their average size in number of households by province and by type of residence.

Table A.1 Distribution of residential population by province and type of residence

Provinces	Population			Percentage	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Provinces
Central	661,814	1,608,396	2,270,210	29.2	11.5
Copperbelt	2,312,426	466,151	2,778,577	83.2	14.1
Eastern	416,536	2,051,673	2,468,209	16.9	12.5
Luapula	388,169	1,134,073	1,522,242	25.5	7.7
Lusaka	2,787,681	320,811	3,108,492	89.7	15.8
Muchinga	233,432	683,610	917,042	25.5	4.6
Northern	382,341	1,244,412	1,626,753	23.5	8.2
North Western	572,643	700,227	1,272,870	45.0	6.4
Southern	694,992	1,699,133	2,394,125	29.0	12.1
Western	280,675	1,095,514	1,376,189	20.4	7.0
Zambia	8,730,709	11,004,000	19,734,709	44.2	100.0

Source: Zambia CPH 2022

Table A.2 Distribution of residential households by province and type of residence

Provinces	Households			Percentage	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Provinces
Central	145,260	303,418	448,678	32.4	11.0
Copperbelt	483,324	98,368	581,692	83.1	14.3
Eastern	92,843	413,042	505,885	18.4	12.4
Luapula	77,356	226,145	303,501	25.5	7.4
Lusaka	622,792	66,950	689,742	90.3	16.9
Muchinga	51,128	145,350	196,478	26.0	4.8
Northern	79,137	254,635	333,772	23.7	8.2
North Western	115,835	129,049	244,884	47.3	6.0
Southern	165,803	319,479	485,282	34.2	11.9
Western	64,412	227,490	291,902	22.1	7.2
Zambia	1,897,890	2,183,926	4,081,816	46.5	100.0

Source: Zambia CPH 2022

Table A.3 Distribution of EAs and their average size in number of households by province and type of residence

Provinces	Number of EAs			Average EA size		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Central	985	3,279	4,264	147	93	105
Copperbelt	3,338	1,095	4,433	145	90	131
Eastern	614	4,182	4,796	151	99	105
Luapula	673	2,552	3,225	115	89	94
Lusaka	4,262	657	4,919	146	102	140
Muchinga	473	1,825	2,298	108	80	85
Northern	526	2,720	3,246	150	94	103
North Western	800	1,298	2,098	145	99	117
Southern	1,093	3,128	4,221	152	102	115
Western	509	2,761	3,270	127	82	89
Zambia	13,273	23,497	36,770	143	93	111

Source: Zambia CPH 2022

A.3 SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING PROCEDURES

The ZMDHS 2024 sample was stratified and selected in two stages. Each province was stratified into urban and rural areas yielded 20 sampling strata in total. Samples of EAs were selected independently in each stratum with a probability proportional to size selection. Implicit stratification and proportional allocation were achieved at each of the lower administrative levels by sorting the sampling frame within each sampling stratum according to administrative units in different levels before sample selection, and by using a probability proportional to size selection at the first stage's sampling.

In the first stage, 545 EAs were selected with a stratified probability proportional to the EA size sampling procedure based on the sample allocation given in **Table A.3**. The EA size was the number of residential households residing in the EA based on the CPH 2022. After the selection of the EAs and before the main survey, a household listing operation was carried out in all of the selected sample EAs, and the resulting lists of households was served as sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage. At the second stage of selection, a fixed number of 25 households per cluster were selected with an equal probability systematic selection from the newly created household listing. The survey interviewers were asked to interview only the pre-selected households, no replacements and no changes of the pre-selected households were allowed in the implementing stages in order to prevent bias. All women age 15–49 and all men age 15–59 who were usual members of the selected households or who spent the night before the survey in the selected households were eligible for the women’s individual and men’s individual interview, respectively.

The sample allocation of ZMDHS 2024 was a power allocation with small adjustment. For a multi-indicator survey, the best allocation would be the proportional allocation which allocates the total sample to different provinces and their urban and rural areas proportionally, proportional to their population size. However, a proportional allocation would allocate a too small sample to a small province which would not allow to produce reliable estimations for total fertility rate and child mortality rates. On the other hand, a proportional allocation could allocate an unnecessary large sample to a large province. A power allocation is aimed to allocate the total sample to provinces based on their population size, and at the same time to control the minimum sample size at provincial level for reliable estimations. ZMDHS 2024 applied a minimum sample size of 1050 women interviews per province. **Table A.4** below shows the allocation of EAs and households by provinces and by urban rural residence. Among the 545 EAs, 220 were from urban areas and 325 from rural areas. For a fixed sample take of 25 households per cluster, the survey would select 5,500 urban households and 8,125 rural households, with a total number of 13,625 households. **Table A.5** shows the expected number of completed women and men interviews by province and by urban rural areas. The survey was expected to interview a total number of 13,810 women age 15–49, among them, 6,116 in urban areas and 7,694 in rural area. The survey was expected to interview a total number of 12,208 men age 15–59, among them, 5,017 in urban areas and 7,191 in rural areas.

Table A.4 Sample allocation of EAs and households by province and type of residence, ZMDHS 2024						
Provinces	Number of EAs allocated			Number of households allocated		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Central	20	40	60	500	1,000	1,500
Copperbelt	43	18	61	1,075	450	1,525
Eastern	13	48	61	325	1,200	1,525
Luapula	13	35	48	325	875	1,200
Lusaka	50	15	65	1,250	375	1,625
Muchinga	12	30	42	300	750	1,050
Northern	15	38	53	375	950	1,325
North Western	20	24	44	500	600	1,100
Southern	22	40	62	550	1,000	1,550
Western	12	37	49	300	925	1,225
Zambia	220	325	545	5,500	8,125	13,625

Table A.5 Sample allocation of expected completed women and men interviews by province and type of residence, ZMDHS 2024

Provinces	Expected number of interviews with women age 15–49			Expected number of interviews with men age 15–59		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Central	517	961	1,478	456	885	1,341
Copperbelt	1,260	404	1,664	980	398	1,378
Eastern	380	1,158	1,538	297	1,062	1,359
Luapula	378	821	1,199	297	774	1,071
Lusaka	1,478	321	1,799	1,140	332	1,472
Muchinga	335	744	1,079	274	664	938
Northern	380	877	1,257	342	841	1,183
North Western	521	582	1,103	456	531	987
Southern	539	1,000	1,539	501	885	1,386
Western	328	826	1,154	274	819	1,093
Zambia	6,116	7,694	13,810	5,017	7,191	12,208

The sample allocations for ZMDHS 2024 was calculated based survey results of ZMDHS 2018: the average number of women age 15–49 per household were 1.22 in urban areas and 1.04 in rural areas; the average number of men age 15–59 per household were 1.08 in urban areas and 1.01 in rural areas; the household completion rate were 95.3% in urban areas and 93.8% in rural areas; the response rate of women age 15–49 were 95.6% in urban areas and 97.0% in rural areas; the response rate for men age 15–59 were 88.6% in urban areas and 93.4% in rural areas.

A.4 SAMPLING WEIGHTS

Due to the non-proportional allocation of samples to different provinces and to their urban and rural areas and the possible differences in response rates, sampling weight is required for any analysis using the ZMDHS 2024 data to ensure the actual representative of the survey results at national level and as well as at domain level. Since the ZMDHS 2024 sample was a two-stage stratified cluster sample, sampling weights were calculated based on sampling probabilities separately for each sampling stage and for each cluster. We use the following notations:

- P_{1hi} : first-stage sampling probability of the i^{th} cluster in stratum h
- P_{2hi} : second-stage sampling probability within the i^{th} cluster (households)
- P_{hi} : overall sampling probability of any households of the i^{th} cluster in stratum h

Let n_h be the number of EAs selected in stratum h , M_{hi} the number of households according to the sampling frame in the i^{th} EA, and $\sum M_{hi}$ the total number of households in the stratum. The probability of selecting the i^{th} EA in the ZMDHS 2024 sample is calculated as follows:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{n_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}}$$

Let L_{hi} be the number of households listed in the household listing operation in cluster i in stratum h , let s_{hi} be the number of households selected in the cluster. The second stage's selection probability for each household in the cluster is calculated as follows:

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{s_{hi}}{L_{hi}}$$

The overall selection probability of each household in cluster i of stratum h is therefore the production of the two stages selection probabilities:

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \times P_{2hi}$$

The sampling weight for each household in cluster i of stratum h is the inverse of its overall selection probability:

$$W_{hi} = 1 / P_{hi}$$

A spreadsheet containing all sampling parameters and selection probabilities was prepared to facilitate the calculation of the design weights. Design weights were adjusted for household nonresponse and as well as for individual non-response to get the sampling weights, for households, women and men surveys respectively. All the nonresponse adjustments will be done at sampling stratum level. The differences between the household sampling weights and the individual sampling weights were introduced by individual non-response. The final sampling weights were normalised in order to give the total number of un-weighted cases equal to the total number of weighted cases at national level, for both household weights and individual weights, respectively. The sampling weights for HIV testing were calculated in a similar way, with correction of nonresponse for both individual survey and for HIV testing, but the normalisation of the sampling weights was different. The HIV testing weights were normalised for male and female together at national level, in order that the HIV prevalence calculated for male and female together are valid. Sampling weights for the domestic violence survey were calculated based on the number of eligible respondents in the households. A total number of six sets of weights were calculated:

- one set for all households selected for the survey
- one set for women individual survey
- one set for male individual survey
- one set for women domestic violence survey
- one set for adult HIV testing
- one set for HIV testing for children 2–14

It is important to note that normalised weights are relative weights which are valid for estimating means, proportions and ratios, but not valid for estimating population totals and for pooled data. Also, the number of weighted cases using the normalised weight has no direct relation with the survey precision because it is relative, especially for oversampled areas, the number of weighted cases will be much smaller than the number of un-weighted cases, only the later one is directly related to survey precision.

A.5 SURVEY RESULTS

Table A.6 Sample implementation: Women

Percent distribution of households and eligible women by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible women and overall women response rates, according to urban-rural residence and Province (unweighted), Zambia DHS 2024

Result	Residence		Province										Total
	Urban	Rural	Central	Copper-belt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Mu-chinga	Northern	North Western	Southern	Western	
Selected households													
Completed (C)	95.2	93.2	96.1	94.0	95.3	97.7	95.0	95.5	92.7	93.1	92.9	87.2	94.0
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2
Refused (R)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Household absent (HA)	1.2	1.9	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.4	0.8	2.3	1.6	1.1	4.5	1.6
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	2.7	3.2	2.1	3.1	1.8	1.3	2.2	2.3	3.5	4.0	4.1	6.0	3.0
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.5	0.7
Other (O)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	5,500	8,125	1,500	1,525	1,525	1,200	1,625	1,050	1,325	1,100	1,550	1,225	13,625
Household response rate (HRR) ¹	99.5	99.4	99.7	99.1	99.3	100.0	99.5	99.2	99.2	99.7	99.4	99.5	99.5
Eligible women													
Completed (EWC)	96.9	97.3	98.4	96.4	98.6	96.3	96.3	97.6	96.7	98.1	96.2	97.1	97.1
Not at home (EWNH)	2.1	1.8	1.0	2.2	0.5	2.7	2.2	1.7	2.7	0.7	2.9	2.5	1.9
Refused (EWR)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3
Partly completed (EWPC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.5
Other (EWO)	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	6,327	8,035	1,651	1,623	1,592	1,310	1,788	1,038	1,351	1,190	1,666	1,153	14,362
Eligible women response rate (EWRR) ²	96.9	97.3	98.4	96.4	98.6	96.3	96.3	97.6	96.7	98.1	96.2	97.1	97.1
Overall women response rate (OWRR) ³	96.4	96.8	98.2	95.6	97.9	96.3	95.8	96.8	96.0	97.8	95.6	96.7	96.6

¹ Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

² The eligible women response rate (EWRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC)

³ The overall women response rate (OWRR) is calculated as:

$$OWRR = HRR * EWRR/100$$

Table A.7 Sample implementation: Men

Percent distribution of households and eligible men by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible men and overall men response rates, according to urban-rural residence and Province (unweighted), Zambia DHS 2024

Result	Residence		Province										Total
	Urban	Rural	Central	Copper belt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Mu-chinga	Northern	North Western	Southern	Western	
Selected households													
Completed (C)	95.2	93.2	96.1	94.0	95.3	97.7	95.0	95.5	92.7	93.1	92.9	87.2	94.0
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2
Refused (R)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Household absent (HA)	1.2	1.9	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.4	0.8	2.3	1.6	1.1	4.5	1.6
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	2.7	3.2	2.1	3.1	1.8	1.3	2.2	2.3	3.5	4.0	4.1	6.0	3.0
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.5	0.7
Other (O)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	5,500	8,125	1,500	1,525	1,525	1,200	1,625	1,050	1,325	1,100	1,550	1,225	13,625
Household response rate (HRR) ¹	99.5	99.4	99.7	99.1	99.3	100.0	99.5	99.2	99.2	99.7	99.4	99.5	99.5
Eligible men													
Completed (EMC)	91.9	95.0	97.6	90.8	95.4	94.1	91.1	93.5	91.5	96.0	93.6	93.9	93.8
Not at home (EMNH)	6.2	3.8	1.8	7.2	2.2	4.7	6.8	5.2	7.5	2.2	5.3	5.0	4.7
Postponed (EMP)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (EMR)	0.7	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Incapacitated (EMI)	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.7
Other (EMO)	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	5,348	8,076	1,625	1,505	1,595	1,164	1,537	1,009	1,247	1,097	1,556	1,089	13,424
Eligible men response rate (EMRR) ²	91.9	95.0	97.6	90.8	95.4	94.1	91.1	93.5	91.5	96.0	93.6	93.9	93.8
Overall men response rate (OMRR) ³	91.4	94.5	97.3	90.0	94.7	94.1	90.6	92.7	90.8	95.7	93.1	93.5	93.2

¹ Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

² The eligible men response rate (EMRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EMC)

³ The overall men response rate (OMRR) is calculated as:

$$OMRR = HRR * EMRR/100$$

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: nonsampling errors and sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the 2024 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (2024 ZDHS) to minimise this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the 2024 ZMDHS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and sample size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

Sampling error is usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus and minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95% of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected by simple random sampling, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the 2024 ZMDHS sample was the result of a multistage stratified cluster design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulas. Sampling errors are computed using SAS programmes developed by ICF International. These programmes use the Taylor linearisation method to estimate variances for survey estimates that are means, medians, proportions, or ratios. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as fertility rates and mortality rates.

The Taylor linearisation method treats any linear statistic such as a percentage or mean as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^H \left[\frac{m_h}{m_h-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi} \text{ and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where h represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to H ;
 m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum;
 y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum;
 x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum; and
 f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulas. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the 2024 ZMDHS, there were 545 non-empty clusters. Hence, 545 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^k (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 545 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 544 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded),
and
 k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is also calculated. The design effect is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sampling, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. Relative standard errors and confidence limits for the estimates are also calculated.

Sampling errors for the 2024 ZMDHS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas separately, and for each of the 10 provinces. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in **Table B.1**. **Tables B.2** through **B.14** present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95% confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each variable. The sampling errors for mortality rates are presented for the 5-year period preceding the survey for the national sample and the urban and rural samples and for the 10-year period preceding the survey at other domain levels. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error considering a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

The confidence interval (e.g., as calculated for *mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49*) can be interpreted as follows: the overall average for all interviewed women age 15–49 from the national sample is 2.472 and its standard error is 0.025. Therefore, to obtain the 95% confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, that is, $2.472 \pm 2 \times 0.025$. There is a high probability (95%) that the *true* mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49 is between 2.421 and 2.522.

For the total sample, the value of the DEFT, averaged over all variables, is 1.311. This means that, due to multistage clustering of the sample, the average standard error is increased by a factor of 1.311 over that in an equivalent simple random sample.

Table B.1 List of selected variables for sampling errors, Zambia DHS 2024

Variable	Estimate	Base population
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION		
Electricity primary source of lighting	Proportion	De jure household population
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Proportion	De jure household population
Births registered with civil authority	Proportion	De jure household population under 5
Ownership of at least one ITN	Proportion	Households
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	Proportion	Households (with at least one person who stayed in the household the night before the survey)
Improved drinking water source	Proportion	De jure household population
At least basic drinking water service	Proportion	De jure household population
Water available when needed	Proportion	De jure household population
Improved sanitation facility	Proportion	De jure household population
At least basic sanitation service	Proportion	De jure household population
Using open defaecation	Proportion	De jure household population
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	Proportion	De jure household population for whom handwashing place was observed or with no on-site place for handwashing
WOMEN		
Urban residence	Proportion	Women 15–49
No education	Proportion	Women 15–49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Women 15–49
Literacy	Proportion	Women 15–49
Use of the internet in last 12 months	Proportion	Women 15–49
Current tobacco use	Proportion	Women 15–49
Currently married/in union	Proportion	Women 15–49
Married before age 15	Proportion	Women 20–49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women 20–49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Women 20–49
Age-specific fertility rate 15–19 (3 years)	Rate	Woman-years of exposure to childbearing at age 15–19 in the 3 years preceding the survey
Total fertility rate (3 years)	Rate	Woman-years of exposure to childbearing
Currently pregnant	Proportion	Women 15–49
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	Mean	Women 40–49
Mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49	Mean	Women 15–49
Mean number of living children among women age 15–49	Mean	Women 15–49
Median birth interval	Median	Non-first births in the 5 years preceding the survey
First birth before age 18	Proportion	Women 20–49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Women 15–49 with numeric responses
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	Rate	Woman-years of exposure to childbearing
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using any modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using injectables	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using implants	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using male condoms	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using any traditional method	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
12-month discontinuation rate due to method failure	Rate	Women 15–49
12-month discontinuation rate due to any reason	Rate	Women 15–49
12-month discontinuation rate due to switching to another method	Rate	Women 15–49
Unmet need for spacing	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Unmet need for limiting	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Unmet need total	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	Proportion	Women 15–49
Participation in decision making about family planning	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	Proportion	Women 15–49
Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Postneonatal mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Infant mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Child mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Under-5 mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Perinatal mortality rate	Rate	Pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration to women 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey
Stillbirth rate	Rate	Pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration to women 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey
Early neonatal mortality rate	Rate	Pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration to women 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey
In any avoidable high-risk category	Proportion	Children born in the 5 years preceding the survey to women 15–49
Received ANC from a skilled provider	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
4+ ANC visits	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
8+ ANC visits	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Took any iron-containing supplements	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	Proportion	Women 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

Continued...

Table B.1—Continued

Variable	Estimate	Base population
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	Proportion	Live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
Delivered by C-section (live births)	Proportion	Live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	Proportion	Live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	Proportion	Women 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	Proportion	Most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
Any problem accessing health care	Proportion	Women 15–49
Ever had vaccination card	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination	Proportion	Children 24–35 months
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	Proportion	Children 24–35 months
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Treated with ORS	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Height-for-age (–3 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Height-for-age (–2 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Weight-for-height (–2 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Weight-for-age (–2 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Exclusive breastfeeding	Proportion	Youngest children 0–5 months living with their mother
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	Proportion	Youngest children 6–23 months living with their mother
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	Proportion	Children 6–59 months who were tested
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	Proportion	Women 20–49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	Proportion	Women 20–49 who were measured
Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD)	Proportion	Adolescent women 15–19 who were measured
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	Proportion	Adolescent women 15–19 who were measured
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	Proportion	Women 15–49
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	Proportion	Women 15–49 who were tested
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49) (haemoglobin <12.0 g/dl)	Proportion	Nonpregnant women 15–49 who were tested
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	Proportion	Pregnant women 15–49 who were tested
Child slept under an ITN last night	Proportion	Children under 5 in households
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	Proportion	Pregnant women 15–49
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	Proportion	Women 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	Proportion	Child under 5
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	Proportion	Child under 5 who had a fever in the last 2 weeks
Child took ACT	Proportion	Child under 5 with a fever in the last 2 weeks who received any antimalarial medications
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	Women 15–49
Condom use at last sex	Proportion	Women 15–49 with nonmarital, noncohabiting partner in last 12 months
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	Proportion	Women 15–49
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV in community settings	Proportion	Women 15–49 who self-report a positive HIV test result
HIV prevalence among women 15–49	Proportion	Interviewed women age 15–49 with dried blood spot (DBS) specimen tested at the lab
HIV prevalence among pregnant women 15–49	Proportion	Interviewed pregnant women 15–49 with DBS tested at the lab
HIV prevalence among young women 15–24	Proportion	Interviewed women 15–24 with DBS tested at the lab
HIV prevalence among female children 2–14	Proportion	Girls 2–14 with DBS tested at the lab
Employed in last 12 months	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49 employed in last 12 months
Mobile phone ownership	Proportion	Women 15–49
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	Proportion	Women 15–49
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	Proportion	Women 15–49
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	Proportion	Women 15–49
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	Proportion	Women 15–49
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	Proportion	Women 15–49
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner ever	Proportion	Women 15–49 who have ever had a husband or an intimate partner
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	Proportion	Women 15–49 who have ever had a husband or an intimate partner
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	Proportion	Women 15–49 who have ever had a husband or an intimate partner

Continued...

Table B.1—Continued

Variable	Estimate	Base population
MEN		
Urban residence	Proportion	Men 15–49
No education	Proportion	Men 15–49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Men 15–49
Literacy	Proportion	Men 15–49
Use of the internet in last 12 months	Proportion	Men 15–49
Current tobacco use	Proportion	Men 15–49
Currently married/in union	Proportion	Men 15–49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Men 20–49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men 15–49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men 15–49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Men 15–49 with numeric responses
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	Men 15–49
Condom use at last sex	Proportion	Men 15–49 with nonmarital, noncohabiting partner in last 12 months
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	Proportion	Men 15–49
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV in community settings	Proportion	Men 15–49 who self-report a positive HIV test result
Male circumcision	Proportion	Men 15–49
HIV prevalence among men 15–49	Proportion	Interviewed men 15–49 with DBS specimen tested at the lab
HIV prevalence among men 15–59	Proportion	Interviewed men 15–59 with DBS tested at the lab
HIV prevalence among young men 15–24	Proportion	Interviewed men 15–24 with DBS tested at the lab
HIV prevalence among male children 2–14	Proportion	Boys 2–14 with DBS tested at the lab
Mobile phone ownership	Proportion	Men 15–49
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	Proportion	Men 15–49
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	Proportion	Men 15–49
WOMEN AND MEN		
HIV prevalence among all children 2–14	Proportion	Children 2–14 with DBS tested at the lab
HIV prevalence among respondents 15–49	Proportion	Interviewed women and men 15–49 with DBS tested at the lab
HIV prevalence among respondents 15–24	Proportion	Interviewed women and men 15–24 with DBS tested at the lab

¹ Mortality rates are calculated for the 5 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples and for the 10 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table B.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Zambia DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Electricity primary source of lighting	0.323	0.010	60,915	60,202	2.163	0.031	0.303	0.343
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	0.061	0.006	60,915	60,202	2.585	0.094	0.049	0.072
Births registered with civil authority	0.079	0.005	8,838	8,660	1.400	0.059	0.070	0.089
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.775	0.007	12,808	12,808	1.915	0.009	0.761	0.789
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.552	0.008	12,799	12,800	1.727	0.014	0.537	0.567
Improved drinking water source	0.701	0.012	60,915	60,202	2.613	0.017	0.677	0.725
At least basic drinking water service	0.619	0.011	60,915	60,202	2.344	0.019	0.596	0.642
Water available when needed	0.766	0.008	60,915	60,202	1.866	0.010	0.750	0.782
Improved sanitation facility	0.564	0.010	60,915	60,202	1.995	0.018	0.545	0.584
At least basic sanitation service	0.372	0.010	60,915	60,202	2.119	0.028	0.351	0.392
Using open defaecation	0.106	0.006	60,915	60,202	2.027	0.058	0.094	0.118
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.313	0.009	55,587	55,131	1.958	0.030	0.294	0.332
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.508	0.007	13,951	13,951	1.677	0.014	0.493	0.522
No education	0.065	0.004	13,951	13,951	1.788	0.057	0.058	0.073
Secondary education or higher	0.542	0.008	13,951	13,951	1.970	0.015	0.526	0.559
Literacy	0.697	0.008	13,951	13,951	1.986	0.011	0.682	0.713
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.289	0.009	13,951	13,951	2.220	0.029	0.272	0.306
Current tobacco use	0.027	0.002	13,951	13,951	1.340	0.068	0.024	0.031
Currently married/in union	0.531	0.006	13,951	13,951	1.344	0.011	0.520	0.542
Married before age 15	0.073	0.003	10,630	10,659	1.146	0.039	0.068	0.079
Married before age 18	0.326	0.007	10,630	10,659	1.519	0.021	0.313	0.340
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.661	0.007	10,630	10,659	1.577	0.011	0.647	0.676
Age-specific fertility rate 15–19 (3 years)	117.848	3.479	9,267	9,239	1.101	0.030	110.890	124.807
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.045	0.078	38,602	38,669	1.376	0.019	3.889	4.201
Currently pregnant	0.066	0.002	13,951	13,951	1.139	0.036	0.061	0.071
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	5.452	0.064	2,378	2,340	1.284	0.012	5.325	5.580
Mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49	2.472	0.025	13,951	13,951	1.234	0.010	2.421	2.522
Mean number of living children among women age 15–49	2.313	0.023	13,951	13,951	1.228	0.010	2.266	2.360
Median birth interval	45.063	0.447	6,273	6,094	1.433	0.010	44.169	45.956
First birth before age 18	0.316	0.006	10,630	10,659	1.272	0.018	0.304	0.327
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.385	0.007	7,457	7,407	1.245	0.018	0.371	0.399
Want no more children	0.354	0.007	7,457	7,407	1.197	0.019	0.341	0.368
Ideal number of children	4.617	0.027	13,790	13,789	1.611	0.006	4.564	4.670
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.594	0.069	38,602	38,669	1.296	0.019	3.455	3.733
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.554	0.007	7,457	7,407	1.265	0.013	0.540	0.569
Currently using any modern method	0.525	0.007	7,457	7,407	1.286	0.014	0.510	0.540
Currently using pill	0.056	0.003	7,457	7,407	1.256	0.060	0.050	0.063
Currently using injectables	0.281	0.006	7,457	7,407	1.219	0.023	0.269	0.294
Currently using implants	0.110	0.005	7,457	7,407	1.351	0.045	0.100	0.120
Currently using male condoms	0.024	0.002	7,457	7,407	1.158	0.085	0.020	0.029
Currently using any traditional method	0.029	0.002	7,457	7,407	1.157	0.077	0.025	0.034
12-month discontinuation rate due to method failure	1.331	0.706	9,237	9,078	1.178	0.531	0.000	2.744
12-month discontinuation rate due to any reason	36.776	0.130	9,237	9,078	1.061	0.004	36.516	37.036
12-month discontinuation rate due to switching to another method	5.751	0.319	9,237	9,078	1.145	0.055	5.113	6.390
Unmet need for spacing	0.094	0.004	7,457	7,407	1.136	0.041	0.087	0.102
Unmet need for limiting	0.062	0.003	7,457	7,407	1.060	0.048	0.056	0.068
Unmet need total	0.156	0.005	7,457	7,407	1.218	0.033	0.146	0.167
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.739	0.008	5,278	5,264	1.257	0.010	0.724	0.754
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.723	0.007	7,474	7,412	1.269	0.009	0.710	0.736
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.785	0.007	7,457	7,407	1.460	0.009	0.771	0.799
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.453	0.009	13,951	13,951	2.067	0.019	0.435	0.470
Neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	17.462	1.589	8,667	8,432	1.053	0.091	14.284	20.641
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	11.460	1.229	8,654	8,435	1.050	0.107	9.002	13.917
Infant mortality (last 0–4 years)	28.922	2.065	8,677	8,445	1.079	0.071	24.791	33.053
Child mortality (last 0–4 years)	13.126	1.450	8,602	8,372	1.127	0.110	10.227	16.025
Under-5 mortality (last 0–4 years)	41.668	2.511	8,717	8,483	1.107	0.060	36.646	46.690
Stillbirth rate	17.261	1.477	8,811	8,571	1.019	0.086	14.307	20.215
Early neonatal mortality rate	14.586	1.427	8,673	8,430	1.048	0.098	11.731	17.440
Perinatal mortality rate	31.606	2.055	8,811	8,571	1.054	0.065	27.495	35.716
In any avoidable high-risk category	0.493	0.007	8,673	8,430	1.141	0.014	0.480	0.506
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.984	0.003	3,540	3,431	1.514	0.003	0.977	0.990
4+ ANC visits	0.821	0.008	3,540	3,431	1.170	0.009	0.806	0.836
8+ ANC visits	0.048	0.004	3,540	3,431	1.176	0.088	0.039	0.056
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.935	0.006	3,540	3,431	1.403	0.006	0.923	0.946
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.724	0.009	3,540	3,431	1.203	0.012	0.706	0.742
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.930	0.006	3,620	3,517	1.366	0.006	0.917	0.942
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.939	0.006	3,620	3,517	1.350	0.006	0.927	0.950
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.115	0.007	3,620	3,517	1.173	0.057	0.102	0.128
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.843	0.008	3,540	3,431	1.255	0.009	0.828	0.858
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.829	0.008	3,540	3,431	1.305	0.010	0.812	0.845
Any problem accessing health care	0.662	0.008	13,951	13,951	2.121	0.013	0.645	0.679
Ever had vaccination card	0.974	0.004	1,738	1,693	1.130	0.004	0.965	0.982
Received BCG vaccination	0.947	0.006	1,738	1,693	1.093	0.006	0.935	0.959
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.880	0.009	1,738	1,693	1.187	0.011	0.861	0.899
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.825	0.011	1,738	1,693	1.205	0.014	0.802	0.847
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.882	0.009	1,738	1,693	1.152	0.010	0.863	0.900

Continued...

Table B.2—Continued

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.229	0.012	1,738	1,693	1.158	0.052	0.206	0.253
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination	0.704	0.014	1,608	1,577	1.168	0.019	0.677	0.731
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.308	0.013	1,608	1,577	1.150	0.044	0.281	0.335
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.694	0.016	1,144	1,105	1.118	0.022	0.663	0.725
Treated with ORS	0.611	0.016	1,144	1,105	1.103	0.027	0.578	0.643
Height-for-age (–3 SD)	0.101	0.005	4,194	4,127	1.072	0.052	0.090	0.111
Height-for-age (–2 SD)	0.321	0.009	4,194	4,127	1.129	0.027	0.304	0.339
Weight-for-height (–2 SD)	0.025	0.003	4,217	4,153	1.052	0.103	0.020	0.030
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.041	0.004	4,217	4,153	1.148	0.086	0.034	0.048
Weight-for-age (–2 SD)	0.121	0.006	4,224	4,157	1.089	0.048	0.110	0.133
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.644	0.018	867	844	1.098	0.028	0.608	0.679
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.221	0.010	2,557	2,474	1.171	0.044	0.201	0.240
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months)	0.622	0.009	3,775	3,712	1.144	0.015	0.603	0.641
(haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)								
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.073	0.004	4,718	4,750	1.031	0.054	0.065	0.080
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.332	0.008	4,718	4,750	1.164	0.024	0.316	0.348
Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD)	0.014	0.003	1,500	1,510	0.917	0.195	0.009	0.020
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.100	0.010	1,500	1,510	1.230	0.095	0.081	0.119
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.270	0.007	13,951	13,951	1.900	0.026	0.255	0.284
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.411	0.008	6,829	6,848	1.349	0.020	0.395	0.427
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.446	0.025	469	451	1.088	0.056	0.396	0.496
(haemoglobin <12.0 g/dl)								
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.408	0.008	6,360	6,397	1.351	0.020	0.391	0.425
(haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)								
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.663	0.009	8,927	8,756	1.450	0.013	0.646	0.680
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.705	0.019	951	932	1.257	0.027	0.668	0.743
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.696	0.010	3,540	3,431	1.288	0.014	0.676	0.716
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.182	0.006	8,373	8,135	1.375	0.033	0.170	0.195
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.690	0.015	1,627	1,484	1.236	0.022	0.659	0.720
Child took ACT	0.980	0.006	758	638	1.170	0.007	0.967	0.993
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.253	0.006	13,951	13,951	1.618	0.024	0.241	0.265
Condom use at last sex	0.333	0.010	3,251	3,230	1.218	0.030	0.313	0.353
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.830	0.005	13,951	13,951	1.515	0.006	0.820	0.839
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV in community settings	0.209	0.013	1,037	1,076	1.047	0.063	0.183	0.236
HIV prevalence (women 15–49)	0.111	0.004	13,641	13,460	1.319	0.032	0.104	0.118
HIV prevalence (women 15–24)	0.034	0.003	5,765	5,638	1.149	0.081	0.028	0.039
HIV prevalence (girls 2–14)	0.011	0.001	11,019	11,049	1.371	0.123	0.008	0.014
Employed in last 12 months	0.604	0.010	7,457	7,407	1.720	0.016	0.584	0.623
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.257	0.010	4,512	4,472	1.589	0.040	0.236	0.277
Mobile phone ownership	0.597	0.007	13,951	13,951	1.679	0.012	0.583	0.611
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.577	0.008	13,951	13,951	2.016	0.015	0.560	0.594
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.623	0.008	7,457	7,407	1.503	0.014	0.606	0.640
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.344	0.007	13,951	13,951	1.652	0.019	0.331	0.357
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.502	0.009	7,457	7,407	1.584	0.018	0.484	0.521
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.285	0.006	9,647	9,647	1.392	0.022	0.272	0.298
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.100	0.004	9,647	9,647	1.235	0.038	0.093	0.108
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.018	0.002	9,647	9,647	1.423	0.106	0.014	0.022
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner ever	0.368	0.007	8,742	8,309	1.341	0.019	0.354	0.382
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.290	0.006	8,742	8,309	1.291	0.022	0.277	0.303
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.248	0.006	8,742	8,309	1.313	0.024	0.236	0.260
MEN								
Urban residence	0.465	0.007	11,428	11,426	1.594	0.016	0.450	0.480
No education	0.041	0.003	11,428	11,426	1.429	0.064	0.036	0.047
Secondary education or higher	0.589	0.008	11,428	11,426	1.680	0.013	0.574	0.605
Literacy	0.806	0.006	11,428	11,426	1.599	0.007	0.795	0.818
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.392	0.008	11,428	11,426	1.844	0.021	0.375	0.409
Current tobacco use	0.175	0.005	11,428	11,426	1.296	0.026	0.165	0.184
Currently married/in union	0.475	0.006	11,428	11,426	1.302	0.013	0.462	0.487
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.495	0.007	8,339	8,425	1.296	0.014	0.481	0.509
Want no more children	0.264	0.008	5,441	5,422	1.350	0.031	0.248	0.280
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.482	0.008	5,441	5,422	1.174	0.017	0.466	0.498
Ideal number of children	5.029	0.038	11,353	11,356	1.633	0.008	4.952	5.106
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.232	0.005	11,428	11,426	1.362	0.023	0.221	0.243
Condom use at last sex	0.556	0.009	4,733	4,636	1.290	0.017	0.537	0.574
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.708	0.005	11,428	11,426	1.216	0.007	0.697	0.718
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV in community settings	0.241	0.026	324	336	1.108	0.110	0.188	0.293
Male circumcision	0.380	0.008	11,428	11,426	1.780	0.021	0.364	0.396
HIV prevalence (men 15–49)	0.059	0.003	11,076	11,239	1.299	0.049	0.053	0.065
HIV prevalence (men 15–59)	0.070	0.003	12,188	12,369	1.279	0.042	0.064	0.076
HIV prevalence (men 15–24)	0.023	0.003	5,054	5,021	1.387	0.128	0.017	0.028
HIV prevalence (boys 2–14)	0.013	0.002	11,070	11,040	1.607	0.133	0.010	0.016

Continued...

Table B.2—Continued

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Mobile phone ownership	0.692	0.006	11,428	11,426	1.380	0.009	0.680	0.704
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.649	0.007	11,428	11,426	1.581	0.011	0.635	0.663
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.283	0.006	11,428	11,426	1.530	0.023	0.270	0.296
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49)	0.087	0.003	24,717	24,699	1.503	0.031	0.082	0.093
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24)	0.028	0.002	10,819	10,659	1.316	0.074	0.024	0.033
HIV prevalence (children 2–14)	0.012	0.001	22,089	22,089	1.814	0.110	0.009	0.015

Table B.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Zambia DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Electricity primary source of lighting	0.675	0.019	23,329	26,871	2.577	0.028	0.637	0.713
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	0.131	0.013	23,329	26,871	2.491	0.096	0.105	0.156
Births registered with civil authority	0.157	0.011	2,984	3,436	1.391	0.067	0.136	0.178
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.655	0.012	5,237	6,129	1.795	0.018	0.631	0.678
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.465	0.011	5,235	6,127	1.618	0.024	0.443	0.488
Improved drinking water source	0.878	0.013	23,329	26,871	2.517	0.015	0.852	0.904
At least basic drinking water service	0.841	0.013	23,329	26,871	2.314	0.016	0.814	0.868
Water available when needed	0.708	0.014	23,329	26,871	1.965	0.020	0.680	0.736
Improved sanitation facility	0.816	0.014	23,329	26,871	2.248	0.017	0.788	0.843
At least basic sanitation service	0.519	0.019	23,329	26,871	2.400	0.036	0.481	0.557
Using open defaecation	0.017	0.003	23,329	26,871	1.444	0.161	0.011	0.022
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.443	0.017	21,903	25,190	2.096	0.038	0.410	0.477
WOMEN								
No education	0.027	0.003	6,131	7,086	1.335	0.102	0.022	0.033
Secondary education or higher	0.734	0.012	6,131	7,086	2.105	0.016	0.710	0.758
Literacy	0.838	0.009	6,131	7,086	1.886	0.011	0.821	0.856
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.483	0.014	6,131	7,086	2.175	0.029	0.455	0.511
Current tobacco use	0.021	0.002	6,131	7,086	1.145	0.099	0.017	0.025
Age-specific fertility rate 15–19 (3 years)	71.521	4.368	4,019	4,558	1.097	0.061	62.785	80.257
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.211	0.088	17,046	19,755	1.317	0.027	3.035	3.386
Currently pregnant	0.056	0.003	6,131	7,086	1.171	0.061	0.049	0.063
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.576	0.094	978	1,119	1.316	0.020	4.389	4.764
Median birth interval	49.890	0.854	2,059	2,389	1.377	0.017	48.181	51.598
Want no more children	0.379	0.011	2,770	3,255	1.162	0.028	0.357	0.400
Ideal number of children	4.220	0.036	6,085	7,031	1.653	0.008	4.148	4.291
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.835	0.078	17,046	19,755	1.276	0.028	2.678	2.992
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.558	0.011	2,770	3,255	1.211	0.020	0.535	0.581
Currently using any modern method	0.524	0.012	2,770	3,255	1.223	0.022	0.501	0.547
Currently using pill	0.083	0.006	2,770	3,255	1.214	0.076	0.071	0.096
Currently using injectables	0.250	0.009	2,770	3,255	1.093	0.036	0.232	0.268
Currently using implants	0.097	0.008	2,770	3,255	1.337	0.078	0.082	0.112
Currently using male condoms	0.033	0.004	2,770	3,255	1.125	0.115	0.026	0.041
Currently using any traditional method	0.034	0.004	2,770	3,255	1.022	0.104	0.027	0.041
Unmet need for spacing	0.091	0.006	2,770	3,255	1.116	0.067	0.079	0.103
Unmet need for limiting	0.064	0.005	2,770	3,255	1.010	0.073	0.055	0.073
Unmet need total	0.155	0.008	2,770	3,255	1.203	0.053	0.138	0.171
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.736	0.012	1,962	2,320	1.211	0.016	0.711	0.760
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.719	0.010	2,973	3,436	1.195	0.014	0.699	0.738
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.870	0.008	2,770	3,255	1.187	0.009	0.855	0.885
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.378	0.012	6,131	7,086	1.866	0.031	0.355	0.401
Neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	18.660	2.725	2,953	3,397	1.031	0.146	13.210	24.110
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	10.642	1.948	2,965	3,417	1.040	0.183	6.745	14.539
Infant mortality (last 0–4 years)	29.302	3.462	2,959	3,406	1.065	0.118	22.379	36.225
Child mortality (last 0–4 years)	12.749	2.569	2,973	3,424	1.255	0.201	7.611	17.886
Under-5 mortality (last 0–4 years)	41.677	4.233	2,971	3,421	1.110	0.102	33.211	50.143
Stillbirth rate	18.814	2.646	3,002	3,457	1.024	0.141	13.521	24.107
Early neonatal mortality rate	15.751	2.501	2,952	3,393	1.033	0.159	10.749	20.753
Perinatal mortality rate	34.272	3.688	3,002	3,457	1.060	0.108	26.896	41.648
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.989	0.004	1,193	1,366	1.180	0.004	0.982	0.996
4+ ANC visits	0.816	0.013	1,193	1,366	1.120	0.015	0.791	0.841
8+ ANC visits	0.068	0.008	1,193	1,366	1.153	0.123	0.051	0.085
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.947	0.008	1,193	1,366	1.193	0.008	0.932	0.963
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.800	0.015	1,193	1,366	1.253	0.018	0.771	0.829
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.962	0.006	1,216	1,395	1.112	0.006	0.950	0.975
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.973	0.005	1,216	1,395	1.178	0.006	0.962	0.984
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.169	0.013	1,216	1,395	1.172	0.078	0.143	0.195
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.906	0.010	1,193	1,366	1.235	0.012	0.885	0.927
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.883	0.012	1,193	1,366	1.245	0.013	0.860	0.906
Any problem accessing health care	0.640	0.011	6,131	7,086	1.856	0.018	0.617	0.663
Ever had vaccination card	0.990	0.004	581	673	1.034	0.004	0.982	0.999
Received BCG vaccination	0.972	0.007	581	673	1.058	0.007	0.957	0.986
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.907	0.013	581	673	1.089	0.015	0.880	0.934
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.859	0.018	581	673	1.230	0.021	0.822	0.895
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.893	0.016	581	673	1.196	0.018	0.861	0.924
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.272	0.021	581	673	1.134	0.077	0.230	0.314
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination	0.728	0.023	552	637	1.167	0.031	0.682	0.773
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.324	0.023	552	637	1.159	0.072	0.277	0.371
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.656	0.026	386	443	1.090	0.040	0.603	0.708
Treated with ORS	0.639	0.026	386	443	1.033	0.040	0.587	0.690
Height-for-age (–3 SD)	0.081	0.008	1,457	1,674	1.122	0.104	0.064	0.098
Height-for-age (–2 SD)	0.261	0.014	1,457	1,674	1.172	0.054	0.233	0.289
Weight-for-height (–2 SD)	0.022	0.004	1,464	1,684	0.994	0.176	0.014	0.030
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.046	0.006	1,464	1,684	1.101	0.130	0.034	0.058
Weight-for-age (–2 SD)	0.092	0.009	1,468	1,687	1.084	0.094	0.075	0.110
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.626	0.033	292	337	1.172	0.053	0.559	0.692
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.299	0.018	851	977	1.168	0.061	0.262	0.335

Continued...

Table B.3—Continued

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.600	0.016	1,304	1,493	1.120	0.026	0.569	0.631
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.054	0.005	2,127	2,480	0.950	0.086	0.045	0.063
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.435	0.012	2,127	2,480	1.081	0.027	0.412	0.459
Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD)	0.008	0.003	669	763	0.961	0.422	0.001	0.014
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.138	0.016	669	763	1.219	0.118	0.105	0.170
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.338	0.011	6,131	7,086	1.805	0.032	0.316	0.360
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.387	0.011	3,009	3,483	1.291	0.030	0.364	0.410
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.557	0.014	3,030	3,500	1.350	0.026	0.529	0.586
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.581	0.033	352	403	1.228	0.057	0.515	0.647
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.708	0.015	1,193	1,366	1.116	0.021	0.679	0.738
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.145	0.009	2,852	3,275	1.350	0.064	0.126	0.163
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.595	0.032	440	474	1.304	0.055	0.531	0.660
Child took ACT	0.936	0.026	142	130	1.116	0.028	0.884	0.988
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.153	0.006	6,131	7,086	1.333	0.040	0.140	0.165
Condom use at last sex	0.373	0.014	1,592	1,783	1.134	0.037	0.346	0.401
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.838	0.006	6,131	7,086	1.228	0.007	0.827	0.850
HIV prevalence (women 15–49)	0.144	0.006	6,028	6,837	1.269	0.040	0.132	0.155
HIV prevalence (women 15–24)	0.046	0.005	2,507	2,778	1.147	0.104	0.036	0.056
HIV prevalence (girls 2–14)	0.016	0.003	4,019	4,730	1.408	0.173	0.011	0.022
Mobile phone ownership	0.756	0.008	6,131	7,086	1.541	0.011	0.739	0.772
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.769	0.009	6,131	7,086	1.644	0.012	0.751	0.787
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.752	0.011	2,770	3,255	1.307	0.014	0.730	0.773
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.238	0.009	6,131	7,086	1.582	0.036	0.221	0.255
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.620	0.013	2,770	3,255	1.420	0.021	0.594	0.646
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.252	0.010	3,942	4,884	1.412	0.039	0.232	0.271
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.092	0.006	3,942	4,884	1.233	0.062	0.081	0.104
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.024	0.003	3,942	4,884	1.390	0.140	0.017	0.031
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.260	0.010	3,449	4,021	1.312	0.038	0.241	0.280
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.224	0.009	3,449	4,021	1.236	0.039	0.207	0.242
MEN								
No education	0.014	0.002	4,465	5,318	1.115	0.138	0.010	0.018
Secondary education or higher	0.787	0.011	4,465	5,318	1.742	0.014	0.766	0.809
Literacy	0.917	0.006	4,465	5,318	1.480	0.007	0.905	0.929
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.631	0.013	4,465	5,318	1.765	0.020	0.605	0.656
Current tobacco use	0.163	0.007	4,465	5,318	1.284	0.044	0.148	0.177
Want no more children	0.322	0.013	1,854	2,217	1.228	0.041	0.295	0.349
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.163	0.008	4,465	5,318	1.369	0.047	0.148	0.178
Condom use at last sex	0.657	0.014	1,747	2,001	1.203	0.021	0.630	0.684
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.737	0.008	4,465	5,318	1.233	0.011	0.721	0.753
Male circumcision	0.476	0.012	4,465	5,318	1.604	0.025	0.452	0.500
HIV prevalence (men 15–49)	0.081	0.006	4,321	5,235	1.330	0.068	0.070	0.092
HIV prevalence (men 15–59)	0.093	0.005	4,747	5,759	1.274	0.058	0.082	0.104
HIV prevalence (men 15–24)	0.033	0.006	1,879	2,216	1.334	0.166	0.022	0.044
HIV prevalence (boys 2–14)	0.021	0.004	3,829	4,405	1.672	0.183	0.013	0.029
Mobile phone ownership	0.784	0.008	4,465	5,318	1.350	0.011	0.767	0.801
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.794	0.008	4,465	5,318	1.328	0.010	0.778	0.810
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.202	0.010	4,465	5,318	1.678	0.050	0.182	0.222
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49)	0.116	0.005	10,349	12,071	1.457	0.039	0.107	0.125
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24)	0.040	0.004	4,386	4,994	1.312	0.097	0.033	0.048
HIV prevalence (children 2–14)	0.019	0.003	7,848	9,135	1.914	0.157	0.013	0.024

Table B.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Zambia DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Electricity primary source of lighting	0.039	0.007	37,586	33,331	2.952	0.181	0.025	0.053
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	0.004	0.002	37,586	33,331	2.185	0.363	0.001	0.007
Births registered with civil authority	0.028	0.003	5,854	5,224	1.174	0.107	0.022	0.034
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.885	0.008	7,571	6,679	2.109	0.009	0.870	0.901
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.631	0.010	7,564	6,673	1.875	0.016	0.610	0.652
Improved drinking water source	0.558	0.018	37,586	33,331	2.779	0.032	0.523	0.594
At least basic drinking water service	0.441	0.016	37,586	33,331	2.553	0.037	0.408	0.473
Water available when needed	0.813	0.009	37,586	33,331	1.723	0.011	0.796	0.830
Improved sanitation facility	0.362	0.014	37,586	33,331	2.170	0.037	0.335	0.389
At least basic sanitation service	0.253	0.010	37,586	33,331	1.787	0.040	0.233	0.273
Using open defaecation	0.178	0.011	37,586	33,331	2.192	0.059	0.157	0.199
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.203	0.009	33,684	29,941	1.679	0.046	0.184	0.221
WOMEN								
No education	0.104	0.007	7,820	6,865	1.931	0.064	0.091	0.117
Secondary education or higher	0.344	0.010	7,820	6,865	1.881	0.029	0.324	0.364
Literacy	0.552	0.011	7,820	6,865	2.014	0.021	0.529	0.574
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.089	0.007	7,820	6,865	2.207	0.080	0.075	0.103
Current tobacco use	0.034	0.003	7,820	6,865	1.498	0.091	0.028	0.040
Age-specific fertility rate 15–19 (3 years)	162.962	4.729	5,249	4,681	1.037	0.029	153.503	172.421
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.916	0.097	21,556	18,915	1.372	0.020	4.722	5.110
Currently pregnant	0.076	0.003	7,820	6,865	1.095	0.043	0.069	0.082
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	6.256	0.073	1,400	1,221	1.187	0.012	6.110	6.401
Median birth interval	42.446	0.494	4,214	3,705	1.387	0.012	41.457	43.435
Want no more children	0.336	0.008	4,687	4,151	1.197	0.025	0.319	0.352
Ideal number of children	5.031	0.038	7,705	6,758	1.600	0.008	4.955	5.107
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	4.384	0.083	21,556	18,915	1.251	0.019	4.218	4.551
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.552	0.009	4,687	4,151	1.294	0.017	0.533	0.571
Currently using any modern method	0.526	0.010	4,687	4,151	1.328	0.018	0.507	0.546
Currently using pill	0.035	0.003	4,687	4,151	1.226	0.094	0.028	0.041
Currently using injectables	0.306	0.009	4,687	4,151	1.333	0.029	0.288	0.324
Currently using implants	0.120	0.006	4,687	4,151	1.358	0.054	0.107	0.133
Currently using male condoms	0.017	0.002	4,687	4,151	1.128	0.124	0.013	0.022
Currently using any traditional method	0.026	0.003	4,687	4,151	1.268	0.114	0.020	0.031
Unmet need for spacing	0.097	0.005	4,687	4,151	1.132	0.050	0.087	0.107
Unmet need for limiting	0.060	0.004	4,687	4,151	1.088	0.063	0.053	0.068
Unmet need total	0.157	0.006	4,687	4,151	1.208	0.041	0.145	0.170
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.742	0.010	3,316	2,944	1.279	0.013	0.722	0.761
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.727	0.009	4,501	3,976	1.343	0.012	0.710	0.745
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.719	0.010	4,687	4,151	1.583	0.014	0.698	0.740
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.530	0.012	7,820	6,865	2.191	0.023	0.505	0.555
Neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	16.651	1.924	5,714	5,036	1.071	0.116	12.804	20.499
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	12.019	1.584	5,689	5,018	1.063	0.132	8.851	15.187
Infant mortality (last 0–4 years)	28.670	2.556	5,718	5,039	1.092	0.089	23.558	33.783
Child mortality (last 0–4 years)	13.396	1.694	5,629	4,948	1.031	0.126	10.009	16.783
Under-5 mortality (last 0–4 years)	41.682	3.088	5,746	5,062	1.110	0.074	35.506	47.858
Stillbirth rate	16.211	1.693	5,809	5,114	1.001	0.104	12.825	19.597
Early neonatal mortality rate	13.801	1.689	5,721	5,037	1.060	0.122	10.422	17.179
Perinatal mortality rate	29.804	2.347	5,809	5,114	1.032	0.079	25.110	34.498
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.980	0.005	2,347	2,065	1.662	0.005	0.971	0.990
4+ ANC visits	0.824	0.009	2,347	2,065	1.190	0.011	0.805	0.842
8+ ANC visits	0.034	0.004	2,347	2,065	1.106	0.122	0.026	0.042
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.926	0.008	2,347	2,065	1.506	0.009	0.910	0.943
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.674	0.011	2,347	2,065	1.174	0.017	0.651	0.697
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.908	0.009	2,404	2,122	1.491	0.010	0.890	0.926
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.916	0.008	2,404	2,122	1.453	0.009	0.899	0.933
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.079	0.006	2,404	2,122	1.124	0.081	0.066	0.092
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.801	0.011	2,347	2,065	1.284	0.013	0.780	0.823
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.793	0.011	2,347	2,065	1.347	0.014	0.770	0.816
Any problem accessing health care	0.685	0.013	7,820	6,865	2.413	0.019	0.659	0.710
Ever had vaccination card	0.963	0.007	1,157	1,020	1.193	0.007	0.949	0.976
Received BCG vaccination	0.931	0.008	1,157	1,020	1.126	0.009	0.914	0.948
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.862	0.013	1,157	1,020	1.260	0.015	0.836	0.887
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.802	0.014	1,157	1,020	1.211	0.018	0.774	0.831
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.874	0.011	1,157	1,020	1.126	0.013	0.852	0.896
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.201	0.014	1,157	1,020	1.161	0.069	0.173	0.229
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination	0.688	0.017	1,056	940	1.176	0.025	0.655	0.722
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.297	0.016	1,056	940	1.141	0.054	0.265	0.329
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.719	0.019	758	662	1.129	0.026	0.682	0.757
Treated with ORS	0.592	0.021	758	662	1.146	0.035	0.550	0.634
Height-for-age (–3 SD)	0.114	0.007	2,737	2,453	1.068	0.058	0.101	0.128
Height-for-age (–2 SD)	0.363	0.011	2,737	2,453	1.102	0.029	0.341	0.384
Weight-for-height (–2 SD)	0.027	0.003	2,753	2,469	1.103	0.126	0.020	0.033
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.038	0.004	2,753	2,469	1.198	0.115	0.029	0.046
Weight-for-age (–2 SD)	0.141	0.008	2,756	2,470	1.094	0.054	0.126	0.156
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.656	0.020	575	507	1.006	0.030	0.616	0.695
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.170	0.010	1,706	1,497	1.123	0.060	0.149	0.190

Continued...

