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**Zimbabwe: The Effect of Family Planning on  
Women's Participation in the Development Process**

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# Map of Zimbabwe



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## **Dedication**

We would like to dedicate this report and the subsequent publications to our beloved Co-Principal Investigator, Tinodaishe T Hove, who died on the first day of fieldwork for a study he was most excited about. This report suffers the lack of his input. We miss and love him, and may he rest in peace.



## List of Abbreviations

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| <b>CO-PI</b>  | Co-Principal Investigator                   |
| <b>CPR</b>    | Contraceptive Prevalence Rate               |
| <b>CSO</b>    | Central Statistical Office                  |
| <b>DHS</b>    | Demographic Health Survey                   |
| <b>ESAP</b>   | Economic Structural Adjustment Programme    |
| <b>EAs</b>    | Enumeration Areas                           |
| <b>IAC</b>    | In-Country Advisory Committee               |
| <b>IUD</b>    | Intra Uterine Device                        |
| <b>KAP</b>    | Knowledge, Attitude and Practice            |
| <b>NGOs</b>   | Nongovernmental Organizations               |
| <b>PI</b>     | Principal Investigator                      |
| <b>RHS</b>    | Reproductive Health Survey                  |
| <b>SPSS</b>   | Statistical Package for the Social Sciences |
| <b>SAS</b>    | Statistical Analysis System                 |
| <b>SRS</b>    | Simple Random Sampling                      |
| <b>SUDAAN</b> | Survey Data Analysis Software               |
| <b>WAG</b>    | Women's Action Group                        |
| <b>WILDAF</b> | Women in Law and Development in Africa      |
| <b>WFS</b>    | World Fertility Survey                      |
| <b>WSPZ</b>   | Women's Studies Project of Zimbabwe         |
| <b>ZNFPC</b>  | Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council   |
| <b>ZDHS</b>   | Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey      |
| <b>ZRHS</b>   | Zimbabwe Reproductive Health Survey         |
| <b>ZRMS</b>   | Zimbabwe Revised Master Sample              |

## I EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Women's Study Project in Zimbabwe (WSP-Z) conducted four research subprojects: The Impact of Family Planning on Young Women's Academic Achievement and Vocational Goals, The Consequences of Family Planning for the Quality of Women's Lives, The Mediating Effects of Gender on Women's Participation in Development, and this study, The Impact of Family Planning on Women's Participation in the Development Process. This study provides a broad context for assessing the lives of a nationally representative sample of women. The objective of this study was to assess the extent to which reproductive behavior patterns have changed in Zimbabwe and the extent to which women have been able to translate any gains accrued into gains in their participation in development, and consequently, improvements in their quality of life.

The specific objectives of the study are to (a) identify and describe common patterns in women's reproductive histories, including use of contraceptive methods, (b) examine the association between reproductive events in women's lives and their position in the household, (c) examine the association between reproductive events in women's lives and women's economic condition, and, (d) examine the association between reproductive events in women's lives and women's position in the household and community.

The study distinguishes between the *conditions* and *positions* of women. The condition of women includes women's practical needs, such as for education, health, food, water, fuel, improved technology, skills and wages. The position of women involves the realization of strategic interests, which deal with the least visible but underlying structures of subordination and inequality, those that determine women's *position* vis-a-vis that of men (Young, 1988).

The investigators gathered both current and retrospective data and analyzed key social and economic events in women's lives, in relation to their reproductive history, in an attempt to demonstrate the relationship between contraceptive use/non-use and the roles that women are able to play in household, educational, economic and social domains. The questionnaire consisted of structured and semi-structured questions. The latter tapped information on the position variables that tend to be more qualitative than the condition variables.

The data suggest that reproduction occurs largely after marriage with typical respondents reporting first sex at age 18 (some while still in school), marriage at age 19 and first birth at age 21. Women are reaching menarche slightly earlier than in previous generations, they are also having first sex and first births earlier. Although most fertility is occurring within marriage, the proportion married is declining, this finding can be explained partly by the increasing proportion of women who get divorced and separated and those who delay marriage.

There appears to be some increase in contraceptive use since 1994. Current contraception for married women ages 15-19 is 56 percent, compared to 48 percent in the 1994 DHS. Contraception is higher in urban than in rural areas, and it is also higher for the younger generation (those less than 30 years old) compared with the older generation. It is interesting to note, however, that contraceptive use is rare before childbirth. Only 10 percent of the women reported that they used contraception at first sex. However, younger generations are more likely to use contraception at first sex. Contraceptive use at first marriage was only 8 percent. However, contraception

increases significantly after the first birth, peaks at parity four, and declines thereafter. This pattern is consistent with the cultural expectation that a couple prove their fertility as soon as possible after marriage. Exceptions to this pattern exist, however, particularly in remote rural agricultural areas where many women continue to have far more than the national norm of four children. Significant others also play a role in discouraging women from contraceptives use.

Most women, regardless of religious conviction, articulate the benefits of family planning, but barriers to contraceptive use remain. These barriers include limited access to health services, limited method mix, the expense of purchasing family planning methods, and cultural norms.

As a consequence of relatively high levels of contraception, fertility has declined in Zimbabwe since the 1980s. The 1997 WSP survey found a TFR of 4.2, essentially the same as the 1994 DHS (4.3) (CSO, 1994). However, the TFR reported in the 1988 DHS was 5.5, and the ZRHS reported a TFR of 6.5 in 1984. The major finding of this study is that although contraceptive use is relatively high in Zimbabwe, and fertility has declined as a consequence, women remain marginalized in the productive and political sectors of the country. A modest proportion of women, 32 percent, reported that they were currently working. Labor-force participation declined with parity in rural areas, however, it appeared that in urban areas increasing parity led to greater pressure to work for pay.

Logistic regression results showed that the association between the number of children and work status changed as a woman aged and proceeded through the different phases of her reproductive life. In addition, older women with higher education had a greater probability of currently working, thus, the effect of number of years of schooling must be interpreted in relation to the woman's age. Results also showed that older women in urban areas were more likely to work currently. The perception that women are expected to work is also significantly related to current work.

Community activity is even lower than labor force participation, but increases with the number of children ever born. Community participation ranges from 6 percent at first sex to 11 percent after the fourth child. Results from the logistic regressions show that there is no association between community participation and family planning in the respective birth intervals. However, women who participated in community activities at first sex tended to do so during all the birth intervals. Similarly, women who showed control over their fertility early by using family planning at first sex or at first marriage were more often the ones who reported current work.

The authors conclude that both men and women believe spacing and limiting births can enhance the quality of life for the mother and the entire family. There are still barriers to the adoption of family planning by a few couples, and some women begin to be sexually active while at school but do not use contraception at first sex. It is therefore recommended that information and education be intensified in remote areas in order to dispel rumors and misconceptions regarding family planning. There is a need to increase the choice of contraceptive methods in order to meet the varied needs of women. There is also a need for adequate backup referral systems for family planning, especially for methods such as the IUD and Norplant. Family planning must continue to be subsidized, especially in rural and other disadvantaged populations. There is need to intensify

family life education, given that a significant proportion of women has their first sex while at school

While family planning has helped women achieve their reproductive goals, it will not necessarily assist women to participate in the development of their country unless overall development and jobs are available. It is therefore recommended that government and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) should assist in the creation of jobs. Women need exposure to ideas, especially those pertaining to income generation. Women also need training in job skills, project planning, and management. It should be noted that socialization for children is now different from that of the earlier generations, it is necessary to put in place mechanisms to assist in the socialization of girls on sexuality, reproduction and production. Women need to be assisted with loans to start their income-generation projects.

Women in Zimbabwe do not often make autonomous decisions, even with regard to their own reproduction. More educated and more "modern" women are more likely to demonstrate autonomous decision-making. Both men and women perceive joint decision-making in family issues as enhancing the quality of life of the family. There is therefore a need to expose the population of Zimbabwe to the advantages of joint decision-making in a family-friendly and unthreatening manner to enhance positive attitudes toward egalitarianism.

Women need to be educated on the need to participate, and support others in political activities. Both men and women need to appreciate the importance of involving women in politics. Women need to learn to articulate issues that can improve their lives and the lives of their families, thus improving their respective communities and the country.

## **II. INTRODUCTION**

### **A Background and Justification of the Study**

The bulk of research in fertility, particularly in Africa and other developing countries where rates of population growth have been extremely high, has concentrated on the proximate determinants of fertility, with a view to designing policies to reduce fertility and, consequently, the rate of population growth. As posited by Koch (1994), the future size of both the African and world populations will depend on when and how fast the African population will decline. While the onset of the fertility transition in the rest of Africa is acknowledged with caution, fertility decline in Kenya, Botswana and Zimbabwe is undeniable and is attributed to increased family planning, which is in turn associated with higher levels of female education (Cleland et al., 1992).

Underlying this preoccupation with the need for fertility decline in Africa, and indeed in other developing countries, was the assumption in the 1970s that high rates of population growth undermine productive investment and, consequently, economic growth. Therefore, wide use of family planning was the perceived solution. However, externally funded family planning programs failed to reduce fertility and this culminated in the aphorism "development is the best contraceptive" at the 1974 Population and Development Conference in Bucharest. Increasing individuals' access to secure incomes rather than to high national economic growth per se was

linked to improvements in health and education with the consequent fertility declines. Among other socioeconomic factors, the importance of the status of women came to the fore. At the 1984 and 1994 Population and Development Conferences in Mexico City and Cairo, respectively, there was a re-emphasis and elaboration of the importance of improving individuals' ability to increase their incomes, and the need to improve other socioeconomic factors, such as education, women's empowerment, and the importance of reproductive health, and not just family planning. At least theoretically, there has been a shift from macro-level thinking where the individual was expected to benefit from the gains accrued by manipulating macro-level measures, such as rates of population growth and economic growth, to a situation where the individual is central to the discourse. Family planning in this context is a means of achieving desired family size, which in turn is expected to impact positively on the quality of life of the mother and family and ultimately, on the nation. Unfortunately, reflected in the decisions by international organizations such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is the existence of an implicit trade-off rather than complementarity between economic growth and improving social sectors.

As noted earlier, a fundamental tenet of population policy and services has been that smaller families are more productive families, but is that a valid assumption? Although much research has documented the impact of lower fertility on the health of women and children, reports of the consequences of smaller families on other aspects of women's lives have until now been largely speculative and often contradictory. The aim of this study is to fill in the research gap in our knowledge of how family planning and lower fertility affect women's lives.

### **The Case of Zimbabwe**

Zimbabwe is one of the Southern African countries experiencing fertility decline within an economic context severely affected by the structural adjustment program. The status of women has changed since independence in 1980. During the past seventeen years, the government has made an effort to improve not only family planning services but also the status of women. Granted that contraceptive prevalence has increased and fertility has declined significantly, what is the impact of these gains on women's ability to participate in the development process of their country?

The status of women in Zimbabwe is a reflection of political and social patterns that can be traced from pre-colonial times to the present. Prior to colonization, the principal unit of production and reproduction was the extended family. In this patriarchal society, ownership of land was determined by lineage. A woman had two important responsibilities: to reproduce and extend the familial line and to produce food to enhance her reproductive efforts. Women performed all food-related tasks, taking care of the seed from germination to the granary to the grinding stone and onto the eating mat (Mhloyi, 1990). Women were not permitted to own cattle, however cows and their offspring were paid as part of *lobola* for the mother's maternal responsibilities. Such cows belonged to the woman and her natal kin. However, women were allowed to own small livestock such as chickens and, occasionally, goats and sheep.

The beginning of colonial rule in 1890 meant that African indigenous people were relegated to "native reserves" in the driest and least productive regions of the country. Additionally, the colonial administration imposed a "hut tax" on every male head of household, to be paid in cash.

The combination of low agricultural productivity and the hut tax forced men to migrate to sell their labor in the rapidly growing areas of mining and commercial agriculture, giving birth to the migratory labor movement and a dual economy, which continues today to burden Zimbabwe's families and communities

During this period, wives and mothers remained behind, supplementing the meager wages of their husbands with whatever they could produce and sell from the land (Mhloyi, 1990) However, women's new status as the *de facto* heads of their households did nothing to enhance their status in the family and the community For men, on the other hand, the demands of modern production were enabling them to acquire technical skills through training and experience In turn, this acquisition of skills made men more marketable in the growing commercial and industrial sectors, while women were falling behind Education was increasingly the vehicle for the acquisition of new skills, yet to the extent that the black African majority had access to any education, they were required to pay school fees that few could afford Unable to afford fees for all their children, parents were more likely to educate sons than daughters, thus further widening the gender gap in access to opportunities for development

While a few urban women were able to engage in domestic and factory work, most were limited to petty trading and to home brewing and sale of beer For some, the ultimate strategy for survival was prostitution

Following independence in 1980, the Zimbabwe government made great strides toward reversing the bias against women Between 1979 and 1984, the number of primary and secondary schools increased by 173 percent and 638 percent, respectively (Ministry of Education, 1989) Vocational education also increased (Batezat and Mwalo, 1989) Expansion in the educational system opened new opportunities for women, who now began to enter agricultural, commercial and other scientific and technical fields traditionally regarded as male preserves

Conditions of work for women have continued to improve through legislative changes providing for maternity leave and equal pay for the same work Post-independence gains for women have also been shown by the increasing participation (albeit still much lower than that of men) of women in politics, and in the acquisition of high-level civil service jobs New legislation in 1982 gave women 18 years and older the right to own property, contract a marriage without parental consent, become guardians of their own children whether born in or out of wedlock, and sue and be sued as individuals (Batzat and Mwalo, 1989)

It appeared for a while that the dramatic changes of the 1980s were putting women and men on the road to equality However, the 1990s have seen a slowing, and in some areas, even a reversal, of the trend toward gender equity Limited economic growth, unemployment, and inflation have taken their toll on everyone, but women have suffered the most As reported in one study on political leadership and the general public, respondents argued that during times of hardships, limited resources should be used to provide education for boys rather than girls (Mhloyi, 1994) The same inequities may be making it more difficult for women to compete with men for scarce jobs in an economy where unemployment is now estimated at 40 percent

Despite significant developments in the law, women remain subordinate to men in most spheres of household life. Most women do not have full decision-making powers on matters affecting their health and that of their children. Family size goals and childbearing priorities differ between men and women, yet such decisions are mainly the prerogative of men, who play a significant role in the adoption of contraception and its subsequent impact on women's lives. Gender divisions in household roles are internalized by males and females alike (Mhloyi, 1991). Men have more access to cash, which gives them greater authority over expenses such as education, health and clothing for the family. Women continue to farm the land that belongs to their husband's kin group.

More men than women participate in paid labor. Moreover, women who work outside the home are more likely to work in the informal sector, while women in the formal sector are found disproportionately in lower levels of employment relative to men. Although there has been an increase in the number of women holding high-level civil service jobs, no parastatal or large private company has a female chief executive (Batezat and Mwalo, 1986). Access and equity in employment are highly related to access to education, and in Zimbabwe today, women are at a disadvantage in both.

Although legal reforms have accorded women more protection under the law than existed at the time of independence, many women still are not fully aware of their rights and have little concept of how to access and use the political system to strengthen their position in society. Women's advocacy organizations like the ZANU-PF Women's Union, WILDAF and the WAG are working with Zimbabwean women at all levels to sensitize and mobilize women to participate more knowledgeably in political activities. Women are grossly underrepresented in politics. Of the 24 government ministers with portfolio, only four are women. Even fewer women participate in local government bodies. For instance, of the 16 mayors from 1980 to 1985, and the 22 mayors in 1990 to 1994, none was female (Mumba, 1997). Of the 21 deputy mayors in 1990 to 1994, only two were female, while two of the 21 town clerks were female. Among the 16 deputy clerks for the same period, none was female. Women numbered only 21 among 150 Members of Parliament in 1997. None of the ten provincial governors and administrators was female. It is important to note, however, that women are the largest segment of voters, and many are active in campaigning for local candidates. Yet in 1997, among the country's 600 Councilors - elected leaders at the local village level - not one was a woman.

Family planning has been available in health clinics since 1953, but the program was oriented more to reducing fertility than to the health and well being of women. Until recently, most women have been skeptical about contraception. After independence, CPR rose from 10 percent in 1980 to 43 percent in 1988 and to 48 percent in 1994. This rise in CPR has been accompanied by a decline in fertility. A brief presentation of fertility levels and trends follows.

### **Fertility Levels, Trends and Differentials**

Table 1 below shows the trend in age-specific fertility rates and total fertility rates in Zimbabwe from 1969 to 1997 from censuses and periodic sample surveys conducted by the CSO and the ZNFPC. It is clear from the data that fertility is declining. Comparison of estimates from the ZDHS with those other surveys should be made with caution, since the ZDHS fertility estimates are for the three years prior to the survey, while fertility estimates for other data sets, including the

current study, are for one year preceding the survey. In addition, it should be noted that censuses underestimate fertility. The underestimation of fertility by censuses is largely attributed to the fact that data on fertility were collected from the heads of households, most of who were male.

**Table 1 Age-Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rates for Women Aged 15-49, Zimbabwe, 1984 to 1997**

| Age   | Census 1969 | Census 1982 | ZRHS 1984 | ICDS 1987 | ZDHS 1988 | ZDHS 1994 | WSP 1997 |
|-------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 15-19 | 79          | 91          | 131       | 69        | 103       | 99        | 103      |
| 20-24 | 272         | 258         | 289       | 13        | 247       | 210       | 228      |
| 25-29 | 304         | 253         | 299       | 240       | 247       | 194       | 207      |
| 30-34 | 257         | 225         | 263       | 214       | 219       | 172       | 54       |
| 35-39 | 218         | 165         | 220       | 168       | 160       | 117       | 123      |
| 40-44 | 145         | 93          | 92        | 84        | 86        | 52        | 26       |
| 45-49 | 73          | 38          | 11        | 41        | 36        | 14        | 0        |
| TFR   | 6.7         | 5.6         | 6.5       | 5.1       | 5.5       | 4.3       | 4.2      |

*Source: CSO 1989 and 1995*

Looking at estimates based on census data, it can be noted that TFR declined from 6.7 in 1969 to 5.1 in 1987 and from 6.5 in 1984 to 4.3 in 1994. The current WSP data produced a total fertility rate of 4.2. Consistently, the mean number of children ever born per woman has declined across the board since 1982 (Table 2). The mean number of children born to a woman in the age group 45 to 49, which is a close approximation of the total fertility rate, has fallen from 7.2 in 1982 to 4.7 in 1997. In addition, the overall mean number of children born dropped from 3.1 per woman in 1982 to 1.8 in 1997. This mean, of course, includes all women regardless of age or marital status, and for 1997 comes from a sample with a mean age of 27.



**Table 2 Mean Number of Children Ever Born by Age of Mother, Zimbabwe 1982 – 1997**

| Age   | Census 1982 | Census 1992 | ZDHS 1994 | Study 1997 |
|-------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 15-19 | 0.23        | 0.19        | 0.17      | 0.18       |
| 20-24 | 1.47        | 1.12        | 1.10      | 0.87       |
| 25-29 | 3.06        | 2.54        | 2.36      | 1.71       |
| 30-34 | 4.65        | 4.02        | 3.89      | 2.86       |
| 35-39 | 5.88        | 5.30        | 5.13      | 3.69       |
| 40-44 | 6.80        | 6.30        | 6.08      | 4.26       |
| 45-49 | 7.19        | 6.74        | 6.56      | 4.69       |
| Total | 3.08        | -           | 2.95      | 1.77       |

*Source CSO 1989 and 1995*

These declines in fertility are paralleled by a remarkable increase in the CPR since 1984. The CPR (modern methods only) increased from 27 percent in 1984 to 36 percent in 1988 and 42 percent in 1994. The CPR for both modern and traditional methods was approximately 38 percent in 1984, 43 percent in 1988, and 48 percent in 1994.

It has frequently been observed that urbanization is associated with lower fertility, largely because the cost of raising children is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. In urban areas, a monetary value is attached to basic necessities such as housing, food (including water), other amenities and clothing. Modernization via urbanization influences social change and a break from traditional society. Women become exposed to new ideas, which include the knowledge that fertility is within the reach of individual couples. Women also are exposed to the use of family planning. Accessibility enhances its use and makes possible the realization of desired family sizes, which are often smaller than in rural areas. In turn, the low level of desired family size is attributed to the need for goods and services that compete with desire for children. In addition, participation in the modern labor sector has generally been observed to be less compatible with childbearing and childbearing than are agricultural activities.

The negative relationship between fertility and education is evident in Table 3. From 1982 to 1984, women with no education had an average of eight children compared to only 4.6 for those with at least secondary school. It is important to note, however, that fertility decline occurred across all educational groups. For instance, fertility for those with no education declined to approximately five children in 1992-94, while for those with at least a secondary education, fertility declined to approximately three children.

