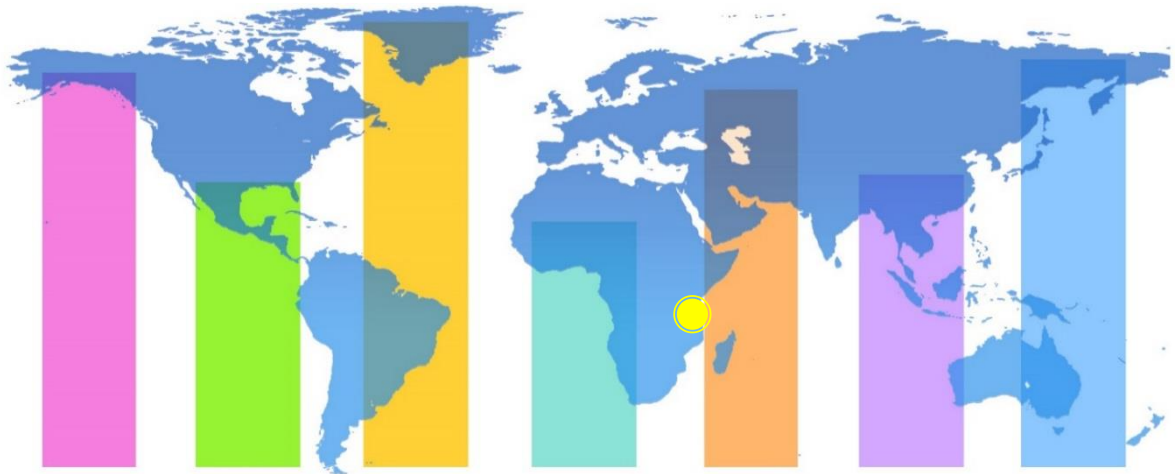# Tanzania

# Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey

# 2022

# Key Indicators

# The United Republic of Tanzania

# Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey 2022

## Key Indicators Report

Ministry of Health
Dodoma

Ministry of Health
Zanzibar

National Bureau of Statistics
Dodoma

Office of Chief Government Statistician
Zanzibar

The DHS Program
ICF
Rockville, Maryland, USA

**January 2023**

# CONTENTS

# TABLES, FIGURES, AND MAPS

# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| ACT | artemisinin-based combination therapy |
| ADDO | accredited drug dispensing outlet |
| AMO | assistant medical officer |
| ANC | antenatal care |
| ARI | acute respiratory infection |
| ART | antiretroviral therapy |
| | |
| CAPI | computer-assisted personal interviewing |
| CBR | crude birth rate |
| CDC | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention |
| CIDA | Canadian International Development Agency |
| CSPro | Census and Survey Processing |
| | |
| DHS | Demographic and Health Survey |
| | |
| EA | enumeration area |
| ECDI | Early Childhood Development Index |
| | |
| FCDO | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office |
| FYDP | Five Year Development Plan |
| | |
| GFR | general fertility rate |
| GIZ | Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit |
| GPS | global positioning system |
| | |
| HIV | human immunodeficiency virus |
| | |
| IPTp | intermittent preventive treatment during pregnancy |
| IRB | internal review board |
| ITN | insecticide-treated net |
| IUD | intrauterine contraceptive device |
| IYCF | infant and young child feeding |
| | |
| LAM | lactational amenorrhea method |
| LHRC | Legal and Human Rights Centre |
| LLIN | long-lasting insecticidal net |
| | |
| MCH | maternal and child health |
| MoH | Ministry of Health |
| | |
| NBS | National Bureau of Statistics |
| NGO/VCT | non-governmental organisation/voluntary counselling and testing |
| | |
| OCGS | Office of the Chief Government Statistician |
| ORS | oral rehydration salts |
| | |
| Pf | *Plasmodium falciparum* |
| PHC | population and housing census |
| PMI | President's Malaria Initiative |
| PNC | postnatal care |

| | |
|---|---|
| RDT | rapid diagnostic test |
| | |
| SD | standard deviation |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goal |
| SDM | standard days method |
| SP | sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine |
| | |
| TDHS-MIS | Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey |
| TFNC | Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre |
| TFR | total fertility rate |
| | |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| | |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

# FOREWORD

The 2022 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (2022 TDHS-MIS) is the 7th DHS survey in Tanzania to be conducted through The DHS Program. The 2022 TDHS-MIS was implemented by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Tanzania Mainland, and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), Zanzibar, in collaboration with the Prime Minister Office (PMO), President Office, Regional Administrative and Local Government, the Ministry of Health (MoH) for Tanzania Mainland, the Ministry of Health (MoH) for Zanzibar, Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre, National Malaria Control Program, Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre, Sokoine University of Agriculture, and the University of Dodoma.

The main objective of the 2022 TDHS-MIS is to obtain current information on health to inform policies at global, regional, and national levels and to measure progress towards the Tanzania Development Vision 2025, the Third National Five Year Development Plan (FYDP III 2021/22–2025/26), East Africa Community Vision 2050 (EAC 2050), Africa Development Agenda 2063 (ADA 2063), and the Global Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development Goals (2030 SDGs). The 2022 TDHS-MIS also helps to assess the progress made in improving the living standards of the people. This report presents only the key indicators from the 2022 TDHS-MIS; a more comprehensive report will be published later in 2023.

The 2022 TDHS-MIS had many collaborators, including the Government of Tanzania, ICF, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Hilton Foundation, Irish AID, Nutrition International, Royal Norwegian Embassy and Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC), and World Food Programme (WFP).

It is my hope that this Key Indicators Report will provide policy makers, program managers, planners, and other stakeholders with key information they need for their endeavours until the detailed final report is available.

**Hon. Ummy A. Mwalimu (Member of Parliament)**
Minister for Health

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATORS

**Sustainable development goal indicators—Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022**

| | | Sex | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Indicator** | | Male | Female | Total |
| **2.** | **Zero hunger** | | | |
| 2.2.1 | Prevalence of stunting among children under age 5 | 33.3 | 26.6 | 30.0 |
| 2.2.2 | Prevalence of malnutrition among children under age 5 | | | |
| | a) Prevalence of wasting among children under age 5 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 3.3 |
| | b) Prevalence of overweight among children under age 5 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.5 |
| **3.** | **Good health and well-being** | | | |
| 3.1.2 | Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel | na | na | 85.0 |
| 3.2.1 | Under-5 mortality rate[1] | na | na | 43.0 |
| 3.2.2 | Neonatal mortality rate[1] | na | na | 24.0 |
| 3.7.1 | Proportion of women of reproductive age (age 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods | na | 53.1 | na |
| 3.7.2 | Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women | | | |
| | a) Girls age 10–4 years[2] | na | 1 | na |
| | b) Women age 15–19 years[3] | na | 112 | na |
| **4.** | **Quality education** | | | |
| 4.2.1 | Proportion of children age 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being[4] | 44.1 | 50.8 | 47.4 |

na = not applicable

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

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

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

[4] Equivalent to the Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI2030)

# TANZANIA

# 1   INTRODUCTION

The 2022 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (2022 TDHS-MIS) was implemented by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, Tanzania Mainland and the Ministry of Health, Zanzibar. Data collection took place from February to July 2022. ICF provided technical assistance through The Demographic and Health Survey Program (DHS), which is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and offers financial support and technical assistance for population and health surveys in countries worldwide. Other agencies and organisations that facilitated the successful implementation of the survey through technical or financial support were the Government of Tanzania; the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI); the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA); the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO); the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ); Hilton Foundation; Irish AID; Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC); Nutrition International; Royal Norwegian Embassy; United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); and World Food Programme (WFP).

This Key Indicators Report presents a first look at selected findings from the 2022 TDHS-MIS. A comprehensive analysis of the data will be presented in a final report in 2023.

## SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the 2022 TDHS-MIS is to provide up-to-date estimates of basic demographic and health indicators. Specific objectives of the TDHS-MIS included to:

- Collect data to calculate demographic rates including fertility, infant and child mortality, adult and maternal mortality
- Collect data on disability among the household population
- Measure the level of contraceptive knowledge and use, by method
- Collect data on proximate determinants of fertility, fertility preferences, and unmet need for family planning
- Collect data on the reproductive health of women (antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care) and the health and nutrition of their children (breastfeeding and supplementary feeding practices, immunisations, and the prevalence and treatment of childhood illnesses)
- Collect information on the use of insecticide-treated mosquito nets, persons who slept under the nets, and the use of antimalarial drugs for treatment of fever among children under 5
- Collect data on women's experience of domestic violence (emotional, physical, and sexual violence)
- Collect data on maternal mortality and adult all-cause male and female adult mortality via the sisterhood method
- Collect data on female genital cutting among eligible women age 15–49
- Assess the nutritional status of children under five, and women and men age 15–49, by means of anthropometric measurements (height and weight) and by anaemia testing among women age 15–49 and children under 5
- Provide an estimate of malaria prevalence among children 6–59 months according to rapid diagnostic tests
- Provide information on the prevalence of high blood pressure among the adult population
- Measure the micronutrient status of women age 15-49 and children 6-59 months via venous blood sample testing

The information collected through the 2022 TDHS-MIS is intended to assist policymakers and programme managers in designing and evaluating programmes and strategies for improving the health of Tanzania's population. The 2022 TDHS-MIS also provides indicators relevant to track the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for Tanzania and the Third National Five Year Development Plan (FYDP III).

# 2    SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION

## 2.1   SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample design for the 2022 TDHS-MIS had two stages and was intended to provide estimates for the entire country, for urban and rural areas in the Mainland, and for Zanzibar. For specific indicators, such as contraceptive use, the sample design allowed for the estimation of indicators for each of the 31 regions— 26 regions from Tanzania Mainland and 5 regions from Zanzibar. The first stage involved selecting sample points (clusters), consisting of enumeration areas (EAs) delineated for the 2012 Tanzania Population and Housing Census (PHC). A total of 629 clusters were selected. Among the 629 EAs, 211 EAs were from urban areas and 418 EAs were from rural areas.

In the second stage, 26 households were to be systematically selected from each cluster, for a total anticipated sample size of 16,354 households for the 2022 TDHS-MIS.

A household listing operation was carried out in all the selected EAs before the main survey. The household listing operation consisted of visiting each of the selected EAs to draw a location map and a detailed sketch map and to list all residential households found in the EA with the address and the name of the head of the households. The resulting list of households served as sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage. During the listing operation, field teams collected global positioning system (GPS) data—latitude, longitude, and altitude readings—to produce one GPS point per EA.

To estimate geographic differentials for certain demographic indicators, Tanzania was divided into nine geographic zones. Although these zones are not official administrative areas, this classification system is also used by the Reproductive and Child Health Section of the Ministry of Health. Grouping of regions into zones allows for a larger denominators and smaller sampling errors for indicators at the zonal level. The zones are as follows:

Mainland:
- Western zone: Tabora, Kigoma
- Northern zone: Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Arusha
- Central zone: Dodoma, Singida, Manyara
- Southern Highlands zone: Iringa, Njombe, Ruvuma
- Southern zone: Lindi, Mtwara
- South West Highlands zone: Mbeya, Rukwa, Katavi, Songwe
- Lake zone: Kagera, Mwanza,Geita, Mara, Simiyu, Shinyanga
- Eastern zone: Dar es Salaam, Pwani, Morogoro

Zanzibar:
- Zanzibar zone: Kaskazini Unguja, Kusini Unguja, Mjini Magharibi, Kaskazini Pemba, Kusini Pemba

All women age 15–49 who were either usual residents or visitors in the household on the night before the survey were included in the 2022 TDHS-MIS and were eligible to be interviewed. In a subsample of half of all the households selected for the survey, all men age 15–49 years were eligible to be interviewed if they were either usual residents or visitors in the household on the night before the survey. In this subsample, with the parent's or guardian's consent, all children age 0–59 months, all women age 15–49, and all men age 15–49 had their height and weight measured. Children 6–59 months were also tested for anaemia and malaria via rapid tests. Women were also tested for anaemia and were asked to provide a urine sample for laboratory testing to detect the presence of iodine.

A subsample of approximately 20 percent of all households were selected for the micronutrient component. Within those households, all interviewed women age 15-49 and children 6-59 months were eligible for venous blood collection. Samples were collected, processed and sent to the Tanzania Food and

Nutrition Centre (TFNC) for storage and analysis. Drops of the venous blood collected from women and children in the field were tested on-the-spot for anaemia and malaria. A range of micronutrient assays are expected to be carried out by TFNC and the results will be published in a separate report at a later date.

## 2.2 QUESTIONNAIRES

Four questionnaires were used for the 2022 TDHS-MIS: the Household Questionnaire, the Woman's Questionnaire, the Man's Questionnaire, and the Biomarker Questionnaire. The questionnaires, based on The DHS Program's Model Questionnaires, were adapted to reflect the population and health issues relevant to Tanzania. In addition, a self-administered Fieldworker Questionnaire collected information about the survey's fieldworkers.

The Household Questionnaire was used to list all the usual members and visitors in the selected households. Basic demographic information was collected on the characteristics of each person listed, including age, sex, marital status, education, and relationship to the head of the household. Parents' survival status was determined for children under age 18. The data on age and sex of household members obtained in the Household Questionnaire were used to identify women and men who were eligible for individual interviews. The Household Questionnaire also collected information on characteristics of the household's dwelling unit, such as source of water, type of toilet facilities, materials used for the floor of the dwelling unit, ownership of various durable goods, and ownership and use of mosquito nets. Questions were also asked about the disability status of household members age five and older.

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

- Background characteristics (age, education, media exposure, and so on)
- Birth history and childhood mortality
- Knowledge and use of family planning methods
- Fertility preferences
- Antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care
- Breastfeeding and infant feeding practices
- Vaccinations and childhood illnesses
- Marriage and sexual activity
- Women's work and husbands' background characteristics
- Other health issues
- Adult mortality, including maternal mortality
- Female genital cutting
- Early childhood development
- Malaria
- Domestic violence

The Man's Questionnaire was administered to all men age 15–49 in the subsample of households selected for the men's survey. The Man's Questionnaire collected much of the same information found in the Woman's Questionnaire, but it was shorter because it did not contain a detailed reproductive history or questions on maternal and child health.

The Biomarker Questionnaire was used to record anthropometry (height and weight) measurements for children under 5 and women and men age 15–49; to record anaemia test results for children 6–59 months and women age 15–49; to record malaria rapid test results for children 6–59 months; and to document responses to a request for a household salt sample and a urine sample among women age 15–49. The samples were to be tested later for iodine at the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC) laboratory.

The Fieldworker Questionnaire recorded basic background information on the people collecting data in the field, including the team supervisors, computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) supervisors, interviewers, and biomarker technicians.

The questionnaires and the survey protocol, including administration of questionnaires and collection of biomarkers, were approved by the Medical Research Council of Tanzania and the Zanzibar Health Research Institute and reviewed by ICF's Internal Review Board (IRB).

## 2.3   ANTHROPOMETRY, ANAEMIA, AND MALARIA TESTING

**Anthropometry.** Weight measurements were taken using Seca scales with a digital display (model number SECA 878U). Height and length were measured with a ShorrBoard® measuring board. Children younger than age 24 months were measured lying down (recumbent length), while older children and adults were measured standing (height).

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

Children with a confirmed $z$ score of less than $-3$ or more than 3 for height-for-age, weight-for-height, or weight-for-age were referred to a local health facility for management.

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

**Malaria testing using a rapid diagnostic test (RDT).** Another major objective of the 2022 TDHS-MIS was to provide information about the extent of malaria infection among children age 6–59 months. Using the same finger- (or heel-) prick used for anaemia testing, a drop of blood was tested immediately using the SD Bioline Ag Pf RDT, which is a rapid qualitative test for malaria specific to *Plasmodium falciparum* (Pf), the major cause of malaria in Tanzania. The test includes a disposable sample applicator that comes in a standard package. A tiny volume of blood is captured on an applicator and placed in the well of the testing device. The biomarker technicians involved in collecting biomarkers measurements were trained to perform the RDT in the field, in accord with manufacturers' instructions. As with the anaemia testing, malaria RDT results were provided to the child's parent or guardian in oral and written form and were recorded on the Biomarker Questionnaire.

Children who tested positive for malaria using the RDT were offered a full course of treatment according to Tanzania national malaria treatment guidelines, provided they were not currently on treatment with artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) and had not completed a full course of ACT during the preceding 2 weeks. To ascertain the correct dose, health technicians were provided with treatment guidance charts and were instructed to ask about signs of severe malaria and about any medications the child might already be taking. The biomarker technicians then provided the age-appropriate dose of ACT

along with instructions on how to administer the medicine to the child.[1] Children who tested positive and showed symptoms of severe malaria—haemoglobin levels below 8 g/dl, extreme weakness, loss of consciousness, rapid breathing, seizures, bleeding, jaundice, and dark urine—were not offered the treatment. Because the first-line treatment for severe malaria is parenteral quinine, the parents or guardians were advised to take the child to a health facility immediately. The parents or guardians of all other children treated were told to take the child to a health facility immediately if they became sicker, developed a fever or difficulty breathing, or were not able to drink or breastfeed. Parents also received counselling on how to prevent malaria. Children who tested positive to malaria in Zanzibar were not treated but were referred to closest health facility based on the current procedure for malaria elimination on the island.

**Testing for Iodine Deficiency.** Interviewing teams requested that women in the selected households provide a urine sample for iodine testing in the laboratory. Samples of urine collected in the field were packed into small tubes with tightly fitted caps for transport to the TFNC laboratory.

Results from the anaemia and iodine testing will be presented in the forthcoming 2022 TDHS-MIS final report.

## 2.4    TRAINING OF TRAINERS AND PRETEST

A pretest was conducted in Kilimanjaro region from 30 September to 21 October 2021. Eighteen interviewers (12 women and 6 men) and 6 health technicians (3 male and 3 female) participated in the training, conducted by trainers from NBS, OCGS, TFNC, NMCP and MoH, with technical assistance from ICF. Classroom instructions were provided during the first 15 days, and pretest field practice took place over 4 days in two rural clusters and one urban cluster. Following field practice, a debriefing session was held with the pretest field staff, and modifications to the questionnaires and CAPI applications were made based on lessons drawn from the exercise.

A training of trainers for questionnaire content and the CAPI system was held before the main training from 19 January to 25 January 2022 in Moshi, Kilimanjaro region.

## 2.5    TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

The main training of the 2022 TDHS-MIS took place in Kilimanjaro region from 26 January 2022 to 21 February 2022. A total of 120 potential interviewers from across the country—including 60 female nurses, 20 male nurses, 20 team leaders, and 20 CAPI supervisors—were invited to participate in the training. The training sessions were conducted by NBS, OCGS, and MoH trainers with support from ICF. With support from ICF, trainers from TFNC and UNICEF provided training to 80 biomarker technicians, including 40 who were trained on the standard survey biomarkers (anthropometry and haemoglobin) and 40 who were trained on procedures for the micronutrient component.