Table B.4—Continued

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.637	0.012	2,471	2,218	1.162	0.018	0.614	0.660
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.093	0.006	2,591	2,271	1.118	0.069	0.080	0.106
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.219	0.010	2,591	2,271	1.232	0.046	0.198	0.239
Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD)	0.021	0.005	831	747	0.931	0.218	0.012	0.031
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.062	0.009	831	747	1.091	0.148	0.043	0.080
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.199	0.009	7,820	6,865	1.965	0.045	0.181	0.217
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.435	0.012	3,820	3,365	1.440	0.027	0.412	0.458
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.734	0.011	5,897	5,256	1.560	0.014	0.713	0.755
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.800	0.018	599	529	1.119	0.023	0.764	0.836
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.688	0.013	2,347	2,065	1.395	0.019	0.662	0.715
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.208	0.008	5,521	4,860	1.427	0.039	0.192	0.224
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.734	0.015	1,187	1,010	1.125	0.020	0.704	0.764
Child took ACT	0.991	0.004	616	508	1.135	0.005	0.982	1.000
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.356	0.009	7,820	6,865	1.746	0.027	0.337	0.375
Condom use at last sex	0.283	0.014	1,659	1,447	1.309	0.051	0.254	0.312
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.821	0.008	7,820	6,865	1.784	0.009	0.805	0.836
HIV prevalence (women 15–49)	0.077	0.004	7,613	6,623	1.307	0.052	0.069	0.085
HIV prevalence (women 15–24)	0.022	0.003	3,258	2,860	1.044	0.123	0.016	0.027
HIV prevalence (girls 2–14)	0.007	0.001	7,000	6,319	1.121	0.154	0.005	0.010
Mobile phone ownership	0.434	0.009	7,820	6,865	1.679	0.022	0.415	0.453
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.379	0.012	7,820	6,865	2.149	0.031	0.356	0.403
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.521	0.012	4,687	4,151	1.607	0.023	0.498	0.545
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.453	0.010	7,820	6,865	1.819	0.023	0.433	0.474
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.410	0.011	4,687	4,151	1.595	0.028	0.387	0.433
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.320	0.008	5,705	4,763	1.329	0.026	0.303	0.336
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.108	0.005	5,705	4,763	1.198	0.046	0.098	0.118
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.012	0.002	5,705	4,763	1.290	0.153	0.008	0.016
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.318	0.008	5,293	4,288	1.254	0.025	0.302	0.334
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.269	0.008	5,293	4,288	1.369	0.031	0.253	0.286
MEN								
No education	0.065	0.005	6,963	6,108	1.531	0.070	0.056	0.074
Secondary education or higher	0.417	0.010	6,963	6,108	1.620	0.023	0.398	0.436
Literacy	0.710	0.009	6,963	6,108	1.605	0.012	0.693	0.728
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.184	0.009	6,963	6,108	1.881	0.047	0.166	0.201
Current tobacco use	0.185	0.006	6,963	6,108	1.306	0.033	0.173	0.197
Want no more children	0.224	0.010	3,587	3,205	1.458	0.045	0.204	0.245
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.292	0.008	6,963	6,108	1.429	0.027	0.277	0.308
Condom use at last sex	0.479	0.012	2,986	2,635	1.339	0.026	0.454	0.503
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.682	0.007	6,963	6,108	1.172	0.010	0.669	0.695
Male circumcision	0.296	0.010	6,963	6,108	1.918	0.035	0.275	0.317
HIV prevalence (men 15–49)	0.041	0.003	6,755	6,005	1.085	0.064	0.036	0.046
HIV prevalence (men 15–59)	0.049	0.003	7,441	6,610	1.177	0.060	0.043	0.055
HIV prevalence (men 15–24)	0.014	0.003	3,175	2,805	1.348	0.200	0.009	0.020
HIV prevalence (boys 2–14)	0.007	0.001	7,241	6,635	1.211	0.164	0.005	0.010
Mobile phone ownership	0.611	0.008	6,963	6,108	1.360	0.013	0.595	0.627
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.523	0.009	6,963	6,108	1.583	0.018	0.504	0.542
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.353	0.009	6,963	6,108	1.515	0.025	0.336	0.370
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49)	0.060	0.003	14,368	12,628	1.445	0.048	0.054	0.066
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24)	0.018	0.002	6,433	5,665	1.181	0.109	0.014	0.022
HIV prevalence (children 2–14)	0.007	0.001	14,241	12,954	1.296	0.125	0.006	0.009

Table B.5 Sampling errors: Central sample, Zambia DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	0.020	0.007	7,123	7,057	1.739	0.323	0.007	0.034
Births registered with civil authority	0.034	0.007	1,022	1,026	1.073	0.215	0.019	0.048
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.864	0.018	1,442	1,427	1.960	0.020	0.829	0.899
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.655	0.022	1,442	1,427	1.756	0.034	0.611	0.699
At least basic drinking water service	0.637	0.038	7,123	7,057	2.595	0.060	0.561	0.713
Water available when needed	0.804	0.021	7,123	7,057	1.837	0.027	0.762	0.847
At least basic sanitation service	0.396	0.022	7,123	7,057	1.506	0.056	0.351	0.440
Using open defaecation	0.070	0.011	7,123	7,057	1.552	0.160	0.048	0.093
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.217	0.027	5,968	5,877	2.035	0.125	0.162	0.271
WOMEN								
No education	0.039	0.007	1,625	1,578	1.530	0.189	0.024	0.053
Secondary education or higher	0.520	0.024	1,625	1,578	1.917	0.046	0.473	0.568
Literacy	0.707	0.019	1,625	1,578	1.639	0.026	0.669	0.744
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.278	0.021	1,625	1,578	1.862	0.075	0.236	0.319
Current tobacco use	0.013	0.003	1,625	1,578	1.157	0.253	0.006	0.019
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.414	0.214	4,435	4,307	1.353	0.048	3.987	4.841
Currently pregnant	0.075	0.008	1,625	1,578	1.171	0.102	0.059	0.090
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	5.614	0.160	291	278	1.137	0.028	5.295	5.934
Median birth interval	43.311	1.245	743	734	1.278	0.029	40.822	45.801
Ideal number of children	4.771	0.085	1,612	1,566	1.699	0.018	4.601	4.941
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.901	0.192	4,435	4,307	1.273	0.049	3.517	4.286
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.593	0.016	921	904	1.005	0.027	0.560	0.625
Currently using any modern method	0.557	0.018	921	904	1.079	0.032	0.521	0.592
Currently using pill	0.066	0.009	921	904	1.117	0.139	0.048	0.084
Currently using injectables	0.309	0.019	921	904	1.245	0.061	0.271	0.347
Currently using implants	0.111	0.011	921	904	1.112	0.104	0.088	0.134
Currently using male condoms	0.023	0.005	921	904	1.080	0.232	0.012	0.034
Currently using any traditional method	0.036	0.006	921	904	1.049	0.179	0.023	0.049
Unmet need for spacing	0.071	0.011	921	904	1.267	0.151	0.050	0.093
Unmet need for limiting	0.050	0.007	921	904	1.009	0.145	0.036	0.065
Unmet need total	0.122	0.012	921	904	1.132	0.100	0.097	0.146
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.779	0.019	663	646	1.169	0.024	0.741	0.817
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.764	0.016	874	846	1.117	0.021	0.732	0.796
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.776	0.017	921	904	1.252	0.022	0.742	0.811
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.264	0.020	1,625	1,578	1.828	0.076	0.224	0.304
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	16.563	3.068	1,953	1,916	1.011	0.185	10.427	22.700
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	17.233	2.857	1,946	1,907	0.901	0.166	11.518	22.947
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	33.796	4.047	1,953	1,916	0.903	0.120	25.702	41.890
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	14.096	2.959	1,949	1,907	1.058	0.210	8.178	20.013
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	47.415	5.402	1,958	1,921	1.036	0.114	36.612	58.219
Stillbirth rate	14.984	3.808	1,036	1,021	0.964	0.254	7.368	22.599
Early neonatal mortality rate	17.308	4.879	1,021	1,006	1.218	0.282	7.551	27.066
Perinatal mortality rate	32.046	5.678	1,036	1,021	1.009	0.177	20.690	43.403
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.990	0.007	417	411	1.321	0.007	0.977	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.781	0.022	417	411	1.103	0.029	0.737	0.826
8+ ANC visits	0.038	0.010	417	411	1.099	0.270	0.018	0.059
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.969	0.010	417	411	1.164	0.010	0.949	0.989
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.744	0.024	417	411	1.138	0.033	0.695	0.793
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.897	0.016	432	426	1.070	0.017	0.866	0.928
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.915	0.016	432	426	1.225	0.018	0.882	0.948
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.093	0.015	432	426	1.028	0.166	0.062	0.123
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.791	0.026	417	411	1.301	0.033	0.739	0.843
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.797	0.022	417	411	1.130	0.028	0.753	0.842
Any problem accessing health care	0.741	0.019	1,625	1,578	1.739	0.025	0.704	0.779
Ever had vaccination card	0.965	0.013	210	210	1.052	0.014	0.939	0.992
Received BCG vaccination	0.959	0.016	210	210	1.071	0.016	0.928	0.991
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.869	0.031	210	210	1.327	0.035	0.808	0.930
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.835	0.034	210	210	1.314	0.041	0.767	0.902
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.897	0.025	210	210	1.177	0.028	0.847	0.947
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.235	0.030	210	210	1.030	0.126	0.176	0.295
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination	0.797	0.031	192	187	1.045	0.039	0.734	0.860
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.348	0.036	192	187	1.043	0.104	0.276	0.420
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.685	0.042	145	142	1.087	0.061	0.601	0.770
Treated with ORS	0.588	0.049	145	142	1.167	0.084	0.489	0.687
Height-for-age (–3 SD)	0.095	0.014	502	509	1.069	0.147	0.067	0.123
Height-for-age (–2 SD)	0.282	0.023	502	509	1.107	0.080	0.237	0.327
Weight-for-height (–2 SD)	0.030	0.008	506	513	1.046	0.271	0.014	0.047
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.059	0.010	506	513	0.954	0.170	0.039	0.079
Weight-for-age (–2 SD)	0.079	0.013	508	514	1.012	0.159	0.054	0.104
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.628	0.056	111	109	1.212	0.089	0.516	0.740
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.318	0.033	290	287	1.196	0.103	0.252	0.383
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.598	0.029	448	453	1.200	0.048	0.541	0.655
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.065	0.011	546	522	1.030	0.168	0.043	0.086
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.315	0.023	546	522	1.137	0.072	0.270	0.360
Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD)	0.022	0.011	181	176	0.967	0.481	0.001	0.043

Continued...

Table B.5—Continued

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.079	0.020	181	176	1.018	0.259	0.038	0.120
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.310	0.022	1,625	1,578	1.885	0.070	0.267	0.353
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.374	0.016	808	779	0.926	0.042	0.343	0.406
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.756	0.023	1,035	1,038	1.502	0.031	0.710	0.803
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.849	0.039	116	121	1.203	0.046	0.771	0.926
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.653	0.020	417	411	0.841	0.030	0.613	0.692
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.240	0.026	975	960	1.825	0.108	0.188	0.292
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.699	0.045	239	230	1.483	0.065	0.608	0.789
Child took ACT	0.978	0.022	89	85	1.384	0.022	0.935	1.000
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.197	0.014	1,625	1,578	1.393	0.070	0.169	0.224
Condom use at last sex	0.380	0.030	354	338	1.152	0.078	0.321	0.440
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.846	0.008	1,625	1,578	0.941	0.010	0.829	0.863
HIV prevalence (women 15–49)	0.127	0.011	1,602	1,523	1.326	0.087	0.105	0.149
HIV prevalence (women 15–24)	0.032	0.007	688	654	1.003	0.212	0.018	0.045
HIV prevalence (girls 2–14)	0.015	0.004	1,326	1,297	1.120	0.245	0.008	0.023
Mobile phone ownership	0.629	0.016	1,625	1,578	1.370	0.026	0.596	0.662
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.638	0.017	1,625	1,578	1.460	0.027	0.603	0.673
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.575	0.024	921	904	1.452	0.041	0.528	0.623
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.352	0.017	1,625	1,578	1.404	0.047	0.319	0.385
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.490	0.025	921	904	1.488	0.050	0.441	0.539
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.412	0.021	1,098	1,093	1.442	0.052	0.369	0.455
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.143	0.014	1,098	1,093	1.278	0.095	0.116	0.170
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.020	0.005	1,098	1,093	1.080	0.229	0.011	0.029
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.392	0.017	1,014	984	1.090	0.043	0.358	0.425
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.314	0.018	1,014	984	1.223	0.057	0.278	0.350
MEN								
No education	0.030	0.007	1,451	1,385	1.485	0.220	0.017	0.044
Secondary education or higher	0.563	0.022	1,451	1,385	1.662	0.039	0.519	0.606
Literacy	0.817	0.017	1,451	1,385	1.703	0.021	0.782	0.852
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.355	0.023	1,451	1,385	1.809	0.064	0.309	0.400
Current tobacco use	0.129	0.013	1,451	1,385	1.442	0.098	0.104	0.155
Want no more children	0.252	0.020	696	677	1.234	0.081	0.211	0.292
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.163	0.014	1,451	1,385	1.461	0.087	0.135	0.191
Condom use at last sex	0.558	0.025	662	635	1.312	0.045	0.508	0.609
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.744	0.013	1,451	1,385	1.152	0.018	0.717	0.770
Male circumcision	0.268	0.018	1,451	1,385	1.530	0.066	0.233	0.304
HIV prevalence (men 15–49)	0.077	0.007	1,427	1,362	0.990	0.091	0.063	0.091
HIV prevalence (men 15–59)	0.086	0.007	1,559	1,490	1.032	0.085	0.072	0.101
HIV prevalence (men 15–24)	0.030	0.009	661	622	1.369	0.304	0.012	0.048
HIV prevalence (boys 2–14)	0.016	0.004	1,344	1,317	1.064	0.226	0.009	0.024
Mobile phone ownership	0.740	0.017	1,451	1,385	1.507	0.023	0.706	0.775
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.713	0.018	1,451	1,385	1.509	0.025	0.677	0.749
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.248	0.016	1,451	1,385	1.376	0.063	0.217	0.279
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49)	0.103	0.008	3,029	2,885	1.381	0.074	0.088	0.119
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24)	0.031	0.006	1,349	1,276	1.312	0.201	0.018	0.043
HIV prevalence (children 2–14)	0.016	0.003	2,670	2,613	1.303	0.199	0.010	0.022

Table B.6 Sampling errors: Copperbelt sample, Zambia DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	0.136	0.023	6,415	8,174	2.428	0.172	0.089	0.182
Births registered with civil authority	0.073	0.016	774	982	1.576	0.223	0.040	0.105
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.774	0.018	1,433	1,838	1.587	0.023	0.739	0.809
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.584	0.022	1,431	1,836	1.687	0.038	0.540	0.628
At least basic drinking water service	0.745	0.032	6,415	8,174	2.425	0.043	0.680	0.809
Water available when needed	0.722	0.030	6,415	8,174	2.196	0.041	0.662	0.781
At least basic sanitation service	0.560	0.035	6,415	8,174	2.330	0.062	0.490	0.630
Using open defaecation	0.017	0.005	6,415	8,174	1.238	0.273	0.008	0.026
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.310	0.035	6,075	7,769	2.482	0.114	0.239	0.381
WOMEN								
No education	0.021	0.004	1,565	2,041	1.098	0.187	0.013	0.030
Secondary education or higher	0.749	0.024	1,565	2,041	2.218	0.033	0.700	0.798
Literacy	0.827	0.019	1,565	2,041	1.966	0.023	0.789	0.864
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.482	0.032	1,565	2,041	2.562	0.067	0.417	0.547
Current tobacco use	0.024	0.004	1,565	2,041	0.966	0.157	0.016	0.031
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.236	0.170	4,367	5,715	1.182	0.053	2.896	3.576
Currently pregnant	0.059	0.006	1,565	2,041	1.019	0.103	0.046	0.071
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.684	0.157	245	318	1.044	0.034	4.369	4.998
Median birth interval	49.364	1.591	536	666	1.132	0.032	46.183	52.546
Ideal number of children	4.391	0.071	1,547	2,019	1.604	0.016	4.250	4.532
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.870	0.165	4,367	5,715	1.211	0.057	2.540	3.199
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.604	0.017	764	970	0.960	0.028	0.570	0.638
Currently using any modern method	0.581	0.017	764	970	0.933	0.029	0.548	0.614
Currently using pill	0.088	0.012	764	970	1.127	0.131	0.065	0.111
Currently using injectables	0.302	0.019	764	970	1.155	0.064	0.264	0.341
Currently using implants	0.098	0.011	764	970	1.020	0.112	0.076	0.120
Currently using male condoms	0.034	0.006	764	970	0.891	0.172	0.022	0.045
Currently using any traditional method	0.023	0.005	764	970	0.950	0.223	0.013	0.034
Unmet need for spacing	0.068	0.009	764	970	1.032	0.138	0.049	0.087
Unmet need for limiting	0.064	0.008	764	970	0.943	0.131	0.047	0.080
Unmet need total	0.132	0.012	764	970	1.009	0.094	0.107	0.157
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.789	0.016	565	714	0.929	0.020	0.757	0.821
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.763	0.016	779	990	1.043	0.021	0.731	0.795
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.799	0.015	764	970	1.052	0.019	0.768	0.829
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.331	0.025	1,565	2,041	2.114	0.076	0.281	0.381
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	23.527	4.206	1,571	1,974	0.996	0.179	15.115	31.940
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	11.527	3.061	1,577	1,980	1.043	0.266	5.405	17.649
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	35.054	5.183	1,573	1,976	1.020	0.148	24.688	45.420
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	11.626	2.527	1,574	1,981	0.947	0.217	6.572	16.680
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	46.273	5.754	1,577	1,981	1.012	0.124	34.764	57.782
Stillbirth rate	20.873	5.406	795	1,001	0.990	0.259	10.060	31.685
Early neonatal mortality rate	21.512	4.601	780	980	0.857	0.214	12.310	30.714
Perinatal mortality rate	41.935	6.461	795	1,001	0.869	0.154	29.013	54.858
Received ANC from a skilled provider	1.000	0.000	299	375	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.835	0.025	299	375	1.163	0.030	0.785	0.885
8+ ANC visits	0.061	0.016	299	375	1.117	0.253	0.030	0.093
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.954	0.012	299	375	1.005	0.013	0.929	0.978
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.804	0.028	299	375	1.213	0.035	0.748	0.860
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.958	0.014	304	381	1.165	0.014	0.931	0.985
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.961	0.013	304	381	1.119	0.013	0.935	0.986
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.170	0.027	304	381	1.203	0.161	0.115	0.224
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.900	0.017	299	375	0.956	0.018	0.867	0.933
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.838	0.025	299	375	1.166	0.030	0.788	0.888
Any problem accessing health care	0.685	0.019	1,565	2,041	1.576	0.027	0.648	0.722
Ever had vaccination card	0.991	0.009	141	181	1.128	0.009	0.973	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.948	0.019	141	181	1.035	0.020	0.910	0.987
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.928	0.021	141	181	0.987	0.023	0.885	0.971
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.897	0.032	141	181	1.160	0.036	0.833	0.961
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.914	0.027	141	181	1.128	0.029	0.861	0.967
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.256	0.040	141	181	1.091	0.157	0.176	0.337
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination	0.633	0.044	166	210	1.157	0.070	0.544	0.722
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.272	0.038	166	210	1.068	0.139	0.196	0.348
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.648	0.048	120	151	1.103	0.074	0.552	0.745
Treated with ORS	0.609	0.047	120	151	1.051	0.077	0.515	0.702
Height-for-age (–3 SD)	0.128	0.023	350	451	1.214	0.179	0.082	0.175
Height-for-age (–2 SD)	0.305	0.029	350	451	1.128	0.095	0.247	0.362
Weight-for-height (–2 SD)	0.032	0.009	352	455	0.986	0.282	0.014	0.050
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.062	0.016	352	455	1.279	0.260	0.030	0.094
Weight-for-age (–2 SD)	0.122	0.021	359	461	1.167	0.168	0.081	0.163
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.584	0.060	77	96	1.065	0.103	0.464	0.705
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.213	0.029	211	267	1.037	0.138	0.154	0.272
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.617	0.032	318	412	1.140	0.052	0.553	0.681
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.066	0.009	554	724	0.861	0.137	0.048	0.085
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.408	0.023	554	724	1.100	0.056	0.362	0.454
Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD)	0.024	0.011	165	219	0.889	0.440	0.003	0.046

Continued...

Table B.6—Continued

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.111	0.029	165	219	1.179	0.261	0.053	0.169
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.236	0.023	1,565	2,041	2.125	0.097	0.190	0.282
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.373	0.023	764	999	1.304	0.061	0.327	0.419
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.658	0.024	792	1,007	1.247	0.037	0.609	0.706
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.617	0.052	93	120	1.042	0.085	0.512	0.721
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.770	0.025	299	375	1.017	0.032	0.721	0.820
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.224	0.016	747	943	0.986	0.071	0.192	0.256
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.596	0.044	189	211	1.134	0.074	0.509	0.684
Child took ACT	0.960	0.026	83	80	1.062	0.028	0.907	1.000
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.179	0.014	1,565	2,041	1.415	0.077	0.151	0.206
Condom use at last sex	0.368	0.030	300	400	1.072	0.081	0.308	0.428
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.817	0.011	1,565	2,041	1.088	0.013	0.796	0.839
HIV prevalence (women 15–49)	0.141	0.011	1,499	1,969	1.182	0.075	0.120	0.163
HIV prevalence (women 15–24)	0.055	0.011	612	809	1.185	0.199	0.033	0.077
HIV prevalence (girls 2–14)	0.033	0.008	1,056	1,429	1.458	0.243	0.017	0.049
Mobile phone ownership	0.730	0.018	1,565	2,041	1.625	0.025	0.693	0.766
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.756	0.017	1,565	2,041	1.555	0.022	0.722	0.790
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.673	0.017	764	970	0.998	0.025	0.639	0.707
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.319	0.020	1,565	2,041	1.729	0.064	0.278	0.359
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.514	0.022	764	970	1.239	0.044	0.469	0.558
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.285	0.019	1,034	1,401	1.379	0.068	0.246	0.323
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.125	0.010	1,034	1,401	0.982	0.081	0.105	0.145
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.019	0.005	1,034	1,401	1.078	0.239	0.010	0.029
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.328	0.023	902	1,164	1.441	0.069	0.283	0.373
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.278	0.021	902	1,164	1.412	0.076	0.236	0.320
MEN								
No education	0.008	0.002	1,227	1,614	0.949	0.305	0.003	0.013
Secondary education or higher	0.774	0.022	1,227	1,614	1.842	0.028	0.730	0.818
Literacy	0.918	0.011	1,227	1,614	1.407	0.012	0.895	0.940
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.581	0.026	1,227	1,614	1.812	0.044	0.530	0.632
Current tobacco use	0.185	0.013	1,227	1,614	1.199	0.072	0.158	0.211
Want no more children	0.312	0.024	491	632	1.124	0.075	0.265	0.359
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.174	0.012	1,227	1,614	1.123	0.070	0.150	0.198
Condom use at last sex	0.669	0.028	365	472	1.144	0.042	0.613	0.726
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.674	0.016	1,227	1,614	1.167	0.023	0.643	0.705
Male circumcision	0.503	0.021	1,227	1,614	1.457	0.041	0.461	0.544
HIV prevalence (men 15–49)	0.085	0.011	1,153	1,592	1.359	0.131	0.063	0.108
HIV prevalence (men 15–59)	0.103	0.010	1,281	1,763	1.235	0.102	0.082	0.123
HIV prevalence (men 15–24)	0.054	0.014	486	669	1.367	0.259	0.026	0.082
HIV prevalence (boys 2–14)	0.046	0.011	1,068	1,423	1.754	0.244	0.024	0.069
Mobile phone ownership	0.757	0.016	1,227	1,614	1.281	0.021	0.725	0.788
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.731	0.016	1,227	1,614	1.237	0.021	0.700	0.763
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.245	0.014	1,227	1,614	1.141	0.057	0.217	0.274
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49)	0.116	0.009	2,652	3,561	1.457	0.078	0.098	0.135
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24)	0.055	0.010	1,098	1,477	1.421	0.178	0.035	0.074
HIV prevalence (children 2–14)	0.040	0.009	2,124	2,852	2.026	0.217	0.022	0.057

Table B.7 Sampling errors: Eastern sample, Zambia DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	0.011	0.004	7,070	7,542	1.453	0.359	0.003	0.019
Births registered with civil authority	0.021	0.005	1,012	1,090	0.983	0.222	0.012	0.031
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.935	0.008	1,454	1,540	1.171	0.008	0.920	0.950
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.641	0.019	1,452	1,538	1.533	0.030	0.603	0.680
At least basic drinking water service	0.595	0.040	7,070	7,542	2.765	0.067	0.515	0.674
Water available when needed	0.768	0.025	7,070	7,542	2.025	0.032	0.718	0.817
At least basic sanitation service	0.290	0.023	7,070	7,542	1.757	0.081	0.244	0.337
Using open defaecation	0.196	0.020	7,070	7,542	1.789	0.103	0.155	0.236
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.105	0.017	6,938	7,397	1.887	0.159	0.072	0.139
WOMEN								
No education	0.155	0.017	1,570	1,628	1.807	0.107	0.122	0.188
Secondary education or higher	0.337	0.023	1,570	1,628	1.928	0.068	0.291	0.383
Literacy	0.541	0.030	1,570	1,628	2.374	0.055	0.481	0.601
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.119	0.017	1,570	1,628	2.017	0.139	0.086	0.152
Current tobacco use	0.024	0.005	1,570	1,628	1.268	0.206	0.014	0.033
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.252	0.157	4,372	4,532	0.988	0.037	3.938	4.566
Currently pregnant	0.065	0.006	1,570	1,628	1.000	0.096	0.053	0.077
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	5.706	0.149	299	311	1.278	0.026	5.407	6.004
Median birth interval	46.509	1.085	681	715	1.212	0.023	44.339	48.678
Ideal number of children	4.271	0.059	1,504	1,558	1.308	0.014	4.152	4.389
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.808	0.135	4,372	4,532	0.902	0.036	3.537	4.078
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.612	0.020	953	998	1.248	0.032	0.573	0.652
Currently using any modern method	0.598	0.020	953	998	1.244	0.033	0.558	0.637
Currently using pill	0.046	0.009	953	998	1.330	0.196	0.028	0.064
Currently using injectables	0.321	0.017	953	998	1.109	0.052	0.287	0.354
Currently using implants	0.159	0.017	953	998	1.404	0.105	0.125	0.192
Currently using male condoms	0.011	0.004	953	998	1.097	0.332	0.004	0.019
Currently using any traditional method	0.014	0.004	953	998	1.046	0.280	0.006	0.023
Unmet need for spacing	0.082	0.010	953	998	1.099	0.119	0.062	0.101
Unmet need for limiting	0.059	0.007	953	998	0.962	0.124	0.045	0.074
Unmet need total	0.141	0.014	953	998	1.222	0.098	0.113	0.169
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.794	0.019	717	752	1.269	0.024	0.755	0.832
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.781	0.016	989	1,026	1.214	0.020	0.750	0.813
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.596	0.026	953	998	1.610	0.043	0.544	0.647
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.714	0.030	1,570	1,628	2.654	0.043	0.653	0.774
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	18.646	2.933	1,972	2,063	0.961	0.157	12.779	24.513
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	9.701	2.412	1,964	2,055	1.075	0.249	4.878	14.524
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	28.347	3.314	1,972	2,063	0.904	0.117	21.720	34.974
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	12.392	2.869	1,916	2,008	1.078	0.232	6.654	18.130
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	40.387	4.275	1,974	2,064	0.924	0.106	31.838	48.937
Stillbirth rate	17.571	3.901	1,026	1,077	0.930	0.222	9.769	25.372
Early neonatal mortality rate	12.563	3.474	1,008	1,059	0.999	0.277	5.615	19.511
Perinatal mortality rate	29.926	5.329	1,026	1,077	0.997	0.178	19.267	40.585
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.974	0.016	428	441	2.064	0.016	0.943	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.886	0.018	428	441	1.167	0.020	0.850	0.922
8+ ANC visits	0.051	0.012	428	441	1.087	0.226	0.028	0.074
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.881	0.023	428	441	1.475	0.026	0.835	0.927
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.647	0.026	428	441	1.125	0.040	0.595	0.699
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.967	0.010	439	454	1.055	0.010	0.948	0.986
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.982	0.006	439	454	0.948	0.006	0.970	0.994
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.119	0.016	439	454	1.001	0.137	0.087	0.152
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.871	0.019	428	441	1.154	0.022	0.834	0.908
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.845	0.023	428	441	1.326	0.028	0.798	0.891
Any problem accessing health care	0.725	0.023	1,570	1,628	2.056	0.032	0.679	0.772
Ever had vaccination card	0.981	0.009	211	214	0.980	0.010	0.962	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.933	0.018	211	214	1.004	0.019	0.897	0.968
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.865	0.024	211	214	1.029	0.028	0.816	0.914
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.791	0.029	211	214	1.022	0.037	0.733	0.849
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.837	0.030	211	214	1.127	0.036	0.778	0.896
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.182	0.033	211	214	1.213	0.180	0.116	0.247
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination	0.606	0.046	185	201	1.283	0.075	0.515	0.698
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.268	0.046	185	201	1.405	0.171	0.176	0.360
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.777	0.032	152	147	0.905	0.041	0.714	0.840
Treated with ORS	0.696	0.039	152	147	1.016	0.057	0.617	0.774
Height-for-age (–3 SD)	0.120	0.015	494	535	0.961	0.123	0.091	0.149
Height-for-age (–2 SD)	0.363	0.020	494	535	0.886	0.055	0.323	0.403
Weight-for-height (–2 SD)	0.009	0.005	500	544	1.085	0.488	0.000	0.019
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.048	0.012	500	544	1.312	0.254	0.023	0.072
Weight-for-age (–2 SD)	0.124	0.015	496	540	0.999	0.123	0.093	0.154
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.562	0.046	105	108	0.955	0.083	0.469	0.655
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.095	0.015	308	318	0.902	0.159	0.064	0.125
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.595	0.033	451	492	1.386	0.056	0.529	0.662
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.066	0.013	543	564	1.247	0.201	0.040	0.093
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.281	0.018	543	564	0.934	0.064	0.245	0.317
Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD)	0.007	0.007	152	162	1.031	1.021	0.000	0.020

Continued...

Table B.7—Continued

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.080	0.026	152	162	1.179	0.326	0.028	0.132
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.107	0.015	1,570	1,628	1.876	0.137	0.078	0.137
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.354	0.028	762	801	1.622	0.080	0.297	0.410
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.811	0.015	1,018	1,100	1.126	0.019	0.781	0.841
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.925	0.025	100	109	0.965	0.027	0.875	0.975
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.820	0.025	428	441	1.334	0.030	0.770	0.870
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.158	0.015	974	1,026	1.287	0.098	0.127	0.189
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.798	0.032	156	162	1.003	0.040	0.734	0.862
Child took ACT	1.000	0.000	52	63	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.341	0.024	1,570	1,628	2.004	0.070	0.293	0.389
Condom use at last sex	0.308	0.036	379	376	1.524	0.118	0.235	0.380
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.805	0.026	1,570	1,628	2.593	0.032	0.753	0.857
HIV prevalence (women 15–49)	0.072	0.010	1,554	1,571	1.447	0.132	0.053	0.091
HIV prevalence (women 15–24)	0.012	0.005	668	687	1.083	0.374	0.003	0.022
HIV prevalence (girls 2–14)	0.002	0.001	1,254	1,347	0.981	0.580	0.000	0.005
Mobile phone ownership	0.482	0.025	1,570	1,628	1.977	0.052	0.432	0.532
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.394	0.034	1,570	1,628	2.718	0.085	0.327	0.462
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.462	0.030	953	998	1.833	0.064	0.403	0.522
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.263	0.018	1,570	1,628	1.637	0.069	0.227	0.300
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.225	0.023	953	998	1.675	0.101	0.180	0.271
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.242	0.016	1,125	1,146	1.261	0.067	0.209	0.274
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.083	0.011	1,125	1,146	1.296	0.129	0.061	0.104
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.007	0.004	1,125	1,146	1.729	0.614	0.000	0.016
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.232	0.016	1,044	1,017	1.236	0.070	0.200	0.264
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.213	0.016	1,044	1,017	1.226	0.073	0.182	0.245
MEN								
No education	0.127	0.014	1,398	1,477	1.567	0.110	0.099	0.155
Secondary education or higher	0.380	0.023	1,398	1,477	1.750	0.060	0.335	0.426
Literacy	0.599	0.022	1,398	1,477	1.684	0.037	0.555	0.643
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.196	0.022	1,398	1,477	2.045	0.111	0.152	0.239
Current tobacco use	0.207	0.014	1,398	1,477	1.325	0.069	0.179	0.236
Want no more children	0.287	0.024	756	814	1.471	0.084	0.239	0.336
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.198	0.014	1,398	1,477	1.305	0.070	0.170	0.225
Condom use at last sex	0.531	0.024	675	705	1.228	0.044	0.484	0.578
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.690	0.014	1,398	1,477	1.154	0.021	0.661	0.718
Male circumcision	0.175	0.017	1,398	1,477	1.643	0.096	0.141	0.208
HIV prevalence (men 15–49)	0.025	0.004	1,371	1,454	0.900	0.151	0.018	0.033
HIV prevalence (men 15–59)	0.035	0.005	1,489	1,575	1.080	0.147	0.025	0.045
HIV prevalence (men 15–24)	0.003	0.002	621	661	1.005	0.696	0.000	0.008
HIV prevalence (boys 2–14)	0.002	0.001	1,270	1,373	0.926	0.583	0.000	0.004
Mobile phone ownership	0.630	0.019	1,398	1,477	1.475	0.030	0.591	0.668
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.534	0.022	1,398	1,477	1.632	0.041	0.490	0.577
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.249	0.020	1,398	1,477	1.721	0.080	0.209	0.289
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49)	0.050	0.006	2,925	3,025	1.398	0.113	0.038	0.061
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24)	0.008	0.003	1,289	1,347	1.067	0.332	0.003	0.013
HIV prevalence (children 2–14)	0.002	0.001	2,524	2,720	0.949	0.409	0.000	0.004

Table B.8 Sampling errors: Luapula sample, Zambia DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	0.007	0.003	5,689	4,712	1.168	0.395	0.001	0.012
Births registered with civil authority	0.021	0.006	869	735	1.150	0.264	0.010	0.032
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.916	0.011	1,172	967	1.323	0.012	0.895	0.938
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.687	0.020	1,172	967	1.451	0.029	0.647	0.726
At least basic drinking water service	0.372	0.037	5,689	4,712	2.340	0.099	0.299	0.446
Water available when needed	0.899	0.019	5,689	4,712	1.898	0.021	0.861	0.937
At least basic sanitation service	0.328	0.032	5,689	4,712	2.085	0.097	0.264	0.392
Using open defaecation	0.048	0.010	5,689	4,712	1.496	0.206	0.028	0.068
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.314	0.033	5,379	4,472	2.157	0.106	0.247	0.380
WOMEN								
No education	0.136	0.021	1,261	1,044	2.214	0.158	0.093	0.179
Secondary education or higher	0.349	0.029	1,261	1,044	2.148	0.083	0.291	0.407
Literacy	0.526	0.031	1,261	1,044	2.183	0.059	0.464	0.587
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.118	0.019	1,261	1,044	2.089	0.161	0.080	0.156
Current tobacco use	0.075	0.014	1,261	1,044	1.864	0.185	0.047	0.103
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.543	0.250	3,451	2,850	1.480	0.055	4.042	5.043
Currently pregnant	0.080	0.009	1,261	1,044	1.122	0.107	0.063	0.098
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	6.091	0.216	217	176	1.327	0.035	5.660	6.522
Median birth interval	41.513	1.353	637	537	1.275	0.033	38.807	44.219
Ideal number of children	5.273	0.091	1,261	1,044	1.601	0.017	5.091	5.455
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	4.219	0.217	3,451	2,850	1.368	0.052	3.785	4.654
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.510	0.027	679	565	1.421	0.054	0.455	0.565
Currently using any modern method	0.494	0.028	679	565	1.468	0.057	0.437	0.550
Currently using pill	0.026	0.007	679	565	1.074	0.254	0.013	0.039
Currently using injectables	0.235	0.017	679	565	1.038	0.072	0.201	0.269
Currently using implants	0.137	0.017	679	565	1.259	0.121	0.104	0.170
Currently using male condoms	0.021	0.006	679	565	1.104	0.287	0.009	0.034
Currently using any traditional method	0.016	0.004	679	565	0.856	0.255	0.008	0.025
Unmet need for spacing	0.088	0.011	679	565	1.030	0.127	0.066	0.111
Unmet need for limiting	0.049	0.008	679	565	0.951	0.161	0.033	0.065
Unmet need total	0.137	0.013	679	565	0.986	0.095	0.111	0.163
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.763	0.023	440	366	1.123	0.030	0.717	0.808
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.744	0.022	592	488	1.244	0.030	0.700	0.789
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.823	0.021	679	565	1.451	0.026	0.781	0.866
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.328	0.022	1,261	1,044	1.663	0.067	0.284	0.372
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	7.184	2.141	1,634	1,369	1.042	0.298	2.903	11.466
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	13.738	3.324	1,641	1,376	1.127	0.242	7.090	20.386
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	20.923	3.846	1,636	1,371	1.077	0.184	13.231	28.614
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	16.183	3.276	1,625	1,356	0.961	0.202	9.632	22.735
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	36.767	5.330	1,642	1,376	1.056	0.145	26.108	47.427
Stillbirth rate	20.023	5.205	861	726	1.056	0.260	9.614	30.432
Early neonatal mortality rate	6.786	2.701	845	712	0.969	0.398	1.384	12.187
Perinatal mortality rate	26.680	5.781	861	726	1.036	0.217	15.117	38.242
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.997	0.003	346	295	0.943	0.003	0.992	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.845	0.021	346	295	1.076	0.025	0.803	0.887
8+ ANC visits	0.034	0.012	346	295	1.210	0.349	0.010	0.057
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.879	0.031	346	295	1.750	0.035	0.818	0.941
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.732	0.032	346	295	1.319	0.043	0.669	0.795
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.982	0.008	350	299	1.087	0.008	0.966	0.997
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.978	0.010	350	299	1.252	0.010	0.959	0.998
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.087	0.018	350	299	1.225	0.208	0.051	0.124
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.932	0.017	346	295	1.238	0.018	0.898	0.965
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.921	0.015	346	295	1.034	0.016	0.890	0.951
Any problem accessing health care	0.453	0.047	1,261	1,044	3.339	0.104	0.359	0.547
Ever had vaccination card	0.969	0.019	185	160	1.550	0.020	0.931	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.948	0.014	185	160	0.902	0.015	0.919	0.977
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.933	0.016	185	160	0.906	0.017	0.900	0.965
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.911	0.020	185	160	0.978	0.022	0.870	0.951
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.899	0.019	185	160	0.882	0.021	0.861	0.937
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.197	0.035	185	160	1.159	0.175	0.128	0.266
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination	0.708	0.044	138	117	1.148	0.062	0.620	0.796
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.397	0.052	138	117	1.240	0.130	0.294	0.500
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.814	0.038	112	97	1.072	0.047	0.738	0.890
Treated with ORS	0.716	0.042	112	97	0.968	0.058	0.633	0.800
Height-for-age (–3 SD)	0.177	0.018	410	349	0.953	0.102	0.141	0.213
Height-for-age (–2 SD)	0.453	0.030	410	349	1.222	0.065	0.394	0.512
Weight-for-height (–2 SD)	0.041	0.011	410	349	1.160	0.268	0.019	0.063
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.049	0.013	410	349	1.246	0.263	0.023	0.075
Weight-for-age (–2 SD)	0.174	0.022	414	353	1.153	0.125	0.130	0.217
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.674	0.042	80	68	0.794	0.062	0.591	0.758
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.264	0.027	258	220	0.969	0.101	0.210	0.317
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.654	0.027	371	317	1.078	0.041	0.600	0.707
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.099	0.017	397	327	1.161	0.176	0.064	0.134
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.168	0.021	397	327	1.134	0.127	0.125	0.211
Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD)	0.013	0.009	138	116	0.976	0.728	0.000	0.032

Continued...

Table B.8—Continued

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.075	0.029	138	116	1.285	0.385	0.017	0.133
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.394	0.020	1,261	1,044	1.469	0.051	0.354	0.435
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.542	0.027	605	502	1.352	0.051	0.487	0.597
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.796	0.021	875	739	1.438	0.027	0.753	0.839
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.857	0.035	99	84	1.013	0.041	0.787	0.927
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.817	0.032	346	295	1.537	0.039	0.753	0.881
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.240	0.026	816	688	1.720	0.109	0.188	0.292
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.860	0.033	192	165	1.293	0.038	0.793	0.926
Child took ACT	0.993	0.007	145	123	0.993	0.007	0.980	1.000
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.464	0.022	1,261	1,044	1.591	0.048	0.419	0.509
Condom use at last sex	0.295	0.037	210	170	1.169	0.125	0.222	0.369
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.796	0.012	1,261	1,044	1.058	0.015	0.772	0.820
HIV prevalence (women 15–49)	0.079	0.010	1,246	1,007	1.311	0.127	0.059	0.099
HIV prevalence (women 15–24)	0.016	0.005	537	441	1.024	0.352	0.005	0.026
HIV prevalence (girls 2–14)	0.010	0.003	1,144	947	1.122	0.328	0.003	0.017
Mobile phone ownership	0.382	0.025	1,261	1,044	1.826	0.066	0.332	0.432
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.377	0.027	1,261	1,044	1.979	0.072	0.323	0.431
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.652	0.024	679	565	1.284	0.036	0.605	0.699
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.558	0.039	1,261	1,044	2.783	0.070	0.480	0.636
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.544	0.026	679	565	1.378	0.049	0.491	0.596
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.275	0.025	909	724	1.663	0.090	0.226	0.325
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.089	0.011	909	724	1.146	0.122	0.067	0.111
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.014	0.004	909	724	1.074	0.302	0.005	0.022
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.267	0.023	818	617	1.500	0.087	0.220	0.313
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.225	0.025	818	617	1.679	0.109	0.176	0.274
MEN								
No education	0.051	0.009	1,004	821	1.284	0.175	0.033	0.069
Secondary education or higher	0.487	0.030	1,004	821	1.868	0.061	0.428	0.546
Literacy	0.815	0.019	1,004	821	1.588	0.024	0.776	0.854
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.202	0.028	1,004	821	2.200	0.138	0.146	0.258
Current tobacco use	0.231	0.018	1,004	821	1.361	0.078	0.195	0.268
Want no more children	0.283	0.025	504	423	1.252	0.089	0.233	0.334
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.367	0.021	1,004	821	1.363	0.057	0.325	0.408
Condom use at last sex	0.510	0.044	312	249	1.565	0.087	0.421	0.599
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.670	0.018	1,004	821	1.226	0.027	0.634	0.707
Male circumcision	0.408	0.035	1,004	821	2.233	0.085	0.338	0.477
HIV prevalence (men 15–49)	0.050	0.008	977	808	1.077	0.150	0.035	0.065
HIV prevalence (men 15–59)	0.052	0.008	1,065	882	1.205	0.157	0.036	0.069
HIV prevalence (men 15–24)	0.006	0.003	457	373	0.943	0.563	0.000	0.013
HIV prevalence (boys 2–14)	0.009	0.003	1,086	899	0.916	0.288	0.004	0.015
Mobile phone ownership	0.550	0.024	1,004	821	1.538	0.044	0.501	0.598
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.553	0.026	1,004	821	1.671	0.047	0.500	0.605
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.414	0.024	1,004	821	1.547	0.058	0.365	0.462
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49)	0.066	0.008	2,223	1,815	1.493	0.119	0.050	0.082
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24)	0.011	0.003	994	815	0.958	0.286	0.005	0.018
HIV prevalence (children 2–14)	0.010	0.002	2,230	1,845	1.059	0.226	0.005	0.014

Table B.9 Sampling errors: Lusaka sample, Zambia DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	0.161	0.026	6,511	9,557	2,491	0.161	0.109	0.212
Births registered with civil authority	0.308	0.022	866	1,262	1,248	0.072	0.263	0.353
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.373	0.025	1,544	2,302	2,052	0.068	0.322	0.424
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.216	0.021	1,544	2,302	1,957	0.095	0.175	0.257
At least basic drinking water service	0.947	0.012	6,511	9,557	1,756	0.013	0.923	0.971
Water available when needed	0.727	0.021	6,511	9,557	1,628	0.029	0.684	0.770
At least basic sanitation service	0.448	0.035	6,511	9,557	2,413	0.079	0.378	0.519
Using open defaecation	0.013	0.003	6,511	9,557	1,026	0.257	0.006	0.019
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.604	0.028	5,992	8,890	1,888	0.047	0.548	0.661
WOMEN								
No education	0.024	0.004	1,721	2,611	1,112	0.173	0.015	0.032
Secondary education or higher	0.746	0.016	1,721	2,611	1,542	0.022	0.714	0.779
Literacy	0.868	0.011	1,721	2,611	1,338	0.013	0.846	0.890
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.524	0.021	1,721	2,611	1,738	0.040	0.482	0.565
Current tobacco use	0.018	0.004	1,721	2,611	1,266	0.228	0.010	0.026
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.177	0.169	4,834	7,334	1,385	0.053	2.839	3.515
Currently pregnant	0.054	0.006	1,721	2,611	1,174	0.119	0.041	0.067
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.520	0.186	277	416	1,345	0.041	4.147	4.893
Median birth interval	52.023	2.249	626	927	1,466	0.043	47.524	56.522
Ideal number of children	4.122	0.062	1,709	2,593	1,513	0.015	3.997	4.246
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.736	0.143	4,834	7,334	1,328	0.052	2.449	3.023
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.547	0.022	837	1,258	1,258	0.040	0.504	0.590
Currently using any modern method	0.515	0.023	837	1,258	1,312	0.044	0.469	0.560
Currently using pill	0.080	0.012	837	1,258	1,252	0.147	0.056	0.103
Currently using injectables	0.236	0.015	837	1,258	0.994	0.062	0.207	0.265
Currently using implants	0.101	0.016	837	1,258	1,491	0.154	0.070	0.132
Currently using male condoms	0.036	0.008	837	1,258	1,163	0.208	0.021	0.051
Currently using any traditional method	0.032	0.007	837	1,258	1,070	0.202	0.019	0.045
Unmet need for spacing	0.101	0.011	837	1,258	1,079	0.111	0.079	0.124
Unmet need for limiting	0.067	0.009	837	1,258	0.983	0.126	0.050	0.084
Unmet need total	0.169	0.016	837	1,258	1,250	0.096	0.136	0.201
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.719	0.024	598	901	1,306	0.033	0.671	0.767
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.694	0.019	853	1,279	1,193	0.027	0.656	0.731
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.931	0.010	837	1,258	1,115	0.011	0.911	0.950
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.392	0.020	1,721	2,611	1,687	0.051	0.352	0.431
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	26.771	5.005	1,707	2,531	1,104	0.187	16.761	36.780
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	11.009	3.209	1,702	2,524	0.970	0.292	4.590	17.428
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	37.780	5.567	1,707	2,531	0.998	0.147	26.646	48.913
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	14.093	4.101	1,695	2,495	1,543	0.291	5.890	22.295
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	51.340	6.938	1,714	2,540	1,144	0.135	37.464	65.216
Stillbirth rate	19.782	4.677	873	1,287	0.987	0.236	10.427	29.137
Early neonatal mortality rate	15.924	4.522	859	1,262	0.967	0.284	6.880	24.968
Perinatal mortality rate	35.391	6.629	873	1,287	1,023	0.187	22.133	48.649
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.978	0.009	344	511	1,164	0.009	0.960	0.997
4+ ANC visits	0.751	0.023	344	511	1,000	0.031	0.704	0.797
8+ ANC visits	0.071	0.014	344	511	1,017	0.199	0.043	0.099
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.943	0.014	344	511	1,126	0.015	0.915	0.971
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.812	0.027	344	511	1,294	0.034	0.757	0.866
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.951	0.011	350	522	0.991	0.012	0.928	0.974
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.961	0.011	350	522	1,014	0.011	0.940	0.982
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.157	0.023	350	522	1,159	0.149	0.110	0.204
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.912	0.019	344	511	1,240	0.021	0.874	0.950
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.886	0.021	344	511	1,204	0.023	0.844	0.927
Any problem accessing health care	0.639	0.020	1,721	2,611	1,711	0.031	0.599	0.678
Ever had vaccination card	0.988	0.009	178	261	1,051	0.009	0.970	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.973	0.013	178	261	1,047	0.013	0.948	0.999
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.882	0.026	178	261	1,027	0.030	0.829	0.934
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.784	0.035	178	261	1,093	0.044	0.714	0.854
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.849	0.031	178	261	1,118	0.037	0.786	0.912
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.254	0.036	178	261	1,094	0.142	0.182	0.327
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination	0.810	0.037	158	224	1,108	0.045	0.737	0.883
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.367	0.044	158	224	1,082	0.119	0.280	0.454
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.629	0.049	103	152	1,058	0.078	0.531	0.727
Treated with ORS	0.709	0.041	103	152	0.879	0.057	0.627	0.790
Height-for-age (–3 SD)	0.058	0.012	426	619	0.999	0.202	0.034	0.081
Height-for-age (–2 SD)	0.201	0.026	426	619	1,229	0.128	0.150	0.252
Weight-for-height (–2 SD)	0.011	0.005	427	621	0.976	0.447	0.001	0.021
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.032	0.008	427	621	0.961	0.259	0.015	0.048
Weight-for-age (–2 SD)	0.078	0.016	428	620	1,136	0.210	0.046	0.111
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.670	0.060	88	126	1,180	0.089	0.551	0.789
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.454	0.040	245	368	1,245	0.087	0.375	0.534
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.567	0.024	369	537	0.934	0.042	0.519	0.615
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.040	0.008	616	941	0.981	0.193	0.025	0.056
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.491	0.019	616	941	0.938	0.038	0.454	0.529
Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD)	0.000	0.000	174	262	na	na	0.000	0.000

Continued...

Table B.9—Continued

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.195	0.035	174	262	1.163	0.180	0.124	0.265
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.445	0.019	1,721	2,611	1.565	0.042	0.408	0.483
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.399	0.021	855	1,291	1.238	0.052	0.358	0.441
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.315	0.027	892	1,296	1.432	0.085	0.261	0.368
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.294	0.057	101	141	1.218	0.195	0.179	0.409
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.622	0.027	344	511	1.028	0.043	0.568	0.676
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.087	0.014	829	1,214	1.396	0.163	0.058	0.115
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.383	0.067	74	105	1.121	0.175	0.249	0.517
Child took ACT	0.596	0.194	9	9	0.951	0.325	0.209	0.983
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.105	0.008	1,721	2,611	1.042	0.073	0.090	0.121
Condom use at last sex	0.360	0.026	438	652	1.125	0.072	0.309	0.412
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.855	0.012	1,721	2,611	1.393	0.014	0.831	0.879
HIV prevalence (women 15–49)	0.147	0.011	1,699	2,519	1.262	0.074	0.126	0.169
HIV prevalence (women 15–24)	0.041	0.008	647	943	1.083	0.205	0.024	0.058
HIV prevalence (girls 2–14)	0.010	0.003	1,149	1,690	0.955	0.281	0.004	0.016
Mobile phone ownership	0.805	0.011	1,721	2,611	1.180	0.014	0.782	0.827
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.828	0.014	1,721	2,611	1.589	0.017	0.799	0.857
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.831	0.016	837	1,258	1.254	0.020	0.798	0.863
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.178	0.012	1,721	2,611	1.309	0.068	0.154	0.203
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.664	0.023	837	1,258	1.406	0.035	0.618	0.710
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.218	0.016	1,125	1,808	1.297	0.073	0.186	0.250
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.079	0.011	1,125	1,808	1.348	0.138	0.057	0.100
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.041	0.008	1,125	1,808	1.396	0.203	0.024	0.057
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.206	0.015	969	1,448	1.128	0.071	0.176	0.235
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.185	0.013	969	1,448	1.032	0.070	0.159	0.211
MEN								
No education	0.013	0.003	1,265	1,935	1.067	0.265	0.006	0.019
Secondary education or higher	0.808	0.015	1,265	1,935	1.349	0.019	0.778	0.838
Literacy	0.925	0.008	1,265	1,935	1.086	0.009	0.909	0.941
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.695	0.017	1,265	1,935	1.286	0.024	0.661	0.728
Current tobacco use	0.148	0.013	1,265	1,935	1.281	0.086	0.123	0.174
Want no more children	0.328	0.026	552	835	1.283	0.078	0.277	0.380
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.166	0.014	1,265	1,935	1.372	0.087	0.137	0.195
Condom use at last sex	0.686	0.024	439	678	1.097	0.036	0.637	0.734
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.780	0.015	1,265	1,935	1.244	0.019	0.751	0.809
Male circumcision	0.395	0.021	1,265	1,935	1.530	0.053	0.353	0.437
HIV prevalence (men 15–49)	0.086	0.010	1,231	1,899	1.288	0.120	0.065	0.107
HIV prevalence (men 15–59)	0.098	0.010	1,365	2,102	1.237	0.101	0.078	0.118
HIV prevalence (men 15–24)	0.030	0.008	497	752	1.098	0.282	0.013	0.046
HIV prevalence (boys 2–14)	0.009	0.003	993	1,452	1.006	0.340	0.003	0.015
Mobile phone ownership	0.826	0.013	1,265	1,935	1.212	0.016	0.800	0.852
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.863	0.012	1,265	1,935	1.214	0.014	0.839	0.886
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.160	0.022	1,265	1,935	2.158	0.139	0.116	0.205
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49)	0.121	0.009	2,930	4,418	1.411	0.070	0.104	0.138
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24)	0.036	0.006	1,144	1,695	1.107	0.169	0.024	0.048
HIV prevalence (children 2–14)	0.009	0.002	2,142	3,142	1.003	0.223	0.005	0.014

Table B.10 Sampling errors: Muchinga sample, Zambia DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	0.020	0.008	4,637	2,897	2.034	0.407	0.004	0.036
Births registered with civil authority	0.034	0.007	735	464	1.028	0.217	0.019	0.049
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.819	0.028	1,003	625	2.322	0.035	0.762	0.875
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.575	0.029	1,003	625	1.867	0.051	0.517	0.634
At least basic drinking water service	0.428	0.037	4,637	2,897	2.108	0.086	0.355	0.501
Water available when needed	0.756	0.027	4,637	2,897	1.801	0.036	0.702	0.810
At least basic sanitation service	0.554	0.035	4,637	2,897	2.033	0.064	0.483	0.625
Using open defaecation	0.077	0.015	4,637	2,897	1.727	0.200	0.046	0.108
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.155	0.023	4,545	2,838	1.753	0.148	0.109	0.200
WOMEN								
No education	0.037	0.010	1,013	619	1.627	0.261	0.018	0.056
Secondary education or higher	0.439	0.024	1,013	619	1.520	0.054	0.392	0.487
Literacy	0.620	0.023	1,013	619	1.521	0.037	0.573	0.666
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.201	0.025	1,013	619	1.974	0.124	0.151	0.251
Current tobacco use	0.025	0.005	1,013	619	1.125	0.222	0.014	0.036
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.657	0.277	2,809	1,719	1.323	0.059	4.103	5.211
Currently pregnant	0.092	0.010	1,013	619	1.049	0.103	0.073	0.111
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	5.999	0.172	162	99	0.983	0.029	5.655	6.343
Median birth interval	40.774	1.079	501	312	1.256	0.026	38.615	42.933
Ideal number of children	4.592	0.075	996	609	1.330	0.016	4.443	4.742
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	4.287	0.253	2,809	1,719	1.269	0.059	3.780	4.793
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.516	0.018	599	369	0.904	0.036	0.479	0.553
Currently using any modern method	0.476	0.022	599	369	1.083	0.046	0.432	0.520
Currently using pill	0.032	0.009	599	369	1.187	0.267	0.015	0.049
Currently using injectables	0.288	0.025	599	369	1.333	0.086	0.239	0.337
Currently using implants	0.126	0.014	599	369	1.019	0.110	0.098	0.154
Currently using male condoms	0.013	0.005	599	369	1.006	0.365	0.003	0.022
Currently using any traditional method	0.040	0.009	599	369	1.092	0.218	0.023	0.058
Unmet need for spacing	0.111	0.014	599	369	1.080	0.125	0.083	0.139
Unmet need for limiting	0.058	0.009	599	369	0.953	0.157	0.040	0.077
Unmet need total	0.169	0.016	599	369	1.058	0.096	0.137	0.202
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.694	0.027	412	253	1.171	0.038	0.641	0.748
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.679	0.024	516	317	1.170	0.035	0.631	0.727
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.743	0.028	599	369	1.562	0.038	0.687	0.799
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.455	0.027	1,013	619	1.717	0.059	0.402	0.509
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	8.998	3.398	1,355	840	1.256	0.378	2.201	15.794
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	7.233	2.775	1,351	839	1.085	0.384	1.684	12.782
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	16.231	4.075	1,356	840	1.088	0.251	8.082	24.380
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	13.750	3.140	1,314	811	0.901	0.228	7.469	20.030
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	29.757	5.606	1,359	842	1.137	0.188	18.546	40.968
Stillbirth rate	18.756	5.676	740	459	1.068	0.303	7.404	30.107
Early neonatal mortality rate	6.406	2.781	727	450	0.953	0.434	0.844	11.968
Perinatal mortality rate	25.042	6.383	740	459	1.070	0.255	12.275	37.809
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.980	0.010	287	179	1.193	0.010	0.960	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.832	0.029	287	179	1.318	0.035	0.774	0.890
8+ ANC visits	0.043	0.012	287	179	1.032	0.287	0.018	0.068
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.960	0.011	287	179	0.956	0.012	0.937	0.982
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.743	0.027	287	179	1.047	0.036	0.689	0.797
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.934	0.021	292	182	1.373	0.022	0.893	0.976
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.937	0.021	292	182	1.388	0.022	0.896	0.978
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.091	0.014	292	182	0.831	0.152	0.064	0.119
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.848	0.023	287	179	1.083	0.027	0.801	0.894
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.856	0.025	287	179	1.201	0.029	0.806	0.906
Any problem accessing health care	0.661	0.029	1,013	619	1.923	0.043	0.604	0.719
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	130	81	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.972	0.017	130	81	1.200	0.018	0.938	1.000
Received DPT–HepB–Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.928	0.031	130	81	1.396	0.034	0.866	0.991
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.872	0.037	130	81	1.271	0.043	0.798	0.946
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.914	0.027	130	81	1.100	0.030	0.860	0.968
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.183	0.030	130	81	0.882	0.163	0.123	0.242
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination	0.773	0.045	140	86	1.273	0.058	0.682	0.863
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.243	0.034	140	86	0.936	0.140	0.175	0.311
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.711	0.054	88	53	1.070	0.076	0.603	0.819
Treated with ORS	0.578	0.059	88	53	1.080	0.102	0.461	0.696
Height-for-age (–3 SD)	0.116	0.016	324	205	0.902	0.140	0.083	0.148
Height-for-age (–2 SD)	0.429	0.029	324	205	0.999	0.068	0.370	0.487
Weight-for-height (–2 SD)	0.005	0.004	326	206	0.922	0.694	0.000	0.013
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.029	0.011	326	206	1.154	0.366	0.008	0.050
Weight-for-age (–2 SD)	0.126	0.019	326	206	1.005	0.150	0.088	0.164
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.803	0.056	62	38	1.107	0.070	0.690	0.916
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.131	0.025	218	137	1.085	0.190	0.081	0.180
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.603	0.027	296	187	0.872	0.045	0.549	0.657
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.072	0.018	325	198	1.231	0.245	0.037	0.108
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.201	0.027	325	198	1.194	0.133	0.147	0.254

Continued...