**Table 3 Total Fertility Rates of Women Aged 15 to 49 years by Education and by Place of Residence, Zimbabwe, 1984, 1988 and 1994**

| Characteristics           | Total Fertility Rate |           |           |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                           | 1982-1984            | 1985-1988 | 1992-1994 |
| <b>Level of education</b> |                      |           |           |
| None                      | 8.0                  | 6.7       | 5.2       |
| Primary                   | 7.1                  | 6.7       | 4.7       |
| Secondary and above       | 4.6                  | 3.7       | 3.3       |
| <b>Place of residence</b> |                      |           |           |
| Rural                     | 7.3                  | 6.1       | 4.9       |
| Urban                     | 5.3                  | 3.4       | 3.1       |
| <b>Total</b>              | 6.7                  | 5.5       | 4.3       |

*Source CSO 1989, 1995*

Urban differentials in fertility are also apparent in Table 3. While rural women had an average of seven children from 1982 to 1984, their urban counterparts had only five children. Fertility decline occurred in both rural and urban areas. Fertility for rural residents declined to approximately five children by 1992 to 1994, and to approximately three children for their urban counterparts. Note that fertility declined by approximately two children during the same period in both rural and urban areas. Persistent drought and the hard economic situation, exacerbated by the ESAP, have forced couples to adjust their fertility downward. Thus, it is debatable whether fertility decline in Zimbabwe is due to development or to the lack of development (Mhloyi, 1991).

### **Justification of the Study**

Earlier studies in fertility and family planning have concentrated on determinants of fertility, including family planning. The objective was to gain insight into policies that help to reduce fertility rates with consequent reduction in rates of population growth. It was generally accepted in the 1970s that high levels of population growth slowed development. The assumption therefore in studying the determinants of fertility and family planning was that lower levels of population growth would enhance development and, consequently, the quality of life of the individual members of society. Contraception in Zimbabwe has increased and fertility has declined in consequence. The question is: Has fertility decline enhanced development, and, if so, to what extent have women participated in, and benefited from, such development?

Large-scale national studies such as the KAP surveys, WFS and, most recently, DHS concentrate on the determinants of fertility. This limits their usefulness in examining the impact of family planning on women's lives. Thus, this study takes the next step of assessing the extent to which women's ability to participate in the development processes may or may not be a consequence of contraceptive decisions, fertility and family size. Zimbabwe provides a good test case, given the country's dramatic fertility decline, associated with high contraceptive prevalence and remarkable achievements in social and economic development.

## **B Study Objectives**

The objectives of the current study are to

- Identify and describe common patterns in women's reproductive histories, including use of contraceptive methods,
- Examine the association between reproductive events in women's lives and their social and economic conditions,
- Assess the association between women's reproductive events and women's status

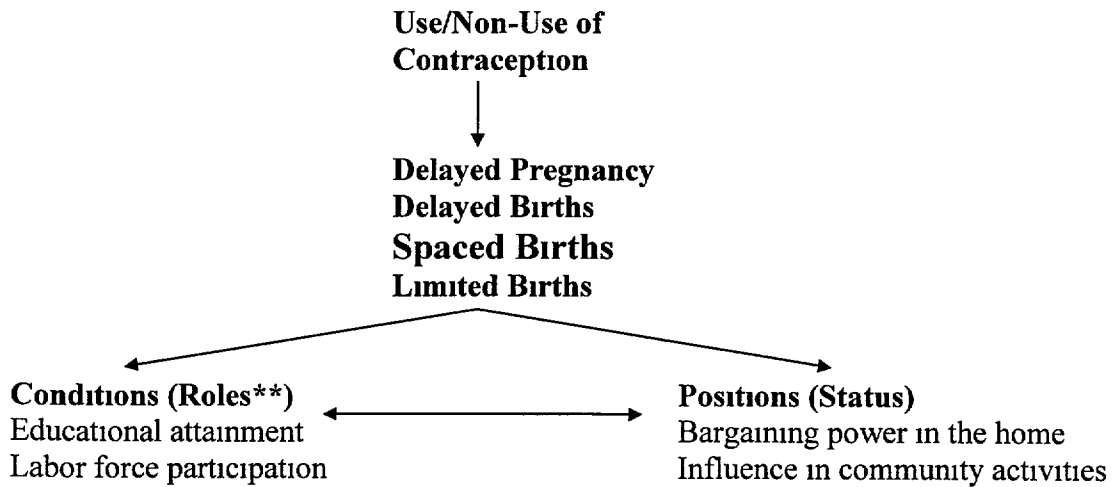
## **C Conceptual Framework**

Contraceptive use is viewed in this study as a means to achieve smaller family sizes. In turn, small family sizes are expected to enhance the quality of life of the families by allowing both men and women to participate meaningfully in the development process of their country. Yet, such participation depends largely on the extent to which men and women are able to translate the benefits of smaller families into social and economic opportunities. In turn, such ability or inability depends on the extent to which the broader socioeconomic and political context facilitates such opportunities.

The current study is based on the assumption that the use of contraception can give women control over their reproductive behavior through both the timing and number of their children, which in turn may contribute to a greater sense of control over other areas of their lives. In this study, contraceptive use/non-use is viewed as an important variable in determining the likelihood of participation in development.

The theorized relationships between contraceptive use, fertility and the outcome variables are presented in Figure 2. Use of contraception is expected to delay and/or reduce pregnancies and births and consequently facilitate birth spacing and/or limitation. In turn, fewer or more widely spaced births will enable women to improve their conditions and positions. It should also be noted that conditions and positions are also related, for instance, an educated working woman is more likely to have a higher position in the household and community compared to her uneducated and unemployed counterpart. (Although the authors acknowledge women's work in the household as productive, it is wage employment that is most often considered to enhance women's status.)

**Figure 2 Framework of the Impact of Family Planning on the Ability of Women to Participate in the Development Process**



These variables are operationalized and shown in Table 4 below

**Table 4 Independent, Dependent and Control Variables for Studying the Impact of Family Planning on Women's Participation in Development in Zimbabwe**

| Independent Variables | Dependent Variables       |                                  |                                       | Control Variables     |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
|                       | Economic Condition        | Household Position               | Community Position                    |                       |
| Contraceptive use     | Labor force participation | Participation in decision-making | Participation in community activities | Age                   |
| Number of children    |                           |                                  |                                       | Education             |
| Spacing of children   |                           |                                  |                                       | Location of residence |

This study makes a distinction between the *conditions* and the *positions* of women in relation to their ability to participate in - and benefit from - their country's development. Young defines *condition* as the material state in which women find themselves, for example, wage-earners, secondary school graduates, trained technicians or clients of a health service (Batliwala, 1994). *Position*, on the other hand, is "the social and economic status of women as compared with men" (Batliwala, 1994). Molyneux (1985) and Moser (1989) make a similar distinction between *practical* and *strategic* gender needs. The distinction between *condition* and *position* (or practical

and strategic needs) is a useful one for this study because in Zimbabwe many of the material conditions necessary for women's advancement are present - school, training programs, and health services, as well as benefits and entitlements designed to protect women's rights at home and in the workplace. Yet women still remain outside the mainstream of development, unable to access and benefit from development resources, their work devalued by male family members, by employers, and even by the women themselves. In this study, an effort will be made to assess the relationship between reproductive behavior measured in terms of contraceptive use or non-use, birth intervals or family size and conditions and positions of women.

## **D Hypotheses**

It is hypothesized that

- There is a negative relationship between contraception and reproduction,
- There is a negative association between work status and reproduction,
- There is an association between reproductive events in women's lives and women's economic condition,
- There is an association between reproductive events in women's lives and women's position in the community

## **E Operational Definitions**

- 1 *Condition of Women* The material state in which women live, objective characteristics that describe a woman's status vis-a-vis education, training, employment, housing, child care, and other social institutions
- 2 *Position of Women* The social and political status of women compared to men as perceived by themselves and others, includes forms of institutionalized gender equality/subordination as observed in norms that determine division of labor, roles and obligations, political activity, reproductive choice and household and community decision-making
- 3 *Reproductive Event* Any decision or event in a woman's life related to contraceptive use/non-use, pregnancy or childbirth with implications for number and spacing of children
- 4 *Contraceptive Use* Current or ever use of any method (modern or traditional) of contraception
- 5 *Labor force Participation* Employment for remuneration in cash or in kind, public or private, in the formal sector
- 6 *Household Decision-making* Decisions by one or more members of the family concerning reproduction (use of contraception, number/spacing of children) and, production (employment and use of income)

### **III METHODOLOGY**

#### **A Study Design**

This study was carried out in two phases. The first phase involved secondary analysis of data that provided background information to the study. The principal data sources were the 1988 and 1994 data sets from the DHS. The other secondary source is the 1984 RHS, a forerunner of the DHS.

Analysis of DHS and RHS data provided information to determine trends and differentials in reproductive behavior. Such information also assisted in the designing, planning and implementation of the next phase, the household survey. From these earlier data sets, the investigators identified ways to define the key exposure variables of interest (family planning practice, birth intervals and family size) and the dependent variables (women's participation in household, economic and sociopolitical activities). In secondary data, women's education and urbanization were the variables used. These variables are proxies for conditions of women. Reproductive behavior was assessed, controlling for education and place of residence.

The second and major phase of the study involved a cross-sectional household survey of a national sample of 2,465 women, using the ZRMS. Development of this phase built on the secondary analysis of the DHS and the RHS as described for Phase I.

The national representative sample consisted of 2,465 women 15 to 49 years of age. In this study the focus was on women's participation in key household, economic and sociopolitical domains as related to their reproductive activities. The survey asked women about current as well as previous participation in development activities in relation to key events in her reproductive history and contraceptive practice. While the DHS and the RHS had limited information on women's participation in development, this household survey takes a more comprehensive account of the timing of women's reproductive and productive events in order to assess the direction of the relationship between the two sets of variables.

Interpretation of the data is facilitated by the incorporation of the results from focus group discussions and in-depth interviews from other sub-projects in the Women's Studies Project of Zimbabwe.

#### **B Sampling Size**

##### **Target Population and Sampling Frame**

The ZRMS is a self-weighting household area sample designed to collect nationally representative data for the Zimbabwe National Household Capability Programme, which is conducted annually to assess the status of households in the country. This master sample also serves as a sampling frame for all demographic surveys at the national level, including the DHS.

The ZRMS has 273 enumeration areas. All 10 provinces were included. A total of 60 enumeration areas (EAs) were selected by a simple random sample using numbers generated by EPI-IFO.

Version 5 Ultimately 61 EAs were covered during data collection The extra EA was a result of the sampling that occurred in the field where two contiguous EAs were included It should be noted, however, that since the provinces do not have equal numbers of people, the final sample had to be weighted using weights proportional to size of the respective populations The final weighted sample had approximately 70 percent rural residents and 30 percent urban residents, which is consistent with the 1992 census Note that the sampling frame currently used is still based on the 1992 census

### **C Sample Size and Selection Procedures**

Maps and lists of households in the subsampled EAs were acquired from the Central Statistical Office Sample households were selected by systematic sampling A random start was selected and every  $x+n$ th household was sampled ( $N$  is the sampling interval, which is the total number of households in an EA divided by the sample to be selected from the respective EA)

Sampled households were screened for the presence of eligible women During screening, all eligible women were listed with names, ages and marital status One woman was selected per household Where there was more than one eligible woman, all eligible women were assigned numbers, and one was randomly selected for inclusion in the sample

There was a 100 percent response rate to the survey from the approximately 98 percent of households sampled This unusually high rate reflects the eagerness of women to participate in an activity that, as many respondents told the interviewers, was interesting and informative The surveys offered women an opportunity to discuss issues that affected their lives

### **D Survey Instrument**

The research team developed an interview schedule composed of closed and open-ended questions The Women's Studies Project core questionnaire was used as a source of applicable items for the WSPZ questionnaire (Appendix D), along with items adapted from other survey instruments, including the 1988 and 1994 DHS Since the objective was to record the *timing* of women's reproductive and productive events, questions were ordered to chronologically follow a woman's reproductive history Dates of birth of children were used as reference points for other events Closed-ended questions were followed by structured and pre-coded responses A limited number of open-ended questions were used, largely to elicit spontaneous responses especially to questions seeking reasons for particular behavior These responses were recorded verbatim on the interview schedule and coded later for analysis (Analysis of open-ended questions is in process at the time of this report)

The survey included (1) socio-demographic background, (2) reproductive health history starting with age at menarche and including first sex, contraceptive use, pregnancy, pregnancy outcome and child mortality or loss, (3) women's participation in the labor force, community activities and politics, and (4) household decision-making (For a detailed questionnaire see Appendix D)

The survey instrument was submitted in English to peer reviewers to help identify flaws and inconsistencies and to ensure that questions had face validity and were stated in gender-sensitive

terms IAC<sup>1</sup> members from women's organizations and the ZNFPC took part in the review process. The instrument was translated into local languages and back-translated to English by an independent translator to assess accuracy. The revised survey instrument was pre-tested and revised again on the basis of the pilot analysis.

## **E Field Personnel and Procedures**

Five professional enumerators, trained and employed by the ZNFPC, worked in each of the ten provinces. The 10 field supervisors, one per province, were also ZNFPC enumerators. The director of research for the ZNFPC was part of the research process from the design of the instrument to training and data collection. Although specialized training was required for this survey, the field team's experience in other surveys reduced the length of time necessary for training and enhanced the quality of the data. Field activities took place in three phases. In the first (pre-survey) phase, interviewers received three days of didactic and practical experience in the use of the interview schedule, followed by participation in the pre-test. A training manual with specific instructions for introducing and conducting the survey was developed in the first two months of the sub-project. In the second phase, the research team introduced the study in each EA in which households were sampled. This introduction consisted of visits to male and female leaders in each community to explain the purpose and procedure of the study and to request permission to visit the sampled households. Following local authorization, the interviewers proceeded with the third phase, the data collection. Interviewers had written instructions for explaining the study to the respondents and inviting their informed consent. Having received a woman's informed consent, the interviewer conducted the interview in a convenient location selected by the respondent. Approximate duration of the interview was 40 minutes.

## **F Data Management and Analysis**

### **Analysis Plans**

A plan for the secondary analysis (Phase I) was prepared in detail at the beginning of the study. The survey analysis plan (Phase II) was developed when the questionnaire had been completed. The data management plan included the manual and automated editing specifications that field supervisors were conducting both in the field and in the WSPZ office. Included were the range checks, skip patterns and consistency checks for completeness. As stated above, data were checked while the interviewers were in the field and also in the WSPZ office in the Centre for Population Studies. Special attention was given to the coding of open-ended questions so as to have as few codes as possible without losing the variety in responses.

A coding manual was developed at the same time the instruments were being completed. This manual was updated to include additional codes identified during the data collection. The manual included field location, type of variables, variable length, and names that reflected the subject matter.

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<sup>1</sup> The In-country advisory committee was an advisory body used to define research agenda, monitor research progress and plan dissemination.



## **Data Entry**

To enter the data, field assistants used SPSS data management module. A double-key entry procedure was used to ensure that data were checked as they were entered. SPSS and SAS were then used to produce frequencies and cross-tabulations of key variables. Outliers identified in one-way or two-way frequencies were checked against the questionnaires. A record of edits was compiled.

## **Statistical Analysis**

Before conducting the statistical analysis, investigators assessed the response rates (100 percent) to determine their similarity among the key domains of interest. The investigators prepared table shells to answer the key objectives of the study. The first set of tables provided a description of the study participants, including their socio-demographic and reproductive characteristics (pregnancy, pregnancy outcomes, contraceptive use) and levels of participation in household, economic, and social domains. The analysis included multivariate logistic modeling of participation in the household, economic and community domains, again controlling for key socio-demographic and reproductive characteristics.

Since the women were selected from groups of households, the variance of estimates from subsets of this sample tends to be larger than the variance of estimates from samples of the same size using SRS. We used the analysis package SUDAAN to take into account the unequal weights and clustering of respondents. In addition to analyzing current participation in household, economic and social activities, the investigators examined the association between family planning use and women's participation in these activities, for instance, whether the woman is working at the time that she is using contraceptive methods. The analysis used an extension of the discrete time-method of event history analysis and relied on retrospective information from the sample women on (1) their reproductive history, including the approximate time of pregnancies, live births, and stillbirths, (2) their participation in economic and social activities during each interval between pregnancies, and (3) their use of specific methods of contraception in intervals between pregnancies (Allison, 1982). Detailed definitions of contraceptive use and participation in economic activities were developed during the design of the survey questionnaire.

Units of analysis were intervals between births, referred to hereafter as "segments." For each segment, investigators recorded whether a woman was using any contraceptive method and whether she engaged in particular economic and social activities. Similarly, they asked respondents to recall the duration of contraceptive use and engagement in economic and social activities during the segment. Time-varying variables like age, marital status, educational attainment, number of children alive and their ages, and other factors that may affect contraceptive use or engagement in economic and social activities were also recorded for each segment.

The length of the segment was the length of time that a woman was considered to be exposed to pregnancy and the events of interest during the exposure period were contraceptive use and participation in economic and social activities. Because the number of segments varied for each woman, and because responses of each woman for different segments were correlated, Allison's approach was extended using the ratio-type estimation procedure that is commonly used in

complex sample surveys (Lavange et al , 1994) The ratio-type estimation procedure does not require any statistical distribution assumptions but requires a large data set

### **Data Sources and Quality**

The principal investigator was responsible for ensuring that data were accurate by implementing data quality assurance activities from the start of the study through completion of the final report Data quality activities included the following

- (1) pre-testing, revising, translating and back-translating tools for surveys,
- (2) fielding experienced interviewers who were trained not only to administer the data collection instruments but also to establish rapport with study participants,
- (3) developing study protocols used by interviewers and supervisors in conducting field operations and data management activities,
- (4) closely supervising interviewers and monitors during data collection periods,
- (5) spot-checking survey interviews in the field,
- (6) automated editing of survey instruments using manual consistency editing procedures developed for the survey instruments, and
- (7) checking entries and double programming of entries in statistical tables

Each field team had a co-principal researcher and a field supervisor who were responsible for checking questionnaires for completeness and consistency The CO-PI was responsible for the smooth implementation of the survey and also for spot-checking in the field In the event that problems arose, the interviewers were asked to check the information (if possible) alone or with the supervisor, depending on the types of errors In the office, the PI and research assistants edited the questionnaires as they came in and supervised data entry and cleaning

## **IV RESEARCH FINDINGS**

### **A Characteristics of Study Population**

Tables 5 and 6 display some of the socio-demographic characteristics of the women Approximately 30 percent of the women were urban while 70 percent were rural A large proportion of the women (43 percent) was aged 20 to 29 years Those younger than 19 comprised 23 percent of the sample, while those ages 30 to 39 and 40 or over comprise 23 and 11 percent, respectively The mean age of survey respondents was 27

One condition that enhances the status of women is education The majority of the women (58 percent) had eight or more years of school Nearly 93 percent of the women had attended school, and 96 percent could read and write The average number of years of schooling was 8.6, which compares favorably with the 9.3 years of education of their partners While 95 percent of urban residents had attended school, 92 percent of rural residents had also obtained at least some formal education Among women under 30 -- even those in rural areas -- school attendance rates had reached 98 percent, compared with 82 percent for women 30 and over

**Table 5 Characteristics of WSP Women Aged 15-49**

| <b>Characteristics</b> | <b>Unweighted N</b> | <b>Weighted percent</b> |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Total</b>           | 2459                | 100 0                   |
| <b>Residence</b>       |                     |                         |
| Urban                  | 1073                | 29 9                    |
| Rural                  | 1386                | 70 1                    |
| <b>Age Groups</b>      |                     |                         |
| Less than 19           | 565                 | 23 4                    |
| 20-29                  | 1106                | 43 4                    |
| 30-39                  | 542                 | 22 7                    |
| 40-49                  | 246                 | 10 5                    |
| <b>Education</b>       |                     |                         |
| No educ /unknown       | 166                 | 7 3                     |
| Less than 5 years      | 239                 | 10 5                    |
| 6-7 years              | 550                 | 24 1                    |
| 8-11 years             | 1400                | 54 3                    |
| 12 & over years        | 104                 | 3 7                     |
| <b>Religion</b>        |                     |                         |
| Christian              | 1504                | 58 4                    |
| Spiritual              | 654                 | 28 6                    |
| Traditional/Islam      | 100                 | 4 6                     |
| Atheist                | 191                 | 8 4                     |

The majority of women were Christians (58 percent) It should be noted that in Zimbabwe Christianity is more an indicator of modernity than of religious conviction (Mhloyi, 1994) The average household size was 4 5 for the total sample and 4 3 and 4 6 for the urban and rural areas respectively Note that average household for the 1994 Demographic and Health Survey was 4 7 for the total population and 3 8 and 5 1 for the urban and rural areas, respectively Thus, household size has slightly declined between 1994 and 1997 Such a decline is plausible given the combination of increasing mortality and declining fertility

Approximately 58 percent of the women surveyed reported that they were currently married, this compares to 62 percent in the 1994 DHS (CSO, 1994, see detailed tables in the Appendix) The decline in the proportion married can be explained partly by the increase in divorce rates and also by the delay in marriage as shown in the detailed tables in the Appendix While approximately 15 percent of the women reported that they were divorced or separated in 1997, this proportion was only 11 percent, including the widowed, in 1994 The proportion of women reporting that they were not married by age 19 was 68 percent in 1984, 80 percent in 1988, 79 percent in 1994 and 76 percent in 1997

**Table 6 Marital Status by Age, Zimbabwe, 1997**

| <b>Age</b>  | <b>Never Married</b> | <b>Currently Married</b> | <b>Formerly Married</b> |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 15-19 years | 76                   | 22                       | 2                       |
| 20-24 years | 26                   | 61                       | 13                      |
| 25-29 years | 10                   | 76                       | 14                      |
| 30-34 years | 6                    | 71                       | 23                      |
| 35-39 years | 4                    | 76                       | 21                      |
| 40-44 years | 5                    | 63                       | 32                      |
| 45-49 years | 1                    | 64                       | 34                      |

Table 7 shows sexual activity and reproductive events controlled for age and residence. As expected, more women reported having ever had sex than having ever been pregnant. And the proportion ever pregnant was also higher than the proportion reporting childbirth. Approximately 81 percent of all the respondents reported that they had ever had sex, while 68 percent of the women reported that they were ever pregnant, and 66 percent of them had ever had a live birth.