Participants were evaluated through in-class exercises, quizzes, and observations made during field practice. By the end of the main training, 18 teams were formed, with 18 individuals serving as team leaders, 18 as CAPI supervisors, 18 as male interviewers, 54 as female interviewers, and 72 as biomarker technicians, including 36 for standard biomarkers and 36 for micronutrients. All the interviewers were nurses. The team leaders and CAPI supervisors received additional training on how to identify the selected households, how to implement the different subsamples, data quality control procedures, and how to coordinate the fieldwork.

---

[1] Dosage of ACT was based on recipient's age. The proper dosage for a child age 6 months to 3 years is one tablet of artemether-lumefantrine (co-formulated tablets containing 20 mg of artemether and 120 mg of lumefantrine) to be taken twice daily for 3 days, while the dosage for a child age 4–7 is two tablets of artemether-lumefantrine to be taken twice daily for 3 days.

All biomarker technicians were nurses, and they were trained to measure the height and weight of children and adults. The training on child height measurement included standardisation exercises, and re-standardisation exercises for those technicians who did not pass the standardisation exercises.

## 2.6 FIELDWORK

Data collection was carried out by 18 field teams 3 teams in Zanzibar and 15 teams on the Mainland. Each team was provided two vehicles (four-wheel drive trucks) with two drivers. The teams consisted of a team supervisor, a CAPI supervisor, three female interviewers, one male interviewer, and four biomarker technicians (two for standard biomarkers and two for micronutrients).

The team leader and CAPI supervisor were responsible for data quality in the field. The NBS and OCGS also coordinated and supervised all fieldwork activities. ICF provided technical assistance during the entire 5-month data collection period, which ran from 24 February to 21 July 2022.

Fieldwork monitoring was an integral part of the 2022 TDHS-MIS and was carried out during field data collection by NBS, OCGS, and ICF. Field check tables were generated regularly from Syncloud to monitor data quality and fieldwork progress. Feedback was regularly provided to the field teams.

## 2.7 DATA PROCESSING

Processing the 2022 TDHS-MIS data began as soon as the fieldwork started. When data collection was completed in each cluster, the electronic data files were transferred via Syncloud to the NBS central office in Dodoma. The data files were registered and checked for inconsistencies, incompleteness, and outliers. Errors and inconsistencies were communicated to the field teams for review and correction. Secondary editing, done by NBS and OCGS data processors and field supervisors, was carried out at the central office, and included coding the open-ended questions and resolving inconsistencies. The paper Biomarker Questionnaires were collected by field supervisors, and they were then compared with the electronic data files to look for any inconsistencies arising during data entry. Data processing and editing were carried out using the Census and Survey Processing CSPro software package. The concurrent data collection and processing offered an advantage because it maximised the likelihood of having error-free data. Timely generation of field check tables allowed for effective monitoring. Secondary editing of the data was completed in October 2022.

# 3 KEY FINDINGS

## 3.1 RESPONSE RATES

**Table 1** presents the response rates for the 2022 TDHS-MIS. A total of 16,312 households were selected for the TDHS-MIS sample. This number is slightly less than the target sample size of 16,354 because one EA could not be completed due to security issues, and a few other EAs were so small that they contained fewer than the 26 households indicated in the sample design. In these EAs, all households were selected. Of the 16,312 households selected, 15,907 were found to be occupied. Of the occupied households, 15,705 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 99%. In the interviewed households, 15,699 women age 15–49 were identified as eligible for individual interview. Interviews were completed with 15,254 women, yielding a response rate of 97%. In the subsample of households selected for the male survey, 6,367 men age 15–49 were identified as eligible for individual interview and 5,763 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 91%.

**Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews**

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

| Result | Tanzania Mainland | | | Zanzibar | Tanzania |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | | |
| **Household interviews** | | | | | |
| Households selected | 4,763 | 9,201 | 13,964 | 2,348 | 16,312 |
| Households occupied | 4,587 | 9,019 | 13,606 | 2,301 | 15,907 |
| Households interviewed | 4,493 | 8,957 | 13,450 | 2,255 | 15,705 |
| Household response rate[1] | 98.0 | 99.3 | 98.9 | 98.0 | 98.7 |
| **Interviews with women age 15–49** | | | | | |
| Number of eligible women | 4,741 | 8,345 | 13,086 | 2,613 | 15,699 |
| Number of eligible women interviewed | 4,576 | 8,110 | 12,686 | 2,568 | 15,254 |
| Eligible women response rate[2] | 96.5 | 97.2 | 96.9 | 98.3 | 97.2 |
| **Household interviews in subsample** | | | | | |
| Households selected | 2,382 | 4,600 | 6,982 | 1,170 | 8,152 |
| Households occupied | 2,288 | 4,502 | 6,790 | 1,147 | 7,937 |
| Households interviewed | 2,232 | 4,469 | 6,701 | 1,129 | 7,830 |
| Household response rate in subsample[1] | 97.6 | 99.3 | 98.7 | 98.4 | 98.7 |
| **Interviews with men age 15–49** | | | | | |
| Number of eligible men | 1,788 | 3,545 | 5,333 | 1,034 | 6,367 |
| Number of eligible men interviewed | 1,547 | 3,225 | 4,772 | 991 | 5,763 |
| Eligible men response rate[2] | 86.5 | 91.0 | 89.5 | 95.8 | 90.5 |

[1] Households interviewed/households occupied
[2] Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

## 3.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

**Table 2** presents, by background characteristics, the weighted and unweighted numbers and percent distributions of women and men interviewed in the 2022 TDHS-MIS. Results presented in this report are based on weighted data, so results are representative of the country, of urban and rural residence, and of each of the 31 regions.

- Around one-third of the population of Tanzania live in urban areas (36% of women and 34% of men)
- 16% of women in Tanzania have no education, compared with 10% of men
- 72% of women and men report that their health is good or very good
- 27% of women age 15–49 have never been married, compared with 44% of men
- 61% of women and 51% of men are married or living with someone as if married
- 20% of the female respondents and one-quarter of male respondents are adolescents age 15-19

9

**Table 2  Background characteristics of respondents**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49, by selected background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women | | | Men | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Weighted percent | Weighted number | Unweighted number | Weighted percent | Weighted number | Unweighted number |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 20.2 | 3,083 | 3,142 | 25.1 | 1,444 | 1,457 |
| 20–24 | 17.9 | 2,727 | 2,710 | 16.2 | 934 | 959 |
| 25–29 | 16.6 | 2,533 | 2,500 | 14.8 | 850 | 846 |
| 30–34 | 13.6 | 2,076 | 2,041 | 13.3 | 765 | 722 |
| 35–39 | 12.4 | 1,884 | 1,882 | 12.0 | 693 | 686 |
| 40–44 | 10.4 | 1,588 | 1,550 | 10.5 | 607 | 621 |
| 45–49 | 8.9 | 1,363 | 1,429 | 8.1 | 469 | 472 |
| **Self-reported health status** | | | | | | |
| Very good | 17.9 | 2,726 | 3,105 | 22.6 | 1,303 | 1,446 |
| Good | 54.1 | 8,254 | 8,042 | 49.8 | 2,872 | 2,890 |
| Moderate | 26.9 | 4,101 | 3,956 | 26.1 | 1,505 | 1,345 |
| Bad | 1.1 | 170 | 147 | 1.4 | 79 | 80 |
| Very bad | 0.0 | 3 | 4 | 0.0 | 3 | 2 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | |
| Never married | 26.5 | 4,047 | 4,232 | 43.7 | 2,517 | 2,573 |
| Married | 43.5 | 6,630 | 6,751 | 45.5 | 2,621 | 2,539 |
| Living together | 17.2 | 2,622 | 2,400 | 5.5 | 316 | 346 |
| Divorced/separated | 10.4 | 1,585 | 1,514 | 4.9 | 280 | 287 |
| Widowed | 2.4 | 370 | 357 | 0.5 | 28 | 18 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 35.7 | 5,446 | 5,441 | 33.6 | 1,938 | 1,883 |
| Rural | 64.3 | 9,808 | 9,813 | 66.4 | 3,825 | 3,880 |
| **Mainland/Zanzibar** | | | | | | |
| Mainland | 96.6 | 14,737 | 12,686 | 96.7 | 5,572 | 4,772 |
| Urban | 34.5 | 5,268 | 4,576 | 32.5 | 1,871 | 1,547 |
| Rural | 62.1 | 9,468 | 8,110 | 64.2 | 3,700 | 3,225 |
| Zanzibar | 3.4 | 517 | 2,568 | 3.3 | 191 | 991 |
| Unguja | 2.5 | 381 | 1,566 | 2.5 | 143 | 625 |
| Pemba | 0.9 | 137 | 1,002 | 0.8 | 48 | 366 |
| **Zone** | | | | | | |
| Western | 8.3 | 1,268 | 1,127 | 8.7 | 501 | 449 |
| Northern | 11.4 | 1,733 | 1,461 | 10.9 | 631 | 470 |
| Central | 10.3 | 1,573 | 1,328 | 10.0 | 577 | 489 |
| Southern Highlands | 6.1 | 924 | 1,209 | 6.5 | 376 | 474 |
| Southern | 5.3 | 805 | 794 | 5.0 | 290 | 308 |
| South West Highlands | 8.7 | 1,322 | 1,767 | 9.1 | 526 | 725 |
| Lake | 29.2 | 4,454 | 3,148 | 29.4 | 1,694 | 1,255 |
| Eastern | 17.4 | 2,657 | 1,852 | 16.9 | 976 | 602 |
| Zanzibar | 3.4 | 517 | 2,568 | 3.3 | 191 | 991 |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Dodoma | 5.1 | 772 | 463 | 4.4 | 255 | 157 |
| Arusha | 3.7 | 558 | 545 | 3.5 | 202 | 168 |
| Kilimanjaro | 2.7 | 417 | 399 | 3.0 | 171 | 138 |
| Tanga | 5.0 | 758 | 517 | 4.5 | 258 | 164 |
| Morogoro | 4.8 | 727 | 538 | 4.8 | 274 | 192 |
| Pwani | 3.5 | 539 | 479 | 3.1 | 180 | 139 |
| Dar es Salaam | 9.1 | 1,391 | 835 | 9.1 | 522 | 271 |
| Lindi | 2.2 | 336 | 362 | 2.2 | 128 | 147 |
| Mtwara | 3.1 | 468 | 432 | 2.8 | 162 | 161 |
| Ruvuma | 2.5 | 382 | 456 | 2.9 | 167 | 206 |
| Iringa | 2.1 | 326 | 368 | 2.1 | 123 | 124 |
| Mbeya | 3.2 | 489 | 454 | 3.4 | 195 | 187 |
| Singida | 2.5 | 384 | 403 | 2.6 | 149 | 163 |
| Tabora | 4.7 | 723 | 626 | 5.4 | 312 | 261 |
| Rukwa | 2.1 | 317 | 406 | 2.0 | 117 | 149 |
| Kigoma | 3.6 | 545 | 501 | 3.3 | 189 | 188 |
| Shinyanga | 3.5 | 533 | 539 | 3.3 | 192 | 194 |
| Kagera | 5.0 | 769 | 526 | 4.9 | 282 | 204 |
| Mwanza | 8.2 | 1,245 | 592 | 8.3 | 478 | 253 |
| Mara | 4.9 | 749 | 510 | 4.7 | 274 | 201 |
| Manyara | 2.7 | 417 | 462 | 3.0 | 174 | 169 |
| Njombe | 1.4 | 216 | 385 | 1.5 | 86 | 144 |
| Katavi | 1.3 | 197 | 525 | 1.3 | 74 | 222 |
| Simiyu | 2.5 | 374 | 437 | 2.8 | 163 | 188 |
| Geita | 5.1 | 782 | 544 | 5.3 | 306 | 215 |
| Songwe | 2.1 | 319 | 382 | 2.4 | 140 | 167 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 0.5 | 70 | 461 | 0.4 | 25 | 180 |
| Kusini Unguja | 0.3 | 38 | 426 | 0.2 | 14 | 160 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 1.8 | 272 | 679 | 1.8 | 105 | 285 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 0.4 | 64 | 494 | 0.4 | 21 | 170 |
| Kusini Pemba | 0.5 | 73 | 508 | 0.5 | 26 | 196 |

*Continued...*

**Table 2—***Continued*

| Background characteristic | Women | | | Men | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Weighted percent | Weighted number | Unweighted number | Weighted percent | Weighted number | Unweighted number |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 16.1 | 2,450 | 2,387 | 10.0 | 574 | 597 |
| Primary incomplete | 9.0 | 1,380 | 1,412 | 14.8 | 851 | 922 |
| Primary complete[1] | 44.2 | 6,744 | 6,001 | 39.6 | 2,282 | 2,056 |
| Secondary + | 30.7 | 4,681 | 5,454 | 35.7 | 2,055 | 2,188 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 16.2 | 2,466 | 2,271 | 15.3 | 883 | 826 |
| Second | 16.9 | 2,578 | 2,498 | 18.0 | 1,037 | 1,024 |
| Middle | 18.9 | 2,880 | 3,063 | 20.7 | 1,191 | 1,266 |
| Fourth | 22.0 | 3,359 | 3,378 | 23.5 | 1,355 | 1,341 |
| Highest | 26.0 | 3,971 | 4,044 | 22.5 | 1,298 | 1,306 |
| Total 15–49 | 100.0 | 15,254 | 15,254 | 100.0 | 5,763 | 5,763 |

Note: Education categories refer to the highest level of education attended, whether or not that level was completed.
[1] Completed grade 7 at the primary level

## 3.3    FERTILITY

**Table 3** shows the total fertility rate (TFR) and the age-specific fertility rates among women by 5-year age groups for the 3-year period preceding the survey.

> **Total fertility rate**
>
> The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates. Age-specific fertility rates are calculated for the 3 years before the survey, based on detailed pregnancy histories provided by women.
>
> *Sample:* Women age 15–49

- If fertility were to remain constant at current levels, a woman in Tanzania would bear an average of 4.8 children in her lifetime.
- In Tanzania Mainland, fertility is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. On average, rural women on the Mainland give birth to 5.5 children in their lifetime, compared with urban women on the Mainland who give birth to 3.6 children.
- Fertility is low among adolescents (112 births per 1,000 women age 15–19), peaks at 222 births per 1,000 among women age 25–29, and then decreases thereafter.

**Table 3  Current fertility**

Age-specific and total fertility rates, general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to residence, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

| Age group | Tanzania Mainland | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Zanzibar | Tanzania |
| 10–14 | [1] | [1] | [1] | [1] | [1] |
| 15–19 | 69 | 141 | 115 | 32 | 112 |
| 20–24 | 172 | 253 | 223 | 165 | 221 |
| 25–29 | 181 | 245 | 221 | 247 | 222 |
| 30–34 | 139 | 224 | 192 | 209 | 192 |
| 35–39 | 118 | 153 | 140 | 184 | 142 |
| 40–44 | 37 | 75 | 61 | 71 | 62 |
| 45–49 | [7] | [17] | [14] | [22] | [14] |
| TFR (15-49) | 3.6 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| GFR | 124 | 190 | 166 | 147 | 165 |
| CBR | 31.9 | 34.6 | 33.8 | 32.9 | 33.8 |

Notes: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates are for the period 1–36 months preceding the interview. Rates for the 10–14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15–17.
TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman
GFR: General fertility rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15–44
CBR: Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

**Trends: Figure 1** shows trends in TFR for all of Tanzania. The urban and rural estimates include the Mainland and Zanzibar combined. The TFR decreased from 5.6 children per woman in the 1999 TDHS to 4.8 in the 2022 TDHS-MIS. The trend in the national TFR is driven by a decreasing trend in the rural areas—from 6.5 in the 1999 and 2004-05 TDHS to 5.5 in 2022. Among urban women, the TFR has remained fairly constant since the 2004–05 TDHS.

### *Figure 1* **Trends in fertility by residence**

*TFR for the 3 years before each survey*
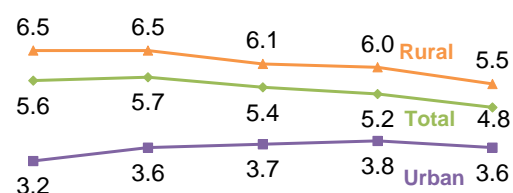


| 1999 TDHS | 2004–05 TDHS | 2010 TDHS | 2015–16 TDHS-MIS | 2022 TDHS-MIS |
|---|---|---|---|---|

## 3.4 TEENAGE FERTILITY

**Teenage pregnancy**
Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant.
*Sample:* Women age 15–19

**Table 4** shows the percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant, according to the pregnancy history applied in the 2022 TDHS-MIS. This includes women who have had a live birth, women who have had a pregnancy that ended in an outcome other than a live birth—such as a stillbirth, miscarriage, or induced abortion—and women who are currently pregnant for the first time.