Table B.10—Continued

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD)	0.011	0.011	100	61	1.060	1.004	0.000	0.034
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.089	0.026	100	61	0.895	0.288	0.038	0.140
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.308	0.027	1,013	619	1.854	0.087	0.254	0.362
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.373	0.025	471	288	1.115	0.067	0.324	0.423
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.674	0.031	751	474	1.579	0.046	0.612	0.736
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.775	0.042	92	58	0.995	0.055	0.690	0.860
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.805	0.031	287	179	1.327	0.039	0.742	0.867
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.172	0.023	713	442	1.609	0.135	0.126	0.219
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.766	0.035	123	76	0.911	0.045	0.697	0.835
Child took ACT	1.000	0.000	74	45	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.273	0.018	1,013	619	1.250	0.064	0.238	0.308
Condom use at last sex	0.291	0.053	144	87	1.398	0.183	0.184	0.397
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.813	0.014	1,013	619	1.115	0.017	0.786	0.840
HIV prevalence (women 15–49)	0.060	0.008	953	597	1.061	0.136	0.044	0.076
HIV prevalence (women 15–24)	0.020	0.006	421	264	0.853	0.289	0.009	0.032
HIV prevalence (girls 2–14)	0.000	0.000	800	529	na	na	0.000	0.000
Mobile phone ownership	0.498	0.020	1,013	619	1.246	0.039	0.458	0.537
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.448	0.024	1,013	619	1.553	0.054	0.400	0.497
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.722	0.029	599	369	1.593	0.041	0.663	0.780
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.283	0.020	1,013	619	1.434	0.072	0.243	0.324
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.426	0.027	599	369	1.327	0.063	0.372	0.479
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.283	0.030	760	429	1.857	0.107	0.222	0.344
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.097	0.015	760	429	1.437	0.160	0.066	0.127
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.001	0.001	760	429	0.778	1.010	0.000	0.002
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.297	0.032	706	390	1.871	0.109	0.232	0.361
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.211	0.026	706	390	1.666	0.122	0.159	0.262
MEN								
No education	0.021	0.006	855	537	1.231	0.285	0.009	0.034
Secondary education or higher	0.579	0.023	855	537	1.334	0.039	0.534	0.625
Literacy	0.828	0.020	855	537	1.551	0.024	0.787	0.868
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.268	0.028	855	537	1.878	0.106	0.211	0.325
Current tobacco use	0.171	0.014	855	537	1.080	0.081	0.143	0.199
Want no more children	0.256	0.021	428	270	0.998	0.082	0.214	0.298
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.233	0.020	855	537	1.400	0.087	0.193	0.274
Condom use at last sex	0.591	0.027	251	162	0.882	0.046	0.536	0.645
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.643	0.019	855	537	1.161	0.030	0.605	0.681
Male circumcision	0.241	0.025	855	537	1.686	0.102	0.192	0.290
HIV prevalence (men 15–49)	0.018	0.004	805	528	0.901	0.235	0.010	0.027
HIV prevalence (men 15–59)	0.022	0.004	888	582	0.879	0.195	0.014	0.031
HIV prevalence (men 15–24)	0.007	0.004	363	238	0.936	0.567	0.000	0.016
HIV prevalence (boys 2–14)	0.003	0.002	804	559	0.834	0.537	0.000	0.006
Mobile phone ownership	0.625	0.022	855	537	1.356	0.036	0.581	0.670
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.535	0.028	855	537	1.631	0.052	0.479	0.590
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.326	0.024	855	537	1.506	0.074	0.278	0.374
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49)	0.040	0.005	1,758	1,125	1.172	0.137	0.029	0.051
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24)	0.014	0.004	784	501	0.958	0.285	0.006	0.022
HIV prevalence (children 2–14)	0.002	0.001	1,604	1,088	0.845	0.537	0.000	0.003

Table B.11 Sampling errors: Northern sample, Zambia DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	0.019	0.009	6,022	4,892	2.333	0.478	0.001	0.038
Births registered with civil authority	0.034	0.012	940	769	1.886	0.367	0.009	0.059
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.926	0.010	1,228	999	1.286	0.010	0.906	0.945
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.666	0.018	1,227	999	1.330	0.027	0.630	0.702
At least basic drinking water service	0.356	0.040	6,022	4,892	2.641	0.112	0.276	0.436
Water available when needed	0.812	0.021	6,022	4,892	1.656	0.025	0.771	0.853
At least basic sanitation service	0.258	0.030	6,022	4,892	2.119	0.115	0.198	0.317
Using open defaecation	0.074	0.014	6,022	4,892	1.695	0.184	0.047	0.101
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.356	0.029	4,920	3,956	1.686	0.080	0.298	0.413
WOMEN								
No education	0.109	0.016	1,307	1,049	1.899	0.150	0.076	0.142
Secondary education or higher	0.326	0.029	1,307	1,049	2.257	0.090	0.267	0.385
Literacy	0.483	0.031	1,307	1,049	2.217	0.064	0.422	0.544
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.109	0.022	1,307	1,049	2.503	0.198	0.066	0.152
Current tobacco use	0.044	0.008	1,307	1,049	1.415	0.182	0.028	0.060
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.811	0.269	3,607	2,890	1.433	0.056	4.273	5.348
Currently pregnant	0.078	0.008	1,307	1,049	1.060	0.101	0.062	0.094
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	6.206	0.186	217	174	1.136	0.030	5.834	6.579
Median birth interval	40.058	1.288	683	557	1.390	0.032	37.483	42.633
Ideal number of children	4.966	0.076	1,297	1,040	1.463	0.015	4.814	5.118
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	4.305	0.243	3,607	2,890	1.346	0.056	3.820	4.790
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.512	0.028	786	638	1.549	0.054	0.457	0.567
Currently using any modern method	0.446	0.027	786	638	1.529	0.061	0.392	0.500
Currently using pill	0.027	0.005	786	638	0.869	0.187	0.017	0.037
Currently using injectables	0.268	0.021	786	638	1.313	0.078	0.226	0.309
Currently using implants	0.091	0.016	786	638	1.513	0.171	0.060	0.122
Currently using male condoms	0.023	0.007	786	638	1.371	0.319	0.008	0.038
Currently using any traditional method	0.066	0.013	786	638	1.511	0.203	0.039	0.093
Unmet need for spacing	0.119	0.011	786	638	0.984	0.096	0.096	0.141
Unmet need for limiting	0.067	0.009	786	638	1.044	0.139	0.048	0.085
Unmet need total	0.185	0.013	786	638	0.963	0.072	0.159	0.212
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.640	0.026	549	445	1.257	0.040	0.588	0.691
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.633	0.024	673	541	1.271	0.037	0.586	0.680
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.658	0.028	786	638	1.653	0.043	0.602	0.714
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.548	0.020	1,307	1,049	1.433	0.036	0.509	0.588
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	16.707	3.648	1,807	1,469	1.149	0.218	9.411	24.003
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	13.776	2.844	1,816	1,475	1.055	0.206	8.088	19.464
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	30.483	4.788	1,808	1,470	1.161	0.157	20.907	40.059
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	21.046	4.251	1,782	1,448	1.202	0.202	12.543	29.548
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	50.887	5.838	1,817	1,477	1.098	0.115	39.210	62.564
Stillbirth rate	20.234	4.814	938	763	1.065	0.238	10.605	29.862
Early neonatal mortality rate	8.623	3.293	920	748	1.090	0.382	2.036	15.210
Perinatal mortality rate	28.691	5.898	938	763	1.103	0.206	16.895	40.486
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.985	0.007	395	320	1.087	0.007	0.971	0.998
4+ ANC visits	0.838	0.024	395	320	1.284	0.028	0.791	0.886
8+ ANC visits	0.020	0.007	395	320	0.973	0.345	0.006	0.033
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.915	0.015	395	320	1.097	0.017	0.884	0.946
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.528	0.029	395	320	1.169	0.056	0.470	0.587
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.940	0.019	406	329	1.573	0.020	0.901	0.978
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.954	0.014	406	329	1.323	0.015	0.925	0.982
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.098	0.018	406	329	1.198	0.189	0.061	0.134
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.783	0.030	395	320	1.452	0.039	0.722	0.843
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.766	0.031	395	320	1.452	0.040	0.704	0.828
Any problem accessing health care	0.536	0.034	1,307	1,049	2.459	0.063	0.468	0.604
Ever had vaccination card	0.944	0.021	201	164	1.309	0.022	0.901	0.986
Received BCG vaccination	0.925	0.020	201	164	1.102	0.022	0.885	0.966
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.824	0.037	201	164	1.379	0.045	0.750	0.898
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.732	0.044	201	164	1.420	0.061	0.643	0.821
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.848	0.031	201	164	1.222	0.036	0.787	0.910
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.177	0.030	201	164	1.106	0.168	0.118	0.236
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination	0.570	0.041	157	130	1.050	0.072	0.488	0.652
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.180	0.035	157	130	1.162	0.196	0.109	0.250
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.601	0.059	107	87	1.223	0.098	0.483	0.719
Treated with ORS	0.392	0.048	107	87	1.023	0.122	0.297	0.488
Height-for-age (–3 SD)	0.142	0.018	447	367	1.085	0.130	0.105	0.178
Height-for-age (–2 SD)	0.426	0.022	447	367	0.935	0.052	0.382	0.470
Weight-for-height (–2 SD)	0.038	0.011	449	368	1.256	0.290	0.016	0.061
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.025	0.006	449	368	0.885	0.256	0.012	0.038
Weight-for-age (–2 SD)	0.156	0.022	450	369	1.187	0.138	0.113	0.199
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.648	0.049	84	68	0.939	0.076	0.550	0.747
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.118	0.020	297	240	1.059	0.168	0.078	0.158
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.664	0.027	399	328	1.127	0.041	0.609	0.718
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.088	0.013	435	349	0.934	0.145	0.062	0.113
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.219	0.026	435	349	1.323	0.120	0.167	0.272
Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD)	0.015	0.010	135	108	0.964	0.678	0.000	0.035

Continued...

Table B.11—Continued

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.050	0.018	135	108	0.938	0.354	0.015	0.085
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.220	0.022	1,307	1,049	1.943	0.101	0.175	0.264
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.425	0.024	638	513	1.247	0.058	0.376	0.474
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.768	0.021	944	774	1.326	0.028	0.725	0.810
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.793	0.046	100	82	1.147	0.058	0.701	0.886
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.767	0.029	395	320	1.342	0.037	0.710	0.825
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.184	0.015	883	719	1.113	0.082	0.154	0.215
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.714	0.032	165	132	0.843	0.044	0.651	0.778
Child took ACT	1.000	0.000	85	67	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.469	0.026	1,307	1,049	1.912	0.056	0.416	0.522
Condom use at last sex	0.275	0.038	169	131	1.095	0.137	0.200	0.351
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.744	0.017	1,307	1,049	1.374	0.022	0.711	0.777
HIV prevalence (women 15–49)	0.058	0.006	1,275	1,012	0.940	0.106	0.046	0.070
HIV prevalence (women 15–24)	0.031	0.007	564	446	0.968	0.228	0.017	0.045
HIV prevalence (girls 2–14)	0.006	0.003	1,146	953	1.209	0.466	0.000	0.011
Mobile phone ownership	0.375	0.025	1,307	1,049	1.876	0.067	0.325	0.426
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.337	0.029	1,307	1,049	2.243	0.087	0.278	0.396
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.511	0.023	786	638	1.303	0.046	0.464	0.557
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.604	0.018	1,307	1,049	1.360	0.031	0.567	0.641
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.351	0.025	786	638	1.490	0.072	0.300	0.402
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.309	0.015	964	723	0.990	0.048	0.279	0.338
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.111	0.011	964	723	1.049	0.096	0.090	0.132
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.008	0.003	964	723	1.092	0.387	0.002	0.015
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.344	0.017	873	628	1.046	0.049	0.311	0.378
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.262	0.015	873	628	1.011	0.057	0.232	0.292
MEN								
No education	0.058	0.010	1,014	845	1.300	0.164	0.039	0.077
Secondary education or higher	0.446	0.025	1,014	845	1.581	0.055	0.397	0.495
Literacy	0.758	0.019	1,014	845	1.378	0.024	0.721	0.795
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.215	0.025	1,014	845	1.925	0.116	0.165	0.264
Current tobacco use	0.208	0.017	1,014	845	1.345	0.082	0.174	0.242
Want no more children	0.218	0.020	565	475	1.168	0.093	0.178	0.259
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.315	0.019	1,014	845	1.315	0.061	0.277	0.353
Condom use at last sex	0.472	0.039	307	255	1.376	0.083	0.394	0.551
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.652	0.017	1,014	845	1.122	0.026	0.619	0.686
Male circumcision	0.206	0.024	1,014	845	1.892	0.117	0.158	0.254
HIV prevalence (men 15–49)	0.039	0.006	975	829	0.954	0.152	0.027	0.050
HIV prevalence (men 15–59)	0.043	0.007	1,099	934	1.093	0.155	0.030	0.057
HIV prevalence (men 15–24)	0.009	0.005	456	386	1.024	0.493	0.000	0.019
HIV prevalence (boys 2–14)	0.016	0.006	1,194	993	1.572	0.361	0.004	0.027
Mobile phone ownership	0.570	0.023	1,014	845	1.505	0.041	0.523	0.617
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.455	0.028	1,014	845	1.774	0.061	0.400	0.511
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.495	0.020	1,014	845	1.302	0.041	0.454	0.536
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49)	0.049	0.005	2,250	1,840	1.026	0.095	0.040	0.059
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24)	0.021	0.004	1,020	832	0.984	0.210	0.012	0.030
HIV prevalence (children 2–14)	0.011	0.004	2,340	1,946	1.793	0.354	0.003	0.019

Table B.12 Sampling errors: North Western sample, Zambia DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	0.041	0.017	5,221	4,197	2.688	0.409	0.007	0.075
Births registered with civil authority	0.054	0.013	835	676	1.248	0.235	0.029	0.079
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.794	0.032	1,024	824	2.521	0.040	0.731	0.858
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.528	0.032	1,022	823	2.076	0.062	0.463	0.593
At least basic drinking water service	0.527	0.050	5,221	4,197	2.755	0.094	0.427	0.626
Water available when needed	0.669	0.032	5,221	4,197	1.887	0.048	0.605	0.733
At least basic sanitation service	0.222	0.029	5,221	4,197	1.927	0.131	0.164	0.280
Using open defaecation	0.048	0.014	5,221	4,197	1.796	0.283	0.021	0.075
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.304	0.027	5,145	4,140	1.633	0.089	0.250	0.358
WOMEN								
No education	0.081	0.013	1,167	913	1.609	0.158	0.056	0.107
Secondary education or higher	0.497	0.027	1,167	913	1.856	0.055	0.442	0.551
Literacy	0.582	0.025	1,167	913	1.753	0.044	0.531	0.633
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.175	0.027	1,167	913	2.418	0.154	0.121	0.229
Current tobacco use	0.010	0.003	1,167	913	0.977	0.283	0.004	0.016
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.734	0.259	3,204	2,510	1.217	0.055	4.215	5.252
Currently pregnant	0.077	0.009	1,167	913	1.180	0.120	0.059	0.095
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	6.168	0.237	189	148	1.269	0.038	5.694	6.643
Median birth interval	40.676	1.790	597	470	1.518	0.044	37.096	44.256
Ideal number of children	5.189	0.098	1,161	909	1.697	0.019	4.994	5.385
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	4.209	0.230	3,204	2,510	1.155	0.055	3.749	4.669
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.454	0.021	572	448	0.991	0.046	0.412	0.495
Currently using any modern method	0.439	0.022	572	448	1.062	0.050	0.395	0.484
Currently using pill	0.021	0.006	572	448	0.958	0.271	0.010	0.033
Currently using injectables	0.238	0.020	572	448	1.126	0.084	0.198	0.279
Currently using implants	0.082	0.013	572	448	1.163	0.163	0.055	0.109
Currently using male condoms	0.016	0.006	572	448	1.110	0.366	0.004	0.027
Currently using any traditional method	0.014	0.005	572	448	1.064	0.372	0.004	0.025
Unmet need for spacing	0.163	0.019	572	448	1.197	0.114	0.126	0.200
Unmet need for limiting	0.064	0.012	572	448	1.173	0.188	0.040	0.087
Unmet need total	0.226	0.022	572	448	1.244	0.096	0.183	0.270
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.646	0.031	387	305	1.261	0.047	0.585	0.707
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.671	0.026	604	475	1.338	0.038	0.620	0.722
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.866	0.021	572	448	1.478	0.024	0.824	0.908
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.595	0.021	1,167	913	1.487	0.036	0.552	0.638
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	10.860	3.466	1,576	1,237	1.202	0.319	3.929	17.792
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	9.037	2.166	1,565	1,228	0.859	0.240	4.705	13.370
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	19.898	3.968	1,576	1,237	1.045	0.199	11.962	27.833
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	8.209	2.551	1,543	1,209	0.949	0.311	3.108	13.311
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	27.944	4.881	1,577	1,237	1.091	0.175	18.182	37.706
Stillbirth rate	8.867	3.170	813	642	0.970	0.358	2.526	15.207
Early neonatal mortality rate	9.283	4.036	805	636	1.093	0.435	1.211	17.354
Perinatal mortality rate	18.056	5.495	813	642	1.130	0.304	7.065	29.047
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.975	0.010	325	257	1.147	0.010	0.954	0.995
4+ ANC visits	0.808	0.025	325	257	1.140	0.031	0.758	0.858
8+ ANC visits	0.015	0.006	325	257	0.908	0.411	0.003	0.027
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.938	0.023	325	257	1.691	0.024	0.892	0.983
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.753	0.028	325	257	1.153	0.037	0.698	0.809
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.878	0.029	333	264	1.583	0.033	0.820	0.936
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.901	0.020	333	264	1.209	0.022	0.862	0.940
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.117	0.020	333	264	1.130	0.174	0.076	0.158
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.785	0.026	325	257	1.138	0.033	0.733	0.837
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.769	0.034	325	257	1.457	0.044	0.700	0.837
Any problem accessing health care	0.643	0.038	1,167	913	2.705	0.059	0.567	0.719
Ever had vaccination card	0.951	0.019	160	127	1.138	0.020	0.912	0.990
Received BCG vaccination	0.926	0.021	160	127	1.014	0.023	0.884	0.967
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.830	0.044	160	127	1.484	0.053	0.742	0.919
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.778	0.041	160	127	1.245	0.053	0.696	0.860
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.867	0.031	160	127	1.150	0.036	0.805	0.929
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.122	0.031	160	127	1.204	0.253	0.060	0.184
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination	0.638	0.039	164	128	1.038	0.061	0.560	0.716
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.219	0.033	164	128	1.040	0.153	0.152	0.286
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.838	0.032	74	56	0.731	0.038	0.774	0.903
Treated with ORS	0.626	0.054	74	56	0.898	0.087	0.517	0.735
Height-for-age (–3 SD)	0.080	0.018	402	326	1.316	0.220	0.045	0.115
Height-for-age (–2 SD)	0.353	0.033	402	326	1.331	0.094	0.287	0.419
Weight-for-height (–2 SD)	0.034	0.010	402	326	1.065	0.297	0.014	0.054
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.039	0.009	402	326	1.000	0.245	0.020	0.058
Weight-for-age (–2 SD)	0.151	0.020	403	327	1.049	0.132	0.111	0.191
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.687	0.057	87	68	1.138	0.083	0.573	0.801
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.137	0.028	229	182	1.223	0.204	0.081	0.192
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.694	0.033	358	292	1.333	0.047	0.628	0.759
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.117	0.016	379	297	0.987	0.139	0.085	0.150
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.228	0.029	379	297	1.349	0.128	0.170	0.286
Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD)	0.029	0.013	126	97	0.863	0.446	0.003	0.055

Continued...

Table B.12—Continued

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.062	0.023	126	97	1.050	0.365	0.017	0.108
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.194	0.023	1,167	913	2.017	0.121	0.147	0.240
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.492	0.032	561	438	1.504	0.065	0.429	0.556
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.636	0.034	828	670	1.710	0.054	0.568	0.705
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.647	0.068	91	72	1.311	0.105	0.512	0.782
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.685	0.037	325	257	1.423	0.054	0.612	0.759
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.212	0.017	792	626	1.104	0.079	0.179	0.245
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.844	0.028	175	133	0.933	0.033	0.788	0.900
Child took ACT	0.994	0.006	133	100	0.885	0.006	0.981	1.000
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.283	0.022	1,167	913	1.669	0.078	0.239	0.327
Condom use at last sex	0.330	0.024	323	251	0.906	0.072	0.282	0.377
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.812	0.012	1,167	913	1.060	0.015	0.788	0.836
HIV prevalence (women 15–49)	0.083	0.009	1,151	881	1.112	0.109	0.065	0.101
HIV prevalence (women 15–24)	0.036	0.010	494	378	1.137	0.264	0.017	0.055
HIV prevalence (girls 2–14)	0.006	0.002	998	827	0.891	0.354	0.002	0.011
Mobile phone ownership	0.508	0.024	1,167	913	1.660	0.048	0.460	0.557
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.454	0.025	1,167	913	1.682	0.054	0.405	0.503
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.713	0.028	572	448	1.459	0.039	0.658	0.769
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.340	0.024	1,167	913	1.700	0.069	0.293	0.387
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.654	0.038	572	448	1.916	0.058	0.578	0.731
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.217	0.017	782	641	1.161	0.079	0.182	0.251
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.073	0.011	782	641	1.165	0.148	0.051	0.095
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.004	0.003	782	641	1.094	0.591	0.000	0.010
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.262	0.017	698	541	1.003	0.064	0.228	0.295
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.222	0.018	698	541	1.128	0.080	0.187	0.258
MEN								
No education	0.040	0.007	967	760	1.070	0.169	0.026	0.053
Secondary education or higher	0.585	0.023	967	760	1.424	0.039	0.540	0.631
Literacy	0.830	0.019	967	760	1.534	0.022	0.792	0.867
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.378	0.032	967	760	2.027	0.084	0.315	0.442
Current tobacco use	0.189	0.015	967	760	1.155	0.077	0.160	0.218
Want no more children	0.222	0.023	445	354	1.188	0.106	0.175	0.269
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.268	0.023	967	760	1.632	0.087	0.221	0.315
Condom use at last sex	0.498	0.024	434	335	0.988	0.048	0.450	0.545
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.613	0.017	967	760	1.078	0.028	0.580	0.647
Male circumcision	0.776	0.038	967	760	2.833	0.049	0.700	0.852
HIV prevalence (men 15–49)	0.037	0.007	940	749	1.100	0.184	0.023	0.050
HIV prevalence (men 15–59)	0.037	0.006	1,021	814	1.062	0.169	0.025	0.050
HIV prevalence (men 15–24)	0.012	0.005	439	345	1.032	0.444	0.001	0.023
HIV prevalence (boys 2–14)	0.002	0.001	1,044	850	0.992	0.691	0.000	0.005
Mobile phone ownership	0.647	0.019	967	760	1.227	0.029	0.610	0.685
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.611	0.021	967	760	1.315	0.034	0.570	0.652
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.284	0.018	967	760	1.260	0.064	0.247	0.321
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49)	0.062	0.007	2,091	1,631	1.362	0.116	0.047	0.076
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24)	0.025	0.006	933	723	1.126	0.232	0.013	0.036
HIV prevalence (children 2–14)	0.004	0.001	2,042	1,676	0.850	0.293	0.002	0.007

Table B.13 Sampling errors: Southern sample, Zambia DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	0.047	0.013	7,060	7,301	2.104	0.271	0.021	0.072
Births registered with civil authority	0.041	0.008	1,082	1,126	1.089	0.198	0.025	0.058
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.878	0.014	1,440	1,486	1.575	0.015	0.851	0.905
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.620	0.024	1,439	1,485	1.841	0.038	0.573	0.667
At least basic drinking water service	0.589	0.036	7,060	7,301	2.413	0.061	0.517	0.661
Water available when needed	0.787	0.017	7,060	7,301	1.349	0.021	0.753	0.820
At least basic sanitation service	0.293	0.028	7,060	7,301	2.041	0.097	0.236	0.350
Using open defaecation	0.238	0.032	7,060	7,301	2.573	0.136	0.174	0.303
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.343	0.016	6,293	6,533	1.068	0.047	0.310	0.375
WOMEN								
No education	0.043	0.008	1,602	1,630	1.564	0.185	0.027	0.059
Secondary education or higher	0.535	0.019	1,602	1,630	1.558	0.036	0.496	0.574
Literacy	0.740	0.020	1,602	1,630	1.859	0.028	0.700	0.781
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.219	0.018	1,602	1,630	1.755	0.083	0.183	0.256
Current tobacco use	0.018	0.004	1,602	1,630	1.243	0.230	0.010	0.026
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.427	0.269	4,435	4,504	1.537	0.061	3.889	4.966
Currently pregnant	0.057	0.007	1,602	1,630	1.177	0.120	0.043	0.070
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	5.793	0.179	265	263	1.223	0.031	5.435	6.151
Median birth interval	45.586	1.480	761	798	1.559	0.032	42.626	48.545
Ideal number of children	4.852	0.095	1,592	1,620	1.646	0.020	4.662	5.043
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.905	0.211	4,435	4,504	1.322	0.054	3.483	4.327
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.549	0.026	889	916	1.534	0.047	0.498	0.600
Currently using any modern method	0.521	0.025	889	916	1.489	0.048	0.472	0.571
Currently using pill	0.063	0.009	889	916	1.097	0.142	0.045	0.081
Currently using injectables	0.293	0.024	889	916	1.551	0.081	0.245	0.340
Currently using implants	0.100	0.015	889	916	1.440	0.145	0.071	0.129
Currently using male condoms	0.019	0.005	889	916	1.108	0.269	0.009	0.029
Currently using any traditional method	0.028	0.006	889	916	1.048	0.208	0.016	0.039
Unmet need for spacing	0.099	0.012	889	916	1.195	0.121	0.075	0.123
Unmet need for limiting	0.065	0.011	889	916	1.278	0.163	0.044	0.086
Unmet need total	0.164	0.018	889	916	1.486	0.113	0.127	0.200
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.732	0.026	640	653	1.470	0.035	0.680	0.784
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.704	0.024	965	978	1.598	0.033	0.657	0.751
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.850	0.015	889	916	1.243	0.018	0.820	0.880
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.546	0.022	1,602	1,630	1.736	0.040	0.502	0.589
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	20.695	3.914	2,009	2,093	1.172	0.189	12.866	28.523
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	10.999	2.415	1,992	2,077	1.046	0.220	6.170	15.828
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	31.694	4.842	2,013	2,097	1.173	0.153	22.010	41.378
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	8.329	2.202	1,923	2,006	1.102	0.264	3.925	12.732
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	39.759	5.448	2,015	2,099	1.163	0.137	28.862	50.655
Stillbirth rate	12.176	3.764	1,048	1,088	1.041	0.309	4.648	19.703
Early neonatal mortality rate	18.537	4.519	1,036	1,075	1.007	0.244	9.499	27.575
Perinatal mortality rate	30.503	6.516	1,048	1,088	1.153	0.214	17.471	43.534
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.984	0.010	435	445	1.715	0.011	0.963	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.829	0.019	435	445	1.078	0.024	0.790	0.868
8+ ANC visits	0.077	0.017	435	445	1.298	0.217	0.043	0.110
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.958	0.012	435	445	1.214	0.012	0.934	0.981
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.728	0.023	435	445	1.076	0.032	0.682	0.774
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.914	0.027	446	459	1.872	0.030	0.859	0.969
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.914	0.028	446	459	1.886	0.030	0.859	0.969
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.098	0.017	446	459	1.151	0.174	0.064	0.132
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.809	0.025	435	445	1.306	0.031	0.760	0.858
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.808	0.026	435	445	1.374	0.032	0.756	0.860
Any problem accessing health care	0.867	0.016	1,602	1,630	1.934	0.019	0.834	0.900
Ever had vaccination card	0.971	0.012	194	202	0.987	0.012	0.948	0.995
Received BCG vaccination	0.939	0.022	194	202	1.303	0.024	0.894	0.983
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.901	0.025	194	202	1.185	0.028	0.851	0.951
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.840	0.027	194	202	1.046	0.032	0.786	0.895
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.933	0.020	194	202	1.112	0.021	0.893	0.972
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.312	0.039	194	202	1.168	0.126	0.234	0.390
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination	0.806	0.035	179	197	1.150	0.043	0.736	0.875
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.359	0.035	179	197	0.986	0.096	0.290	0.428
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.655	0.048	123	130	1.125	0.074	0.558	0.751
Treated with ORS	0.538	0.060	123	130	1.324	0.111	0.419	0.657
Height-for-age (–3 SD)	0.061	0.012	499	513	1.053	0.197	0.037	0.086
Height-for-age (–2 SD)	0.272	0.023	499	513	1.036	0.085	0.226	0.318
Weight-for-height (–2 SD)	0.026	0.007	504	518	0.932	0.254	0.013	0.039
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.023	0.006	504	518	0.905	0.260	0.011	0.036
Weight-for-age (–2 SD)	0.136	0.017	500	514	1.023	0.128	0.101	0.170
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.624	0.042	121	124	0.956	0.068	0.540	0.709
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.162	0.022	295	301	1.047	0.139	0.117	0.207
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.643	0.023	441	453	1.003	0.036	0.596	0.690
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.076	0.011	544	548	0.949	0.142	0.054	0.098
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.330	0.025	544	548	1.223	0.075	0.280	0.379
Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD)	0.000	0.000	201	212	na	na	0.000	0.000

Continued...

Table B.13—Continued

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.054	0.016	201	212	0.974	0.289	0.023	0.085
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.187	0.016	1,602	1,630	1.640	0.085	0.155	0.219
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.422	0.019	818	832	1.100	0.045	0.384	0.460
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.678	0.027	1,085	1,126	1.544	0.039	0.625	0.731
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.757	0.040	90	93	0.881	0.053	0.677	0.837
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.545	0.033	435	445	1.361	0.060	0.480	0.611
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.116	0.013	998	1,036	1.249	0.111	0.090	0.142
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.490	0.051	117	120	1.075	0.103	0.388	0.591
Child took ACT	1.000	0.000	3	2	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.240	0.014	1,602	1,630	1.336	0.059	0.212	0.269
Condom use at last sex	0.353	0.025	494	495	1.165	0.071	0.303	0.403
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.882	0.009	1,602	1,630	1.092	0.010	0.864	0.899
HIV prevalence (women 15–49)	0.111	0.009	1,578	1,572	1.120	0.080	0.093	0.129
HIV prevalence (women 15–24)	0.037	0.007	674	672	0.964	0.189	0.023	0.051
HIV prevalence (girls 2–14)	0.007	0.003	1,257	1,333	1.132	0.375	0.002	0.013
Mobile phone ownership	0.574	0.019	1,602	1,630	1.544	0.033	0.535	0.612
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.541	0.025	1,602	1,630	1.977	0.046	0.492	0.590
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.539	0.028	889	916	1.653	0.051	0.484	0.595
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.421	0.018	1,602	1,630	1.454	0.043	0.386	0.457
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.623	0.019	889	916	1.191	0.031	0.584	0.661
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.335	0.018	1,092	1,112	1.285	0.055	0.298	0.371
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.079	0.009	1,092	1,112	1.039	0.107	0.062	0.096
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.010	0.003	1,092	1,112	1.175	0.362	0.003	0.017
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.321	0.017	1,025	1,021	1.190	0.054	0.286	0.356
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.300	0.019	1,025	1,021	1.309	0.063	0.262	0.337
MEN								
No education	0.037	0.006	1,329	1,363	1.127	0.157	0.025	0.049
Secondary education or higher	0.509	0.022	1,329	1,363	1.591	0.043	0.465	0.552
Literacy	0.718	0.017	1,329	1,363	1.413	0.024	0.683	0.753
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.335	0.022	1,329	1,363	1.702	0.066	0.291	0.379
Current tobacco use	0.133	0.011	1,329	1,363	1.212	0.085	0.110	0.155
Want no more children	0.200	0.020	661	685	1.268	0.099	0.161	0.240
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.332	0.018	1,329	1,363	1.393	0.054	0.296	0.368
Condom use at last sex	0.523	0.027	682	691	1.413	0.052	0.468	0.577
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.741	0.015	1,329	1,363	1.222	0.020	0.712	0.771
Male circumcision	0.287	0.020	1,329	1,363	1.609	0.070	0.247	0.327
HIV prevalence (men 15–49)	0.058	0.008	1,313	1,341	1.298	0.145	0.041	0.075
HIV prevalence (men 15–59)	0.069	0.009	1,437	1,475	1.315	0.128	0.051	0.086
HIV prevalence (men 15–24)	0.024	0.009	614	623	1.475	0.378	0.006	0.043
HIV prevalence (boys 2–14)	0.004	0.002	1,330	1,434	0.945	0.399	0.001	0.008
Mobile phone ownership	0.710	0.014	1,329	1,363	1.132	0.020	0.682	0.738
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.647	0.020	1,329	1,363	1.503	0.031	0.607	0.686
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.332	0.018	1,329	1,363	1.385	0.054	0.296	0.367
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49)	0.086	0.007	2,891	2,914	1.390	0.084	0.072	0.101
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24)	0.031	0.005	1,288	1,295	1.006	0.157	0.021	0.041
HIV prevalence (children 2–14)	0.006	0.002	2,587	2,767	1.169	0.305	0.002	0.009

Table B.14 Sampling errors: Western sample, Zambia DHS 2024

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	0.020	0.007	5,167	3,873	1.433	0.349	0.006	0.035
Births registered with civil authority	0.052	0.011	703	528	1.182	0.205	0.031	0.073
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.863	0.030	1,068	800	2.808	0.034	0.804	0.923
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.660	0.032	1,067	799	2.178	0.048	0.596	0.723
At least basic drinking water service	0.497	0.041	5,167	3,873	2.324	0.082	0.416	0.578
Water available when needed	0.741	0.021	5,167	3,873	1.402	0.029	0.699	0.784
At least basic sanitation service	0.274	0.029	5,167	3,873	1.840	0.107	0.215	0.333
Using open defaecation	0.358	0.042	5,167	3,873	2.529	0.116	0.275	0.441
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.203	0.024	4,332	3,258	1.569	0.120	0.154	0.252
WOMEN								
No education	0.078	0.012	1,120	838	1.525	0.156	0.054	0.103
Secondary education or higher	0.493	0.034	1,120	838	2.257	0.069	0.425	0.560
Literacy	0.716	0.025	1,120	838	1.862	0.035	0.666	0.766
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.205	0.028	1,120	838	2.283	0.135	0.150	0.260
Current tobacco use	0.061	0.008	1,120	838	1.166	0.136	0.045	0.078
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.166	0.233	3,087	2,308	1.245	0.056	3.701	4.632
Currently pregnant	0.061	0.008	1,120	838	1.104	0.130	0.045	0.076
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	5.550	0.182	216	159	1.056	0.033	5.186	5.913
Median birth interval	46.818	1.249	508	377	1.300	0.027	44.320	49.316
Ideal number of children	4.748	0.099	1,111	832	1.609	0.021	4.550	4.946
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.659	0.212	3,087	2,308	1.214	0.058	3.235	4.083
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.510	0.023	457	339	0.992	0.046	0.463	0.556
Currently using any modern method	0.487	0.024	457	339	1.016	0.049	0.440	0.535
Currently using pill	0.041	0.009	457	339	1.024	0.232	0.022	0.060
Currently using injectables	0.323	0.023	457	339	1.031	0.070	0.278	0.368
Currently using implants	0.067	0.017	457	339	1.438	0.251	0.034	0.101
Currently using male condoms	0.043	0.009	457	339	0.972	0.215	0.024	0.061
Currently using any traditional method	0.022	0.009	457	339	1.229	0.381	0.005	0.039
Unmet need for spacing	0.084	0.014	457	339	1.084	0.168	0.056	0.112
Unmet need for limiting	0.084	0.012	457	339	0.927	0.143	0.060	0.108
Unmet need total	0.168	0.017	457	339	0.986	0.103	0.133	0.202
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.719	0.024	307	230	0.928	0.033	0.672	0.767
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.725	0.019	629	474	1.092	0.027	0.686	0.764
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.731	0.025	457	339	1.222	0.035	0.680	0.781
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.486	0.019	1,120	838	1.283	0.039	0.448	0.525
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	26.301	4.077	1,360	1,014	0.875	0.155	18.146	34.455
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	10.279	3.097	1,362	1,015	1.094	0.301	4.086	16.473
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	36.580	4.989	1,360	1,014	0.942	0.136	26.601	46.559
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	8.322	2.444	1,360	1,014	1.068	0.294	3.434	13.210
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	44.597	5.116	1,366	1,019	0.930	0.115	34.365	54.830
Stillbirth rate	19.413	4.404	681	508	0.839	0.227	10.605	28.221
Early neonatal mortality rate	22.074	6.852	672	501	1.083	0.310	8.371	35.778
Perinatal mortality rate	41.187	7.980	681	508	0.989	0.194	25.227	57.147
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.969	0.011	264	197	1.041	0.011	0.947	0.991
4+ ANC visits	0.834	0.028	264	197	1.206	0.033	0.779	0.890
8+ ANC visits	0.020	0.008	264	197	0.988	0.431	0.003	0.036
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.962	0.012	264	197	1.007	0.012	0.939	0.986
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.722	0.029	264	197	1.050	0.040	0.664	0.780
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.806	0.030	268	200	1.255	0.038	0.746	0.867
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.815	0.026	268	200	1.103	0.032	0.762	0.867
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.062	0.014	268	200	0.934	0.222	0.035	0.090
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.715	0.032	264	197	1.162	0.045	0.651	0.780
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.761	0.032	264	197	1.210	0.042	0.698	0.825
Any problem accessing health care	0.448	0.036	1,120	838	2.390	0.079	0.377	0.520
Ever had vaccination card	0.975	0.014	128	94	1.045	0.015	0.947	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.939	0.024	128	94	1.130	0.026	0.890	0.987
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.826	0.037	128	94	1.107	0.045	0.751	0.901
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.854	0.041	128	94	1.303	0.048	0.772	0.937
Received measles/rubella (MR) 1 vaccination	0.886	0.025	128	94	0.884	0.028	0.836	0.936
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.356	0.050	128	94	1.180	0.142	0.255	0.457
Received measles/rubella (MR) 2 vaccination	0.636	0.044	129	97	1.015	0.069	0.549	0.724
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.389	0.046	129	97	1.060	0.119	0.297	0.481
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.673	0.056	120	90	1.236	0.083	0.561	0.785
Treated with ORS	0.555	0.055	120	90	1.166	0.099	0.446	0.665
Height-for-age (–3 SD)	0.059	0.014	340	253	1.094	0.244	0.030	0.088
Height-for-age (–2 SD)	0.276	0.025	340	253	1.041	0.091	0.226	0.327
Weight-for-height (–2 SD)	0.027	0.008	341	253	0.949	0.309	0.010	0.043
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.040	0.014	341	253	1.201	0.341	0.013	0.067
Weight-for-age (–2 SD)	0.109	0.015	340	253	0.887	0.137	0.079	0.138
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.742	0.063	52	39	1.035	0.086	0.615	0.869
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.148	0.029	206	153	1.167	0.196	0.090	0.206
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.645	0.031	324	241	1.124	0.047	0.584	0.706
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.120	0.018	379	280	1.050	0.146	0.085	0.156
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.269	0.035	379	280	1.517	0.129	0.199	0.338
Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD)	0.052	0.018	128	97	0.901	0.342	0.016	0.087

Continued...

Table B.14—Continued

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.123	0.025	128	97	0.855	0.202	0.073	0.173
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.166	0.023	1,120	838	2.065	0.138	0.120	0.212
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.456	0.028	547	406	1.296	0.061	0.401	0.511
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.689	0.040	707	532	1.917	0.058	0.609	0.770
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.761	0.059	69	51	1.150	0.078	0.643	0.880
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.521	0.035	264	197	1.149	0.068	0.450	0.592
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.309	0.024	646	482	1.257	0.077	0.261	0.356
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.681	0.042	197	149	1.239	0.062	0.597	0.765
Child took ACT	0.954	0.021	85	64	0.922	0.022	0.913	0.996
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.271	0.024	1,120	838	1.835	0.090	0.222	0.320
Condom use at last sex	0.242	0.020	440	329	1.002	0.085	0.201	0.283
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.878	0.011	1,120	838	1.169	0.013	0.855	0.901
HIV prevalence (women 15–49)	0.144	0.012	1,084	809	1.160	0.086	0.119	0.169
HIV prevalence (women 15–24)	0.036	0.009	460	344	1.019	0.247	0.018	0.053
HIV prevalence (girls 2–14)	0.010	0.003	889	697	1.041	0.356	0.003	0.016
Mobile phone ownership	0.558	0.025	1,120	838	1.670	0.045	0.508	0.607
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.453	0.032	1,120	838	2.118	0.070	0.390	0.516
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.466	0.029	457	339	1.224	0.061	0.409	0.523
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.369	0.026	1,120	838	1.800	0.071	0.317	0.421
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.495	0.025	457	339	1.086	0.051	0.445	0.546
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.310	0.017	758	571	1.007	0.055	0.276	0.344
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.135	0.013	758	571	1.019	0.094	0.110	0.160
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.030	0.008	758	571	1.288	0.266	0.014	0.046
Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.287	0.018	693	498	1.047	0.063	0.251	0.323
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.257	0.019	693	498	1.158	0.075	0.218	0.295
MEN								
No education	0.032	0.006	918	688	1.082	0.196	0.019	0.045
Secondary education or higher	0.516	0.023	918	688	1.372	0.044	0.470	0.561
Literacy	0.820	0.016	918	688	1.299	0.020	0.787	0.853
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.261	0.027	918	688	1.847	0.103	0.208	0.315
Current tobacco use	0.206	0.014	918	688	1.064	0.069	0.178	0.235
Want no more children	0.190	0.028	343	258	1.330	0.149	0.134	0.247
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.266	0.019	918	688	1.269	0.070	0.229	0.303
Condom use at last sex	0.432	0.028	606	453	1.413	0.066	0.375	0.489
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.750	0.014	918	688	0.945	0.018	0.723	0.777
Male circumcision	0.744	0.024	918	688	1.648	0.032	0.697	0.792
HIV prevalence (men 15–49)	0.057	0.008	884	677	1.041	0.142	0.041	0.074
HIV prevalence (men 15–59)	0.079	0.011	984	753	1.244	0.136	0.057	0.100
HIV prevalence (men 15–24)	0.020	0.006	460	352	0.936	0.309	0.008	0.032
HIV prevalence (boys 2–14)	0.010	0.003	937	741	1.061	0.345	0.003	0.017
Mobile phone ownership	0.580	0.019	918	688	1.180	0.033	0.541	0.618
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.462	0.029	918	688	1.733	0.062	0.405	0.519
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.306	0.017	918	688	1.127	0.056	0.272	0.341
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–49)	0.104	0.009	1,968	1,486	1.260	0.083	0.087	0.122
HIV prevalence (women and men 15–24)	0.028	0.006	920	696	1.095	0.215	0.016	0.039
HIV prevalence (children 2–14)	0.010	0.002	1,826	1,438	1.012	0.239	0.005	0.014

Table C.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Zambia DHS 2024

Age	Male		Female		Age	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	903	3.2	865	2.8	42	232	0.8	286	0.9
1	867	3.1	893	2.9	43	233	0.8	260	0.8
2	853	3.0	858	2.8	44	219	0.8	219	0.7
3	867	3.1	908	2.9	45	236	0.8	227	0.7
4	803	2.9	860	2.8	46	191	0.7	212	0.7
5	907	3.2	952	3.1	47	207	0.7	185	0.6
6	919	3.3	873	2.8	48	170	0.6	192	0.6
7	937	3.3	841	2.7	49	174	0.6	166	0.5
8	908	3.2	924	3.0	50	181	0.6	252	0.8
9	838	3.0	876	2.8	51	146	0.5	213	0.7
10	863	3.1	871	2.8	52	152	0.5	210	0.7
11	844	3.0	813	2.6	53	147	0.5	194	0.6
12	789	2.8	842	2.7	54	132	0.5	162	0.5
13	933	3.3	909	2.9	55	127	0.5	181	0.6
14	952	3.4	895	2.9	56	98	0.4	136	0.4
15	647	2.3	737	2.4	57	73	0.3	108	0.3
16	694	2.5	707	2.3	58	74	0.3	108	0.3
17	624	2.2	634	2.0	59	77	0.3	137	0.4
18	641	2.3	722	2.3	60	193	0.7	160	0.5
19	573	2.0	641	2.1	61	114	0.4	105	0.3
20	510	1.8	596	1.9	62	115	0.4	121	0.4
21	415	1.5	528	1.7	63	103	0.4	91	0.3
22	374	1.3	460	1.5	64	93	0.3	92	0.3
23	506	1.8	549	1.8	65	109	0.4	110	0.4
24	411	1.5	571	1.8	66	72	0.3	77	0.2
25	304	1.1	502	1.6	67	65	0.2	77	0.2
26	338	1.2	479	1.5	68	53	0.2	55	0.2
27	350	1.2	494	1.6	69	43	0.2	60	0.2
28	357	1.3	469	1.5	70	58	0.2	63	0.2
29	354	1.3	453	1.5	71	39	0.1	51	0.2
30	372	1.3	457	1.5	72	55	0.2	54	0.2
31	255	0.9	411	1.3	73	39	0.1	45	0.1
32	364	1.3	447	1.4	74	39	0.1	46	0.1
33	302	1.1	361	1.2	75	36	0.1	45	0.1
34	255	0.9	329	1.1	76	32	0.1	49	0.2
35	314	1.1	320	1.0	77	23	0.1	30	0.1
36	247	0.9	330	1.1	78	24	0.1	38	0.1
37	293	1.0	299	1.0	79	13	0.0	32	0.1
38	257	0.9	343	1.1	80+	155	0.6	219	0.7
39	241	0.9	326	1.0	Don't know	11	0.0	4	0.0
40	270	1.0	353	1.1					
41	225	0.8	275	0.9	Total	28,027	100.0	31,046	100.0

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

Figure C.1 Population pyramid

Percent distribution of the household population

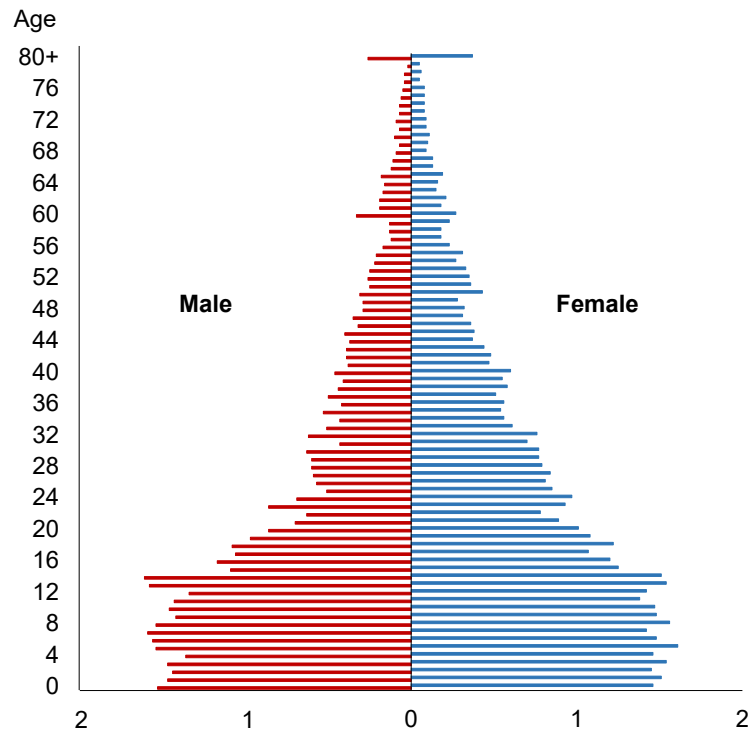


Table C.2.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

De facto household population of women age 10–54, number and percent distribution of interviewed women age 15–49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Zambia DHS 2024

Age group	Household population of women age 10–54	Interviewed women age 15–49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
	Number	Number	Percentage	
10–14	4,330	na	na	na
15–19	3,440	3,326	23.6	96.7
20–24	2,704	2,628	18.6	97.2
25–29	2,398	2,318	16.4	96.7
30–34	2,005	1,962	13.9	97.9
35–39	1,618	1,572	11.1	97.1
40–44	1,392	1,360	9.6	97.7
45–49	982	954	6.8	97.2
50–54	1,031	na	na	na
15–49	14,540	14,121	100.0	97.1
Ratios				
10–14 to 15–19	126	na	na	na
50–54 to 45–49	105	na	na	na

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.

na = Not applicable

Table C.2.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

De facto household population of men age 10–64, number and percent distribution of interviewed men age 15–59, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Zambia DHS 2024

Age group	Household population of men age 10–64	Interviewed men age 15–59		Percentage of eligible men interviewed
	Number	Number	Percentage	
10–14	4,380	na	na	na
15–19	3,178	3,012	24.1	94.8
20–24	2,216	2,067	16.5	93.3
25–29	1,703	1,618	12.9	95.1
30–34	1,549	1,448	11.6	93.5
35–39	1,352	1,235	9.9	91.4
40–44	1,179	1,086	8.7	92.1
45–49	978	899	7.2	92.0
50–54	758	714	5.7	94.2
55–59	449	430	3.4	95.8
60–64	617	na	na	na
15–59	13,362	12,511	100.0	93.6
Ratios				
10–14 to 15–19	138	na	na	na
60–64 to 55–59	137	na	na	na

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of men and interviewed men are household weights. Age is based on the household questionnaire.

na = Not applicable

Table C.3 Age displacement at ages 14/15

Number of women and men age 12–18 listed in the household schedule by single-year age and age ratio 15/14, according to Province (weighted), Zambia DHS 2024

	Age							Total age 12–18	Age ratio (age 15/ age 14)
Province	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
WOMEN									
Central	99	113	111	107	97	84	87	698	96.7
Copperbelt	137	129	142	99	99	86	107	799	69.9
Eastern	103	117	93	88	85	77	74	637	94.2
Luapula	78	78	69	74	45	53	55	452	106.9
Lusaka	110	126	145	101	131	103	129	846	70.1
Muchinga	44	39	46	34	34	25	34	256	73.5
Northern	75	89	74	72	48	46	64	469	96.1
North Western	59	61	63	53	52	50	41	379	84.0
Southern	92	131	108	95	95	85	98	703	88.1
Western	57	57	68	61	55	50	62	410	89.8
Total	855	941	919	784	739	658	752	5,649	85.3
MEN									
Central	104	103	132	61	84	104	87	676	46.6
Copperbelt	89	140	135	86	93	98	78	720	63.7
Eastern	108	124	123	94	111	86	95	741	76.6
Luapula	67	74	64	61	46	43	49	403	95.2
Lusaka	106	109	130	87	94	61	104	693	67.2
Muchinga	41	44	47	32	38	39	31	273	67.8
Northern	79	84	91	57	70	48	51	480	62.4
North Western	65	64	78	48	43	42	48	389	62.6
Southern	101	133	101	88	92	93	80	688	87.9
Western	51	72	70	55	64	56	49	417	78.4
Total	812	947	970	671	736	671	674	5,479	69.1

Table C.4 Age displacement at ages 49/50

Number of women and men age 47–53 listed in the household schedule by single-year age and age ratio 50/49, according to Province (weighted), Zambia DHS 2024

	Age							Total age 47–53	Age ratio (age 50/ age 49)
Province	47	48	49	50	51	52	53		
WOMEN									
Central	16	23	14	25	23	22	27	149	172.4
Copperbelt	27	25	29	35	35	38	28	216	121.4
Eastern	25	28	20	23	29	37	16	178	113.0
Luapula	14	15	14	16	20	17	27	124	115.1
Lusaka	35	35	35	78	27	37	50	298	221.8
Muchinga	7	8	4	10	13	9	8	60	275.2
Northern	11	18	19	17	20	16	11	111	89.5
North Western	20	12	15	12	12	14	6	91	82.1
Southern	21	18	18	31	31	23	17	159	172.7
Western	15	15	7	13	12	11	9	82	186.6
Total	190	196	176	261	222	224	199	1,468	148.7
MEN									
Central	33	24	22	25	14	22	11	151	116.0
Copperbelt	27	20	18	29	29	20	22	166	156.3
Eastern	37	20	27	22	21	17	20	165	79.1
Luapula	15	17	19	13	6	12	10	91	70.6
Lusaka	44	38	33	40	34	26	27	242	121.0
Muchinga	11	9	7	8	8	6	2	51	104.5
Northern	16	11	15	14	12	16	14	99	88.4
North Western	15	12	10	14	5	11	9	75	137.0
Southern	21	25	18	16	14	23	28	145	89.4
Western	5	9	11	11	12	9	12	69	101.0
Total	224	185	181	191	156	162	155	1,253	105.6

Table C.5 Pregnancy outcomes by years preceding the survey

Number of pregnancy outcomes, percentage with year and month of birth given or end of pregnancy given, sex ratio at birth of live births, and ratio by years preceding the survey, according to living children, dead children, stillbirths, miscarriages/abortions, and total pregnancy outcomes (weighted), Zambia DHS 2024

Years preceding survey	Number of pregnancy outcomes					Percentage with year and month of birth given or end of pregnancy given					Sex ratio at birth of live births ¹			Ratio of years preceding survey ²				
	Living children	Dead children	Stillbirths	Mis-carriages/abortions	Total	Living children	Dead children	Stillbirths	Mis-carriages/abortions	Total	Living children	Dead children	Total	Living children	Dead children	Stillbirths	Mis-carriages/abortions	Total
0	1,721	51	25	236	2,033	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	103.0	101.3	102.9	na	na	na	na	na
1	1,693	52	26	134	1,905	99.8	100.0	100.0	95.5	99.5	93.8	116.0	94.4	102.7	87.8	92.1	74.2	99.3
2	1,577	66	32	126	1,801	100.0	96.7	94.9	91.1	99.2	94.6	95.9	94.7	95.5	112.5	103.2	102.5	96.6
3	1,610	66	36	112	1,823	99.8	95.0	80.6	83.5	98.3	91.5	118.2	92.4	103.5	104.2	115.9	102.3	103.6
4	1,534	60	30	92	1,716	99.4	93.4	90.0	85.2	98.3	99.3	113.7	99.8	94.6	81.0	99.3	88.5	93.8
5	1,634	83	24	97	1,838	99.2	84.2	40.0	75.3	96.5	93.6	116.4	94.6	104.7	123.1	95.7	104.3	105.3
6	1,587	75	21	94	1,776	98.8	85.1	95.2	67.7	96.5	103.8	129.5	104.9	100.3	89.8	85.8	103.4	99.8
7	1,530	84	24	84	1,722	98.9	91.1	69.8	68.3	96.6	108.9	114.3	109.2	99.3	118.6	89.9	97.5	99.9
8	1,495	66	33	79	1,673	99.5	96.6	77.9	75.4	97.8	97.5	148.7	99.2	100.0	86.4	132.3	116.7	100.5
9	1,461	69	26	51	1,607	99.4	93.5	84.3	64.3	97.7	98.1	118.7	99.0	99.5	103.4	81.3	69.3	98.0
0–4	8,135	295	148	701	9,278	99.8	96.8	92.2	93.0	99.1	96.4	108.6	96.8	na	na	na	na	na
5–9	7,707	377	127	406	8,616	99.1	89.8	73.3	70.7	97.0	100.2	124.0	101.2	na	na	na	na	na
10–14	6,711	393	113	273	7,490	98.8	92.6	79.2	72.9	97.3	100.9	132.2	102.4	na	na	na	na	na
15–10	5,015	433	60	152	5,660	98.7	90.3	72.0	60.0	96.7	97.8	116.3	99.1	na	na	na	na	na
20+	4,700	719	75	180	5,675	97.8	87.9	76.5	63.9	95.2	97.0	109.5	98.6	na	na	na	na	na
All	32,267	2,218	523	1,712	36,720	99.0	90.7	80.2	78.5	97.3	98.5	116.8	99.6	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

¹ $(B_m/B_f) \times 100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

² $[2P_x / (P_{x-1} + P_{x+1})] \times 100$, where P_x is the number of pregnancy outcomes in year x preceding the survey

Table C.6 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Zambia DHS 2024

Subject	Reference group	Percentage with information missing	Number of cases
Date of live birth or stillbirth (last 15 years)	Live births or stillbirths in the 15 years preceding the survey		
Missing day only		0.70	24,006
Missing month, but year reported		1.27	24,006
Missing year		0.01	24,006
Date of live birth or stillbirth (last 5 years)	Live births or stillbirths in the 5 years preceding the survey		
Missing day only		0.43	8,578
Missing month, but year reported		0.42	8,578
Date of birth of women	Women age 15–49		
Missing month, but year reported		1.48	13,951
Missing year		0.20	13,951
Date of birth of men	Men age 15–49		
Missing month, but year reported		4.01	12,585
Missing year		0.03	-
Diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	Living children age 0–59 months	0.97	8,135
Anthropometry of children	Living children age 0–59 months (from the Biomarker Questionnaire)		
Height		3.78	4,335
Weight		3.72	-
Height or weight		3.78	-
Anthropometry of women	Women age 15–49 (from the Biomarker Questionnaire)		
Height		4.08	7,267
Weight		4.07	-
Height or weight		4.08	-
Anemia			
Children	Living children age 6–59 months (from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	5.50	3,928
Women	All women (from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	4.56	7,267

Table C.7 Height and weight data completeness and quality for children

Among children under age 5 (age 0–59 months) who were eligible for anthropometry, percentage with incomplete or missing data for height, weight, or month or year of birth; among children with complete height and age, percentage with implausible data for height-for-age; among children with complete weight and height, percentage with implausible data for weight-for-height; and, among children with complete weight and age, percentage with implausible data for weight-for-age; and among all children under age 5 who were eligible for anthropometry, percentage with valid data for height-for-age, weight-for-height, or weight-for-age, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage with data incomplete or missing for:				Percentage with implausible data for:						Percentage with valid data for ⁸ :			
	Height ¹	Weight ²	Month or year of birth ³	Number of children	Height-for-age ⁴	Number of children with complete height and age ⁵	Weight-for-height ⁶	Number of children with complete weight and height	Weight for age ⁷	Number of children with complete weight and age ⁵	Height-for-age	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
Age in months														
<6	4.9	4.6	0.2	452	1.4	429	1.2	430	0.0	430	93.6	94.0	95.1	452
6–11	2.6	2.6	0.0	457	0.0	445	0.4	445	0.0	445	97.4	96.9	97.4	457
12–23	3.3	3.3	0.6	898	0.5	865	0.2	868	0.0	865	95.9	96.4	96.3	898
24–35	3.4	3.3	0.6	846	0.9	812	0.1	817	0.0	813	95.2	96.5	96.1	846
36–47	3.5	3.3	0.6	904	0.2	867	0.3	872	0.0	869	95.7	96.1	96.1	904
48–59	6.2	6.2	0.6	858	0.9	802	0.9	805	0.0	802	92.7	93.0	93.5	858
0–23	3.5	3.5	0.3	1,807	0.6	1,739	0.5	1,743	0.0	1,740	95.7	96.0	96.3	1,807
24–59	4.4	4.3	0.6	2,608	0.6	2,481	0.4	2,494	0.0	2,484	94.5	95.2	95.2	2,608
Sex														
Male	4.4	4.4	0.4	2,179	0.8	2,076	0.4	2,083	0.0	2,076	94.5	95.2	95.3	2,179
Female	3.7	3.5	0.6	2,236	0.5	2,144	0.5	2,154	0.0	2,148	95.4	95.8	96.1	2,236
Mother's interview status														
Interviewed	3.1	3.0	0.2	3,954	0.7	3,825	0.5	3,833	0.0	3,829	96.1	96.5	96.8	3,954
Not interviewed but in household	37.9	37.9	3.4	116	1.4	71	2.8	72	0.0	71	60.3	60.3	61.2	116
Not interviewed and not in the household ⁹	3.8	3.8	2.3	345	0.0	324	0.0	332	0.0	324	93.9	96.2	93.9	345
Residence														
Urban	3.2	3.1	0.5	1,520	0.7	1,467	0.5	1,472	0.0	1,468	95.9	96.3	96.6	1,520
Rural	4.5	4.4	0.5	2,895	0.6	2,753	0.4	2,765	0.0	2,756	94.5	95.1	95.2	2,895
Province														
Central	1.5	1.5	0.4	518	1.2	508	0.8	510	0.0	508	96.9	97.7	98.1	518
Copperbelt	4.3	4.3	0.3	376	2.5	359	2.2	360	0.0	359	93.1	93.6	95.5	376
Eastern	2.1	2.1	1.4	512	0.4	496	0.2	501	0.0	496	96.5	97.7	96.9	512
Luapula	3.5	3.5	0.2	429	1.0	414	1.0	414	0.0	414	95.6	95.6	96.5	429
Lusaka	6.2	5.7	0.2	455	0.0	426	0.0	427	0.0	428	93.6	93.8	94.1	455
Muchinga	7.9	7.9	0.0	354	0.6	326	0.0	326	0.0	326	91.5	92.1	92.1	354
Northern	7.0	6.8	0.4	484	0.4	449	0.2	450	0.0	450	92.4	92.8	93.0	484
North Western	2.0	1.7	0.0	410	0.0	402	0.0	402	0.0	403	98.0	98.0	98.3	410
Southern	3.3	3.3	1.0	522	0.2	500	0.2	505	0.0	500	95.6	96.6	95.8	522
Western	3.7	3.7	0.6	355	0.0	340	0.3	342	0.0	340	95.8	96.1	95.8	355
Mother's education¹⁰														
No education	6.9	6.9	0.9	350	0.3	324	0.3	326	0.0	324	92.3	92.9	92.6	350
Primary	4.2	4.0	0.5	1,941	0.9	1,852	0.5	1,859	0.0	1,856	94.6	95.3	95.6	1,941
Secondary	2.7	2.7	0.1	1,560	0.5	1,518	0.5	1,518	0.0	1,518	96.8	96.8	97.3	1,560
Higher	7.8	7.8	0.0	219	0.5	202	0.5	202	0.0	202	91.8	91.8	92.2	219
Measurer¹¹														
Measurer 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	134	0.7	134	0.0	134	0.0	134	99.3	100.0	100.0	134
Measurer 2	0.0	0.0	2.0	99	0.0	97	1.0	99	0.0	97	98.0	99.0	98.0	99
Measurer 3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	2	100.0	100.0	100.0	2
Measurer 4	0.0	0.0	0.0	67	1.5	67	0.0	67	0.0	67	98.5	100.0	100.0	67
Measurer 5	0.0	0.0	0.0	35	0.0	35	0.0	35	0.0	35	100.0	100.0	100.0	35
Measurer 6	1.9	1.9	0.0	103	2.0	101	0.0	101	0.0	101	96.1	98.1	98.1	103
Measurer 7	0.0	0.0	0.0	16	0.0	16	0.0	16	0.0	16	100.0	100.0	100.0	16
Measurer 8	1.5	1.5	1.5	67	0.0	65	0.0	66	0.0	65	97.0	98.5	97.0	67
Measurer 10	5.3	5.3	0.0	76	0.0	72	1.4	72	0.0	72	94.7	93.4	94.7	76
Measurer 11	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0	3	100.0	100.0	100.0	3
Measurer 12	4.4	4.4	0.0	90	0.0	86	0.0	86	0.0	86	95.6	95.6	95.6	90
Measurer 13	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
Measurer 14	5.8	5.8	0.0	69	16.9	65	15.4	65	0.0	65	78.3	79.7	94.2	69
Measurer 15	100.0	100.0	0.0	1	-	0	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Measurer 16	0.0	0.0	0.0	58	0.0	58	0.0	58	0.0	58	100.0	100.0	100.0	58
Measurer 17	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
Measurer 18	0.0	0.0	0.0	64	0.0	64	0.0	64	0.0	64	100.0	100.0	100.0	64
Measurer 19	1.0	1.0	1.0	97	0.0	95	0.0	96	0.0	95	97.9	99.0	97.9	97
Measurer 20	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0	4	100.0	100.0	100.0	4
Measurer 21	2.6	2.6	0.9	114	1.8	110	0.0	111	0.0	110	94.7	97.4	96.5	114
Measurer 22	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0	4	100.0	100.0	100.0	4
Measurer 23	0.9	0.9	0.0	117	0.0	116	0.9	116	0.0	116	99.1	98.3	99.1	117

Continued...