Predictably, reproductive experience increased with age. Approximately 71 percent of those younger than 30 years of age reported having had sex, while virtually all (99.8 percent) of those over 30 reported the same. While 54 and 52 percent of women younger than 30 had ever been pregnant and had a live birth, respectively, this compares to 96 and 94 percent, respectively, for those 30 and over. Urban-rural differentials were minor.

**Table 7 Unweighted N and Weighted percent, Percent with Sex, Ever Pregnant and Had Live Birth by Age Groups and Residence**

| Reproductive Experience by Age | Total Number | Total Percent | Urban Number | Urban Percent | Rural Number | Rural Percent |
|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| <b>Total</b>                   |              |               |              |               |              |               |
| Had Sex                        | 2455         | 80.8          | 1072         | 82.7          | 1383         | 80.0          |
| Had Been Pregnant              | 2465         | 68.0          | 1077         | 69.4          | 1388         | 67.5          |
| Had Live Birth                 | 2465         | 66.3          | 1077         | 67.0          | 1388         | 66.0          |
| <b>Less than 30</b>            |              |               |              |               |              |               |
| Had Sex                        | 1663         | 71.3          | 734          | 73.6          | 929          | 70.4          |
| Had Been Pregnant              | 1671         | 54.2          | 739          | 56.9          | 932          | 53.1          |
| Had Live Birth                 | 1671         | 52.4          | 739          | 53.6          | 932          | 51.9          |
| <b>30 and over</b>             |              |               |              |               |              |               |
| Had Sex                        | 792          | 99.8          | 338          | 100.0         | 454          | 99.7          |
| Had Been Pregnant              | 794          | 95.7          | 338          | 93.4          | 456          | 96.7          |
| Had Live Birth                 | 794          | 94.1          | 338          | 92.8          | 456          | 94.8          |

Detailed information for other reproductive and demographic characteristics are shown in Appendix B. The mean age at menarche for all respondents was approximately 15 years. The mean age at first sex for the entire sample was 18.3 years, and the mean age at marriage was 19.2. On the average, a woman in this sample has been married 1.1 times and had her first live birth at 21 years of age. This age pattern of reproduction suggests that fertility is associated with marriage in Zimbabwe. Urban-rural differences in this pattern were negligible. On average, a woman had sex approximately one and one-half years after reaching menarche. The duration between menarche and first birth is approximately five years.

On average, a woman in this sample had given birth to 1.8 children. Women desired an average of four children. This varied from three children desired by younger, urban women to five children desired by older, rural women.

The majority of the women, 94 percent, said they believed family planning has a role in determining the success of women. Urban women were slightly more positive than their rural counterparts, 96 percent of urbanites compared with 90 percent of rural dwellers acknowledged the impact of family planning on women's lives.

There were a few differences in the demographic variables by age group. Household size was lower for the younger age group compared with those at least 30 years old, 4.2 compared to 5.2, respectively. However, the difference might be a reflection of the age effect, that is, most women who are younger than 30 years old have not yet completed their reproduction. Age at menarche was slightly earlier for the younger generation (14.7 years), compared to 15.1 years for the older generation (those ages 30 years and above). Similarly, age at first sex was slightly earlier for the younger generation, 18.1 compared with 18.6 for the older age group. Consistently, age at first marriage was earlier for the younger generation, 18.9 years compared with the 19.5 of older generation. And desired number of children was higher for the older generation compared with the younger generation. While the desired number of children for women less than 30 years was 3.5, desired number of children for those 30 and above was 4.8.

## **B Contraceptive Use, Work Status, Community Participation, and Education**

Contraceptive prevalence for the total sample was approximately 39 percent (Table 8) and 56 percent for currently married women. Contraceptive prevalence for married women in the 1994 DHS was approximately 48 percent. Contraceptive use was higher in urban areas compared with rural areas, 47 and 36 percent of urban and rural women, respectively, used family planning. These urban/rural differentials do not change much across age groups. However, older women are more likely to use family planning than younger women. While 34 percent of those younger than 30 reported current contraceptive use, 50 percent of those ages 30 or above were current users. This age differential in contraceptive use was maintained between rural and urban areas. Among the younger age group, approximately 43 percent of urbanites and 30 percent of rural dwellers were currently using contraception. This compares with 55 and 48 percent of urbanites and rural dwellers respectively for those ages 30 and older.

**Table 8 Contraceptive Use at Reproductive Point by Age and Place of Residence  
Unweighted N and Weighted Percent**

| <b>Contraceptive Use At Reproductive Points</b> | <b>Total: Number</b> | <b>Total: Percent</b> | <b>Urban: Number</b> | <b>Urban: Percent</b> | <b>Rural: Number</b> | <b>Rural: Percent</b> |
|---|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Total</b>                                    |                      |                       |                      |                       |                      |                       |
| Current   | 2465                 | 39.2                  | 1077                 | 47.3                  | 1388                 | 35.8                  |
| At first sex                                    | 1973                 | 10.7                  | 854                  | 14.3                  | 1119                 | 9.1                   |
| At marriage                                     | 1731                 | 8.9                   | 752                  | 12.7                  | 979                  | 7.3                   |
| After first birth                               | 1610                 | 58.4                  | 695                  | 68.3                  | 915                  | 54.0                  |
| After second birth                              | 1057                 | 63.3                  | 443                  | 76.0                  | 614                  | 58.1                  |
| After third birth                               | 676                  | 64.5                  | 282                  | 78.4                  | 394                  | 58.9                  |
| After fourth & later births                     | 924                  | 53.9                  | 293                  | 71.5                  | 631                  | 49.8                  |
| All births                                      | 4299                 | 59.7                  | 1724                 | 72.5                  | 2575                 | 54.9                  |
| <b>Less than 30</b>                             |                      |                       |                      |                       |                      |                       |
| Current   | 1671                 | 33.9                  | 739                  | 43.2                  | 932                  | 30.1                  |
| At first sex                                    | 1185                 | 14.6                  | 519                  | 20.6                  | 666                  | 12.0                  |
| At marriage                                     | 987                  | 10.9                  | 432                  | 16.1                  | 555                  | 8.7                   |
| After first birth                               | 870                  | 71.3                  | 380                  | 78.5                  | 490                  | 68.2                  |
| After second birth                              | 394                  | 78.4                  | 166                  | 87.9                  | 228                  | 74.6                  |
| After third birth                               | 128                  | 72.5                  | 58                   | 86.8                  | 70                   | 66.1                  |
| After fourth & later births                     | 49                   | 65.6                  | 15                   | 53.4                  | 34                   | 68.0                  |
| All births                                      | 1451                 | 73.6                  | 621                  | 81.4                  | 830                  | 70.3                  |
| <b>30 and over</b>                              |                      |                       |                      |                       |                      |                       |
| Current   | 794                  | 49.8                  | 338                  | 55.2                  | 456                  | 47.5                  |
| At first sex                                    | 788                  | 5.1                   | 335                  | 5.5                   | 453                  | 5.0                   |
| At marriage                                     | 744                  | 6.5                   | 320                  | 8.6                   | 424                  | 5.5                   |
| After first birth                               | 740                  | 43.8                  | 315                  | 56.7                  | 425                  | 38.2                  |
| After second birth                              | 663                  | 54.4                  | 277                  | 69.2                  | 386                  | 48.1                  |
| After third birth                               | 548                  | 62.5                  | 224                  | 76.1                  | 324                  | 57.2                  |
| After fourth & later births                     | 875                  | 53.2                  | 278                  | 72.4                  | 597                  | 48.7                  |
| All births                                      | 2848                 | 52.9                  | 1103                 | 67.5                  | 1745                 | 47.7                  |

Contraception before childbirth is generally low. Approximately 11 percent of the women reported use of contraception at first sex. There are minimal differences between rural and urban areas, 9 and 14 percent of rural and urban residents, respectively, reported contraceptive use at first sex. Use at first marriage is even lower, only 9 percent reported contraception at marriage. It is important to note, however, that this rate has increased since 1988. While 15 and 11 percent of those younger than 30 years old reported contraception at first sex and marriage, respectively, only 5 and 7 percent of those ages 30 and older reported contraception at first sex and marriage, respectively. Contraceptive use increased dramatically after childbirth. Contraceptive use after the first birth was 58 percent, while after the second and third births it was 63 and 64 percent, respectively. Contraceptive use declined after the fourth and later births, to 54 percent. This

contraceptive pattern persisted in both rural and urban areas and is to be anticipated in Zimbabwe, where new couples are expected to prove their fertility soon after marriage

Participation in the labor force is fairly low and has not increased much over the years. Approximately 32 percent of the women reported that they were currently working for pay, with urban women and older women more likely to be employed. Among older women in urban areas, paid employment reached 58 percent. Employment was consistently lower in the intervals between any births than it was currently. Detailed tables on employment status by residence, age and birth interval are available in Appendix C.

Users of contraception at first sex, at marriage and at the first birth were more likely to be employed than women not using contraception at those reproductive points, the difference in proportion working immediately after birth was statistically significant. This association did not hold for current contraceptive use and current employment for women who reported having had sex (Table 9).

**Table 9 Work Status at Reproductive Point by Contraceptive Use at Reproductive Point**

| Reproductive Point             | Percent Working     |           |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
|                                | Contraceptive Users | Non-Users |
| At First Sex                   | 19.9                | 13.2      |
| At Marriage                    | 16.8                | 12.4      |
| At First Birth                 | 10.5                | 6.0       |
| Current All Women              | 35.9                | 30.2      |
| Current Women who have had sex | 35.2                | 36.6      |

The position of women as proxied by participation in community activities, including political activities, was also very low. There was a positive relationship between participation in community activities and fertility. Approximately 5 percent of the women reported that they participated in community activities at first sex. This compares with approximately 10 percent after the fourth birth. There were differences in community participation by urban-rural residence and by age. The older generation is slightly more likely to participate in community activities than the younger generation. While the proportion of women younger than 30 years old who participated in community activities increased from 5 percent at first sex to about 8 percent after the third birth, the corresponding proportions for women ages 30 and over were 6 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

With respect to education, it is interesting to note that a significant proportion of women became sexually active while in school. This was more common for the younger cohort than the older cohort. While 25 percent of all the women reported that they were in school when they had their first sexual encounter, 31 percent of women younger than 30 years reported first sex in school compared to 16 percent of the older generation. Urban women were more likely to have had sex while in school (28 percent) than their rural counterparts (24 percent).



The women were quite unlikely to attend school after marriage and the births of any children. Approximately 3 percent of the women reported that they were in school throughout the births of their children. Urban areas were slightly more conducive to continued schooling than were rural areas. Approximately 5 percent and 2 percent of urban and rural dwellers, respectively, reported that they remained in school while having children. The younger generation was also slightly more likely (4 percent) to be in school while having children, compared with the older generation (3 percent).

### C Decision-making Regarding Family Planning

Table 10 suggests that autonomous decision-making about use of family planning increases with the number of children. Some 21 percent of women using family planning after the birth of their first child made that decision on their own, compared to 29 percent after their fourth child. Nevertheless, approximately half of those using family planning at any parity made that decision jointly with their husbands. Women who thought they were expected to work outside the home were more likely to make autonomous decisions about family planning than those who did not. Educated women were also more likely to make autonomous family planning decisions than women with less education.

**Table 10 Percent Making the Decision to Use Family Planning by Birth Interval Family Planning Users Only**

| <b>Birth Interval</b> | <b>Woman Herself</b> | <b>Woman w/ Partner</b> | <b>Health Workers</b> | <b>Others</b> |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| After first birth     | 21.2                 | 51.8                    | 23.7                  | 3.3           |
| After second birth    | 25.0                 | 58.2                    | 15.5                  | 1.3           |
| After third birth     | 28.3                 | 52.8                    | 16.0                  | 2.9           |
| After fourth birth    | 29.0                 | 54.6                    | 16.0                  | 0.4           |

Detailed tables of the relationship between selected covariates with contraceptive use at certain reproductive points (at first sex, first marriage, first birth, and current) and employment status at the same reproductive points are available in Appendix B.

### D Multivariate Analysis

Logistic regression models were fitted to assess the contribution of family planning use to current work status, work status at birth interval, community participation at birth interval, and family planning decision-making.

Table 11 shows the coefficients, standard errors and p-values from a logistic model of current work status regressed on family planning and other demographic and socioeconomic variables. Family planning users at first marriage were 1.6 times more likely to be currently employed than non-users. The likelihood of working decreased significantly as the total number of children ever born increased. This negative association between the number of children and work status might

change as a woman ages and proceeds through the phases of a her reproductive life while at the same time her children aged This was suggested by the increase in the probability of current work at later ages The perception that women were expected to work was also significantly related to current work

**Table 11 Logistic Model of Currently Working with Family Planning Use at Marriage and Other Selected Variables**

|                                     | <b>Beta Coefficient</b> | <b>Standard Error</b> | <b>P-value</b> | <b>Odds Ratio</b> |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Intercept                           | -2.379                  | 2.014                 | 0.240          | 0.093             |
| FP at marriage                      | 0.446                   | 0.331                 | 0.180          | 1.563             |
| Number of live births               | -0.178                  | 0.058                 | 0.003          | 0.837             |
| Women expected to work              | 0.751                   | 0.232                 | 0.002          | 2.119             |
| Urban                               | -1.429                  | 0.622                 | 0.024          | 0.240             |
| Age of mother                       | 0.159                   | 0.095                 | 0.098          | 1.172             |
| Square of Age                       | -0.003                  | 0.001                 | 0.032          | 0.997             |
| Years in school                     | -0.656                  | 0.192                 | 0.001          | 0.519             |
| Square of years in school           | 0.022                   | 0.007                 | 0.002          | 1.022             |
| Working at marriage                 | 0.546                   | 0.212                 | 0.011          | 1.727             |
| Interaction Age and Years in School | 0.013                   | 0.004                 | 0.001          | 1.013             |
| Interaction Age and Urban           | 0.052                   | 0.018                 | 0.004          | 1.053             |

Because of the significant interaction effects observed for age with education and age with urban residence, the separate effects of these variables are directly interpretable as shown in Table 10 The interactions suggest that older women with higher education had a greater probability of currently working than older women in urban areas Thus, the effect of number of years of schooling or urban residence needs to be interpreted in relation to the woman's age

A multivariate assessment of the association of family planning in a given birth interval and work status in the same interval was also undertaken Table 11 shows that contraceptive use in the interval was positively related to work status in the interval, albeit not significantly Having been employed at first marriage was the strongest predictor of working in the current interval Women's perception that they were expected to work was also positively related to work Working after the first birth was significantly less likely than working after a fourth or higher birth (the reference category), but the likelihood of working after the second or third birth was no different than after higher-order births None of the other covariates - place of residence, education, and interaction of age and years in school and place of residence, respectively - were significant

A similar model was also run for community participation at each birth interval There was no association between community participation and family planning use at birth interval The only significant effect was that the likelihood of a woman participating in community activities after the first birth was significantly lower than after a fourth or higher birth (the reference category) No other variables were significant in this model

**Table 12 Logistic Model of Work at Birth Interval with Family Planning at Interval and Selected Variables**

|                                     | <b>Beta Coefficient</b> | <b>Standard Error</b> | <b>P-value</b> | <b>Odds Ratio</b> |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Intercept                           | -9 803                  | 4 732                 | 0 038          | 0 000             |
| FP at interval                      | 0 249                   | 0 274                 | 0 362          | 1 283             |
| Birth interval one                  | -0 770                  | 0 255                 | 0 003          | 0 463             |
| Birth interval two                  | -0 288                  | 0 235                 | 0 221          | 0 750             |
| Birth interval three                | -0 131                  | 0 276                 | 0 635          | 0 877             |
| Women expected to work              | 0 870                   | 0 370                 | 0 019          | 2 388             |
| Urban                               | -0 371                  | 1 017                 | 0 715          | 0 690             |
| Age of mother                       | 0 149                   | 0 176                 | 0 397          | 1 161             |
| Square of Age                       | -0 001                  | 0 002                 | 0 725          | 0 999             |
| # of years in school                | 0 467                   | 0 455                 | 0 304          | 1 596             |
| Square of years in school           | 0 005                   | 0 012                 | 0 684          | 1 005             |
| Working at marriage                 | 2 253                   | 0 209                 | 0 000          | 9 519             |
| Interaction Age and Years in School | 0 008                   | 0 009                 | 0 384          | 0 992             |
| Interaction Age and Urban           | 0 024                   | 0 032                 | 0 455          | 1 024             |

Findings on the relationship between family planning and decision-making follow the findings from the bivariate analyses. Women were less likely to make autonomous decisions on family planning at lower birth intervals than they were at higher intervals. In addition, joint decision-making with spouses was also less likely at earlier birth intervals, and health workers and others were more involved in earlier decisions. Women who perceived that they were expected to work were more likely to make autonomous decisions on family planning than those who did not have such expectations. More educated women were also more likely to make their own decisions on family planning than those who were less educated. Women who lived with their partners were more likely to make joint decisions with their partners on family planning than to make decisions on their own or to have other people make the decision.

## **V DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **A Study Limitations**

A major limitation of cross-sectional studies was the use of retrospective data, reports on duration and sequence of events were susceptible to memory lapse depending on the length of time that has elapsed between events of interest and the interview period. This study asked women about their entire reproductive and productive history, and the results were affected by memory lapse, especially for the older women. However, the costs of a prospective study would be prohibitive and would not outweigh the possibility of bias using a retrospective method.

Another limitation was that Zimbabwean women, especially rural women with little or no education, do not typically recall events in terms of dates. The investigators expected that a relatively large proportion of rural women would be non-literate and probably non-numerate as well. Thus, dates of birth of children were used as reference points. The problem with the questions used in the questionnaire was that they did not elicit information on exact duration or time that elapsed between events. Thus, typical event history analysis could not be undertaken.

### **B Summary of Findings and Conclusions**

Data showed that there has been a marked improvement in education levels in Zimbabwe, though this change is probably independent of any changes in contraceptive use. Data show that female education and literacy have significantly increased since independence. On the average, women had nine years of education compared to 10 years for their partners. Approximately 93 percent of the women have been to school, and the literacy level was as high as 96 percent. The education gap between urban and rural areas and between men and women still exists.

In this study, a typical respondent was over 26 years old and had reached menarche at age 15. Reproduction tended to occur primarily after marriage, with first sexual experience at age 18, marriage at age 19 and birth of first child at age 21. Younger women experienced menarche at slightly earlier ages than the older women, they also had their first sex a little earlier and consistently, their first birth earlier.

The data suggest that most fertility occurs within marriage. However, the numbers of married women have been declining. This can be explained partly by a change in the law allowing more women to get divorced and separated and partly by an increasing number of women who delay marriage in order to remain in school longer. There has been steady increase in contraceptive use in the population as a whole. Current contraception among currently married women was 56 percent, compared to 48 percent in the 1994 DHS. Contraception was higher in urban than rural areas and it was also higher for the younger generation (those less than 30 years old) than for the older generation.

However, there are still some constraints on women that keep them from using contraceptives. Some women also complained of side effects that they were not prepared for. Significant others also played a role in inhibiting women from using contraceptives. Men in FGDs in this study stated that they prefer for women to carry the burden of contraception since they consider condoms

unacceptable. Some women cited pressure from husbands and in-laws who wanted the women to bear as many children as possible to extend the lineage. Some women reported that women who were caught using family planning clandestinely were beaten by their spouses, which was sanctioned by close relatives. Most people in Zimbabwe, however, articulated the benefits of family planning.

While the contraceptive pattern remains bell-shaped, with contraception highest in the middle age groups and lower in the older and younger age groups, there was a significant increase in contraceptive use from 33 percent in 1984 to 39 percent in 1997. There is both a period and cohort effect in the observed changes in contraception. This increase of contraception may be explained by the fact that most women are reducing their fertility as an adaptive strategy to the difficult economic situation in Zimbabwe, which is characterized by unabated high levels of inflation, the increasing devaluation of local currency and the consequent increasing costs of living. However, contraception at first sex still remains low—less than 10 percent. This is consistent with the Zimbabwean norm of proving fertility at time of first marriage, then practicing family planning.