- 22% of women age 15–19 have ever been pregnant
- 16% of women age 15–19 have had a live birth
- 2% of women age 15–19 have had a pregnancy loss
- 6% of women age 15–19 are currently pregnant

**Table 4  Teenage pregnancy**

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever had a live birth, percentage who have ever had a pregnancy loss, percentage who are currently pregnant, and percentage who have ever been pregnant, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women age 15–19 who: | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Have ever had a live birth | Have ever had a pregnancy loss[1] | Are currently pregnant[2] | Have ever been pregnant[3] | Number of women |
| **Age** | | | | | |
| 15 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 4.5 | 664 |
| 16 | 4.6 | 0.9 | 5.8 | 10.5 | 588 |
| 17 | 9.9 | 2.1 | 5.2 | 16.0 | 587 |
| 18 | 26.7 | 2.5 | 7.0 | 33.9 | 648 |
| 19 | 37.1 | 3.8 | 10.5 | 45.6 | 597 |
| **Residence** | | | | | |
| Urban | 11.8 | 2.3 | 4.2 | 16.4 | 1,068 |
| Rural | 18.3 | 1.7 | 7.0 | 24.9 | 2,015 |
| **Mainland/Zanzibar** | | | | | |
| Mainland | 16.6 | 2.0 | 6.2 | 22.7 | 2,968 |
| Urban | 12.2 | 2.4 | 4.4 | 17.0 | 1,025 |
| Rural | 18.9 | 1.8 | 7.2 | 25.6 | 1,943 |
| Zanzibar | 2.9 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 4.1 | 116 |
| Unguja | 2.4 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 3.6 | 78 |
| Pemba | 4.0 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 5.2 | 38 |

*Continued...*

**Table 4—Continued**

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women age 15–19 who: | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Have ever had a live birth | Have ever had a pregnancy loss[1] | Are currently pregnant[2] | Have ever been pregnant[3] | Number of women |
| **Zone** | | | | | |
| Western | 17.4 | 2.0 | 7.0 | 24.0 | 283 |
| Northern | 9.6 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 12.8 | 341 |
| Central | 15.7 | 0.4 | 7.6 | 22.2 | 355 |
| Southern Highlands | 22.5 | 1.9 | 6.3 | 29.4 | 157 |
| Southern | 20.7 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 25.4 | 143 |
| South West Highlands | 22.6 | 1.5 | 8.2 | 31.1 | 239 |
| Lake | 18.0 | 1.8 | 6.1 | 22.9 | 962 |
| Eastern | 12.7 | 4.5 | 6.9 | 21.7 | 488 |
| Zanzibar | 2.9 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 4.1 | 116 |
| **Region** | | | | | |
| Dodoma | 12.2 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 21.2 | 186 |
| Arusha | 9.8 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 13.1 | 123 |
| Kilimanjaro | 4.9 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 7.6 | 81 |
| Tanga | 12.3 | 0.9 | 3.9 | 15.6 | 137 |
| Morogoro | 19.6 | 2.4 | 9.2 | 28.0 | 161 |
| Pwani | 11.4 | 1.9 | 7.3 | 19.8 | 93 |
| Dar es Salaam | 8.4 | 6.9 | 5.2 | 18.1 | 234 |
| Lindi | 23.2 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 25.0 | 65 |
| Mtwara | 18.5 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 25.7 | 78 |
| Ruvuma | 27.3 | 3.9 | 8.7 | 37.2 | 76 |
| Iringa | 16.4 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 19.7 | 48 |
| Mbeya | 12.7 | 2.8 | 6.8 | 21.2 | 82 |
| Singida | 16.8 | 1.6 | 4.3 | 18.8 | 94 |
| Tabora | 22.2 | 2.3 | 7.9 | 29.1 | 162 |
| Rukwa | 19.2 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 29.6 | 58 |
| Kigoma | 10.9 | 1.5 | 5.7 | 17.2 | 121 |
| Shinyanga | 16.7 | 5.2 | 7.7 | 20.8 | 122 |
| Kagera | 16.2 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 19.3 | 140 |
| Mwanza | 12.6 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 16.3 | 272 |
| Mara | 24.3 | 1.6 | 5.3 | 31.1 | 171 |
| Manyara | 22.9 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 28.8 | 74 |
| Njombe | 20.5 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 25.5 | 33 |
| Katavi | 25.9 | 0.8 | 10.0 | 34.4 | 44 |
| Simiyu | 21.2 | 2.4 | 4.5 | 24.5 | 79 |
| Geita | 21.1 | 0.9 | 14.0 | 28.4 | 178 |
| Songwe | 38.1 | 1.8 | 6.6 | 44.7 | 55 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 3.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 4.2 | 15 |
| Kusini Unguja | 12.4 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 12.9 | 6 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 56 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 2.9 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 4.6 | 18 |
| Kusini Pemba | 5.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 5.8 | 20 |
| **Education** | | | | | |
| No education | 40.6 | 4.5 | 12.9 | 52.5 | 247 |
| Primary incomplete | 19.0 | 1.6 | 9.0 | 26.0 | 418 |
| Primary complete | 25.8 | 3.4 | 9.4 | 35.5 | 819 |
| Secondary + | 6.5 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 9.3 | 1,599 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | |
| Lowest | 26.2 | 1.1 | 9.1 | 34.6 | 462 |
| Second | 21.5 | 2.5 | 7.6 | 29.5 | 551 |
| Middle | 15.9 | 1.9 | 5.9 | 21.2 | 638 |
| Fourth | 14.6 | 2.3 | 5.6 | 19.9 | 628 |
| Highest | 7.7 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 11.8 | 804 |
| Total | 16.1 | 1.9 | 6.0 | 22.0 | 3,083 |

[1] Stillbirth, miscarriage, or abortion. Includes women who have also had a prior live birth, and/or women who may be currently pregnant
[2] Includes all women who are currently pregnant, including those with a prior live birth and/or pregnancy loss
[3] The percentage of women who have ever been pregnant may not equal the sum of the first three columns because a woman may appear in more than one of these columns

## 3.5   FERTILITY PREFERENCES

**Desire for another child**

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

*Sample:* Currently married women age 15–49

13

**Table 5** shows fertility preferences among currently married women age 15–49 by number of living children.

- 24% of women want another child soon (within the next 2 years), 35% want to have another child later (in 2 or more years), and 2% want another child but have not decided when.
- 23% of women say they want no more children or are sterilised.
- The percentage of women who want no more children or have been sterilised increases with number of living children, from 1% with no living children to 56% with six or more children.

**Table 5  Fertility preferences by number of living children**

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

| Desire for children | Number of living children[1] | | | | | | | Total |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | |
| Have another soon[2] | 85.8 | 32.4 | 28.0 | 22.3 | 16.5 | 13.3 | 7.7 | 24.1 |
| Have another later[3] | 1.9 | 51.5 | 49.3 | 40.5 | 32.1 | 27.9 | 15.0 | 35.2 |
| Have another, undecided when | 1.3 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 2.2 |
| Undecided | 4.5 | 9.3 | 13.3 | 14.5 | 16.0 | 14.7 | 13.6 | 13.0 |
| Want no more | 0.5 | 1.5 | 5.0 | 14.7 | 27.4 | 33.5 | 48.8 | 19.4 |
| Sterilised[4] | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 3.1 |
| Declared infecund | 5.4 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 6.5 | 3.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 479 | 1,476 | 1,820 | 1,701 | 1,336 | 866 | 1,574 | 9,252 |

[1] The number of living children includes a woman's current pregnancy
[2] Wants next birth within 2 years
[3] Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years
[4] Includes both female and male sterilisation

## 3.6   FAMILY PLANNING

### 3.6.1   Contraceptive use

**Contraceptive prevalence**

Percentage of women who use any contraceptive method.

*Sample:* Currently married women age 15–49 and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49

**Modern methods**

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

**Table 6** presents contraceptive use among currently married women and sexually active, unmarried women.

- 38% of currently married women are using any contraceptive method, including 31% who are using any modern method and 7% of women using any traditional method.
- Use of any method of contraception ranges from 13% in Geita to 52% in Lindi (**Map 1**).
- Implants are now the most commonly used contraceptive method among currently married women (14%), followed by injectables (9%).
- Among sexually active, unmarried women, 45% use any contraceptive method, including 36% using any modern method and 8% using any traditional method.

## *Map 1* Contraceptive use by region

*Percentage of currently married women age 15–49*



Kaskazini Pemba
21

Kusini Pemba
23

Kaskazini
Unguja
19

Mjini
Magharibi
32

Kusini
Unguja
43

Kagera
40

Mara
29

Mwanza
40

Simiyu
11

Arusha
38

Kilimanjaro
63

Shinyanga
23

Geita
22

Kigoma
30

Tabora
21

Manyara
30

Tanga
32

Katavi
22

Singida
30

Dodoma
43

Morogoro
54

Dar es Salaam
44

Rukwa
29

Iringa
55

Pwani
52

Mbeya
58

Njombe
64

Lindi
51

Songwe
52

Ruvuma
47

Mtwara
41

| | |
|---|---|
| | 11–25 |
| | 26–35 |
| | 36–45 |
| | 46–55 |
| | 56–64 |
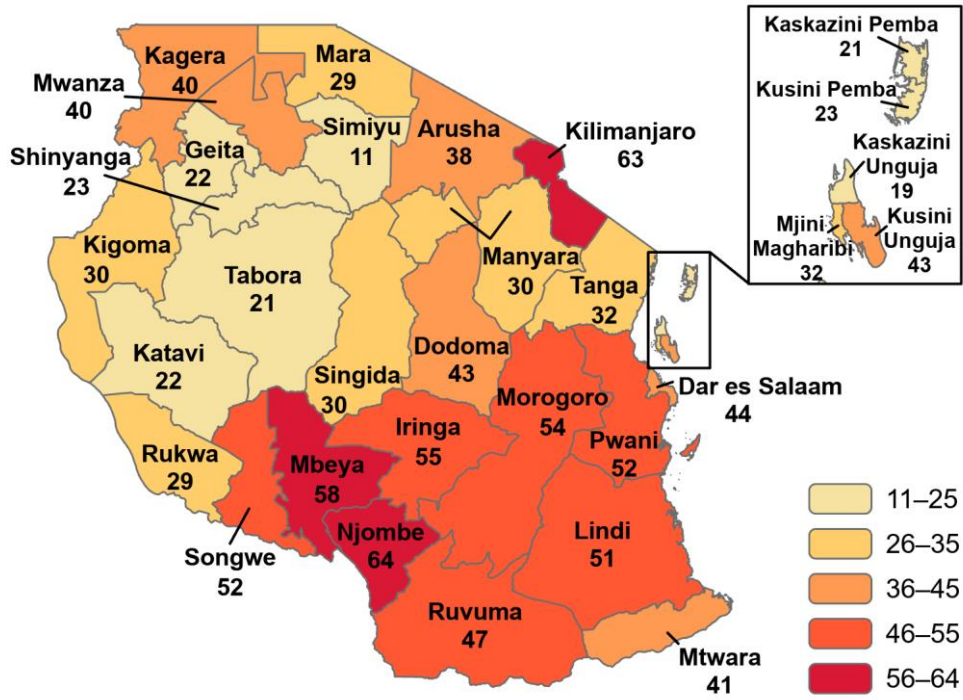
**Table 6  Current use of contraception according to background characteristics**

Percent distribution of currently married women and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49, by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

| Background characteristic | Any method | Any modern method | Female sterili-sation | Male sterili-sation | IUD | Injectables | Implants | Pill | Male condom | Female condom | Emergency contra-ception | SDM | LAM | Any traditional method | Rhythm | Withdrawal | Other | Not currently using | Total | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Number of living children** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 96.1 | 100.0 | 675 |
| 1–2 | 38.7 | 32.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 9.2 | 16.7 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 6.5 | 4.4 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 61.3 | 100.0 | 3,289 |
| 3–4 | 44.3 | 36.7 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 10.7 | 16.2 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 7.6 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 55.7 | 100.0 | 2,951 |
| 5+ | 37.2 | 30.7 | 6.9 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 7.8 | 10.7 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 6.5 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 62.8 | 100.0 | 2,337 |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 18.4 | 15.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 8.7 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 81.6 | 100.0 | 564 |
| 20–24 | 33.6 | 29.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 7.7 | 17.4 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 66.4 | 100.0 | 1,614 |
| 25–29 | 40.7 | 34.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 10.3 | 18.1 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 5.8 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 59.3 | 100.0 | 1,894 |
| 30–34 | 41.9 | 34.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 11.2 | 14.7 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 7.9 | 5.0 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 58.1 | 100.0 | 1,616 |
| 35–39 | 44.5 | 35.9 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 11.4 | 14.6 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 8.6 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 55.5 | 100.0 | 1,427 |
| 40–44 | 40.9 | 31.9 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 6.9 | 10.6 | 3.8 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 8.9 | 6.3 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 59.1 | 100.0 | 1,181 |
| 45–49 | 27.8 | 21.9 | 11.5 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 72.2 | 100.0 | 954 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 45.7 | 35.1 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 9.0 | 15.2 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 10.6 | 7.3 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 54.3 | 100.0 | 2,894 |
| Rural | 33.9 | 29.3 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 8.5 | 13.1 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 4.7 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 66.1 | 100.0 | 6,358 |
| **Mainland/Zanzibar** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mainland | 80.3 | 65.3 | 6.2 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 17.8 | 28.7 | 5.7 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 14.9 | 9.6 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 119.7 | 200.0 | 8,965 |
| Urban | 46.1 | 35.7 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 9.2 | 15.4 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 10.4 | 7.4 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 53.9 | 100.0 | 2,801 |
| Rural | 34.1 | 29.6 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 8.6 | 13.3 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 4.5 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 65.9 | 100.0 | 6,163 |
| Zanzibar | 52.9 | 32.8 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 8.6 | 14.6 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 20.1 | 4.7 | 13.6 | 1.7 | 147.1 | 200.0 | 288 |
| Unguja | 30.9 | 18.5 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 4.0 | 9.3 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 12.5 | 3.7 | 7.7 | 1.0 | 69.1 | 100.0 | 211 |
| Pemba | 21.9 | 14.3 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 7.6 | 1.0 | 5.9 | 0.7 | 78.1 | 100.0 | 76 |
| **Zone** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Western | 24.3 | 20.4 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 4.8 | 10.5 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 75.7 | 100.0 | 808 |
| Northern | 40.0 | 31.9 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 8.3 | 14.1 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 8.1 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 60.0 | 100.0 | 1,058 |
| Central | 35.6 | 30.5 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 6.3 | 14.8 | 3.5 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 64.4 | 100.0 | 948 |
| Southern Highlands | 53.8 | 45.8 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 10.5 | 19.9 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 8.0 | 5.6 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 46.2 | 100.0 | 541 |
| Southern | 45.1 | 44.3 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 17.1 | 17.4 | 7.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 54.9 | 100.0 | 454 |
| South West Highlands | 43.7 | 37.3 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 11.4 | 19.0 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 6.3 | 4.0 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 56.3 | 100.0 | 862 |
| Lake | 29.8 | 26.2 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 7.3 | 10.1 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 70.2 | 100.0 | 2,775 |
| Eastern | 48.7 | 35.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 11.1 | 16.3 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 13.3 | 7.6 | 5.4 | 0.3 | 51.3 | 100.0 | 1,519 |
| Zanzibar | 28.5 | 17.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 4.2 | 8.2 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 11.2 | 3.0 | 7.2 | 1.0 | 71.5 | 100.0 | 288 |

*Continued...*

**Table 6—*Continued***

| Background characteristic | Any method | Any modern method | Female sterili-sation | Male sterili-sation | IUD | Injectables | Implants | Pill | Male condom | Female condom | Emergency contra-ception | SDM | LAM | Any traditional method | Rhythm | Withdrawal | Other | Not currently using | Total | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dodoma | 42.5 | 36.1 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 7.4 | 17.3 | 5.5 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 4.7 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 57.5 | 100.0 | 422 |
| Arusha | 37.6 | 30.1 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 6.0 | 13.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 7.5 | 5.4 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 62.4 | 100.0 | 337 |
| Kilimanjaro | 62.8 | 48.9 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 13.9 | 18.3 | 5.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 13.9 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 0.6 | 37.2 | 100.0 | 214 |
| Tanga | 32.1 | 25.9 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 7.6 | 12.9 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 67.9 | 100.0 | 507 |
| Morogoro | 54.0 | 38.9 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 12.0 | 17.5 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 15.0 | 4.0 | 10.8 | 0.2 | 46.0 | 100.0 | 438 |
| Pwani | 51.9 | 43.4 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 17.1 | 18.5 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 8.6 | 6.2 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 48.1 | 100.0 | 338 |
| Dar es Salaam | 44.1 | 29.7 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 7.9 | 14.7 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 14.4 | 10.3 | 3.8 | 0.3 | 55.9 | 100.0 | 744 |
| Lindi | 50.8 | 50.3 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 19.5 | 23.9 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 49.2 | 100.0 | 180 |
| Mtwara | 41.4 | 40.4 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 15.5 | 13.1 | 9.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 58.6 | 100.0 | 275 |
| Ruvuma | 46.8 | 40.5 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 10.5 | 16.3 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 53.2 | 100.0 | 225 |
| Iringa | 55.3 | 45.4 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 8.9 | 20.1 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 10.0 | 8.1 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 44.7 | 100.0 | 188 |
| Mbeya | 57.9 | 47.8 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 17.7 | 18.3 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 10.1 | 6.9 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 42.1 | 100.0 | 286 |
| Singida | 29.9 | 26.2 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 13.4 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 70.1 | 100.0 | 246 |
| Tabora | 20.7 | 18.6 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 4.2 | 9.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 79.3 | 100.0 | 486 |
| Rukwa | 29.4 | 28.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 20.6 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 70.6 | 100.0 | 213 |
| Kigoma | 29.8 | 23.3 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 12.1 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 70.2 | 100.0 | 322 |
| Shinyanga | 23.2 | 20.1 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 3.6 | 7.5 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 76.8 | 100.0 | 351 |
| Kagera | 39.7 | 38.0 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 8.9 | 18.5 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 60.3 | 100.0 | 503 |
| Mwanza | 39.7 | 31.6 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 7.3 | 11.3 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 8.2 | 5.6 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 60.3 | 100.0 | 680 |
| Mara | 28.8 | 26.4 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 8.7 | 7.4 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 71.2 | 100.0 | 478 |
| Manyara | 30.2 | 25.8 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 7.8 | 12.3 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 69.8 | 100.0 | 280 |
| Njombe | 63.7 | 55.5 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 12.8 | 25.8 | 4.6 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 8.2 | 5.9 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 36.3 | 100.0 | 128 |
| Katavi | 21.6 | 19.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 6.7 | 11.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 78.4 | 100.0 | 130 |
| Simiyu | 10.9 | 8.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 89.1 | 100.0 | 259 |
| Geita | 21.9 | 20.5 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 9.0 | 7.4 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 78.1 | 100.0 | 504 |
| Songwe | 51.6 | 42.9 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 12.5 | 22.4 | 5.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.7 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 48.4 | 100.0 | 233 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 18.7 | 9.4 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.4 | 1.1 | 7.1 | 1.1 | 81.3 | 100.0 | 40 |
| Kusini Unguja | 43.1 | 26.6 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 8.4 | 13.7 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.5 | 4.4 | 10.3 | 1.8 | 56.9 | 100.0 | 24 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 32.3 | 19.7 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 10.0 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 12.6 | 4.3 | 7.5 | 0.9 | 67.7 | 100.0 | 147 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 21.0 | 13.1 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 3.6 | 5.8 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 7.9 | 0.3 | 6.9 | 0.6 | 79.0 | 100.0 | 36 |
| Kusini Pemba | 22.7 | 15.3 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 1.6 | 5.0 | 0.8 | 77.3 | 100.0 | 41 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 24.8 | 22.5 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 6.8 | 9.8 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 75.2 | 100.0 | 1,887 |
| Primary incomplete | 35.6 | 30.7 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 9.9 | 12.7 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 4.9 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 64.4 | 100.0 | 771 |
| Primary complete | 39.2 | 33.2 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 9.8 | 14.5 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 6.0 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 60.8 | 100.0 | 4,628 |
| Secondary + | 46.8 | 34.5 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 7.4 | 16.3 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 12.3 | 9.3 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 53.2 | 100.0 | 1,967 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 23.5 | 20.4 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 5.9 | 10.5 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 76.5 | 100.0 | 1,715 |
| Second | 31.8 | 28.1 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 8.5 | 12.9 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 68.2 | 100.0 | 1,716 |
| Middle | 40.6 | 35.1 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 9.6 | 15.1 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 5.5 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 59.4 | 100.0 | 1,761 |
| Fourth | 42.3 | 36.7 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 11.7 | 15.8 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 57.7 | 100.0 | 1,970 |
| Highest | 46.9 | 33.7 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 7.4 | 14.2 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 13.3 | 9.5 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 53.1 | 100.0 | 2,090 |
| Total | 37.6 | 31.1 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 8.7 | 13.8 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 6.5 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 62.4 | 100.0 | 9,252 |

*Continued...*

**Table 6—*Continued***

| Background characteristic | Any method | Any modern method | Modern method | | | | | | | | | | | | Any traditional method | Traditional method | | | Not currently using | Total | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Female sterili-sation | Male sterili-sation | IUD | Injectables | Implants | Pill | Male condom | Female condom | Emergency contra-ception | SDM | LAM | | Rhythm | Withdrawal | Other | | | |
| | | | | | | SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[1] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 48.6 | 34.5 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 8.6 | 12.5 | 3.7 | 7.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.1 | 10.5 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 51.4 | 100.0 | 537 |
| Rural | 41.5 | 37.5 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 12.1 | 16.0 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 58.5 | 100.0 | 705 |
| Total | 44.6 | 36.2 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 10.6 | 14.5 | 3.5 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 8.4 | 6.1 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 55.4 | 100.0 | 1,242 |

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
SDM = Standard days method
LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method
[1] Women who are not married and have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

18

**Trends:** Among currently married women, use of any modern method of contraception is roughly the same as was reported in the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS. However, among sexually active, unmarried women, use of any modern method has decreased from 46% in 2015–16 to 36% in 2022.