Table C.7—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage with data incomplete or missing for:				Percentage with implausible data for:						Percentage with valid data for ⁸ :			
	Height ¹	Weight ²	Month or year of birth ³	Number of children	Height-for-age ⁴	Number of children with complete height and age ⁵	Weight-for-height ⁶	Number of children with complete weight and height	Weight for age ⁷	Number of children with complete weight and age ⁵	Height-for-age	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
Measurer 24	1.0	1.0	2.9	105	0.0	101	0.0	104	0.0	101	96.2	99.0	96.2	105
Measurer 25	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	2	100.0	100.0	100.0	2
Measurer 26	1.7	1.7	0.0	115	0.0	113	0.0	113	0.0	113	98.3	98.3	98.3	115
Measurer 27	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
Measurer 28	3.1	3.1	0.0	97	1.1	94	0.0	94	0.0	94	95.9	96.9	96.9	97
Measurer 29	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
Measurer 30	3.7	3.7	0.0	108	0.0	104	1.9	104	0.0	104	96.3	94.4	96.3	108
Measurer 31	25.0	25.0	0.0	4	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0	3	75.0	75.0	75.0	4
Measurer 32	3.0	3.0	1.0	100	3.1	97	2.1	97	0.0	97	94.0	95.0	97.0	100
Measurer 33	50.0	50.0	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	50.0	50.0	50.0	2
Measurer 34	0.0	0.0	0.0	55	0.0	55	0.0	55	0.0	55	100.0	100.0	100.0	55
Measurer 35	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
Measurer 36	1.6	1.6	0.0	64	0.0	63	0.0	63	0.0	63	98.4	98.4	98.4	64
Measurer 37	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	2	100.0	100.0	100.0	2
Measurer 38	6.3	6.3	0.0	95	0.0	89	0.0	89	0.0	89	93.7	93.7	93.7	95
Measurer 40	1.4	1.4	0.0	69	0.0	68	0.0	68	0.0	68	98.6	98.6	98.6	69
Measurer 41	100.0	100.0	0.0	2	-	0	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
Measurer 42	8.0	8.0	0.0	75	0.0	69	0.0	69	0.0	69	92.0	92.0	92.0	75
Measurer 43	33.3	33.3	0.0	6	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0	4	66.7	66.7	66.7	6
Measurer 44	10.8	8.4	1.2	83	0.0	73	0.0	74	0.0	75	88.0	89.2	90.4	83
Measurer 45	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	2	100.0	100.0	100.0	2
Measurer 46	1.8	1.8	0.0	113	0.0	111	0.0	111	0.0	111	98.2	98.2	98.2	113
Measurer 47	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
Measurer 48	4.3	4.3	0.0	94	1.1	90	0.0	90	0.0	90	94.7	95.7	95.7	94
Measurer 49	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
Measurer 50	4.1	4.1	0.0	98	1.1	94	0.0	94	0.0	94	94.9	95.9	95.9	98
Measurer 51	100.0	100.0	0.0	1	-	0	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Measurer 52	6.9	6.9	0.0	87	0.0	81	0.0	81	0.0	81	93.1	93.1	93.1	87
Measurer 53	45.0	45.0	0.0	20	0.0	11	0.0	11	0.0	11	55.0	55.0	55.0	20
Measurer 54	4.2	3.3	0.0	120	0.9	115	0.0	115	0.0	116	95.0	95.8	96.7	120
Measurer 55	42.9	42.9	0.0	7	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0	4	57.1	57.1	57.1	7
Measurer 56	6.1	6.1	0.0	115	0.0	108	0.0	108	0.0	108	93.9	93.9	93.9	115
Measurer 58	5.2	5.2	0.0	116	0.9	110	0.0	110	0.0	110	94.0	94.8	94.8	116
Measurer 59	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	2	100.0	100.0	100.0	2
Measurer 60	5.4	5.4	0.9	112	0.0	105	0.9	106	0.0	105	93.8	93.8	93.8	112
Measurer 61	14.3	14.3	0.0	7	0.0	6	0.0	6	0.0	6	85.7	85.7	85.7	7
Measurer 62	0.0	0.0	0.0	71	0.0	71	0.0	71	0.0	71	100.0	100.0	100.0	71
Measurer 63	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
Measurer 64	3.8	2.8	0.0	106	0.0	102	0.0	102	0.0	103	96.2	96.2	97.2	106
Measurer 65	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0	4	100.0	100.0	100.0	4
Measurer 66	0.9	0.9	0.0	114	0.0	113	0.0	113	0.0	113	99.1	99.1	99.1	114
Measurer 67	0.0	0.0	0.0	112	0.0	112	0.0	112	0.0	112	100.0	100.0	100.0	112
Measurer 68	1.0	1.0	1.0	105	0.0	103	0.0	104	0.0	103	98.1	99.0	98.1	105
Measurer 69	16.7	16.7	0.0	6	0.0	5	0.0	5	0.0	5	83.3	83.3	83.3	6
Measurer 70	0.0	0.0	1.7	59	0.0	58	0.0	59	0.0	58	98.3	100.0	98.3	59
Measurer 71	8.3	8.3	0.0	72	0.0	66	0.0	66	0.0	66	91.7	91.7	91.7	72
Measurer 72	4.5	4.5	0.8	133	0.8	126	0.8	127	0.0	126	94.0	94.7	94.7	133
Measurer 74	0.7	0.7	1.4	140	0.0	137	0.0	139	0.0	137	97.9	99.3	97.9	140
Measurer 75	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0	4	100.0	100.0	100.0	4
Measurer 76	1.2	1.2	0.0	86	0.0	85	0.0	85	0.0	85	98.8	98.8	98.8	86
Measurer 77	10.0	10.0	0.0	10	0.0	9	0.0	9	0.0	9	90.0	90.0	90.0	10
Measurer 78	0.0	0.0	0.0	40	0.0	40	0.0	40	0.0	40	100.0	100.0	100.0	40
Measurer 79	7.3	7.3	2.4	41	0.0	37	0.0	38	0.0	37	90.2	92.7	90.2	41
Measurer 80	4.9	4.9	1.2	81	0.0	76	0.0	77	0.0	76	93.8	95.1	93.8	81
Measurer 82	3.1	3.1	0.0	96	0.0	93	1.1	93	0.0	93	96.9	95.8	96.9	96
Total	4.0	3.9	0.5	4,415	0.6	4,220	0.5	4,237	0.0	4,224	95.0	95.5	95.7	4,415

¹ Child's height in centimetres is missing, child was not present, child refused, and "other" result codes² Child's weight in kilograms is missing, child was not present, child refused, and "other" result codes³ Incomplete date of birth; a complete date of birth is month/day/year or month/year.⁴ Implausible cases for height-for-age are defined as more than 6 standard deviations (SD) above or below the standard population median (Z-scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete height and month/year of birth data.⁵ Complete age is calculated from month and year of birth.⁶ Implausible cases for weight-for-height are defined as more than 5 SD above or below the standard population median (Z-scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete weight and height data.⁷ Implausible cases for weight-for-age are defined as more than 5 SD above or 6 SD below the standard population median (Z-scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete weight and month/year of birth data.⁸ No missing data, incomplete data, or implausible data⁹ Includes children whose mothers are deceased¹⁰ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.¹¹ 29 children identified as ineligible on the biomarker questionnaire were later reclassified as eligible during data processing using the birth date reported by the mother. They are included in overall totals but not in measurer-specific totals.

Table C.8 Height measurements from random subsample of measured children

Differences in first height measurement and second height measurement among children under age 5 (0–59 months) randomly selected and remeasured, according to Province and measurer (unweighted), Zambia DHS 2024

Province and measurer	Median difference in height measurements ¹	Percentage of height measurements with a difference >1 cm	Number of children randomly selected and remeasured
Province			
Central	0.101	2.7	111
Copperbelt	0.121	7.3	110
Eastern	0.106	1.8	111
Luapula	0.000	1.2	86
Lusaka	0.083	0.0	114
Muchinga	0.129	9.3	75
Northern	0.089	3.1	98
North Western	0.139	4.8	83
Southern	0.208	9.4	106
Western	0.100	1.1	88
Measurer			
Measurer 1	0.082	3.7	27
Measurer 2	0.094	0.0	19
Measurer 4	0.125	6.7	15
Measurer 5	*	*	6
Measurer 6	0.129	0.0	23
Measurer 7	*	*	3
Measurer 8	0.069	0.0	21
Measurer 10	0.078	4.0	25
Measurer 11	*	*	2
Measurer 12	0.100	4.0	25
Measurer 13	*	*	1
Measurer 14	0.267	15.8	19
Measurer 16	0.125	5.3	19
Measurer 18	0.317	18.8	16
Measurer 19	0.000	0.0	22
Measurer 20	*	*	2
Measurer 21	0.120	0.0	20
Measurer 22	*	*	3
Measurer 23	0.129	0.0	25
Measurer 24	0.088	0.0	24
Measurer 25	*	*	2
Measurer 26	0.000	0.0	20
Measurer 28	0.094	5.0	20
Measurer 29	*	*	1
Measurer 30	0.071	0.0	23
Measurer 32	0.000	0.0	22
Measurer 34	0.080	0.0	13
Measurer 35	*	*	1
Measurer 36	0.090	0.0	20
Measurer 38	0.138	0.0	22
Measurer 40	0.091	0.0	21
Measurer 42	0.000	0.0	16
Measurer 43	*	*	1
Measurer 44	0.079	0.0	19
Measurer 45	*	*	1
Measurer 46	0.155	3.7	27
Measurer 48	0.094	5.6	18
Measurer 50	0.150	22.7	22
Measurer 52	0.133	5.3	19
Measurer 53	*	*	2
Measurer 54	0.000	4.5	22
Measurer 55	*	*	1
Measurer 56	0.117	0.0	24
Measurer 58	0.142	8.3	24
Measurer 59	*	*	1
Measurer 60	0.000	3.8	26
Measurer 61	*	*	1
Measurer 62	0.183	0.0	16
Measurer 63	*	*	1
Measurer 64	0.161	0.0	22
Measurer 65	*	*	1
Measurer 66	0.088	4.2	24
Measurer 67	0.143	15.8	19
Measurer 68	0.450	23.1	26
Measurer 69	*	*	1
Measurer 70	0.450	20.0	10
Measurer 71	0.483	8.3	12
Measurer 72	0.143	0.0	23
Measurer 74	0.154	0.0	31
Measurer 75	*	*	2
Measurer 76	0.120	0.0	24

Continued...

Table C.8—Continued

Province and measurer	Median difference in height measurements ¹	Percentage of height measurements with a difference >1 cm	Number of children randomly selected and remeasured
Measurer 77	*	*	3
Measurer 78	*	*	5
Measurer 79	0.142	0.0	11
Measurer 80	0.000	0.0	20
Measurer 82	0.062	4.0	25
Total	0.107	4.0	982

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 10 children, which is the minimum number of children needed to calculate the technical error of measurement.

¹ Median absolute difference between measurers' first and second height measurement in centimetres.

Table C.9 Interference in height and weight measurements of children

Among children under age 5 measured for height or weight, percentage of children for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement and percentage of children who were not minimally dressed or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurements, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of children for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement	Percentage of children who were not minimally dressed or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement	Number of children
Age in months			
<6	4.0	0.4	452
6–11	3.7	0.0	457
12–23	4.7	0.8	898
24–35	4.0	0.1	846
36–47	3.3	0.3	904
48–59	4.4	0.3	858
0–23	4.3	0.5	1,807
24–59	3.9	0.3	2,608
Sex			
Male	3.0	0.3	2,179
Female	5.1	0.4	2,236
Residence			
Urban	4.5	0.3	1,520
Rural	3.8	0.4	2,895
Province			
Central	3.7	1.2	518
Copperbelt	4.0	0.8	376
Eastern	2.0	0.2	512
Luapula	0.9	0.5	429
Lusaka	4.8	0.4	455
Muchinga	10.7	0.3	354
Northern	1.0	0.0	484
North Western	11.5	0.0	410
Southern	2.9	0.2	522
Western	1.1	0.0	355
Measurer1			
Measurer 1	4.5	0.0	134
Measurer 2	4.0	2.0	99
Measurer 3	0.0	0.0	2
Measurer 4	1.5	3.0	67
Measurer 5	11.4	0.0	35
Measurer 6	2.9	1.9	103
Measurer 7	0.0	0.0	16
Measurer 8	4.5	0.0	67
Measurer 10	7.9	0.0	76
Measurer 11	33.3	0.0	3
Measurer 12	3.3	3.3	90
Measurer 13	0.0	0.0	1
Measurer 14	1.4	0.0	69
Measurer 15	0.0	0.0	1
Measurer 16	1.7	0.0	58
Measurer 17	0.0	0.0	1
Measurer 18	1.6	0.0	64
Measurer 19	0.0	0.0	97
Measurer 20	0.0	0.0	4
Measurer 21	0.9	0.0	114
Measurer 22	0.0	0.0	4
Measurer 23	2.6	0.0	117
Measurer 24	1.9	1.0	105
Measurer 25	0.0	0.0	2
Measurer 26	2.6	0.0	115
Measurer 27	0.0	0.0	1
Measurer 28	0.0	0.0	97
Measurer 29	0.0	0.0	1
Measurer 30	0.0	0.9	108
Measurer 31	0.0	0.0	4
Measurer 32	1.0	1.0	100
Measurer 33	0.0	0.0	2
Measurer 34	5.5	0.0	55
Measurer 35	0.0	0.0	1
Measurer 36	4.7	0.0	64
Measurer 37	0.0	0.0	2
Measurer 38	1.1	0.0	95
Measurer 40	1.4	0.0	69
Measurer 41	0.0	0.0	2

Continued...

Table C.9—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of children for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement	Percentage of children who were not minimally dressed or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement	Number of children
Measurer 42	8.0	1.3	75
Measurer 43	0.0	0.0	6
Measurer 44	9.6	1.2	83
Measurer 45	0.0	0.0	2
Measurer 46	2.7	0.9	113
Measurer 47	0.0	0.0	1
Measurer 48	3.2	0.0	94
Measurer 49	0.0	0.0	1
Measurer 50	17.3	0.0	98
Measurer 51	0.0	0.0	1
Measurer 52	18.4	0.0	87
Measurer 53	15.0	0.0	20
Measurer 54	0.0	0.0	120
Measurer 55	0.0	0.0	7
Measurer 56	1.7	0.0	115
Measurer 58	1.7	0.0	116
Measurer 59	0.0	0.0	2
Measurer 60	0.9	0.0	112
Measurer 61	0.0	0.0	7
Measurer 62	33.8	0.0	71
Measurer 63	100.0	0.0	1
Measurer 64	14.2	0.0	106
Measurer 65	25.0	0.0	4
Measurer 66	0.9	0.0	114
Measurer 67	4.5	0.0	112
Measurer 68	2.9	0.0	105
Measurer 69	33.3	0.0	6
Measurer 70	1.7	0.0	59
Measurer 71	0.0	0.0	72
Measurer 72	4.5	0.0	133
Measurer 74	2.1	0.7	140
Measurer 75	0.0	0.0	4
Measurer 76	0.0	0.0	86
Measurer 77	0.0	0.0	10
Measurer 78	2.5	0.0	40
Measurer 79	2.4	0.0	41
Measurer 80	0.0	0.0	81
Measurer 82	2.1	0.0	96
Total	4.1	0.4	4,415

¹ 29 children identified as ineligible on the biomarker questionnaire were later reclassified as eligible during data processing using the birth date reported by the mother. They are included in overall totals but not in measurer-specific totals.

Table C.10 Interference in height and weight measurements of women

Among women age 15–49 measured for height or weight and interviewed, percentage of women for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement and percentage of women who were not wearing lightweight clothing or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurements, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement	Percentage who were not wearing lightweight clothing or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurements	Number of women
Age			
15–19	17.1	6.7	1,669
20–29	12.2	3.7	2,382
30–39	12.9	2.8	1,733
40–49	9.2	2.2	1,192
Residence			
Urban	13.3	3.5	3,055
Rural	12.8	4.3	3,921
Province			
Central	12.8	4.6	821
Copperbelt	9.2	4.1	784
Eastern	8.7	3.2	771
Luapula	9.4	1.8	616
Lusaka	13.7	5.3	867
Muchinga	28.6	3.8	496
Northern	8.1	3.0	658
North Western	37.5	8.7	563
Southern	5.6	2.8	835
Western	6.2	1.9	565
Measurer			
Measurer 1	21.2	3.0	198
Measurer 2	12.2	6.1	148
Measurer 3	0.0	100.0	1
Measurer 4	5.5	4.4	91
Measurer 5	6.3	1.6	64
Measurer 6	12.9	8.2	170
Measurer 7	0.0	0.0	18
Measurer 8	2.0	2.0	151
Measurer 9	0.0	0.0	9
Measurer 10	25.2	2.6	155
Measurer 11	0.0	0.0	3
Measurer 12	4.3	10.4	163
Measurer 13	0.0	0.0	1
Measurer 14	3.9	5.2	154
Measurer 15	0.0	0.0	3
Measurer 16	11.3	1.4	142
Measurer 17	28.6	14.3	7
Measurer 18	10.3	0.0	126
Measurer 19	6.7	1.3	150
Measurer 20	0.0	0.0	7
Measurer 21	5.8	1.8	171
Measurer 22	9.1	0.0	11
Measurer 23	3.7	4.3	163
Measurer 24	1.2	6.6	167
Measurer 25	0.0	11.1	9
Measurer 26	2.5	0.0	163
Measurer 27	0.0	0.0	5
Measurer 28	4.0	4.7	149
Measurer 30	5.5	0.7	145
Measurer 31	28.6	0.0	7
Measurer 32	25.9	2.0	147
Measurer 33	0.0	0.0	1
Measurer 34	9.8	4.1	122
Measurer 35	0.0	0.0	1
Measurer 36	8.4	4.5	154
Measurer 37	50.0	0.0	2
Measurer 38	16.3	1.1	92
Measurer 39	10.4	0.0	48
Measurer 40	9.1	6.5	77
Measurer 41	3.3	0.0	60
Measurer 42	13.5	10.3	156
Measurer 43	0.0	0.0	5
Measurer 44	28.7	8.0	150
Measurer 46	3.3	4.2	120
Measurer 47	5.1	0.0	39
Measurer 48	12.9	3.5	85
Measurer 49	13.4	6.0	67

Continued...

Table C.10—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement	Percentage who were not wearing lightweight clothing or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurements		Number of women
Measurer 50	36.9	6.2		65
Measurer 51	65.5	3.6		84
Measurer 52	75.0	0.0		72
Measurer 53	36.2	1.7		58
Measurer 54	3.9	1.3		154
Measurer 55	0.0	0.0		6
Measurer 56	14.6	3.6		137
Measurer 58	4.3	4.3		163
Measurer 59	0.0	0.0		4
Measurer 60	9.9	1.8		111
Measurer 61	10.8	4.8		83
Measurer 62	90.2	8.4		143
Measurer 63	0.0	0.0		3
Measurer 64	41.2	10.8		148
Measurer 65	150.0	0.0		2
Measurer 66	8.9	4.1		123
Measurer 67	4.9	11.2		143
Measurer 68	1.6	1.6		127
Measurer 69	2.6	0.0		78
Measurer 70	6.7	1.1		89
Measurer 71	0.0	0.0		119
Measurer 72	8.8	1.5		204
Measurer 73	0.0	0.0		4
Measurer 74	11.8	8.3		144
Measurer 75	2.9	7.1		70
Measurer 76	0.8	0.0		130
Measurer 77	5.3	15.8		19
Measurer 78	5.3	0.0		75
Measurer 79	1.4	2.9		69
Measurer 80	5.7	3.3		122
Measurer 81	0.0	0.0		1
Measurer 82	14.2	1.4		148
Measurer 83	0.0	0.0		1
Total	13.0	3.9		6,976

Table C.11 Heaping in anthropometric measurements for children (digit preference)

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded (unweighted), Zambia DHS 2024

Digit	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	435	10.2	557	13.1
1	455	10.7	422	9.9
2	416	9.7	527	12.4
3	434	10.2	509	11.9
4	419	9.8	387	9.1
5	457	10.7	570	13.4
6	403	9.4	403	9.5
7	416	9.7	346	8.1
8	407	9.5	307	7.2
9	426	10.0	236	5.5
Total	4,268	100.0	4,264	100.0
Index of dissimilarity ¹	na	1.7	na	10.7

Note: The table includes all children with weight and height/length measurements, regardless of the completeness of date of birth information and cases with implausible data. Both weight and length/height measurements are recorded with one decimal digit.

na = Not applicable

¹ The index of dissimilarity is a measure of digit preference, which is calculated as one-half of the sum of absolute differences between the observed and expected percentage. It can be interpreted as the percent of values that would need to be redistributed in order to achieve a uniform distribution.

Table C.12 Observation of mosquito nets

Percentage of all mosquito nets observed by the interviewers, according to background characteristics (weighted), Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of mosquito nets observed by interviewers	Number of mosquito nets
Residence		
Urban	80.3	11,122
Rural	86.4	16,316
Province		
Central	80.3	3,587
Copperbelt	68.6	4,025
Eastern	94.2	3,774
Luapula	84.2	2,578
Lusaka	76.9	2,231
Muchinga	89.8	1,337
Northern	95.1	2,577
North Western	80.0	1,767
Southern	87.9	3,555
Western	87.2	2,009
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	88.5	5,639
Second	86.8	5,785
Middle	82.6	5,784
Fourth	81.8	5,121
Highest	79.2	5,111
Total	83.9	27,439

Table C.13 Observation of handwashing facility

Percent distribution of handwashing facilities in all households by whether or not they were observed by the interviewers, according to background characteristics (weighted), Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Handwashing facility observed		Handwashing facility not observed			Total	Number of households
	Fixed place	Mobile	Not in dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see	Other reason		
Residence							
Urban	36.8	34.6	21.9	2.5	4.2	100.0	6,129
Rural	11.9	40.5	37.3	2.3	7.9	100.0	6,679
Province							
Central	24.3	37.6	20.5	0.3	17.3	100.0	1,427
Copperbelt	29.7	33.3	32.3	2.1	2.7	100.0	1,838
Eastern	5.7	27.6	64.8	0.6	1.3	100.0	1,540
Luapula	30.8	25.6	38.3	1.5	4.0	100.0	967
Lusaka	50.2	32.3	10.4	4.0	3.2	100.0	2,302
Muchinga	9.8	28.5	59.7	1.1	0.9	100.0	625
Northern	11.1	45.2	24.1	1.4	18.3	100.0	999
North Western	17.4	65.9	15.3	0.4	0.9	100.0	824
Southern	16.7	46.9	25.8	0.3	10.3	100.0	1,486
Western	7.3	49.5	27.2	15.2	0.8	100.0	800
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	6.2	40.5	41.6	3.3	8.3	100.0	2,665
Second	11.1	42.5	36.3	2.2	7.9	100.0	2,355
Middle	13.1	42.8	34.9	2.1	7.1	100.0	2,409
Fourth	24.6	43.5	24.8	2.6	4.5	100.0	2,736
Highest	61.9	19.9	13.2	1.8	3.1	100.0	2,643
Total	23.8	37.7	29.9	2.4	6.1	100.0	12,808

Table C.14 School attendance by single year of age

Percent distribution of the de jure population age 4–24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current school year (weighted), Zambia DHS 2024

Age in years at beginning of school year	Not attending school	Early childhood education program	Primary school grade						Secondary school grade					More than secondary	Don't know	Total	Number of persons age 4–24 years
			1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5				
4	26.7	5.9	29.7	26.0	9.4	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,836
5	18.5	1.7	18.2	29.7	21.7	8.4	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,777
6	14.7	1.2	8.1	20.1	26.4	20.0	7.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,756
7	14.1	0.2	4.1	12.3	20.2	22.7	18.3	7.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,759
8	14.4	0.1	2.3	6.1	14.7	17.7	20.9	21.7	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,688
9	14.8	0.1	1.1	3.5	8.5	13.9	19.7	31.0	5.7	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,586
10	15.0	0.1	0.7	2.0	4.6	9.4	14.8	36.6	9.8	5.2	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,871
11	18.6	0.0	0.3	0.6	2.4	4.7	9.0	32.1	13.5	13.6	4.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,802
12	26.9	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.8	1.6	4.6	21.8	13.3	15.9	9.0	4.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,477
13	32.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	3.2	14.6	10.4	16.7	9.2	7.8	4.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,410
14	45.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.3	8.2	7.5	12.6	6.9	9.1	7.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,310
15	58.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	4.1	3.3	9.5	5.9	8.8	8.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	1,420
16	70.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.9	1.9	4.4	4.5	7.3	7.5	2.4	0.0	100.0	1,228
17	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.3	2.6	2.8	4.6	4.6	2.7	0.1	100.0	1,133
18	84.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.8	2.1	0.9	2.6	5.1	3.4	0.0	100.0	929
19	87.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	1.4	1.2	1.0	3.5	4.8	0.0	100.0	906
20	91.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.8	3.5	0.0	100.0	1,082
21	93.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.9	3.8	0.0	100.0	831
22	95.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16
23	51.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	3
24 ^a	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1

Note: Age at the beginning of the school year is calculated from dates of birth of household members or by rejuvenating household members based on the date of the survey, the date after start of the school year, and completed age at the time of survey. Levels and grades refer to the current school year, or the most recent school year if data collection was completed between school years.

^a Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at the beginning of school year are excluded from the table since current attendance was only collected for those age 4–24 years at the time of interview

Table C.15 Vaccination cards photographed

Percentage of children under age 3 reported to have a vaccination card, percentage whose vaccination card was seen by the interviewer, percentages whose vaccination card was photographed or was not photographed by reason, and among children with a vaccination card seen, percentage of cards photographed, according to background characteristics (weighted) Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Percentage of children reported to have a vaccination card	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was seen by interviewer	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was photographed	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was not photographed as permission was not received	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was not photographed for other reasons	Number of children	Among children with a vaccination card seen	
							Percentage of vaccination cards photographed	Number of children
Age in months								
0–11	80.3	78.3	75.2	1.3	1.8	1,721	96.0	1,348
12–23	78.1	75.2	72.5	2.0	0.7	1,693	96.4	1,273
24–35	73.4	69.4	67.6	1.4	0.4	1,577	97.4	1,095
Residence								
Urban	79.5	76.2	74.4	1.4	0.4	1,991	97.7	1,517
Rural	76.0	73.3	70.2	1.7	1.4	3,000	95.8	2,199
Province								
Central	78.8	75.9	68.3	7.5	0.1	594	89.9	451
Copperbelt	82.4	76.0	75.7	0.0	0.3	580	99.6	441
Eastern	73.6	72.1	69.8	1.0	1.3	642	96.7	463
Luapula	78.2	77.6	77.6	0.0	0.0	409	100.0	318
Lusaka	76.4	75.0	72.7	1.6	0.7	733	97.0	550
Muchinga	76.7	70.6	69.7	0.4	0.5	265	98.7	187
Northern	67.8	65.1	63.4	1.2	0.5	447	97.4	291
North Western	75.7	74.2	73.7	0.4	0.2	386	99.3	286
Southern	78.6	75.2	70.1	1.0	4.0	641	93.3	482
Western	88.7	84.3	83.0	0.2	1.1	292	98.5	246
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	72.7	69.6	67.4	1.2	1.0	1,254	96.9	873
Second	78.8	76.7	73.3	1.6	1.8	1,055	95.6	809
Middle	76.1	72.4	69.6	1.8	1.0	1,002	96.2	725
Fourth	82.7	80.3	78.2	1.5	0.5	946	97.5	759
Highest	78.1	74.9	72.4	1.9	0.6	735	96.7	550
Total	77.4	74.5	71.9	1.6	1.0	4,991	96.6	3,716

Note: Vaccination cards include cards, booklets, or other home-based records.

Table C.16 Prevalence of anaemia in children based on 2011 WHO guidelines

Percentage of children age 6–59 months classified as having anaemia, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Anemia status by haemoglobin level				Number of children age 6–59 months
	Any (<11.0 g/dl)	Mild (10.0–10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0–9.9 g/dl)	Severe (< 7.0 g/dl)	
Age in months					
6–11	71.7	35.0	35.0	1.8	431
12–23	64.2	32.2	30.4	1.6	849
24–35	50.5	28.6	20.7	1.2	802
36–47	38.8	22.0	15.9	0.9	851
48–59	39.0	23.8	15.1	0.1	779
6–23	66.7	33.1	31.9	1.7	1,280
24–59	42.7	24.8	17.2	0.7	2,432
Sex					
Male	53.5	28.7	23.6	1.3	1,785
Female	48.6	26.7	21.1	0.9	1,926
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	51.8	27.8	23.0	1.1	3,333
Not interviewed but in household	53.8	34.4	18.2	1.2	64
Not interviewed and not in the household ⁵	41.4	24.5	15.8	1.1	315
Residence					
Urban	48.1	26.2	20.9	1.0	1,493
Rural	52.9	28.6	23.2	1.1	2,218
Province					
Central	46.9	24.2	22.2	0.5	453
Copperbelt	51.5	24.5	25.7	1.3	412
Eastern	48.7	29.8	18.7	0.2	492
Luapula	55.4	30.3	23.0	2.1	317
Lusaka	43.9	26.4	17.0	0.5	537
Muchinga	49.4	24.0	24.7	0.6	187
Northern	57.3	32.3	24.0	1.0	328
North Western	59.3	25.7	31.3	2.3	292
Southern	53.0	33.1	17.9	2.1	453
Western	51.4	23.0	28.0	0.4	241
Mother's education					
No education	53.7	28.7	24.0	1.1	277
Primary	54.6	28.8	24.4	1.5	1,558
Secondary	50.3	27.8	21.8	0.7	1,378
Higher	38.2	21.0	17.2	0.0	184
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	57.7	28.5	28.1	1.2	931
Second	51.3	28.8	21.0	1.5	808
Middle	50.2	26.9	22.5	0.9	717
Fourth	50.4	27.4	21.5	1.4	681
Highest	41.4	26.0	15.4	0.0	575
Total	51.0	27.6	22.3	1.1	3,712

Table C.17 Prevalence of anaemia in women based on 2011 WHO guidelines

Percentage of women age 15–49 classified as having anaemia, according to background characteristics, Zambia DHS 2024

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level					Number of women
	Not pregnant Pregnant	Any	Mild	Moderate	Severe	
		<12.0 g/dl	11.0–11.9 g/dl	8.0–10.9 g/dl	< 8.0 g/dl	
		<11.0 g/dl	10.0–10.9 g/dl	7.0–9.9 g/dl	< 7.0 g/dl	
Age						
15–19		36.5	19.1	15.7	1.7	1,642
20–29		26.9	15.1	11.0	0.7	2,357
30–39		27.2	14.9	11.0	1.3	1,712
40–49		34.5	17.6	13.9	2.9	1,138
Number of children ever born						
0		36.5	17.9	16.5	2.1	1,883
1		30.2	16.2	12.6	1.5	1,163
2–3		25.7	14.9	10.2	0.6	1,733
4–5		28.1	16.4	10.1	1.5	1,193
6+		31.0	16.8	12.4	1.9	876
Using IUCD						
Yes		(41.6)	(30.9)	(10.7)	(0.0)	30
No		30.5	16.4	12.6	1.5	6,819
Residence						
Urban		29.1	14.7	12.7	1.6	3,483
Rural		32.0	18.2	12.5	1.3	3,365
Province						
Central		27.4	15.9	9.8	1.6	779
Copperbelt		27.8	13.8	12.6	1.4	999
Eastern		27.3	16.2	9.6	1.5	801
Luapula		38.3	20.4	16.8	1.1	502
Lusaka		30.4	15.9	12.5	2.0	1,291
Muchinga		26.2	15.4	9.7	1.1	288
Northern		26.3	16.3	9.6	0.5	513
North Western		41.0	22.9	16.3	1.9	438
Southern		30.7	16.3	13.3	1.1	832
Western		37.4	15.6	19.8	2.0	406
Education						
No education		31.4	17.2	13.0	1.2	433
Primary		30.7	16.8	12.6	1.2	2,679
Secondary		30.4	16.3	12.5	1.7	3,246
Higher		29.6	14.9	13.0	1.6	491
Wealth quintile						
Lowest		32.1	18.3	12.6	1.2	1,183
Second		32.4	18.6	12.9	0.9	1,187
Middle		30.2	17.5	11.3	1.4	1,301
Fourth		28.2	13.9	12.5	1.8	1,538
Highest		30.5	15.1	13.6	1.8	1,639
Total		30.5	16.4	12.6	1.5	6,848

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

Table C.18 Completeness of information on siblings

Completeness of data on survival status of sisters and brothers reported by interviewed women, age of living siblings and age at death (AD) and years since death (YSD) of dead siblings (unweighted), Zambia DHS 2024

	Sisters		Brothers		All siblings	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All siblings	35,914	100.0	35,689	100.0	71,603	100.0
Living	32,718	91.1	31,970	89.6	64,688	90.3
Dead	3,184	8.9	3,707	10.4	6,891	9.6
Survival status unknown	12	0.0	12	0.0	24	0.0
Living siblings	32,718	100.0	31,970	100.0	64,688	100.0
Age reported	32,718	100.0	31,970	100.0	64,688	100.0
Dead siblings	3,184	100.0	3,707	100.0	6,891	100.0
AD and YSD reported	3,184	100.0	3,707	100.0	6,891	100.0

Table C.19 Sibship size and sex ratio of siblings

Mean sibship size and sex ratio of siblings at birth, Zambia DHS 2024

Age of respondents	Mean sibship size ¹	Sex ratio of siblings at birth ²
15–19	5.7	99.7
20–24	6.0	98.1
25–29	6.0	100.9
30–34	6.2	101.2
35–39	6.3	97.6
40–44	6.3	98.1
45–49	6.5	101.5
Total	6.0	99.5

¹ Includes the respondent

² Excludes the respondent

Table C.20 Pregnancy-related mortality trends

Direct estimates of pregnancy-related mortality rates for the seven years preceding each survey, by five-year age groups, Zambia

Age	Pregnancy-related mortality rates ^{1,2}				1994/95- 2001/02	1989–1996
	2017–2024	2011–2018	2006/07– 2013/14	2000–2007		
15–19	0.05	0.04	0.1	0.28	0.77	0.75
20–24	0.29	0.64	0.53	0.73	1.27	1.41
25–29	0.28	0.57	0.41	1.33	2.64	2.14
30–34	0.33	0.63	1.52	2.26	1.81	1.96
35–39	0.31	0.27	1.31	2.13	1.16	1.46
40–44	0.42	0.32	0.92	1.2	2.04	0.50
45–49	0.53	1.02	1.18	1.0	0.12	0.82
Total 15–49 ^a	0.27	0.45	0.74	1.17		
Total fertility rate (TFR)	4.3	5	5.3	6.2	5.9	6.1
General fertility rate (GFR) ³	137	160	185	198	198	206
Pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR) ⁴	195	278	398	591	729	649
Confidence interval	(125–265)	(182–375)	(323–474)	(450–732)	(586 – 872)	(519 – 780)
Lifetime risk of pregnancy-related death ⁵	0.008	0.014	0.023	0.035	0.043	0.040

¹ Pregnancy-related mortality is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 2 months of termination of pregnancy, from any cause including accidents or violence

² Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure

³ Age-adjusted rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15–49

⁴ Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as the age-adjusted pregnancy-related mortality rate times 100 divided by the age-adjusted general fertility rate

⁵ Calculated as $1 - (1 - \text{PRMR})^{\text{TFR}}$ where TFR represents the total fertility rate for the seven years preceding the survey

^a Age-adjusted rate

PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE 2024 ZAMBIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY

Appendix D

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Interviewers

Maambo Hamagaba
Tnswana Kawatu
Lillian Beenzu
Aukray Mangwato
Patrick Chilimboyi
Phern Chiingo
Faith Kamwendo
Angela Kapata
Webster Muyabi
Yotam Banda
Jane Lubunda
Monica Kanjele
Ireen Chalwe
Cyrus Nkumba
Lubinda Chris
Gertude Kabwe
Claudine Chibawa
Jenipher Ngwira
Paul Kunda
Shadreck Sinyangwe
Jayne Nayame
Marjory Singogo
Christabel Luboya
Agrippa Mwiinga
Jimmy Kapaya
Bwalya Kunda

Suzgo Banda
Geoffrey Daka
Mully Phiri
Solange Umugweneza
Saliya Mongeza
Christine Zulu
Damson Phiri
Modrey Chisenga
Bertha Ng'ona
Marjorie Sikota
Patricia Nakapili
Mwansa Kapoka
Somili Kalombo
Catherine Mwansa
Muleza Phiri
Exinia Musosa
Aaron Mwandama
John Kanina
Nedah Musopelo
Mary Funsani
Mutale Chulu
David Msiska
Johnson Mulenga
Chisenga Manyozo
Gloria Mputuka
Cindy Chilolo

Rex Kunda
Micheal Kambwela
Chipo Simwami
Diana Chimbungule
Esther Sakala
Kennedy Myendekwa
Japhet Phiri
Gester Nakamba
Nambeya Mupelwa
Dorcus Nankonde
Thomas Shamambo
Danny Bwalya Kabwe
Margaret Mwanza
Susan Kasongo
Memory Nakamba
Godfrey Manda
Musyani Sichone
Kumbu Nyirenda
Annie Mwansa
Cynthia Chisha
Evaristo Kabwe
Kegwin Chikwanda
Christine Mupeta
Felistus Mbulo
Mavis Salimu
Abel Mwaba

Peter Kamangu
Mulenga Kalilo
Womba Kamalata
Anna Kayovo
Alick Mumba
Cletus Kaluwa
Bertha Mwepu
Elizabeth Kamanya
Suzana Helasi
Samuel Kapandula
Geofrey Motoka

Natasha Mizanda
Memory Siandeke
Miyoba Manjeya
Watson Siatubotu
Joseph Mashilipa
Barbara Ngambwe
Kasamba Mwangula
Miyoba Sikanyiti
Wamunyima Kabali
George Palicha
Matongo Sambotelwa

Lyamba Kapungwe
Diana Chikampa
Pelebo Hambulo
Nyambe Situmbeko
Hazel Nawa
Namuunza Chikampa
Diana Wasamuni
Dave Chiyaze
Malumo Munukayumbwa

Biomarker Technicians

Kenny Chileshe
Faustina Chisale
Namukolo Mwangala
Linda Milambo
Mwaka Mutanga Walubita
Joseph Mwanza
Kalenga Kazadi
Margret E. Banda
Annie Mumba Kasongo
Kabange Chabala
Terry Kalepa
Marjory Ngambi
Modester Kalolo
Lubumbe Langson
John Mwansa
Jacinta Chipepo
Perseverance Mwaba Mukuka
Pascal Kangwa Mulenga
Anthony Kapwanya
Sylvia Chanda Mwendapole
Sydney Kafwimbi
Chosiwe Ngwane
Stella Kambenja
James Tembo
Jolie Milolo
Levison Mbewe
Lomanzi Mwale
Mwanza Msenje
Mervice Mbilitu
Kelvin Kapembwa

Grace Musowoya
Smart Siame
Hope Mfula
Lorraine Mubanga
Mercy Kalungu
Peter Sakala
Juliet Ng'andu
Doris Ngoma Phiri
Jeremiah Tembo
Sandra Mhlanga
Christabel Bwalya
Esnart Banda
Fatimah Lungu
Maureen Phiri
Jack Fred Mwiinga
Priscilla Mvula
Theresa Banda
Sebastian Mwila
Gertrude Nanyangwe
Rosemary Hang'andu
Clifford Manda
Nchembele Malambo
Elijah Sichivula
Faith Zulu
Annie Ndimba
Collins Mataya
Annie Chate Chanda
Adolf Kashimoto
Vincent Musimbi

Victoria Chisala
Peter Phiri
Sharon Mbomena
Naomi Namukoko
Martha Minali
Martha Muluka
Felistus Nama lingwaba
Amabel Kantumoya
Grace Kapitango
Samuel Chinyama
Jessica Sweta
Lyamba Njaya
Ruth Katambi
Clive Mudenda
Mweene Mwiinga
Nangandu Mungaila
Pretoria Maliseni
Nowanga Mabuku
Moono Choolwe
Susan Miyoba
Chabota Mubita
Kabakabana Mwangala
Njamba Ngula
Davy Nawa
Francis Kabunda
Mubiana Joseph
Precious Nalishuwa
Nambula Kabeta
Ashley Mukubesa

Drivers

Nobert Mutambo
Tenazio Phiri
Peter Chapa
Kennedy Malanji
Mwiinga Musowacindi
Rueben Miti

Rapheal Mugala
Moses Mulunda
Boyd Chibeka
Richard Chewe
George Tembo
Alick Chansa

Brian Muchemwa
Peter Changwe
Isaac Ngandwe
Justin Chimwanga
Logas Malunga
Nebson Ngoma

Moses Mbewe
Oscar Pwete
Felix Kaoma

Richard Chibwe
Burton Chola
Kennedy Kaputo

Resmond Kapele
George Chitalu
Joseph Malubwe

ICF STAFF

Sara Scates
Hanna Useem
Kevin Laoh
Sarang Pedgaonkar
Christine Nyoni
Livia Montana
Joy Fishel
Jean de Dieu Bizimana
Sabina Behague
Natalie Shattuck
Greg Edmondson

Chris Gramer
Ruilin Ren
John Corrigan
Rose Donohue
Paulo Medina
Keith Purvis
Lady Ortiz Parra
Trevor Croft
Olsen Hanner
Blake Zachary
Aimee Benson

Ivan Gonzalez
Janet Nunez Givens
Joanna Lowell
Rukundo Benedict
Shonda Gaylord
Annie Allnutt
Monique Barrere
Gloria Twesigye
Ronn timer Nolasco
Emily Eckert
Andrew Degnim

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
 HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

ZAMBIA
 MINISTRY OF HEALTH/ ZAMBIA STATISTICS AGENCY

IDENTIFICATION				
LOCALITY NAME _____				
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____				
CLUSTER NUMBER				
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER				
HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR ANEMIA? (1=YES, 2=NO)				
INTERVIEWER VISITS				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	MONTH
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	YEAR
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		INT. NO.
TIME	_____	_____		RESULT*
*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT 3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME 4 POSTPONED 5 REFUSED 6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING 7 DWELLING DESTROYED 8 DWELLING NOT FOUND 9 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
				TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD
				TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN
				TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN
				LINE NO. OF RESPONDENT TO HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 01 LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2)				
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** ENGLISH **LANGUAGE CODES: 01 ENGLISH 04 LOZI 07 NYANJA 02 BEMBA 05 LUNDA 08 TONGA 03 KAONDE 06 LUVALE				
TEAM NUMBER		TEAM SUPERVISOR _____ NAME NUMBER		

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INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with the Ministry of Health in collaboration with Zambia Statistics Agency (ZamStats). We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Zambia. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. I would like to ask you some questions about your household. The questions usually take about 20 to 30 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time. In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on this card.

GIVE CARD WITH CONTACT INFORMATION

Do you have any questions?

May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES
TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . 1



RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE
TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . 2 → END

100	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS MINUTES <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"><tr><td style="width: 30px; height: 30px;"></td><td style="width: 30px; height: 30px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 30px; height: 30px;"></td><td style="width: 30px; height: 30px;"></td></tr></table>				

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

[illegible]

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

01 = HEAD
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR
DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 = GRANDCHILD
06 = PARENT
07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
09 = OTHER RELATIVE
10 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/
STEPCHILD
11 = NOT RELATED
98 = DON'T KNOW

7A) Just to make sure that I have a complete listing: are there any other people such as small children or infants that we have not listed?	YES ☐	→	ADD TO TABLE	NO ☐
7B) Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live here?	YES ☐	→	ADD TO TABLE	NO ☐
7C) Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who stayed here last night, who have not been listed?	YES ☐	→	ADD TO TABLE	NO ☐

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LINE NO.	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 3 YEARS OR OLDER			IF AGE 3-24 YEARS		IF AGE 0-4 YEARS
	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS				EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL			CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		BIRTH REGISTRATION
	12	13	14	15	16	17A	17B	18	19	20
	Is (FIRST NAME)'s biological mother alive?	Does (FIRST NAME)'s biological mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER IF NO: RECORD '00'	Is (FIRST NAME)'s biological father alive?	Does (FIRST NAME)'s biological father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER IF NO: RECORD '00'	Has (FIRST NAME) ever attended school or any early childhood education program?	What is the highest level of school (FIRST NAME) has attended?	What is the highest grade (FIRST NAME) completed at that level?	Did (FIRST NAME) attend school or any early childhood education program at any time during the 2023 school year?	During [this/that] school year, what level and grade [is/was] (FIRST NAME) attending?	Does (FIRST NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (FIRST NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = HAS CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW
01	Y N 1 2-8 → GO TO 14	[] []	Y N 1 2-8 → GO TO 16	[] []	Y N 1 2 → GO TO 20	LEVEL [] []	GRADE [] []	Y N 1 2 → GO TO 20	LEVEL GRADE [] [] [] []	[] [] GO TO 26
02	1 2-8 → GO TO 14	[] []	1 2-8 → GO TO 16	[] []	1 2 → GO TO 20	[] []	[] []	1 2 → GO TO 20	[] [] [] []	[] [] GO TO 26
03	1 2-8 → GO TO 14	[] []	1 2-8 → GO TO 16	[] []	1 2 → GO TO 20	[] []	[] []	1 2 → GO TO 20	[] [] [] []	[] [] GO TO 26
04	1 2-8 → GO TO 14	[] []	1 2-8 → GO TO 16	[] []	1 2 → GO TO 20	[] []	[] []	1 2 → GO TO 20	[] [] [] []	[] [] GO TO 26
05	1 2-8 → GO TO 14	[] []	1 2-8 → GO TO 16	[] []	1 2 → GO TO 20	[] []	[] []	1 2 → GO TO 20	[] [] [] []	[] [] GO TO 26

CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION

LEVEL	GRADE
0 = EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAM (USE '00' FOR Q. 17 ONLY.)	00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED
1 = PRIMARY	THIS CODE IS NOT ALLOWED FOR Q. 19.)
2 = SECONDARY	
3 = HIGHER	
8 = DON'T KNOW	98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

IF AGE 5 OR OLDER							
LINE NO.	DISABILITY						
	26		27	28	29	30	31
	4 = MALE 4 = FEMALE Does (FIRST NAME) wear glasses or contact lenses to help him see?	Does (FIRST NAME) wear glasses or contact lenses to help her see?	I would like to know if (FIRST NAME) has difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses or contact lenses. Would you say that (FIRST NAME) has no difficulty seeing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot see at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY SEEING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT SEE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (FIRST NAME) has difficulty seeing. Would you say that (FIRST NAME) has no difficulty seeing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot see at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY SEEING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT SEE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	Does (FIRST NAME) wear a hearing aid?	I would like to know if (FIRST NAME) has difficulty hearing even when using a hearing aid. Would you say that (FIRST NAME) has no difficulty hearing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot hear at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY HEARING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (FIRST NAME) has difficulty hearing. Would you say that (FIRST NAME) has no difficulty hearing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot hear at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY HEARING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW
1	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)	1 2 3 4 8	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)	1 2 3 4 8
2	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)	1 2 3 4 8
3	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)	1 2 3 4 8
4	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)	1 2 3 4 8
5	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)	1 2 3 4 8

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

IF AGE 5 OR OLDER				
LINE NO.	DISABILITY			
	32	33	34	35
	I would like to know if (FIRST NAME) has difficulty communicating when using his/her usual language. Would you say that (FIRST NAME) has no difficulty understanding or being understood, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot communicate at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY COMMUNICATING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT COMMUNICATE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (FIRST NAME) has difficulty remembering or concentrating. Would you say that (FIRST NAME) has no difficulty remembering or concentrating, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot remember or concentrate at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY REMEMBERING/ CONCENTRATING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (FIRST NAME) has difficulty walking or climbing steps. Would you say that (FIRST NAME) has no difficulty walking or climbing steps, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot walk or climb steps at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY WALKING OR CLIMBING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT WALK OR CLIMB AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (FIRST NAME) has difficulty bathing all over or dressing. Would you say that (FIRST NAME) has no difficulty bathing all over or dressing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot bath all over or dress at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY WASHING OR DRESSING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT WASH OR DRESS AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW
1	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 12, NEXT ROW)
2	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 12, NEXT ROW)
3	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 12, NEXT ROW)
4	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 12, NEXT ROW)
5	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 12, NEXT ROW)

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOR 13 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE 14 BOREHOLE 21 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL 32 WATER FROM SPRING PROTECTED SPRING 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING 42 RAINWATER 51 TANKER TRUCK 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81 BOTTLED WATER 91 SACHET WATER 92 WATER KIOSK 93 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 106 → 103 → 103
102	What is the main source of water used by your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing?	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOR 13 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE 14 BOREHOLE 21 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL 32 WATER FROM SPRING PROTECTED SPRING 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING 42 RAINWATER 51 TANKER TRUCK 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 106
103	Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT 2 ELSEWHERE 3	→ 106
104	How long does it take to go there, wait, get water, and come back?	MINUTES DON'T KNOW 998	
105	Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? RECORD THE PERSON'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. IF THE PERSON IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER, RECORD "N/A"	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
106	In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
106A	In the past two weeks, was the water from your main source not available for at least one full day?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
106B	In your opinion, is the quality of water supplied from your main drinking source acceptable?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 107
106C	What is the main reason the quality of water supplied from your main drinking source is not acceptable?	TASTE 1 COLOUR 2 SMELL 3 CONTAINS MATERIALS 4 OTHER _____ 5 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
107	Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 108A
108	What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	BOIL A ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE B STRAIN THROUGH A CLOTH C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC/ SAND/COMPOSITE/ETC) D SOLAR DISINFECTION E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
108A	How do you store your drinking water?	CLOSED CONTAINER/JERRY CAN 1 OPEN CONTAINER/BUCKET 2 DOES NOT STORE WATER 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
109	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? IF NOT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE, ASK PERMISSION TO OBSERVE THE FACILITY.	FLUSH OR POUR FLUSH TOILET FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM 11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK 12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE 13 FLUSH TO SOMEWHERE ELSE 14 FLUSH, DON'T KNOW WHERE 15 PIT LATRINE VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE .. 21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/OPEN PIT .. 23 COMPOSTING TOILET 31 BUCKET TOILET 41 HANGING TOILET/HANGING LATRINE 51 NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD 61 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 117
110	Do you share this toilet facility with other households?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 112
111	Including your own household, how many households use this toilet facility?	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IF LESS THAN 10 0 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
112	Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT 2 ELSEWHERE 3	
113	CHECK 109: CODES 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, OR 31 CIRCLED ☐	OTHER ☐	→ 117
114	CHECK 109: CODE 12 ☐ CODE 13, 21, 22, OR 23 ☐ CODE 31 ☐ a) Has your septic tank ever been emptied? b) Has your pit latrine ever been emptied? c) Has your composting toilet ever been emptied?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 117
115	CHECK 109: CODE 12 ☐ CODE 13, 21, 22, OR 23 ☐ CODE 31 ☐ a) The last time the septic tank was emptied, was it emptied by a service provider? b) The last time the pit latrine was emptied, was it emptied by a service provider? c) The last time the composting toilet was emptied, was it emptied by a service provider?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
116	Where were the contents emptied to?	A TREATMENT PLANT 1 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT 2 UNCOVERED PIT/BUSH/FIELD/OPEN GROUND 3 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 4 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
117	In your household, what type of cookstove is mainly used for cooking?	ELECTRIC STOVE 01 SOLAR COOKER 02 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE 03 PIPED NATURAL GAS STOVE 04 BIOGAS STOVE 05 LIQUID FUEL STOVE 06 MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE/ BRAZIER 07 TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE 08 THREE STONE STOVE/OPEN FIRE 09 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 95 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	 → 121 → 120 → 120 → 123 → 120
118	Does the stove have a chimney?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
120	What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cookstove?	ALCOHOL/ETHANOL 01 GASOLINE/DIESEL 02 KEROSENE/PARAFFIN 03 COAL/LIGNITE 04 CHARCOAL 05 WOOD 06 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS 07 AGRICULTURAL CROP 08 ANIMAL DUNG/WASTE 09 PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS 10 GARBAGE/PLASTIC 11 SAWDUST 12 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	
121	Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?	IN THE HOUSE 1 IN A SEPARATE BUILDING 2 OUTDOORS 3 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	 → 123
122	Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen?	YES 1 NO 2	
123	What does this household use to heat the home when needed? IF THE RESPONDENT SAYS ELECTRICITY OR GAS, ASK: What type of heater is the (electricity/gas) used in?	CENTRAL HEATING 01 MANUFACTURED SPACE HEATER 02 TRADITIONAL SPACE HEATER 03 MANUFACTURED COOKSTOVE/BRAZIER 04 TRADITIONAL COOKSTOVE 05 AIR CONDITION UNIT 06 THREE STONE STOVE/OPEN FIRE 07 NO SPACE HEATING IN HOUSEHOLD/NO NEED 95 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 125 → 125 → 125 → 126 → 125

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP		
124	Does it have a chimney?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8			
125	What type of fuel or energy source is used in this heater?	ELECTRICITY 01 PIPED NATURAL GAS 02 SOLAR AIR HEATER 03 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG) /COOKING GAS 04 BIOGAS 05 ALCOHOL/ETHANOL 06 GASOLINE/DIESEL 07 KEROSENE/PARAFFIN 08 COAL/LIGNITE 09 CHARCOAL 10 WOOD 11 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS 12 AGRICULTURAL CROP 13 ANIMAL DUNG/WASTE 14 PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS 15 GARBAGE/PLASTIC 16 SAWDUST 17 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)			
126	At night, what does your household mainly use to light the home?	ELECTRICITY 01 SOLAR LANTERN 02 RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN 03 BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN 04 BIOGAS LAMP 05 GASOLINE LAMP 06 KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP 07 CHARCOAL 08 WOOD 09 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS 10 AGRICULTURAL CROP 11 ANIMAL DUNG/WASTE 12 OIL LAMP 13 CANDLE 14 NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD 95 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)			
127	How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	ROOMS <table border="1"><tr><td style="width: 30px; height: 30px;"></td><td style="width: 30px; height: 30px;"></td></tr></table>			

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																		
128	Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 130																		
129	How many of the following animals does this household own? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. IF MORE THAN 95, RECORD '95'. IF UNKNOWN, RECORD '98'. a) Traditional cattle? b) Dairy cattle? c) Horses, donkeys, or mules? d) Beef cattle? e) Goats? f) Sheep? g) Chickens? h) Pigs? i) Rabbits/other poultry?	a) TRADITIONAL CATTLE b) DAIRY CATTLE c) HORSES/DONKEYS/MULES d) BEEF CATTLE e) GOATS f) SHEEP g) CHICKENS h) PIGS i) RABBITS/OTHER POULTRY <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: top;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																			
130	Does any member of this household own any agricultural land?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 132																		
131	How many hectares, acres, or lima of agricultural land do members of this household own? IF 95 OR MORE HECTARES, CIRCLE '950'. IF 95 OR MORE ACRES, CIRCLE '951'. IF 95 OR MORE LIMA, CIRCLE '952'.	HECTARES 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: top;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> . <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: top;"><tr><td></td></tr></table> ACRES 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: top;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> . <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: top;"><tr><td></td></tr></table> LIMA 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: top;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> . <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: top;"><tr><td></td></tr></table> 95 OR MORE HECTARES 950 95 OR MORE ACRES 951 95 OR MORE LIMA 952 DON'T KNOW 998																			
132	Does your household have: a) Electricity? b) A radio? c) A television? d) A non-mobile telephone? e) A computer? f) A refrigerator? g) Access to Internet? h) A bed? i) A table? j) A sofa? k) A washing machine? l) An air conditioner? m) A generator? n) A microwave? o) A geyser (water heater)? p) A grain grinder? q) A plough? r) A tractor? s) A hammer mill?	YES a) ELECTRICITY 1 b) RADIO 1 c) TELEVISION 1 d) NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE 1 e) COMPUTER 1 f) REFRIGERATOR 1 g) INTERNET 1 h) BED 1 i) TABLE 1 j) SOFA 1 k) WASHING MACHINE 1 l) AIR CONDITIONER 1 m) GENERATOR 1 n) MICROWAVE 1 o) GEYSER 1 p) GRAIN GRINDER 1 q) PLOUGH 1 r) TRACTOR 1 s) HAMMER MILL 1 NO 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2																			
133	Does any member of this household own: a) A watch? b) A mobile phone? c) A bicycle? d) A motorcycle or motor scooter? e) An animal-drawn cart? f) A car or truck? g) A boat with a motor? h) A banana boat? i) A canoe?	YES a) WATCH 1 b) MOBILE PHONE 1 c) BICYCLE 1 d) MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER 1 e) ANIMAL-DRAWN CART 1 f) CAR/TRUCK 1 g) BOAT WITH MOTOR 1 h) BANANA BOAT 1 i) CANOE 1 NO 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2																			

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP
134	Does any member of this household have an account in a bank or other financial institution?	YES	1	
		NO	2	
135	Does any member of this household use a mobile phone to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages?	YES	1	
		NO	2	
136	How often does anyone smoke inside your house? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, less often than once a month, or never?	DAILY	1	
		WEEKLY	2	
		MONTHLY	3	
		LESS OFTEN THAN ONCE A MONTH	4	
		NEVER	5	
136A	At any time in the past 12 months, has anyone come into your dwelling to spray the interior walls against mosquitoes?	YES	1	→ 137
		NO	2	
		DON'T KNOW	8	
136B	Who sprayed the dwelling?	GOVERNMENT WORKER/PROGRAM	A	
		PRIVATE COMPANY	B	
		NGO	C	
		OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)	X	
		DON'T KNOW	Y	
137	Does your household have any mosquito nets that can be used while sleeping?	YES	1	→ 149
		NO	2	
138	How many mosquito nets does your household have? IF 7 OR MORE NETS, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF NETS		

MOSQUITO NETS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	ASK THE RESPONDENT TO SHOW YOU ALL THE NETS IN THE HOUSEHOLD. OBSERVE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS FOR EACH NET, ONE BY ONE.		
139	ASSIGN EACH NET A SEQUENTIAL NUMBER AND RECORD THE NUMBER HERE.	NET NUMBER	
140	I would like to take a look at the nets. Can you show me the first net? RECORD IF THE NET WAS OBSERVED OR NOT OBSERVED.	OBSERVED 1 NOT OBSERVED 2	
141	How many months ago did your household get the mosquito net? IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH AGO, RECORD '00'.	MONTHS AGO MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO 95 NOT SURE 98	
142	OBSERVE OR ASK THE BRAND/TYPE OF MOSQUITO NET. IF BRAND IS UNKNOWN AND YOU CANNOT OBSERVE THE NET, SHOW PICTURES OF TYPICAL NET TYPES/BRANDS TO RESPONDENT.	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (LLIN) PermaNET 11 Olyset 12 DuraNet 13 Veeralin 14 TANA NET 15 OTHER/ DON'T KNOW BRAND (LLIN) 16 OTHER TYPE (NOT LLIN) 96 DON'T KNOW TYPE 98	
143	Did you get the net through a mass distribution campaign, school distribution, during an antenatal care visit, during an under five visit, or during an immunization visit?	YES, MASS DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN 1 YES, SCHOOL DISTRIBUTION 2 YES, ANC VISIT 3 YES, DURING UNDER 5 VISIT 4 YES, IMMUNIZATION VISIT 5 NO 6	→ 145
144	Where did you get the net?	GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITY 01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY 02 PHARMACY 03 SHOP/MARKET 04 COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSISTANT 05 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION 06 SCHOOL 07 OTHER 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
145	Did anyone sleep under this mosquito net last night?	YES 1 NO 2 NOT SURE 8	→ 147 → 148

MOSQUITO NETS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
146	Who slept under this mosquito net last night? RECORD THE PERSON'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER NAME _____ LINE NUMBER NAME _____ LINE NUMBER NAME _____ LINE NUMBER	→ 148
147	What was the main reason this net was not used last night?	TOO HOT 01 DON'T LIKE NET SHAPE/COLOR/SIZE 02 DON'T LIKE SMELL 03 UNABLE TO HANG NET 04 SLEPT OUTDOORS 05 USUAL USER DIDN'T SLEEP HERE LAST NIGHT 06 NO MOSQUITOES/NO MALARIA 07 EXTRA NET/SAVING FOR LATER 08 UNCOMFORTABLE/ SUFFOCATING 09 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
148	GO BACK TO 139 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 149.		