On the other hand, there are cohort differentials in contraceptive behavior. Note that while contraception peaked at age 20 to 25 in 1984, it peaked at 25 to 30 in 1988 and at 30 to 35 in 1997. It appears that higher levels of contraception started largely with the 20 to 25 year age group in the mid-1980's, this age group is passing through its reproductive life span with consistently high levels of contraception.

The slight decline in marriage, the delay in the resumption of sexual relationships and the increasing levels of contraception have led to an overall decline in fertility. While the TFR was estimated at 6.7 in 1969, it declined to 6.5 in 1984 and then to 4.2 in 1997. While better educated women and women in urban areas are more likely to have lower fertility, it is important to note that fertility decline has occurred among lesser educated women and women from rural areas as well.

The population experts of the 1970's assumed that high rates of population growth inhibited economic growth and deprived women from the opportunity of participating in the development process. There has long been the assumption that as a country reduces population growth, socioeconomic development will follow. But as contraceptive use has increased and fertility rates have dropped in Zimbabwe, the condition and position of women's life has not improved.

Access to education, a variable that is used to determine the condition of women's lives, has improved since independence in 1980 as a result of government efforts to improve education for all by increasing schools in both rural and urban areas. In addition, education was made free at least for a number of years after independence. Women's educational attainment has improved but the economic status has not. Despite the increase in contraceptive prevalence and its accompanying drop in fertility, women continue to remain marginalized in the productive sectors of the economy and also in community activities. Women's participation in the labor force has actually declined since 1984. Only 35 percent of women reported gainful employment in 1984, decreasing to 32 percent in 1997. Labor force participation was also very low after the first birth. Older women were also more likely to report gainful employment than younger women were. Urban women were also more likely to work, it appears there was pressure to work with increasing

parity in the urban areas. Among older women in urban areas current employment reached 58 percent. Labor force participation appeared to decline with parity in the rural areas. The perception by women that women were expected to work was significantly related to current work.

Participation in community activities, such as politics, was even lower than labor force participation. However, it increased with the number of children ever born. Community participation ranged from 6 percent at first sex to 11 percent after the fourth child. However, there was no association found between community participation and family planning in the respective birth intervals. Women who participated in community activities at first sex tended to do so during all the birth intervals. Similarly, women who used family planning at first sex or at first marriage were the ones who tended to report current work.

At first glance, it appears that women's quality of life can easily be modified through structural changes, such as increasing opportunities for education and better access to family planning. But, unless efforts are made to increase the availability of jobs, credit facilities and skills training, most women will not be able to meaningfully participate in the economic development of their country. While families are getting smaller, women also need to be gainfully employed if they are to fully participate in the country's development process. Women need training and support for leadership, including skills in project planning and management. In short, family planning is only one part of the development equation. It would stand to reason that if economic opportunities for women are available, women will rise to the challenge to participate in economic development in the same way that they embraced education opportunities.

In conclusion, although family planning has helped the women of Zimbabwe achieve their reproductive goals, contraception alone cannot make women active participants and leaders in the development of their country. It takes time and a combination of multifaceted efforts to improve the quality of life for women. Such efforts will have to improve the position of women while at the same time changing society's perception of women's roles and obligations. Such efforts will have to challenge, in a constructive and inclusive manner, traditions that inhibit the full participation of women in decision-making. But, in addition to family planning, women also need the resources to plan other aspects of their lives. The challenge now is to make educational and economic opportunities widely available, so that women can become full partners in the country's development. They have much to contribute. They only need the chance.

## **VI RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

### **A Recommendations for Family Planning Activities**

Many women begin sexual activity while they are still in school, but about 90 percent do not use family planning at first sex. This finding points to a clear need to strengthen reproductive health education in the schools.

- Family planning should be introduced to women early in their reproductive lives. Since most women become sexually active at age 18 and some even younger, family life education programs offered in the schools could help women prevent an unplanned pregnancy.

- Schools, health workers and community leaders should work together to develop family life education programs for primary, secondary and post-secondary students. This should include education about sexuality and information on contraceptives. Family life education could be augmented by trained peer educators and accessible family planning services that are responsive to the needs of sexually active people of all ages, whether married or not.
- Both young women and men need realistic counseling for healthy reproductive decision-making. Although family planning programs are currently targeted to women, information should be offered to men and to other family members. These individuals play a role in determining women's use of contraception and also in determining women's opportunities both inside and outside the home. Family planning programs should increase their information and education efforts for men. Men have an important role to play in family planning. They can use male methods, or they can support their partners' use of contraception.
- Family Life Education should also incorporate gender education to help students understand how society prescribes different roles for boys and girls and how these roles affect personal behaviors and educational and economic opportunities.
- Education programs should inform women that, while contraceptives can be used *after* birth, to space pregnancies and limit pregnancies once a couple has achieved their desired family size, family planning also can be used *before* birth to delay pregnancy.
- Education programs should emphasize the link between planning the family early and having the freedom to pursue a career.
- Contraceptive services should be made more accessible to young and unmarried women and men, who are often excluded from family planning programs.
- IEC should be intensified in the remote rural areas in order to dispel myths and misconceptions regarding family planning.

## **B Recommendations for Increasing Economic Opportunities**

Family planning is not an end in itself, it is the means to a better quality of life for women, which also requires equal access to all the resources women will need for full participation in their country's development. Most women would like to engage in income generation but have a number of impediments that should be addressed. While family planning has assisted women to achieve their reproductive goals, such achievement will not necessarily assist women to partake in the development of their country unless overall development and the needed jobs were available.

- Governments and NGOs should explore the creation of new jobs and job opportunities for women. Both public and private sectors should provide skills training and access to credit.
- Public and private sector institutions should promote the participation of women in income-generating activities and provide training and skills to enable women to compete successfully in political activity and at all levels of the work force.
- Schools and NGOs should consider life-long education programs for women, to help those who have left school find opportunities for continued education, skills development and income-generation.
- Women need to be assisted with loans to start their income-generation projects.

### **C Recommendations for Community and Political Participation**

- Women's advocacy programs, both governmental and nongovernmental, need to increase opportunities for women to exercise leadership in community action and political activity. To participate in organized social change, women need political education, information and fora where they can be heard.
- Programs that acquaint women with political issues and bring them into contact with their members of Parliament should be expanded and made available to more women, so they can learn to advocate for programs that will improve their own lives as well as those of their families and communities.
- Both men and women need to acknowledge and appreciate women's contributions in politics and community action.
- Political and civic organizations should create more leadership roles for women, which will enable them to work for improved quality of life for all Zimbabwe residents.
- Both men and women should be educated about the importance of involving women in the political process.
- Women themselves must learn to be effective advocates for programs that will improve their lives and the lives of their families.

### **D Further research suggestions**

Further analysis on the relationship between reproductive behavior and the conditions and position of women is needed. A study emphasizing development, and women's ability and inability to participate in such development highlighting the impediments and facilitating factors, is necessary.



**Appendix A Distribution of Study Participants by Age Groups and Urban/Rural Residence**

**Table A1 Unweighted N and Weighted % Distribution of Study Participants by Age Groups and Urban/Rural Residence**

| <b>Age Groups</b> | <b>Total Number</b> | <b>Total %</b> | <b>Urban Number</b> | <b>Urban %</b> | <b>Rural Number</b> | <b>Rural: %</b> |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Total             | 2465                | 100 0          | 1077                | 100 0          | 1388                | 100 0           |
| Less than19       | 565                 | 23 4           | 251                 | 22 1           | 314                 | 24 0            |
| 20-29             | 1106                | 43 3           | 488                 | 43 7           | 618                 | 43 1            |
| 30-39             | 542                 | 22 6           | 234                 | 23 9           | 308                 | 22 1            |
| 40-49             | 246                 | 10 5           | 100                 | 9 9            | 146                 | 10 7            |
| 50-59             | 6                   | 0 2            | 4                   | 0 4            | 2                   | 0 1             |

## Appendix B Selected Characteristics of Study Respondents

**Table B1 Mean and Percent of Contraceptive Use at First Sex by Selected Characteristics of Study Respondents**

| Select Covariates                            | Did Not Use at First Sex |        | Used at First Sex |        | P-value for Differences |
|--|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------------|
|  | N                        | Mean/% | N                 | Mean/% |                         |
| % living in urban areas                      | 1765                     | 29.4   | 208               | 41.2   | 0.011                   |
| Mean household size                          | 1760                     | 4.5    | 208               | 4      | 0.017                   |
| % ever at school                             | 1759                     | 90.5   | 208               | 96.9   | 0.002                   |
| % can read or write                          | 1610                     | 94.3   | 203               | 99.2   | 0                       |
| % at school at first sex                     | 1754                     | 23.8   | 205               | 34.9   | 0.005                   |
| Mean educational level at first sex          | 1700                     | 7.3    | 197               | 8.8    | 0                       |
| Mean completed years in school               | 1608                     | 8.3    | 203               | 9.6    | 0                       |
| Mean age at menarche                         | 1732                     | 14.9   | 207               | 14.7   | 0.217                   |
| Mean age at first sex                        | 1737                     | 18.3   | 207               | 18.6   | 0.208                   |
| Mean age at first marriage                   | 1556                     | 19.1   | 142               | 20     | 0.007                   |
| Current mean age                             | 1765                     | 29.5   | 208               | 25.3   | 0                       |
| % women expected to work                     | 1752                     | 88.4   | 208               | 93     | 0.032                   |
| Mean number of times married                 | 1552                     | 1.1    | 140               | 1.1    | 0.438                   |
| % living with partner                        | 1752                     | 56.5   | 207               | 51.1   | 0.307                   |
| Mean number of years of education of partner | 1179                     | 9.1    | 112               | 10.4   | 0                       |
| Mean monthly income of partner               | 790                      | 1939   | 75                | 2395   | 0.072                   |
| <b>Religion</b>                              |                          |        |                   |        | 0.195                   |
| Christian                                    | 1034                     | 56     | 136               | 60.4   |                         |
| Spiritual                                    | 499                      | 30.3   | 34                | 20.2   |                         |
| Traditional/Islam                            | 83                       | 5      | 10                | 5.3    |                         |
| Atheist                                      | 144                      | 8.7    | 26                | 14.1   |                         |
| <b>Marital Status</b>                        |                          |        |                   |        | 0                       |
| Married/Living with partner                  | 1285                     | 70.3   | 123               | 59.6   |                         |
| Widowed/separated                            | 332                      | 20.6   | 22                | 13.1   |                         |
| Never married                                | 147                      | 9.1    | 62                | 27.3   |                         |
| <b>Educational attainment</b>                |                          |        |                   |        | 0                       |
| Unknown level                                | 157                      | 9.6    | 5                 | 3.1    |                         |
| Less than 5 years                            | 213                      | 12.7   | 9                 | 7.9    |                         |
| 6-7 years                                    | 435                      | 26.7   | 37                | 16.7   |                         |
| 8-11 years                                   | 898                      | 47.6   | 130               | 63.7   |                         |
| At least 12 years                            | 62                       | 3.4    | 27                | 8.6    |                         |

**Table B2 Mean and Percent of Contraceptive Use at Marriage by Selected Characteristics Study Respondents**

| Select Covariates                            | Did Not Use at Marriage |        | Used at Marriage |        | P-value for differences |
|--|-------------------------|--------|------------------|--------|-------------------------|
|  | N                       | Mean/% | N                | Mean/% |                         |
| % living in urban areas                      | 1595                    | 28.9   | 136              | 43.1   | 0.05                    |
| Mean household size                          | 1591                    | 4.6    | 136              | 4.2    | 0.019                   |
| % ever at school                             | 1589                    | 89.9   | 136              | 96.5   | 0.002                   |
| % can read or write                          | 1454                    | 93.9   | 130              | 99.3   | 0.00                    |
| % at school at first sex                     | 1586                    | 21.2   | 134              | 40.3   | 0.001                   |
| Mean educational level at first sex          | 1538                    | 7.2    | 131              | 8.1    | 0.059                   |
| Mean completed years in school               | 1451                    | 8.2    | 131              | 9.9    | 0.00                    |
| Mean age at menarche                         | 1561                    | 14.9   | 136              | 14.6   | 0.21                    |
| Mean age at first sex                        | 1566                    | 18.3   | 136              | 18.8   | 0.048                   |
| Mean age at first marriage                   | 1564                    | 19.1   | 135              | 20.1   | 0.002                   |
| Current mean age                             | 1595                    | 30     | 136              | 26.8   | 0                       |
| % women expected to work                     | 1585                    | 88     | 134              | 93.8   | 0.009                   |
| Mean number of times married                 | 1560                    | 1.1    | 135              | 1.1    | 0.231                   |
| % living with partner                        | 1586                    | 63.1   | 136              | 69.7   | 0.191                   |
| Mean number of years of Education of partner | 1191                    | 9.1    | 99               | 10.4   | 0.002                   |
| Mean monthly income of partner               | 789                     | 1888   | 75               | 2681   | 0.039                   |
| <b>Religion</b>                              |                         |        |                  |        | 0.096                   |
| Christian                                    | 936                     | 55     | 88               | 67.3   |                         |
| Spiritual                                    | 459                     | 31.6   | 25               | 18.8   |                         |
| Traditional/Islam                            | 74                      | 5.1    | 6                | 4.6    |                         |
| Atheist                                      | 122                     | 8.3    | 14               | 9.3    |                         |
| <b>Marital Status</b>                        |                         |        |                  |        | 0.03                    |
| Married/Living with partner                  | 1289                    | 78.5   | 108              | 79     |                         |
| Widowed/separated                            | 295                     | 20.8   | 28               | 21     |                         |
| Never married                                | 11                      | 0.7    | 0                | 0      |                         |
| <b>Educational attainment</b>                |                         |        |                  |        | 0.00                    |
| Unknown level                                | 144                     | 10.1   | 5                | 3.5    |                         |
| Less than 5 years                            | 206                     | 14.1   | 6                | 3.6    |                         |
| 6-7 years                                    | 399                     | 27.4   | 24               | 14.8   |                         |
| 8-11 years                                   | 787                     | 45     | 85               | 70.8   |                         |
| At least 12 years                            | 59                      | 3.3    | 16               | 7.4    |                         |

**Table B3 Mean and Percent of Contraceptive Use at First Birth by Selected Characteristics of Study Respondents**

| Select Covariates                            | Did Not Use at First Birth |        | Used at First Birth |        | P-value for differences |
|--|----------------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|-------------------------|
|  | N                          | Mean/% | N                   | Mean/% |                         |
| % living in urban areas                      | 643                        | 22.9   | 1011                | 35.8   | 0                       |
| Mean household size                          | 640                        | 5.1    | 1010                | 4.4    | 0                       |
| % ever at school                             | 641                        | 81.3   | 1008                | 96.2   | 0                       |
| % can read or write                          | 533                        | 89.2   | 971                 | 97.6   | 0                       |
| % at school at first sex                     | 639                        | 18     | 1005                | 28.9   | 0                       |
| Mean educational level at first sex          | 608                        | 5.8    | 984                 | 8.2    | 0                       |
| Mean completed years in school               | 529                        | 7.3    | 972                 | 9      | 0                       |
| Mean age at menarche                         | 618                        | 15.1   | 1004                | 14.8   | 0.001                   |
| Mean age at first sex                        | 619                        | 18     | 1008                | 18.5   | 0                       |
| Mean age at first marriage                   | 560                        | 18.9   | 948                 | 19.3   | 0.045                   |
| Current mean age                             | 643                        | 33.1   | 1011                | 28.1   | 0                       |
| % women expected to work                     | 639                        | 84.1   | 1004                | 92.3   | 0                       |
| Mean number of times married                 | 566                        | 1.2    | 936                 | 1.1    | 0.015                   |
| % living with partner                        | 640                        | 51.2   | 1003                | 64.8   | 0                       |
| Mean number of years of Education of partner | 384                        | 7.8    | 758                 | 10     | 0                       |
| Mean monthly income of partner               | 210                        | 1583   | 552                 | 2194   | 0                       |
| <b>Religion</b>                              |                            |        |                     |        | 0                       |
| Christian                                    | 336                        | 48.1   | 655                 | 64.1   |                         |
| Spiritual                                    | 208                        | 35.1   | 243                 | 25.6   |                         |
| Traditional/Islam                            | 43                         | 6.8    | 34                  | 3.5    |                         |
| Atheist                                      | 55                         | 10     | 73                  | 6.8    |                         |
| <b>Marital Status</b>                        |                            |        |                     |        | 0                       |
| Married/Living with partner                  | 433                        | 65.5   | 806                 | 77.7   |                         |
| Widowed/separated                            | 165                        | 27.2   | 161                 | 17.6   |                         |
| Never married                                | 45                         | 7.3    | 44                  | 4.7    |                         |
| <b>Educational attainment</b>                |                            |        |                     |        | 0                       |
| Unknown level                                | 114                        | 18.9   | 39                  | 3.7    |                         |
| Less than 5 years                            | 134                        | 21.5   | 69                  | 7.3    |                         |
| 6-7 years                                    | 176                        | 28.1   | 226                 | 23.7   |                         |
| 8-11 years                                   | 207                        | 29.5   | 614                 | 59.8   |                         |
| At least 12 years                            | 12                         | 1.9    | 63                  | 5.5    |                         |

**Table B4 Mean and Percent of Current Contraceptive Use by Selected Characteristics of Study Respondents**

|  | Not Using |        | Currently Using |        | P-value for differences |
|--|-----------|--------|-----------------|--------|-------------------------|
|  | N         | Mean/% | N               | Mean/% |                         |
| <b>Select Covariates</b>                     |           |        |                 |        |                         |
| % living in urban areas                      | 984       | 25.6   | 1013            | 36     | 0                       |
| Mean household size                          | 980       | 4.3    | 1012            | 4.6    | 0.021                   |
| % ever at school                             | 982       | 89.6   | 1009            | 93     | 0.05                    |
| % can read or write                          | 890       | 93     | 947             | 96.8   | 0.003                   |
| % at school at first sex                     | 965       | 24.4   | 1001            | 25.7   | 0.577                   |
| Mean educational level at first sex          | 925       | 7.1    | 979             | 7.7    | 0.002                   |
| Mean completed years in school               | 887       | 8.2    | 947             | 8.8    | 0                       |
| Mean age at menarche                         | 965       | 14.9   | 995             | 14.8   | 0.201                   |
| Mean age at first sex                        | 962       | 18.2   | 995             | 18.4   | 0.196                   |
| Mean age at first marriage                   | 773       | 19.2   | 931             | 19.1   | 0.506                   |
| Current mean age                             | 984       | 29     | 1013            | 29     | 0.966                   |
| % women expected to work                     | 977       | 86.6   | 1007            | 91.3   | 0.016                   |
| Mean number of times married                 | 773       | 1.1    | 925             | 1.1    | 0.059                   |
| % living with partner                        | 977       | 46.4   | 1006            | 65.6   | 0                       |
| Mean number of years of Education of partner | 528       | 8.7    | 771             | 9.6    | 0                       |
| Mean monthly income of partner               | 331       | 1671   | 539             | 2191   | 0.002                   |
| <b>Religion</b>                              |           |        |                 |        | 0.008                   |
| Christian                                    | 542       | 51.8   | 647             | 62     |                         |
| Spiritual                                    | 287       | 31.3   | 250             | 26.6   |                         |
| Traditional/Islam                            | 58        | 6.3    | 35              | 3.7    |                         |
| Atheist                                      | 95        | 10.7   | 76              | 7.6    |                         |
| <b>Marital Status</b>                        |           |        |                 |        | 0                       |
| Married/Living with partner                  | 595       | 58.5   | 821             | 79.9   |                         |
| Widowed/separated                            | 216       | 24.6   | 139             | 14.4   |                         |
| Never married                                | 171       | 16.9   | 53              | 5.7    |                         |
| <b>Educational attainment</b>                |           |        |                 |        |                         |
| Unknown level                                | 97        | 10.6   | 66              | 7      |                         |
| Less than 5 years                            | 122       | 13     | 100             | 11.1   |                         |
| 6-7 years                                    | 261       | 29.4   | 217             | 21.6   |                         |
| 8-11 years                                   | 467       | 43.2   | 578             | 56.3   |                         |
| At least 12 years                            | 37        | 3.8    | 52              | 4      |                         |