### 3.6.2   Need and demand for family planning

**Table 7** presents data on unmet need, met need, and total demand for family planning among currently married and sexually active unmarried women. These indicators help evaluate the extent to which family planning programmes in Tanzania are meeting the demand for services.

**Unmet need for family planning**

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

**Met need for family planning**

Current contraceptive use (any method).

*Sample:* Currently married women age 15–49 and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49

| **Demand for family planning:** | Unmet need for family planning + met need (current contraceptive use (any method)) |
|---|---|

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

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

- 21% of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning.
- 59% of currently married women have demand for family planning; 64% of the demand for family planning is satisfied; 53% is satisfied by modern methods.
- 32% of sexually active, unmarried women have an unmet need for family planning.
- 76% of sexually active, unmarried women have demand for family planning; 59% of the demand is satisfied; 48% is satisfied by modern methods.

Percentage of currently married women and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning who are using modern methods, percentage with demand for family planning, percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied with modern methods, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

| Background characteristic | Unmet need for family planning | Met need for family planning (currently using) | | Total demand for family planning[3] | Number of women | Percentage of demand satisfied[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | All methods | Modern methods[2] | | | All methods | Modern methods[2] |
| CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN | | | | | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 22.5 | 18.4 | 15.2 | 40.9 | 564 | 45.0 | 37.2 |
| 20–24 | 25.0 | 33.6 | 29.8 | 58.5 | 1,614 | 57.3 | 50.9 |
| 25–29 | 20.5 | 40.7 | 34.9 | 61.1 | 1,894 | 66.5 | 57.1 |
| 30–34 | 19.6 | 41.9 | 34.1 | 61.5 | 1,616 | 68.2 | 55.3 |
| 35–39 | 21.2 | 44.5 | 35.9 | 65.8 | 1,427 | 67.7 | 54.6 |
| 40–44 | 21.2 | 40.9 | 31.9 | 62.0 | 1,181 | 65.9 | 51.5 |
| 45–49 | 16.2 | 27.8 | 21.9 | 44.0 | 954 | 63.2 | 49.8 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 17.8 | 45.7 | 35.1 | 63.5 | 2,894 | 71.9 | 55.3 |
| Rural | 22.4 | 33.9 | 29.3 | 56.3 | 6,358 | 60.2 | 51.9 |
| **Mainland/Zanzibar** | | | | | | | |
| Mainland | 20.9 | 37.9 | 31.5 | 58.8 | 8,965 | 64.5 | 53.7 |
| Urban | 17.7 | 46.1 | 35.7 | 63.9 | 2,801 | 72.2 | 55.9 |
| Rural | 22.3 | 34.1 | 29.6 | 56.5 | 6,163 | 60.5 | 52.5 |
| Zanzibar | 24.0 | 28.5 | 17.4 | 52.6 | 288 | 54.3 | 33.0 |
| Unguja | 21.7 | 30.9 | 18.5 | 52.6 | 211 | 58.8 | 35.1 |
| Pemba | 30.6 | 21.9 | 14.3 | 52.5 | 76 | 41.7 | 27.2 |
| **Zone** | | | | | | | |
| Western | 26.1 | 24.3 | 20.4 | 50.4 | 808 | 48.2 | 40.5 |
| Northern | 19.0 | 40.0 | 31.9 | 59.0 | 1,058 | 67.8 | 54.0 |
| Central | 19.8 | 35.6 | 30.5 | 55.4 | 948 | 64.3 | 55.1 |
| Southern Highlands | 15.1 | 53.8 | 45.8 | 68.9 | 541 | 78.1 | 66.5 |
| Southern | 9.8 | 45.1 | 44.3 | 54.9 | 454 | 82.1 | 80.6 |
| South West Highlands | 21.3 | 43.7 | 37.3 | 65.0 | 862 | 67.2 | 57.5 |
| Lake | 26.0 | 29.8 | 26.2 | 55.8 | 2,775 | 53.5 | 47.0 |
| Eastern | 16.0 | 48.7 | 35.4 | 64.7 | 1,519 | 75.3 | 54.7 |
| Zanzibar | 24.0 | 28.5 | 17.4 | 52.6 | 288 | 54.3 | 33.0 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Dodoma | 16.3 | 42.5 | 36.1 | 58.8 | 422 | 72.3 | 61.5 |
| Arusha | 17.2 | 37.6 | 30.1 | 54.7 | 337 | 68.6 | 55.0 |
| Kilimanjaro | 12.8 | 62.8 | 48.9 | 75.6 | 214 | 83.1 | 64.7 |
| Tanga | 22.8 | 32.1 | 25.9 | 54.9 | 507 | 58.4 | 47.2 |
| Morogoro | 17.5 | 54.0 | 38.9 | 71.5 | 438 | 75.5 | 54.5 |
| Pwani | 13.9 | 51.9 | 43.4 | 65.8 | 338 | 78.9 | 65.9 |
| Dar es Salaam | 16.1 | 44.1 | 29.7 | 60.2 | 744 | 73.3 | 49.4 |
| Lindi | 6.2 | 50.8 | 50.3 | 57.0 | 180 | 89.2 | 88.2 |
| Mtwara | 12.2 | 41.4 | 40.4 | 53.6 | 275 | 77.2 | 75.3 |
| Ruvuma | 19.3 | 46.8 | 40.5 | 66.1 | 225 | 70.8 | 61.3 |
| Iringa | 12.7 | 55.3 | 45.4 | 68.0 | 188 | 81.4 | 66.7 |
| Mbeya | 13.8 | 57.9 | 47.8 | 71.7 | 286 | 80.7 | 66.7 |
| Singida | 21.8 | 29.9 | 26.2 | 51.8 | 246 | 57.9 | 50.6 |
| Tabora | 26.3 | 20.7 | 18.6 | 47.0 | 486 | 44.0 | 39.5 |
| Rukwa | 26.6 | 29.4 | 28.0 | 56.0 | 213 | 52.5 | 50.0 |
| Kigoma | 25.8 | 29.8 | 23.3 | 55.6 | 322 | 53.6 | 41.8 |
| Shinyanga | 33.5 | 23.2 | 20.1 | 56.7 | 351 | 41.0 | 35.4 |
| Kagera | 19.0 | 39.7 | 38.0 | 58.8 | 503 | 67.6 | 64.7 |
| Mwanza | 24.3 | 39.7 | 31.6 | 64.0 | 680 | 62.0 | 49.3 |
| Mara | 19.3 | 28.8 | 26.4 | 48.1 | 478 | 59.8 | 54.8 |
| Manyara | 23.2 | 30.2 | 25.8 | 53.4 | 280 | 56.6 | 48.3 |
| Njombe | 11.2 | 63.7 | 55.5 | 74.9 | 128 | 85.0 | 74.1 |
| Katavi | 29.9 | 21.6 | 19.7 | 51.5 | 130 | 41.9 | 38.2 |
| Simiyu | 39.2 | 10.9 | 8.5 | 50.2 | 259 | 21.8 | 16.9 |
| Geita | 29.3 | 21.9 | 20.5 | 51.2 | 504 | 42.7 | 39.9 |
| Songwe | 20.9 | 51.6 | 42.9 | 72.5 | 233 | 71.2 | 59.2 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 28.6 | 18.7 | 9.4 | 47.3 | 40 | 39.6 | 19.8 |
| Kusini Unguja | 14.2 | 43.1 | 26.6 | 57.3 | 24 | 75.2 | 46.4 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 21.0 | 32.3 | 19.7 | 53.3 | 147 | 60.6 | 36.9 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 29.5 | 21.0 | 13.1 | 50.5 | 36 | 41.5 | 25.9 |
| Kusini Pemba | 31.5 | 22.7 | 15.3 | 54.2 | 41 | 41.9 | 28.3 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | |
| No education | 24.9 | 24.8 | 22.5 | 49.7 | 1,887 | 49.9 | 45.2 |
| Primary incomplete | 24.3 | 35.6 | 30.7 | 59.9 | 771 | 59.4 | 51.2 |
| Primary complete | 20.6 | 39.2 | 33.2 | 59.8 | 4,628 | 65.6 | 55.6 |
| Secondary + | 16.9 | 46.8 | 34.5 | 63.8 | 1,967 | 73.4 | 54.1 |

*Continued...*

Table 7—*Continued*

| Background characteristic | Unmet need for family planning | Met need for family planning (currently using) | | Total demand for family planning[3] | Number of women | Percentage of demand satisfied[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | All methods | Modern methods[2] | | | All methods | Modern methods[2] |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 26.9 | 23.5 | 20.4 | 50.4 | 1,715 | 46.6 | 40.5 |
| Second | 22.8 | 31.8 | 28.1 | 54.6 | 1,716 | 58.3 | 51.4 |
| Middle | 20.9 | 40.6 | 35.1 | 61.5 | 1,761 | 66.0 | 57.1 |
| Fourth | 20.8 | 42.3 | 36.7 | 63.1 | 1,970 | 67.1 | 58.2 |
| Highest | 15.0 | 46.9 | 33.7 | 61.9 | 2,090 | 75.8 | 54.4 |
| Total | 21.0 | 37.6 | 31.1 | 58.6 | 9,252 | 64.2 | 53.1 |
| SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[4] | | | | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 30.2 | 48.6 | 34.5 | 78.8 | 537 | 61.7 | 43.8 |
| Rural | 32.5 | 41.5 | 37.5 | 74.0 | 705 | 56.1 | 50.6 |
| Total | 31.5 | 44.6 | 36.2 | 76.1 | 1,242 | 58.6 | 47.6 |

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012.
[1] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.
[2] Modern methods include female sterilisation, male sterilisation, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods.
[3] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.
[4] Women who are not married and have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey.

**Trends:** Total demand for family planning increased from 48% in 1999 to 61% in 2015–16, then decrease slightly to 59% in 2022 (**Figure 2**). Unmet need has remained fairly consistent over time at just over 20%. Met need has increased from 25% in 1999 to 38% in 2015–16 and 2022, with the change driven by increased use of modern methods.



*Figure 2* **Trends in use, need, and demand for family planning**

*Percentage of currently married women age 15–49*
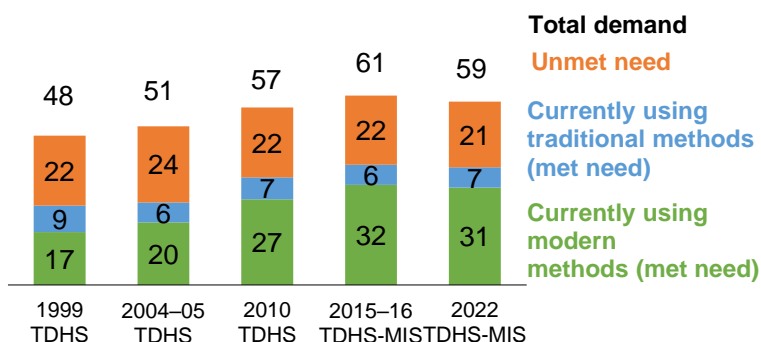
## 3.7 EARLY CHILDHOOD MORTALITY

**Neonatal mortality:** The probability of dying within the first month of life.
**Postneonatal mortality:** The probability of dying between the first month of life and the first birthday (computed as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality).
**Infant mortality:** The probability of dying between birth and the first birthday.
**Child mortality:** The probability of dying between the first and fifth birthday.
**Under-5 mortality:** The probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.

**Table 8** presents estimates for three successive 5-year periods prior to the 2022 TDHS-MIS. The rates are estimated directly from the information collected as part of a retrospective pregnancy history. In the pregnancy history female respondents list all of the children they have given birth to, along with each child's date of birth, survivorship status, and current age or age at death.

- The under-5 mortality rate for the 5-year period preceding the 2022 TDHS-MIS is 43 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- The infant mortality rate—that is, deaths in the first year of life—is 33 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- The neonatal mortality rate is 24 deaths per 1,000 live births. This indicates that deaths during the first month of life account for more than half of all infant deaths.

**Table 8  Early childhood mortality rates**

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

| Years preceding the survey | Neonatal mortality (NN) | Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1] | Infant mortality ($_1q_0$) | Child mortality ($_4q_1$) | Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0–4 | 24 | 9 | 33 | 10 | 43 |
| 5–9 | 21 | 14 | 36 | 16 | 51 |
| 10–14 | 20 | 17 | 37 | 24 | 60 |

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

**Trends: Figure 3** shows trends in the under-5, infant, and neonatal mortality rates for the last five DHS surveys conducted in Tanzania. There are notable decreases in all three mortality rates over time. For example, the under-5 mortality rate decreased from 147 per 1,000 live births in the 1999 TDHS to 43 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 2022 TDHS-MIS. Neonatal mortality decreased at the slowest pace.

### 3.8    MATERNAL CARE

Proper care during pregnancy and delivery is important for the health of both the mother and the baby. **Table 9** presents key indicators related to maternal care.

*Figure 3* **Trends in early childhood mortality rates**

*Deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5-year period preceding the survey*



#### 3.8.1   Antenatal care

**Antenatal care from a skilled provider**

Pregnancy care received from skilled providers, such as a doctor, assistant medical officer (AMO), clinical officer, nurse/midwife, assistant nurse, or a Maternal and Child Health(MCH) aide.

*Sample:* Women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey
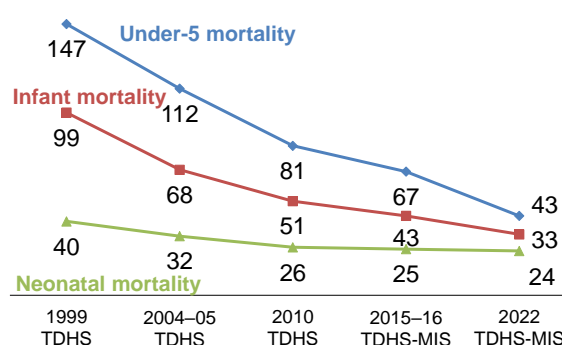
Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider is important to monitor pregnancy and reduce morbidity and mortality risks for the mother and child during pregnancy, at delivery, and during the postnatal period.

- Nearly 9 in 10 women received ANC from a skilled provider for their last live birth in the two years before the survey. This ranges from 65% in Njombe to 100% in Kagera, Kusini Unguja and Kaskazini Pemba.
- 65% of women received 4 or more ANC visits during the pregnancy that resulted in their last live birth in the 2 years before the survey.
- 81% of women took any iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy.

## 3.8.2 Tetanus toxoid

> **Protection against neonatal tetanus**
>
> The number of tetanus toxoid injections needed to protect a baby from neonatal tetanus depends on the mother's vaccinations. A birth is protected against neonatal tetanus if the mother has received any of the following:
> - Two tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy
> - Two or more injections, the last one within 3 years of the birth
> - Three or more injections, the last one within 5 years of the birth
> - Four or more injections, the last one within 10 years of the birth
> - Five or more injections at any time prior to the birth
>
> **Sample:** Women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey

Tetanus toxoid injections are given during pregnancy to prevent neonatal tetanus, a major cause of early infant death in many countries. Neonatal tetanus is often caused by failure to observe hygienic procedures during delivery.