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
149	We would like to learn about the places that households use to wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands?	OBSERVED, FIXED PLACE 1 OBSERVED, MOBILE 2 NOT OBSERVED, NOT IN DWELLING/ YARD/PLOT 3 NOT OBSERVED, NO PERMISSION TO SEE 4 NOT OBSERVED, OTHER REASON 5	152
150	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF WATER AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	WATER IS AVAILABLE 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
151	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF SOAP, DETERGENT, OR OTHER CLEANSING AGENT AT THE PLACE OF HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	SOAP OR DETERGENT (BAR, LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE) A ASH, MUD, SAND B NONE Y	
152	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	NATURAL FLOOR EARTH/SAND 11 DUNG 12 RUDIMENTARY FLOOR WOOD PLANKS 21 PALM/BAMBOO/ LEEDS 22 FINISHED FLOOR PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS 32 CERAMIC/ TERRAZZO TILES 33 CEMENT 34 CARPET 35 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	
153	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	NATURAL ROOFING NO ROOF 11 THATCH/PALM LEAF 12 SOD 13 RUDIMENTARY ROOFING RUSTIC MAT 21 PALM/BAMBOO 22 WOOD PLANKS 23 CARDBOARD 24 FINISHED ROOFING METAL/ IRON SHEET 31 WOOD 32 CALAMINE/CEMENT FIBER 33 CERAMIC TILES/ HARVEY TILES 34 CEMENT 35 ROOFING SHINGLES 36 MUD TILES 37 ASBESTOS 38 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
154	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	NATURAL WALLS NO WALLS 11 CANE/PALM/TRUNKS 12 DIRT (MUD) 13 RUDIMENTARY WALLS BAMBOO WITH MUD 21 STONE WITH MUD 22 UNCOVERED ADOBE 23 PLYWOOD 24 CARDBOARD 25 REUSED WOOD 26 MUDBRICK 27 FINISHED WALLS CEMENT 31 STONE WITH LIME/CEMENT 32 BURNED BRICKS 33 CEMENT BLOCKS 34 COVERED ADOBE 35 WOOD PLANKS/SHINGLES 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)									
154A	How does your household usually dispose of garbage?	COLLECTED BY FORMAL SERVICE PROVIDER 1 COLLECTED BY INFORMAL SERVICE PROVIDER 2 DISPOSED OF IN DESIGNATED WASTE DISPOSAL AREA 3 DISPOSED OF WITHIN HOUSEHOLD YARD OR PLOT (BURIED OR BURNED) .. 4 DISPOSED OF ELSEWHERE 6 DON'T KNOW 8									
155	I would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodized. May I have a sample of the salt used to cook meals in your household? TEST SALT FOR IODINE.	SALT TESTED IODINE PRESENT 1 NO IODINE 2 SALT NOT TESTED HOUSEHOLD USES SALT BUT THERE IS NO SALT IN THE HOUSEHOLD 3 HOUSEHOLD DOES NOT USE SALT 4 SALT NOT TESTED _____ 6 (SPECIFY REASON)									
156	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 30px; height: 30px;"></td><td style="width: 30px; height: 30px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 30px; height: 30px;"></td><td style="width: 30px; height: 30px;"></td></tr></table> MINUTES <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 30px; height: 30px;"></td><td style="width: 30px; height: 30px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 30px; height: 30px;"></td><td style="width: 30px; height: 30px;"></td></tr></table>									

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
 WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

ZAMBIA
 MINISTRY OF HEALTH/ ZAMBIA STATISTICS AGENCY

IDENTIFICATION (1)																				
LOCALITY NAME _____																				
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____																				
CLUSTER NUMBE				<table border="1" style="width: 100px; height: 100px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER																				
NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN _____																				
CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE Q.23: WOMAN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE _____																				
INTERVIEWER VISITS																				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT																
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></table> MONTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></table> YEAR <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></table> INT. NO. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></table> RESULT* <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></table>																
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____																	
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT* <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></table>																
NEXT VISIT: DATE TIME	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></table>																
*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 4 REFUSED 2 NOT AT HOME 5 PARTLY COMPLETED 7 OTHER _____ 3 POSTPONED 6 INCAPACITATED SPECIFY _____																				
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">0</table> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">1</table> LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></table> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></table> NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></table> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></table> TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></table>																				
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** ENGLISH **LANGUAGE CODES: 01 ENGLISH 04 LOZI 07 NYANJA 02 BEMBA 05 LUNDA 08 TONGA 03 KAONDE 06 LUVALE																				
TEAM <table border="1" style="width: 60px; height: 20px; margin: 5px auto;"></table> NUMBER	TEAM SUPERVISOR <table border="1" style="width: 60px; height: 20px; display: inline-table;"></table> <table border="1" style="width: 60px; height: 20px; display: inline-table;"></table> <table border="1" style="width: 60px; height: 20px; display: inline-table;"></table> <table border="1" style="width: 60px; height: 20px; display: inline-table;"></table> NAME NUMBER																			

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with the Ministry of Health in collaboration with Zambia Statistics Agency (ZamStats). We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Zambia. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 45 to 90 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time. In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES
TO BE INTERVIEWED ... 1

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE
TO BE INTERVIEWED ... 2 → END

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS MINUTES.....	
102	What province were you born in?	CENTRAL 01 COPPERBELT 02 EASTERN 03 LUAPALA 04 LUSAKA 05 MUCHINGA 06 NORTHERN 07 NORTH WESTERN 08 SOUTHERN 09 WESTERN 10 OUTSIDE OF ZAMBIA 96	→ 104
103	What country were you born in?	COUNTRY	
104	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS ALWAYS 95 VISITOR 96	→ 110
105	CHECK 104: 00 - 04 YEARS ☐ 05 YEARS ☐ OR MORE		→ 107
106	In what month and year did you move here?	MONTH DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
107	Just before you moved here, which province did you live in?	CENTRAL 01 COPPERBELT 02 EASTERN 03 LUAPALA 04 LUSAKA 05 MUCHINGA 06 NORTHERN 07 NORTH WESTERN 08 SOUTHERN 09 WESTERN 10 OUTSIDE OF ZAMBIA 96	
108	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?	CITY 1 TOWN 2 RURAL AREA 3	
109	Why did you move to this place?	EMPLOYMENT 01 EDUCATION/TRAINING 02 MARRIAGE FORMATION 03 FAMILY REUNIFICATION/OTHER FAMILY-RELATED REASON 04 FORCED DISPLACEMENT 05 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	
110	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
111	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 110 AND/OR 111 IF INCONSISTENT. RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS:	
112	In general, would you say your health is very good, good, moderate, bad, or very bad?	VERY GOOD 1 GOOD 2 MODERATE 3 BAD 4 VERY BAD 5	
112A	When was the last time you visited a healthcare facility or saw a healthcare provider for any reason?	DAYS AGO 1 WEEKS AGO 2 MONTHS AGO 3 YEARS AGO 4 NEVER VISITED A HEALTHCARE FACILITY 995 DON'T KNOW 998	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
113	Have you ever attended school?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 117
114	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY 1 SECONDARY 2 HIGHER 3	
115	What is the highest year you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	YEAR	
116	CHECK 114: PRIMARY OR ☐ SECONDARY ↓ HIGHER ☐ →		→ 119
117	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENCE 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	
118	CHECK 117: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' ☐ CIRCLED ↓ CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED ☐ →		→ 119A
119	Do you read a newspaper or magazine almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
119A	Do you follow news and current events on social media (such as WhatsApp, Twitter, Instagram, or Facebook) almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
120	Do you listen to the radio almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
121	Do you watch television almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3 NOT AT ALL 4	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
122	Do you own a mobile phone?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 127
123	Is your mobile phone a smart phone?	YES 1 NO 2	
127	Have you ever used the Internet from any location on any device?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 130
128	In the last 12 months, have you used the Internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES 1 NO 2	→ 130
129	During the last one month, how often did you use the Internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
130	What is your religion?	CATHOLIC 01 PROTESTANT 02 MUSLIM 03 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 204
203	a) How many sons live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME	
204	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 206
205	a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE	
206	Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 208
207	a) How many boys have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD b) GIRLS DEAD	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS	
209	Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in total (NUMBER OF BIRTHS) births during your life. Is that correct? YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ PROBE AND CORRECT 201- 208 AS →		
210	Women sometimes have a pregnancy that does not result in a live birth. For example, a pregnancy can end in a miscarriage, an abortion, or the child can be born dead. Have you ever had a pregnancy that did not end in a live birth?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 212
211	How many miscarriages, abortions, and stillbirths have you had?	PREGNANCY LOSSES	
212	SUM ANSWERS TO 208 AND 211 AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL PREGNANCY OUTCOMES ...	
213	CHECK 212: ONE OR MORE PAST PREGNANCIES ↓ ☐ NO PAST PREGNANCIES ☐ → 232		

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

214 Now I would like to record all your pregnancies including live births, stillbirths, miscarriages, and abortions, starting with your first pregnancy.								
PREGNANCY HISTORY LINE NUMBER	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222
		IF ROW=01: Think back to your first pregnancy. Was that a single pregnancy, twins, or triplets? IF ROW>01: Think back to your next pregnancy. Was that a single pregnancy, twins, or triplets?	IF 215=SING: Was the baby born alive, born dead, or did you have a miscarriage or abortion? IF 215>1: FIRST OF MULT. Was the first baby in this pregnancy born alive or born dead? NEXT MULT. Was the next baby in this pregnancy born alive or born dead?	Did the baby cry, move, or breathe?	What name was given to the baby? RECORD NAME.	Is (NAME IN 218) a boy or a girl?	CHECK 216 AND 217: TYPE OF PREGNANCY OUTCOME. NOTE: IF 217=1, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME = BORN ALIVE. IF BORN ALIVE: On what day, month, and year was (NAME IN 218) born? IF BORN DEAD, MISCARRIAGE On what day, month, and year did this pregnancy end?	How long did this pregnancy last in weeks or months? RECORD IN COMPLETED WEEKS OR MONTHS.
01	SING 1 TWINS . 2 TRIP 3 QUAD .. 4 QUIN 5	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 218) ← BORN DEAD 2 MISCARRIAGE 3 (SKIP TO 220) ← ABORTION . 4	YES ... 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 220)	NAME	BOY ... 1 GIRL .. 2	DAY MONTH YEAR	WEEKS 1 MONTHS 2	YES 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) ← NO 2 (NEXT ROW) ←
02	SING 1 TWINS . 2 TRIP 3 QUAD .. 4 QUIN 5	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 218) ← BORN DEAD 2 MISCARRIAGE 3 (SKIP TO 220) ← ABORTION . 4	YES ... 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 220)	NAME	BOY ... 1 GIRL .. 2	DAY MONTH YEAR	WEEKS 1 MONTHS 2	YES 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) ← NO 2 (NEXT ROW) ←
03	SING 1 TWINS . 2 TRIP 3 QUAD .. 4 QUIN 5	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 218) ← BORN DEAD 2 MISCARRIAGE 3 (SKIP TO 220) ← ABORTION . 4	YES ... 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 220)	NAME	BOY ... 1 GIRL .. 2	DAY MONTH YEAR	WEEKS 1 MONTHS 2	YES 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) ← NO 2 (NEXT ROW) ←
222A	Have you had any pregnancies that ended since the last					YES 1 → ADD TO TABLE NO 2		
222B	READ THE LIST OF PREGNANCY OUTCOMES IN ORDER TO THE RESPONDENT AND ASK IF THEY ARE ALL THAT SHE HAS EVER HAD, AND IF THEY ARE LISTED IN ORDER STARTING FROM THE FIRST ONE. DOES THE RESPONDENT AGREE? IF NOT, PROBE FOR THE CORRECT INFORMATION AND REVISE THE PREGNANCY HISTORY ACCORDINGLY.							

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

PREGNANCY HISTORY LINE NUMBER	223	224	225	226	227	228
	CHECK 216, 217 AND 221: IF 216=1 OR 217=1, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME = BORN ALIVE. IF 216=2 OR 3, THEN CHECK 221. IF 221 ≥ 7 MONTHS OR 28 WEEKS, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME = BORN DEAD. IF 221 < 7 MONTHS OR 28 WEEKS, FINAL PREGNANCY OUTCOME = MISCARRIAGE. IF 216=4, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME = ABORTION.	Is (NAME IN 218) still alive?	IF BORN ALIVE AND STILL LIVING:		RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD.	IF BORN ALIVE AND NOW DEAD:
			IF 219=BOY How old was (NAME IN 218) at his last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. IF 219=GIRL How old was (NAME IN 218) at her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.	Is (NAME IN 218) living with you?		IF 219=BOY: How old was (NAME IN 218) when he died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK: Did (NAME IN 218) have his first birthday? THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was (NAME IN 218) when he died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS. IF 219=GIRL: How old was (NAME IN 218) when she died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK: Did (NAME IN 218) have her first birthday? THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was (NAME IN 218) when she died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.
01	BORN ALIVE ... 1 BORN DEAD ... 2 MISCARRIAGE 3 ABORTION 4	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 228)	AGE IN YEARS 	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3 (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)
02	BORN ALIVE ... 1 BORN DEAD ... 2 MISCARRIAGE 3 ABORTION 4	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 228)	AGE IN YEARS 	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3 (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)
03	BORN ALIVE ... 1 BORN DEAD ... 2 MISCARRIAGE 3 ABORTION 4	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 228)	AGE IN YEARS 	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3 (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
230	COMPARE 212 WITH NUMBER OF PREGNANCY OUTCOMES IN PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER IN PREGNANCY HISTORY IS GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 212 ☐ NUMBER IN PREGNANCY HISTORY IS LESS THAN 212 ☐ (PROBE AND RECONCILE) ←		
231	C FOR EACH LIVE BIRTH IN 2018-2023, ENTER 'B' IN THE MONTH OF BIRTH IN THE CALENDAR. WRITE THE NAME OF THE CHILD TO THE LEFT OF THE 'B' CODE. FOR EACH LIVE BIRTH, RECORD 'P' IN EACH OF THE PRECEDING MONTHS ACCORDING TO THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY. (NOTE: THE NUMBER OF 'P's MUST BE ONE LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THAT THE PREGNANCY LASTED.) FOR EACH PREGNANCY THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH IN 2018-2023, ENTER 'T' IN THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT THE PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND 'P' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS OF PREGNANCY. IF DURATION OF PREGNANCY WAS REPORTED IN WEEKS, MULTIPLY THE NUMBER OF WEEKS BY 0.23 TO CONVERT TO THE NUMBER OF MONTHS. ROUND DOWN TO THE NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER TO GET THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.		
232	Are you pregnant now?	YES 1 NO 2 UNSURE 8	→ 236
233	How many weeks or months pregnant are you? RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED WEEKS OR MONTHS. C ENTER 'P's IN THE CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND FOR THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. IF DURATION OF PREGNANCY WAS REPORTED IN WEEKS, MULTIPLY THE NUMBER OF WEEKS BY 0.23 TO CONVERT TO THE NUMBER OF MONTHS. ROUND DOWN TO THE NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER TO GET THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED	WEEKS 1 MONTHS 2	
234	When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 236
235	CHECK 208: TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS ONE OR MORE ☐ NONE ☐ a) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children? b) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children?	LATER 1 NO MORE/NONE 2	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
236	When did your last menstrual period start? _____ (DATE, IF GIVEN)	DAYS AGO 1 WEEKS AGO 2 MONTHS AGO 3 YEARS AGO 4 IN MENOPAUSE/HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY 994 BEFORE LAST PREGNANC' 995 NEVER MENSTRUATED 996	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: top;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> → 240 → 241								
237	CHECK 236: WAS THE LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD WITHIN THE LAST YEAR? YES, WITHIN ☐ LAST YEAR ↓ NO, ONE YEAR ☐ OR MORE		→ 240								
238	During your last menstrual period, what did you use to collect or absorb your menstrual blood? Anything else?	REUSABLE SANITARY PADS A DISPOSABLE SANITARY PADS B TAMPONS C MENSTRUAL CUP D CLOTH E TOILET PAPER F COTTON WOOL G UNDERWEAR ONLY H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NOTHING Y									
239	During your last menstrual period, were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home?	YES 1 NO 2 AWAY FROM HOME DURING LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD 3									
240	How old were you when you had your first menstrual period?	AGE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: top;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98									
241	From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 243								
242	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS 1 DURING HER PERIOD 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8									
243	After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8									

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy.		
01	Have you heard of Female Sterilization? PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES NO	1 2
02	Have you heard of Male Sterilization? PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES NO	1 2
03	Have you heard of IUCD? PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES NO	1 2
04	Have you heard of Injectables? PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES NO	1 2
05	Have you heard of Implants? PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES NO	1 2
06	Have you heard of Pill? PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES NO	1 2
07	Have you heard of Male Condom? PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES NO	1 2
08	Have you heard of Female Condom? PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES NO	1 2
09	Have you heard of Emergency Contraception? PROBE: As an emergency measure, within 3 days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES NO	1 2
10	Have you heard of Standard Days Method? PROBE: A woman uses a string of colored beads to know the days she can get pregnant. On the days she can get pregnant, she uses a condom or does not have sexual intercourse.	YES NO	1 2
11	Have you heard of Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM)? PROBE: Up to 6 months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.	YES NO	1 2
12	Have you heard of Rhythm Method? PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get	YES NO	1 2
13	Have you heard of Withdrawal? PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES NO	1 2
14	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES, MODERN METHOD _____ (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ (SPECIFY) NO	A B Y

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	CHECK 232: NOT PREGNANT ☐ OR UNSURE ↓ PREGNANT ☐ → 317		
303	Are you or your partner currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting	YES 1 NO 2	→ 307
304	Are you or your partner sterilized? IF YES: Who is sterilized, you or your partner?	YES, RESPONDENT STERILIZED ONLY 1 YES, PARTNER STERILIZED ONLY 2 YES, BOTH STERILIZED 3 NO, NEITHER STERILIZED 4	→ 306
305	CHECK 304: RESPONDENT ☐ STERILIZED ONLY ↓ PROCEED TO 307. CIRCLE CODE 'A' AND FOLLOW THE SKIP INSTRUCTION. PARTNER ☐ STERILIZED ONLY ↓ PROCEED TO 307. CIRCLE CODE 'B' AND FOLLOW THE SKIP INSTRUCTION. BOTH ☐ STERILIZED ↓ PROCEED TO 307. CIRCLE CODE 'A' AND CODE 'B' AND FOLLOW THE SKIP INSTRUCTION.		
306	Just to check, are you or your partner doing any of the following to avoid pregnancy: deliberately avoiding sex on certain days, using a condom, using withdrawal or using emergency contraception?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 317
307	Which method are you using? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD MENTIONED, FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION A MALE STERILIZATION B IUCD C INJECTABLES D IMPLANTS E PILL F MALE CONDOM G FEMALE CONDOM H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION I STANDARD DAYS METHOD J LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD K RHYTHM METHOD L WITHDRAWAL M OTHER MODERN METHOD X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD Y	→ 312 → 314 → 314 → 310 → 311 → 311A → 314

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
308	Now I'm going to show you three pictures. Please point to the picture that best matches what was used the last time you received your injectable. SHOW IMAGES OF SAYANA PRESS, DEPO PROVERA, NORISTERATE, AND REGULAR SYRINGE.	DMPA-SC/SAYANA PRESS 1 DEPO PROVERA 2 NORISTERATE 3 NEEDLE AND SYRINGE 4 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 314
309	The last time you received your injectable, did you inject DMPA-SC/Sayana Press yourself or did a health care provider do it for you?	SELF-INJECTION 1 INJECTION GIVEN BY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 314
310	What is the brand name of the pills you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	SAFE PLAN 01 MICROGYNON 02 MICROLUT 03 EUGYNON 04 LOGYNON 05 NORDETTE 06 ORALCON F 07 ZINNIA F 08 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 314
311	What is the brand name of the male condoms you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	MAXIMUM 01 ROUGH RIDER 02 DUREX 03 REALITY 04 MOODS 05 ULTIMATE 06 ICON 07 LOVE 08 PUBLIC SECTOR: UNBRANDED (WHITE COLOR FOIL) 09 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 314
311A	What is the brand name of the female condoms you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	CARE FEMALE CONDOM 01 FEMIDOM 02 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 314

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
312	In what facility did the sterilization take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 12 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 13 MOBILE CLINIC/HOSPITAL/ 14 HEALTH OUTREACH POST 15 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21 MISSION HOSPITAL/CLINIC 22 PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE 23 MOBILE CLINIC/HOSPITAL 24 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) NGO MEDICAL SECTOR NGO HOSPITAL 31 NGO CLINIC 32 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
313	In what month and year was the sterilization performed?	MONTH 998 YEAR	→ 315
314	Since what month and year have you been using (METHOD) without stopping? PROBE: For how long have you been using (METHOD) now without stopping?	MONTH YEAR	
315	CHECK 313 AND 314, AND 220: ANY LIVE BIRTH, STILLBIRTH, MISSCARRIAGE OR ABORTION AFTER MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN 313 OR 314? NO ☐ YES ☐ GO BACK TO 313 OR 314, PROBE AND RECORD MONTH AND YEAR AT START OF CONTINUOUS USE OF CURRENT METHOD (MUST BE AFTER LAST BIRTH OR PREGNANCY)		

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
316	CHECK 313 AND 314: YEAR IS 2018-2023 ☐ C ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND IN EACH MONTH BACK TO THE DATE STARTED USING. THEN CONTINUE ↓ YEAR IS 2017 OR EARLIER ☐ C ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO JANUARY 2018 THEN ↓ (SKIP TO 329) ←		
317	I would like to ask you some questions about the times you or your partner may have used a method to avoid getting pregnant during the last few years. USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE BACK TO JANUARY 2017. USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS	C	
317A	MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF INTERVAL OF USE OR NON-USE.	MONTH YEAR	
317B	Between ((EVENT ONE)) in (MONTH/YEAR ONE) and ((EVENT TWO)) in (MONTH/YEAR TWO), did you or your partner use any method of	YES 1 NO 2	→ 317I
317C	Which method was that?	METHOD CODE	
317D	How many months after ((EVENT ONE)) in (MONTH/YEAR ONE) did you start to use the ((METHOD))? RECORD '95' IF THE RESPONDENT SAYS THE DATE OF STARTING TO USE THE METHOD.	IMMEDIATELY 00 MONTHS DATE GIVEN 95	→ 317F
317E	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STARTED USING METHOD.	MONTH YEAR	
317F	For how many months did you use the ((METHOD)) continuously? RECORD '95' IF RESPONDENT GAVE THE DATE OF TERMINATION OF USE	MONTHS DATE GIVEN 95	→ 317H
317G	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STOPPED USING METHOD.	MONTH YEAR	
317H	Why did you stop using ((METHOD))?	REASON STOPPED	
317I	GO BACK TO 317A FOR NEXT GAP; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 318.		

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
318	Have you used emergency contraception in the last 12 months? That is, have you taken special pills within 3 days after having unprotected sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2	
319	CHECK THE CALENDAR FOR USE OF ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IN ANY MONTH NO METHOD USED ☐ ANY METHOD USED ☐		→ 321
320	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 331
321	CHECK 307: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 307, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	NO CODE CIRCLED 00 FEMALE STERILIZATION 01 MALE STERILIZATION 02 IUCD 03 INJECTABLES 04 IMPLANTS 05 PILL 06 MALE CONDOM 07 FEMALE CONDOM 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD 10 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD 11 RHYTHM METHOD 12 WITHDRAWAL 13 OTHER MODERN METHOD 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 331 → 324 → 332 → 332 → 332
322	You first started using ((METHOD)) in (DATE FROM 314). Where did you get it at that time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 12 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 13 MOBILE CLINIC/HOSPITAL/ HEALTH OUTREACH POST 14 COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSISTANT 15 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER 16 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 17 _____ (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 21 PRIVATE CLINIC 22 MISSION HOSPITAL/CLINIC 23 PHARMACY 24 PRIVATE DOCTOR 25 PRIVATE MOBILE CLINIC/HOSPITAL 26 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 27 _____ (SPECIFY) NGO MEDICAL SECTOR NGO HOSPITAL 31 NGO CLINIC 32 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR 36 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE SHOP 41 CHURCH 42 FRIEND/RELATIVE 43 OTHER 96 _____ (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

[illegible]

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
330	Where did you obtain ((METHOD)) the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 12 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 13 MOBILE CLINIC/HOSPITAL/ HEALTH OUTREACH POST 14 COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSISTANT 15 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER 16 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 17 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 99 PRIVATE CLINIC 22 MISSION HOSPITAL/CLINIC 23 PHARMACY 24 PRIVATE DOCTOR 25 PRIVATE MOBILE CLINIC/HOSPITAL 26 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 27 (SPECIFY) NGO MEDICAL SECTOR NGO HOSPITAL 31 NGO CLINIC 32 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE SHOP 41 CHURCH 42 FRIEND/RELATIVE 43 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→
331	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES 1 NO 2	
332	In the last 12 months, were you visited by a community health assistant?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 334
333	Did the fieldworker talk to you about family planning?	YES 1 NO 2	
334	CHECK 202: CHILDREN LIVING WITH YES ☐ NO ☐ a) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself or your children? b) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 401
335	Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods?	YES 1 NO 2	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
401	CHECK 220 AND 225: ONE OR MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐	NO PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐	→ 601
402	CHECK 220. LIST THE PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER IN 215 FOR EACH PREGNANCY OUTCOME 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, STARTING FROM THE LAST ONE. CLASSIFY EACH PREGNANCY OUTCOME BY TYPE USING 223 AND THE ORDER OF OUTCOMES IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY. PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH 4 ABORTION OR MISCARRIAGE 5 PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE		
403	Now I would like to ask some questions about your pregnancies in the last 3 years. We will talk about each separately, starting with the last one you had.		
404	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 402.	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	
405	PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE FROM 402.	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH 4 MISCARRIAGE/ABORTION 5	→ 407
406	RECORD DATE PREGNANCY ENDED FROM 220.	DAY MONTH YEAR	→ 408
407	RECORD NAME FROM 218. NAME _____		
408	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE ☐ 1 OR 2 PREGNANCY TYPE ☐ 3, 4, OR 5 a) When you got pregnant with (NAME IN 407), did you want to get pregnant at that time? b) When you got pregnant with the pregnancy that ended in (DATE FROM 406), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 411

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
409	Did you want to have a baby later on, or not at all?	LATER 1 NOT AT ALL 2	→ 411								
410	How much longer did you want to wait?	MONTHS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> YEARS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 998									
411	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH 4 ABORTION/MISCARRIAGE 5	→ 434 → 434 → 475								
412	Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 414								
413	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td></tr></table> (SKIP TO 420) ←		MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>		→ 426						
414	Whom did you see? Anyone else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE B CLINICAL OFFICER C OTHER PERSON COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH ASSISTANT D TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT E COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)									

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
415	Where did you receive antenatal care for this pregnancy? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).	HOME HER HOME A OTHER HOME B PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL C GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER D GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST E MOBILE CLINIC/HOSPITAL/ HEALTH OUTREACH POST F OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR G _____ (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL I PRIVATE CLINIC J MISSION HOSPITAL/CLINIC K PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE L PRIVATE MOBILE CLINIC/HOSPITAL M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR M _____ (SPECIFY) NGO MEDICAL SECTOR NGO HOSPITAL N NGO CLINIC O OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR P _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER X _____ (SPECIFY)									
416	How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?	WEEKS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> MONTHS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 998									
417	How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?	NUMBER OF TIMES <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98									
417A	Did you miss any antenatal care visits during this pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 418								
417B	How many times?	NUMBER OF TIMES <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98									

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																								
417C	What is the main reason why you missed the antenatal care visit(s)?	LOCKDOWN RESTRICTED ACCESS 1 LACK OF TRANSPORTATION 2 CENTERS TOO FAR 3 FEAR OF COVID-19 4 FAMILY MEMBER OPPOSED 5 COSTS TOO MUCH 6 OTHER WORK/ NO TIME 7 OTHER _____ 9 (SPECIFY)																																									
418	As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, did a healthcare provider do any of the following: a) Measure your blood pressure? b) Take a urine sample? c) Take a blood sample? d) Listen to the baby's heartbeat? e) Talk with you about which foods or how much food you should eat? f) Talk with you about breastfeeding? g) Ask you if you had vaginal bleeding? h) Take your weight? i) Talk to you about health, diet, and physical	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th><th>DK</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) BP</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>b) URINE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>c) BLOOD</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>d) HEARTBEAT</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>e) FOODS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>f) BREASTFEED</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>g) BLEEDING</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>h) WEIGHT</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>i) HEALTH, DIET, AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) BP	1	2	8	b) URINE	1	2	8	c) BLOOD	1	2	8	d) HEARTBEAT	1	2	8	e) FOODS	1	2	8	f) BREASTFEED	1	2	8	g) BLEEDING	1	2	8	h) WEIGHT	1	2	8	i) HEALTH, DIET, AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY	1	2	8	
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d) HEARTBEAT	1	2	8																																								
e) FOODS	1	2	8																																								
f) BREASTFEED	1	2	8																																								
g) BLEEDING	1	2	8																																								
h) WEIGHT	1	2	8																																								
i) HEALTH, DIET, AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY	1	2	8																																								
419	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT ☐ LIVE BIRTH MOST RECENT ☐ STILLBIRTH	→ 426																																									
420	During this pregnancy, were you given an injection in the arm to prevent the baby from getting tetanus after birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 423																																								
421	During this pregnancy, how many times did you get a tetanus injection?	TIMES DON'T KNOW 8																																									

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
422	CHECK 421: ONE TIME ☐ OR DK ↓ TWO OR MORE TIMES ☐		→ 426
423	At any time before this pregnancy, did you receive any tetanus injections?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 426
424	Before this pregnancy, how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	TIMES DON'T KNOW 8	
425	CHECK 424: ONLY ONE ☐ ↓ MORE THAN ONE ☐ ↓ a) How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection? b) How many years ago did you receive the last tetanus injection prior to this	YEARS AGO	
426	During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets, iron syrup, or combined iron folic acid and iron tablets? SHOW TABLETS/SYRUP/MULTIPLE MICRONUTRIENT SUPPLEMENT/ IRON/ FOLIC ACID TABLET	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 429

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
427	Where did you get the iron tablets, iron syrup, or combined iron folic acid and iron tablets? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C MOBILE CLINIC/HOSPITAL/ HEALTH OUTREACH POST D COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSISTANT E COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER F OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR G _____ (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL H PRIVATE CLINIC I MISSION HOSPITAL/CLINIC J PHARMACY K PRIVATE DOCTOR L PRIVATE MOBILE CLINIC/ HOSPITAL M COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSISTANT N COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER O OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR P _____ (SPECIFY) NGO MEDICAL SECTOR NGO HOSPITAL Q NGO CLINIC R OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR S _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE SHOP T MARKET U MASS DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN V OTHER X _____ (SPECIFY)	
428	During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the iron tablets or syrup? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DAYS.	DAYS DON'T KNOW 998	
429	During this pregnancy, did you take any medicine for intestinal worms?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
430	During this pregnancy, did you receive food or cash assistance through Social Cash Transfer, Support Women Livelihood, or Food Security Pack?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
431	During this pregnancy, did you take SP/Fansidar to keep you from getting malaria?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 434
432	How many times did you take SP/Fansidar during this pregnancy?	TIMES	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
433	Did you get the SP/Fansidar during any antenatal care visit, during another visit to a health facility or from another source? IF MORE THAN ONE SOURCE, RECORD THE HIGHEST SOURCE ON THE LIST.	ANTENATAL VISIT 1 ANOTHER FACILITY VISIT 2 OTHER SOURCE 6	
434	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE ☐ 1 OR 2 a) Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME IN 407)? Anyone else? PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY. PREGNANCY TYPE ☐ 3 OR 4 b) Who assisted with the stillbirth you had in (DATE FROM 406)? Anyone else? PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE B CLINICAL OFFICER C OTHER PERSON COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH ASSISTANT D TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT E COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER F RELATIVE/FRIEND G OTHER X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED Y	
435	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE ☐ 1 OR 2 a) Where did you give birth to (NAME IN 407)? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. PREGNANCY TYPE ☐ 3 OR 4 b) Where did you deliver this stillbirth? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	HOME HER HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 23 MOBILE CLINIC/HOSPITAL/HEALTH OUTREACH POST 24 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31 PRIVATE CLINIC 32 MISSION HOSPITAL/CLINIC 33 PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE 34 PRIVATE MOBILE CLINIC/HOSPITAL 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 36 (SPECIFY) NGO MEDICAL SECTOR NGO HOSPITAL 41 NGO CLINIC 42 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR 46 (SPECIFY) OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 437 → 437

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
436	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE ☐ 1 OR 2 a) Was (NAME IN 407) delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out? PREGNANCY TYPE ☐ 3 OR 4 b) Was this stillbirth delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES 1 NO 2	
437	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH 4	→ 441 → 445 → 487
438	After the birth, was (NAME IN 407) put on your chest?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 441
439	Was (NAME IN 407)'s bare skin touching your bare skin?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 441
440	How long after birth was (NAME IN 407) put on the bare skin of your chest? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE. IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF 24 HOURS OR MORE, RECORD 24.	IMMEDIATELY 00 HOURS	
441	When (NAME IN 407) was born, was (NAME IN 407) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE 1 LARGER THAN AVERAG 2 AVERAGE 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE 4 VERY SMALL 5 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 442 → 442
441A	Was the baby placed in the incubator or put in the warm skin to skin care?	YES, INCUBATOR ONLY 1 YES, PROLONGED SKIN TO SKIN CARE ONLY 2 BOTH INCUBATOR AND PROLONGED SKIN TO SKIN CARE 3 NO 4 DON'T KNOW 8	
442	Was (NAME IN 407) weighed at birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 444
443	How much did (NAME IN 407) weigh? RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE.	KG FROM CARD 1 . KG FROM RECALL 2 . DON'T KNOW 99998	
444	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH ☐	PRIOR LIVE BIRTH ☐	→ 480
445	CHECK 435: PLACE OF DELIVERY FACILITY BIRTH: ANY CODE 21 THROUGH 46 CIRCLED ☐	CODE 11, 12, OR 96 CIRCLED ☐	→ 464

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
447	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE ☐ 1 PREGNANCY TYPE ☐ 3 a) How long after (NAME IN 407) was delivered did you stay in the (FACILITY IN 435)? b) For the stillbirth you had in (DATE FROM 406), how long after the baby was born did you stay in the (FACILITY IN 435)? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 DAYS 2 WEEKS 3 DON'T KNOW 998	
448	I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Before you left the facility, did anyone check on your health?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 451
449	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 DAYS 2 WEEKS 3 DON'T KNOW 998	
450	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 CLINICAL OFFICER 13 OTHER PERSON COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH ASSISTANT 21 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 22 COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER 23 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	
451	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT ☐ LIVE BIRTH MOST RECENT ☐ STILLBIRTH		→ 455
452	Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME IN 407)'s health -- for example, someone examining (NAME IN 407), checking the cord, or talking to you about how to care for (NAME IN 407). Before (NAME IN 407) left the facility, did anyone check on (NAME IN 407)'s health?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 455
453	How long after delivery was (NAME IN 407)'s health first checked? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 DAYS 2 WEEKS 3 DON'T KNOW 998	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																		
454	Who checked on (NAME IN 407)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 CLINICAL OFFICER 13 OTHER PERSON COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH ASSISTANT 21 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 22 COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER 23 OTHER 96 _____ (SPECIFY)																			
454A	Was your baby born with any physical abnormality?	YES 1 NO 2																			
455	Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left the facility. Did anyone check on your health after you left the facility?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 459																		
456	How long after delivery did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WEEKS 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 998																			
457	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 CLINICAL OFFICER 13 OTHER PERSON COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH ASSISTANT 21 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 22 COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER 23 OTHER 96 _____ (SPECIFY)																			

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
458	Where did the check take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	HOME HER HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 23 MOBILE CLINIC/HOSPITAL/ HEALTH OUTREACH POST 24 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 26 _____ (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31 PRIVATE CLINIC 32 MISSION HOSPITAL/CLINIC 33 PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE 34 PRIVATE MOBILE CLINIC/HOSPITAL 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 36 _____ (SPECIFY) NGO MEDICAL SECTOR NGO HOSPITAL 41 NGO CLINIC 42 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR 46 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER 96 _____ (SPECIFY)	
459	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT ☐ LIVE BIRTH MOST RECENT ☐ STILLBIRTH		→ 474
460	After (NAME IN 407) left the (FACILITY IN 435) did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME IN 407)'s health?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 473
461	How long after the birth of (NAME IN 407) did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 DAYS 2 WEEKS 3 DON'T KNOW 998	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
462	Who checked on (NAME IN 407)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR..... 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 CLINICAL OFFICER 13 OTHER PERSON COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH ASSISTANT 21 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 22 COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER 23 OTHER 96 _____ (SPECIFY)	
463	Where did this check of (NAME IN 407) take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	HOME HER HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 23 MOBILE CLINIC/HOSPITAL/ HEALTH OUTREACH POST 24 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 26 _____ (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31 PRIVATE CLINIC 32 MISSION HOSPITAL/CLINIC 33 PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE 34 PRIVATE MOBILE CLINIC/HOSPITAL 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 36 _____ (SPECIFY) NGO MEDICAL SECTOR NGO HOSPITAL 41 NGO CLINIC..... 42 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR 46 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	473

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
464	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 ☐ a) I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health after you gave birth to (NAME IN 407)? PREGNANCY TYPE 3 ☐ b) I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health after you delivered the stillbirth you had in (DATE FROM 406)?	YES 1 NO 2 → 468	
465	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 DAYS 2 WEEKS 3 DON'T KNOW 998	
466	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 CLINICAL OFFICER 13 OTHER PERSON COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH ASSISTANT 21 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 22 COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER 23 OTHER 96 _____ (SPECIFY)	
467	Where did this first check take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	HOME HER HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 23 MOBILE CLINIC/HOSPITAL/ HEALTH OUTREACH POST 24 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 26 _____ (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31 PRIVATE CLINIC 32 MISSION HOSPITAL/CLINIC 33 PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE 34 PRIVATE MOBILE CLINIC/HOSPITAL 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 36 _____ (SPECIFY) NGO MEDICAL SECTOR NGO HOSPITAL 41 NGO CLINIC 42 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR 46 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER 96 _____ (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
468	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT ☐ LIVE BIRTH MOST RECENT ☐ STILLBIRTH		→ 474
469	I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME IN 407)'s health -- for example, someone examining (NAME IN 407), checking the cord, or talking to you about how to care for (NAME IN 407). After (NAME IN 407) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME IN 407)'s health?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 473
470	How long after the birth of (NAME IN 407) did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 DAYS 2 WEEKS 3 DON'T KNOW 998	
471	Who checked on (NAME IN 407)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 CLINICAL OFFICER 13 OTHER PERSON COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH ASSISTANT 21 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 22 COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER 23 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	
472	Where did this first check of (NAME IN 407) take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	HOME HER HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 23 MOBILE CLINIC/HOSPITAL/ HEALTH OUTREACH POST 24 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31 PRIVATE CLINIC 32 MISSION HOSPITAL/CLINIC 33 PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE 34 PRIVATE MOBILE CLINIC/HOSPITAL 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 36 (SPECIFY) NGO MEDICAL SECTOR NGO HOSPITAL 41 NGO CLINIC 42 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR 46 (SPECIFY) OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																
472A	Was your baby born with any physical abnormality?	YES 1 NO 2																																	
473	During the first 2 days after (NAME IN 407)'s birth, did any health care provider do the following: a) Examine the cord? b) Measure (NAME IN 407)'s temperature? c) Tell you how to recognize if your baby needs immediate medical attention? d) Talk with you about breastfeeding? e) Observe (NAME IN 407) breastfeeding to see if you are doing it correctly? f) Apply ointment oil in the eyes? g) Bathe the baby after 24 hours?	<table> <tr> <th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th><th>DK</th></tr> <tr> <td>a) CORD</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>b) TEMPERATURE.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>c) MEDICAL ATTENTION.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>d) TALK ABOUT BREASTFEEDING.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>e) OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>f) OINTMENT OIL</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>g) BATHE THE BABY</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) CORD	1	2	8	b) TEMPERATURE.....	1	2	8	c) MEDICAL ATTENTION.....	1	2	8	d) TALK ABOUT BREASTFEEDING.....	1	2	8	e) OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING.....	1	2	8	f) OINTMENT OIL	1	2	8	g) BATHE THE BABY	1	2	8	
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474	During the first 2 days after the birth, did any healthcare provider do the following to you: a) Measure your blood pressure? b) Discuss your vaginal bleeding with you? c) Discuss family planning with you?	<table> <tr> <th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th><th>DK</th></tr> <tr> <td>a) BLOOD PRESSUR</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>b) BLEEDING</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>c) FAMILY PLANNING.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) BLOOD PRESSUR	1	2	8	b) BLEEDING	1	2	8	c) FAMILY PLANNING.....	1	2	8																	
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b) BLEEDING	1	2	8																																
c) FAMILY PLANNING.....	1	2	8																																
475	CHECK 215: IS THIS PREGNANCY THE WOMAN'S LAST PREGNANCY? YES ☐ NO ☐ → 479																																		
476	CHECK 405: <table> <tr> <td> PREGNANCY TYPE 1 ☐ ↓ a) Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (NAME IN 407)? </td> <td> PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 5 ☐ ↓ b) Has your menstrual period returned since the pregnancy that ended in (DATE FROM 406)? </td> </tr> </table>	PREGNANCY TYPE 1 ☐ ↓ a) Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (NAME IN 407)?	PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 5 ☐ ↓ b) Has your menstrual period returned since the pregnancy that ended in (DATE FROM 406)?	YES 1 NO 2																															
PREGNANCY TYPE 1 ☐ ↓ a) Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (NAME IN 407)?	PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 5 ☐ ↓ b) Has your menstrual period returned since the pregnancy that ended in (DATE FROM 406)?																																		
477	CHECK 232: IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT? NOT PREGNANT ☐ PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ → 479																																		
478	CHECK 405: <table> <tr> <td> PREGNANCY TYPE 1 ☐ ↓ a) Have you had sexual intercourse since the birth of (NAME IN 407)? </td> <td> PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 5 ☐ ↓ b) Have you had sexual intercourse since the pregnancy that ended in (DATE FROM 406)? </td> </tr> </table>	PREGNANCY TYPE 1 ☐ ↓ a) Have you had sexual intercourse since the birth of (NAME IN 407)?	PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 5 ☐ ↓ b) Have you had sexual intercourse since the pregnancy that ended in (DATE FROM 406)?	YES 1 NO 2																															
PREGNANCY TYPE 1 ☐ ↓ a) Have you had sexual intercourse since the birth of (NAME IN 407)?	PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 5 ☐ ↓ b) Have you had sexual intercourse since the pregnancy that ended in (DATE FROM 406)?																																		
479	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH 1 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH..... 3 MISCARRIAGE/ABORTION 5	→ 487																																
480	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME IN 407)?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 482																																

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
481	CHECK 224 FOR CHILD:	LIVING ☐ → 486 DEAD ☐ → 487									
482	How long after birth did you first put (NAME IN 407) to the breast? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	IMMEDIATELY 000 HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>									
483	In the first 2 days after delivery, was (NAME IN 407) given anything other than breastmilk to eat or drink – anything at all like water, infant formula, or traditional drink (like sip sip, mahau)?	YES 1 NO 2									
484	CHECK 224 FOR CHILD:	LIVING ☐ → 487 DEAD ☐ → 487									
485	Are you still breastfeeding (NAME IN 407)?	YES 1 NO 2									
486	Did (NAME IN 407) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday during the day or at night?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8									
487	CHECK 402: ANY MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ → 501 (GO TO 404 FOR THE NEXT PREGNANCY OUTCOME)	NO MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ → 501									

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	CHECK 220, 224 AND 225 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? ONE OR MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ NO SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐	→ 601	
502	Now I would like to ask some questions about vaccinations received by your children born in the last 3 years. We will talk about each separately, starting with the youngest.		
503	RECORD THE NAME AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 215 AND 218 OF THE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, STARTING WITH THE LAST ONE. NAME OF CHILD _____ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER ..		
504	Do you have a card or other document where (NAME IN 503)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY A CARD..... 1 YES, HAS ONLY ANOTHER DOCUMENT 2 YES, HAS CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT..... 3 NO, NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT .. 4	→ 507 → 507
505	Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME IN 503)?	YES 1 NO 2	
506	CHECK 504: CODE '2' CIRCLED ☐ CODE '4' CIRCLED ☐	→ 513	
507	May I see the card or other document where (NAME IN 503)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, ONLY CARD SEEN 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN..... 2 YES, CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN .. 3 NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN .. 4	→ 513
508	RECORD (NAME'S) DATE OF BIRTH FROM THE VACCINATION CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT.	DAY MONTH YEAR DATE OF BIRTH NOT ON CARD..... 95	

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																																																																
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBE. . . . 																																																																																		
509	COPY VACCINATION DATES FROM THE UNDER 5 CARD FOR (NAME). RECORD '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED. RECORD '00' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD IS BLANK FOR THE DOSE. <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">DAY</th> <th style="text-align: center;">MONTH</th> <th style="text-align: center;">YEAR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>BCG (at birth)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 0 (BIRTH DOSE)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>IPV 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 4</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PCV 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PCV 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PCV 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>MR (MEASLES / RUBELLA) 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>MR (MEASLES / RUBELLA) 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ROTA 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ROTA 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ROTA 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		DAY	MONTH	YEAR	BCG (at birth)				ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 0 (BIRTH DOSE)				ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1				ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2				ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3				IPV 1				ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 4				PCV 1				PCV 2				PCV 3				DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 1				DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 2				DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 3				MR (MEASLES / RUBELLA) 1				MR (MEASLES / RUBELLA) 2				ROTA 1				ROTA 2				ROTA 3				VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)					
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510	ASK THE RESPONDENT FOR PERMISSION TO PHOTOGRAPH VACCINATION CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT WHERE VACCINATIONS ARE WRITTEN. IF PERMISSION IS GRANTED, PHOTOGRAPH CARD.	PHOTOGRAPH TAKE! 1 PHOTOGRAPH NOT TAKEN, PERMISSION NOT RECEIVED 2 PHOTOGRAPH NOT TAKEN, OTHER REASON . . . 6 _____ (SPECIFY)																																																																																	
510A	CHECK 509: Does 'OPV3' and IPV1 HAVE A DATE RECORDED OR '44' RECORDED IN THE 'DAY' COLUMN? YES ☐ NO ☐ ↓		→ 511																																																																																
510B	OBSERVE THE VACCINE CARD, WAS IPV RECORDED IN THE 'OTHER IMMUNISATIONS' SECTION OF THE CARD OR RECORDED IN A BOX SPECIFICALLY DESIGNATED FOR IPV	YES, RECORDED IN 'OTHER IMMUNISATIONS' BOX OR SEPARATE BOX 1 NO, RECORDED IN THE SAME BOX AS OPV3 . . . 2																																																																																	

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP		
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBE. . . . <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>			
511	CHECK 509: 'BCG (at birth)' TO 'ROTA VACCINE 3' ALL HAVE A DATE RECORDED OR '44' RECORDED IN THE 'DAY' COLUMN? NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ →		529		

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBE. . . .	
512	In addition to what is recorded on (this document/these documents), did (NAME IN 503) receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days? RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 509 THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.	YES 1 (USE THE LIST SHOWN IN CAPI TO SELECT THE OTHER VACCINATIONS GIVEN. NOTE THAT CAPI WILL CHANGE THE ANSWER IN 509 IN THE 'DAY' COLUMN FROM '00' TO '66' FOR THE SELECTED VACCINATIONS.) (THEN SKIP TO 529) NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
512A	CHECK 509: ANY VACCINATIONS RECORDED ON THE CARD? YES ☐ NO ☐ SKIP TO 529 ←		→ 529A
513	Did (NAME IN 503) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (NAME IN 503) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 529A
514	Has (NAME IN 503) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
517	Has (NAME IN 503) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 521
518	Did (NAME IN 503) receive the first oral polio vaccine in the first 2 weeks after birth or later?	FIRST TWO WEEKS 1 LATER 2	
519	How many times did (NAME IN 503) receive the oral polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
520	The last time (NAME IN 503) received the polio drops, did (NAME IN 503) also get an IPV injection in the thigh to protect against polio?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
521	Has (NAME IN 503) ever received a pentavalent vaccination, that is, an injection given in the thigh sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 523
522	How many times did (NAME IN 503) receive the pentavalent vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
523	Has (NAME IN 503) ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent pneumonia?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 525

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER		
524	How many times did (NAME IN 503) receive the pneumococcal vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
525	Has (NAME IN 503) ever received a rotavirus vaccination, that is, liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhea?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 527
526	How many times did (NAME IN 503) receive the rotavirus vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
527	Has (NAME IN 503) ever received a measles/rubella vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent measles?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 529
528	How many times did (NAME IN 503) receive the measles/ rubella vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
529	Where did (NAME IN 503) receive most of his/her vaccinations? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 12 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 13 MOBILE CLINIC/HOSPITAL/ HEALTH OUTREACH POST 14 COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSISTANT..... 15 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER 16 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 17 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 21 PRIVATE CLINIC 22 MISSION HOSPITAL / CLINIC 23 PHARMACY 24 PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE 25 PRIVATE MOBILE CLINIC/HOSPITAL 26 COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSISTANT..... 27 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER , , , , , 28 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 29 (SPECIFY) NGO MEDICAL SECTOR NGO HOSPITAL..... 31 NGO CLINIC..... 32 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE 2020 MEASLES CAMPAIGN 41 2022 BOPV CAMPAIGNS 42 2023 NOPV CAMPAIGNS (LUAPULA, CENTRAL, COPPERBELT, NORTHWESTERN) 43 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 530

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBE. . . .	
529A	Why has (NAME IN 503) not received any vaccinations? Anything else? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.	DIFFICULTY GETTING TO VACCINATION CENTER OR FACILITY A VACCINE STOCKOUT B OTHER ISSUES WITH IMMUNIZATION POINT OR FACILITY C UNAWARE OF NEED FOR IMMUNIZATIC D COSTS TOO MUCH E TOO MUCH WORK/ CAREGIVER OCCUPIED . . F FAMILY MEMBER OPPOSED G SCARED/ DISTRUSTFUL OF VACCINES H LOCKDOWN RESTRICTED ACCESS I FEAR OF COVID-19 J OTHER HEALTH CONDITIONS K VIOLENCE L OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
530	CHECK 220 AND 224 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ (GO TO 503 FOR THE NEXT SURVIVING CHILD) ←	NO MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ → 601	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	CHECK 220, 224, AND 225 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? ONE OR MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ NO SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐	→ 643	
602	Now I would like to ask some questions about the health of your children born in the last 5 years. We will talk about each separately, starting with the youngest.		
603	RECORD THE NAME FROM 218 AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 215 OF THE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, STARTING WITH THE LAST ONE. NAME OF CHILD _____ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER ..		
603A	CHECK 485 CURRENTLY BREASTFEEDING: CURRENTLY BREASTFEEDING (CODE 1) ☐ NOT CURRENTLY BREASTFEEDING (CODE 2) ☐ NOT ASKED ☐	→ 604 → 603E	
603B	CHECK AGE CHILD BORN 36-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ CHILD BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐	→ 604	
603C	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME IN 603)?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 604
603D	Are you still breastfeeding (NAME IN 603)?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 604
603E	Has (NAME IN 603) been tested for HIV since (he/she) stopped breastfeeding?	YES 1 2	→ 603H
603F	Did you receive the results of this test?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 603H
603G	What were the results of the test?	POSITIVE 1 NEGATIVE 2 INDETERMINATE 3 DECLINED TO ANSWER 4	
603H	Have you been tested for HIV since you stopped breastfeeding (NAME IN 603)?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 604
603I	Did you receive the results of this test?	YES 1 NO 2	