## APPENDIX C: Association of Work Status

**Table C1 Mean and Percent Association of Work Status at First Sex by Selected Characteristics of Study Participants**

| Select Covariates                            | Not Working at First Sex |        | Working at First Sex |        | P-value for differences |
|--|--------------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|-------------------------|
|  | N                        | Mean/% | N                    | Mean/% |                         |
| % living in urban areas                      | 1673                     | 30.4   | 294                  | 33.2   | 0.478                   |
| Mean household size                          | 1669                     | 4.5    | 293                  | 4.2    | 0.037                   |
| % ever at school                             | 1668                     | 90.6   | 293                  | 94.4   | 0.066                   |
| % can read or write                          | 1530                     | 94.6   | 278                  | 96.4   | 0.213                   |
| % at school at first sex                     | 1664                     | 27.2   | 293                  | 11.2   | 0                       |
| Mean educational level at first sex          | 1615                     | 7.2    | 283                  | 8.8    | 0                       |
| Mean completed years in school               | 1529                     | 8.3    | 277                  | 9.4    | 0                       |
| Mean age at menarche                         | 1641                     | 14.9   | 291                  | 15     | 0.13                    |
| Mean age at first sex                        | 1648                     | 18.1   | 290                  | 19.8   | 0                       |
| Mean age at first marriage                   | 1444                     | 19     | 252                  | 20.5   | 0                       |
| Current mean age                             | 1673                     | 29.1   | 294                  | 28.4   | 0.146                   |
| % women expected to work                     | 1663                     | 88.4   | 291                  | 91.9   | 0.048                   |
| Mean number of times married                 | 1437                     | 1.1    | 254                  | 1.1    | 0.076                   |
| % living with partner                        | 1661                     | 55.9   | 293                  | 56.7   | 0.832                   |
| Mean number of years of education of partner | 1083                     | 9.1    | 208                  | 10.3   | 0                       |
| Mean monthly income of partner               | 712                      | 1840   | 150                  | 2748   | 0.002                   |
| Distribution by                              |                          |        |                      |        |                         |
| Religion                                     |                          |        |                      |        | 0.01                    |
| Christian                                    | 983                      | 55.8   | 183                  | 60.2   |                         |
| Spiritual                                    | 448                      | 29     | 84                   | 30.6   |                         |
| Traditional/Islam                            | 83                       | 5.4    | 9                    | 2.8    |                         |
| Atheist                                      | 153                      | 9.8    | 17                   | 6.3    |                         |
| <b>Marital Status</b>                        |                          |        |                      |        | 0.153                   |
| Married/Living with partner                  | 1190                     | 69.1   | 215                  | 69.6   |                         |
| Widowed/separated                            | 307                      | 20     | 46                   | 19.1   |                         |
| Never married                                | 174                      | 10.9   | 33                   | 11.3   |                         |
| <b>Educational attainment</b>                |                          |        |                      |        | 0                       |
| Unknown level                                | 144                      | 9.4    | 17                   | 5.9    |                         |
| Less than 5 years                            | 203                      | 12.9   | 16                   | 6.6    |                         |
| 6-7 years                                    | 422                      | 26.6   | 51                   | 20.8   |                         |
| 8-11 years                                   | 848                      | 48     | 177                  | 57.2   |                         |
| At least 12 years                            | 56                       | 3.1    | 33                   | 9.5    |                         |

**Table C2 Mean and Percent Association of Work Status at First Marriage with Selected Covariates of Study Participants**

| Select Covariates                            | Not Working |        | Working |        | P-value for differences |
|--|-------------|--------|---------|--------|-------------------------|
|  | N           | Mean/% | N       | Mean/% |                         |
| % living in urban areas                      | 1462        | 29.3   | 244     | 37.7   | 0.117                   |
| Mean household size                          | 1459        | 4.6    | 243     | 4.7    | 0.648                   |
| % ever at school                             | 1457        | 89.8   | 244     | 95.6   | 0.002                   |
| % can read or write                          | 1326        | 93.9   | 234     | 97.4   | 0.03                    |
| % at school at first sex                     | 1452        | 23.4   | 244     | 20.9   | 0.47                    |
| Mean educational level first sex             | 1410        | 7      | 239     | 9.1    | 0                       |
| Mean completed years in school               |             | 8.1    | 234     | 9.7    | 0                       |
| Mean age at menarche                         | 1431        | 14.9   | 241     | 15     | 0.483                   |
| Mean age at first sex                        | 1436        | 18.1   | 241     | 19.7   | 0                       |
| Mean age at first marriage                   | 1434        | 18.9   | 240     | 21     | 0                       |
| Current mean age                             | 1462        | 29.8   | 244     | 29.6   | 0.689                   |
| % women expected to work                     | 1454        | 87.8   | 242     | 94.3   | 0.001                   |
| Mean number of times married                 | 1430        | 1.1    | 241     | 1.1    | 0.009                   |
| % living with partner                        | 1454        | 62.9   | 244     | 67     | 0.372                   |
| Mean number of years of education of partner | 1069        | 9.1    | 203     | 10.3   | 0.001                   |
| Mean monthly income of partner               | 703         | 1739   | 153     | 3111   | 0.003                   |
| Distribution by                              |             |        |         |        |                         |
| <b>Religion</b>                              |             |        |         |        | 0.108                   |
| Christian                                    | 844         | 54.8   | 162     | 64     |                         |
| Spiritual                                    | 412         | 30.4   | 66      | 29.9   |                         |
| Traditional/Islam                            | 74          | 5.5    | 6       | 2.7    |                         |
| Atheist                                      | 126         | 9.3    | 9       | 3.4    |                         |
| <b>Marital Status</b>                        |             |        |         |        | 0.962                   |
| Married/Living with partner                  | 1166        | 77.8   | 209     | 83.4   |                         |
| Widowed/separated                            | 288         | 21.6   | 34      | 16.4   |                         |
| Never married                                | 8           | 0.6    | 1       | 0.3    |                         |
| <b>Educational attainment</b>                |             |        |         |        | 0                       |
| Unknown level                                | 138         | 10.3   | 10      | 4.4    |                         |
| Less than 5 years                            | 194         | 14.1   | 14      | 7.4    |                         |
| 6-7 years                                    | 382         | 27.9   | 37      | 17     |                         |
| 8-11 years                                   | 709         | 45.5   | 147     | 57.1   |                         |
| At least 12 years                            | 39          | 2.2    | 6       | 14.1   |                         |

**Table C3 Mean and Percent Association of Work Status at First Birth with Selected Covariates of Study Participants**

| Select Covariates                            | Not Working at First Birth |        | Working at First Birth |        | P-value for differences |
|--|----------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|-------------------------|
|  | N                          | Mean/% | N                      | Mean/% |                         |
| % living in urban areas                      | 1446                       | 29.4   | 169                    | 4.4    | 0.032                   |
| Mean household size                          | 1443                       | 4.7    | 169                    | 7      | 0.872                   |
| % ever at school                             | 1441                       | 89.6   | 169                    | 3.2    | 0.203                   |
| % can read or write                          | 1307                       | 93.7   | 161                    | 00     | 0                       |
| % at school at first sex                     | 1436                       | 24.5   | 169                    | 4.6    | 0.981                   |
| Mean educational level at first sex          | 1394                       | 7      | 165                    | 8      | 0                       |
| Mean completed years in school               | 1304                       | 8.1    | 161                    | 10.8   | 0                       |
| Mean age at menarche                         | 1417                       | 14.9   | 167                    | 14.8   | 0.597                   |
| Mean age at first sex                        | 1421                       | 18.1   | 168                    | 20     | 0                       |
| Mean age at first marriage                   | 1316                       | 18.9   | 160                    | 21.1   | 0                       |
| Current mean age                             | 1446                       | 30.2   | 169                    | 31.4   | 0.08                    |
| % women expected to work                     | 1438                       | 88.3   | 168                    | 93.2   | 0.067                   |
| Mean number of times married                 | 311                        | 1.1    | 158                    | 1.1    | 0.073                   |
| % living with partner                        | 1435                       | 57.8   | 169                    | 71.9   | 0.003                   |
| Mean number of years of Education of partner | 977                        | 8.9    | 139                    | 11     | 0                       |
| Mean monthly income of partner               | 628                        | 1723   | 115                    | 3853   | 0                       |
| <b>Religion</b>                              |                            |        |                        |        | 0.006                   |
| Christian                                    | 843                        | 55.9   | 126                    | 74.7   |                         |
| Spiritual                                    | 412                        | 30.8   | 27                     | 15.4   |                         |
| Traditional/Islam                            | 66                         | 4.8    | 8                      | 4.9    |                         |
| Atheist                                      | 120                        | 8.5    | 6                      | 5      |                         |
| <b>Marital Status</b>                        |                            |        |                        |        | 0                       |
| Married/Living with partner                  | 1065                       | 71.7   | 145                    | 83.1   |                         |
| Widowed/separated                            | 298                        | 22     | 21                     | 15.9   |                         |
| Never married                                | 83                         | 6.3    | 3                      | 1      |                         |
| <b>Educational attainment</b>                |                            |        |                        |        | 0                       |
| Unknown level                                | 142                        | 10.5   | 8                      | 8      |                         |
| Less than 5 years                            | 195                        | 14.4   | 7                      | 4      |                         |
| 6-7 years                                    | 385                        | 27.9   | 12                     | 6.6    |                         |
| 8-11 years                                   | 690                        | 45.1   | 104                    | 59.8   |                         |
| At least 12 years                            | 34                         | 2.2    | 38                     | 22.5   |                         |



**Table C4 Mean and Percent Association of Current Work Status with Selected Covariates of Study Participants**

| Select Covariates                            | Not Working |        | Working Currently |        | P-value for differences |
|--|-------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------------|
|  | N           | Mean/% | N                 | Mean/% |                         |
| % living in urban areas                      | 1279        | 27.3   | 708               | 36.8   | 0.012                   |
| Mean household size                          | 1275        | 4.7    | 707               | 4.1    | 0                       |
| % ever at school                             | 1274        | 89.8   | 707               | 93.9   | 0.009                   |
| % can read or write                          | 1162        | 92.7   | 667               | 98.6   | 0                       |
| % at school at first sex                     | 1253        | 23.8   | 703               | 27.2   | 0.205                   |
| Mean educational level at first sex          | 1214        | 7.2    | 682               | 7.9    | 0.011                   |
| Mean completed years in school               | 1160        | 8.2    | 666               | 8.9    | 0.003                   |
| Mean age at menarche                         | 1250        | 14.8   | 700               | 15     | 0.096                   |
| Mean age at first sex                        | 1249        | 18.1   | 698               | 18.6   | 0.001                   |
| Mean age at first marriage                   | 1108        | 19     | 588               | 19.6   | 0.001                   |
| Current mean age                             | 1279        | 28     | 708               | 30.7   | 0                       |
| % women expected to work                     | 1274        | 85.7   | 700               | 94.6   | 0                       |
| Mean number of times married                 | 1111        | 1.1    | 580               | 1.2    | 0.086                   |
| % living with partner                        | 1271        | 61     | 702               | 46.5   | 0                       |
| Mean number of years of education of partner | 917         | 9      | 377               | 10     | 0.002                   |
| Mean monthly income of partner               | 562         | 1535   | 303               | 2835   | 0                       |
| Married/Living with partner                  |             |        |                   |        | 0                       |
| Christian                                    | 713         | 51.4   | 474               | 66.7   |                         |
| Spiritual                                    | 383         | 34     | 149               | 20     |                         |
| Traditional/Islam                            | 58          | 4.8    | 32                | 5.2    |                         |
| Atheist                                      | 119         | 9.8    | 52                | 8.1    |                         |
| <b>Marital Status</b>                        |             |        |                   |        | 0                       |
|  | 996         | 76.8   | 414               | 54.7   |                         |
| Widowed/separated                            | 151         | 12.7   | 200               | 32     |                         |
| Never married                                | 131         | 10.5   | 93                | 13.3   |                         |
| <b>Educational attainment</b>                |             |        |                   |        | 0.001                   |
| Unknown level                                | 119         | 10.3   | 42                | 6.2    |                         |
| Less than 5 years                            | 144         | 12.1   | 77                | 12     |                         |
| 6-7 years                                    | 330         | 27.3   | 146               | 22.7   |                         |
| 8-11 years                                   | 663         | 49.1   | 377               | 50.4   |                         |
| At least 12 years                            | 23          | 1.3    | 66                | 8.7    |                         |

**APPENDIX D Questionnaire On The Impact Of Family Planning On Women's Participation In The Development Process**

**NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN =**

**Name of Province** \_\_\_\_\_

**Name of District** \_\_\_\_\_

**Household Number** \_\_\_\_\_

**Urban/Rural (Urban=1, Rural=2)** \_\_\_\_\_

**Interviewer Visits \*Result codes**

|                    | First Visit | Second Visit | Thrd Visit |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| Date of interview  |             |              |            |
| 1 Completed        |             |              |            |
| 2 Not at home      |             |              |            |
| 3 Postponed        |             |              |            |
| 4 refused          |             |              |            |
| 5 Partly Completed |             |              |            |
| 6 Other (specify)  |             |              |            |

**Name of interviewer** \_\_\_\_\_

**Checked by** \_\_\_\_\_

**Field Editor**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Office Editor**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Data keyed by \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Data keying verified by \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Results of verification \_\_\_\_\_

Final study status \_\_\_\_\_

## I SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

The table below asks information about the respondent and members who usually live in the household and their relationship to the respondent

### LEAVE OUT VISITORS

| 101 Serial Number | 102 Respondent Name<br><i>Zita remunhu uyu?</i> | 103 Sex<br><i>Mukadzi/murume</i><br>1 Female<br>2 Male | 104 Age<br><i>Vane makore mangani?</i> | 105 Relationship to Respondent<br><i>Chi chenyu?</i> |
|-------------------|---|--|--|--|
| 1                 |   |  |  |  |
| 2                 |   |  |  |  |
| 3                 |   |  |  |  |
| 4                 |   |  |  |  |
| 5                 |   |  |  |  |
| 6                 |   |  |  |  |
| 7                 |   |  |  |  |
| 8                 |   |  |  |  |
| 9                 |   |  |  |  |
| 10                |   |  |  |  |
| 11                |   |  |  |  |
| 12                |   |  |  |  |
| 13                |   |  |  |  |
| 14                |   |  |  |  |
| 15                |   |  |  |  |
| 16                |   |  |  |  |

**\*Relationships**

- 1 Self
- 2 Husband
- 3 Son
- 4 Daughter
- 5 Mother-in-law
- 6 Father-in-law
- 7 Aunt
- 8 Fostered child
- 9 Other

- 106 In what month and year were you born? *Makabei ekwa runi?*  
Date \_\_\_\_\_ Month \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_
- 107 So you are \_\_\_\_\_ years old? (put in completed years) *Saka mune makore akazara?*
- 108 Have you ever attended school? *Makamboenda kuchikoro here?*  
1 Yes  
2 No (**Go to 112**)
- 109 How many years of school did you complete? *Makapedza makore manganı muri muchikoro?*  
Years \_\_\_\_\_

**Probe and code education**

- 110 What was the highest level of school you completed? *Makapedza gwaro ripi?*  
0 None  
1 Primary  
2 Form 2  
3 Form 4  
4 Form 6  
5 Tertiary (specify)
- 111 Can you read or write in any language? *Munogona kuverenga ne kunyora here?*  
1 Yes  
2 No
- 112 Do you listen to the radio? *Munoteerera wairesi/radio here?*  
1 Yes  
2 No (**Go to Q114**)

- 113 Usually how often do you listen to the radio? *Mungati munowanzo teerera radio kangani pasvondo?*
- 1 Daily
  - 2 Most days
  - 3 Once a week
  - 4 Less often
- 114 Do you watch TV? *Munoona terevhizhini here?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No (**Go to Q116**)
- 115 Usually how often do you watch TV? *Mungati munoona terevhizhini kangani pasvondo?*
- 1 Daily
  - 2 Most days
  - 3 Once a week
  - 4 Less often
- 116 What is your marital status? *Makaroorwa here?*
- 1 Married
  - 2 Widowed (**Go to Q118**)
  - 3 Separated/Divorced (**Go to Q118**)
  - 4 Never married (**Go to 118**)
  - 5 Living together / cohabiting
- 117 If married, are you staying with your husband? *Kana makaroorwa, munogara nemurume wenyu here?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No
- 118 What is your religion? *Muri wechitendero chipi?*
- 1 Christian
  - 2 Spiritual
  - 3 Traditional
  - 4 Atheist (ie no religion)
  - 5 Other (specify)
- 119 What is your ethnicity? *Muri murudzu?*
- 1 Zezuru
  - 2 Karanga
  - 3 Manyika
  - 4 Ndau
  - 5 Ndebele
  - 6 Kalanga
  - 7 Foreigner
  - 8 Other(specify)

- 120 What is your occupation? *Munoita basa rei?*
- 1 Paid employee (specify)
  - 2 Employer
  - 3 Own account worker
  - 4 Unpaid family worker (**Go to Q123**)
  - 5 Looking for work/unemployed (**Go to Q123**)
  - 6 Student (**Go to Q123**)
  - 7 Homemaker / housewife (**Go to Q123**)
  - 8 Retired person/sick
  - 9 Other (specify)
- 121 What is your average net income per month? *Munotambira maru pamwedzi kana kuti pamunomboshanda mungati munenge muchiwana maru pamwedzi?*
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- 98 Paid in kind (specify)
- 122 What do you use your income for, in order of priority? *Zvu zvamunoshandisa mari yenyu, muchitanga nechamunokoshesa?*
- 1
  - 2
  - 3
- 123 Are women expected to be working for wages in your community? *Munharaunda yenyu, vakadzi vanotarisirwa kushandira mari here?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No
- 124 What are the labour market opportunities for females in your community? *Zviri nyore zvakadini kuti madzimai awane basa rinovatambirisa mari munharaunda ino?*
- 1 Very high
  - 2 High
  - 3 Moderate
  - 4 Very low
  - 5 Low
  - 6 None

**IF NOT MARRIED, GO TO Q129**

- 125 How many years of schooling has your husband completed? *Murume wenyu akaita makore mangani muchikoro?*
- Years \_\_\_\_\_

- 126 What is your husband's occupation? *Murume wenyu anoita basa rei?*
- 1 Paid employee (specify)
  - 2 Employer
  - 3 Own account worker
  - 4 Unpaid family worker
  - 5 Looking for work/unemployed
  - 6 Student
  - 7 Homemaker
  - 8 Retired person/sick/too old
  - 9 Other (specify)
- 127 What was your husband's net income last month? *Murume wenyu akatambira mari mwedzi wapera?*
- 1 \$
  - 97 Do not know
  - 98 Not paid (**Go to Q129**)
- 128 What does he use the income for, in order of priority? *Murume wenyu anoshandisa mari yake chu, muchitanga nechaanokoshesa*
- 1
  - 2
  - 3
- 129 What do you think are a married man's obligations to the family? *Ndezvipi zvinotarisirwa kunge zvichitwa nevarume vakaroora kumhuri dzavo?*
- 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
- 130 What are a married woman's obligations to her family? *Ndezvipi zvinotarisirwa kunge zvichitwa nevakadzi vakaroora kumhuri dzavo?*
- 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4

## II HOUSEHOLD (NATAL) CHARACTERISTICS

I would like us to discuss about your parents *Ngatimbokurukurai nezvavabereki venyu*

- 201 How many years of schooling did your father complete? *Baba venyu vakaita makore mangani muchikoro?*  
Years \_\_\_\_\_  
98 Don't know
- 202 How many years of schooling did your mother complete? *Amai venyu vakaita makore mangani muchikoro?*  
Years \_\_\_\_\_  
98 Don't know
- 203 What is/was the occupation of your father? *Baba venyu vauta/vanoita basa rei?*  
1 Paid employee (specify)  
2 Employer  
3 Own account worker  
4 Unpaid family worker  
5 Looking for work/unemployed  
6 Student  
7 Homemaker  
8 Retired person/sick/too old  
9 Other(specify)
- 204 What is/was the occupation of your mother? *Amai venyu vauta/vanoita basa rei?*  
1 Paid employee (specify)  
2 Employer  
3 Own account worker  
4 Unpaid family worker  
5 Looking for work/unemployed  
6 Student  
7 Homemaker / housewife  
8 Retired person/sick/too old  
9 Other (specify)



### III REPRODUCTIVE HISTORY

#### AGE AT MENARCHE

**Ngatimbokurukurai nezveupenyu hwenyu, kuyaruka, kuwanikwa nekubereka vana kwenyu**

301 At what age did you reach menarche? *Pamakaita mhandara (kana kuti kugeza/kubuda ropa) manga mune makore mangani?*

Years \_\_\_\_\_

98 Has not yet started to menstruate

#### FIRST SEXUAL ENCOUNTER

302 At what age did you have your first sexual encounter? *Pamakatanganga kusangana nemurume, manga mune makore mangani?*

1 Years

2 Never(**Go to 1201**)

303 When you had your first sexual encounter, whose decision was it? *Pamakatanganga kusangana nemurume pabonde, yaive pfungwa yaani?*

1 Mine

2 My boyfriend / husband

3 Both of us

4 Close relatives

5 Peers

6 Was raped (specify relationship )

7 Other(Specify)

304 When you had your first sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use contraceptives? *Pamakatanganga kusangana nemurume, makashandisa nzira dzokudzivira pamuviri here?*

1 Yes

2 No (**Go to 307**)

305 What method did you use? *Makashandisa nzira ipi yekuronga mhuri?*

1 Female condom

2 Male condom

3 injection

4 IUD

5 pill

6 norplant

7 diaphragm/jelly/foam

8 female sterilization

9 male sterilization

10 periodic abstinence

- 11 withdrawal
- 12 Other (specify)

306 Why did you use contraception? *Makashandisirei nzira yokuronga mhuri?*

- 1 wanted to avoid getting pregnant
- 2 wanted to stay in school
- 3 did not want to get married then
- 4 wanted to avoid STI's