- The last live births of 85% of women with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey were protected against neonatal tetanus

**Table 9  Maternal care indicators**

Among women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, percentage with four or more ANC visits for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, percentage who took any iron-containing supplements during pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, and percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus; among all live births and stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey, percentage delivered by a skilled provider and percentage delivered in a health facility; and among women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after giving birth, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women who had a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey | | | | | Live births and stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey | | | Women who had a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1] | Percentage with 4+ ANC visits | Percentage who took any iron-containing supplements during pregnancy[2] | Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[3] | Number of women | Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1] | Percentage delivered in a health facility | Number of births | Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[4] | Number of women |
| | | | | | LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | |
| **Mother's age at birth** | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 91.0 | 63.5 | 80.4 | 74.0 | 650 | 85.1 | 81.7 | 673 | 48.0 | 650 |
| 20–34 | 89.8 | 66.3 | 81.0 | 86.2 | 2,960 | 85.2 | 81.8 | 3,082 | 49.8 | 2,960 |
| 35–49 | 88.6 | 61.7 | 81.1 | 89.5 | 724 | 83.8 | 78.2 | 752 | 55.7 | 724 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 91.9 | 75.9 | 83.1 | 87.2 | 1,193 | 95.9 | 94.3 | 1,251 | 59.8 | 1,193 |
| Rural | 88.9 | 61.0 | 80.1 | 84.0 | 3,142 | 80.8 | 76.1 | 3,255 | 47.0 | 3,142 |
| **Mainland/Zanzibar** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mainland | 89.5 | 64.7 | 80.8 | 84.6 | 4,209 | 84.8 | 81.0 | 4,373 | 50.2 | 4,209 |
| Urban | 91.7 | 75.8 | 82.9 | 87.1 | 1,157 | 96.0 | 94.3 | 1,214 | 59.4 | 1,157 |
| Rural | 88.6 | 60.4 | 80.0 | 83.7 | 3,051 | 80.6 | 75.9 | 3,159 | 46.7 | 3,051 |
| Zanzibar | 98.9 | 79.4 | 85.3 | 93.4 | 126 | 89.2 | 86.6 | 133 | 59.2 | 126 |
| Unguja | 99.0 | 82.6 | 86.5 | 93.1 | 87 | 94.1 | 92.4 | 91 | 70.5 | 87 |
| Pemba | 98.7 | 72.1 | 82.4 | 94.0 | 39 | 78.4 | 73.9 | 42 | 34.0 | 39 |
| **Zone** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Western | 83.3 | 54.4 | 83.9 | 77.9 | 445 | 83.4 | 80.7 | 466 | 45.7 | 445 |
| Northern | 79.3 | 61.8 | 88.1 | 83.9 | 462 | 79.4 | 72.3 | 472 | 43.3 | 462 |
| Central | 96.9 | 64.2 | 78.5 | 82.2 | 430 | 80.9 | 76.8 | 441 | 43.9 | 430 |
| Southern Highlands | 89.5 | 70.7 | 93.3 | 89.8 | 233 | 98.6 | 97.8 | 242 | 79.3 | 233 |
| Southern | 98.9 | 76.5 | 88.8 | 88.3 | 174 | 98.1 | 96.8 | 180 | 74.9 | 174 |
| South West Highlands | 83.4 | 59.8 | 81.8 | 83.1 | 419 | 87.7 | 83.6 | 428 | 40.4 | 419 |
| Lake | 91.2 | 61.3 | 72.7 | 85.0 | 1,471 | 80.2 | 75.9 | 1,546 | 49.3 | 1,471 |
| Eastern | 93.9 | 81.3 | 86.7 | 89.1 | 576 | 93.6 | 91.0 | 597 | 54.4 | 576 |
| Zanzibar | 98.9 | 79.4 | 85.3 | 93.4 | 126 | 89.2 | 86.6 | 133 | 59.2 | 126 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dodoma | 97.2 | 76.8 | 78.7 | 81.4 | 189 | 93.2 | 90.9 | 195 | 55.3 | 189 |
| Arusha | 94.7 | 66.3 | 83.0 | 84.7 | 141 | 66.9 | 65.6 | 144 | 38.6 | 141 |
| Kilimanjaro | 85.5 | 63.4 | 86.8 | 92.6 | 102 | 100.0 | 95.2 | 107 | 68.1 | 102 |
| Tanga | 66.5 | 58.2 | 92.0 | 79.4 | 220 | 77.7 | 65.6 | 221 | 34.8 | 220 |
| Morogoro | 99.1 | 82.3 | 89.2 | 87.0 | 209 | 87.1 | 82.2 | 213 | 44.9 | 209 |
| Pwani | 73.5 | 60.4 | 88.6 | 84.7 | 116 | 91.2 | 86.6 | 119 | 46.8 | 116 |
| Dar es Salaam | 99.1 | 90.2 | 83.7 | 92.8 | 250 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 265 | 65.9 | 250 |
| Lindi | 99.0 | 69.5 | 90.4 | 84.5 | 81 | 97.8 | 96.2 | 85 | 76.3 | 81 |
| Mtwara | 98.8 | 82.5 | 87.4 | 91.7 | 93 | 98.4 | 97.4 | 95 | 73.7 | 93 |
| Ruvuma | 96.5 | 77.9 | 93.1 | 89.0 | 108 | 98.4 | 95.8 | 111 | 74.5 | 108 |
| Iringa | 94.1 | 72.5 | 93.9 | 92.9 | 80 | 98.9 | 100.0 | 84 | 86.4 | 80 |
| Mbeya | 91.4 | 68.2 | 89.7 | 87.7 | 126 | 84.2 | 80.9 | 130 | 48.0 | 126 |
| Singida | 97.3 | 59.7 | 74.2 | 86.8 | 105 | 84.1 | 78.0 | 107 | 37.9 | 105 |
| Tabora | 85.8 | 50.3 | 81.7 | 71.7 | 270 | 75.3 | 72.7 | 286 | 39.5 | 270 |
| Rukwa | 70.5 | 51.4 | 75.1 | 89.5 | 114 | 98.1 | 94.9 | 115 | 24.2 | 114 |
| Kigoma | 79.5 | 60.8 | 87.3 | 87.5 | 175 | 96.1 | 93.5 | 180 | 55.3 | 175 |
| Shinyanga | 66.7 | 44.9 | 60.7 | 75.1 | 159 | 83.2 | 81.1 | 167 | 42.6 | 159 |
| Kagera | 100.0 | 71.5 | 67.8 | 91.3 | 264 | 84.4 | 77.2 | 272 | 60.0 | 264 |
| Mwanza | 97.8 | 66.2 | 80.5 | 85.4 | 353 | 83.9 | 80.1 | 380 | 56.1 | 353 |
| Mara | 99.5 | 75.1 | 77.9 | 83.2 | 255 | 74.7 | 71.8 | 274 | 36.5 | 255 |
| Manyara | 96.2 | 49.9 | 81.6 | 79.8 | 135 | 61.2 | 56.2 | 140 | 32.5 | 135 |
| Njombe | 64.5 | 49.9 | 93.0 | 86.4 | 45 | 98.7 | 98.7 | 47 | 78.4 | 45 |
| Katavi | 65.9 | 41.6 | 78.9 | 71.9 | 71 | 74.4 | 66.5 | 72 | 20.9 | 71 |
| Simiyu | 66.7 | 36.0 | 71.8 | 78.5 | 154 | 76.2 | 72.5 | 160 | 44.6 | 154 |
| Geita | 94.3 | 56.4 | 70.0 | 89.5 | 286 | 77.1 | 72.1 | 294 | 48.9 | 286 |
| Songwe | 99.1 | 70.6 | 81.5 | 78.4 | 108 | 89.7 | 86.0 | 112 | 61.1 | 108 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 96.8 | 69.1 | 71.6 | 93.8 | 18 | 84.4 | 81.7 | 19 | 59.3 | 18 |
| Kusini Unguja | 100.0 | 84.1 | 91.8 | 96.2 | 11 | 93.9 | 90.8 | 11 | 55.8 | 11 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 99.5 | 86.5 | 90.1 | 92.3 | 59 | 97.1 | 95.9 | 62 | 76.5 | 59 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 100.0 | 76.1 | 76.4 | 92.6 | 16 | 81.5 | 76.0 | 18 | 18.0 | 16 |
| Kusini Pemba | 97.8 | 69.1 | 86.8 | 95.1 | 23 | 76.1 | 72.3 | 24 | 45.8 | 23 |

*Continued...*

24

**Table 9—Continued**

| Background characteristic | Women who had a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey | | | | | Live births and stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey | | | Women who had a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1] | Percentage with 4+ ANC visits | Percentage who took any iron-containing supplements during pregnancy[2] | Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[3] | Number of women | Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1] | Percentage delivered in a health facility | Number of births | Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[4] | Number of women |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 86.2 | 53.5 | 74.5 | 79.0 | 894 | 72.1 | 65.8 | 932 | 38.4 | 894 |
| Primary complete | 92.7 | 59.6 | 75.9 | 84.4 | 421 | 80.0 | 76.9 | 431 | 43.0 | 421 |
| Primary incomplete | 87.8 | 63.8 | 82.1 | 86.2 | 1,975 | 86.5 | 82.3 | 2,053 | 50.9 | 1,975 |
| Secondary+ | 95.3 | 79.7 | 86.2 | 87.7 | 1,044 | 95.2 | 93.8 | 1,089 | 63.1 | 1,044 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 85.9 | 51.4 | 77.8 | 78.6 | 980 | 70.1 | 63.6 | 1,017 | 37.6 | 980 |
| Second | 88.6 | 59.0 | 80.1 | 83.3 | 865 | 80.3 | 76.3 | 898 | 47.0 | 865 |
| Middle | 90.0 | 63.5 | 81.5 | 87.6 | 838 | 86.3 | 82.1 | 873 | 49.9 | 838 |
| Fourth | 91.5 | 71.8 | 79.1 | 83.0 | 850 | 93.1 | 90.2 | 885 | 55.6 | 850 |
| Highest | 93.5 | 83.0 | 87.0 | 93.4 | 801 | 98.2 | 97.2 | 833 | 65.4 | 801 |
| Total | 89.7 | 65.1 | 80.9 | 84.9 | 4,335 | 85.0 | 81.2 | 4,506 | 50.5 | 4,335 |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 90.5 | 60.2 | 78.1 | na | 83 | 95.9 | 93.2 | 85 | 60.7 | 83 |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[5] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 89.8 | 65.0 | 80.9 | na | 4,418 | 85.2 | 81.4 | 4,591 | 50.7 | 4,418 |

Note: If more than one source of assistance was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation.
na = not applicable
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor/assistant medical officer (AMO), clinical officer, assistant clinical officer, nurse/midwife, assistant nurse, and MCH aide.
[2] Iron tablets or syrup
[3] Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her most recent live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the most recent live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the most recent live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the most recent live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last live birth
[4] Includes women who received a check from a doctor/assistant medical officer (AMO), clinical officer, assistant clinical officer, nurse/midwife, assistant nurse, MCH aide, community health worker, or traditional birth attendant
[5] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data on antenatal care and postnatal checks are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

### 3.8.3  Delivery care

**Institutional deliveries**
Deliveries that occur in a health facility.
*Sample:* All live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey

**Skilled assistance during delivery**
Births delivered with the assistance of a doctor, assistant medical officer (AMO), clinical officer, nurse/midwife, assistant nurse, or MCH aide.
*Sample:* All live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey

Access to proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risk of complications and infections that could lead to death or serious illness for the mother and baby or both (Van Lerberghe and De Brouwere 2001; WHO 2006a).

- 81% of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey were born in a health facility, compared with 93% of stillbirths.
- 85% of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey were delivered by a skilled birth attendant, as were 96% of stillbirths.

**Trends:** The percentage of births assisted by a skilled birth attendant has increased markedly over time. There has been a large increase from 66% in the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS to 85% in the 2022 TDHS-MIS. The data in **Figure 4** may differ slight from previous survey reports because the births included here have been restricted from those during the 5 years before the survey to those in the 2 years before the survey.

### 3.8.4   Postnatal care for the mother

A large proportion of maternal and neonatal deaths occur during the first 48 hours after delivery. Thus, prompt postnatal care (PNC) for both the mother and the child is important to treat any complications arising from the delivery, as well as to provide the mother with important information on how to care for herself and her child. Safe motherhood programmes recommend that all women receive a check of their health during the first 2 days after birth.

- Slightly over half of women who had a live birth in the 2 years before the survey received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after their last live birth.
- Among women with a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, 61% received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after their last stillbirth.

## 3.9    EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT INDEX 2030

The 2022 TDHS-MIS included the Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI2030) module developed by UNICEF. This module was administered as part of the 2022 TDHS-MIS Woman's Questionnaire. Respondents were asked a set of questions about the youngest biological child living with them who was between the ages of 24 and 59 months. The questions were about the way the child behaved in certain everyday situations, and the skills and knowledge the child had acquired. The questions reflect the increasing complexity of the skills children acquire as they grow. The data generated by the ECDI2030 can be used to inform government efforts to improve developmental outcomes among children.

*Figure 4* **Trends in delivery assistance**

*Percentage of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey delivered by a skilled provider*



| 1999 TDHS | 2004–05 TDHS | 2010 TDHS | 2015–16 TDHS-MIS | 2022 TDHS-MIS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42 | 46 | 51 | 66 | 85 |

- According to the ECDI2030 (**Table 10**), 47% of youngest children age 24–59 months living with their biological mother are on-track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being.
- The percentage of children on-track decreases with age from 58% of children age 24–35 months to 36% of children age 48–59 months.
- Slightly more than half of girls (51%) are on-track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being compared with 44% of boys.

**Table 10  Early Childhood Development Index 2030**

Percentage of children age 24–59 months who are developmentally on-track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

| | Early Childhood Development Index 2030 | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Background characteristic | Percentage developmentally on-track | Number of children age 24 to 59 months |
| **Sex** | | |
| Male | 44.1 | 2,542 |
| Female | 50.8 | 2,452 |
| **Age** | | |
| 24–35 | 57.5 | 1,864 |
| 36–47 | 45.3 | 1,781 |
| 48–59 | 36.2 | 1,349 |
| **Residence** | | |
| Urban | 56.3 | 1,362 |
| Rural | 44.1 | 3,632 |
| **Mainland/Zanzibar** | | |
| Mainland | 47.0 | 4,850 |
| Urban | 55.9 | 1,317 |
| Rural | 43.7 | 3,533 |
| Zanzibar | 60.8 | 144 |
| Unguja | 65.4 | 100 |
| Pemba | 50.3 | 44 |

*Continued...*

Table 10—*Continued*

| Background characteristic | Early Childhood Development Index 2030 | |
|---|---|---|
| | Percentage developmentally on-track | Number of children age 24 to 59 months |
| **Zone** | | |
| Western | 20.9 | 475 |
| Northern | 59.9 | 585 |
| Central | 55.9 | 524 |
| Southern Highlands | 48.6 | 262 |
| Southern | 25.9 | 181 |
| South West Highlands | 30.7 | 493 |
| Lake | 53.2 | 1,659 |
| Eastern | 48.9 | 670 |
| Zanzibar | 60.8 | 144 |
| **Region** | | |
| Dodoma | 61.3 | 210 |
| Arusha | 73.1 | 193 |
| Kilimanjaro | 69.8 | 115 |
| Tanga | 46.6 | 278 |
| Morogoro | 45.8 | 212 |
| Pwani | 48.8 | 176 |
| Dar es Salaam | 51.4 | 282 |
| Lindi | 21.5 | 77 |
| Mtwara | 29.1 | 104 |
| Ruvuma | 22.9 | 108 |
| Iringa | 68.2 | 89 |
| Mbeya | 52.6 | 141 |
| Singida | 54.8 | 147 |
| Tabora | 20.3 | 273 |
| Rukwa | 16.0 | 145 |
| Kigoma | 21.7 | 201 |
| Shinyanga | 45.4 | 201 |
| Kagera | 69.0 | 292 |
| Mwanza | 48.2 | 384 |
| Mara | 56.4 | 285 |
| Manyara | 50.0 | 167 |
| Njombe | 65.0 | 64 |
| Katavi | 27.8 | 75 |
| Simiyu | 51.8 | 162 |
| Geita | 47.9 | 335 |
| Songwe | 24.8 | 132 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 44.4 | 20 |
| Kusini Unguja | 75.4 | 11 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 69.8 | 69 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 44.1 | 21 |
| Kusini Pemba | 55.9 | 24 |
| **Mother's education** | | |
| No education | 32.3 | 1,085 |
| Primary incomplete | 43.9 | 447 |
| Primary complete | 49.1 | 2,437 |
| Secondary+ | 60.9 | 1,025 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | |
| Lowest | 36.5 | 1,130 |
| Second | 41.0 | 978 |
| Middle | 44.2 | 958 |
| Fourth | 52.7 | 1,022 |
| Highest | 65.4 | 906 |
| Total | 47.4 | 4,994 |

## 3.10   CARE SEEKING AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ILLNESS

Acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and dehydration from diarrhoea are important contributing causes of childhood morbidity and mortality in developing countries (WHO 2003). Prompt medical attention when a child has the symptoms of these illnesses is crucial in reducing child deaths. **Table 11** presents information on care seeking for ill children in Tanzania. Overall, less than two percent (1.5%) of children under age 5 showed symptoms of an ARI, 11% exhibited fever, and 9% experienced diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey.

- Advice or treatment was sought for 79% of children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey.
- Advice or treatment was sought for 78% of children with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey.

- Advice or treatment was sought for 64% of children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey.
- Less than half (39%) of children with diarrhoea received oral rehydration salts (ORS), and 33% received ORS and continued feeding.

**Table 11  Treatment for acute respiratory infection, fever, and diarrhoea**

Among children under age 5 who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) or had fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought; and among children under age 5 who had diarrhoea during the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage given a fluid made from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets, and percentage given ORS and continued feeding, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

| Background characteristic | Children with symptoms of ARI[1] | | Children with fever | | Children with diarrhoea | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2] | Number of children | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2] | Number of children | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2] | Percentage given fluid from ORS packet | Percentage given ORS and continued feeding[3] | Number of children |
| **Age in months** | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | * | 11 | (88.9) | 48 | 56.0 | 19.6 | 14.7 | 84 |
| 6–11 | (95.1) | 32 | 82.4 | 159 | 66.8 | 42.7 | 37.0 | 200 |
| 12–23 | (80.4) | 39 | 80.0 | 304 | 64.6 | 37.8 | 31.7 | 330 |
| 24–35 | (68.5) | 31 | 74.4 | 206 | 64.2 | 45.3 | 38.9 | 147 |
| 36–47 | * | 21 | 74.5 | 184 | 66.5 | 42.0 | 37.2 | 102 |
| 48–59 | (83.4) | 27 | 74.3 | 196 | 57.5 | 41.0 | 33.1 | 70 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 81.8 | 94 | 79.8 | 575 | 62.5 | 36.9 | 30.6 | 517 |
| Female | 75.8 | 68 | 75.4 | 523 | 65.6 | 41.8 | 36.3 | 415 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 82.7 | 65 | 82.6 | 325 | 63.6 | 38.5 | 34.1 | 318 |
| Rural | 77.0 | 97 | 75.7 | 773 | 64.1 | 39.4 | 32.7 | 615 |
| **Mainland/Zanzibar** | | | | | | | | |
| Mainland | 78.7 | 157 | 77.6 | 1,066 | 63.9 | 38.8 | 33.0 | 911 |
| Urban | 82.5 | 64 | 82.7 | 318 | 63.7 | 38.4 | 34.0 | 313 |
| Rural | 76.0 | 92 | 75.5 | 749 | 64.0 | 39.0 | 32.4 | 597 |
| Zanzibar | (97.8) | 5 | 80.8 | 32 | 64.0 | 52.0 | 40.4 | 22 |
| Unguja | (97.4) | 5 | 90.1 | 20 | 71.6 | 56.6 | 47.6 | 13 |
| Pemba | * | 1 | 64.1 | 11 | 52.5 | 45.1 | 29.5 | 9 |
| **Zone** | | | | | | | | |
| Western | * | 1 | 72.7 | 68 | 62.9 | 46.8 | 43.7 | 89 |
| Northern | (81.6) | 28 | 72.5 | 174 | 66.7 | 47.2 | 41.0 | 135 |
| Central | * | 9 | 68.3 | 69 | 70.6 | 48.2 | 39.0 | 100 |
| Southern Highlands | * | 8 | (83.9) | 24 | (59.3) | (34.9) | (24.9) | 22 |
| Southern | * | 1 | * | 21 | * | * | * | 3 |
| South West Highlands | * | 12 | 55.7 | 35 | 43.8 | 33.7 | 30.2 | 47 |
| Lake | (87.7) | 65 | 78.2 | 457 | 65.3 | 35.3 | 30.9 | 357 |
| Eastern | * | 34 | 86.8 | 218 | 60.8 | 31.5 | 23.2 | 158 |
| Zanzibar | (97.8) | 5 | 80.8 | 32 | 64.0 | 52.0 | 40.4 | 22 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Dodoma | * | 3 | * | 39 | (73.3) | (55.8) | (41.0) | 62 |
| Arusha | * | 15 | 77.1 | 91 | (74.7) | (66.3) | (63.1) | 49 |
| Kilimanjaro | * | 6 | (80.5) | 37 | (42.7) | (29.3) | (19.9) | 33 |
| Tanga | * | 7 | (57.1) | 46 | (74.4) | (40.5) | (33.6) | 53 |
| Morogoro | * | 3 | 93.3 | 92 | 71.8 | 31.0 | 25.3 | 74 |
| Pwani | * | 4 | (74.9) | 34 | * | * | * | 16 |
| Dar es Salaam | * | 27 | 84.6 | 92 | (53.0) | (33.3) | (23.0) | 69 |
| Lindi | * | 1 | * | 12 | * | * | * | 2 |
| Mtwara | * | 0 | * | 8 | * | * | * | 2 |
| Ruvuma | * | 3 | * | 16 | * | * | * | 13 |
| Iringa | * | 2 | * | 6 | * | * | * | 5 |
| Mbeya | * | 4 | * | 12 | * | * | * | 18 |
| Singida | * | 0 | * | 5 | * | * | * | 15 |
| Tabora | * | 0 | (64.6) | 37 | (59.3) | (49.7) | (45.2) | 48 |
| Rukwa | * | 5 | * | 8 | * | * | * | 13 |
| Kigoma | * | 1 | (82.2) | 31 | (67.2) | (43.4) | (41.9) | 41 |
| Shinyanga | * | 4 | (79.9) | 45 | (68.1) | (37.0) | (37.0) | 34 |
| Kagera | * | 32 | 81.1 | 111 | (53.8) | (37.6) | (30.9) | 61 |
| Mwanza | * | 16 | 86.3 | 125 | 66.6 | 42.3 | 41.4 | 124 |
| Mara | * | 0 | (76.5) | 53 | (62.1) | (19.3) | (7.7) | 67 |
| Manyara | * | 6 | (71.3) | 25 | * | * | * | 23 |
| Njombe | * | 3 | * | 2 | * | * | * | 5 |
| Katavi | * | 2 | * | 9 | * | * | * | 7 |
| Simiyu | * | 2 | (78.3) | 28 | * | * | * | 16 |
| Geita | * | 10 | 64.4 | 96 | (75.5) | (37.1) | (34.8) | 55 |
| Songwe | * | 1 | * | 6 | * | * | * | 10 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | * | 1 | (89.2) | 5 | (70.7) | (56.7) | (31.7) | 4 |