604	In the last 12 months, was (NAME IN 603) given any of the following: a) Iron tablets or syrup? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF TABLETS/SYRUPS. b) Ready to use therapeutic food such as Plumpy'Nut? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF READY TO USE THERAPEUTIC FOOD	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th><th>DK</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) TABLETS/SYRUP</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>b) PLUMPY NUT</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) TABLETS/SYRUP	1	2	8	b) PLUMPY NUT	1	2	8					
	YES	NO	DK																
a) TABLETS/SYRUP	1	2	8																
b) PLUMPY NUT	1	2	8																
605	In the last 6 months, was (NAME IN 603) given a vitamin A dose like [this/any of these]? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF AMPULES/CAPSULES/SYRUPS.	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
606	In the last 6 months, was (NAME IN 603) given any medicine for intestinal worms?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
607	In the last 3 months, has any healthcare provider or community health assistant measured: a) (NAME IN 603)'s weight? b) (NAME IN 603)'s length or height? c) Around (NAME IN 603)'s upper arm? SHOW IMAGE OF MUAC TAPE.	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th><th>DK</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) WEIGHT</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>b) LENGTH/HEIGHT</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>c) UPPER ARM</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) WEIGHT	1	2	8	b) LENGTH/HEIGHT	1	2	8	c) UPPER ARM	1	2	8	
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608	Has (NAME IN 603) had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 618																

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP		
NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>			
609	CHECK 485: CURRENTLY BREASTFEEDING? YES ☐ NO/NOT ☐ a) Now I would like to know how much (NAME IN 603) was given to drink during the diarrhea, including breast milk. Was (NAME IN 603) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME IN 603) given much less than usual to drink or b) Now I would like to know how much (NAME IN 603) was given to drink during the diarrhea. Was (NAME IN 603) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME IN 603) given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8 #			
610	When (NAME IN 603) had diarrhea, was (NAME IN 603) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME IN 603) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 STOPPED FOOD 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8			
611	Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea from any source?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 615		

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																
NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER																	
612	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C MOBILE CLINIC/HOSPITAL/ HEALTH OUTREACH POST D COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSISTANT E COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER F OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR G _____ (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL H PRIVATE CLINIC I MISSION HOSPITAL/CLINIC J PHARMACY K PRIVATE DOCTOR L PRIVATE MOBILE CLINIC/HOSPITAL M COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSISTANT N COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER O OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR P _____ (SPECIFY) NGO MEDICAL SECTOR NGO HOSPITAL Q NGO CLINIC R OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR S _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE SHOP T TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER U MARKET V ITINERANT MEDICINE SELLER W OTHER _____ X _____ (SPECIFY)																	
613	CHECK 612: TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ → 614A																		
614	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 612.	FIRST PLACE																	
614A	How many days after the diarrhea began did you first seek advice or treatment for (NAME IN 603)? IF THE SAME DAY, RECORD '00'.	DAYS																	
615	Was (NAME IN 603) given any of the following at any time since (NAME IN 603) started having the diarrhea: a) A fluid made from a special packet commonly called Manzi Ya Moyo? c) Zinc tablets or syrup? d) A government-recommended homemade fluid?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th><th>DK</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) FLUID FROM ORS PACKET</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>c) ZINC</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>d) HOMEMADE FLUID</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) FLUID FROM ORS PACKET	1	2	8	c) ZINC	1	2	8	d) HOMEMADE FLUID	1	2	8	
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SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	
616	CHECK 615: ANY 'YES' ☐ a) Was anything else given to treat the diarrhea? ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' ☐ b) Was anything given to treat the diarrhea?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 618
617	CHECK 615: ANY 'YES' ☐ a) What else was given to treat the diarrhea? ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' ☐ b) What was given to treat the diarrhea? Anything else? _____ RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN.	PILL OR SYRUP ANTIBIOTIC A ANTIMOTILITY B OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC OR ANTIMOTILITY) C UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP D INJECTION ANTIBIOTIC E NON-ANTIBIOTIC F UNKNOWN INJECTION G (IV) INTRAVENOUS H HOME REMEDY/HERBAL MEDICINE I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
618	Has (NAME IN 603) been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 621
619	At any time during the illness, did (NAME IN 603) have blood taken from (NAME IN 603)'s finger or heel for testing?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
620	Were you told by a healthcare provider that (NAME IN 603) had malaria?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
621	Has (NAME IN 603) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
622	Has (NAME IN 603) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 624
623	Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or to a blocked or runny nose?	CHEST ONLY 1 NOSE ONLY 2 BOTH 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	→ 625
624	CHECK 618: HAD FEVER? YES ☐ NO OR DON'T KNOW ☐		→ 634
625	Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 630

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	
626	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C MOBILE CLINIC/HOSPITAL/ HEALTH OUTREACH POST D COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSISTANT E COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER F OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR G SECTOR _____ (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL H PRIVATE CLINIC I MISSION HOSPITAL/ CLINIC J PHARMACY K PRIVATE DOCTOR L PRIVATE MOBILE CLINIC/HOSPITAL M COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSISTANT N COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER O OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR P _____ (SPECIFY) NGO MEDICAL SECTOR NGO HOSPITAL Q NGO CLINIC R OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR S _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE SHOP T TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER U MARKET V ITINERANT MEDICINE SELLER W OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
627	CHECK 626: TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ → 629		
628	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 626.	FIRST PLACE	
629	How many days after the illness began did you first seek advice or treatment for (NAME IN 603)? IF SAME DAY, RECORD '00'.	DAYS	
630	At any time during the illness, did (NAME IN 603) take any medicine for the illness?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 634

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	
631	What medicine did (NAME IN 603) take? Any other medicine? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF MEDICINE NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE OR PRESCRIPTION	ANTIMALARIAL MEDICINE ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (AC A SP/FANSIDAR B CHLOROQUINE C AMODIAQUINE D QUININE PILLS E INJECTION/IV F ARTESUNATE RECTAL G INJECTION/IV H OTHER ANTIMALARIAL I _____ (SPECIFY) ANTIBIOTIC MEDICINE AMOXICILLIN J COTRIMOXAZOLE K OTHER PILL/SYRUP L OTHER INJECTION/IV M OTHER MEDICINE ASPIRIN N PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ACETAMINOPHI O IBUPROFEN P OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
632	CHECK 631: ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY ('A') GIVEN CODE 'A' ☐ CIRCLED ↓	CODE 'A' ☐ NOT CIRCLED → 634	
633	How long after the fever started did (NAME IN 603) first take an artemisinin combination therapy (Coartem)?	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
634	CHECK 220, 224, AND 225 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ (GO TO 603 FOR THE NEXT SURVIVING CHILD) ←	NO MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE ☐ → 635	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																																																								
635	CHECK 220, 225 AND 226, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN 0-23 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT ONE OR MORE ☐ NONE ☐ ↓ (NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER) ↓		→ 643																																																																								
636	Now I would like to ask you about liquids that (NAME IN 635) had yesterday during the day or at night. Please tell me about all drinks, whether (NAME IN 635) had them at home, or somewhere else. Yesterday during the day or at night, did (NAME IN 635) drink:	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th><th>DK</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) Plain water?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>b) Baby milk, such as, Nan, Lactogen, S-26, or Nestum?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>IF YES:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>b1) How many times did (NAME IN 635) drink infant formula?</td><td colspan="2">NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK </td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr> <tr> <td>c) Milk from animals including fresh or packaged milk?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>IF YES:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>c1) How many times did (NAME IN 635) drink milk?</td><td colspan="2">NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK </td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr> <tr> <td>c2) Was the milk a sweet or flavored type of milk?</td><td>SWEET/ FLAVORED .. 1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>f) Hot chocolate or Milo, Ama SipSip, or Cremora?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>g) Juice?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>h) Other drinks such as Coke, Sprite, Fanta, or energy drinks such as Kung Fu or Powerade?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>i) Tea, coffee, or herbal drinks?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>IF YES:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>i1) Was the drink sweetened?</td><td>SWEETENED .. 1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>j) Clear broth or clear soup?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) Plain water?	1	2	8	b) Baby milk, such as, Nan, Lactogen, S-26, or Nestum?	1	2	8	IF YES:				b1) How many times did (NAME IN 635) drink infant formula?	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK		8	IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.				c) Milk from animals including fresh or packaged milk?	1	2	8	IF YES:				c1) How many times did (NAME IN 635) drink milk?	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK		8	IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.				c2) Was the milk a sweet or flavored type of milk?	SWEET/ FLAVORED .. 1	2	8	f) Hot chocolate or Milo, Ama SipSip, or Cremora?	1	2	8	g) Juice?	1	2	8	h) Other drinks such as Coke, Sprite, Fanta, or energy drinks such as Kung Fu or Powerade?	1	2	8	i) Tea, coffee, or herbal drinks?	1	2	8	IF YES:				i1) Was the drink sweetened?	SWEETENED .. 1	2	8	j) Clear broth or clear soup?	1	2	8	
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SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP
	k) Any other liquids? IF YES: k1) What was the drink? MARK THE APPROPRIATE GROUP FOR EACH ADDITIONAL DRINK, IF THE GROUP IS NOT YET CODED 'YES'. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHICH GROUP THE ADDITIONAL DRINK BELONGS TO, SELECT OPTION "Z" AND A SCREEN WILL BE DISPLAYED TO REGISTER THE NAME OF k2) Was the drink sweetened?	YES k) 1 OTHER DRINK(S) _____ (SPECIFY) SWEETENED .. 1	NO 2 2	DK 8 8	
637	Now I would like to ask you about foods that (NAME IN 635) had yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in foods your child ate whether at home or somewhere else. Please think about snacks and small meals as well as main meals. I will ask you about different foods, and I would like to know whether your child ate the food even if it was combined with other foods. Please do not answer 'yes' for any food or ingredient only used in a small amount to add flavor to a dish. Yesterday during the day or at night, did (NAME IN 635) have: a) Yogurt, sour milk, or mabisi? IF YES: a1) How many times did (NAME IN 635) have yogurt, sour milk or mabisi? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'. a2) Did (NAME IN 635) have any yogurt, sour milk or mabisi [as a/to] drink? IF YES: a3) Was it a sweet [or flavored] type of drink? b) Nshima, samp, rice, porridge, bread, maize, macaroni, or spaghetti? c) Carrots, pumpkin, butternut, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside? d) Fresh cassava, roasted cassava, nshima from cassava, potato, mumbu, or white sweet potato?	YES a) 1 NUMBER OF TIMES ATE HAD YOGURT AS A DRINK .. 1 SWEETENED .. 1 b) 1 c) 1 d) 1	NO 2 2 2 2 2 2	DK 8 8 8 8 8 8	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP
		YES	NO	DK	
	e) Any dark green leafy vegetables, such as pumpkin leaves, sweet potato leaves, bean leaves, cowpea leaves, cassava leaves, or other dark green leafy vegetables?	e) 1	2	8	
	f) Any other vegetables, such as tomatoes, cabbage, impwa, mushrooms, okra, or other vegetables?	f) 1	2	8	#
	g) Ripe mango or pawpaw?	g) 1	2	8	
	h) Any other fruits, such as banana, pineapple, orange, guava, watermelon, or other fruits?	h) 1	2	8	
	i) Fish, kapenta, or chisense?	i) 1	2	8	
	j) Liver, kidney, or heart?	j) 1	2	8	
	k) Sausage, polony, bacon, biltong, or dried meat?	k) 1	2	8	
	l) Any other meat, such as cow meat, goat meat, sheep meat, pork, field mice, rabbit, or chicken?	l) 1	2	8	
	m) Eggs?	m) 1	2	8	
	n) Beans, cowpeas, peas, lentils, bambara nuts, or soya pieces?	n) 1	2	8	
	o) Groundnuts, peanut butter, peanut powder, sunflower seeds, pumpkin seeds, or cashew nuts?	o) 1	2	8	
	p) Cheese?	p) 1	2	8	
	q) Flying termites, or caterpillars?	q) 1	2	8	
	r) Cakes, biscuits, or donuts (ma donadi)?	r) 1	2	8	
	s) Sweets, chocolates, ice cream, or Freezit?	s) 1	2	8	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	t) Crisps, corn puffs, instant noodles such as Eezee noodles, chips, fried cassava, fritters or vitumbuwa?	YES NO DK t) 1 2 8	
	v) Any other solid, semi-solid, or soft food? IF YES: v1) What was the food? MARK THE APPROPRIATE FOOD GROUP FOR EACH ADDITIONAL FOOD, IF THE GROUP IS NOT YET CODED 'YES'. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHICH GROUP THE ADDITIONAL FOOD BELONGS TO, SELECT OPTION "Z" AND A SCREEN WILL BE DISPLAYED TO REGISTER THE NAME OF	v) 1 2 8 OTHER FOOD(S) _____ (SPECIFY)	
638	CHECK 637 (CATEGORIES 'a' THROUGH 'v'): NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐		→ 640
639	Did (NAME IN 635) eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 'YES' PROBE: What kind of solid, semi-solid or soft foods did (NAME IN 635) eat?	YES 1 (GO BACK TO 637 TO RECORD FOOD EATEN YESTERDAY) (THEN CONTINUE TO 640) NO 2	→ 641
640	How many times did (NAME IN 635) eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night?	NUMBER OF TIMES DON'T KNOW 8	
641	In the last 6 months, did any healthcare provider or community health worker talk with you about how or what to feed (NAME IN 635)?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
642	The last time (NAME IN 635) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	CHILD USED TOILET OR LATRINE 01 PUT/RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE 02 PUT/RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH 03 THROWN INTO GARBAGE 04 BURIED 05 LEFT IN THE OPEN 06 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP
643	Now I'd like to ask you about foods and drinks that you consumed yesterday during the day or night, whether you ate or drank it at home or somewhere else. Please think about snacks and small meals as well as main meals. I will ask you about different foods and drinks, and I would like to know whether you ate the food even if it was combined with other foods. Please do not answer 'yes' for any food or ingredient only used in a small amount to add flavor to a dish. Yesterday during the day or at night, did you eat or drink:				
		YES NO DK			
	a) Nshima, samp, rice, porridge, bread, maize, macaroni or spaghetti?	a)	1 2 8		
	b) Carrots, pumpkin, butternut, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	b)	1 2 8		
	c) Fresh cassava, roasted cassava, nshima from cassava, potato, or white sweet potato?	c)	1 2 8		
	d) Any dark green leafy vegetables, such as pumpkin leaves, sweet potato leaves, bean leaves, cowpea leaves, cassava leaves, or other dark green leafy vegetables?	d)	1 2 8		
	e) Any other vegetables, such as tomatoes, cabbage, impwa, mushrooms, okra, or other vegetables?	e)	1 2 8		
	f) Ripe mango or pawpaw?	f)	1 2 8		
	g) Any other fruits, such as banana, pineapple, orange, guava, watermelon, or other fruits?	g)	1 2 8		
	h) Fish, kapenta, or chisense?	h)	1 2 8		
	i) Liver, kidney, or heart?	i)	1 2 8		
	j) Sausage, polony, bacon, biltong, or dried meat?	j)	1 2 8		
	k) Any other meat, such as cow meat, goat meat, sheep meat, pork, field mice, rabbit, or chicken?	k)	1 2 8		
	l) Eggs?	l)	1 2 8		

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP
		YES	NO	DK	
	m) Beans, cowpeas, peas, lentils, bambara nuts, or soya pieces?	m) 1	2	8	
	n) Groundnuts, peanut butter, peanut powder, sunflower seeds, pumpkin seeds, or cashew	n) 1	2	8	
	o) Milk, cheese, yogurt, sour milk or mabisi?	o) 1	2	8	
	p) Flying termites, or caterpillars?	p) 1	2	8	
	q) Cakes, biscuits, or donuts (ma donadi)?	q) 1	2	8	
	r) Sweets, chocolates, ice cream, or Freezit?	r) 1	2	8	
	s) Crisps, corn puffs, instant noodles such as Eezee noodles, chips, fried cassava, fritters or vitumbuwa?	s) 1	2	8	
	t) Juice?	t) 1	2	8	
	u) Other drinks such as Coke, Sprite, Fanta, or energy drinks such as Kung Fu or Powerade?	u) 1	2	8	
	v) Tea with sugar, coffee with sugar, hot chocolate or Milo, Milkit or Ama SipSip?	v) 1	2	8	
	x) Any other liquids? IF YES: x1) What was the drink? x2) Was the drink sweetened?	x) 1	2	8	
	y) Any other food? IF YES: y1) What was the food? MARK THE APPROPRIATE FOOD GROUP FOR EACH ADDITIONAL FOOD, IF THE GROUP IS NOT YET CODED 'YES'. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHICH GROUP THE ADDITIONAL FOOD BELONGS TO, SELECT OPTION "Z" AND A SCREEN WILL BE DISPLAYED TO RECORD THE NAME OF THE	y) 1	2	8	
		OTHER DRINK(S) _____ (SPECIFY)			
		SWEETENED .. 1 2 8			
		OTHER FOOD(S) _____ (SPECIFY)			

HPV VACCINATION MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
HPV01	CHECK 111: 15-20 YEARS OLD ☐ 21-49 YEARS OLD ☐		701
HPV02	Now I would like to ask some questions about human papillomavirus or HPV vaccinations that you have received. An HPV vaccine is an injection given in the left upper arm to girls between the ages of 14-15 years, as a protection against cervical cancer. In Zambia, the HPV vaccine is also commonly referred to as Gardasil and is commonly given at school, at a health facility, or outreach point.		
HPV03	Have you ever received a vaccination against HPV, that is, an injection in the left upper arm to protect against cervical cancer? IF NO OR DON'T KNOW: In Zambia, the HPV vaccine is also referred to as Gardasil and is commonly given at school, at a health facility, or outreach point to girls between the ages of 15-20.	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	701
HPV04	Did you ever receive an HPV vaccination card?	YES 1 NO 2	
HPV05	Did you receive one or two doses of the HPV vaccine?	ONE DOSE 1 TWO DOSES 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
HPV06	Where did you receive your most recent HPV vaccination? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO CLASSIFY THE SOURCE, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	HEALTH FACILITY PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITY 11 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY 12 NGO HEALTH FACILITY 13 SCHOOL 21 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP		
701	Are you currently married or living together with a man as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVING WITH A MAN 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	☐ → 706A		
702	Have you ever been married or lived together with a man as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVED WITH A MAN 2 NO 3	☐ → 721		
703	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED 3	☐ → 714		
706A	Do you have a marriage certificate or other document recognizing this (marriage/union)?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	☐ → 707		
706B	What document or documents do you have? Any other document? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE FROM A COUNCIL, CHURCH, MOSQUE, OR OTHER RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE FROM A CIVIL AUTHORITY B OTHER DOCUMENT FROM A RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION C OTHER DOCUMENT FROM A CIVIL AUTHORITY D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	☐ → 709		
707	Was this marriage ever registered with the civil authority?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8			
709	Is your (husband/partner) living with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HER 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2			
710	Please tell me the name of your (husband/partner). RECORD THE HUSBAND'S LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NO. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>			
711	Does your (husband/partner) have other wives or does he live with other women as if married?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	☐ → 714		
712	Including yourself, in total, how many wives or live-in partners does he have?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98			
713	Are you the first, second, ... wife?	RANK <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98			
714	Have you been married or lived with a man only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2			

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
715	CHECK 714: MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE ☐ a) In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)? MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE ☐ b) Now I would like to ask about your first husband or partner. In what month and year did you start living with him?	MONTH DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 717
716	How old were you when you first started living with him?	AGE	
717	CHECK 714: MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE ☐ MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE ☐		→ 721
718	CHECK 701: YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ YES, LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ NO, ☐ NOT IN A UNION		→ 721
719	Now I'd like to ask you about your current (husband/partner). In what month and year did you start living with him?	MONTH DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 721
720	How old were you when you first started living with your current (husband/partner)?	AGE	
721	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.		
722	Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE 00 AGE IN YEARS	→ 738
723	I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO 1 WEEKS AGO 2 MONTHS AGO 3 YEARS AGO 4	→ 737

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
724	CHECK 232: NOT PREGNANT ☐ OR UNSURE ↓	PREGNANT ☐ → 727	
725	The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner do something or use any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 727
726	Which method did you use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF CODES 'G' OR 'H' ARE CIRCLED, SKIP TO 728 EVEN IF ANOTHER METHOD WAS ALSO USED.	FEMALE STERILIZATION A MALE STERILIZATION B IUCD C INJECTABLES D IMPLANTS E PILL F MALE CONDOM G FEMALE CONDOM H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION I STANDARD DAYS METHOD J LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD K RHYTHM METHOD L WITHDRAWAL M OTHER MODERN METHOD X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD Y	→ 728
727	The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES, MALE CONDOM 1 YES, FEMALE CONDOM 2 NO 3	→ 730
728	What is the brand name of the condom used? IF BRAND NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	MALE CONDOM MAXIMUM 01 ROUGH RIDER 02 DUREX 03 REALITY 04 MOODS 05 ULTIMATE 06 ICON 07 LOVE 08 PUBLIC SECTOR: UNBRANDED (WHITE COLOR FOIL) 09 FEMALE CONDOM CARE FEMALE CONDOM 21 FEMIDOM 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
729	From where did you obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 12 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 13 MOBILE CLINIC/HOSPITAL/ HEALTH OUTREACH POST 14 COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSISTANT 15 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER 16 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 17 _____ (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 21 PRIVATE CLINIC 22 MISSION HOSPITAL/CLINIC 23 PHARMACY 24 PRIVATE DOCTOR 25 PRIVATE MOBILE CLINIC/HOSPITAL 26 COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSISTANT 27 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER 28 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 29 _____ (SPECIFY) NGO MEDICAL SECTOR NGO HOSPITAL 31 NGO CLINIC 32 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR 36 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE SHOP 41 CHURCH 42 FRIEND/RELATIVE 43 OTHER 96 _____ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
730	What was your relationship to this person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF BOYFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	HUSBAND 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER 5 OTHER 6 _____ (SPECIFY)	
731	Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 737
732	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this second person, was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2	
733	What was your relationship to this second person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF BOYFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	HUSBAND 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER 5 OTHER 6 _____ (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP		
734	Apart from these two people, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2		→ 737		
735	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this third person, was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2				
736	What was your relationship to this third person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF BOYFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	HUSBAND 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)				
737	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98				
738	PRESENCE OF OTHERS DURING THIS SECTION.	YES NO CHILDREN <10 1 2 MALE ADULTS 1 2 FEMALE ADULTS 1 2				

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	CHECK 307: NOT ASKED ☐ NEITHER ARE ☐ STERILIZED	HE OR SHE ☐ STERILIZED	813
802	CHECK 232: PREGNANT ☐ NOT PREGNANT ☐ OR UNSURE		804
803	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1 NO MORE 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	805 812
804	CHECK 208: HAS HAD A CHILD ☐ HAS NOT HAD A CHILD ☐ a) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? b) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not to have any children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 3 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	807 813 811
805	CHECK 208 AND 232: NOT PREG. OR UNSURE AND HAS HAD A CHILD ☐ NOT PREG. OR UNSURE AND HAS NOT HAD A CHILD ☐ PREGNANT ☐ a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child? b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child? c) After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another	MONTHS 1 YEARS 2 SOON/NOW 993 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994 AFTER MARRIAGE 995 OTHER 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	810B 813 811
806	CHECK 232: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ PREGNANT ☐		812
807	CHECK 307: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT ASKED ☐ CURRENTLY USING ☐		810A
808	CHECK 805: '24' OR MORE MONTHS OR '02' OR MORE YEARS ☐ NOT ASKED ☐ '00-23' MONTHS OR '00-01' YEAR ☐		812
809	CHECK 723: DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS AGO ☐ YEARS AGO ☐ NOT ASKED ☐		811 811

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
810	CHECK 208 AND 804: HAS HAD A CHILD AND ☐ WANTS TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD a) You have said that you do not want another child soon. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED. HAS HAD A CHILD AND ☐ WANTS NO MORE b) You have said that you do not want any more children. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED. HAS NOT HAD A CHILD AND ☐ WANTS TO HAVE A CHILD c) You have said that you do not want a child soon. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED. HAS NOT HAD A CHILD AND ☐ WANTS NO CHILDREN d) You have said that you do not want any children. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.	NOT MARRIED A FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS NOT HAVING SEX B INFREQUENT SEX C MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY D CAN'T GET PREGNANT E NOT MENSTRUATED SINCE LAST BIRTH F BREASTFEEDING G UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC H OPPOSITION TO USE RESPONDENT OPPOSED I HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED J OTHERS OPPOSED K RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION L LACK OF KNOWLEDGE KNOWS NO METHOD M KNOWS NO SOURCE N METHOD-RELATED REASONS INCONVENIENT TO USE O CHANGES IN MENSTRUAL BLEEDING P METHODS COULD CAUSE INFERTILITY Q INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESSES R OTHER SIDE EFFECTS S COST/ACCESS/AVAILABILITY LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR T COSTS TOO MUCH U PREFERRED METHOD NOT AVAILABLE V NO METHOD AVAILABLE W OTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Y	811
810A	CHECK 805: 00-23 MONTHS OR '00-01' YEAR OR SOON ☐ 24 OR MORE MONTHS OR '02' OR MORE YEARS ☐		813
810B	CHECK 307: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? YES, CURRENTLY USING ☐ NOT ASKED/PREGNANT ☐		812

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
810C	CHECK 805 AND 208: HAS NOT HAD A CHILD AND WANTS TO HAVE A CHILD SOON a) You have said that you want a child soon. Can you tell me why you are using a contraceptive method? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED. HAS HAD A CHILD AND WANTS TO HAVE A/ANOTHER CHILD WITHIN THE NEXT 24 MONTHS b) You have said that you want another child soon. Can you tell me why you are using a contraceptive method? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED. HAS NOT HAD A CHILD AND WANTS TO HAVE A CHILD WITHIN THE NEXT 24 MONTHS c) You have said that you want a child within the next 24 months. Can you tell me why you are using a contraceptive method? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED. HAS HAD A CHILD AND WANTS TO HAVE A/ANOTHER CHILD WITHIN THE NEXT 24 MONTHS d) You have said that you want another child within the next 24 months. Can you tell me why you are using a contraceptive method? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.	FERTILITY RELATED DOES NOT WANT TO GET PREGNANT RIGHT NOW A HEALTH RELATED TOO SOON SINCE LAST PREGNANCY B PROTECTS AGAINST STI/HIV C HELPS WITH MONTHLY BLEEDING D TREATS HEALTH CONDITION E IMPROVES SEX F ECONOMIC RELATED IMPROVES ABILITY TO WORK G CANNOT AFFORD PREGNANCY/CHILD H OTHERS SUPPORT USE HUSBAND WANTS TO USE METHOD/ TO DELAY/ PREVENT PREGNANCY I OTHERS WANT HER TO USE METHOD/ TO DELAY/ PREVENT PREGNANCY J COSTS TO STOPPING DIFFICULT/COSTLY TO STOP/ REMOVE METHOD K DOCTOR/ PROVIDER WILL NOT REMOVE/ STOP METHOD L DOCTOR/ PROVIDER RECOMMENDS USING M OTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Y	
811	CHECK 307: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT ASKED ☐ YES, CURRENTLY USING ☐		→ 813
812	Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
813	CHECK 224: HAS LIVING CHILDREN ☐ a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐ b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE 00 NUMBER OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 815 → 815

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP						
814	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER . . <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table> OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)							
815	In the last 12 months have you: a) Heard about family planning on the radio? b) Seen anything about family planning on the television? c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone? e) Seen anything about family planning on social media such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, TikTok, WhatsApp, or any other social media f) Seen anything about family planning on a poster, leaflet or brochure? g) Seen anything about family planning on an outdoor sign or billboard? h) Heard anything about family planning at community meetings or events?	YES NO a) RADIO 1 2 b) TELEVISION 1 2 c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZIN 1 2 d) MOBILE PHONE 1 2 e) FACEBOOK/ TWITTER/ INSTAGRAM/ TIKTOK/ WHATSAPP/ OTHER SOCIAL MEDIA 1 2 f) POSTER/LEAFLET/BROCHURE 1 2 g) OUTDOOR SIGN/BILLBOARD 1 2 h) COMMUNITY MEETINGS/EVENTS .. 1 2							
816	In the last six months, have you listened to the following programmes on the radio: a) Manzi Therapy? b) Other health related programmes?	YES NO a) YOUR HEALTH MATTERS 11 2 b) ANY OTHER HEALTH PROGRAMS .. 11 2							
817	CHECK 701: YES, ☐ CURRENTLY MARRIED YES, ☐ LIVING WITH A MAN NO, ☐ NOT IN A UNION		→ 901						
818	Who usually makes the decision on whether or not you should use contraception, you, your (husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOIN 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 820 → 820						
819	When making this decision with your (husband/partner), would you say that your opinion is more important, equally important, or less important than your (husband's/partner's) opinion?	MORE IMPORTANT 1 EQUALLY IMPORTANT 2 LESS IMPORTANT 3							
820	Has your (husband/partner) or any other family member ever tried to force or pressure you to become pregnant when you did not want to become pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2							
821	CHECK 307: NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ NEITHER ARE ☐ STERILIZED ↓ HE OR SHE ARE ☐ STERILIZED		→ 901						
822	Does your (husband/partner) want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want?	SAME NUMBEF 1 MORE CHILDREN 2 FEWER CHILDREN 3 DON'T KNOW 8							

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
901	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐	NOT IN ☐ UNION	→ 909
902	How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEAR!	
903	Did your (husband/partner) ever attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 906
904	What was the highest level of school he attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY 1 SECONDARY 2 HIGHER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 906
905	What was the highest year he completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	YEAR DON'T KNOW 98	
906	Has your (husband/partner) done any work in the last 7 days?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 908
907	Has your (husband/partner) done any work in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 909
908	What is your (husband's/partner's) occupation? That is, what kind of work does he mainly do?	_____ _____ _____	
908A	(Is/was) he paid in cash or in kind for this work or (is/was) he not paid at all?	CASH ONLY 1 CASH AND KIND 2 IN KIND ONLY 3 NOT PAID 4	
909	Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last 7 days?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 913
910	As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. In the last 7 days, have you done any of these things or any other work?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 913
911	Although you did not work in the last 7 days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave, or any other such reason?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 913
912	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 917
913	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ _____	
914	Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	FOR FAMILY MEMBER 1 FOR SOMEONE ELSE 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
915	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
916	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY 1 CASH AND KIND 2 IN KIND ONLY 3 NOT PAID 4	
917	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY ☐ MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN ↓ NOT IN UNION ☐ → 925		
918	CHECK 916: CODE '1' OR '2' ☐ CIRCLED ↓ OTHER ☐ → 921		
919	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	
920	Would you say that the money that you earn is more than what your (husband/partner) earns, less than what he earns, or about the same?	MORE THAN HIM 1 LESS THAN HIM 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS .. 4 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 922
921	Who usually decides how your (husband's/partner's) earnings will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNING 4 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	
922	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE # OTHER 6	
923	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY .. 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6	
923A	Who usually makes decisions about making purchases for daily household needs?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6	
924	Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																								
925	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY 01 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER ONLY 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY 03 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 05 DOES NOT OWN 06	→ 928																								
926	Do you have a title deed for any house you own?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 928																								
927	Is your name on this document?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																									
928	Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY 01 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER ONLY 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY 03 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 05 DOES NOT OWN 06	→ 930A																								
929	Do you have a title deed for any land you own?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 930A																								
930	Is your name on this document?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																									
930A	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 930C																								
930B	Did you yourself put money in or take money out of this account in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2																									
930C	In the last 12 months, have you used a mobile phone to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages?	YES 1 NO 2																									
931	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT)	<table> <tr> <th></th><th>PRES./ LISTEN.</th><th>PRES./ NOT LISTEN.</th><th>NOT PRES.</th></tr> <tr> <td>CHILDREN < 10</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>HUSBAND</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>OTHER MALES</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>OTHER FEMALES</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> </table>		PRES./ LISTEN.	PRES./ NOT LISTEN.	NOT PRES.	CHILDREN < 10	1	2	3	HUSBAND	1	2	3	OTHER MALES	1	2	3	OTHER FEMALES	1	2	3					
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OTHER FEMALES	1	2	3																								
932	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: a) If she goes out without telling him? b) If she neglects the children? c) If she argues with him? d) If she refuses to have sex with him? e) If she burns the food?	<table> <tr> <th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th><th>DK</th></tr> <tr> <td>a) GOES OUT</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>c) ARGUES</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>d) REFUSES SEX</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>e) BURNS FOOD</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) GOES OUT	1	2	8	b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN	1	2	8	c) ARGUES	1	2	8	d) REFUSES SEX	1	2	8	e) BURNS FOOD	1	2	8	
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d) REFUSES SEX	1	2	8																								
e) BURNS FOOD	1	2	8																								

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1000	Now I would like to talk about HIV and AIDS.		
1002	CHECK 111: AGE 15-24 YEARS ☐ ↓ 25 YEARS OR OLDER ☐ → 1008		
1003	HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1004	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1005	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1006	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1006A	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by not having sexual intercourse at all?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1006B	Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1007	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1008	Have you heard of ARVs, that is, antiretroviral medicines that treat HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1008C
1008A	Once someone is diagnosed with HIV, do you know for how long they have to take ARVs? IF YES, How long?	YES, A FEW DAYS OR LESS 1 YES, LESS THAN 1 MONTH BUT MORE THAN A FEW DAYS 2 YES, MORE THAN 1 MONTH BUT LESS THAN 1 YEAR 3 ANY NUMBER OF YEARS MORE THAN 1 YEAR BUT LESS THAN LIFE 4 YES, FOR LIFE 5 YES, UNTIL THEY FEEL BETTER 6 DON'T KNOW 8	
1008B	If someone is taking ARVs correctly and consistently, can they transmit the virus to their partner?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1008C	Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK a) DURING PREGNANCY 1 2 8 b) DURING DELIVERY 1 2 8 c) BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
1009	Are there any special medicines that a health care provider can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1009A	If someone is exposed to a needle prick or high risk sex (meaning high possibility of getting HIV), do you know if there is anything one can immediately do to prevent contraction of HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1010
1009B	What can be done?	TAKING MEDICINE A WASHING B OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
1010	Have you heard of PrEP, a medicine taken daily that can prevent a person from getting HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1012
1011	In your opinion, do you think it's okay for people to take a pill every day to prevent getting HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1011A	Have you ever taken PrEP?	YES 1 NO 2	
1012	CHECK 220 AND 223: LAST LIVE BIRTH 0-23 MONTHS BEFORE THE ☐	NO LIVE BIRTHS ☐ → 1024 LAST LIVE BIRTH 24 MONTHS OR MORE BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ → 1024	
1013	CHECK 412 FOR LAST LIVE BIRTH ('TYPE 1'): HAD ANTENATAL CARE ☐	NO ANTENATAL CARE ☐ → 1018	
1014	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.		

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																				
1014A	During any of the antenatal visits for your last birth were you given any information about: a) Babies getting HIV from their mother? b) Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV? c) Getting tested for HIV?	<table> <tr> <td></td><td>YES</td><td>NO</td><td>DK</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td>#</td></tr> <tr> <td>a) HIV FROM MOTHER</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>b) THINGS TO DO</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>c) TESTED FOR HIV</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> </table>		YES	NO	DK				#	a) HIV FROM MOTHER	1	2	8	b) THINGS TO DO	1	2	8	c) TESTED FOR HIV	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK																				
			#																				
a) HIV FROM MOTHER	1	2	8																				
b) THINGS TO DO	1	2	8																				
c) TESTED FOR HIV	1	2	8																				
1015	Were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care while you were pregnant with (CHILD NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1018																				
1016	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 12 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST # STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER # FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC # MOBILE HTC SERVICES # OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR # _____ (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 21 PRIVATE CLINIC 22 PRIVATE DOCTOR 23 MISSION HOSPITAL/CLINIC 24 STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER 25 PHARMACY 26 MOBILE HTC SERVICES 27 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 28 _____ (SPECIFY) NGO MEDICAL SECTOR NGO HOSPITAL 31 NGO CLINIC 32 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR 36 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE HOME 41 WORKPLACE 42 CORRECTIONAL FACILITY 43 OTHER 96 _____ (SPECIFY)																					
1017	Did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2																					
1017A	Were you tested for HIV during the last six weeks of your pregnancy with (CHILD NAME)? This could have been the same test that you just told me about, or it could have been a repeat test.	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1018																				
1017B	Did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2																					

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1018	CHECK 435 FOR LAST LIVE BIRTH ('TYPE 1'): ANY CODE ☐ '21-46' CIRCLED OTHER ☐		→ 1021
1019	Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born, were you tested for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1021
1020	Did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2	
1021	CHECK 1015, 1019, 1020A : YES TO ANY ☐ ↓ NO TO ALL ☐		→ 1024
1022	Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1025
1023	In what month and year was your most recent HIV test?	MONTH DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 1028
1024	Have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1032
1025	In what month and year was your most recent HIV test?	MONTH DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1026	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 12 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST # STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER # FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC # MOBILE HTC SERVICES # OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR # _____ (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 21 PRIVATE CLINIC 22 PRIVATE DOCTOR 23 MISSION HOSPITAL/CLINIC 24 STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER 25 PHARMACY 26 MOBILE HTC SERVICES 27 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR # _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE HOME 41 WORKPLACE 42 CORRECTIONAL FACILITY 43 OTHER 96 _____ (SPECIFY)	
1027	Did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1031
1028	What was the result of the test?	POSITIVE 1 NEGATIVE 2 INDETERMINATE 3 DECLINED TO ANSWER 4 DID NOT RECEIVE TEST RESULT 5	→ 1031
1029	In what month and year did you receive your first HIV-positive test result?	MONTH DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998 SAME DATE AS LAST HIV TEST 95	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP		
1030	Are you currently taking ARVs, that is antiretroviral medicines? By currently, I mean that you may have missed some doses but you are still taking ARVs.	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8			
1031	How many times have you been tested for HIV in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE, IF NUMBER OF TESTS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'	NUMBER OF HIV TESTS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>			
1032	Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1034		
1033	Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES 1 NO 2			
1034	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8			
1035	Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8			
1036	CHECK 1028: CODE '1' ☐ CIRCLED ↓ OTHER ☐ → 1040				
1037	Now I would like to ask you a few questions about your experiences living with HIV. Have you disclosed your HIV status to anyone other than me?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1038		
1037A	To whom have you told your HIV status?	FAMILY MEMBER A PARTNER B HEALTH CARE PROVIDER C FRIEND D RELIGIOUS LEADER E OTHER F			
1038	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I have felt ashamed because of my HIV status.	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2			

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																								
1039	Please tell me if the following things have happened to you, or if you think they have happened to you, because of your HIV status in the last 12 months: a) People have talked badly about me because of my HIV status. b) Someone else disclosed my HIV status without my permission. c) I have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of my HIV status. d) Healthcare workers talked badly about me because of my HIV status. e) Healthcare workers yelled at me, scolded me, called me names, or verbally abused me in another way because of my HIV status. f) I was refused employment or a work opportunity because of my HIV status. g) I lost a source of income or job because of my HIV status.	<table> <tr> <th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th></tr> <tr> <td>a) PEOPLE TALK BADLY</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>b) DISCLOSED STATUS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>c) VERBALLY INSULTED</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>d) HEALTHCARE WORKERS TALKED BADLY</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>e) HEALTHCARE WORKERS VERBALLY ABUSED</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>f) DIDN'T GET A JOB</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>g) LOST SOURCE OF INCOME</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </table>		YES	NO	a) PEOPLE TALK BADLY	1	2	b) DISCLOSED STATUS	1	2	c) VERBALLY INSULTED	1	2	d) HEALTHCARE WORKERS TALKED BADLY	1	2	e) HEALTHCARE WORKERS VERBALLY ABUSED	1	2	f) DIDN'T GET A JOB	1	2	g) LOST SOURCE OF INCOME	1	2	
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1040	Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2																									
1041	CHECK 722: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐		→ 1046																								
1042	CHECK 1040: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 1044																								
1043	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																									
1044	Sometimes women experience a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge. During the last 12 months, have you had a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																									
1045	Sometimes women have a genital sore or ulcer. During the last 12 months, have you had a genital sore or ulcer?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																									
1046	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																									
1047	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																									
1048	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ NOT IN UNION ☐		→ 1101																								
1049	Can you say no to your (husband/partner) if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8																									
1050	Could you ask your (husband/partner) to use a condom if you wanted him to?	YES 1 NO 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8																									

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP			
1101	How long does it take in minutes to go from your home to the nearest healthcare facility, which could be a hospital, a health clinic, a medical doctor, or a health post?	MINUTES <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>				
1102	How do you travel to this healthcare facility from your home? IF MORE THAN ONE WAY OF TRAVEL IS MENTIONED, RECORD THE ONE HIGHEST ON THE LIST.	MOTORIZED CAR/TRUCK 01 PUBLIC BUS 02 MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER 03 BOAT WITH MOTOR 04 NOT MOTORIZED ANIMAL-DRAWN CART 05 BICYCLE 06 BOAT WITHOUT MOTOR 07 WALKING 08 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)				
1103	Has a doctor or other healthcare provider examined your breasts to check for breast cancer?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8				
1104	Now I'm going to ask you about tests a healthcare worker can do to check for cervical cancer, which is cancer in the cervix. The cervix connects the womb to the vagina. To be checked for cervical cancer, a woman is asked to lie on her back with her legs apart. Then the healthcare worker will use a brush or swab to collect a sample from inside her. The sample is sent to a laboratory for testing. This test is called a Pap smear or HPV test. Another method is called a VIA or Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid. In this test, the healthcare worker puts vinegar on the cervix to see if there is a reaction.					
1105	Has a doctor or other healthcare worker ever tested you for cervical cancer?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8				
1105A	Have you ever had your blood pressure measured by a doctor or other healthcare worker?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8				
1105B	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have high blood pressure or hypertension?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1105F			
1105C	In the past 12 months, have you been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have high blood pressure or hypertension?	YES 1 NO 2				
1105D	Has a doctor or other healthcare worker prescribed medication to control your blood pressure?	YES 1 NO 2				
1105E	Are you taking medication to control your blood pressure?	YES 1 NO 2				

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1105F	Have you ever had your blood sugar measured by a doctor or other healthcare worker?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1105G	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have high blood sugar or diabetes?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1106
1105H	In the past 12 months, have you been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have high blood sugar or diabetes?	YES 1 NO 2	
1105I	Has a doctor or other healthcare worker prescribed medication to control your high blood sugar or diabetes?	YES 1 NO 2	
1105J	Are you taking medication to control your high blood sugar or diabetes?	YES 1 NO 2	
1106	Now I would like to ask you some questions on smoking and tobacco use. Do you currently smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1108
1107	On average, how many cigarettes do you currently smoke each day?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES	
1108	Do you currently smoke or use any other type of tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1109A
1109	What other type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO A CIGARS OR CIGARILLOS B WATER PIPE (SHISHA) C SNUFF BY MOUTH D SNUFF BY NOSE E CHEWING TOBACCO F ROLL UP TOBACCO H OTHER X (SPECIFY)	
1109A	Are you currently using ecigarettes or vapes (inhaling or exhaling)?	YES 1 NO 2	
1110	Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever consumed any alcohol, such as beer, wine, spirits, ciders, kachasu, or chibuku?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1113
1111	During the last one month, on how many days did you have an alcoholic drink? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS 'EVERY DAY' OR 'ALMOST EVERY DAY,' CODE '95'.	DID NOT DRINK ALCOHOL 00 NUMBER OF DAYS EVERY DAY/ALMOST EVERY DAY 95	→ 1113
1112	We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits (tujilijili), or one bottle of ciders, one tot of kachasu, or a packet of chibuku. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day? SHOW PICTURES OF SIZES OF STANDARD DRINKS.	LESS THAN ONE STANDARD DRINK 00 NUMBER OF DRINKS #	

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																							
1113	Many different factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves. When you are sick and want to get medical advice or treatment, is each of the following a big problem or not a big problem: a) Getting permission to go to the doctor? b) Getting money needed for advice or treatment? c) The distance to the health facility? d) Not wanting to go alone? e) Having to take transport? f) Concern that there may not be any health g) Concern that there may not be a female h) Rude attitude of the health provider? i) Concern that there may not be medicine? j) Concern on waiting time? k) Fear of COVID-19?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td><td align="right">BIG</td><td align="right">NOT A BIG</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td align="right">PROBLEM</td><td align="right">PROBLEM</td></tr> <tr> <td>a) PERMISSION TO GO</td><td align="right">1</td><td align="right">2</td></tr> <tr> <td>b) GETTING MONEY</td><td align="right">1</td><td align="right">2</td></tr> <tr> <td>c) DISTANCE</td><td align="right">1</td><td align="right">2</td></tr> <tr> <td>d) GO ALONE</td><td align="right">1</td><td align="right">2</td></tr> <tr> <td>e) TAKE TRANSPORT</td><td align="right">1</td><td align="right">2</td></tr> <tr> <td>f) NO PROVIDER</td><td align="right">1</td><td align="right">2</td></tr> <tr> <td>g) NO FEMALE PROVIDER ..</td><td align="right">1</td><td align="right">2</td></tr> <tr> <td>h) RUDE ATTITUDE</td><td align="right">1</td><td align="right">2</td></tr> <tr> <td>i) NO MEDICINE</td><td align="right">1</td><td align="right">2</td></tr> <tr> <td>j) WAITING TIME</td><td align="right">1</td><td align="right">2</td></tr> <tr> <td>k) COVID-19</td><td align="right">1</td><td align="right">2</td></tr> </table>		BIG	NOT A BIG		PROBLEM	PROBLEM	a) PERMISSION TO GO	1	2	b) GETTING MONEY	1	2	c) DISTANCE	1	2	d) GO ALONE	1	2	e) TAKE TRANSPORT	1	2	f) NO PROVIDER	1	2	g) NO FEMALE PROVIDER ..	1	2	h) RUDE ATTITUDE	1	2	i) NO MEDICINE	1	2	j) WAITING TIME	1	2	k) COVID-19	1	2	
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1114	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1115A																																							
1115	What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYEE... B NATIONAL PUBLIC INSURANCE SCHEME (NHII) C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)																																								
1115A	Do you know the procedure for death Registration and/or Certification as required by the DNRPC (Kuma Reg)?	YES 1 NO 2																																								

FISTULA

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
F1	Sometimes a woman can have a problem of constant leakage of urine or stool from her vagina during the day and night. This problem usually occurs after a difficult childbirth, but may also occur after a sexual assault or after pelvic surgery or a severe injury. Do you currently experience a constant leakage of urine or stool from your vagina during the day and	YES 1 NO 2	→ F4
F2	Have you ever experienced this problem?	YES 1 NO 2	→ F4
F3	Have you ever heard of this problem?	YES 1 NO 2	→ MM0
F4	Did this problem start after you delivered a baby or had a stillbirth?	AFTER DELIVERED BABY 1 AFTER HAD STILLBIRTH 2 NEITHER 3	→ F6
F5	Did this problem start after a normal labor and delivery, or after a very difficult labor and delivery?	NORMAL LABOR/DELIVERY 1 VERY DIFFICULT LABOR/DELIVERY 2	→ F7
F6	What do you think caused this problem?	PELVIC SURGERY 1 SEXUAL ASSAULT 2 OTHER INJURY 3 WITCHCRAFT 4 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	→ F8
F7	How many days after (CAUSE OF PROBLEM FROM F4 OR F6) did the leakage start? ENTER '90' IF 90 DAYS OR MORE.	NUMBER OF DAYS AFTER DELIVERY/OTHER EVEN	
F8	Have you sought treatment for this condition?	YES 1 NO 2	→ F10
F9	Why have you not sought treatment? PROBE AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	DO NOT KNOW CAN BE FIXED A DO NOT KNOW WHERE TO GO B TOO EXPENSIVE C TOO FAR D POOR QUALITY OF CARE E COULD NOT GET PERMISSION F EMBARRASSMENT G PROBLEM DISAPPEARED H OTHER X (SPECIFY)	→ MM0
F10	From whom did you last seek treatment?	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 CLINICAL OFFICER 13 OTHER PERSON COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH ASSISTANT 21 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 22 COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER 23 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	
F11	Did you have an operation to fix the problem?	YES 1 NO 2	
F12	Did the treatment stop the leakage completely? IF NO: Did the treatment reduce the leakage?	YES, STOPPED COMPLETELY 1 NOT STOPPED BUT REDUCED 2 NOT STOPPED AT ALL 3	

SECTION MM. ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																												
MM01	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your brothers and sisters born to your biological mother, including those who are living with you, those living elsewhere and those who have died. From our experience in prior surveys, we know it may sometimes be difficult to establish a complete list of all the children born to your biological mother. We will work together to draw the most complete list and work to recall all your siblings. Could you please now give me the names of all of your brothers and sisters born to your biological mother. <table> <thead> <tr> <th>NAME</th><th>ORDER NUMBER</th><th>NAME</th><th>ORDER NUMBER</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a _____</td><td> </td><td>k _____</td><td> </td></tr> <tr> <td>b _____</td><td> </td><td>l _____</td><td> </td></tr> <tr> <td>c _____</td><td> </td><td>m _____</td><td> </td></tr> <tr> <td>d _____</td><td> </td><td>n _____</td><td> </td></tr> <tr> <td>e _____</td><td> </td><td>o _____</td><td> </td></tr> <tr> <td>f _____</td><td> </td><td>p _____</td><td> </td></tr> <tr> <td>g _____</td><td> </td><td>q _____</td><td> </td></tr> <tr> <td>h _____</td><td> </td><td>r _____</td><td> </td></tr> <tr> <td>i _____</td><td> </td><td>s _____</td><td> </td></tr> <tr> <td>j _____</td><td> </td><td>t _____</td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	NAME	ORDER NUMBER	NAME	ORDER NUMBER	a _____		k _____		b _____		l _____		c _____		m _____		d _____		n _____		e _____		o _____		f _____		p _____		g _____		q _____		h _____		r _____		i _____		s _____		j _____		t _____			
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MM02	CHECK MM01: ONE OR MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS LISTED ☐ NO BROTHERS OR SISTERS LISTED ☐ → MM04																																														
MM03	READ THE NAMES OF THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS TO THE RESPONDENT AND AFTER THE LAST ONE ASK: NO ☐ YES ☐ → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01.																																														
MM04	Sometimes people forget to mention children born to their biological mother because they do not live with them or they do not see them very often. Are there any brothers or sisters who do not live with you that you have not mentioned? NO ☐ YES ☐ → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01.																																														
MM05	Sometimes people forget to mention children born to their biological mother because they have died. Are there any brothers or sisters who died that you have not mentioned? NO ☐ YES ☐ → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01.																																														
MM06	Some people have brothers or sisters from the same mother but a different father. Are there any brothers or sisters born to your biological mother, but who have a different natural father, that you have not mentioned? NO ☐ YES ☐ → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01.																																														
MM07	COUNT THE NUMBER OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS RECORDED IN MM01.	TOTAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS . .																																													

SECTION MM. ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
MM08	CHECK MM07: Just to make sure that I have this right: Your mother had in total (NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO MOTHER) births, excluding you, during her lifetime. Is that correct? YES ☐ NO ☐ → PROBE AND CORRECT MM01 AND/OR MM07.		
MM09	CHECK MM07: ONE OR MORE ☐ NO ☐ BROTHERS/SISTERS BROTHER OR SISTER ↓	→ MTH0	
MM10	Please tell me, which brother or sister was born first? And which was born next? RECORD '01' FOR THE ORDER NUMBER IN MM01 FOR THE FIRST BROTHER OR SISTER, '02' FOR THE SECOND, AND SO ON UNTIL YOU HAVE RECORDED THE ORDER NUMBER FOR ALL BROTHERS AND SISTERS.		
MM11	How many births did your mother have before you were born?	NUMBER OF PRECEDING BIRTHS . .	

SECTION MM. ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY MODULE

MM12	LIST THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS ACCORDING TO THE ORDER NUMBER IN MM01. ASK MM13 TO MM24 FOR ONE BROTHER OR SISTER BEFORE ASKING ABOUT THE NEXT BROTHER OR SISTER.			
MM13	NAME OF BROTHER OR SISTER.	(01) _____	(02) _____	(03) _____
MM14	Is (NAME IN MM13) male or female?	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2
MM15	Is (NAME IN MM13) still alive?	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM17 DK 8 GO TO (02)	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM17 DK 8 GO TO (03)	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM17 DK 8 GO TO (04)
MM16	How old is (NAME IN MM13)? ENTER IN COMPLETED YEARS	AGE GO TO (02)	AGE GO TO (03)	AGE GO TO (04)
MM17	How many years ago did (NAME IN MM13) die?	YEARS AGO ..	YEARS AGO ..	YEARS AGO ..
MM18	IF MALE ☐ a) How old was (NAME IN MM13) when he died? ENTER IN COMPLETED YEARS IF DON'T KNOW, PROBE AND ASK ADDITIONAL IF FEMALE ☐ b) How old was (NAME IN MM13) when she died? ENTER IN COMPLETED YEARS IF DON'T KNOW, PROBE AND ASK ADDITIONAL	AGE IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	AGE IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	AGE IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23
MM19	Was (NAME IN MM13) pregnant when she died?	YES 1 GO TO MM23 NO 2	YES 1 GO TO MM23 NO 2	YES 1 GO TO MM23 NO 2
MM20	Did (NAME IN MM13) die during childbirth?	YES 1 GO TO (MM25A) NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (MM25A) NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (MM25A) NO 2
MM21	Did (NAME IN MM13) die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM23	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM23	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM23
MM22	How many days after the end of the pregnancy or childbirth did (NAME IN MM13) die?	DAYS ..	DAYS ..	DAYS ..
MM23	Was (NAME IN MM13)'s death due to an act of violence?	YES 1 GO TO (MM25A) NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (MM25A) NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (MM25A) NO 2
MM24	Was (NAME IN MM13)'s death due to an accident?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
MM25A	Was (NAME IN MM13) death registered with DNRPC (Kuma Reg)?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 GO TO (02)	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 GO TO (03)	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 GO TO (04)
MM25B	Was a death certificate obtained from DNRPC (Kuma reg)? (CLARIFY TO THE RESPONDENT THAT YOU DO NOT MEAN MCCD OBTAINED FROM THE HOSPITAL)	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 GO TO (02)	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 GO TO (03)	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 GO TO (04)

IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO NEXT SECTION.

MENTAL HEALTH MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES					SKIP
MTH0	Now I will ask you a few questions on how you have felt or behaved in the last 2 weeks. You may find some of these questions very personal. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question.						
GAD	GAD (ANXIETY) CODES:						
	CODE '7' (RF) REFUSED TO ANSWER						
	CODE '8' (DK) DON'T KNOW						
	The next questions are about how you have been feeling during the last 2 weeks. Over the last 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by the following problems? Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?						
		NEVER	RARELY	OFTEN	AL- WAYS	RF	DK
	1) Feeling nervous or anxious? Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	1)	0	1	2	3	7 8
	2) Not being able to stop or control worrying? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	2)	0	1	2	3	7 8
	3) Worrying too much about different things? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	3)	0	1	2	3	7 8
	4) Trouble relaxing? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	4)	0	1	2	3	7 8
	5) Being so restless that it is hard to sit still? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	5)	0	1	2	3	7 8

MENTAL HEALTH MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES				SKIP	
PHQ	PHQ (DEPRESSION) CODES:						
	CODE '7' (RF) REFUSED TO ANSWER						
	CODE '8' (DK) DON'T KNOW						
	Over the last 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by the following problems? Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	NEVER	RARELY	OFTEN	AL-WAYS	RF	DK
	1) Little interest or pleasure in doing things? Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	1)	0	1	2	3	7 8
	2) Feeling low or hopeless? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	2)	0	1	2	3	7 8
	3) Trouble falling asleep, staying asleep, or sleeping too much? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	3)	0	1	2	3	7 8
	4) Feeling tired or having little energy? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	4)	0	1	2	3	7 8
	5) Poor appetite or overeating? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	5)	0	1	2	3	7 8
	6) Feeling bad about yourself - or that you are a failure or have let yourself or your family down? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely often or always?	6)	0	1	2	3	7 8
7) Trouble concentrating on things you normally do, such as reading the newspaper or watching television? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely often or always?	7)	0	1	2	3	7 8	
8) Moving or speaking so slowly that other people could have noticed. Or, the opposite - being so restless that you have been moving around a lot more than usual? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely often or always?	8)	0	1	2	3	7 8	
9) Thoughts of hurting yourself in some way or that you would be better off not living anymore? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely often or always?	9)	0	1	2	3	7 8	

MENTAL HEALTH MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
MTH1	CHECK THE REPORTED SYMPTOMS: ANY CODE '1', '2', OR '3' RECORDED IN GAD, AND/OR ANY CODE '1', '2', OR '3' RECORDED IN PHQ ANY SYMPTOMS REPORTED FOR GAD AND/OR PHQ ☐	NO ☐ SYMPTOMS	→ MTH4
MTH2	Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help?	YES 1 NO 2	→ MTH4
MTH3	From whom have you sought help? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL A SOCIAL WORKER B COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSISTANT C RELIGIOUS LEADER D CURRENT/FORMER SPOUSE/PARTNER E OTHER FAMILY MEMBER F FRIEND G NEIGHBOR H TRADITIONAL HEALER I NGO/ CBO OTHER X (SPECIFY)	
MTH4	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have: a) Depression? b) Anxiety?	YES NO a) DEPRESSION 1 2 b) ANXIETY 1 2	
MTH5	During the last 2 weeks, did you take medicine prescribed by a doctor or other healthcare worker for depression or anxiety?	YES 1 NO 2	
MTH6	SCORE THE PHQ SCALE BY SUMMING THE ANSWERS TO PHQ 1-9.	PHQ SCORE	
MTH7	CHECK MTH6 AND PHQ9: ASSESS NEED FOR REFERRAL RESPONDENTS WITH A SCORE OF 10 OR HIGHER ON THE PHQ SCALE, AND/OR THOSE WHO ANSWERED '1', '2', OR '3' ON PHQ9 SHOULD BE OFFERED A REFERRAL FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES. SCORE OF 10 OR HIGHER ON THE PHQ SCALE AND/OR ANY CODE '1', '2', OR '3' IN PHQ9 ☐	OTHER ☐	→ DV00
MTH8	Thank you for answering this series of questions. Based on the information you shared with me about your recent experiences, you may be experiencing anxiety and/or depression and may benefit from health services. PROVIDE RESPONDENT WITH REFERRAL CARD. This card provides the contact information of health facilities where you can obtain these health services.		