**GO TO Q308**

307 Why did you not use contraception? *Makaregerei kushandisa nzira dzokuronga mhuri?*

- 1 Did not have it
- 2 Did not know where to get it from
- 3 I was afraid of side effects
- 4 Did not want to
- 5 Wanted to be pregnant
- 6 Partner did not want
- 7 Wanted to enjoy it the natural way
- 8 Did not know about contraception
- 9 Was not prepared for sex
- 10 Raped
- 11 Forced
- 12 Never thought about it
- 13 Other(specify)

308 When you first had your first sexual encounter, were you in school? *Pamakatanganga kusangana nemurume, manga muri kuchikoro here?*

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

309 How many years of school had you completed? *Manga mapedza makore mangani muri kuchikoro?*

Years \_\_\_\_\_

310 When you had your first sexual encounter, were you working? *Pamakatanganga kusangana nemurume, maishanda here?*

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (**Go to 316**)

311 Whose decision was it that you work then? *Pamaishanda, ndiani akaita kuti mushande?*

- 1 Myself
- 2 Parents
- 3 Peers
- 4 Boyfriend/husband
- 5 Finance
- 6 Teachers

- 7 Others (specify)
- 312 Why were you working? *Chu chakaita kuti mushande?*
- 1 Wanted to prepare for marriage
  - 2 Did not have anything else to do
  - 3 I could not pursue education
  - 4 That was the thing to do
  - 5 Other(specify)
- 313 What type of work were you engaged in? *Mauta basa rei?*
- 1 Paid employee
  - 2 Employer
  - 3 Own account worker
  - 4 Unpaid family worker
  - 5 Looking for work/unemployed
  - 6 Student
  - 7 Homemaker
  - 8 Retired person/sick/too old
  - 9 Other (specify)
- 314 Who was most supportive of your work? *Ndiani amungati ndiye ainyanyisa kukutsigirai kuti mushande?*
- 1 Mother
  - 2 Father
  - 3 Siblings
  - 4 Friends
  - 5 Teachers
  - 6 Others (specify)
- 315 Who was least supportive of your work? *Ndiani amungati angaasingakutsigiru pakushanda kwenyu?*
- 1 Mother
  - 2 Father
  - 3 Siblings
  - 4 Friends
  - 5 Teachers
  - 6 Others (specify)
- 316 When you had your first sexual encounter, were you involved in community activities? *Pamakatangana kusangana nemurume, pane zvamaita here zvekusimudzira nharaunda yenyu?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No (**Go to 321**)
- 317 What activities were you involved in? *Ndeapi mabasa amaita ekusimudzira nharaunda yenyu?*
- 1 Political

- 2 Member of a cooperative
  - 3 Member of a woman's club
  - 4 Member of a church
  - 5 Other, specify
- 318 Why were you involved in those community activities? *Chi chakaita kuti mude kusimudzira nharaunda yenyu?*
- 1 Wanted the power
  - 2 Wanted to contribute to my community
  - 3 It was satisfying spiritually/psychologically
  - 4 Self actualisation
  - 5 Persuaded to do so
  - 6 Wanted to be healed
  - 7 I was head of household
  - 8 Other(specify)
- 319 Who was most supportive of your community activities? *Ndiani anyanyokutsigirai kuti mushandire nharaunda yenyu?*
- 1 Mother
  - 2 Father
  - 3 Mother-in-law
  - 4 Father-in-law
  - 5 Siblings
  - 6 Other relatives
  - 7 Friends
  - 8 Teachers
  - 9 Others (specify)
- 320 Who was least supportive of your community activities? *Ndiani angaasinganyanyokutsigirai kuti mushandire nharaunda yenyu?*
- 1 Mother
  - 2 Father
  - 3 Mother-in-law
  - 4 Father-in-law
  - 5 Siblings
  - 6 Other relatives
  - 7 Friends
  - 8 Teachers
  - 9 Others (specify)

## MARRIAGE

- 321 At what age was your first marriage? *Pamakatang kuroorwa mange mune makore mangani?*  
Years \_\_\_\_\_  
98 Never married (**Go to Q342**)
- 322 When you had your first marriage, whose decision was it? *Pamakatang kuroorwa, raiva zano raani?*  
1 Mine  
2 My boyfriend  
3 Both of us  
4 My parents  
5 Close relatives  
6 Peers  
7 I was pregnant  
8 other (specify)
- 323 How many times have you ever married?(Inclusive) *Makaroorwa kangani muupenyu wenyu?*  
Times \_\_\_\_\_
- 324 When you had your first marriage did you use any contraceptives soon after marriage? *Pamakatang kuroorwa, makabva mangoshandisa nzira dzokuronga mhuri here?*  
1 Yes  
2 No (**Go to 327**)
- 325 Why did you use contraception? *Makashandisirei nzira dzokuronga mhuri?*  
1 Wanted to avoid getting pregnant  
2 Wanted to work first  
3 My husband did not work  
4 We could not afford having a child  
5 We wanted to have a house first  
6 We did not want to have a child
- 326 Who decided that you use contraception? *Ndiani akati mushandise nzira dzokuronga mhuri?*  
1 Self  
2 Husband  
3 In-laws  
4 Parents  
5 Health worker  
6 Both husband and wife  
7 Other, specify  
**GO TO Q328**

- 327 Why did you not use contraception? *Makaregerei kushandisa nzira dzokuronga mhuri?*
- 1 Did not know about it
  - 2 Did not know where to get it from
  - 3 I was afraid of side effects
  - 4 Did not want to
  - 5 Wanted to be pregnant
  - 6 Partner did not want
  - 7 Wanted to fulfill societal expectations of having a child
  - 8 was already pregnant
  - 9 Other(specify)
- 328 When you first got married, were you in school? *Pamakatangwa kuroorwa manga muchiri kuchikoro here?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No
- 329 How many years of school had you completed? *Makanga mapedza makore mangani muri muchikoro?*
- Years\_\_\_\_\_
- 330 When you first got married were you working? *Pamakatangwa kuroorwa, maishanda here?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No (**Go to Q335**)
- 331 What type of work were you engaged in? *Mauta basa rei?*
- 1 Paid employee (specify)
  - 2 Employer
  - 3 Own account worker
  - 4 Unpaid family worker
  - 5 Looking for work/unemployed
  - 6 Student
  - 7 Homemaker
  - 8 Retired person/sick/too old
  - 9 Other (specify)
- 332 Who was most supportive of your work? *Ndiani ainyanyo kukutsigira mukushanda kwenyu?*
- 1 Mother
  - 2 Father
  - 3 Mother-in-law
  - 4 Father-in-law
  - 5 Other relatives
  - 6 Siblings
  - 7 Friends

- 8 Teachers
  - 9 husband/partner
  - 10 everyone
  - 11 Others (specify)
- 333 Who was least supportive of your work? *Ndiani anga asingakutsigirei mukushanda kwenyu?*
- 1 Mother
  - 2 Father
  - 3 Mother-in-law
  - 4 Father-in-law
  - 5 Siblings
  - 6 Other relatives
  - 7 Friends
  - 8 Teachers
  - 9 husband/partner
  - 10 Everyone
  - 11 Others (specify)
- 334 Who made the decision that you work? *Ndiani akafunga kuti mushande?*
- 1 Husband
  - 2 Mother-in-law
  - 3 Father-in-law
  - 4 Self
  - 5 Mother
  - 6 Father
  - 7 Other(specify)
- 335 When you first got married, were you involved in community activities? *Pamakatangana kuroorwa, pane zvamauta here munharaunda yenyu zvanga zviru zvekubatsira nharaunda yenyu?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No (Go to 340)
- 336 What activities were you involved in? *Mauta mabasa api?*
- 1 political
  - 2 member of a cooperative
  - 3 member of a woman's club
  - 4 member of a church
  - 5 Other(specify)
- 337 Why were you involved in those community activities? *Chu chakaita kuti muite mabasa munharaunda yenyu?*
- 1 wanted the power
  - 2 wanted to contribute to my community
  - 3 it was satisfying spiritually/psychologically

- 4 self actualisation
- 5 persuaded to do so
- 6 Was head of household
- 7 It was the thing to do
- 8 Other(specify)

338 Who was most supportive of your community services? *Ndiani anyanyo kukutsigira kuita mabasa kwenyu munharaunda?*

- 1 Mother
- 2 father
- 3 Mother-in-law
- 4 Father-in-law
- 5 Other relatives
- 6 Siblings
- 7 Friends
- 8 Teachers
- 9 Husband/partner
- 10 everyone
- 11 self
- 12 Others (specify)

339 Who was least supportive of your community activities? *Ndiani angasingatsigira kuita kwenyu mabasa munharaunda?*

- 1 Mother
- 2 father
- 3 mother-in-law
- 4 father-in-law
- 5 other relatives
- 6 Siblings
- 7 Friends
- 8 Teachers
- 9 husband/partner
- 10 everyone
- 11 Others (specify)

340 At what age are women expected to get married? *Munharaunda menyu, vakadzi vanotarisirwa kuroorwa vane makore mangani?*  
Years \_\_\_\_\_

341 Why at that age? *Matl imi musikana anofanirwa kuwanikwa ane makore---nemhaka yei?*



## FIRST LIVE BIRTH

- 342 Have you ever been pregnant? *Makambouta pamuviri here?*  
1 Yes  
2 No (Go to 1201)
- 343 Were you married when you had your first pregnancy? *Pamakaita pamuviri penyu pekutanga mangamakaroorwa here?*  
1 Yes  
2 No
- 344 At what age did you have your first live birth? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu wokutanga manga mava namakore mangani?*  
Months \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_  
98 None (Go To Q1201)
- 345 When was the first live birth born? *Mwana wenyu wekutanga mupenyu akazvarwa rumi?*  
Month \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_
- 346 Is the first child still alive? *Mwana wenyu wokutanga achiri mupenyu here?*  
1 Yes (Go to 348)  
2 No
- 347 At what age did the child die? *Kana akashaika, anga akura zvakadini?*  
Months \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_
- 348 After giving birth to your first live child, for how long did you abstain from sex? *Masununguka mwana wenyu wokutanga, makapedza mwedzi mingani musingasangani nababa?*  
1 Never (Go to Q350)  
2 Months  
3 Don't know
- 349 Why did you abstain? *Chii chauta kuti musasangana nababa?*  
1 To recover from birth  
2 Practice in our family  
3 Husband was not around  
4 For the child to be old enough  
5 It makes a man sick  
6 Afraid of getting pregnant  
7 Other (specify)
- 350 Did you use family planning after giving birth to your first child? *Makashandisa nzira dzokuronga mhuri here muchango batsirwa mwana wenyu wokutanga?*  
1 Yes  
2 No (Go to Q355)

- 351 How old was your first child when you first used family planning? *Pamakatanganga kushandisa nzira dzokuronga mhuri, mwana anga akura zvakadini?*  
 Months \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_
- 352 Why did you use family planning after your first child? *Makashandisirei nzira dzokuronga mhuri pamakabatsirwa mwana wenyu wokutanga?*
- 1 I wanted to space
  - 2 I was afraid of getting pregnant
  - 3 I wanted to go back to school
  - 4 I wanted to work for some time
  - 5 I was given contraceptives at a clinic
  - 6 other(specify) -----
- 353 Who advised you to use family planning? *Ndiani akakukurudzirai kushandisa nzira dzokuronga mhuri?*
- 1 Husband
  - 2 Friend
  - 3 Health worker
  - 4 In-laws
  - 5 Own parents
  - 6 Other relatives
  - 7 Own knowledge
  - 8 Other (specify)
- 354 Who decided that you use contraception after your first child? *Ndiani akafunga kuti mushandise nzira dzokuronga mhuri pamakabatsirwa mwana wenyu wokutanga?*
- 1 Self
  - 2 Husband
  - 3 In-laws
  - 4 Parents
  - 5 Health worker
  - 6 Both of us
  - 7 Other (specify)
- GO TO Q356**
- 355 Why did you not use family planning after your first live birth? *Makaregerei kushandisa nzira dzokuronga mhuri pamakabatsirwa mwana wenyu mupenyu wokutanga?*
- 1 I wanted to have another child
  - 2 Partner did not want
  - 3 Did not know about methods of contraception
  - 4 Did not have access
  - 5 Could not afford them
  - 6 Afraid of side effects
  - 7 In laws expected another child
  - 8 Other(specify)

- 356 When you had your first live birth, were you in school? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wekutanga, manga muri kuchikoro here?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No
- 357 How many years of school had you completed by the time you had your first live birth? *Manga mapedza makore mangani muri kuchikoro pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wekutanga?*
- Years \_\_\_\_\_
- 358 When you had your first live birth, were you working? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wekutanga, maishanda here?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No (Go to 362)
- 359 What type of work were you engaged in? *Mauta basa rei?*
- 1 Paid employee
  - 2 Employer
  - 3 Own account worker
  - 4 Unpaid family worker
  - 5 Looking for work/unemployed
  - 6 Student
  - 7 Homemaker
  - 8 Retired person/sick/too old
  - 9 Other (specify)
- 360 Who was most supportive of your work? *Ndiani ainyanyokukutsigira mukushanda kwenyu?*
- 1 Mother
  - 2 Father
  - 3 Mother-in-law
  - 4 Father-in-law
  - 5 Siblings
  - 6 Other relatives
  - 7 Friends
  - 8 Teachers
  - 9 Husband/partner
  - 10 Everyone
  - 11 Self
  - 12 Others (specify)
- 361 Who was least supportive of your work? *Ndiani aisafarira kushanda kwenyu?*
- 1 Mother
  - 2 Father
  - 3 Mother-in-law
  - 4 Father-in-law

- 5 Other relatives
- 6 Siblings
- 7 Friends
- 8 Teachers
- 9 Husband/partner
- 10 Everyone
- 11 Others (specify)

362 When you had your first live birth, were you involved in community activities?  
*Pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wekutanga, pane mabasa amaita okubatsira  
 nharaunda yenyu here?*

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (Go to 401)

363 What activities were you involved in? *Maita mabasa api?*

- 1 Political
- 2 Member of a cooperative
- 3 Member of a woman's club
- 4 Member of a church
- 5 Other(specify)

364 Why were you involved in those community activities? *Nei maita mabasa  
 munharaunda yenyu?*

- 1 Wanted the power
- 2 Wanted to contribute to my community
- 3 It was satisfying spiritually/psychologically
- 4 Self actualisation
- 5 Persuaded to do so
- 6 Was head of household
- 7 It was the thing to do
- 8 Other (specify)

365 Who was most supportive of your community services? *Ndiani anyanyokukutsigirai  
 kuita mabasa aya?*

- 1 Mother
- 2 father
- 3 mother-in-law
- 4 father-in-law
- 5 other relatives
- 6 Siblings
- 7 Friends
- 8 Teachers
- 9 husband/partner
- 10 everyone
- 11 Others (specify)

366 Who was least supportive of your community activities? *Ndiani angaasinganyanyo*

*kukutsigirai kuti muite mabasa aya?*

- 1 Mother
- 2 father
- 3 mother-in-law
- 4 father-in-law
- 5 other relatives
- 6 Siblings
- 7 Friends
- 8 Teachers
- 9 husband/partner
- 10 everyone
- 11 Others (specify)

367 When you had your first live birth, whose decision was it? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wokutanga, ndiani akaronga izvi?*

- 1 Mine
- 2 My boyfriend
- 3 Both of us
- 4 My husband
- 5 Close relatives
- 6 Peers
- 7 just happened/not planned
- 8 other (specify)

#### **IV Second Live birth**

401 At what age did you have your second live birth? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu wechipiri manga mava namakore mangani?*

Months \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_

98 None (**Go To Q1101**)

402 Were you married when you had your second live birth? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu wechipiri mangamakaroorwa here?*

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

403 When was the second live birth born? *Mwana wenyu wechipiri mupenyu akazvarwa runi?*

Month \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

404 Is the second child still alive? *Mwana wenyu wechipiri achiri mupenyu here?*

- 1 Yes (**Go to 406**)
- 2 No

405 At what age did the child die? *Kana akashaika, anga akura zvakadim?*

Months \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_

- 406 When you had your second live birth, whose decision was it? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wechipiri, ndiani akaronga izvi?*
- 1 Mine
  - 2 My boyfriend
  - 3 Both of us
  - 4 My husband
  - 5 Close relatives
  - 6 Peers
  - 7 Just happened/not planned
  - 8 Other (specify)
- 407 After giving birth to your second live child, for how long did you abstain from sex? *Masununguka mwana wenyu wechipiri, makapedza mwedzi mingani musingasangani nababa?*
- 1 Never (**Go to Q409**)
  - 2 Months
  - 3 Don't know
- 408 Why did you abstain? *Chii chauta kuti musasangana nababa?*
- 1 To recover from birth
  - 2 Practice in our family
  - 3 Husband was not around
  - 4 For the child to be old enough
  - 5 It makes a man sick
  - 6 Afraid of getting pregnant
  - 7 Other (specify)
- 409 Did you use family planning after giving birth to your second child? *Makashandisa nzira dzokuronga mhuri here muchango batsirwa mwana wenyu wechipiri?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No (**Go to Q414**)
- 410 How old was your second child when you first used family planning? *Pamakaitanga kushandisa nzira dzokuronga mhuri, mwana wenyu wechipiri anga akura zvakadini?*  
Months \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_
- 411 Why did you use family planning after your second child? *Makashandisirei nzira dzokuronga mhuri pamakabatsirwa mwana wenyu wechipiri?*
- 1 I wanted to space
  - 2 I was afraid of getting pregnant
  - 3 I wanted to go back to school
  - 4 I wanted to work for some time
  - 5 I was given contraceptives at a clinic
  - 6 Other(specify) -----

- 412 Who advised you to use family planning? *Ndiani akakukurudzirai kushandisa nzira dzokuronga mhuri?*
- 1 husband
  - 2 Friend
  - 3 Health worker
  - 4 In-laws
  - 5 Own parents
  - 6 Other relatives
  - 7 Own knowledge
  - 8 Other (specify)
- 413 Who decided that you use contraception after your second child? *Ndiani akafunga kuti mushandise nzira dzokuronga mhuri pamakabatsirwa mwana wenyu wechipiri?*
- 1 Self
  - 2 Husband
  - 3 In-laws
  - 4 Parents
  - 5 Health worker
  - 6 Both of us
  - 7 Other (specify)
- GO TO Q415**
- 414 Why did you not use family planning after your second live birth? *Makaregerei kushandisa nzira dzokuronga mhuri pamakabatsirwa mwana wenyu mupenyu wechipiri?*
- 1 I wanted to have another child
  - 2 Partner did not want
  - 3 Did not know about methods of contraception
  - 4 Did not have access
  - 5 Could not afford them
  - 6 Afraid of side effects
  - 7 In laws expected another child
  - 8 Other(specify)
- 415 When you had your second live birth, were you in school? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wechipiri, manga muri kuchikoro here?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No
- 416 How many years of school had you completed by the time you had your second live birth? *Manga mapedza makore mangani muri kuchikoro pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wechipiri?*
- Years \_\_\_\_\_
- 417 When you had your second live birth, were you working? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wechipiri, maishanda here?*

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (Go to 421)

418 What type of work were you engaged in? *Mauta basa rei?*

- 1 Paid employee
- 2 Employer
- 3 Own account worker
- 4 Unpaid family worker
- 5 Looking for work/unemployed
- 6 Student
- 7 Homemaker
- 8 Retired person/sick/too old
- 9 Other (specify)

419 Who was most supportive of your work? *Ndiani ainyanyokukutsigirai mukushanda kwenyu?*

- 1 Mother
- 2 Father
- 3 Mother-in-law
- 4 father-in-law
- 5 Siblings
- 6 Other relatives
- 7 Friends
- 8 Teachers
- 9 Husband/partner
- 10 Everyone
- 11 Self
- 12 Others (specify)

420 Who was least supportive of your work? *Ndiani aisafarira kushanda kwenyu?*

- 1 Mother
- 2 Father
- 3 Mother-in-law
- 4 father-in-law
- 5 Other relatives
- 6 Siblings
- 7 Friends
- 8 Teachers
- 9 Husband/partner
- 10 Everyone
- 11 Others (specify)

421 When you had your second live birth, were you involved in community activities?  
*Pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wechipiri, pane mabasa amauta okubatsira*



*nharaunda yenyu here?*

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (Go to 501)

422 What activities were you involved in? *Mauta mabasa api?*

- 1 Political
- 2 Member of a cooperative
- 3 Member of a woman's club
- 4 Member of a church
- 5 Other(specify)

423 Why were you involved in those community activities? *Nei mauta mabasa munharaunda yenyu?*

- 1 Wanted the power
- 2 Wanted to contribute to my community
- 3 It was satisfying spiritually/psychologically
- 4 Self actualisation
- 5 Persuaded to do so
- 6 Was head of household
- 7 It was the thing to do
- 8 Other (specify)

424 Who was most supportive of your community services? *Ndiani anyanyokukutsigirai kuta mabasa aya?*

- 1 Mother
- 2 Father
- 3 Mother-in-law
- 4 Father-in-law
- 5 Other relatives
- 6 Siblings
- 7 Friends
- 8 Teachers
- 9 Husband/partner
- 10 Everyone
- 11 Others (specify)