*Continued...*

29

**Table 11—Continued**

| Background characteristic | Children with symptoms of ARI[1] | | Children with fever | | Children with diarrhoea | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2] | Number of children | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2] | Number of children | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2] | Percentage given fluid from ORS packet | Percentage given ORS and continued feeding[3] | Number of children |
| **Region** (continued) | | | | | | | | |
| Kusini Unguja | * | 2 | (86.4) | 4 | * | * | * | 2 |
| Mjini Magharibi | * | 2 | (91.6) | 12 | * | * | * | 7 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | * | 0 | (69.5) | 6 | (49.6) | (41.6) | (31.3) | 4 |
| Kusini Pemba | * | 0 | (58.5) | 6 | (55.1) | (48.3) | (27.9) | 5 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | * | 23 | 70.8 | 189 | 72.0 | 44.0 | 39.4 | 147 |
| Primary complete | * | 19 | 66.3 | 119 | 50.8 | 33.0 | 28.6 | 112 |
| Primary incomplete | 78.8 | 73 | 81.6 | 508 | 63.4 | 38.0 | 31.8 | 428 |
| Secondary+ | 81.4 | 47 | 80.1 | 282 | 65.9 | 41.0 | 33.8 | 245 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | * | 25 | 70.8 | 195 | 73.5 | 50.8 | 42.7 | 156 |
| Second | (79.8) | 30 | 80.6 | 192 | 62.7 | 42.5 | 34.0 | 158 |
| Middle | (75.9) | 27 | 75.9 | 197 | 62.8 | 31.0 | 27.7 | 194 |
| Fourth | (90.7) | 43 | 75.5 | 264 | 61.9 | 36.3 | 31.6 | 209 |
| Highest | (75.4) | 37 | 84.7 | 250 | 60.8 | 38.2 | 32.0 | 215 |
| Total | 79.3 | 162 | 77.7 | 1,098 | 63.9 | 39.1 | 33.1 | 932 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing which was chest-related and/or difficult breathing which was chest-related.
[2] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, religious/voluntary sector, private medical sector, pharmacy, accredited drug dispensing outlet (ADDO), and NGO/VCT Centre. Excludes advice or treatment from a shop/kiosk/market/traditional practitioner.
[3] Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode.

## 3.11 CHILD NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Anthropometry is commonly used to measure child nutritional status. The anthropometric measurements are used to report on child growth indicators. The distribution of height and weight for children under age 5 is compared with the WHO growth standard reference population (WHO 2006b). The distribution of a well-nourished population will be similar to the reference population, while the distribution of a poorly nourished population will not. The indices height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age can be expressed in standard deviation units ($z$ scores) from the median of the reference population. Values that are greater than two standard deviations below the median of the WHO child growth standards are used to define malnutrition.

**Stunting (assessed via height-for-age)**

Height-for-age is a measure of growth faltering. Children whose height-for-age $z$ score is below minus two standard deviations (−2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered short for their age (stunted). Children who are below minus three standard deviations (−3 SD) are considered severely stunted.

*Sample:* Children under age 5

**Wasting (assessed via weight-for-height)**

The weight-for-height index measures body mass in relation to body height or length and describes acute undernutrition. Children whose $z$ score is below minus two standard deviations (−2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered thin (wasted). Children whose weight-for-height $z$ score is below minus three standard deviations (−3 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered severely wasted.

*Sample:* Children under age 5

**Underweight (assessed via weight-for-age)**

Weight-for-age is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height that takes into account both wasting and stunting. Children whose weight-for-age *z* score is below minus two standard deviations (−2 SD) from the median of the reference population are classified as underweight. Children whose weight-for-age *z* score is below minus three standard deviations (−3 SD) from the median are considered severely underweight.

*Sample:* Children under age 5

**Overweight (assessed via weight-for-height)**

Children whose weight-for-height *z* score is more than two standard deviations (+2 SD) above the median of the reference population are considered overweight.

*Sample:* Children under age 5

Height and weight measurements were obtained for 5,589 children under age 5. The percentages with valid data for height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age were 96%, 97%, and 97%, respectively. Results for height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age are shown in **Table 12**.

- 30% of children under age five are stunted (short for their age), and 9% are severely stunted.
- 3% of children under age five are wasted (thin for their height), while 4% are overweight.
- 12% of children under age five are underweight, and 3% are severely underweight.

**Trends:** The percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted has decreased steadily from 48% in the 1999 TDHS to 30% in the 2022 TDHS-MIS (**Figure 5**). There has been little change over time in the percentage of children who are wasted or overweight.

*Figure 5* **Trends in nutritional status of children**

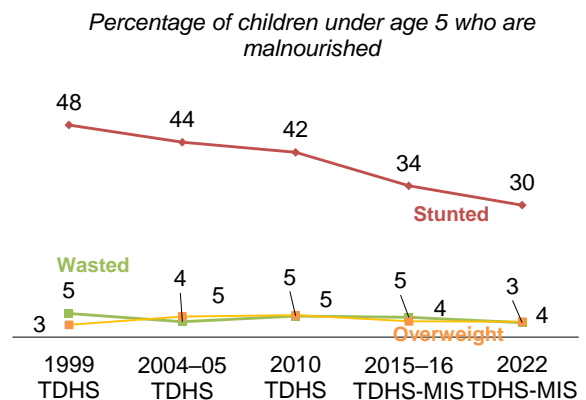*Percentage of children under age 5 who are malnourished*



31

**Table 12  Nutritional status of children**

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

| Background characteristic | Height-for-age[1] | | | | Weight-for-height | | | | | Weight-for-age | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percent-age below -3 SD | Percent-age below -2 SD[2] | Mean z score (SD) | Number of children | Percent-age below -3 SD | Percent-age below -2 SD[2] | Percent-age above +2 SD | Mean z score (SD) | Number of children | Percent-age below -3 SD | Percent-age below -2 SD[2] | Mean z score (SD) | Number of children |
| **Age in months** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 5.6 | 17.7 | -0.8 | 550 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 553 | 2.1 | 5.3 | -0.1 | 556 |
| 6–11 | 6.3 | 18.8 | -1.1 | 521 | 0.3 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 522 | 2.4 | 12.9 | -0.6 | 522 |
| 12–23 | 12.0 | 36.3 | -1.6 | 1,118 | 1.5 | 4.8 | 2.4 | -0.1 | 1,124 | 3.8 | 13.6 | -0.9 | 1,122 |
| 24–35 | 11.1 | 38.7 | -1.6 | 1,068 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 1,073 | 2.9 | 13.5 | -0.9 | 1,077 |
| 36–47 | 9.2 | 30.9 | -1.5 | 1,085 | 0.9 | 3.3 | 2.5 | -0.0 | 1,095 | 2.3 | 13.3 | -0.9 | 1,092 |
| 48–59 | 6.2 | 25.8 | -1.4 | 1,108 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 0.9 | -0.2 | 1,118 | 2.2 | 11.0 | -1.0 | 1,109 |
| 0–23 | 9.0 | 27.4 | -1.3 | 2,189 | 1.1 | 3.8 | 5.6 | 0.1 | 2,199 | 3.0 | 11.3 | -0.6 | 2,200 |
| 24–59 | 8.8 | 31.7 | -1.5 | 3,261 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 2.1 | -0.1 | 3,286 | 2.5 | 12.6 | -0.9 | 3,278 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 10.3 | 33.3 | -1.5 | 2,775 | 1.1 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 2,793 | 3.3 | 13.7 | -0.8 | 2,789 |
| Female | 7.5 | 26.6 | -1.3 | 2,675 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 2,692 | 2.1 | 10.3 | -0.8 | 2,688 |
| **Mother's interview status** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Interviewed | 8.5 | 29.7 | -1.4 | 4,774 | 0.9 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 4,795 | 2.7 | 11.7 | -0.8 | 4,798 |
| Not interviewed, but in household | 8.2 | 32.7 | -1.3 | 119 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 | -0.0 | 121 | 0.7 | 15.2 | -0.8 | 119 |
| Not interviewed, not in household[3] | 12.9 | 32.3 | -1.4 | 557 | 1.0 | 4.1 | 2.8 | -0.0 | 569 | 3.5 | 14.5 | -0.9 | 560 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 5.4 | 20.5 | -1.2 | 1,417 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 3.4 | -0.0 | 1,423 | 1.7 | 10.3 | -0.7 | 1,422 |
| Rural | 10.1 | 33.4 | -1.5 | 4,033 | 0.9 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 4,062 | 3.0 | 12.7 | -0.8 | 4,055 |
| **Mainland/Zanzibar** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mainland | 9.0 | 30.4 | -1.4 | 5,287 | 0.9 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 5,318 | 2.6 | 12.0 | -0.8 | 5,312 |
| Urban | 5.5 | 20.7 | -1.2 | 1,372 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 1,378 | 1.8 | 10.4 | -0.7 | 1,376 |
| Rural | 10.3 | 33.8 | -1.5 | 3,914 | 0.9 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 3,940 | 3.0 | 12.5 | -0.8 | 3,935 |
| Zanzibar | 4.6 | 17.6 | -1.0 | 163 | 1.1 | 8.2 | 2.3 | -0.5 | 167 | 4.1 | 14.7 | -1.0 | 166 |
| Unguja | 3.7 | 16.7 | -1.0 | 110 | 1.1 | 9.6 | 2.0 | -0.6 | 111 | 4.1 | 15.4 | -1.0 | 112 |
| Pemba | 6.4 | 19.5 | -1.1 | 53 | 1.2 | 5.5 | 2.8 | -0.3 | 55 | 4.1 | 13.2 | -0.9 | 54 |
| **Zone** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Western | 9.0 | 30.5 | -1.4 | 526 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 533 | 3.1 | 12.2 | -0.8 | 531 |
| Northern | 6.4 | 25.5 | -1.2 | 541 | 1.5 | 4.8 | 2.3 | -0.3 | 549 | 2.0 | 15.0 | -0.9 | 541 |
| Central | 11.1 | 29.8 | -1.4 | 564 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 564 | 4.2 | 14.0 | -0.8 | 567 |
| Southern Highlands | 13.2 | 46.2 | -1.8 | 285 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 8.6 | 0.4 | 283 | 3.0 | 11.7 | -0.7 | 286 |
| Southern | 6.6 | 21.8 | -1.1 | 209 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 1.0 | -0.0 | 209 | 2.8 | 8.1 | -0.7 | 209 |
| South West Highlands | 11.2 | 37.5 | -1.5 | 545 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 0.2 | 550 | 2.7 | 10.8 | -0.7 | 549 |
| Lake | 9.7 | 31.0 | -1.5 | 1,946 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 1,955 | 2.5 | 11.9 | -0.8 | 1,954 |
| Eastern | 4.9 | 23.0 | -1.1 | 670 | 1.2 | 4.6 | 3.4 | -0.1 | 676 | 1.6 | 10.4 | -0.7 | 675 |
| Zanzibar | 4.6 | 17.6 | -1.0 | 163 | 1.1 | 8.2 | 2.3 | -0.5 | 167 | 4.1 | 14.7 | -1.0 | 166 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dodoma | 10.3 | 30.7 | -1.5 | 201 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 7.1 | 0.3 | 203 | 3.6 | 11.0 | -0.7 | 203 |
| Arusha | 7.2 | 30.7 | -1.4 | 171 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 0.7 | -0.3 | 171 | 4.2 | 20.1 | -1.0 | 171 |
| Kilimanjaro | 7.6 | 20.4 | -1.0 | 97 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 6.1 | -0.1 | 98 | 1.1 | 16.4 | -0.7 | 97 |
| Tanga | 5.5 | 24.1 | -1.1 | 273 | 2.6 | 5.6 | 2.0 | -0.3 | 280 | 0.9 | 11.2 | -0.9 | 273 |
| Morogoro | 9.2 | 30.6 | -1.4 | 230 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 233 | 1.3 | 10.0 | -0.7 | 234 |
| Pwani | 5.2 | 20.2 | -1.1 | 169 | 0.7 | 6.2 | 3.8 | -0.1 | 169 | 2.6 | 12.1 | -0.7 | 169 |
| Dar es Salaam | 0.9 | 18.4 | -1.0 | 272 | 1.7 | 4.3 | 3.6 | -0.2 | 274 | 1.3 | 9.7 | -0.7 | 272 |
| Lindi | 5.6 | 21.3 | -1.2 | 99 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 99 | 2.3 | 10.0 | -0.8 | 99 |
| Mtwara | 7.6 | 22.3 | -1.1 | 110 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 110 | 3.3 | 6.4 | -0.5 | 110 |
| Ruvuma | 7.4 | 35.6 | -1.5 | 124 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 5.4 | 0.1 | 124 | 2.8 | 12.2 | -0.8 | 125 |
| Iringa | 17.3 | 56.9 | -2.1 | 99 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 9.0 | 0.7 | 98 | 4.4 | 10.7 | -0.7 | 99 |
| Mbeya | 5.0 | 31.5 | -1.3 | 152 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 5.2 | 0.4 | 154 | 0.8 | 1.4 | -0.4 | 154 |
| Singida | 8.5 | 25.7 | -1.3 | 155 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 3.8 | -0.1 | 154 | 1.6 | 11.1 | -0.8 | 156 |
| Tabora | 9.3 | 33.1 | -1.4 | 302 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 308 | 3.9 | 12.2 | -0.9 | 308 |
| Rukwa | 20.7 | 49.8 | -1.9 | 173 | 4.8 | 8.3 | 3.2 | -0.0 | 174 | 5.8 | 19.4 | -1.1 | 175 |
| Kigoma | 8.7 | 27.1 | -1.4 | 223 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 5.5 | 0.1 | 225 | 2.1 | 12.2 | -0.7 | 223 |
| Shinyanga | 7.5 | 27.5 | -1.3 | 221 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 224 | 2.8 | 8.6 | -0.7 | 221 |
| Kagera | 12.9 | 34.3 | -1.6 | 362 | 0.8 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 365 | 4.1 | 15.4 | -0.9 | 363 |
| Mwanza | 10.9 | 27.9 | -1.5 | 448 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 446 | 2.8 | 15.1 | -0.9 | 452 |
| Mara | 6.6 | 23.4 | -1.3 | 311 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 2.9 | -0.0 | 311 | 1.5 | 7.6 | -0.7 | 311 |
| Manyara | 13.8 | 32.0 | -1.5 | 207 | 0.8 | 4.7 | 2.8 | -0.1 | 207 | 6.9 | 18.9 | -0.9 | 207 |
| Njombe | 18.5 | 50.4 | -2.1 | 62 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 14.1 | 0.7 | 61 | 1.2 | 12.2 | -0.7 | 62 |
| Katavi | 10.9 | 32.2 | -1.4 | 85 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 87 | 2.1 | 14.0 | -0.8 | 86 |
| Simiyu | 7.0 | 33.2 | -1.4 | 217 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 219 | 1.0 | 11.4 | -0.8 | 218 |
| Geita | 10.4 | 38.6 | -1.7 | 386 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 390 | 2.2 | 10.3 | -0.9 | 387 |
| Songwe | 6.0 | 31.9 | -1.3 | 134 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 0.3 | 135 | 1.1 | 8.1 | -0.5 | 135 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 5.9 | 29.0 | -1.2 | 23 | 1.5 | 10.0 | 1.6 | -0.7 | 24 | 6.5 | 21.0 | -1.2 | 24 |
| Kusini Unguja | 2.4 | 16.7 | -1.0 | 13 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.9 | -0.3 | 13 | 1.7 | 6.1 | -0.7 | 13 |