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																												
DV00	CHECK COVER PAGE: WOMAN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE? WOMAN SELECTED ☐ FOR THIS SECTION ↓ WOMAN ☐ NOT SELECTED →		DV38																												
DV01	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS: DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL PRIVACY IS ENSURED. PRIVACY OBTAINED 1 ↓ PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE 2 →		DV37																												
DV02	Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman's life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women in Zambia. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question.																														
DV03	CHECK 701 AND 702: NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ → FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN (READ IN PAST TENSE AND USE 'LAST' WITH 'HUSBAND/ MALE PARTNER') ☐ →		DV06 DV06																												
DV04	You have said that you are not married and are not living with a man as if married. Are you currently in an intimate relationship with a man even though you are not living with him?	YES 1 NO 2	→ DV06																												
DV05	Have you ever been in an intimate relationship with a man even though you did not ever live with him?	YES 1 NO 2	→ DV19																												
DV06	Now, I am going to ask you about some situations that can happen between some women and their (husband/male partner). DV06A. Please tell me if these descriptions apply to your relationship with your (last) (husband/male partner). DV06B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?																														
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>EVER</th><th>OFTEN</th><th>SOME-TIMES</th><th>NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Dv a) He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men? YES 1 NO 2 ↓</td><td>→ 1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>DV06b) He wrongly (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful? YES 1 NO 2 ↓</td><td>→ 1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>DV06c) He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends? YES 1 NO 2 ↓</td><td>→ 1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>DV06d) He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family? YES 1 NO 2 ↓</td><td>→ 1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>DV06e) He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times? YES 1 NO 2 ↓</td><td>→ 1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>DV06f) He (uses/used) mobile, internet, or other technology including phone calls, facetime, video calling, or tracking software, to check on you or track where you (are/were) in ways that (makes/made) you feel controlled? YES 1 NO 2 ↓</td><td>→ 1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	EVER	OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS	Dv a) He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men? YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3	DV06b) He wrongly (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful? YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3	DV06c) He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends? YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3	DV06d) He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family? YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3	DV06e) He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times? YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3	DV06f) He (uses/used) mobile, internet, or other technology including phone calls, facetime, video calling, or tracking software, to check on you or track where you (are/were) in ways that (makes/made) you feel controlled? YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3	
EVER	OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS																												
Dv a) He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men? YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3																												
DV06b) He wrongly (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful? YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3																												
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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES				SKIP
DV07	Now I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) (husband/male partner). DV07A. Did your (last) (husband/male partner) ever:	DV07B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?				
		EVER	OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS	
DV07a)	say or do something to humiliate you in front of others?	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3	
DV07b)	threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about?	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3	
DV07c)	insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3	
DV08	DV08A. Did your (last) (husband/male partner) ever do any of the following things to you:	DV08B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?				
		EVER	OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS	
DV08a)	push you, shake you, or throw something at you?	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3	
DV08b)	slap you?	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3	
DV08c)	twist your arm or pull your hair?	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3	
DV08d)	punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you?	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3	
DV08e)	kick you, drag you, or beat you up?	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3	
DV08f)	try to choke you or burn you on purpose?	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3	
DV08g)	attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon?	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3	
DV08h)	physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3	
DV08i)	physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3	
DV08j)	force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3	

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV09	CHECK DV08A (a-j): AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐		DV11
DV09A	Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, do you believe these situations have become more frequent, less frequent, or have stayed the same?	MORE FREQUENT 1 LESS FREQUENT 2 NO CHANGE/ STAYED THE SAME 3 RELATIONSHIP STARTED DURING PANDEMIC 4 RELATIONSHIP ENDED BEFORE PANDEMIC 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
DV10	Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) (husband/male partner) did to you: DV10a) You had cuts, bruises, or aches? DV10b) You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns? DV10c) You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury?	YES 1 NO 2 YES 1 NO 2 YES 1 NO 2	
DV11	Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) (husband/male partner) at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ DV13
DV12	In the last 12 months, how often have you done this to your (last) (husband/male partner): often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
DV13	Did your (last) (husband/male partner) drink alcohol?	YES 1 NO 2	→ DV15
DV14	How often did he get drunk: often, only sometimes, or never?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NEVER 3	
DV15	Were you afraid of your (last) (husband/male partner): most of the time, sometimes, or never?	MOST OF THE TIME AFRAID 1 SOMETIMES AFRAID 2 NEVER AFRAID 3	

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																
DV16	DV16A. So far we have been talking about the behavior of your (current/last) (husband/male partner). Now I want to ask you about the behavior of any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner that you may have	DV16B. How long ago did this last happen? <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>EVER</th><th>0 - 11 MONTHS AGO</th><th>12+ MONTHS AGO</th><th>DON'T REMEMBER</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="4">HAS NEVER HAD ANOTHER HUSBAND/ MALE PARTNER 6</td></tr> <tr> <td>YES 1</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>NO 2 ↓</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>YES 1</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>NO 2 ↓</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>YES 1</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>NO 2 ↓</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	EVER	0 - 11 MONTHS AGO	12+ MONTHS AGO	DON'T REMEMBER	HAS NEVER HAD ANOTHER HUSBAND/ MALE PARTNER 6				YES 1	1	2	3	NO 2 ↓				YES 1	1	2	3	NO 2 ↓				YES 1	1	2	3	NO 2 ↓				→ DV17
EVER	0 - 11 MONTHS AGO	12+ MONTHS AGO	DON'T REMEMBER																																
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NO 2 ↓																																			
YES 1	1	2	3																																
NO 2 ↓																																			
DV17	CHECK DV08A (h-j) AND DV16A (b): AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓	NOT A SINGLE YES ☐ →	→ DV19																																
DV18	How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to by any current or previous husband or male partner?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS DON'T KNOW #																																	
DV19	CHECK 212 AND 232: CURRENTLY PREGNANT 232=1 OR ☐ HAD ONE OR MORE PAST PREGNANCIES 212>0 ↓	NOT PREGNANT 232=2 AND ☐ NO PAST PREGNANCIES 212=0	→ DV21A																																
DV20	Has any one ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	→ DV21A																																

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																									
DV21	Who has done any of these things to physically hurt you while you were pregnant? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER A MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER B FATHER/STEP-FATHER C SISTER/BROTHER D DAUGHTER/SON E OTHER RELATIVE F FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER G CURRENT BOYFRIEND H FORMER BOYFRIEND I MOTHER-IN-LAW J FATHER-IN-LAW K OTHER IN-LAW L TEACHER M SCHOOLMATE/CLASSMATE N EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK .. O POLICE/SOLDIER P OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)																										
DV21A	Now I want to ask you about your experiences using technology including the internet, mobile phones, text messages, instant messages, dating/relationship apps, social media or any other technology platforms (e.g. Facebook, What'sApp, Twitter/X, Tinder, TikTok, Snapchat...), whether you used it yourself or through someone else. This could be by anyone, including a romantic partner, a friend or even someone you don't know. A. Have you ever had the following experience:	B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:15%;"></th> <th style="width:10%;">EVER</th> <th style="width:10%;">OFTEN</th> <th style="width:10%;">SOME-TIMES</th> <th style="width:10%;">NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>DV21Aa) Someone tried to publicly humiliate you on the internet, phone, mobile phones, text messages, instant messages, or social media in a way that was related to you being a woman?</td> <td> YES 1 NO 2 ↓ </td> <td align="center">→ 1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DV21Ab) Someone sent you threatening messages via the internet, phone, mobile phones, text messages, instant messages, or social media?</td> <td> YES 1 NO 2 ↓ </td> <td align="center">→ 1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DV21Ac) Someone shared sexual photos or videos of you via the internet, mobile phones, text messages, instant messages, or social media without your consent?</td> <td> YES 1 NO 2 ↓ </td> <td align="center">→ 1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DV21Ad) Someone sent you sexual photos, videos, or messages on the internet, mobile phones, text messages, instant messages, or social media without your consent?</td> <td> YES 1 NO 2 ↓ </td> <td align="center">→ 1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		EVER	OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS	DV21Aa) Someone tried to publicly humiliate you on the internet, phone, mobile phones, text messages, instant messages, or social media in a way that was related to you being a woman?	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3	DV21Ab) Someone sent you threatening messages via the internet, phone, mobile phones, text messages, instant messages, or social media?	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3	DV21Ac) Someone shared sexual photos or videos of you via the internet, mobile phones, text messages, instant messages, or social media without your consent?	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3	DV21Ad) Someone sent you sexual photos, videos, or messages on the internet, mobile phones, text messages, instant messages, or social media without your consent?	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3	
	EVER	OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS																								
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DV21Ad) Someone sent you sexual photos, videos, or messages on the internet, mobile phones, text messages, instant messages, or social media without your consent?	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3																								
DV21B	CHECK DV21AB (a-d): AT LEAST ONE 'OFTEN' OR 'SOMETIMES' ↓ ALL 'NO' TO DV21AA OR 'NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS' TO DV21AB → DV22																											

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP		
DV21C	In the last 12 months, who has done any of this to you? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNE A FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER B CURRENT BOYFRIEND C FORMER BOYFRIEND D TEACHER E SCHOOLMATE/CLASSMATE F EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK G POLICE/SOLDIER H MALE FRIEND I FEMALE FRIEND J STRANGER/DID NOT IDENTIFY THEMSELVES K MOTHER/STEP-MOTHEF L FATHER/STEP-FATHER M SISTER/BROTHER N DAUGHTER/SON O MOTHER-IN-LAW P FATHER-IN-LAW Q OTHER IN-LAW R OTHER RELATIVE S OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)			
DV22	CHECK 701 AND 702 AND DV04 AND DV05: <table border="0"> <tr> <td> EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ </td> <td> NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ </td> </tr> </table> DV22a) From the time you were 15 years old, has anyone other than a husband or male partner, hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically? Remember, I do not want you to include any husband or any other DV From the time you were 15 years old has anyone hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically?	EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐	NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ DV25
EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐	NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐				

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV23	Who has hurt you in this way? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER A FATHER/STEP-FATHER B SISTER/BROTHER C DAUGHTER/SON D OTHER RELATIVE E CURRENT BOYFRIEND F FORMER BOYFRIEND G MOTHER-IN-LAW H FATHER-IN-LAW I OTHER IN-LAW J TEACHER K SCHOOLMATE/CLASSMATE L EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK M POLICE/SOLDIER N OTHER X (SPECIFY)	
DV24	In the last 12 months, how often (has this person/have these persons) physically hurt you: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
DV25	CHECK 701 AND 702 AND DV04 AND DV05: EVER MARRIED/ EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER	NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER	→ DV27
DV26	At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone other than any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to? Remember I do not want you to include any husband or male partner.	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ DV28 → DV31
DV27	At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ DV31
DV28	CHECK 701 AND 702 AND DV04 AND DV05: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER DV28a) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to by anyone, not including any husband or any other male	NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER DV28b) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to? AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS DON'T KNOW #	

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV29	Who has forced you to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	FATHER/STEP-FATHER A BROTHER/STEP-BROTHER B OTHER RELATIVE C CURRENT BOYFRIEND D FORMER BOYFRIEND E IN-LAW F OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE G FAMILY FRIEND H TEACHER I SCHOOLMATE/CLASSMATE J EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK K POLICE/SOLDIER L PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER M STRANGER N OTHER X (SPECIFY)	
DV30	CHECK 701 AND 702 AND DV04 AND DV05: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ DV30a) In the last 12 months, has anyone other than any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner forced you to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ DV In the last 12 months, has anyone forced you to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2	
DV31	CHECK DV08A (a-j), DV16A (a,b), DV20, DV22, DV26, AND DV27: AT LEAST ONE ☐ 'YES' ↓	NOT A SINGLE ☐ 'YES' →	→ DV35
DV32	Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help?	YES 1 NO 2	→ DV34
DV33	From whom have you sought help? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	OWN FAMILY A HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S FAMILI B CURRENT/FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER C CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND D FRIEND E NEIGHBOR F RELIGIOUS LEADER G DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL H POLICE I LAWYER J SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION K OTHER X (SPECIFY)	→ DV35
DV34	Have you ever told any one about this?	YES 1 NO 2	
DV35	As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																
	THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HER COOPERATION AND REASSURE HER ABOUT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF HER ANSWERS. FILL OUT THE QUESTIONS BELOW WITH REFERENCE TO THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE ONLY.																		
DV36	DID YOU HAVE TO INTERRUPT THE INTERVIEW BECAUSE SOME ADULT WAS TRYING TO LISTEN, OR CAME INTO THE ROOM, OR INTERFERED IN ANY OTHER WAY?	<table> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES, ONCE</td> <td>YES, MORE THAN ONCE</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HUSBAND</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER MALE ADULT ..</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FEMALE ADULT</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </table>		YES, ONCE	YES, MORE THAN ONCE	NO	HUSBAND	1	2	3	OTHER MALE ADULT ..	1	2	3	FEMALE ADULT	1	2	3	
	YES, ONCE	YES, MORE THAN ONCE	NO																
HUSBAND	1	2	3																
OTHER MALE ADULT ..	1	2	3																
FEMALE ADULT	1	2	3																
DV37	INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS/EXPLANATION FOR NOT COMPLETING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE. _____ _____ _____																		
DV38	RECORD THE TIME.	<table> <tr> <td>HOURS</td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>MINUTES.....</td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	HOURS		MINUTES.....		END												
HOURS																			
MINUTES.....																			

INSTRUCTIONS:

ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX.
COLUMN 1 REQUIRES A CODE IN EVERY MONTH.

CODES FOR EACH COLUMN:

COLUMN 1: BIRTHS, PREGNANCIES, CONTRACEPTIVE USE (2)

- B BIRTHS
P PREGNANCIES
T TERMINATIONS
- 0 NO METHOD
- 1 FEMALE STERILIZATION
2 MALE STERILIZATION
3 IUD
4 INJECTABLES
5 IMPLANTS
6 PILL
7 CONDOM
8 FEMALE CONDOM
9 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
J STANDARD DAYS METHOD
K LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD
L RHYTHM METHOD
- M WITHDRAWAL
X OTHER MODERN METHOD
Y OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD

COLUMN 2: DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE

- 0 INFREQUENT SEX/HUSBAND AWAY
1 BECAME PREGNANT WHILE USING
2 WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT
3 HUSBAND/PARTNER DISAPPROVED
4 WANTED MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD
5 CHANGES IN MENSTRUAL BLEEDING
- 6 OTHER SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS
- 7 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR
8 COSTS TOO MUCH
N INCONVENIENT TO USE
F UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC
A DIFFICULT TO GET PREGNANT/MENOPAUSAL
D MARITAL DISSOLUTION/SEPARATION
X OTHER
- (SPECIFY)
- Z DON'T KNOW

(1) Year of fieldwork is assumed to be 2023. For fieldwork beginning in 2024, all references to calendar years should be increased by one; for example, 2018 should be changed to 2019, 2019 should be changed to 2020, and similarly for all years throughout the questionnaire.

(2) Response categories may be added for other methods, including fertility awareness methods.

				COL. 1	COL. 2
	12	DEC	01		
	11	NOV	02		
	10	OCT	03		
	09	SEP	04		
	08	AUG	05		
2024	07	JUL	06		2024
	06	JUN	07		
	05	MAY	08		
	04	APR	09		
	03	MAR	10		
	02	FEB	11		
	01	JAN	12		
	12	DEC	13		
	11	NOV	14		
	10	OCT	15		
	09	SEP	16		
	08	AUG	17		
2023	07	JUL	18		2023
	06	JUN	19		
	05	MAY	20		
	04	APR	21		
	03	MAR	22		
	02	FEB	23		
	01	JAN	24		
	12	DEC	25		
	11	NOV	26		
	10	OCT	27		
	09	SEP	28		
	08	AUG	29		
	07	JUL	30		
2022	06	JUN	31		2022
	05	MAY	32		
	04	APR	33		
	03	MAR	34		
	02	FEB	35		
	01	JAN	36		
	12	DEC	37		
	11	NOV	38		
	10	OCT	39		
	09	SEP	40		
	08	AUG	41		
	07	JUL	42		
2021	06	JUN	43		2021
	05	MAY	44		
	04	APR	45		
	03	MAR	46		
	02	FEB	47		
	01	JAN	48		
	12	DEC	49		
	11	NOV	50		
	10	OCT	51		
	09	SEP	52		
	08	AUG	53		
	07	JUL	54		
2020	06	JUN	55		2020
	05	MAY	56		
	04	APR	57		
	03	MAR	58		
	02	FEB	59		
	01	JAN	60		
	12	DEC	61		
	11	NOV	62		
	10	OCT	63		
	09	SEP	64		
	08	AUG	65		
	07	JUL	66		
2019	06	JUN	67		2019
	05	MAY	68		
	04	APR	69		
	03	MAR	70		
	02	FEB	71		
	01	JAN	72		
	12	DEC	73		
	11	NOV	74		
	10	OCT	75		
	09	SEP	76		
	08	AUG	77		
	07	JUL	78		
2018	06	JUN	79		2018
	05	MAY	80		
	04	APR	81		
	03	MAR	82		
	02	FEB	83		
	01	JAN	84		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
 MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

ZAMBIA
 MINISTRY OF HEALTH/ ZAMBIA STATISTICS AGENCY

IDENTIFICATION				
LOCALITY NAME _____				
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____				
CLUSTER NUMBER				
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER				
NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF MAN _____				
INTERVIEWER VISITS				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	MONTH
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	YEAR
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		INT. NO.
TIME	_____	_____		RESULT*
	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 4 REFUSED 2 NOT AT HOME 5 PARTLY COMPLETED 7 OTHER _____ 3 POSTPONED 6 INCAPACITATED SPECIFY _____				
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1				
LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW**				
NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT**				
TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2)				
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** ENGLISH				
**LANGUAGE CODES: 01 ENGLISH 04 LOZI 07 NYANJA 02 BEMBA 05 LUNDA 08 TONGA 03 KAONDE 06 LUVALE				
TEAM NUMBER	TEAM SUPERVISOR NAME NUMBER			

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with the Ministry of Health in collaboration with Zambia Statistics Agency (ZamStats). We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Zambia. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 20 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES
TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE
TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS MINUTES	
102	What province were you born in?	CENTRAL 01 COPPERBELT 02 EASTERN 03 LUAPALA 04 LUSAKA 05 MUCHINGA 06 NORTHERN 07 NORTH WESTERN 08 SOUTHERN 09 WESTERN 10 OUTSIDE OF ZAMBIA 96	→ 104
103	What country were you born in?	COUNTRY	
104	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS ALWAYS 95 VISITOR 96	→ 110
105	CHECK 104: 00 - 04 YEARS <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="checkbox"/> 05 YEARS <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="checkbox"/> OR MORE		→ 107
106	In what month and year did you move here?	MONTH DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
107	Just before you moved here, which province did you live in?	CENTRAL 01 COPPERBELT 02 EASTERN 03 LUAPALA 04 LUSAKA 05 MUCHINGA 06 NORTHERN 07 NORTH WESTERN 08 SOUTHERN 09 WESTERN 10 OUTSIDE OF ZAMBIA 96	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
108	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?	CITY 1 TOWN 2 RURAL AREA 3	
109	Why did you move to this place?	EMPLOYMENT 01 EDUCATION/TRAINING 02 MARRIAGE FORMATION 03 FAMILY REUNIFICATION/OTHER FAMILY RELATED REASON 04 FORCED DISPLACEMENT 05 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	
110	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
111	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 110 AND/OR 111 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	
112	In general, would you say your health is very good, good, moderate, bad, or very bad?	VERY GOOD 1 GOOD 2 MODERATE 3 BAD 4 VERY BAD 5	
112A	When was the last time you visited a healthcare facility or saw a healthcare provider for any reason?	DAYS AGO 1 WEEKS AGO 2 MONTHS AGO 3 YEARS AGO 4	
113	Have you ever attended school?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 117
114	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY 1 SECONDARY 2 HIGHER 3	
115	What is the highest year you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	YEAR	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
116	CHECK 114: PRIMARY OR ☐ SECONDARY ↓	HIGHER ☐ → 119	
117	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENCE 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	
118	CHECK 117: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' ☐ CIRCLED ↓	CODE '1' OR '5' ☐ → 119A	
119	Do you read a newspaper or magazine almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
119A	Do you follow news and current events on social media (such as WhatsApp, Twitter, Instagram, or Facebook) almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
120	Do you listen to the radio almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
121	Do you watch television almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
122	Do you own a mobile phone?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 127
123	Is your mobile phone a smart phone?	YES 1 NO 2	
127	Have you ever used the Internet from any location on any device?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 130
128	In the last 12 months, have you used the Internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES 1 NO 2	→ 130
129	During the last one month, how often did you use the Internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
130	What is your religion?	CATHOLIC 01 PROTESTANT 02 MUSLIM 03 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Now I would like to ask about any children you have had during your life. I am interested in all of the children that are biologically yours, even if they are not legally yours or do not have your last name. Have you ever fathered any children with any woman?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 204
203	a) How many sons live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME	
204	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 206
205	a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE	
206	Have you ever fathered a son or a daughter who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 208
207	a) How many boys have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD b) GIRLS DEAD	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL CHILDREN	
209	CHECK 208: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD ↓ ☐ HAS NOT HAD ANY CHILDREN ☐ HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD ↓ ☐	→ 211 → 301	
210	Did all of the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES 1 NO 2	
211	CHECK 208: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD ↓ ☐ HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD ↓ ☐ a) How old were you when your first child was born? b) How old were you when your child was born?	AGE IN YEARS	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
212	CHECK 203 AND 205: AT LEAST ONE ☐ LIVING CHILD ↓ NO LIVING ☐ CHILDREN	→ 301	
213	CHECK 203 AND 205: MORE THAN ONE ☐ LIVING CHILD ↓ ONLY ONE ☐ LIVING CHILD ↓ a) How old is your youngest child? RECORD IN COMPLETED YEARS b) How old is your child? RECORD IN COMPLETED YEARS	AGE IN YEARS	
214	CHECK 213: (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS ☐ AGE 0-2 YEARS ↓ (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS ☐ AGE 3 YEARS OR OLDER	→ 301	
215	CHECK 203 AND 205: MORE THAN ONE ☐ LIVING CHILD ↓ ONLY ONE ☐ LIVING CHILD ↓ a) What is the name of your youngest child? b) What is the name of your child?	_____ (NAME OF (YOUNGEST) CHILD)	
216	When (NAME IN 215)'s mother was pregnant with (NAME IN 215), did she have any antenatal check-ups?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 218
217	Were you ever present during any of those antenatal check-ups?	PRESENT 1 NOT PRESENT 2	
218	Was (NAME IN 215) born in a hospital or health facility?	HOSPITAL/HEALTH FACILITY 1 OTHER 2	→ 301
219	Did you go with (NAME IN 215)'s mother to the hospital or health facility where she gave birth to (NAME IN 215)?	YES 1 NO 2	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy.	
01	Have you heard of Female Sterilization? PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES 1 NO 2
02	Have you heard of Male Sterilization? PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES 1 NO 2
03	Have you heard of IUCD? PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES 1 NO 2
04	Have you heard of Injectables? PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES 1 NO 2
05	Have you heard of Implants? PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES 1 NO 2
06	Have you heard of Pill? PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES 1 NO 2
07	Have you heard of Male Condom? PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES 1 NO 2
08	Have you heard of Female Condom? PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES 1 NO 2
09 (1)	Have you heard of Emergency Contraception? PROBE: As an emergency measure, within 3 days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES 1 NO 2
10	Have you heard of Standard Days Method? PROBE: A woman uses a string of colored beads to know the days she can get pregnant. On the days she can get pregnant, she uses a condom or does not have sexual intercourse.	YES 1 NO 2
11	Have you heard of Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM)? PROBE: Up to 6 months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.	YES 1 NO 2
12	Have you heard of Rhythm Method? PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get	YES 1 NO 2
13	Have you heard of Withdrawal? PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES 1 NO 2
14	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES, MODERN METHOD _____ A (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ B (SPECIFY) NO Y

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP
302	In the last 12 months have you:	YES NO			
	a) Heard about family planning on the radio?	a) RADIO	1	2	
	b) Seen anything about family planning on the television?	b) TELEVISION	1	2	
	c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine?	c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE ..	1	2	
	d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone?	d) MOBILE PHONE	1	2	
	e) Seen anything about family planning on social media such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram?	e) FACEBOOK/TWITTER/ INSTAGRAM	1	2	
	f) Seen anything about family planning on a poster, leaflet or brochure?	f) POSTER/LEAFLET/ BROCHURE	1	2	
	g) Seen anything about family planning on an outdoor sign or billboard?	g) OUTDOOR SIGN/BILLBOARD ..	1	2	
	h) Heard anything about family planning at community meetings or events?	h) COMMUNITY MEETINGS/ EVENTS	1	2	
303	In the last few months, have you discussed family planning with a community health assistant or health professional?	YES		1	
		NO		2	
304	Now I would like to ask you about a woman's risk of pregnancy. From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant when she has sexual relations?	YES		1	
		NO		2	
		DON'T KNOW		8	→ 306
305	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS		1	
		DURING HER PERIOD		2	
		RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED ..		3	
		HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS		4	
		OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)		6	
		DON'T KNOW		8	
306	After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned?	YES		1	
		NO		2	
		DON'T KNOW		8	
307	I will now read you some statements about contraception. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each one.	DIS- AGREE AGREE DK			
	a) Contraception is a woman's concern and a man should not have to worry about it.	a) CONTRACEPTION WOMAN'S CONCERN	1	2	8
	b) Women who use contraception may become promiscuous.	b) WOMEN MAY BECOME PROMISCUOUS	1	2	8

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP															
401	Are you currently married or living together with a woman as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED	1	→ 404															
		YES, LIVING WITH A WOMAN	2																
		NO, NOT IN UNION	3																
402	Have you ever been married or lived together with a woman as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED	1	→ 413															
		YES, LIVED WITH A WOMAN	2																
		NO	3																
403	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED	1	→ 410															
		DIVORCED	2																
		SEPARATED	3																
404	Is your (wife/partner) living with you now or is she staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HIM	1																
		STAYING ELSEWHERE	2																
405	Do you have other wives or do you live with other women as if married?	YES (MORE THAN ONE WIFE)	1	→ 407															
		NO (ONLY ONE WIFE)	2																
406	Altogether, how many wives or live-in partners do you have?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS.....																	
407	CHECK 405: ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐ ↓ a) Please tell me the name of your (wife/partner). MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐ ↓ b) Please tell me the name of your (first/next) wife or woman you are living with as if married. RECORD THE NAME AND THE LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE (FIRST/NEXT) WIFE OR LIVE-IN PARTNER. IF A WOMAN IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 40%;">NAME</th><th style="width: 20%;">LINE NUMBER</th><th style="width: 40%;">AGE</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>_____</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr> <td>_____</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr> <td>_____</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr> <td>_____</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>		NAME	LINE NUMBER	AGE	_____			_____			_____			_____			408 (1) How old was (NAME IN 407) on her last birthday?
NAME	LINE NUMBER	AGE																	

408	How old was (NAME IN 407) on her last birthday?																		
	RETURN TO 407 FOR THE NEXT WIFE OR LIVE-IN PARTNER.																		
409	CHECK 407: ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐ ↓ MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐			→ 411															
410	Have you been married or lived with a woman only once or more than once?	MORE THAN ONCE	1																
		ONLY ONCE	2																

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
411	CHECK 405 AND 410: BOTH ARE ☐ CODE '2' a) In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner) ? OTHER ☐ b) Now I would like to ask about your first wife or partner. In what month and year did you start living with her?	MONTH DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998 → 413	
412	How old were you when you first started living with her?	AGE	
413	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE		
414	I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE 00 AGE IN YEARS	→ 501
415	I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO 1 WEEKS AGO 2 MONTHS AGO 3 YEARS AGO 4 → 429	
416	The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner do something or use any method to delay or avoid a pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 418
417	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 419
418	What method did you or your partner use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF CODE 'G' IS CIRCLED, SKIP TO 420 EVEN IF ANOTHER METHOD WAS ALSO USED. IF CODE 'H' IS CIRCLED, SKIP TO 420A EVEN IF ANOTHER METHOD WAS ALSO USED.	FEMALE STERILIZATION A MALE STERILIZATION B IUCD C INJECTABLES D IMPLANTS E PILL F MALE CONDOM G FEMALE CONDOM H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION I STANDARD DAYS METHOD J LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD K RHYTHM METHOD L WITHDRAWAL M OTHER MODERN METHOD X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD Y	→ 420 → 420A
419	The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 422

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
420	What was the brand name of the male condom used? IF BRAND NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	MAXIMUM 01 ROUGH RIDER 02 DUREX 03 REALITY 04 MOODS 05 ULTIMATE 06 ICON 07 LOVE 08 PUBLIC SECTOR: UNBRANDED (WHITE COLOR FOIL) 09 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 421
420A	What was the brand name of the female condom used? IF BRAND NOT KNOWN, SHOW PICTURES OF PACKAGES.	CARE FEMALE CONDOM 01 FEMIDOM 02 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
421	From where did you obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 12 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST # FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC # MOBILE CLINIC/HOSPITAL/ HEALTH OUTREACH PO # COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSISTANT # COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKE # OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ # (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 21 PRIVATE CLINIC 22 MISSION HOSPITAL/CLINIC # PHARMACY # PRIVATE DOCTOR # PRIVATE MOBILE CLINIC/HOSPIT..... # COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSISTANT... .. # COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKE # OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ # (SPECIFY) NGO MEDICAL SECTOR NGO HOSPITAL 31 NGO CLINIC 32 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE SHOP 41 CHURCH 42 FRIEND/RELATIVE 43 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP		
422	What was your relationship to this person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF GIRLFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	WIFE 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)			
423	Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 429		
424	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this second person, was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2			
425	What was your relationship to this second person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF GIRLFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	WIFE 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)			
426	Apart from these two people, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 429		
427	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this third person, was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2			
428	What was your relationship to this third person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF GIRLFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	WIFE 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)			
429	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME <table><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98			

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
501	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐ NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED AND NOT LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐		→ 514								
502	CHECK 418: MAN NOT STERILIZED OR QUESTION NOT ASKED ☐ MAN STERILIZED ☐		→ 514								
503	CHECK 407: ONE WIFE/PARTNER ☐ MORE THAN ONE WIFE/PARTNER ☐		→ 509								
504	Is your (wife/partner) currently pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 507								
505	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you and your (wife/partner) are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1 NO MORE 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514								
506	After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> YEARS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> SOON/NOW 993 OTHER 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998									→ 514
507	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ a) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ b) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not to have any children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 3 WIFE/PARTNER STERILIZED 4 RESPONDENT STERILIZED 5 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514								
508	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child?	MONTHS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> YEARS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> SOON/NOW 993 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994 OTHER 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998									→ 514
509	Are any of your wives or partners currently pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 512								

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
510	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you and your wife or partner are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1 NO MORE 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514								
511	After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> YEARS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> SOON/NOW 993 OTHER 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998									→ 514
512	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ a) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ b) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not to have any children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 3 (WIFE/WIVES/PARTNER(S)) STERILIZED 4 RESPONDENT STERILIZED 5 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514								
513	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child?	MONTHS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> YEARS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> SOON/NOW 993 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994 OTHER 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998									
514	CHECK 203 AND 205: HAS LIVING CHILDREN ☐ a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE. NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐ b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?	NONE 00 NUMBER <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)			→ 601 → 601						
515	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)									

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last 7 days?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 604
602	Although you did not work in the last 7 days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 604
603	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 607
604	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ _____ _____	
605	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
606	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY 1 CASH AND KIND 2 IN KIND ONLY 3 NOT PAID 4	
607	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐ NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED AND NOT LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐		→ 612
608	CHECK 606: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐ OTHER ☐		→ 610
609	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (wife/partner), or you and your (wife/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT 1 WIFE/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
610	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (wife/partner), you and your (wife/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT 1 WIFE/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6	
611	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT 1 WIFE/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6	

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
612	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY 01 JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER ONLY 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY 03 JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 05 DOES NOT OWN 06	→ 615
613	Do you have a title deed for any house you own?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 615
614	Is your name on this document?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
615	Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY 01 JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER ONLY 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY 03 JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 05 DOES NOT OWN 06	→ 617A
616	Do you have a title deed for any land you own?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 617A
617	Is your name on this document?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
617A	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 617C
617B	Did you yourself put money in or take money out of this account in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	
617C	In the last 12 months, have you used a mobile phone to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages?	YES 1 NO 2	
618	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:	YES NO DK a) GOES OUT 1 2 8 b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN 1 2 8 c) ARGUES 1 2 8 d) REFUSES SEX 1 2 8 e) BURNS FOOD 1 2 8	
619	As far as you know did your father ever beat your mother?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
700	Now I would like to talk about HIV and AIDS.		
702	CHECK 111: AGE 15-24 YEARS ☐ 25 YEARS OR OLDER ☐ → 708		
703	HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
704	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
705	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
706	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
706A	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by not having sexual intercourse at all?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
706B	Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
707	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
708	Have you heard of ARVs, that is, antiretroviral medicines that treat HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 708C
708A	Once someone is diagnosed with HIV, do you know for how long they have to take ARVs? IF YES, How long?	YES, A FEW DAYS OR LESS 1 YES, LESS THAN 1 MONTH BUT MORE THAN A FEW DAYS 2 YES, MORE THAN 1 MONTH BUT LESS THAN 1 YEAR 3 ANY NUMBER OF YEARS MORE THAN 1 YEAR BUT LESS THAN LIFE 4 YES, FOR LIFE 5 YES, UNTIL THEY FEEL BETTER 6 DON'T KNOW 8	
708B	If someone is taking ARVs correctly and consistently, can they transmit the virus to their partner?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
708C	Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK a) DURING PREGNANCY 1 2 8 b) DURING DELIVERY 1 2 8 c) BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
708D	CHECK 708C: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐	OTHER ☐ → 709A	
709	Are there any special medicines that a health care provider can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
709A	If someone is exposed to a needle prick or high risk sex (meaning high possibility of getting HIV), do you know if there is anything one can immediately do to prevent contraction of HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 710
709B	What can be done?	TAKING MEDICINE A BATHING B OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
710	Have you heard of PrEP, a medicine taken daily that can prevent a person from getting HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 712
711	In your opinion, do you think it is okay for people to take a pill every day to prevent getting HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
711A	Have you ever taken PrEP?	YES 1 NO 2	
712	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.		
713	Have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 721
714	In what month and year was your most recent HIV test?	MONTH DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
715	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 12 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST # STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER # FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC # MOBILE HTC SERVICES # OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR # (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 21 PRIVATE CLINIC 22 PRIVATE DOCTOR 23 MISSION HOSPITAL/CLINIC # STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER # PHARMACY # MOBILE HTC SERVICES # OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR # (SPECIFY) NGO MEDICAL SECTOR NGO HOSPITAL # NGO CLINIC # OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR # # (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCES HOME 41 WORKPLACE 42 CORRECTIONAL FACILITY 43 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	MTH9
716	Did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 720
717	What was the result of the test?	POSITIVE 1 NEGATIVE 2 INDETERMINATE 3 DECLINED TO ANSWER 4	→ 720
718	In what month and year did you receive your first HIV-positive test result?	MONTH DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998 SAME DATE AS MOST RECENT HIV TEST ... 95	
719	Are you currently taking ARVs, that is antiretroviral medicines? By currently, I mean that you may have missed some doses but you are still taking ARVs.	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																								
720	How many times have you been tested for HIV in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE, IF NUMBER OF TESTS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF HIV TESTS																									
721	Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 723																								
722	Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES 1 NO 2																									
723	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8																									
724	Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8																									
725	CHECK 717: CODE '1' ☐ CIRCLED ↓	OTHER ☐ → 729																									
726	Now I would like to ask you a few questions about your experiences living with HIV. Have you disclosed your HIV status to anyone other than me?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 727																								
726A	To whom have you told your HIV status?	FAMILY MEMBER A PARTNER B HEALTH CARE PROVIDER C FRIEND D RELIGIOUS LEADER E OTHER F																									
727	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I have felt ashamed because of my HIV	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2																									
728	Please tell me if the following things have happened to you, or if you think they have happened to you, because of your HIV status in the last 12 months:	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) People have talked badly about me because of my HIV status.</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>b) Someone else disclosed my HIV status without my permission.</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>c) I have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of my HIV status.</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>d) Healthcare workers talked badly about me because of my HIV status.</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>e) Healthcare workers yelled at me, scolded me, called me names, or verbally abused me in another way because of my HIV status.</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>f) I was refused employment or a work opportunity because of my HIV status.</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>g) I lost a source of income or job because of my HIV status.</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	a) People have talked badly about me because of my HIV status.	1	2	b) Someone else disclosed my HIV status without my permission.	1	2	c) I have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of my HIV status.	1	2	d) Healthcare workers talked badly about me because of my HIV status.	1	2	e) Healthcare workers yelled at me, scolded me, called me names, or verbally abused me in another way because of my HIV status.	1	2	f) I was refused employment or a work opportunity because of my HIV status.	1	2	g) I lost a source of income or job because of my HIV status.	1	2	
	YES	NO																									
a) People have talked badly about me because of my HIV status.	1	2																									
b) Someone else disclosed my HIV status without my permission.	1	2																									
c) I have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of my HIV status.	1	2																									
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f) I was refused employment or a work opportunity because of my HIV status.	1	2																									
g) I lost a source of income or job because of my HIV status.	1	2																									

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
729	Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2	
730	CHECK 414: HAS HAD SEXUAL ☐ INTERCOURSE NEVER HAD SEXUAL ☐ INTERCOURSE		→ 735
731	CHECK 729: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 733
732	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
733	Sometimes men experience an abnormal discharge from their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had an abnormal discharge from your penis?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
734	Sometimes men have a sore or ulcer on or near their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer on or near your penis?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
735	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
736	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	Some men are circumcised. Are you circumcised?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 805A
802	Some men are traditionally circumcised by a traditional practitioner, family member or friend. Are you traditionally circumcised?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 804
803	How old were you when you got traditionally circumcised?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS DURING CHILDHOOD (<5 YEARS) 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
804	Some men are medically circumcised, that is, the foreskin is completely removed from the penis by a healthcare worker. Are you medically circumcised?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 805A
805	How old were you when you got medically circumcised?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS DURING CHILDHOOD (<5 YEARS) 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
805A	Have you ever had your blood pressure measured by a doctor or other healthcare worker?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
805B	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have high blood pressure or hypertension?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 805F
805C	In the past 12 months, have you been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have high blood pressure or hypertension?	YES 1 NO 2	
805D	Has a doctor or other healthcare worker prescribed medication to control your blood pressure?	YES 1 NO 2	
805E	Are you taking medication to control your blood pressure?	YES 1 NO 2	
805F	Have you ever had your blood sugar measured by a doctor or other healthcare worker?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
805G	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have high blood sugar or diabetes?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 806
805H	In the past 12 months, have you been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have high blood sugar or diabetes?	YES 1 NO 2	
805I	Has a doctor or other healthcare worker prescribed medication to control your high blood sugar or diabetes?	YES 1 NO 2	
805J	Are you taking medication to control your high blood sugar or diabetes?	YES 1 NO 2	

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
806	Do you currently smoke tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 809 → 808
807	In the past, have you smoked tobacco every day?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 810
808	In the past, have you ever smoked tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 811
809	On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each day? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Manufactured cigarettes? b) Hand-rolled cigarettes? d) Pipes full of tobacco? e) Cigars or cigarillos? f) Number of water pipe (shisha) sessions? g) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	NUMBER DAILY a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO e) CIGARS OR CIGARILLOS f) NUMBER OF WATER PIPE (SHISHA) SESSIONS g) OTHERS	→ 811
810	On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each week? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every week. IF THE RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT, BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Manufactured cigarettes? b) Hand-rolled cigarettes? d) Pipes full of tobacco? e) Cigars or cigarillos? f) Number of water pipe (shisha) sessions? g) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	NUMBER WEEKLY a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO e) CIGARS OR CIGARILLOS f) NUMBER OF WATER PIPE (SHISHA) SESSIONS g) OTHERS	

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
811	Do you currently use smokeless tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 813 → 813A
812	On average, how many times a day do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day. IF THE RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT, BUT NOT EVERY DAY, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Snuff, by mouth? b) Snuff, by nose? c) Chewing tobacco? e) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	TIMES DAILY a) SNUFF, BY MOUTH b) SNUFF, BY NOSE c) CHEWING TOBACCO e) ANY OTHERS	→ 813A
813	On average, how many times a week do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every week. IF THE RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT, BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Snuff, by mouth? b) Snuff, by nose? c) Chewing tobacco? e) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	TIMES WEEKLY a) SNUFF, BY MOUTH b) SNUFF, BY NOSE c) CHEWING TOBACCO e) ANY OTHERS	
813A	Do you currently use e-cigarettes or vape every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 813C → 814
813B	On average, how many times daily do you use e-cigarettes or vape?	TIMES DAILY	→ 814
813C	On average, how many times weekly do you use e-cigarettes or vape?	TIMES WEEKLY	

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
814	Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever consumed any alcohol, such as beer, wine, spirits, ciders, kachasu, or chibuku?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 817
815	During the last one month, on how many days did you have an alcoholic drink? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS 'EVERY DAY' OR 'ALMOST EVERY DAY,' CODE '95'.	DID NOT HAVE EVEN ONE DRINK 00 NUMBER OF DAYS EVERY DAY/ALMOST EVERY DAY 95	→ 817
816	We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits (tujilijili), or one bottle of ciders, one tot of kachasu, or a packet of chibuku. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day? SHOW PICTURES OF SIZES OF STANDARD	NUMBER OF DRINKS	
817	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 818A
818	What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B NATIONAL PUBLIC INSURANCE SCHEME (NHIMA) C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D OTHER X (SPECIFY)	
818A	Do you know the procedure for death Registration and/or Certification as required by the DNRPC (Kuma Reg)?	YES 1 NO 2	

MENTAL HEALTH MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES					SKIP
MTH0	Now I will ask you a few questions on how you have felt or behaved in the last 2 weeks. You may find some of these questions very personal. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question.						
GAD	GAD (ANXIETY) CODES:						
	CODE '7' (RF) REFUSED TO ANSWER						
	CODE '8' (DK) DON'T KNOW						
	The next questions are about how you have been feeling during the last 2 weeks. Over the last 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by the following problems? Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	NEVER RARELY OFTEN AL- WAYS				RF	DK
	1) Feeling nervous or anxious? Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	1)	0	1	2	3	7 8
	2) Not being able to stop or control worrying? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	2)	0	1	2	3	7 8
	3) Worrying too much about different things? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	3)	0	1	2	3	7 8
	4) Trouble relaxing? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	4)	0	1	2	3	7 8
	5) Being so restless that it is hard to sit still? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	5)	0	1	2	3	7 8
	6) Becoming easily annoyed or irritable? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	6)	0	1	2	3	7 8
	7) Feeling afraid as if something awful might happen? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	7)	0	1	2	3	7 8

MENTAL HEALTH MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES					SKIP	
PHQ	PHQ (DEPRESSION) CODES:							
	CODE '7' (RF) REFUSED TO ANSWER							
	CODE '8' (DK) DON'T KNOW							
	Over the last 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by the following problems? Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	NEVER	RARELY	OFTEN	AL- WAYS	RF	DK	
	1) Little interest or pleasure in doing things? Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	1)	0	1	2	3	7	8
	2) Feeling low or hopeless? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	2)	0	1	2	3	7	8
	3) Trouble falling asleep, staying asleep, or sleeping too much? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely often or always?	3)	0	1	2	3	7	8
	4) Feeling tired or having little energy? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	4)	0	1	2	3	7	8
	5) Poor appetite or overeating? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	5)	0	1	2	3	7	8
	6) Feeling bad about yourself - or that you are a failure or have let yourself or your family down? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely often or always?	6)	0	1	2	3	7	8
	7) Trouble concentrating on things you normally do, such as reading the newspaper or watching television? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	7)	0	1	2	3	7	8
	8) Moving or speaking so slowly that other people could have noticed. Or, the opposite - being so restless that you have been moving around a lot more than usual? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	8)	0	1	2	3	7	8
	9) Thoughts of hurting yourself in some way or that you would be better off not living anymore? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	9)	0	1	2	3	7	8

MENTAL HEALTH MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
MTH1	CHECK THE REPORTED SYMPTOMS: ANY CODE '1', '2', OR '3' RECORDED IN GAD, AND/OR ANY CODE '1', '2', OR '3' RECORDED IN PHQ ANY SYMPTOMS REPORTED FOR GAD AND/OR PHQ ☐	NO ☐ SYMPTOMS	→ MTH4
MTH2	Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help?	YES 1 NO 2	→ MTH4
MTH3	From whom have you sought help? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL A SOCIAL WORKER B COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSISTANT C RELIGIOUS LEADER D CURRENT/FORMER SPOUSE/PARTNER E OTHER FAMILY MEMBER F FRIEND G NEIGHBOR H TRADITIONAL HEALER I NGO/ CBO J OTHER X (SPECIFY)	
MTH4	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have: a) Depression? b) Anxiety?	YES NO a) DEPRESSION 1 2 b) ANXIETY 1 2	
MTH5	During the last 2 weeks, did you take medicine prescribed by a doctor or other healthcare worker for depression or anxiety?	YES 1 NO 2	
MTH6	SCORE THE PHQ SCALE BY SUMMING THE ANSWERS TO PHQ 1-9.	PHQ SCORE:	
MTH7	CHECK MTH6 AND PHQ9: ASSESS NEED FOR REFERRAL RESPONDENTS WITH A SCORE OF 10 OR HIGHER ON THE PHQ SCALE, AND/OR THOSE WHO ANSWERED '1', '2', OR '3' ON PHQ9 SHOULD BE OFFERED A REFERRAL FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES. SCORE OF 10 OR HIGHER ON THE PHQ SCALE AND/OR ANY CODE '1', '2', OR '3' IN PHQ9 ☐	OTHER ☐	→ MTH9
MTH8	Thank you for answering this series of questions. Based on the information you shared with me about your recent experiences, you may be experiencing anxiety and/or depression and may benefit from health services. PROVIDE RESPONDENT WITH REFERRAL CARD. This card provides the contact information of health facilities where you can obtain these health services.		
MTH9	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS MINUTES	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

FORMATTING DATE: 25-Jul-23
 ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 10 Oct 2019

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
 MODEL BIOMARKER QUESTIONNAIRE

2023 ZDHS
 ZAMBIA MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND ZAMBIA STATISTICS AGENCY

IDENTIFICATION				
PLACE NAME _____				
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____				
CLUSTER NUMBER				
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER				
HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANEMIA? [YES=1/NO=2]				
BIOMARKER VISITS				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY
BIOMARKER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	MONTH
				YEAR
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME	_____	_____		
NOTES:				
_____				TOTAL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN
_____				TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN
_____				TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 4 LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** TRANSLATOR (YES = 1, NO = 2) LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** ENGLISH **LANGUAGE CODES: 01 ENGLISH 03 KAONDE 05 LUNDA 07 NYANJA 02 BEMBA 04 LOZI 06 LUVALE 08 TONGA				
TEAM NUMBER TEAM SUPERVISOR NAME NUMBER				

Note: Brackets [] indicate items that should be adapted on a country-specific basis.

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND DBS COLLECTION FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-14

101	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 0-14 YEARS IN QUESTION 102 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN THREE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	CHILD 1		SKIP
102	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER 	
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY MONTH YEAR 	
104	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S AGE FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND/OR 104 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS 	
105A	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 5-14 YEARS? NO ☐ YES ☐	→ 130	
105B	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES ☐ NO ☐	→ 157	
105C	CHECK COVER PAGE: WAS THIS HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANEMIA? NO ☐ YES ☐	→ 106	
105D	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 0-23 MONTHS OR 24-59 MONTHS? AGE 24-59 MONTHS ☐ AGE 0-23 MONTHS ☐	→ 157 → 122A	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND DBS COLLECTION FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-14

	CHILD 1		SKIP
106	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 108
107	WAS THE CHILD MINIMALLY DRESSED?	YES 1 NO 2	
108	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS, MEASURE LYING DOWN. IF CHILD IS AGE 2, 3, OR 4 YEARS, MEASURE STANDING UP.	CM. NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 113

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND DBS COLLECTION FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-14

	CHILD 1		SKIP
109	WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2	
110	CHECK 104 AND 109: BASED ON CHILD'S AGE, WAS CORRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWED?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 112
111	IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED STANDING UP? IF CHILD IS AGE 2-4 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED LYING DOWN? 		
112	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES 1 NO 2	
113	ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF MEASURER.	 BIOMARKER NUMBER	
114	ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER.	 BIOMARKER NUMBER	
115	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY MONTH YEAR	
116	RECORD HEIGHT/LENGTH AND WEIGHT IN THE INFORMATIONAL BROCHURE.		
117	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS ☐ OLDER ☐ AGE 0-5 MONTHS ☐		→ 157
118	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR THE CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER	
119	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. We ask that all children between the age of 6-59 months take part in anemia testing. The anemia test requires a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia test?		
120	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
121	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER.	_____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND DBS COLLECTION FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-14

CHILD 1		SKIP
122A	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR THE CHILD. NAME _____ LINE NUMBER 00	
122B	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS IMMUNIZATION TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of this survey, we are asking parents and caregivers all over the country to allow their children between the age of 6-59 months to be tested for antibodies to measles and rubella viruses. Measles and rubella are both highly contagious viruses that may result in serious complications or death. This survey will be used to measure how many children remain at risk of measles and rubella to help the Ministry of Health prevent these diseases. For the testing, we will need a few drops of blood from (NAME OF CHILD)'s finger or heel. The instruments used to take the blood are clean and completely safe. These instruments have never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. No names will be written on the filter paper card, so we will not be able to tell you (NAME OF CHILD)'s results. No one else will be able to know (NAME OF CHILD)'s test results either. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD)'s blood to be tested for antibodies to measles and rubella virus in a laboratory?	
123	CIRCLE THE CODE. GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
124	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER. _____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	
125	CHECK 123: WAS CONSENT GRANTED? CONSENT GRANTED ☐ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐	129
126	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases. The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify (NAME OF CHILD). If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, (NAME OF CHILD) can still participate in the other testing for this survey. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow us to keep (NAME OF CHILD)'s blood sample stored for additional testing?	
127	CIRCLE THE CODE. GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
128	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER. _____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	
129	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 6-23 MONTHS OR THE CHILD 24-59 MONTHS? AGE 24-59 MONTHS ☐ AGE 6-23 MONTHS ☐	141
130	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR THE CHILD. NAME _____ LINE NUMBER 00	
131	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS HIV TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of the survey we are asking people all over the country to give blood for HIV testing to be done in a laboratory. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV. We ask that (NAME OF CHILD)'s blood collected onto the paper card be tested for HIV in a laboratory. The blood sample will not be labeled with information that directly identifies your child but will be labeled with an identification number. We will not be able to tell you the HIV result of (NAME OF CHILD)'s test. However, if you want (NAME OF CHILD) to know his/her HIV status right now, we can do a rapid test and tell you the result. The testing is free and we will offer counselling before and after the test.	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND DBS COLLECTION FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-14

CHILD 1		SKIP
	Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to give blood on a paper card for HIV testing in a laboratory?	
132A	CIRCLE THE CODE. GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
132B	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER. _____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	
133A	CHECK 132A: WAS CONSENT GRANTED? ☐ CONSENT GRANTED ☐ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT	→ 134
133B	CHECK 104: AGE OF CHILD? ☐ AGE 10-14 YEARS ☐ AGE 2-4 YEARS ☐ AGE 5-9 YEARS	→ 133G → 133H
133C	ASK ASSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM MINOR: As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to give blood for HIV testing. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV. For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The blood will be collected on a paper card and transported to the laboratory for testing. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. No names will be written on the paper card so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.	
133D	CIRCLE THE CODE. GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
133E	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER. _____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	
133F	CHECK 132A AND 133D: WAS CONSENT GRANTED? ☐ BOTH CONSENTS GRANTED ☐ ANY CONSENTS REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT / OTHER	→ 133H → 134

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND DBS COLLECTION FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-14

	CHILD 1	SKIP
133G	CHECK 127: WAS CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING ASKED? NOT ASKED OR NO CODE RECORDED ☐ ANY CODE RECORDED ☐	134
133H	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases. The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify (NAME OF CHILD). If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, (NAME OF CHILD) can still participate in the other testing for this survey. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow us to keep (NAME OF CHILD)'s blood sample stored for additional testing?	
133I	CIRCLE THE CODE. GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
133J	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER. _____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	
133K	CHECK 133I: WAS CONSENT GRANTED? CONSENT GRANTED ☐ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐	134
133L	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 10-14 YEARS? YES ☐ NO ☐	134
133M	ASK ASSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM MINOR: We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases. The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?	
133N	CIRCLE THE CODE. GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
133O	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER. _____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND DBS COLLECTION FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-14

	CHILD 1	SKIP
134	ASK CONSENT FOR HIV RDT FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: PROVIDE PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT WITH HIV RDT PARENTAL CONSENT FORM	
135	CIRCLE THE CODE. GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
136A	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER. _____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	
136B	CHECK 135: WAS CONSENT GRANTED? CONSENT GRANTED ☐ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐	141
137	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 10-14 YEARS? YES ☐ NO ☐	141
138	ASK ASSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING FROM MINOR: PROVIDE MINOR WITH HIV RDT MINOR ASSENT FORM (10-14 YEAR MINOR)	
139	CIRCLE THE CODE. GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
140	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER. _____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND DBS COLLECTION FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-14

	CHILD 1	SKIP
141	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S).	
142A	6-23 MONTHS: CHECK 123 24-59 MONTHS: CHECK 123 AND/OR 132A 5-9 YEARS: CHECK 132A 10-14 YEARS: CHECK 132A AND 133D PLACE BAR CODE LABEL: PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996
142B	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 6-59 MONTHS OR OLDER? 6-59 MONTHS ☐ ↓ OLDER ☐	143C
143A	CHECK 123 ATTACH THE "M" CIRCLE ADHESIVE ON THE FILTER PAPER CARD ONLY IF CONSENT IS GRANTED	
143B	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 6-23 MONTHS OR 24-59 MONTHS? 24-59 MONTHS ☐ ↓ 6-23 MONTHS ☐	143D
143C	24-59 MONTHS: CHECK 132A 5-9 YEARS: CHECK 132A 10-14 YEARS: CHECK 132A AND 133D ATTACH THE "HIV" CIRCLE ADHESIVE ON THE FILTER PAPER CARD ONLY IF CONSENT IS GRANTED	
143D	CHECK ADDITIONAL TESTING STATUS 6-23 MONTHS: CHECK 127 24-59 MONTHS: CHECK 127 OR 133I 5-9 YEARS: CHECK 133I 10-14 YEARS: CHECK 133I AND 133N CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐ CONSENT GRANTED ☐	143F
143E	IF CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT, WRITE "NAT" (NO ADDITIONAL TEST) ON THE FILTER PAPER.	
143F	CHECK COVER PAGE: WAS THIS HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANEMIA? YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐	148
143G	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 6-59 MONTHS? YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐	148
144	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL BROCHURE	G/DL NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND DBS COLLECTION FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-14

	CHILD 1		SKIP
144B	CHECK 144: WAS HEMOGLOBIN MEASURED	YES ☐ NO ☐	147
145	CHECK 144: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW [8.0 G/DL], SEVERE ANEMIA 1 [8.0 G/DL] OR ABOVE 2	147
146	The anemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL FORM.		
147	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 6-23 MONTHS OR OLDER	AGE 24 MONTHS OR OLDER ☐ AGE 6-23 MONTHS ☐	157
148	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "DETERMINE HIV RDT" HERE. 6 MONTHS - 14 YEARS: CHECK 132A 10-14 YEARS: CHECK 139	REACTIVE 1 NON-REACTIVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 5	151 154
149	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "SD-BIOLINE HIV RDT" HERE.	REACTIVE 1 NON-REACTIVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 5	152 153
150	IF 148 AND 149 ARE REACTIVE, RESPONDENT IS HIV POSITIVE: INFORM SURVEY PARTICIPANT ABOUT POSITIVE HIV STATUS AND PROVIDE POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, PROVIDE A REFERRAL TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY WHERE HIV CARE AND TREATMENT SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE. SKIP TO 154		
151	IF 148 IS NON-REACTIVE, RESPONDENT IS HIV NEGATIVE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT OF NEGATIVE TEST RESULT, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. SKIP TO 154		
152	IF 148 IS REACTIVE AND 149 IS NON-REACTIVE, RESPONDENT'S HIV STATUS IS INDETERMINATE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT OF INDETERMINATE TEST RESULT, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, RECOMMEND THAT RESPONDENT IS RETESTED IN 14 DAYS AND PROVIDE A REFERRAL TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY WHERE HIV TESTING CAN BE CONDUCTED. SKIP TO 154		
153	IF 148 IS REACTIVE AND SD-BIOLINE WAS NOT PERFORMED, RESPONDENT'S TESTING IS INCOMPLETE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT THAT A RESULT CANNOT BE GIVEN SINCE THE TESTING WAS NOT COMPLETED, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, RECOMMEND THAT THE RESPONDENT VISIT THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY FOR FOLLOW UP HIV TESTING TO DETERMINE HIV STATUS.		
154	WHILE TESTING THIS PERSON, WAS ANY RDT INVALID / DID ANY RDT FAIL TO RUN, THAT IS, THE CONTROL BAND DID NOT APPEAR?	RDT CONDUCTED, YES ANY INVALID 1 RDT CONDUCTED, NONE INVALID 2 NO RDT CONDUCTED 3	157

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND DBS COLLECTION FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-14

	CHILD 1	SKIP
155	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "DETERMINE HIV RDT" RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE ENTER '00'	
156	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "SD-BIOLINE HIV RDT" RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE ENTER '00'	
157	IF ANOTHER CHILD, GO TO 102 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 202 IN THE WOMAN BIOMARKER QUESTIONNAIRE	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND DBS COLLECTION FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-14