425 Who was least supportive of your community activities? *Ndiani angaasinganyanyo kukutsigirai kuti muite mabasa aya?*

- 1 Mother
- 2 Father
- 3 Mother-in-law
- 4 Father-in-law
- 5 Other relatives
- 6 Siblings
- 7 Friends
- 8 Teachers

- 9 Husband/partner
- 10 Everyone
- 11 Others (specify)

**V Third Live birth**

- 501 At what age did you have your third live birth? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu wechitatu manga mava namakore mangani?*  
Months \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_
- 502 Were you married when you had your third live birth? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu wechitatu mangamakaroorwa here?*  
1 Yes  
2 No
- 503 When was the third live birth born? *Mwana wenyu wechitatu mupenyu akazvarwa runi?*  
Month \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_
- 504 Is the third child still alive? *Mwana wenyu wechitatu achiri mupenyu here?*  
1 Yes (**Go to 506**)  
2 No
- 505 At what age did the child die? *Kana akashaika anga akura zvakadini?*  
Months \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_
- 506 When you had your third live birth, whose decision was it? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu wechitatu mupenyu, ndiani akaronga izvi?*  
1 Mine  
2 My boyfriend  
3 Both of us  
4 My husband  
5 Close relatives  
6 Peers  
7 Just happened/not planned  
8 Other (specify)
- 507 After giving birth to your third live child, for how long did you abstain from sex? *Masununguka mwana wenyu wechitatu, makapedza mwedzi mungani musingasangani nababa?*  
1 Never (**Go to Q509**)  
2 Months  
3 Don't know
- 508 Why did you abstain? *Chu chauta kuti musasangana nababa?*  
1 To recover from birth

- 2 Practice in our family
- 3 Husband was not around
- 4 For the child to be old enough
- 5 It makes a man sick
- 6 Afraid of getting pregnant
- 7 Other (specify)

509 Did you use family planning after giving birth to your third child? *Makashandisa nzira dzokuronga mhuri here muchango batsirwa mwana wenyu wechitatu?*

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (**Go to Q513**)

510 How old was your third child when you third used family planning? *Pamakatangana kushandisa nzira dzokuronga mhuri, mwana wenyu wechitatu anga akura zvakadini?*  
Months \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_

511 Why did you use family planning after your third child? *Makashandisirei nzira dzokuronga mhuri pamakabatsirwa mwana wenyu?*

- 1 I wanted to space
- 2 I was afraid of getting pregnant
- 3 I wanted to go back to school
- 4 I wanted to work for some time
- 5 I was given contraceptives at a clinic
- 6 Other(specify) -----

512 Who advised you to use family planning? *Ndiani akakukurudzirai kushandisa nzira dzokuronga mhuri?*

- 1 Husband
- 2 Friend
- 3 Health worker
- 4 In-laws
- 5 Own parents
- 6 Other relatives
- 7 Own knowledge
- 8 Other (specify)

513 Who decided that you use contraception after your third child? *Ndiani akafunga kuti mushandise nzira dzokuronga mhuri pamakabatsirwa mwana wenyu wechitatu?*

- 1 Self
- 2 Husband
- 3 In-laws
- 4 Parents
- 5 Health worker
- 6 Both of us
- 7 Other (specify)

**GO TO Q515**

- 514 Why did you not use family planning after your third live birth? *Makaregerei kushandisa nzira dzokuronga mhuri pamakabatsirwa mwana wenyu wechitatu mupenyu?*
- 1 I wanted to have another child
  - 2 Partner did not want
  - 3 Did not know about methods of contraception
  - 4 Did not have access
  - 5 Could not afford them
  - 6 Afraid of side effects
  - 7 In laws expected another child
  - 8 Other(specify)
- 515 When you had your third live birth, were you in school? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wechitatu, manga muri kuchikoro here?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No
- 516 How many years of school had you completed by the time you had your third live birth? *Manga mapedza makore mangani muri kuchikoro pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wechitatu?*
- Years \_\_\_\_\_
- 517 When you had your third live birth, were you working? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wechitatu maishanda here?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No (**Go to 521**)
- 518 What type of work were you engaged in? *Mauta basa rei?*
- 1 Paid employee
  - 2 Employer
  - 3 Own account worker
  - 4 Unpaid family worker
  - 5 Looking for work/unemployed
  - 6 Student
  - 7 Homemaker
  - 8 Retired person/sick/too old
  - 9 Other (specify)
- 519 Who was most supportive of your work? *Ndiani anyanyokukutsigirai mukushanda kwenyu?*
- 1 Mother
  - 2 Father
  - 3 Mother-in-law
  - 4 Father-in-law
  - 5 Siblings

- 6 Other relatives
  - 7 Friends
  - 8 Teachers
  - 9 Husband/partner
  - 10 Everyone
  - 11 Self
  - 12 Others (specify)
- 520 Who was least supportive of your work? *Ndiani aisafarira kushanda kwenyu?*
- 1 Mother
  - 2 Father
  - 3 Mother-in-law
  - 4 Father-in-law
  - 5 Other relatives
  - 6 Siblings
  - 7 Friends
  - 8 Teachers
  - 9 Husband/partner
  - 10 Everyone
  - 11 Others (specify)
- 521 When you had your third live birth, were you involved in community activities? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wechipiri, pane mabasa amauta okubatsira nharaunda yenyu here?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No (**Go to 601**)
- 522 What activities were you involved in? *Mauta mabasa api?*
- 1 Political
  - 2 Member of a cooperative
  - 3 Member of a woman's club
  - 4 Member of a church
  - 5 Other(specify)
- 523 Why were you involved in those community activities? *Nei mauta mabasa munharaunda yenyu?*
- 1 Wanted the power
  - 2 Wanted to contribute to my community
  - 3 It was satisfying spiritually/psychologically
  - 4 Self actualisation
  - 5 Persuaded to do so
  - 6 Was head of household
  - 7 It was the thing to do
  - 8 Other (specify)
- 524 Who was most supportive of your community services? *Ndiani ainyanyokukutsigirai kuita mabasa aya?*

- 1 Mother
- 2 Father
- 3 Mother-in-law
- 4 Father-in-law
- 5 Other relatives
- 6 Siblings
- 7 Friends
- 8 Teachers
- 9 Husband/partner
- 10 Everyone
- 11 Others (specify)

525 Who was least supportive of your community activities? *Ndiani angaasinganyanyo kukutsigirai kuti munte mabasa aya?*

- 1 Mother
- 2 Father
- 3 Mother-in-law
- 4 Father-in-law
- 5 Other relatives
- 6 Siblings
- 7 Friends
- 8 Teachers
- 9 Husband/partner
- 10 Everyone
- 11 Others (specify)

## VI Fourth Live birth

601 At what age did you have your fourth live birth? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu wechina manga mava namakore mangani?*

Months \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_

602 Were you married when you had your fourth pregnancy? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu wechina mangamakaroorwa here?*

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

603 When was the fourth live birth born? *Mwana wenyu wechina mupenyu akazvarwa ruini?*

Month \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

604 Is the fourth child still alive? *Mwana wenyu wechina achiri mupenyu here?*

- 1 Yes (Go to 606)

- 2 No
- 605 At what age did the child die? *Kana akashaika, anga akura zvakadini?*  
Months \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_
- 606 When you had your fourth live birth, whose decision was it? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wechina, ndiani akaronga izvi?*
- 1 Mine
  - 2 My boyfriend
  - 3 Both of us
  - 4 My husband
  - 5 Close relatives
  - 6 Peers
  - 7 Just happened/not planned
  - 8 Other (specify)
- 607 After giving birth to your fourth live child, for how long did you abstain from sex? *Masununguka mwana wenyu wechina, makapedza mwedzi mingani musingasangani nababa?*
- 1 Never (**Go to Q610**)
  - 2 Months
  - 3 Don't know
- 608 Why did you abstain? *Chu chaita kuti musasangana nababa?*
- 1 To recover from birth
  - 2 Practice in our family
  - 3 Husband was not around
  - 4 For the child to be old enough
  - 5 It makes a man sick
  - 6 Afraid of getting pregnant
  - 7 Other (specify)
- 609 Did you use family planning after giving birth to your fourth child? *Makashandisa nzira dzokuronga mhuri here muchango batsirwa mwana wenyu wechina?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No (**Go to Q614**)
- 610 How old was your fourth child when you fourth used family planning? *Pamakaitanga kushandisa nzira dzokuronga mhuri, mwana wenyu wechina anga akura zvakadini?*  
Months \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_
- 611 Why did you use family planning after your fourth child? *Makashandisirei nzira dzokuronga mhuri pamakabatsirwa mwana wenyu ?*

- 1 I wanted to space
  - 2 I was afraid of getting pregnant
  - 3 I wanted to go back to school
  - 4 I wanted to work for some time
  - 5 I was given contraceptives at a clinic
  - 6 Other(specify)
- 612 Who advised you to use family planning? *Ndiani akakukui udzirai kushandisa nzira dzokuronga mhuri?*
- 1 Husband
  - 2 Friend
  - 3 Health worker
  - 4 In-laws
  - 5 Own parents
  - 6 Other relatives
  - 7 Own knowledge
  - 8 Other (specify)
- 613 Who decided that you use contraception after your fourth child? *Ndiani akafunga kuti mushandise nzira dzokuronga mhuri pamakabatsirwa mwana wenyu wechina?*
- 1 Self
  - 2 Husband
  - 3 In-laws
  - 4 Parents
  - 5 Health worker
  - 6 Both of us
  - 7 Other (specify)
- GO TO Q615**
- 614 Why did you not use family planning after your fourth live birth? *Makaregerei kushandisa nzira dzokuronga mhuri pamakabatsirwa mwana wenyu mupenyu wechina?*
- 1 I wanted to have another child
  - 2 Partner did not want
  - 3 Did not know about methods of contraception
  - 4 Did not have access
  - 5 Could not afford them
  - 6 Afraid of side effects
  - 7 In laws expected another child
  - 8 Other(specify)
- 615 When you had your fourth live birth, were you in school? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wechina, manga muri kuchikoro here?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No
- 616 How many years of school had you completed by the time you had your fourth live birth? *Manga mapedza makore mangani muri kuchikoro pamakaita mwana wenyu*



*mupenyu wechina?*

Years \_\_\_\_\_

- 617 When you had your fourth live birth, were you working? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wechina, maishanda here?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No (Go to 621)
- 618 What type of work were you engaged in? *Mauta basa rei?*
- 1 Paid employee
  - 2 Employer
  - 3 Own account worker
  - 4 Unpaid family worker
  - 5 Looking for work/unemployed
  - 6 Student
  - 7 Homemaker
  - 8 Retired person/sick/too old
  - 9 Other (specify)
- 619 Who was most supportive of your work? *Ndiani ainyanyokukutsigira mukushanda kwenyu?*
- 1 Mother
  - 2 Father
  - 3 Mother-in-law
  - 4 Father-in-law
  - 5 Siblings
  - 6 Other relatives
  - 7 Friends
  - 8 Teachers
  - 9 Husband/partner
  - 10 Everyone
  - 11 Self
  - 12 Others (specify)
- 620 Who was least supportive of your work? *Ndiani aisafarira kushanda kwenyu?*
- 1 Mother
  - 2 Father
  - 3 Mother-in-law
  - 4 Father-in-law
  - 5 Other relatives
  - 6 Siblings
  - 7 Friends
  - 8 Teachers
  - 9 Husband/partner
  - 10 Everyone
  - 11 Others (specify)

- 621 When you had your fourth live birth, were you involved in community activities?  
*Pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wechuna, pane mabasa amauta okubatsira nharaunda yenyu here?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No (**Go to 701**)
- 622 What activities were you involved in? *Mauta mabasa api?*
- 1 Political
  - 2 Member of a cooperative
  - 3 Member of a woman's club
  - 4 Member of a church
  - 5 Other(specify)
- 623 Why were you involved in those community activities? *Sei mauta mabasa munharaunda yenyu?*
- 1 Wanted the power
  - 2 Wanted to contribute to my community
  - 3 It was satisfying spiritually/psychologically
  - 4 Self actualisation
  - 5 Persuaded to do so
  - 6 Was head of household
  - 7 It was the thing to do
  - 8 Other (specify)
- 624 Who was most supportive of your community services? *Ndiani ainyanyokukutsigirai kuta mabasa aya?*
- 1 Mother
  - 2 Father
  - 3 Mother-in-law
  - 4 Father-in-law
  - 6 Other relatives
  - 6 Siblings
  - 7 Friends
  - 8 Teachers
  - 9 Husband/partner
  - 10 Everyone
  - 11 Others (specify)
- 625 Who was least supportive of your community activities? *Ndiani angaasinganyanyo kukutsigirai kuti muite mabasa aya?*
- 1 Mother
  - 2 Father
  - 3 Mother-in-law
  - 4 Father-in-law
  - 5 Other relatives

- 6 Siblings
- 7 Friends
- 8 Teachers
- 9 Husband/partner
- 10 Everyone
- 11 Others (specify)

**VII Fifth Live birth**

- 701 At what age did you have your fifth live birth? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu wechishanu manga mava namakore mangani?*  
Months \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_
- 702 Were you married when you had your fifth live birth? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu wechishanu mangamakaroorwa here?*  
1 Yes  
2 No
- 703 When was the fifth live birth born? *Mwana wenyu wechishanu mupenyu akazvarwa runi?*  
Month \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_
- 704 Is the fifth child still alive? *Mwana wenyu wechishanu achiri mupenyu here?*  
1 Yes (**Go to 706**)  
2 No
- 705 At what age did the child die? *Kana akashaika, anga akura zvakadini?*  
Months \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_
- 706 When you had your fifth live birth, whose decision was it? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wechishanu, ndiani akaronga izvi?*  
1 Mine  
2 My boyfriend  
3 Both of us  
4 My husband  
5 Close relatives  
6 Peers  
7 Just happened/not planned  
8 Other (specify)
- 707 After giving birth to your fifth live child, for how long did you abstain from sex? *Masununguka mwana wenyu wechishanu, makapedza mwedzi mingani musingasangani nababa?*

- 1 Never (**Go to Q709**)
  - 2 Months
  - 3 Don't know
- 708 Why did you abstain? *Chi chauta kuti musasangana nababa?*
- 1 To recover from birth
  - 2 Practice in our family
  - 3 Husband was not around
  - 4 For the child to be old enough
  - 5 It makes a man sick
  - 6 Afraid of getting pregnant
  - 7 Other (specify)
- 709 Did you use family planning after giving birth to your fifth child?  
*Makashandisa nzira dzokuronga mhuri here muchango batsirwa mwana wenyu wechishanu?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No (**Go to Q714**)
- 710 How old was your fifth child when you fifth used family planning?  
*Pamatanga kushandisa nzira dzokuronga mhuri, mwana wenyu wechishanu anga akura zvakadini?*  
Months \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_
- 711 Why did you use family planning after your fifth child? *Makashandisirei nzira dzokuronga mhuri pamakabatsirwa mwana wenyu ?*
- 1 I wanted to space
  - 2 I was afraid of getting pregnant
  - 3 I wanted to go back to school
  - 4 I wanted to work for some time
  - 5 I was given contraceptives at a clinic
  - 6 Other(specify)
- 712 Who advised you to use family planning? *Ndiani akakukurudzirai kushandisa nzira dzokuronga mhuri?*
- 1 Husband
  - 2 Friend
  - 3 Health worker
  - 4 In-laws
  - 5 Own parents
  - 6 Other relatives
  - 7 Own knowledge
  - 8 Other (specify)
- 713 Who decided that you use contraception after your fifth child? *Ndiani akafunga kuti mushandise nzira dzokuronga mhuri pamakabatsirwa mwana wenyu wekutanga?*
- 1 Self

- 2 Husband
- 3 In-laws
- 4 Parents
- 5 Health worker
- 6 Both of us
- 7 Other (specify)

**GO TO Q715**

- 714 Why did you not use family planning after your fifth live birth? *Makaregerei kushandisa nzira dzokuronga mhuri pamakabatsirwa mwana wenyu mupenyu wechishanu?*
- 1 I wanted to have another child
  - 2 Partner did not want
  - 3 Did not know about methods of contraception
  - 4 Did not have access
  - 5 Could not afford them
  - 6 Afraid of side effects
  - 7 In laws expected another child
  - 8 Other(specify)
- 715 When you had your fifth live birth, were you in school? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wechishanu, manga muri kuchikoro here?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No
- 716 How many years of school had you completed by the time you had your fifth live birth? *Manga mapedza makore mangani muri kuchikoro pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wechishanu?*
- Years \_\_\_\_\_
- 717 When you had your fifth live birth, were you working? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wechishanu, maishanda here?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No (**Go to 721**)
- 718 What type of work were you engaged in? *Maita basa rei?*
- 1 Paid employee
  - 2 Employer
  - 3 Own account worker
  - 4 Unpaid family worker
  - 5 Looking for work/unemployed
  - 6 Student
  - 7 Homemaker
  - 8 Retired person/sick/too old
  - 9 Other (specify)

- 719 Who was most supportive of your work? *Ndiani anyanyokukutsigirai mukushanda kwenyu?*
- 1 Mother
  - 2 Father
  - 3 Mother-in-law
  - 4 Father-in-law
  - 5 Siblings
  - 6 Other relatives
  - 7 Friends
  - 8 Teachers
  - 9 Husband/partner
  - 10 Everyone
  - 11 Self
  - 12 Others (specify)
- 720 Who was least supportive of your work? *Ndiani aisafarira kushanda kwenyu?*
- 1 Mother
  - 2 Father
  - 3 Mother-in-law
  - 4 Father-in-law
  - 5 Other relatives
  - 6 Siblings
  - 7 Friends
  - 8 Teachers
  - 9 Husband/partner
  - 10 Everyone
  - 11 Others (specify)
- 721 When you had your fifth live birth, were you involved in community activities? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wechishanu, pane mabasa amauta okubatsira nharaunda yenyu here?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No (**Go to 1101**)
- 722 What activities were you involved in? *Mauta mabasa api?*
- 1 Political
  - 2 Member of a cooperative
  - 3 Member of a woman's club
  - 4 Member of a church
  - 5 Other(specify)
- 723 Why were you involved in those community activities? *Nei mauta mabasa munharaunda yenyu?*
- 1 Wanted the power
  - 2 Wanted to contribute to my community

- 3 It was satisfying spiritually/psychologically
- 4 Self actualisation
- 5 Persuaded to do so
- 6 Was head of household
- 7 It was the thing to do
- 8 Other (specify)

724 Who was most supportive of your community services? *Ndiani ainyanyokukutsigirai kuita mabasa aya?*

- 1 Mother
- 2 Father
- 3 Mother-in-law
- 4 Father-in-law
- 5 Other relatives
- 6 Siblings
- 7 Friends
- 8 Teachers
- 9 Husband/partner
- 10 Everyone
- 11 Others (specify)

725 Who was least supportive of your community activities? *Ndiani angaasinganyanyo kukutsigirai kuti muite mabasa aya?*

- 1 Mother
- 2 Father
- 3 Mother-in-law
- 4 Father-in-law
- 5 Other relatives
- 6 Siblings
- 7 Friends
- 8 Teachers
- 9 Husband/partner
- 10 Everyone
- 11 Others (specify)

### VIII Sixth Live birth

801 At what age did you have your sixth live birth? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu wechitanhatu manga mava namakore mangani?*

Months \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_

802 Were you married when you had your sixth live birth? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu wechitanhatu mangamakaroorwa here?*

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

- 803 When was the sixth live birth born? *Mwana wenyu wechitanhatu mupenyu akazvarwa rini?*  
 Month \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_
- 804 Is the sixth child still alive? *Mwana wenyu wechitanhatu achiri mupenyu here?*  
 1 Yes (**Go to 806**)  
 2 No
- 805 At what age did the child die? *Kana akashaika, anga akura zvakadini?*  
 Months \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_
- 806 When you had your sixth live birth, whose decision was it? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wechitanhatu, ndiani akaronga izvi?*  
 1 Mine  
 2 My boyfriend  
 3 Both of us  
 4 My husband  
 5 Close relatives  
 6 Peers  
 7 Just happened/not planned  
 8 Other (specify)
- 807 After giving birth to your sixth live child, for how long did you abstain from sex? *Masununguka mwana wenyu wechitanhatu, makapedza mwedzi mingani musingasangani nababa?*  
 1 Never (**Go to Q809**)  
 2 Months  
 3 Don't know
- 808 Why did you abstain? *Chu chauta kuti musasangana nababa?*  
 1 To recover from birth  
 2 Practice in our family  
 3 Husband was not around  
 4 For the child to be old enough  
 5 It makes a man sick  
 6 Afraid of getting pregnant  
 7 Other (specify)
- 809 Did you use family planning after giving birth to your sixth child? *Makashandisa nzira dzokuronga mhuri here muchango batsirwa mwana wenyu mupenyu wechitanhatu?*  
 1 Yes  
 2 No (**Go to Q814**)