*Continued…*

Table 12–*Continued*

| Background characteristic | Height-for-age[1] | | | | Weight-for-height | | | | | Weight-for-age | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percent-age below -3 SD | Percent-age below -2 SD[2] | Mean *z* score (SD) | Number of children | Percent-age below -3 SD | Percent-age below -2 SD[2] | Percent-age above +2 SD | Mean *z* score (SD) | Number of children | Percent-age below -3 SD | Percent-age below -2 SD[2] | Mean *z* score (SD) | Number of children |
| **Region** *(continued)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mjini Magharibi | 3.3 | 12.8 | -1.0 | 74 | 1.1 | 10.5 | 2.4 | -0.6 | 75 | 3.8 | 15.2 | -1.0 | 75 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 6.4 | 21.8 | -1.1 | 25 | 1.8 | 7.7 | 2.8 | -0.4 | 27 | 5.8 | 15.5 | -1.0 | 26 |
| Kusini Pemba | 6.4 | 17.3 | -1.0 | 28 | 0.6 | 3.3 | 2.7 | -0.2 | 28 | 2.5 | 11.0 | -0.8 | 28 |
| **Mother's education[4]** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 10.8 | 36.3 | -1.5 | 1,073 | 1.6 | 4.7 | 2.5 | -0.1 | 1,088 | 3.8 | 12.7 | -0.9 | 1,080 |
| Primary complete | 11.9 | 33.7 | -1.6 | 512 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 4.3 | -0.0 | 512 | 4.9 | 15.9 | -0.9 | 514 |
| Primary incomplete | 7.9 | 29.8 | -1.4 | 2,309 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 2,316 | 1.9 | 11.7 | -0.8 | 2,320 |
| Secondary+ | 5.5 | 20.5 | -1.1 | 999 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 1,000 | 1.7 | 8.8 | -0.6 | 1,004 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 13.4 | 38.6 | -1.6 | 1,246 | 0.9 | 4.3 | 3.1 | -0.1 | 1,260 | 5.1 | 15.6 | -1.0 | 1,253 |
| Second | 9.5 | 34.5 | -1.5 | 1,118 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 1,127 | 2.6 | 12.6 | -0.8 | 1,127 |
| Middle | 10.4 | 31.2 | -1.5 | 1,106 | 1.4 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 1,108 | 2.6 | 12.4 | -0.8 | 1,115 |
| Fourth | 6.6 | 27.1 | -1.4 | 1,083 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 1,088 | 1.7 | 10.8 | -0.8 | 1,085 |
| Highest | 2.8 | 14.6 | -0.9 | 898 | 0.6 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 902 | 0.9 | 7.5 | -0.5 | 898 |
| Total | 8.9 | 30.0 | -1.4 | 5,450 | 0.9 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 5,485 | 2.7 | 12.1 | -0.8 | 5,477 |

Note: Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards.
[1] Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children.
[2] Includes children who are below -3 SD from the WHO Growth Standards population median
[3] Includes children whose mothers are deceased
[4] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

## 3.12 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices are critical to the health and survival of young children. Recommended IYCF practices include early initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour of life, exclusively breastfeeding for the first 6 months of life, and feeding children a diet that meets a minimum diversity (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

**Early initiation of breastfeeding**
Percentage of children born in the 0–23 months before the survey who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth.
*Sample:* Children born 0–23 months before the survey

**Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months**
Percentage of children age 0–5 months who are fed exclusively with breastmilk during the previous day.
*Sample:* Youngest children age 0–5 months living with the mother

**Minimum dietary diversity 6–23 months**
Percentage of children age 6–23 months who are fed a minimum of 5 out of 8 defined food groups during the previous day. The 8 food groups are: breastmilk; grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk yogurt, cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.
*Sample:* Youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother

Key IYCF indicators are presented in **Table 13**.

- 70% of children born in the 2 years before the survey engaged in early initiation of breastfeeding.
- 64% of children under 6 months of age are exclusively breastfed.
- 19% of children age 6–23 months met the minimum dietary diversity requirement.

**Table 13  Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators**

Percentage of children fed according to various IYCF practices, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

| Indicator | Indicator numerator and denominator | Value |
|---|---|---|
| Early initiation of breastfeeding | Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth | 70.2 |
| | Number of children born in the last 2 years | 4,506 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed exclusively with breastmilk during the previous day | 64.3 |
| | Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with the mother | 1,098 |
| Minimum dietary diversity 6–23 months | Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed foods and beverages from at least 5 out of 8 defined food groups during the previous day | 18.8 |
| | Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother | 3,090 |
| Sweet beverage consumption 6–23 months | Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were given a sweet beverage during the previous day | 30.0 |
| | Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother | 3,090 |
| Unhealthy food consumption 6–23 months | Percentage of children age 6–23 months fed unhealthy foods during the previous day | 8.7 |
| | Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother | 3,090 |

Unhealthy infant and young child feeding practices should be avoided because they can promote unhealthy weight gain, and unhealthy foods can replace nutritious foods that provide important nutrients for children. For infants and young children, the consumption of sweet foods and beverages increases the risk of dental caries and childhood obesity. The indicator definition below for unhealthy food consumption describes sentinel unhealthy foods—foods that are high in sugar, salt, or unhealthy fats—that are commonly consumed by infants and young children (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

**Sweet beverage consumption 6–23 months**

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who are given a sweet beverage during the previous day.

**Unhealthy food consumption 6–23 months**

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who are fed sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day.

*Sample:* Youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother

- 30% of children age 6–23 months were fed a sweet beverage.
- 9% of children age 6–23 months consumed unhealthy foods.

**Trends:** The percentage of children under the age of 6 months who are exclusively breastfed has steadily increased over time, from 32% in the 1999 TDHS to 64% in the 2022 TDHS-MIS (**Figure 6**).

***Figure 6*  Trends in exclusive breastfeeding**

*Percentage of children age 0–5 months*



| 1999 TDHS | 2004–05 TDHS | 2010 TDHS | 2015–16 TDHS-MIS | 2022 TDHS-MIS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32 | 41 | 53 | 59 | 64 |
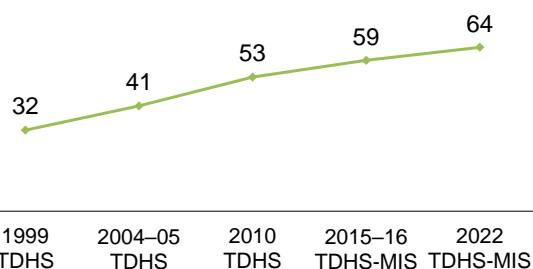
### 3.13 MALARIA

#### 3.13.1 Ownership and use of insecticide-treated nets

Insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) repel and kill mosquitoes, thus providing protection against mosquito bites and reducing the transmission of malaria parasites. When high coverage of ITNs is achieved, they help decrease malaria risk at the individual level as well as at the community level by reducing the vector population. The distribution and use of ITNs is one of the core interventions for preventing malaria infection in Tanzania.

> **Ownership of insecticide-treated nets**
> Households that have at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN). An ITN is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment.
> *Sample:* Households

> **Full household ITN coverage**
> Percentage of households with at least one ITN for every two people.
> *Sample:* Households (with at least one person who stayed in the household the night before the survey)

**Table 14** presents information on household ownership of ITNs.

- 74% of households own at least one ITN. This indicator ranges from 49% in Arusha to 92% in Katavi and Kaskazini Unguja.
- 41% of households have full ITN coverage.

---

**Table 14  Household possession of insecticide-treated nets**

Percentage of households with at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN); average number of ITNs per household; and percentage of households with at least one ITN per two persons who stayed in the household last night, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage of households with at least one ITN[1] | Average number of ITNs[1] per household | Number of households | Percentage of households with at least one ITN[1] for every two persons who stayed in the household last night[2] | Number of households with at least one person who stayed in the household last night |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Residence** | | | | | |
| Urban | 75.3 | 1.6 | 5,094 | 46.9 | 5,072 |
| Rural | 72.8 | 1.5 | 10,611 | 37.8 | 10,585 |
| **Mainland/Zanzibar** | | | | | |
| Mainland | 73.5 | 1.5 | 15,278 | 40.5 | 15,233 |
| Urban | 75.4 | 1.6 | 4,965 | 47.1 | 4,943 |
| Rural | 72.6 | 1.5 | 10,313 | 37.3 | 10,290 |
| Zanzibar | 77.9 | 2.2 | 427 | 49.8 | 424 |
| Unguja | 73.9 | 2.0 | 307 | 47.4 | 305 |
| Pemba | 88.0 | 2.7 | 120 | 55.9 | 119 |
| **Zone** | | | | | |
| Western | 74.5 | 1.6 | 1,159 | 29.7 | 1,154 |
| Northern | 67.0 | 1.4 | 1,849 | 38.1 | 1,843 |
| Central | 73.8 | 1.6 | 1,816 | 43.5 | 1,815 |
| Southern Highlands | 70.5 | 1.5 | 1,077 | 47.1 | 1,074 |
| Southern | 76.6 | 1.5 | 1,031 | 54.6 | 1,030 |
| South West Highlands | 72.9 | 1.6 | 1,483 | 42.9 | 1,478 |
| Lake | 76.1 | 1.7 | 4,252 | 34.7 | 4,243 |
| Eastern | 73.7 | 1.5 | 2,611 | 44.7 | 2,596 |
| Zanzibar | 77.9 | 2.2 | 427 | 49.8 | 424 |
| **Region** | | | | | |
| Dodoma | 84.8 | 1.8 | 882 | 57.6 | 881 |
| Arusha | 49.0 | 1.0 | 499 | 22.8 | 499 |
| Kilimanjaro | 57.3 | 1.2 | 528 | 35.8 | 524 |
| Tanga | 84.2 | 1.9 | 822 | 48.8 | 821 |
| Morogoro | 77.0 | 1.5 | 743 | 40.4 | 742 |
| Pwani | 73.6 | 1.4 | 555 | 47.8 | 549 |
| Dar es Salaam | 71.8 | 1.4 | 1,313 | 45.8 | 1,305 |
| Lindi | 80.2 | 1.6 | 438 | 59.6 | 438 |

*Continued…*

Table 14—*Continued*

| Background characteristic | Percentage of households with at least one ITN[1] | Average number of ITNs[1] per household | Number of households | Percentage of households with at least one ITN[1] for every two persons who stayed in the household last night[2] | Number of households with at least one person who stayed in the household last night |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Region** *(continued)* | | | | | |
| Mtwara | 74.0 | 1.4 | 593 | 50.8 | 592 |
| Ruvuma | 74.0 | 1.5 | 428 | 44.9 | 428 |
| Iringa | 77.6 | 1.7 | 381 | 56.8 | 379 |
| Mbeya | 73.1 | 1.6 | 552 | 48.1 | 548 |
| Singida | 71.5 | 1.5 | 469 | 36.4 | 469 |
| Tabora | 78.0 | 1.7 | 602 | 26.0 | 600 |
| Rukwa | 76.1 | 1.5 | 379 | 39.7 | 378 |
| Kigoma | 70.6 | 1.5 | 557 | 33.7 | 554 |
| Shinyanga | 59.8 | 1.3 | 505 | 23.7 | 504 |
| Kagera | 77.5 | 1.7 | 851 | 42.0 | 850 |
| Mwanza | 85.3 | 1.9 | 1,067 | 45.0 | 1,061 |
| Mara | 78.2 | 1.6 | 710 | 33.8 | 709 |
| Manyara | 55.3 | 1.1 | 465 | 24.0 | 465 |
| Njombe | 54.8 | 1.1 | 267 | 36.6 | 267 |
| Katavi | 92.3 | 2.8 | 168 | 57.0 | 168 |
| Simiyu | 52.1 | 1.1 | 410 | 15.7 | 410 |
| Geita | 83.8 | 1.8 | 709 | 30.2 | 709 |
| Songwe | 61.0 | 1.2 | 385 | 32.2 | 383 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 92.3 | 2.8 | 67 | 70.7 | 66 |
| Kusini Unguja | 82.7 | 2.1 | 37 | 58.5 | 36 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 66.3 | 1.7 | 204 | 37.7 | 203 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 86.5 | 2.7 | 54 | 53.2 | 54 |
| Kusini Pemba | 89.2 | 2.7 | 65 | 58.1 | 65 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | |
| Lowest | 62.9 | 1.2 | 2,891 | 26.0 | 2,880 |
| Second | 73.9 | 1.5 | 2,906 | 34.9 | 2,903 |
| Middle | 78.5 | 1.7 | 3,060 | 42.7 | 3,050 |
| Fourth | 75.8 | 1.6 | 3,493 | 45.2 | 3,486 |
| Highest | 75.9 | 1.8 | 3,355 | 52.1 | 3,338 |
| Total | 73.6 | 1.6 | 15,705 | 40.7 | 15,657 |

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 TDHS, 2011–12 THMIS, and 2015–16 TDHS-MIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).
[2] De facto household members

**Trends:** There has been no clear trend in ownership of ITNs over time (**Figure 7**). The estimate for the 2022 TDHS-MIS is similar to but slightly lower than the estimate of ITN ownership for the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS (74% versus 78%).

ITNs act as both a physical and a chemical barrier against mosquitoes. By reducing the vector population, ITNs can help reduce malaria risk at the community level, as well as reduce the risk to the individuals who use them. **Table 15** shows the use of ITNs by children under age 5 and by pregnant women.

- 64% of children under age 5 slept under an ITN the night before the survey. In households that own at least one ITN, 81% of children under age 5 slept under an ITN the night before the survey.
- 66% of pregnant women age 15–49 slept under an ITN the night before the survey. 85% of pregnant women in households that owned at least one ITN slept under an ITN the night before the survey.

### Figure 7 Trends in household ownership of insecticide-treated nets

*Percentage of households owning at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN)*



| 2010 TDHS | 2011–12 THMIS | 2015–16 TDHS-MIS | 2017 TMIS | 2022 TDHS-MIS |
|---|---|---|---|---|

Note: In surveys prior to 2017 the definition of an ITN included nets that had been soaked with insecticides within the past 12 months. In surveys starting in 2017, an ITN is defined as a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 TDHS, 2011-12 THMIS, and 2015-16 TDHS-MIS, this was 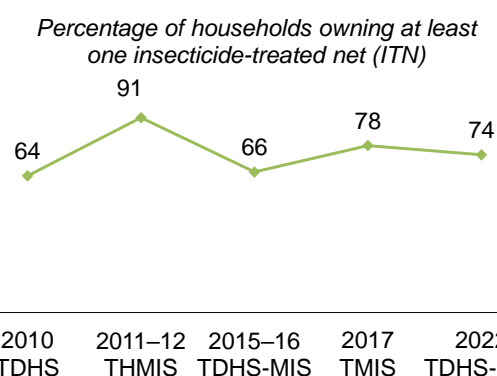known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN). The definition of an ITN in surveys conducted prior to 2017 included nets that had been soaked with insecticides within the past 12 months.

**Table 15  Use of insecticide-treated nets by children and pregnant women**

Percentage of children under age 5 who slept under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey; among children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey; percentage of pregnant women age 15–49 who slept under an ITN the night before the survey; and among pregnant women age 15–49 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

| Background characteristic | Children under age 5 in all households | | Children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN[1] | | Pregnant women age 15–49 in all households | | Pregnant women age 15–49 in households with at least one ITN[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night | Number of children | Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night | Number of children | Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night | Number of pregnant women | Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night | Number of pregnant women |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 68.1 | 2,972 | 83.0 | 2,437 | 62.2 | 322 | 83.3 | 240 |
| Rural | 62.6 | 8,348 | 79.5 | 6,575 | 67.1 | 841 | 85.2 | 662 |
| **Mainland/Zanzibar** | | | | | | | | |
| Mainland | 64.0 | 10,984 | 80.5 | 8,730 | 65.7 | 1,128 | 85.0 | 872 |
| Urban | 68.3 | 2,873 | 83.1 | 2,362 | 62.2 | 316 | 83.4 | 235 |
| Rural | 62.5 | 8,111 | 79.6 | 6,368 | 67.1 | 812 | 85.6 | 637 |
| Zanzibar | 66.1 | 336 | 78.7 | 282 | 66.0 | 35 | 74.3 | 31 |
| Unguja | 59.7 | 229 | 74.5 | 184 | 54.8 | 21 | 63.5 | 18 |
| Pemba | 80.0 | 107 | 86.6 | 98 | 84.2 | 13 | 90.6 | 12 |
| **Zone** | | | | | | | | |
| Western | 58.5 | 1,146 | 70.8 | 946 | 68.7 | 118 | 85.1 | 95 |
| Northern | 53.0 | 1,218 | 76.9 | 840 | 53.0 | 140 | 82.1 | 91 |
| Central | 63.0 | 1,172 | 82.5 | 895 | 68.0 | 153 | 89.3 | 117 |
| Southern Highlands | 62.0 | 577 | 78.9 | 454 | 61.2 | 52 | 79.2 | 40 |
| Southern | 79.3 | 419 | 92.1 | 360 | (80.9) | 34 | (92.6) | 30 |
| South West Highlands | 63.6 | 1,086 | 82.6 | 836 | 67.3 | 105 | 88.1 | 80 |
| Lake | 66.6 | 3,946 | 80.6 | 3,262 | 68.7 | 353 | 82.2 | 295 |
| Eastern | 68.1 | 1,420 | 85.1 | 1,136 | 63.5 | 173 | 87.8 | 125 |
| Zanzibar | 66.1 | 336 | 78.7 | 282 | 66.0 | 35 | 74.3 | 31 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Dodoma | 76.9 | 475 | 86.0 | 424 | (88.8) | 69 | (96.4) | 64 |
| Arusha | 40.9 | 369 | 79.4 | 190 | (33.9) | 49 | * | 19 |
| Kilimanjaro | 46.8 | 260 | 69.8 | 175 | (49.2) | 31 | * | 20 |
| Tanga | 63.4 | 589 | 78.5 | 475 | (70.3) | 61 | (83.3) | 51 |
| Morogoro | 63.3 | 483 | 80.3 | 381 | (65.0) | 51 | (80.7) | 41 |
| Pwani | 67.9 | 335 | 88.8 | 257 | (69.3) | 34 | * | 25 |
| Dar es Salaam | 72.1 | 602 | 87.0 | 499 | 60.4 | 87 | (90.8) | 58 |
| Lindi | 81.9 | 189 | 91.8 | 168 | * | 12 | * | 11 |
| Mtwara | 77.1 | 230 | 92.4 | 192 | * | 22 | * | 19 |
| Ruvuma | 68.4 | 263 | 85.8 | 210 | (74.3) | 22 | * | 18 |
| Iringa | 60.8 | 193 | 71.8 | 163 | * | 16 | * | 14 |
| Mbeya | 61.1 | 327 | 83.6 | 239 | (58.3) | 34 | * | 21 |
| Singida | 64.8 | 319 | 83.6 | 247 | (67.3) | 40 | (87.2) | 31 |
| Tabora | 56.3 | 689 | 66.4 | 584 | 67.8 | 73 | (84.9) | 59 |
| Rukwa | 65.0 | 305 | 82.8 | 239 | (74.4) | 26 | (85.0) | 22 |
| Kigoma | 61.8 | 457 | 77.9 | 362 | (70.3) | 45 | (85.5) | 37 |