101	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 0-14 YEARS IN QUESTION 102 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN THREE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	CHILD 2		SKIP
102	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER	
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY MONTH YEAR	
104	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S AGE FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND/OR 104 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	
105A	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 5-14 YEARS? NO ☐ YES ☐	_____ →	130
105B	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES ☐ NO ☐	_____ →	157
105C	CHECK COVER PAGE: WAS THIS HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANEMIA? NO ☐ YES ☐	_____ →	106
105D	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 0-23 MONTHS OR 24-59 MONTHS? AGE 24-59 MONTHS ☐ AGE 0-23 MONTHS ☐	_____ → _____ →	157 122A

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND DBS COLLECTION FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-14

	CHILD 2		SKIP
106	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	☐ → 108
107	WAS THE CHILD MINIMALLY DRESSED?	YES 1 NO 2	
108	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS, MEASURE LYING DOWN. IF CHILD IS AGE 2, 3, OR 4 YEARS, MEASURE STANDING UP.	CM. NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	☐ → 113

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND DBS COLLECTION FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-14

CHILD 2		SKIP
109	WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP? LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2	
110	CHECK 104 AND 109: BASED ON CHILD'S AGE, WAS CORRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWED? YES 1 NO 2	→ 112
111	IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED STANDING UP? IF CHILD IS AGE 2-4 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED LYING DOWN? _____ _____	
112	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR? YES 1 NO 2	
113	ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF MEASURER. BIOMARKER NUMBER	
114	ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER. BIOMARKER NUMBER	
115	TODAY'S DATE: DAY MONTH YEAR	
116	RECORD HEIGHT/LENGTH AND WEIGHT IN THE INFORMATIONAL BROCHURE.	
117	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS ☐ OR IS THE CHILD OLDER? ☐ OLDER ☐ AGE 0-5 MONTHS ☐	→ 157
118	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR THE CHILD. NAME _____ LINE NUMBER	
119	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. We ask that all children between the age of 6-59 months take part in anemia testing. The anemia test requires a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia test?	
120	CIRCLE THE CODE. GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
121	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER. _____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND DBS COLLECTION FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-14

CHILD 2		SKIP
122A	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR THE CHILD. NAME _____ LINE NUMBER 11	
122B	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS IMMUNIZATION TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of this survey, we are asking parents and caregivers all over the country to allow their children between the age of 6-59 months to be tested for antibodies to measles and rubella viruses. Measles and rubella are both highly contagious viruses that may result in serious complications or death. This survey will be used to measure how many children remain at risk of measles and rubella to help the Ministry of Health prevent these diseases. For the testing, we will need a few drops of blood from (NAME OF CHILD)'s finger or heel. The instruments used to take the blood are clean and completely safe. These instruments have never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. No names will be written on the filter paper card, so we will not be able to tell you (NAME OF CHILD)'s results. No one else will be able to know (NAME OF CHILD)'s test results either. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD)'s blood to be tested for antibodies to measles and rubella virus in a laboratory?	
123	CIRCLE THE CODE. GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
124	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER. _____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	
125	CHECK 123: WAS CONSENT GRANTED? CONSENT GRANTED ☐ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐	129
126	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases. The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify (NAME OF CHILD). If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, (NAME OF CHILD) can still participate in the other testing for this survey. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow us to keep (NAME OF CHILD)'s blood sample stored for additional testing?	
127	CIRCLE THE CODE. GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
128	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER. _____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	
129	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 6-23 MONTHS OR THE CHILD 24-59 MONTHS? AGE 24-59 MONTHS ☐ AGE 6-23 MONTHS ☐	141
130	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR THE CHILD. NAME _____ LINE NUMBER 11	
131	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS HIV TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of the survey we are asking people all over the country to give blood for HIV testing to be done in a laboratory. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV. We ask that (NAME OF CHILD)'s blood collected onto the paper card be tested for HIV in a laboratory. The blood sample will not be labeled with information that directly identifies your child but will be labeled with an identification number. We will not be able to tell you the HIV result of (NAME OF CHILD)'s test. However, if you want (NAME OF CHILD) to know his/her HIV status right now, we can do a rapid test and tell you the result. The testing is free and we will offer counselling before and after the test.	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND DBS COLLECTION FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-14

	CHILD 2		SKIP
	Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to give blood on a paper card for HIV testing in a laboratory?		
132A	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
132B	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER.	(SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	
133A	CHECK 132A: WAS CONSENT GRANTED? CONSENT GRANTED ☐ ↓ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐ →		134
133B	CHECK 104: AGE OF CHILD? AGE 10-14 YEARS ☐ ↓ AGE 2-4 YEARS ☐ → 133G AGE 5-9 YEARS ☐ → 133H		
133C	ASK ASSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM MINOR: As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to give blood for HIV testing. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV. For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The blood will be collected on a paper card and transported to the laboratory for testing. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. No names will be written on the paper card so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you give blood on a paper card for HIV testing in a laboratory?		
133D	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
133E	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER.	(SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	
133F	CHECK 132A AND 133D: WAS CONSENT GRANTED? BOTH CONSENTS GRANTED ☐ → 133H ANY CONSENTS REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT / OTHER ☐ → 134		

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND DBS COLLECTION FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-14

	CHILD 2		SKIP
133G	CHECK 127: WAS CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING ASKED? NOT ASKED OR NO CODE RECORDED ☐ ANY CODE RECORDED ☐	→ 134	
133H	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases. The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify (NAME OF CHILD). If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, (NAME OF CHILD) can still participate in the other testing for this survey. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow us to keep (NAME OF CHILD)'s blood sample stored for additional testing?		
133I	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
133J	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER.	_____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	
133K	CHECK 133I: WAS CONSENT GRANTED? CONSENT GRANTED ☐ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐	→ 134	
133L	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 10-14 YEARS? YES ☐ NO ☐	→ 134	
133M	ASK ASSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM MINOR: We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases. The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?		
133N	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
133O	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER.	_____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND DBS COLLECTION FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-14

	CHILD 2	SKIP
134	ASK CONSENT FOR HIV RDT FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: PROVIDE PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT WITH HIV RDT PARENTAL CONSENT FORM	
135	CIRCLE THE CODE. GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
136A	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER. _____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND DBS COLLECTION FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-14

	CHILD 2	SKIP
141	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S).	
142A	6-23 MONTHS: CHECK 123 24-59 MONTHS: CHECK 123 AND/OR 132A 5-9 YEARS: CHECK 132A 10-14 YEARS: CHECK 132A AND 133D PLACE BAR CODE LABEL: PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM. PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996	143F
142B	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 6-59 MONTHS OR OLDER? 6-59 MONTHS ☐ OLDER ☐	143C
143A	CHECK 123 ATTACH THE "M" CIRCLE ADHESIVE ON THE FILTER PAPER CARD ONLY IF CONSENT IS GRANTED	
143B	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 6-23 MONTHS OR 24-59 MONTHS? 24-59 MONTHS ☐ 6-23 MONTHS ☐	143D
143C	24-59 MONTHS: CHECK 132A 5-9 YEARS: CHECK 132A 10-14 YEARS: CHECK 132A AND 133D ATTACH THE "HIV" CIRCLE ADHESIVE ON THE FILTER PAPER CARD ONLY IF CONSENT IS GRANTED	
143D	CHECK ADDITIONAL TESTING STATUS 6-23 MONTHS: CHECK 127 24-59 MONTHS: CHECK 127 OR 133I 5-9 YEARS: CHECK 133I 10-14 YEARS: CHECK 133I AND 133N CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐ CONSENT GRANTED ☐	143F
143E	IF CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT, WRITE "NAT" (NO ADDITIONAL TEST) ON THE FILTER PAPER.	
143F	CHECK COVER PAGE: WAS THIS HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANEMIA? YES ☐ NO ☐	148
143G	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 6-59 MONTHS? YES ☐ NO ☐	148
144	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL BROCHURE G/DL NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND DBS COLLECTION FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-14

	CHILD 2		SKIP
144B	CHECK 144: WAS HEMOGLOBIN MEASURED	YES ☐ NO ☐	147
145	CHECK 144: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW [8.0 G/DL], SEVERE ANEMIA 1 [8.0 G/DL] OR ABOVE 2	147
146	The anemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL FORM.		
147	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 6-23 MONTHS OR OLDER	AGE 24 MONTHS OR OLDER ☐ AGE 6-23 MONTHS ☐	157
148	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "DETERMINE HIV RDT" HERE. 6 MONTHS - 14 YEARS: CHECK 132A 10-14 YEARS: CHECK 139	REACTIVE 1 NON-REACTIVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 5	151 154
149	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "SD-BIOLINE HIV RDT" HERE.	REACTIVE 1 NON-REACTIVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 5	152 153
150	IF 148 AND 149 ARE REACTIVE, RESPONDENT IS HIV POSITIVE: INFORM SURVEY PARTICIPANT ABOUT POSITIVE HIV STATUS AND PROVIDE POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, PROVIDE A REFERRAL TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY WHERE HIV CARE AND TREATMENT SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE. SKIP TO 154		
151	IF 148 IS NON-REACTIVE, RESPONDENT IS HIV NEGATIVE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT OF NEGATIVE TEST RESULT, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. SKIP TO 154		
152	IF 148 IS REACTIVE AND 149 IS NON-REACTIVE, RESPONDENT'S HIV STATUS IS INDETERMINATE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT OF INDETERMINATE TEST RESULT, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, RECOMMEND THAT RESPONDENT IS RETESTED IN 14 DAYS AND PROVIDE A REFERRAL TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY WHERE HIV TESTING CAN BE CONDUCTED. SKIP TO 154		
153	IF 148 IS REACTIVE AND SD-BIOLINE WAS NOT PERFORMED, RESPONDENT'S TESTING IS INCOMPLETE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT THAT A RESULT CANNOT BE GIVEN SINCE THE TESTING WAS NOT COMPLETED, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, RECOMMEND THAT THE RESPONDENT VISIT THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY FOR FOLLOW UP HIV TESTING TO DETERMINE HIV STATUS.		
154	WHILE TESTING THIS PERSON, WAS ANY RDT INVALID/DID ANY RDT FAIL TO RUN, THAT IS, THE CONTROL BAND DID NOT APPEAR?	RDT CONDUCTED, YES ANY INVALID 1 RDT CONDUCTED, NONE INVALID 2 NO RDT CONDUCTED 3	157

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND DBS COLLECTION FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-14

	CHILD 2	SKIP
155	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "DETERMINE HIV RDT" RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE ENTER '00'	
156	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "SD-BIOLINE HIV RDT" RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE ENTER '00'	
157	IF ANOTHER CHILD, GO TO 102 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 202 IN THE WOMAN BIOMARKER QUESTIONNAIRE	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND DBS COLLECTION FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-14

101	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 0-14 YEARS IN QUESTION 102 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN THREE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).																		
	CHILD 3		SKIP																
102	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																	
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> MONTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> YEAR <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																	
104	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S AGE FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND/OR 104 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																	
105A	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 5-14 YEARS? NO ☐ YES ☐	→ 130																	
105B	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES ☐ NO ☐	→ 157																	
105C	CHECK COVER PAGE: WAS THIS HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANEMIA? NO ☐ YES ☐	→ 106																	
105D	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 0-23 MONTHS OR 24-59 MONTHS? AGE 24-59 MONTHS ☐ AGE 0-23 MONTHS ☐	→ 157 → 122A																	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND DBS COLLECTION FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-14

	CHILD 3		SKIP										
106	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> . <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996									→ 108		
107	WAS THE CHILD MINIMALLY DRESSED?	YES 1 NO 2											
108	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS, MEASURE LYING DOWN. IF CHILD IS AGE 2, 3, OR 4 YEARS, MEASURE STANDING UP.	CM. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> . <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td></tr><tr><td></td></tr></table> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996											→ 113

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND DBS COLLECTION FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-14

	CHILD 3		SKIP
109	WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2	
110	CHECK 104 AND 109: BASED ON CHILD'S AGE, WAS CORRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWED?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 112
111	IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED STANDING UP? IF CHILD IS AGE 2-4 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED LYING DOWN? 		
112	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES 1 NO 2	
113	ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF MEASURER.	 BIOMARKER NUMBER	
114	ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER.	 BIOMARKER NUMBER	
115	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY MONTH YEAR	
116	RECORD HEIGHT/LENGTH AND WEIGHT IN THE INFORMATIONAL BROCHURE.		
117	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS ☐ OLDER ☐ OR IS THE CHILD OLDER? OLDER ☐ ↓ AGE 0-5 MONTHS ☐	→ 157	
118	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR THE CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER	
119	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. We ask that all children between the age of 6-59 months take part in anemia testing. The anemia test requires a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia test?		
120	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
121	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER.	_____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND DBS COLLECTION FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-14

	CHILD 3		SKIP
122A	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR THE CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER 00	
122B	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS IMMUNIZATION TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of this survey, we are asking parents and caregivers all over the country to allow their children between the age of 6-59 months to be tested for antibodies to measles and rubella viruses. Measles and rubella are both highly contagious viruses that may result in serious complications or death. This survey will be used to measure how many children remain at risk of measles and rubella to help the Ministry of Health prevent these diseases. For the testing, we will need a few drops of blood from (NAME OF CHILD)'s finger or heel. The instruments used to take the blood are clean and completely safe. These instruments have never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. No names will be written on the filter paper card, so we will not be able to tell you (NAME OF CHILD)'s results. No one else will be able to know (NAME OF CHILD)'s test results either. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD)'s blood to be tested for antibodies to measles and rubella virus in a laboratory?		
123	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
124	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER.	_____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	
125	CHECK 123: WAS CONSENT GRANTED? CONSENT GRANTED ☐ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐ → 129		
126	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases. The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify (NAME OF CHILD). If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, (NAME OF CHILD) can still participate in the other testing for this survey. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow us to keep (NAME OF CHILD)'s blood sample stored for additional testing?		
127	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
128	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER.	_____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	
129	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 6-23 MONTHS OR THE CHILD 24-59 MONTHS? AGE 24-59 MONTHS ☐ AGE 6-23 MONTHS ☐ → 141		
130	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR THE CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER 00	
131	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS HIV TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of the survey we are asking people all over the country to give blood for HIV testing to be done in a laboratory. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV. We ask that (NAME OF CHILD)'s blood collected onto the paper card be tested for HIV in a laboratory. The blood sample will not be labeled with information that directly identifies your child but will be labeled with an identification number. We will not be able to tell you the HIV result of (NAME OF CHILD)'s test. However, if you want (NAME OF CHILD) to know his/her HIV status right now, we can do a rapid test and tell you the result. The testing is free and we will offer counselling before and after the test.		

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND DBS COLLECTION FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-14

	CHILD 3		SKIP
	Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to give blood on a paper card for HIV testing in a laboratory?		
132A	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
132B	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER.	_____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	
133A	CHECK 132A: WAS CONSENT GRANTED? CONSENT GRANTED ☐ ↓ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐	→ 134	
133B	CHECK 104: AGE OF CHILD? AGE 10-14 YEARS ☐ ↓ AGE 2-4 YEARS ☐ AGE 5-9 YEARS ☐	→ 133G → 133H	
133C	ASK ASSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM MINOR: As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to give blood for HIV testing. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV. For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The blood will be collected on a paper card and transported to the laboratory for testing. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. No names will be written on the paper card so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you give blood on a paper card for HIV testing in a laboratory?		
133D	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
133E	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER.	_____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	
133F	CHECK 132A AND 133D: WAS CONSENT GRANTED? BOTH CONSENTS GRANTED ☐ ANY CONSENTS REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT / OTHER ☐	→ 133H → 134	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND DBS COLLECTION FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-14

	CHILD 3		SKIP
133G	CHECK 127: WAS CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING ASKED? NOT ASKED OR NO CODE RECORDED ☐ ANY CODE RECORDED ☐	→ 134	
133H	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases. The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify (NAME OF CHILD). If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, (NAME OF CHILD) can still participate in the other testing for this survey. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow us to keep (NAME OF CHILD)'s blood sample stored for additional testing?		
133I	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
133J	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER.	_____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	
133K	CHECK 133I: WAS CONSENT GRANTED? CONSENT GRANTED ☐ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐	→ 134	
133L	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 10-14 YEARS? YES ☐ NO ☐	→ 134	
133M	ASK ASSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM MINOR: We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases. The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?		
133N	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
133O	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER.	_____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND DBS COLLECTION FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-14

	CHILD 3	SKIP
134	ASK CONSENT FOR HIV RDT FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: PROVIDE PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT WITH HIV RDT PARENTAL CONSENT FORM	
135	CIRCLE THE CODE. GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
136A	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER. _____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	
136B	CHECK 135: WAS CONSENT GRANTED? CONSENT GRANTED ☐ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐	141
137	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 10-14 YEARS? YES ☐ NO ☐	141
138	ASK ASSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING FROM MINOR: PROVIDE MINOR WITH HIV RDT MINOR ASSENT FORM (10-14 YEAR MINOR)	
139	CIRCLE THE CODE. GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
140	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER. _____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND DBS COLLECTION FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-14

	CHILD 3	SKIP
141	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S).	
142A	6-23 MONTHS: CHECK 123 24-59 MONTHS: CHECK 123 AND/OR 132A 5-9 YEARS: CHECK 132A 10-14 YEARS: CHECK 132A AND 133D PLACE BAR CODE LABEL: PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996
142B	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 6-59 MONTHS OR OLDER? 6-59 MONTHS ☐ OLDER ☐	143F
142B	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 6-59 MONTHS OR OLDER? 6-59 MONTHS ☐ OLDER ☐	143C
143A	CHECK 123 ATTACH THE "M" CIRCLE ADHESIVE ON THE FILTER PAPER CARD ONLY IF CONSENT IS GRANTED	
143B	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 6-23 MONTHS OR 24-59 MONTHS? 24-59 MONTHS ☐ 6-23 MONTHS ☐	143D
143C	24-59 MONTHS: CHECK 132A 5-9 YEARS: CHECK 132A 10-14 YEARS: CHECK 132A AND 133D ATTACH THE "HIV" CIRCLE ADHESIVE ON THE FILTER PAPER CARD ONLY IF CONSENT IS GRANTED	
143D	CHECK ADDITIONAL TESTING STATUS 6-23 MONTHS: CHECK 127 24-59 MONTHS: CHECK 127 OR 133I 5-9 YEARS: CHECK 133I 10-14 YEARS: CHECK 133I AND 133N CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐ CONSENT GRANTED ☐	143F
143E	IF CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT, WRITE "NAT" (NO ADDITIONAL TEST) ON THE FILTER PAPER.	
143F	CHECK COVER PAGE: WAS THIS HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANEMIA? YES ☐ NO ☐	148
143G	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 6-59 MONTHS? YES ☐ NO ☐	148
144	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL BROCHURE G/DL	NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND DBS COLLECTION FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-14

	CHILD 3		SKIP
144B	CHECK 144: WAS HEMOGLOBIN MEASURED	YES ☐ NO ☐	147
145	CHECK 144: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW [8.0 G/DL], SEVERE ANEMIA 1 [8.0 G/DL] OR ABOVE 2	147
146	The anemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL FORM.		
147	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 6-23 MONTHS OR OLDER	AGE 24 MONTHS OR OLDER ☐ AGE 6-23 MONTHS ☐	157
148	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "DETERMINE HIV RDT" HERE. 6 MONTHS - 14 YEARS: CHECK 132A 10-14 YEARS: CHECK 139	REACTIVE 1 NON-REACTIVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 5	151 154
149	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "SD-BIOLINE HIV RDT" HERE.	REACTIVE 1 NON-REACTIVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 5	152 153
150	IF 148 AND 149 ARE REACTIVE, RESPONDENT IS HIV POSITIVE: INFORM SURVEY PARTICIPANT ABOUT POSITIVE HIV STATUS AND PROVIDE POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, PROVIDE A REFERRAL TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY WHERE HIV CARE AND TREATMENT SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE. SKIP TO 154		
151	IF 148 IS NON-REACTIVE, RESPONDENT IS HIV NEGATIVE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT OF NEGATIVE TEST RESULT, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. SKIP TO 154		
152	IF 148 IS REACTIVE AND 149 IS NON-REACTIVE, RESPONDENT'S HIV STATUS IS INDETERMINATE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT OF INDETERMINATE TEST RESULT, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, RECOMMEND THAT RESPONDENT IS RETESTED IN 14 DAYS AND PROVIDE A REFERRAL TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY WHERE HIV TESTING CAN BE CONDUCTED. SKIP TO 154		
153	IF 148 IS REACTIVE AND SD-BIOLINE WAS NOT PERFORMED, RESPONDENT'S TESTING IS INCOMPLETE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT THAT A RESULT CANNOT BE GIVEN SINCE THE TESTING WAS NOT COMPLETED, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, RECOMMEND THAT THE RESPONDENT VISIT THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY FOR FOLLOW UP HIV TESTING TO DETERMINE HIV STATUS.		
154	WHILE TESTING THIS PERSON, WAS ANY RDT INVALID/DID ANY RDT FAIL TO RUN, THAT IS, THE CONTROL BAND DID NOT APPEAR?	RDT CONDUCTED, YES ANY INVALID 1 RDT CONDUCTED, NONE INVALID 2 NO RDT CONDUCTED 3	157

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND DBS COLLECTION FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-14

	CHILD 3	SKIP
155	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "DETERMINE HIV RDT" RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE ENTER '00'	
156	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "SD-BIOLINE HIV RDT" RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE ENTER '00'	
157	IF ANOTHER CHILD, GO TO 102 IN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 202 IN THE WOMAN BIOMARKER QUESTIONNAIRE	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN AND HIV TESTING FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

201	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/Biomarkers". RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN 202, 203, AND 204 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN TWO WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	WOMAN 1		SKIP
202	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER	
203	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR AGE:	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2	
204A	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR MARITAL STATUS:	NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER 2	
204B	CHECK COVER PAGE: WAS THIS HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANEMIA?	Yes ☐ No ☐ → 216B	
205	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 207
206	WAS THE WOMAN WEARING ONLY LIGHTWEIGHT CLOTHING?	YES 1 NO 2	
207	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 209
208	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES 1 NO 2	
209	ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF MEASURER.	 BIOMARKER NUMBER	
210	ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER. IF NO ASSISTANT MEASURER, ENTER 9999.	 BIOMARKER NUMBER	
211	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY MONTH YEAR	
212	CHECK 203:	AGE 15-17 YEARS ☐ AGE 18-49 YEARS ☐ → 214	
213	CHECK 204:	OTHER ☐ NEVER IN UNION ☐ → 225	

		WOMAN 1		SKIP
ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST				
A D U L T R E S P O N D E N T C O N S E N T	214	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test?		
	215	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
	216A	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER.	_____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	
	216B	CHECK 203:	AGE 15-17 YEARS ☐ AGE 18-49 YEARS ☐	
	216C	CHECK 204:	OTHER ☐ NEVER IN UNION ☐	
ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION				
A D U L T R E S P O N D E N T C O N S E N T	217	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION: As part of the survey we also are asking adults all over the country to give blood for HIV testing to be done in a laboratory. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV. For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The blood will be collected on a paper card and taken to the central laboratory for testing. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. No names will be written on the paper card so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you give blood on a paper card for HIV testing in the central laboratory?		
	218	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
	219A	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF DBS COLLECTOR.	_____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	
	219B	CHECK 218:	CONSENT GRANTED ☐ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐	

	WOMAN 1	SKIP

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING		
D U L T R E S P O N D E N T C O N S E N T	220	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING: We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases. The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?
	221	CIRCLE THE CODE. GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING		
A D U L T R E S P O N D E N T C O N S E N T	222	ASK CONSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING: PROVIDE ADULT WITH HIV RDT ADULT CONSENT FORM
	223	CIRCLE THE CODE. GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
	224	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HIV COUNSELOR. _____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER → 252
	225	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR. NAME _____ LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT
PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST		
P A R E N T / R E S P O N S I B L E	226	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF MINOR) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to take the anemia test?

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN AND HIV TESTING FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

	WOMAN 1		SKIP
A D U L T C O N S E N T	227	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
	228	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER.	(SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER
	229	CHECK 227: ☐ CONSENT GRANTED ☐ CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER	
MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST			
M I N O R R E S P O N D E N T A S S E N T	230	ASK ASSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM MINOR RESPONDENT: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test?	
	231	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
	232A	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER.	(SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER
	232B	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT
PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION			
P A R E N T / R E S P O N S I B L E	233	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to give blood for HIV testing to be done in a laboratory. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV. For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The blood will be collected on a paper card and transported to the central laboratory. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take the blood. No names will be written on the paper card so we will not be able to tell you the results of (NAME OF MINOR)'s test. No one else will be able to know (NAME OF MINOR)'s test results either. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to give blood on a paper card for HIV testing in a laboratory?	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN AND HIV TESTING FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

	WOMAN 1		SKIP
A D U L T C O N S E N T	234	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
	235	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF DBS COLLECTOR.	_____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER
	236	CHECK 234: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐	245
MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION			
M I N O R R E S P O N D E N T A S S E N T	237	ASK ASSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM MINOR: As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to give blood for HIV testing. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV. For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The blood will be collected on a paper card and transported to the laboratory for testing. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. No names will be written on the paper card so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you give blood on a paper card for HIV testing in a laboratory?	
	238	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
	239A	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF DBS COLLECTOR.	_____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER
	239B	CHECK 238: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐	245
PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING			
P A R E N T / R E S P O N S I B L E A D U L T C O N S E N T	240	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases. The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?	
	241	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN AND HIV TESTING FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

	WOMAN 1		SKIP
242	CHECK 241: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐		245
MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING			
MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT	243	ASK ASSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM MINOR: We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases. The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?	
	244	CIRCLE THE CODE. GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING			
PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT	245	ASK CONSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: PROVIDE PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT WITH HIV RDT PARENTAL CONSENT FORM (15-17 YEAR ADOLESCENT)	
	246	CIRCLE THE CODE. GRANTED 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
	247	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HIV COUNSELOR. _____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	
248	CHECK 246: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐		252
MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING			
MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT	249	ASK ASSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING FROM MINOR: PROVIDE MINOR WITH HIV RDT ADOLESCENT ASSENT FORM (15-17 YEAR ADOLESCENT)	
	250	CIRCLE THE CODE. GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
	251	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HIV COUNSELOR. _____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN AND HIV TESTING FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

	WOMAN 1		SKIP
252	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S).		
253A	ADULT: CHECK 218 MINOR: CHECK 234 AND 238 PLACE BAR CODE LABEL: PUT THE SECOND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996	→ 255B
253B	ATTACH THE HIV CIRCLE ADHESIVE ON THE FILTER PAPER CARD		
254	ADULT: CHECK 221 MINOR: CHECK 241 AND 244 CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐ CONSENT GRANTED ☐		→ 255B
255A	IF CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT, WRITE "NAT" (NO ADDITIONAL TESTS) ON THE FILTER PAPER.		
255B	CHECK COVER PAGE: WAS THIS HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANEMIA? YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 259
256	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL BROCHURE G/DL NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996		→ 259
257	CHECK 256: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW [8.0 G/DL], SEVERE ANEMIA 1 [8.0 G/DL] OR ABOVE 2	→ 259
258	The anemia test shows that you have severe anemia. You are very ill and must go to a health facility immediately. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL FORM.		
259	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "DETERMINE HIV RDT" HERE. 15-17 YEARS: CHECK 246 AND 250 ADULTS: CHECK 223	REACTIVE 1 NON-REACTIVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 5	→ 262 → 265
260	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "SD-BIOLINE HIV RDT" HERE.	REACTIVE 1 NON-REACTIVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 5	→ 263 → 264
261	IF 259 AND 260 ARE REACTIVE, RESPONDENT IS HIV POSITIVE: INFORM SURVEY PARTICIPANT ABOUT POSITIVE HIV STATUS AND PROVIDE POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, PROVIDE A REFERRAL TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY WHERE HIV CARE AND TREATMENT SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE.		
262	IF 259 IS NON-REACTIVE, RESPONDENT IS HIV NEGATIVE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT OF NEGATIVE TEST RESULT, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. SKIP TO 265		

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN AND HIV TESTING FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

	WOMAN 1		SKIP
263	IF 259 IS REACTIVE AND 260 IS NON-REACTIVE, RESPONDENT'S HIV STATUS IS INDETERMINATE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT OF INDETERMINATE TEST RESULT, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, RECOMMEND THAT RESPONDENT IS RETESTED IN 14 DAYS AND PROVIDE A REFERRAL TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY WHERE HIV TESTING CAN BE CONDUCTED. SKIP TO 265		
264	IF 259 IS REACTIVE AND SD-BIOLINE WAS NOT PERFORMED, RESPONDENT'S TESTING IS INCOMPLETE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT THAT A RESULT CANNOT BE GIVEN SINCE THE TESTING WAS NOT COMPLETED, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, RECOMMEND THAT THE RESPONDENT VISIT THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY FOR FOLLOW UP HIV TESTING TO DETERMINE HIV STATUS.		
265	WHILE TESTING THIS PERSON, WAS ANY RDT INVALID/DID ANY RDT FAIL TO RUN, THAT IS, THE CONTROL BAND DID NOT APPEAR?	RDT CONDUCTED, YES ANY INVALID 1 RDT CONDUCTED, NONE INVALID 2 NO RDT CONDUCTED 3	→ 268
266	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "DETERMINE HIV RDT"	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE ENTER '00'	
267	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "SD-BIOLINE HIV RDT"	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE ENTER '00'	
268	IF ANOTHER WOMAN, GO TO 202 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 301 IN THE MAN BIOMARKER QUESTIONNAIRE		

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN AND HIV TESTING FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

201	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN 202, 203, AND 204 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN TWO WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	WOMAN 2		SKIP
202	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER	
203	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR AGE:	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2	
204A	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR MARITAL STATUS:	NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER 2	
204B	CHECK COVER PAGE: WAS THIS HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANEMIA?	Yes ☐ No ☐ → 216B	
205	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996	→ 207
206	WAS THE WOMAN WEARING ONLY LIGHTWEIGHT CLOTHING?	YES 1 NO 2	
207	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 209
208	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES 1 NO 2	
209	ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF MEASURER.	 BIOMARKER NUMBER	
210	ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER. IF NO ASSISTANT MEASURER, ENTER 9999.	 BIOMARKER NUMBER	
211	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY MONTH YEAR	
212	CHECK 203:	AGE 15-17 YEARS ☐ AGE 18-49 YEARS ☐ → 214	
213	CHECK 204:	OTHER ☐ NEVER IN UNION ☐ → 225	

		WOMAN 2		SKIP
ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST				
A D U L T R E S P O N D E N T C O N S E N T	214	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test?		
	215	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
	216A	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER.	_____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	
	216B	CHECK 203:	AGE 15-17 YEARS ☐ AGE 18-49 YEARS ☐	217
216C	CHECK 204:	OTHER ☐ NEVER IN UNION ☐	232B	
ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION				
A D U L T R E S P O N D E N T C O N S E N T	217	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION: As part of the survey we also are asking adults all over the country to give blood for HIV testing to be done in a laboratory. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV. For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The blood will be collected on a paper card and taken to the central laboratory for testing. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. No names will be written on the paper card so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you give blood on a paper card for HIV testing in the central laboratory?		
	218	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
	219A	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF DBS COLLECTOR.	_____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	
	219B	CHECK 218:	CONSENT GRANTED ☐ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐	222

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN AND HIV TESTING FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

	WOMAN 2	SKIP

D U L T R E S P O N D E N T C O N S E N T	ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING			
	220	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING: We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases. The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?		
	221	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
A D U L T R E S P O N D E N T C O N S E N T	ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING			
	222	ASK CONSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING: PROVIDE ADULT WITH HIV RDT ADULT CONSENT FORM		
	223	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
	224	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HIV COUNSELOR.	_____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	→ 252
	225	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT	
P A R E N T / R E S P O N S I B L E	PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST			
	226	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF MINOR) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to take the anemia test?		

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN AND HIV TESTING FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

	WOMAN 2		SKIP
A D U L T C O N S E N T	227	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
	228	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER.	(SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER
	229	CHECK 227: CONSENT ☐ GRANTED CONSENT REFUSED OR ☐ NOT PRESENT/OTHER	
MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST			
M I N O R R E S P O N D E N T A S S E N T	230	ASK ASSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM MINOR RESPONDENT: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test?	
	231	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
	232A	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER.	(SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER
	232B	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT
PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION			
P A R E N T / R E S P O N S I B L E	233	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to give blood for HIV testing to be done in a laboratory. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV. For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The blood will be collected on a paper card and transported to the central laboratory. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take the blood. No names will be written on the paper card so we will not be able to tell you the results of (NAME OF MINOR)'s test. No one else will be able to know (NAME OF MINOR)'s test results either. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to give blood on a paper card for HIV testing in a laboratory?	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN AND HIV TESTING FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

		WOMAN 2		SKIP
A D U L T C O N S E N T	234	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
	235	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF DBS COLLECTOR.	_____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	
	236	CHECK 234:	CONSENT GRANTED ☐ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐	245
MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION				
M I N O R R E S P O N D E N T A S S E N T	237	ASK ASSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM MINOR: As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to give blood for HIV testing. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV. For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The blood will be collected on a paper card and transported to the laboratory for testing. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. No names will be written on the paper card so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you give blood on a paper card for HIV testing in a laboratory?		
	238	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
	239A	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF DBS COLLECTOR.	_____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	
	239B	CHECK 238:	CONSENT GRANTED ☐ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐	245
PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING				
P A R E N T / R E S P O N S I B L E A D U L T C O N S E N T	240	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases. The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?		
	241	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN AND HIV TESTING FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

	WOMAN 2		SKIP
242	CHECK 241:	CONSENT GRANTED ☐ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐	245
MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING			
MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT	243	ASK ASSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM MINOR: We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases. The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?	
	244	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING			
PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT	245	ASK CONSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: PROVIDE PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT WITH HIV RDT PARENTAL CONSENT FORM (15-17 YEAR ADOLESCENT)	
	246	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
	247	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HIV COUNSELOR.	(SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER
248	CHECK 246:	CONSENT GRANTED ☐ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐	252
MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING			
MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT	249	ASK ASSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING FROM MINOR: PROVIDE MINOR WITH HIV RDT ADOLESCENT ASSENT FORM (15-17 YEAR ADOLESCENT)	
	250	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
	251	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HIV COUNSELOR.	(SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN AND HIV TESTING FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

	WOMAN 2		SKIP
252	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S).		
253A	ADULT: CHECK 218 MINOR: CHECK 234 AND 238 PLACE BAR CODE LABEL: PUT THE SECOND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996	→ 255B
253B	ATTACH THE HIV CIRCLE ADHESIVE ON THE FILTER PAPER CARD		
254	ADULT: CHECK 221 MINOR: CHECK 241 AND 244 CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐ CONSENT GRANTED ☐		→ 255B
255A	IF CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT, WRITE "NAT" (NO ADDITIONAL TESTS) ON THE FILTER PAPER.		
255B	CHECK COVER PAGE: WAS THIS HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANEMIA? YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 259
256	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL BROCHURE	G/DL NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	→ 259
257	CHECK 256: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW [8.0 G/DL], SEVERE ANEMIA 1 [8.0 G/DL] OR ABOVE 2	→ 259
258	The anemia test shows that you have severe anemia. You are very ill and must go to a health facility immediately. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL FORM.		
259	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "DETERMINE HIV RDT" HERE. 15-17 YEARS: CHECK 246 AND 250 ADULTS: CHECK 223	REACTIVE 1 NON-REACTIVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 5	→ 262 → 265
260	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "SD-BIOLINE HIV RDT" HERE.	REACTIVE 1 NON-REACTIVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 5	→ 263 → 264
261	IF 259 AND 260 ARE REACTIVE, RESPONDENT IS HIV POSITIVE: INFORM SURVEY PARTICIPANT ABOUT POSITIVE HIV STATUS AND PROVIDE POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, PROVIDE A REFERRAL TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY WHERE HIV CARE AND TREATMENT SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE. SKIP TO 265		
262	IF 259 IS NON-REACTIVE, RESPONDENT IS HIV NEGATIVE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT OF NEGATIVE TEST RESULT, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. SKIP TO 265		

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN AND HIV TESTING FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

	WOMAN 2		SKIP
263	IF 259 IS REACTIVE AND 260 IS NON-REACTIVE, RESPONDENT'S HIV STATUS IS INDETERMINATE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT OF INDETERMINATE TEST RESULT, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, RECOMMEND THAT RESPONDENT IS RETESTED IN 14 DAYS AND PROVIDE A REFERRAL TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY WHERE HIV TESTING CAN BE CONDUCTED. SKIP TO 265		
264	IF 259 IS REACTIVE AND SD-BIOLINE WAS NOT PERFORMED, RESPONDENT'S TESTING IS INCOMPLETE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT THAT A RESULT CANNOT BE GIVEN SINCE THE TESTING WAS NOT COMPLETED, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, RECOMMEND THAT THE RESPONDENT VISIT THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY FOR FOLLOW UP HIV TESTING TO DETERMINE HIV STATUS.		
265	WHILE TESTING THIS PERSON, WAS ANY RDT INVALID/DID ANY RDT FAIL TO RUN, THAT IS, THE CONTROL BAND DID NOT APPEAR?	RDT CONDUCTED, YES ANY INVALID 1 RDT CONDUCTED, NONE INVALID 2 NO RDT CONDUCTED 3	→ 268
266	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "DETERMINE HIV RDT"	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE ENTER '00'	
267	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "SD-BIOLINE HIV RDT"	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE ENTER '00'	
268	IF ANOTHER WOMAN, GO TO 202 IN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 301 IN THE MAN BIOMARKER QUESTIONNAIRE		

HIV TESTING FOR MEN AGE 15-59

301	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE MEN IN 302, 303, AND 304 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN TWO MEN USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).				
	MAN 1		SKIP		
302	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF MAN.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>			
303	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR AGE:	15-17 YEARS 1 18-59 YEARS 2			
304	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR MARITAL STATUS:	NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER 2			
305	CHECK 303:	AGE 15-17 YEARS ☐ AGE 18-59 YEARS ☐	→ 307		
306	CHECK 304:	OTHER ☐ NEVER IN UNION ☐	→ 315		

HIV TESTING FOR MEN AGE 15-59

	MAN 1	SKIP

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT	307	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION: As part of the survey we also are asking adults all over the country to give blood for HIV testing to be done in a laboratory. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV. For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The blood will be collected on a paper card and taken to the central laboratory for testing. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. No names will be written on the paper card so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you give blood on a paper card for HIV testing in the central laboratory?					
	308	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3				
	309A	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF DBS COLLECTOR.	_____ (SIGN) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> BIOMARKER NUMBER				
309B	CHECK 308:	CONSENT GRANTED ☐ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐	→ 312				

		MAN 1	SKIP			
ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING						
ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT	310	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING: We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases. The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?				
	311	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3			
ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING						
ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT	312	ASK CONSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING: PROVIDE ADULT WITH HIV RDT ADULT CONSENT FORM				
	313	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3			
	314	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HIV COUNSELOR.	_____ (SIGN) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table> BIOMARKER NUMBER			
	315	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>			

→ 335

		MAN 1		SKIP
PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION				
P A R E N T / R E S P O N S I B L E A D U L T C O N S E N T	316	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to give blood for HIV testing to be done in a laboratory. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV. For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The blood will be collected on a paper card and transported to the central laboratory. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take the blood. No names will be written on the paper card so we will not be able to tell you the results of (NAME OF MINOR)'s test. No one else will be able to know (NAME OF MINOR)'s test results either. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to give blood on a paper card for HIV testing in a laboratory?		
	317	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
	318	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF DBS COLLECTOR.	_____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	
	319	CHECK 317:	CONSENT GRANTED ☐	REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐
MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION				
M I N O R R E S P O N D E N T A S S E N T	320	ASK ASSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM MINOR: As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to give blood for HIV testing. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV. For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The blood will be collected on a paper card and transported to the laboratory for testing. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. No names will be written on the paper card so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you give blood on a paper card for HIV testing in a laboratory?		
	321	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
	322A	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF DBS COLLECTOR.	_____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	
	322B	CHECK 321:	CONSENT GRANTED ☐	REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐

		MAN 1		SKIP
PARENT / RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT	PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING			
	323	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases. The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?		
	324	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
	325	CHECK 324:	CONSENT GRANTED ☐	REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐
→ 328				
MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT	MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING			
	326	ASK ASSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM MINOR: We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases. The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?		
	327	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
PARENT / RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT	PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING			
	328	ASK CONSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: PROVIDE PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT WITH HIV RDT PARENTAL CONSENT FORM (15-17 YEAR ADOLESCENT)		
	329	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
	330	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HIV COUNSELOR.	_____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	
	331	CHECK 329:	CONSENT GRANTED ☐	REFUSED OR NOT ☐
→ 335				

	MAN 1	SKIP

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING						
MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT	332	ASK ASSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING FROM MINOR: PROVIDE MINOR WITH HIV RDT ADOLESCENT ASSENT FORM (15-17 YEAR ADOLESCENT)				
	333	<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">CIRCLE THE CODE.</td> <td style="width: 40%;"> GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 </td> </tr> </table>	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3		
	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3				
	334	<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HIV COUNSELOR.</td> <td style="width: 40%;"> _____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER </td> </tr> </table>	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HIV COUNSELOR.	_____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER		
SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HIV COUNSELOR.	_____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER					
335 PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S).						
336A	<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"> ADULT: CHECK 308 MINOR: CHECK 316 AND 320 PLACE BAR CODE LABEL: PUT THE SECOND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM. </td> <td style="width: 40%; vertical-align: top;"> PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 </td> </tr> </table>		ADULT: CHECK 308 MINOR: CHECK 316 AND 320 PLACE BAR CODE LABEL: PUT THE SECOND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996		
ADULT: CHECK 308 MINOR: CHECK 316 AND 320 PLACE BAR CODE LABEL: PUT THE SECOND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996					
336B	ATTACH THE HIV CIRCLE ADHESIVE ON THE FILTER PAPER CARD					
337	<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">ADULT: CHECK 310</td> <td style="width: 30%;">MINOR: CHECK 323 AND 326</td> <td style="width: 20%;"> CONSENT REFUSED ☐ OR NOT PRESENT ☐ </td> <td style="width: 20%;"> CONSENT GRANTED ☐ </td> </tr> </table>		ADULT: CHECK 310	MINOR: CHECK 323 AND 326	CONSENT REFUSED ☐ OR NOT PRESENT ☐	CONSENT GRANTED ☐
ADULT: CHECK 310	MINOR: CHECK 323 AND 326	CONSENT REFUSED ☐ OR NOT PRESENT ☐	CONSENT GRANTED ☐			
338	IF CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT, WRITE "NAT" (NO ADDITIONAL TESTS) ON THE FILTER PAPER.					
339	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "DETERMINE HIV RDT" HERE. 15-17 YEARS: CHECK 329 AND 333 ADULTS: CHECK 313	<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"> REACTIVE 1 NON-REACTIVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 5 </td> <td style="width: 40%; vertical-align: top;"> → 342 → 345 </td> </tr> </table>	REACTIVE 1 NON-REACTIVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 5	→ 342 → 345		
REACTIVE 1 NON-REACTIVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 5	→ 342 → 345					
340	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "SD-BIOLINE HIV RDT" HERE.	<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"> REACTIVE 1 NON-REACTIVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 5 </td> <td style="width: 40%; vertical-align: top;"> → 343 → 344 → 344 </td> </tr> </table>	REACTIVE 1 NON-REACTIVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 5	→ 343 → 344 → 344		
REACTIVE 1 NON-REACTIVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 5	→ 343 → 344 → 344					
341	IF 339 AND 340 ARE REACTIVE, RESPONDENT IS HIV POSITIVE: INFORM SURVEY PARTICIPANT ABOUT POSITIVE HIV STATUS AND PROVIDE POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, PROVIDE A REFERRAL TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY WHERE HIV CARE AND TREATMENT SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE. SKIP TO 345					

HIV TESTING FOR MEN AGE 15-59

MAN 1		SKIP
342	IF 339 IS NON-REACTIVE, RESPONDENT IS HIV NEGATIVE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT OF NEGATIVE TEST RESULT, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. SKIP TO 345	
343	IF 339 IS REACTIVE AND 340 IS NON-REACTIVE, RESPONDENT'S HIV STATUS IS INDETERMINATE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT OF INDETERMINATE TEST RESULT, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, RECOMMEND THAT RESPONDENT IS RETESTED IN 14 DAYS AND PROVIDE A REFERRAL TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY WHERE HIV TESTING CAN BE CONDUCTED. SKIP TO 345	
344	IF 339 IS REACTIVE AND SD-BIOLINE WAS NOT PERFORMED, RESPONDENT'S TESTING IS INCOMPLETE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT THAT A RESULT CANNOT BE GIVEN SINCE THE TESTING WAS NOT COMPLETED, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, RECOMMEND THAT THE RESPONDENT VISIT THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY FOR FOLLOW UP HIV TESTING TO DETERMINE HIV STATUS.	
345	WHILE TESTING THIS PERSON, WAS ANY RDT INVALID/DID ANY RDT FAIL TO RUN, THAT IS, THE CONTROL BAND DID NOT APPEAR?	RDT CONDUCTED, YES ANY INVALID 1 RDT CONDUCTED, NONE INVALID 2 NO RDT CONDUCTED 3
346	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "DETERMINE HIV RDT"	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE ENTER '00'
347	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "SD-BIOLINE HIV RDT"	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE ENTER '00'
348	IF ANOTHER MAN, GO TO 302 ON THE NEXT PAGE, IF NO MORE MEN, END INTERVIEW.	

HIV TESTING FOR MEN AGE 15-59

301	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE MEN IN 302, 303, AND 304 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN TWO MEN USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).				
	MAN 2		SKIP		
302	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF MAN.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>			
303	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR AGE:	15-17 YEARS 1 18-59 YEARS 2			
304	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR MARITAL STATUS:	NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER 2			
305	CHECK 303:	AGE 15-17 YEARS ☐ ↓ AGE 18-59 YEARS ☐ _____ → 307			
306	CHECK 304:	OTHER ☐ ↓ NEVER IN UNION ☐ _____ → 315			

HIV TESTING FOR MEN AGE 15-59

	MAN 2		SKIP				
ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION							
ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT	307	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION: As part of the survey we also are asking adults all over the country to give blood for HIV testing to be done in a laboratory. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV. For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The blood will be collected on a paper card and taken to the central laboratory for testing. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. No names will be written on the paper card so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you give blood on a paper card for HIV testing in the central laboratory?					
	308	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3				
	309A	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF DBS COLLECTOR.	_____ (SIGN) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> BIOMARKER NUMBER				
309B	CHECK 308:	CONSENT GRANTED ☐ ↓ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐ _____ → 312					

	MAN 2		SKIP
ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING			
ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT	310	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING: We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases. The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?	
	311	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING			
ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT	312	ASK CONSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING: PROVIDE ADULT WITH HIV RDT ADULT CONSENT FORM	
	313	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
	314	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HIV COUNSELOR.	_____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER
	315	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT

→ 335

		MAN 2		SKIP
PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION				
P A R E N T / R E S P O N S I B L E A D U L T C O N S E N T	316	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to give blood for HIV testing to be done in a laboratory. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV. For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The blood will be collected on a paper card and transported to the central laboratory. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take the blood. No names will be written on the paper card so we will not be able to tell you the results of (NAME OF MINOR)'s test. No one else will be able to know (NAME OF MINOR)'s test results either. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to give blood on a paper card for HIV testing in a laboratory?		
	317	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
	318	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF DBS COLLECTOR.	_____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	
	319	CHECK 317:	CONSENT GRANTED ☐ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐	
→ 328				
MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION				
M I N O R R E S P O N D E N T A S S E N T	320	ASK ASSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM MINOR: As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to give blood for HIV testing. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV. For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The blood will be collected on a paper card and transported to the laboratory for testing. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. No names will be written on the paper card so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you give blood on a paper card for HIV testing in a laboratory?		
	321	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
	322A	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF DBS COLLECTOR.	_____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	
	322B	CHECK 321:	CONSENT GRANTED ☐ REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐	
→ 328				

	MAN 2		SKIP

P R E S E N T / R E S P O N S I B L E A D U L T C O N S E N T	PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING		
323	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases. The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?		
324	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
325	CHECK 324:	CONSENT GRANTED ☐	REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT ☐

→ 328

M I N O R R E S P O N D E N T A S S E N T	MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING		
326	ASK ASSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM MINOR: We also ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These include additional tests to see if individuals are protected against other infectious diseases. The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?		
327	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	

P R E S E N T / R E S P O N S I B L E A D U L T C O N S E N T	PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING						
328	ASK CONSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: PROVIDE PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT WITH HIV RDT PARENTAL CONSENT FORM (15-17 YEAR ADOLESCENT)						
329	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3					
330	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HIV COUNSELOR.	_____ (SIGN) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table> BIOMARKER NUMBER					
331	CHECK 329:	CONSENT GRANTED ☐	REFUSED OR NOT ☐				

→ 335

	MAN 2	SKIP

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING					
MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT	332	ASK ASSENT FOR HIV RAPID TESTING FROM MINOR: PROVIDE MINOR WITH HIV RDT ADOLESCENT ASSENT FORM (15-17 YEAR ADOLESCENT)			
	333	<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">CIRCLE THE CODE.</td> <td style="width: 40%;"> GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 </td> </tr> </table>	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3			
	334	<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HIV COUNSELOR.</td> <td style="width: 40%;"> _____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER </td> </tr> </table>	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HIV COUNSELOR.	_____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER	
	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER NUMBER OF HIV COUNSELOR.	_____ (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER			
	335	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S).			
336A	<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"> ADULT: CHECK 308 MINOR: CHECK 316 AND 320 PLACE BAR CODE LABEL: PUT THE SECOND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM. </td> <td style="width: 40%; vertical-align: top;"> PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 </td> </tr> </table>	ADULT: CHECK 308 MINOR: CHECK 316 AND 320 PLACE BAR CODE LABEL: PUT THE SECOND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996		
ADULT: CHECK 308 MINOR: CHECK 316 AND 320 PLACE BAR CODE LABEL: PUT THE SECOND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996				
336B	ATTACH THE HIV CIRCLE ADHESIVE ON THE FILTER PAPER CARD				
337	<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">ADULT: CHECK 310</td> <td style="width: 30%;">MINOR: CHECK 323 AND 326</td> <td style="width: 20%;"> CONSENT REFUSED ☐ OR NOT PRESENT ☐ </td> <td style="width: 20%;"> CONSENT GRANTED ☐ </td> </tr> </table>	ADULT: CHECK 310	MINOR: CHECK 323 AND 326	CONSENT REFUSED ☐ OR NOT PRESENT ☐	CONSENT GRANTED ☐
ADULT: CHECK 310	MINOR: CHECK 323 AND 326	CONSENT REFUSED ☐ OR NOT PRESENT ☐	CONSENT GRANTED ☐		
338	IF CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT, WRITE "NAT" (NO ADDITIONAL TESTS) ON THE FILTER PAPER.				
339	<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"> RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "DETERMINE HIV RDT" HERE. 15-17 YEARS: CHECK 329 AND 333 ADULTS: CHECK 313 </td> <td style="width: 40%;"> REACTIVE 1 NON-REACTIVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 5 </td> </tr> </table>	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "DETERMINE HIV RDT" HERE. 15-17 YEARS: CHECK 329 AND 333 ADULTS: CHECK 313	REACTIVE 1 NON-REACTIVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 5		
RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "DETERMINE HIV RDT" HERE. 15-17 YEARS: CHECK 329 AND 333 ADULTS: CHECK 313	REACTIVE 1 NON-REACTIVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 5				
340	<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "SD-BIOLINE HIV RDT" HERE.</td> <td style="width: 40%;"> REACTIVE 1 NON-REACTIVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 5 </td> </tr> </table>	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "SD-BIOLINE HIV RDT" HERE.	REACTIVE 1 NON-REACTIVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 5		
RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "SD-BIOLINE HIV RDT" HERE.	REACTIVE 1 NON-REACTIVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 5				
341	IF 339 AND 340 ARE REACTIVE, RESPONDENT IS HIV POSITIVE: INFORM SURVEY PARTICIPANT ABOUT POSITIVE HIV STATUS AND PROVIDE POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, PROVIDE A REFERRAL TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY WHERE HIV CARE AND TREATMENT SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE. SKIP TO 345				

HIV TESTING FOR MEN AGE 15-59

MAN 2		SKIP
342	IF 339 IS NON-REACTIVE, RESPONDENT IS HIV NEGATIVE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT OF NEGATIVE TEST RESULT, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. SKIP TO 345	
343	IF 339 IS REACTIVE AND 340 IS NON-REACTIVE, RESPONDENT'S HIV STATUS IS INDETERMINATE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT OF INDETERMINATE TEST RESULT, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, RECOMMEND THAT RESPONDENT IS RETESTED IN 14 DAYS AND PROVIDE A REFERRAL TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY WHERE HIV TESTING CAN BE CONDUCTED. SKIP TO 345	
344	IF 339 IS REACTIVE AND SD-BIOLINE WAS NOT PERFORMED, RESPONDENT'S TESTING IS INCOMPLETE: INFORM THE RESPONDENT THAT A RESULT CANNOT BE GIVEN SINCE THE TESTING WAS NOT COMPLETED, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, RECOMMEND THAT THE RESPONDENT VISIT THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY FOR FOLLOW UP HIV TESTING TO DETERMINE HIV STATUS.	
345	WHILE TESTING THIS PERSON, WAS ANY RDT INVALID/DID ANY RDT FAIL TO RUN, THAT IS, THE CONTROL BAND DID NOT APPEAR?	RDT CONDUCTED, YES ANY INVALID 1 RDT CONDUCTED, NONE INVALID 2 NO RDT CONDUCTED 3
346	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "DETERMINE HIV RDT"	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE ENTER '00'
347	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "SD-BIOLINE HIV RDT"	RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE ENTER '00'
348	IF ANOTHER MAN, GO TO 302 IN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE, IF NO MORE MEN, END INTERVIEW.	

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING BIOMARKERS

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.[illegible]

BIOMARKER: FOOTNOTES

- (1) This section should be adapted for country-specific survey design.
- (2) Remove the section for recording the name and ID number of the CAPI supervisor if the survey does not have CAPI supervisors who are separate from the team supervisors.
- (3) In countries where the weighing scale shows the weight to only one decimal place, retain only one box after the decimal point and delete the first '9' from the other three codes.
- (4) Adapt wording of instruction to accommodate local practices such as brass neck coils or other heavy ornamental jewelry that cannot be removed.
- (5) Adapt wording of instruction to accommodate local practices.
- (6) Cutoff for severe anemia should be adapted to country standard.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
FIELDWORKER QUESTIONNAIRE

ZAMBIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH / ZAMBIA STATISTICS AGENCY

LANGUAGE OF
QUESTIONNAIRE **ENGLISH**

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
100	What is your name?	NAME	
101	RECORD FIELDWORKER NUMBER	NUMBER	

INSTRUCTIONS

Information on all DHS field workers is collected as part of the DHS survey. Please fill out the questions below. The information you provide will be part of the survey data file; however, your name will be removed and will not be part of the data file. Thank you for providing the information needed.

102	In what province do you live?	CENTRAL 01 COPPERBELT 02 EASTERN 03 LUAPULA 04 LUSAKA 05 MUCHINGA 06 NORTHERN 07 NORTHWESTERN 08 SOUTHERN 09 WESTERN 10	
103	Do you live in a city, town, or rural area?	CITY 1 TOWN 2 RURAL 3	
104	How old are you? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.	AGE	
105	Are you male or female?	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	
106	What is your current marital status?	CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 LIVING WITH A MAN/WOMAN 2 WIDOWED 3 DIVORCED 4 SEPARATED 5 NEVER MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A MAN/WOMAN 6	
107	How many living children do you have? INCLUDE ONLY CHILDREN WHO ARE YOUR BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN.	LIVING CHILDREN	
108	Have you ever had a child who died?	YES 1 NO 2	
109	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY 1 SECONDARY 2 HIGHER 3	
110	What is the highest grade/form you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	YEAR	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
110A	Have you ever received clinical, medical, or laboratory training or worked in healthcare?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 111
110B	What is your current occupational category or qualification? For example, are you a registered nurse, doctor, or laboratory technician?	MEDICAL DOCTOR 01 ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER 02 CLINICAL OFFICER 03 ASSISTANT CLINICAL OFFICER 04 REGISTERED NURSE/MIDWIFE 05 ENROLLED NURSE/MIDWIFE 06 NURSE ASSISTANT/ATTENDANT 07 LABORATORY SCIENTIST 08 LABORATORY TECHNOLOGIST 09 LABORATORY TECHNICIAN 10 LABORATORY ASSISTANT 11 NO TECHNICAL QUALIFICATION 95 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	
111	What is your religion?	CATHOLIC 01 PROTESTANT 02 MUSLIM 03 NO RELIGION 95 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	
113	What languages can you speak? RECORD ALL LANGUAGES YOU CAN SPEAK.	ENGLISH A BEMBA B KAONDE C LOZI D LUNDA E LUVALE F NYANGA G TONGA H OTHER X (SPECIFY)	
114	What is your mother tongue/native language (language spoken at home growing up)?	ENGLISH 1 BEMBA 2 KAONDE 3 LOZI 4 LUNDA 5 LUVALE 6 NYANGA 7 TONGA 8 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP
115	Have you ever worked on: a) a DHS prior to this survey? c) any other survey prior to this survey (not a DHS)?	YES a) DHS 1 c) OTHER SURVEY 1	NO 2 2	
116	Were you already working for Ministry of Health or Zambia Statistics Agency at the time you were employed to work on this DHS?	YES, Ministry of Health 1 YES, Zambia Statistics Agency 2 NO 3		→ 118
117	Are you a permanent or temporary employee of Ministry of Health or Zambia Statistics Agency?	PERMANENT 1 TEMPORARY 2		
118	If you have comments, please write them here.			