- 810 How old was your sixth child when you sixth used family planning? *Pamakatanganga kushandisa nzira dzokuronga mhuri, mwana anga akura zvakadini?*  
Months \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_
- 811 Why did you use family planning after your sixth child? *Makashandisirei nzira dzokuronga mhuri pamakabatsirwa mwana wenyu wechitanhatu?*
- 1 I wanted to space
  - 2 I was afraid of getting pregnant
  - 3 I wanted to go back to school
  - 4 I wanted to work for some time
  - 5 I was given contraceptives at a clinic
  - 6 Other(specify)
- 812 Who advised you to use family planning? *Ndiani akakukurudzirai kushandisa nzira dzokuronga mhuri?*
- 1 Husband
  - 2 Friend
  - 3 Health worker
  - 4 In-laws
  - 5 Own parents
  - 6 Other relatives
  - 7 Own knowledge
  - 8 Other (specify)
- 813 Who decided that you use contraception after your sixth child? *Ndiani akafunga kuti mushandise nzira dzokuronga mhuri pamakabatsirwa mwana wenyu wechitanhatu?*
- 1 Self
  - 2 Husband
  - 3 In-laws
  - 4 Parents
  - 5 Health worker
  - 6 Both of us
  - 7 Other (specify)
- GO TO Q815**
- 814 Why did you not use family planning after your sixth live birth? *Makaregerei kushandisa nzira dzokuronga mhuri pamakabatsirwa mwana wenyu mupenyu wechitanhatu?*
- 1 I wanted to have another child
  - 2 Partner did not want
  - 3 Did not know about methods of contraception
  - 4 Did not have access
  - 5 Could not afford them
  - 6 Afraid of side effects
  - 7 In laws expected another child
  - 8 Other(specify)

- 815 When you had your sixth live birth, were you in school? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wechitanhatu, manga muri kuchikoro here?*  
 1 Yes  
 2 No
- 816 How many years of school had you completed by the time you had your sixth live birth? *Manga mapedza makore mangani muri kuchikoro pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wechitanhatu?*  
 Years\_\_\_\_\_
- 817 When you had your sixth live birth, were you working? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wechitanhatu, maishanda here?*  
 1 Yes  
 2 No (**Go to 821**)
- 818 What type of work were you engaged in? *Mauta basa rei?*  
 1 Paid employee  
 2 Employer  
 3 Own account worker  
 4 Unpaid family worker  
 5 Looking for work/unemployed  
 6 Student  
 7 Homemaker  
 8 Retired person/sick/too old  
 9 Other (specify)
- 819 Who was most supportive of your work? *Ndiani ainyanyokukutsigira mukushanda kwenyu?*  
 1 Mother  
 2 Father  
 3 Mother-in-law  
 4 Father-in-law  
 5 Siblings  
 6 Other relatives  
 7 Friends  
 8 Teachers  
 9 Husband/partner  
 10 Everyone  
 11 Self  
 12 Others (specify)
- 820 Who was least supportive of your work? *Ndiani aisafarira kushanda kwenyu?*  
 1 Mother  
 2 Father  
 3 Mother-in-law

- 4 Father-in-law
- 5 Other relatives
- 6 Siblings
- 7 Friends
- 8 Teachers
- 9 Husband/partner
- 10 Everyone
- 11 Others (specify)

821 When you had your sixth live birth, were you involved in community activities?  
*Pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wechitanhatu, pane mabasa amaita okubatsira  
 nharaunda yenyu here?*

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (**Go to 1101**)

822 What activities were you involved in? *Maita mabasa api?*

- 1 Political
- 2 Member of a cooperative
- 3 Member of a woman's club
- 4 Member of a church
- 5 Other(specify)

823 Why were you involved in those community activities? *Nei maita mabasa  
 munharaunda yenyu?*

- 1 Wanted the power
- 2 Wanted to contribute to my community
- 3 It was satisfying spiritually/psychologically
- 4 Self actualisation
- 5 Persuaded to do so
- 6 Was head of household
- 7 It was the thing to do
- 8 Other (specify)

824 Who was most supportive of your community services? *Ndiani ainyanyokukutsigirai  
 kuita mabasa aya?*

- 1 Mother
- 2 Father
- 3 Mother-in-law
- 4 Father-in-law
- 5 Other relatives
- 6 Siblings
- 7 Friends
- 8 Teachers
- 9 Husband/partner
- 10 Everyone
- 11 Others (specify)

- 825 Who was least supportive of your community activities? *Ndiani angaasinganyanyo kukutsigirai kuti muite mabasa aya?*
- 1 Mother
  - 2 Father
  - 3 Mother-in-law
  - 4 Father-in-law
  - 5 Other relatives
  - 6 Siblings
  - 7 Friends
  - 8 Teachers
  - 9 Husband/partner
  - 10 Everyone
  - 11 Others (specify)

**IX Seventh Live birth**

- 901 At what age did you have your seventh live birth? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu wechinomwe manga mava namakore mangani?*  
Months \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_
- 902 Were you married when you had your seventh live birth? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu wechinomwe mangamakaroorwa here?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No
- 903 When was the seventh live birth born? *Mwana wenyu wechinomwe mupenyu akazvarwa rini?*  
Month \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_
- 904 Is the seventh child still alive? *Mwana wenyu wechinomwe achiri mupenyu here?*
- 1 Yes (**Go to 906**)
  - 2 No
- 905 At what age did the child die? *Kana akashaika, anga akura zvakadini?*  
Months \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_
- 906 When you had your seventh live birth, whose decision was it? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wechinomwe, ndiani akaronga izvi?*
- 1 Mine
  - 2 My boyfriend
  - 3 Both of us
  - 4 My husband
  - 5 Close relatives

- 6 Peers
- 7 Just happened/not planned
- 8 Other (specify)

- 907 After giving birth to your seventh live child, for how long did you abstain from sex? *Masununguka mwana wenyu wechinomwe, makapedza mwedzi mingani musingasangani nababa?*
- 1 Never (**Go to Q909**)
  - 2 Months
  - 3 Don't know
- 908 Why did you abstain? *Chu chauta kuti musasangana nababa?*
- 1 To recover from birth
  - 2 Practice in our family
  - 3 Husband was not around
  - 4 For the child to be old enough
  - 5 It makes a man sick
  - 6 Afraid of getting pregnant
  - 7 Other (specify)
- 909 Did you use family planning after giving birth to your seventh child? *Makashandisa nzira dzokuronga mhuri here muchango batsirwa mwana wenyu wechinomwe?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No (**Go to Q914**)
- 910 How old was your seventh child when you seventh used family planning? *Pamakatangana kushandisa nzira dzokuronga mhuri, mwana anga wenyu wechinomwe anga akura zvakadini?*
- Months \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_
- 911 Why did you use family planning after your seventh child? *Makashandisirei nzira dzokuronga mhuri pamakabatsirwa mwana wenyu ?*
- 1 I wanted to space
  - 2 I was afraid of getting pregnant
  - 3 I wanted to go back to school
  - 4 I wanted to work for some time
  - 5 I was given contraceptives at a clinic
  - 6 Other(specify)
- 912 Who advised you to use family planning? *Ndiani akakukurudzirai kushandisa nzira dzokuronga mhuri?*
- 1 Husband
  - 2 fFriend
  - 3 Health worker
  - 4 In-laws
  - 5 Own parents

- 6 Other relatives
- 7 Own knowledge
- 8 Other (specify)

913 Who decided that you use contraception after your seventh child? *Ndiani akafunga kuti mushandise nzira dzokuronga mhuri pamakabatsirwa mwana wenyu wechinomwe?*

- 1 Self
- 2 Husband
- 3 In-laws
- 4 Parents
- 5 Health worker
- 6 Both of us
- 7 Other (specify)

**GO TO Q915**

914 Why did you not use family planning after your seventh live birth? *Makaregerei kushandisa nzira dzokuronga mhuri pamakabatsirwa mwana wenyu mupenyu wechinomwe?*

- 1 I wanted to have another child
- 2 Partner did not want
- 3 Did not know about methods of contraception
- 4 Did not have access
- 5 Could not afford them
- 6 Afraid of side effects
- 7 In laws expected another child
- 8 Other(specify)

915 When you had your seventh live birth, were you in school? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wechinomwe, manga muri kuchikoro here?*

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

916 How many years of school had you completed by the time you had your seventh live birth? *Manga mapedza makore mangani muri kuchikoro pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wechinomwe?*

Years \_\_\_\_\_

917 When you had your seventh live birth, were you working? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wechinomwe, maishanda here?*

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (**Go to 921**)

918 What type of work were you engaged in? *Maunta basa rei?*

- 1 Paid employee

- 2 Employer
- 3 Own account worker
- 4 Unpaid family worker
- 5 Looking for work/unemployed
- 6 Student
- 7 Homemaker
- 8 Retired person/sick/too old
- 9 Other (specify)

919 Who was most supportive of your work? *Ndiani ainyanyokukutsigirai mukushanda kwenyu?*

- 1 Mother
- 2 Father
- 3 Mother-in-law
- 4 Father-in-law
- 5 Siblings
- 6 Other relatives
- 7 Friends
- 8 Teachers
- 9 Husband/partner
- 10 Everyone
- 11 Self
- 12 Others (specify)

920 Who was least supportive of your work? *Ndiani aisafarira kushanda kwenyu?*

- 1 Mother
- 2 Father
- 3 Mother-in-law
- 4 Father-in-law
- 5 Other relatives
- 6 Siblings
- 7 Friends
- 8 Teachers
- 9 Husband/partner
- 10 Everyone
- 11 Others (specify)

921 When you had your seventh live birth, were you involved in community activities? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wechinomwe, pane mabasa amauta okubatsira nharaunda yenyu here?*

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (**Go to 1101**)

922 What activities were you involved in? *Mauta mabasa api?*

- 1 Political
- 2 Member of a cooperative

- 3 Member of a woman's club
- 4 Member of a church
- 5 Other(specify)

923 Why were you involved in those community activities? *Nei mauta mabasa munharaunda yenyu?*

- 1 Wanted the power
- 2 Wanted to contribute to my community
- 3 It was satisfying spiritually/psychologically
- 4 Self actualisation
- 5 Persuaded to do so
- 6 Was head of household
- 7 It was the thing to do
- 8 Other (specify)

924 Who was most supportive of your community services? *Ndiani anyanyokukutsigirai kuta mabasa aya?*

- 1 Mother
- 2 Father
- 3 Mother-in-law
- 4 Father-in-law
- 5 Father relatives
- 6 Siblings
- 7 Friends
- 8 Teachers
- 9 Husband/partner
- 10 Everyone
- 11 Others (specify)

925 Who was least supportive of your community activities? *Ndiani angaasinganyanyo kukutsigirai kuti munte mabasa aya?*

- 1 Mother
- 2 father
- 3 mother-in-law
- 4 father-in-law
- 5 other relatives
- 6 Siblings
- 7 Friends
- 8 Teachers
- 9 husband/partner
- 10 everyone
- 11 Others (specify)



**X Eighth Live birth**

- 1001 At what age did you have your eighth live birth? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu wechisere manga mava namakore mangani?*  
Months \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_
- 1002 Were you married when you had your eighth live birth? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu wechisere mangamakaroorwa here?*  
1 Yes  
2 No
- 1003 When was the eighth live birth born? *Mwana wenyu wechisere mupenyu akazvarwa ruri?*  
Month \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_
- 1004 Is the eighth child still alive? *Mwana wenyu wechisere achiri mupenyu here?*  
1 Yes (Go to 1006)  
2 No
- 1005 At what age did the child die? *Kana akashaika, anga akura zvakadini?*  
months years
- 1006 When you had your eighth live birth, whose decision was it? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wechisere, ndiani akaronga izvi?*  
1 Mine  
2 My boyfriend  
3 Both of us  
4 My husband  
5 Close relatives  
6 Peers  
7 Just happened/not planned  
8 Other (specify)
- 1007 After giving birth to your eighth live child, for how long did you abstain from sex? *Masununguka mwana wenyu, makapedza mwedzi mingani musingasangani nababa?*  
1 Never (Go to Q1009)  
2 Months  
3 Don't know
- 1008 Why did you abstain? *Chi chanta kuti musasangana nababa?*  
1 To recover from birth  
2 Practice in our family  
3 Husband was not around  
4 For the child to be old enough  
5 It makes a man sick  
6 Afraid of getting pregnant

7 Other (specify)

1009 Did you use family planning after giving birth to your eighth child? *Makashandisa nzira dzokuronga mhuri here muchango batsirwa mwana wenyu ?*

1 Yes

2 No (**Go to Q1014**)

1010 How old was your eighth child when you used family planning? *Pamakatanganga kushandisa nzira dzokuronga mhuri, mwana anga akura zvakadini?*

Months \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_

1011 Why did you use family planning after your eighth child? *Makashandisirei nzira dzokuronga mhuri pamakabatsirwa mwana wenyu wechisere?*

1 I wanted to space

2 I was afraid of getting pregnant

3 I wanted to go back to school

4 I wanted to work for some time

5 I was given contraceptives at a clinic

6 Other(specify)

1012 Who advised you to use family planning? *Ndiani akakukurudzirai kushandisa nzira dzokuronga mhuri?*

1 Husband

2 Friend

3 Health worker

4 In-laws

5 Own parents

6 Other relatives

7 Own knowledge

8 Other (specify)

1013 Who decided that you use contraception after your eighth child? *Ndiani akafunga kuti mushandise nzira dzokuronga mhuri pamakabatsirwa mwana wenyu wechisere?*

1 Self

2 Husband

3 In-laws

4 Parents

5 Health worker

6 Both of us

7 Other (specify)

**GO TO Q1015**

1014 Why did you not use family planning after your eighth live birth? *Makaregerei kushandisa nzira dzokuronga mhuri pamakabatsirwa mwana wenyu mupenyu wechisere?*

1 I wanted to have another child

- 2 Partner did not want
- 3 Did not know about methods of contraception
- 4 Did not have access
- 5 Could not afford them
- 6 Afraid of side effects
- 7 In laws expected another child
- 8 Other(specify)

1015 When you had your eighth live birth, were you in school? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wechisere, manga muri kuchikoro here?*

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

1016 How many years of school had you completed by the time you had your eighth live birth? *Manga mapedza makore mangani muri kuchikoro pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wechisere?*

Years \_\_\_\_\_

1017 When you had your eighth live birth, were you working? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wechisere, maishanda here?*

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (**Go to 1021**)

1018 What type of work were you engaged in? *Mauta basa rei?*

- 1 Paid employee
- 2 Employer
- 3 Own account worker
- 4 Unpaid family worker
- 5 Looking for work/unemployed
- 6 Student
- 7 Homemaker
- 8 Retired person/sick/too old
- 9 Other (specify)

1019 Who was most supportive of your work? *Ndiani ainyanyokukutsigirai mukushanda kwenyu?*

- 1 Mother
- 2 Father
- 3 Mother-in-law
- 4 Father-in-law
- 5 Siblings
- 6 Other relatives
- 7 Friends
- 8 Teachers
- 9 Husband/partner
- 10 Everyone

- 11 Self  
12 Others (specify)
- 1020 Who was least supportive of your work? *Ndiani aisafarira kushanda kwenyu?*  
1 Mother  
2 Father  
3 Mother-in-law  
4 Ffather-in-law  
5 Other relatives  
6 Siblings  
7 Friends  
8 Teachers  
9 Husband/partner  
10 Everyone  
11 Others (specify)
- 1021 When you had your eighth live birth, were you involved in community activities? *Pamakaita mwana wenyu mupenyu wechisere, pane mabasa amaita okubatsira nharaunda yenyu here?*  
1 Yes  
2 No (**Go to 1101**)
- 1022 What activities were you involved in? *Maita mabasa api?*  
1 Political  
2 Member of a cooperative  
3 Member of a woman's club  
4 Member of a church  
5 Other(specify)
- 1023 Why were you involved in those community activities? *Nei maita mabasa munharaunda yenyu?*  
1 Wanted the power  
2 Wnted to contribute to my community  
3 It was satisfying spiritually/psychologically  
4 Self actualisation  
5 Persuaded to do so  
6 Was head of household  
7 It was the thing to do  
8 Other (specify)
- 1024 Who was most supportive of your community services? *Ndiani ainyanyokukutsigirai kuita mabasa aya?*  
1 Mother  
2 Father  
3 Mother-in-law  
4 Father-in-law

- 5 Other relatives
- 6 Siblings
- 7 Friends
- 8 Teachers
- 9 Husband/partner
- 10 Everyone
- 11 Others (specify)

1025 Who was least supportive of your community activities? *Ndiani angaasinganyanyo kukutsigirai kuti mutte mabasa aya?*

- 1 Mother
- 2 Father
- 3 Mother-in-law
- 4 Father-in-law
- 5 Other relatives
- 6 Siblings
- 7 Friends
- 8 Teachers
- 9 Husband/partner
- 10 Everyone
- 11 Others (specify)

## XI GENERAL CONTRACEPTIVE BEHAVIOUR

**Let me take this opportunity to ask you about contraception Ngatimbokurukurai nezvekuronga mhuri**

1101 When you started having a family, how many children did you want to have altogether? *Pamakatangwa kuita vana maitarisira kuti muchada kuita vangani?*  
Children \_\_\_\_\_

1102 How many pregnancies did you actually have? *Makaita pamuviri kangani?*  
Times \_\_\_\_\_

1103 How many children do you actually have? *Mune vana vangani?*  
Children \_\_\_\_\_

1104 Have your family size goals changed? *Mungati huwandu whevana vamaida kuita hwachinja here?*  
1 Yes  
2 No (**Go to 1107**)

1105 How have these goals changed? *Tingati zvachinja sei?*

- 1 Want fewer children
  - 2 Want more children
  - 3 Do not want children any more
  - 4 Other(specify)
- 1106 Why did your family size goals change? *Chii chakaita kuti nhamba yevana ichenje?*
- 1 It was too expensive
  - 2 I had enough resources to support a large family
  - 3 I became sick
  - 4 I wanted to behave like others
  - 5 I realised children were not that helpful
  - 6 I could not support the ones I had
  - 7 I was diagnosed as HIV+
  - 8 I was afraid I could be HIV+
  - 9 I was advised
  - 10 I am a single parent
  - 11 Other (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- 1107 Does the number of children that you have impact on the quality of your life? *Huwandu hwevana venyu hune zvakaita here nemakoshero ehupenyu hwenyu?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No
- 1108 Can you please explain your answer? *Sei madaro?*
- 1 Able to support my children better
  - 2 Gives me time to develop myself
  - 3 Gives me time to participate in activities outside my home
  - 4 Increases/ has increased my chances of getting support from my children
  - 5 Too many children are difficult to support
  - 6 Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- 1109 Are you currently using contraception?
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No (**Go to 1201**)
- 1110 Has your contraceptive behaviour changed because of HIV/AIDS? *Mungati mashandisiro enyu enzira dzekuronga mhuri achinja here nokuda kwemukondombera/AIDS here?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No (**Go to 1201**)
- 1110 How has your contraceptive behaviour changed? *Mashandisiro enyu nzira dzekuronga mhuri achinja here?*
- 1 Using two methods
  - 2 Abstain
  - 3 Use condom as my contraceptive

- 4 Did not change
  - 5 Avoid injections
  - 6 Stopped using
  - 7 Use a long term method
  - 8 Other(specify)\_\_\_\_\_
- 

## XII CONCLUSION

**In summary, I would like to know the relationship between your productive and reproductive life *Kuchipedzisa hurukuro yedu, mungandiudzewo ukama huri pakati pemabasa enyu nekuzvara kwenyu***

- 1201 In your opinion, how would you describe a successful woman? *Sekuona kwenyu kuti mudzimai anzi akabudirira anenge akaita sei?*
- 1202 What makes such women successful? *Chi chinaita kuti madzimai aya abudirire?*
- 1203 Would you say there are many or few successful women in this area? *Mungati madzimai akabudirira akawanda kana kuti mashoma munharaunda ino?*
- 1 Few
  - 2 Many
  - 3 Dont' know
  - 4 Other (specify)\_\_\_\_\_
- 
- 1204 What has contributed to the success of such women? *Mungati chi chakaita kuti madzimai awa abudirire?*
- 1205 What has made the success of women difficult in your area? *Mungati chi chakaita kuti madzimai emunharaunda yenyu asabudirire?*
- 1206 In your opinion, how would you describe a successful man? *Sekuona kwenyu kuti murume anzi akabudirira anenge akaita sei?*
- 1207 What makes such men successful? *Chi chinaita kuti varume awa vabudirire?*

- 1208 Would you say there are many or few successful men in this area? *Mungati varume vakabudirira vakawanda kana kuti vashoma munha aunda ino here?*  
1 Few  
2 Many  
3 Dont' know  
4 Other (specify)\_\_\_\_\_
- 1209 Would you say that family planning has any role to play in the success of women? *Mungati family planning/kuronga mhuri kungave nechekuita here nebudiriro yemadzimai?*  
1 Yes  
2 No
- 1210 Please explain your answer *Sei madaro?*
- 1211 As a woman, what would you advise young people who are about to start family life? *Semunhukadzi, ndezvepi zvamungakurudzira vechidiki vachirikuda kutanga mhuri?*
- 1212 Are there any other things you would like to tell us which changed your life since the start of your sexual life? *Pane zvakachinja muupenyu hwenyu here kubva pamakatanga kusangana nevarume zvamungada kutitaurira?*

**THANK YOU**



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