*Continued...*

37

**Table 15—*Continued***

| Background characteristic | Children under age 5 in all households | | Children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN[1] | | Pregnant women age 15–49 in all households | | Pregnant women age 15–49 in households with at least one ITN[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night | Number of children | Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night | Number of children | Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night | Number of pregnant women | Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night | Number of pregnant women |
| **Region** *(continued)* | | | | | | | | |
| Shinyanga | 57.2 | 470 | 84.2 | 319 | (56.8) | 37 | (85.0) | 25 |
| Kagera | 69.4 | 695 | 81.1 | 594 | (62.4) | 52 | (76.4) | 42 |
| Mwanza | 67.3 | 917 | 75.1 | 821 | (63.1) | 59 | (65.7) | 57 |
| Mara | 72.0 | 662 | 84.9 | 561 | 76.8 | 74 | (89.1) | 64 |
| Manyara | 44.2 | 379 | 74.8 | 224 | (36.1) | 45 | (72.2) | 22 |
| Njombe | 50.2 | 121 | 75.1 | 81 | * | 13 | * | 8 |
| Katavi | 81.0 | 175 | 84.5 | 168 | (85.1) | 20 | (90.5) | 19 |
| Simiyu | 46.1 | 441 | 73.1 | 278 | (52.7) | 38 | (82.0) | 24 |
| Geita | 76.2 | 761 | 84.3 | 688 | 80.5 | 93 | 90.7 | 82 |
| Songwe | 54.0 | 279 | 79.4 | 190 | (57.3) | 25 | * | 17 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 68.9 | 47 | 72.5 | 45 | (63.2) | 7 | (64.0) | 7 |
| Kusini Unguja | 66.1 | 25 | 74.9 | 22 | (66.4) | 3 | (66.4) | 3 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 55.9 | 158 | 75.2 | 117 | (46.8) | 11 | * | 9 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 75.5 | 49 | 84.2 | 44 | (80.4) | 7 | (88.5) | 6 |
| Kusini Pemba | 83.8 | 58 | 88.5 | 55 | (88.0) | 7 | (92.7) | 6 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 54.8 | 2,614 | 77.5 | 1,849 | 56.7 | 262 | 84.3 | 177 |
| Second | 63.5 | 2,328 | 78.0 | 1,895 | 69.2 | 231 | 84.9 | 188 |
| Middle | 67.0 | 2,203 | 79.9 | 1,848 | 71.4 | 202 | 86.3 | 168 |
| Fourth | 67.9 | 2,213 | 82.7 | 1,818 | 70.9 | 225 | 84.1 | 190 |
| Highest | 69.4 | 1,962 | 85.0 | 1,602 | 62.8 | 242 | 84.0 | 181 |
| Total | 64.1 | 11,320 | 80.5 | 9,012 | 65.7 | 1,162 | 84.7 | 902 |

Note: Table is based on children and pregnant women who stayed in the household the night before the interview.
Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 TDHS, 2011–12 THMIS, 2015–16 TDHS-MIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

### 3.13.2 Malaria in pregnancy

> **Intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) during pregnancy**
> Percentage of women who took at least 3 doses of SP (sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine)/Fansidar during their last pregnancy.
> **Sample:** Women age 15–49 with a live birth or a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey

Malaria infection during pregnancy is a major public health problem in Tanzania, with substantial risks for the mother, her foetus, and the neonate. Intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in pregnancy (IPTp) is a full therapeutic course of antimalarial medicine given to pregnant women at routine antenatal care visits to prevent malaria. IPTp helps prevent maternal malaria episodes, maternal and fatal anaemia, placental parasitaemia, low birth weight, and neonatal mortality. Results for the coverage of IPTp are shown in **Table 16**.

- 32% of women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey received three or more doses of IPTp. The coverage of this intervention is much higher in Mainland Tanzania, where 33% of women with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey received three or more doses of IPTp during pregnancy, than in Zanzibar, where fewer than 1% received three or more doses.
- Coverage of this intervention also varies widely by zone, with 50% of women in Southern having received 3 or more doses of IPTp compared with 17% in South West Highlands.

**Table 16  Use of intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy**

Percentage of women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar, received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar, and received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar during the pregnancy that resulted in the last live birth or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar | Percentage who received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar | Percentage who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar | Number of women with a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | LIVE BIRTHS | | |
| **Residence** | | | | |
| Urban | 83.9 | 64.5 | 40.4 | 1,193 |
| Rural | 77.5 | 56.1 | 28.3 | 3,142 |
| **Mainland/Zanzibar** | | | | |
| Mainland | 81.5 | 60.1 | 32.6 | 4,209 |
| Urban | 86.4 | 66.4 | 41.6 | 1,157 |
| Rural | 79.6 | 57.7 | 29.2 | 3,051 |
| Zanzibar | 5.0 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 126 |
| Unguja | 6.1 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 87 |
| Pemba | 2.7 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 39 |
| **Zone** | | | | |
| Western | 73.2 | 51.5 | 21.5 | 445 |
| Northern | 85.6 | 61.8 | 36.2 | 462 |
| Central | 82.3 | 58.2 | 30.0 | 430 |
| Southern Highlands | 93.8 | 82.2 | 46.4 | 233 |
| Southern | 96.5 | 66.9 | 50.4 | 174 |
| South West Highlands | 75.3 | 45.5 | 16.7 | 419 |
| Lake | 78.1 | 59.6 | 33.1 | 1,471 |
| Eastern | 87.6 | 67.6 | 39.6 | 576 |
| Zanzibar | 5.0 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 126 |
| **Region** | | | | |
| Dodoma | 87.0 | 63.6 | 36.8 | 189 |
| Arusha | 72.9 | 40.2 | 19.4 | 141 |
| Kilimanjaro | 91.6 | 63.8 | 35.7 | 102 |
| Tanga | 90.9 | 74.7 | 47.2 | 220 |
| Morogoro | 82.0 | 57.6 | 26.3 | 209 |
| Pwani | 88.6 | 64.1 | 36.4 | 116 |
| Dar es Salaam | 91.8 | 77.6 | 52.3 | 250 |
| Lindi | 97.7 | 62.8 | 53.5 | 81 |
| Mtwara | 95.4 | 70.5 | 47.7 | 93 |
| Ruvuma | 92.3 | 79.3 | 51.0 | 108 |
| Iringa | 97.4 | 84.5 | 36.4 | 80 |

*Continued...*

Table 16—*Continued*

| Background characteristic | Percentage who received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar | Percentage who received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar | Percentage who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar | Number of women with a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Region** *(continued)* | | | | |
| Mbeya | 73.9 | 52.3 | 25.0 | 126 |
| Singida | 83.0 | 57.5 | 26.3 | 105 |
| Tabora | 70.3 | 46.3 | 14.8 | 270 |
| Rukwa | 73.4 | 42.1 | 11.0 | 114 |
| Kigoma | 77.6 | 59.5 | 31.9 | 175 |
| Shinyanga | 66.9 | 51.0 | 26.1 | 159 |
| Kagera | 80.8 | 66.5 | 37.5 | 264 |
| Mwanza | 84.9 | 65.1 | 42.7 | 353 |
| Mara | 75.8 | 57.6 | 31.8 | 255 |
| Manyara | 75.3 | 51.2 | 23.3 | 135 |
| Njombe | 91.4 | 85.0 | 53.3 | 45 |
| Katavi | 81.0 | 37.0 | 8.0 | 71 |
| Simiyu | 67.7 | 49.3 | 22.5 | 154 |
| Geita | 80.9 | 58.6 | 27.8 | 286 |
| Songwe | 75.1 | 46.4 | 18.5 | 108 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 18 |
| Kusini Unguja | 6.0 | 5.8 | 0.8 | 11 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 7.4 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 59 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 3.6 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 16 |
| Kusini Pemba | 2.1 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 23 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | |
| Lowest | 74.8 | 53.6 | 24.2 | 980 |
| Second | 79.1 | 56.6 | 29.0 | 865 |
| Middle | 78.5 | 58.3 | 31.1 | 838 |
| Fourth | 80.2 | 58.0 | 32.2 | 850 |
| Highest | 84.5 | 66.8 | 43.7 | 801 |
| Total | 79.2 | 58.4 | 31.7 | 4,335 |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | |
| Total | 78.5 | 51.9 | 28.2 | 83 |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[1] | | | | |
| Total | 79.2 | 58.3 | 31.5 | 4,401 |

[1] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

### 3.13.3 *Case management of malaria in children*

**Careseeking for children under 5 with fever**

Percentage of children under 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health provider, a health facility, or a pharmacy.

*Sample:* Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

**Diagnosis of malaria in children under 5 with fever**

Percentage of children under 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing. This is a proxy measure of diagnostic testing for malaria.

*Sample:* Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

**Artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) for children under 5 with fever**

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who took an ACT.

*Sample:* Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who took any antimalarial drug

- 11% of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey (**Table 17**).
- Among children with a fever, 78% were taken for advice or treatment and 50% had blood taken for testing.
- Among children with a fever who took any antimalarial drug, 95% of children took an ACT.

Trends: Since the 2011–12 THMIS (when this question was first introduced), the percentage of children under age 5 with fever who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing has doubled, rising from 25% to 50%.

**Table 17 Children with fever and careseeking, diagnosis, and treatment of fever**

Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; among children under age 5 with fever, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel; and among children under age 5 with fever who took any antimalarial drug, percentage who took any artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT), according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

| Background characteristic | Children under age 5 | | Children under age 5 with fever | | | Children under age 5 with fever who took any antimalarial drug | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percentage with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey | Number of children | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1] | Percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing | Number of children | Percentage who took any ACT | Number of children |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 11.4 | 2,853 | 82.6 | 59.1 | 325 | 96.1 | 87 |
| Rural | 10.1 | 7,643 | 75.7 | 46.7 | 773 | 94.3 | 277 |
| **Mainland/Zanzibar** | | | | | | | |
| Mainland | 10.5 | 10,181 | 77.6 | 51.0 | 1,066 | 94.8 | 363 |
| Urban | 11.5 | 2,757 | 82.7 | 59.9 | 318 | 96.1 | 87 |
| Rural | 10.1 | 7,424 | 75.5 | 47.1 | 749 | 94.4 | 277 |
| Zanzibar | 10.0 | 315 | 80.8 | 31.4 | 32 | * | 0 |
| Unguja | 9.4 | 216 | 90.1 | 32.4 | 20 | * | 0 |
| Pemba | 11.4 | 100 | 64.1 | 29.6 | 11 | * | 0 |
| **Zone** | | | | | | | |
| Western | 6.3 | 1,085 | 72.7 | 53.1 | 68 | (100.0) | 44 |
| Northern | 15.3 | 1,135 | 72.5 | 27.8 | 174 | * | 17 |
| Central | 6.5 | 1,068 | 68.3 | 41.9 | 69 | * | 8 |
| Southern Highlands | 4.5 | 537 | (83.9) | (70.1) | 24 | * | 10 |
| Southern | 5.3 | 387 | * | * | 21 | * | 8 |
| South West Highlands | 3.5 | 990 | 55.7 | 36.1 | 35 | * | 9 |
| Lake | 12.6 | 3,617 | 78.2 | 51.8 | 457 | 93.9 | 189 |
| Eastern | 16.0 | 1,363 | 86.8 | 68.2 | 218 | 96.1 | 77 |
| Zanzibar | 10.0 | 315 | 80.8 | 31.4 | 32 | * | 0 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Dodoma | 8.9 | 436 | * | * | 39 | * | 6 |
| Arusha | 25.8 | 355 | 77.1 | 17.3 | 91 | * | 7 |
| Kilimanjaro | 15.1 | 243 | (80.5) | (19.5) | 37 | * | 2 |
| Tanga | 8.5 | 537 | (57.1) | (55.3) | 46 | * | 9 |
| Morogoro | 20.3 | 455 | 93.3 | 65.5 | 92 | (100.0) | 39 |
| Pwani | 10.5 | 320 | (74.9) | (71.6) | 34 | * | 19 |
| Dar es Salaam | 15.7 | 588 | 84.6 | 69.8 | 92 | * | 19 |
| Lindi | 7.1 | 171 | * | * | 12 | * | 4 |
| Mtwara | 3.9 | 215 | * | * | 8 | * | 4 |
| Ruvuma | 6.6 | 237 | * | * | 16 | * | 8 |
| Iringa | 3.2 | 181 | * | * | 6 | * | 2 |
| Mbeya | 4.2 | 287 | * | * | 12 | * | 3 |
| Singida | 1.9 | 282 | * | * | 5 | * | 0 |
| Tabora | 5.6 | 652 | (64.6) | (53.7) | 37 | * | 26 |
| Rukwa | 2.9 | 277 | * | * | 8 | * | 1 |
| Kigoma | 7.3 | 434 | (82.2) | (52.4) | 31 | * | 18 |
| Shinyanga | 10.8 | 415 | (79.9) | (46.9) | 45 | * | 20 |
| Kagera | 17.9 | 623 | 81.1 | 71.5 | 111 | (100.0) | 61 |
| Mwanza | 14.4 | 867 | 86.3 | 61.2 | 125 | * | 34 |
| Mara | 8.5 | 621 | (76.5) | (30.8) | 53 | * | 18 |
| Manyara | 7.3 | 350 | (71.3) | (29.2) | 25 | * | 2 |
| Njombe | 2.1 | 118 | * | * | 2 | * | 1 |
| Katavi | 5.5 | 162 | * | * | 9 | * | 5 |
| Simiyu | 7.5 | 373 | (78.3) | (30.1) | 28 | * | 17 |
| Geita | 13.4 | 718 | 64.4 | 36.9 | 96 | (93.6) | 39 |
| Songwe | 2.2 | 264 | * | * | 6 | * | 0 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 11.6 | 44 | (89.2) | (34.5) | 5 | * | 0 |
| Kusini Unguja | 14.3 | 25 | (86.4) | (50.2) | 4 | * | 0 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 7.9 | 147 | (91.6) | (26.1) | 12 | * | 0 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 12.8 | 46 | (69.5) | (34.8) | 6 | * | 0 |
| Kusini Pemba | 10.3 | 54 | (58.5) | (24.1) | 6 | * | 0 |

*Continued...*

41

**Table 17—***Continued*

| Background characteristic | Children under age 5 | | Children under age 5 with fever | | | Children under age 5 with fever who took any antimalarial drug | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percentage with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey | Number of children | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1] | Percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing | Number of children | Percentage who took any ACT | Number of children |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 8.1 | 2,409 | 70.8 | 44.9 | 195 | 96.3 | 79 |
| Second | 9.2 | 2,088 | 80.6 | 46.3 | 192 | 91.9 | 85 |
| Middle | 9.8 | 2,001 | 75.9 | 49.4 | 197 | 94.3 | 67 |
| Fourth | 12.5 | 2,110 | 75.5 | 42.6 | 264 | 97.9 | 71 |
| Highest | 13.2 | 1,889 | 84.7 | 66.8 | 250 | (93.3) | 62 |
| Total | 10.5 | 10,497 | 77.7 | 50.4 | 1,098 | 94.7 | 364 |

Note: Parentheses indicate that a figure is based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, religious/voluntary sector, private medical sector, pharmacy, a credited drug dispensing outlet (ADDO), NGO/VCT Centre. Excludes advice or treatment from a shop/kiosk/market/traditional practitioner.

### 3.13.4 Malaria prevalence in children

Children age 6–59 months were eligible for malaria testing using a rapid diagnostic test (RDT; specifically, SD Bioline Ag Pf), and 97% of eligible children were tested by RDT. Among those tested, 8% tested positive for malaria (**Table 18**). Prevalence of malaria is higher in rural areas (10%) than in urban areas (less than 1%). Prevalence of malaria in children ranges from less than 1 percent in every region in Zanzibar, plus Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Manyara, Dodoma, Singida and Songwe, to 20% in Mtwara and 23% in Tabora (**Map 2**).

**Table 18  Prevalence of malaria in children**

Percentage of children age 6–59 months classified as having malaria, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

| Background characteristic | Malaria prevalence according to RDT | |
|---|---|---|
| | RDT positive | Number of children |
| **Residence** | | |
| Urban | 0.7 | 1,277 |
| Rural | 10.4 | 3,647 |
| **Mainland/Zanzibar** | | |
| Mainland | 8.1 | 4,773 |
| Urban | 0.7 | 1,236 |
| Rural | 10.7 | 3,537 |
| Zanzibar | 0.0 | 151 |
| Unguja | 0.0 | 101 |
| Pemba | 0.0 | 50 |
| **Zone** | | |
| Western | 18.9 | 475 |
| Northern | 2.1 | 479 |
| Central | 0.1 | 514 |
| Southern Highlands | 4.0 | 254 |
| Southern | 15.7 | 184 |
| South West Highlands | 3.9 | 491 |
| Lake | 11.5 | 1,768 |
| Eastern | 4.0 | 609 |
| Zanzibar | 0.0 | 151 |
| **Region** | | |
| Dodoma | 0.0 | 182 |
| Arusha | 0.0 | 151 |
| Kilimanjaro | 0.0 | 84 |
| Tanga | 4.0 | 244 |
| Morogoro | 5.8 | 211 |
| Pwani | 6.7 | 150 |
| Dar es Salaam | 0.9 | 249 |
| Lindi | 11.2 | 88 |
| Mtwara | 19.7 | 96 |
| Ruvuma | 7.8 | 108 |
| Iringa | 0.9 | 90 |
| Mbeya | 3.4 | 135 |
| Singida | 0.0 | 141 |
| Tabora | 23.4 | 276 |
| Rukwa | 5.4 | 156 |
| Kigoma | 12.7 | 199 |
| Shinyanga | 15.6 | 203 |
| Kagera | 17.5 | 333 |
| Mwanza | 0.9 | 410 |
| Mara | 15.1 | 276 |
| Manyara | 0.3 | 191 |
| Njombe | 1.9 | 56 |
| Katavi | 8.1 | 78 |
| Simiyu | 11.2 | 199 |
| Geita | 13.4 | 347 |
| Songwe | 0.0 | 122 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 0.0 | 22 |
| Kusini Unguja | 0.0 | 12 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 0.0 | 68 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 0.0 | 24 |
| Kusini Pemba | 0.0 | 25 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | |
| Lowest | 14.5 | 1,133 |
| Second | 10.9 | 1,005 |
| Middle | 7.9 | 999 |
| Fourth | 3.1 | 990 |
| Highest | 0.6 | 798 |
| Total | 7.9 | 4,924 |

RDT = Rapid diagnostic test SDBioline Ag Pf

### Map 2 Prevalence of malaria in children by region

*Percentage of children age 6-59 months who tested positive for malaria by RDT*



Kaskazini Pemba <1
Kusini Pemba <1
Kaskazini Unguja <1
Mjini Magharibi <1
Kusini Unguja <1

Mwanza 1
Kagera 18
Mara 15
Simiyu 11
Arusha <1
Kilimanjaro <1
Shinyanga 16
Geita 13
Kigoma 13
Tabora 23
Manyara <1
Tanga 4
Katavi 8
Singida <1
Dodoma <1
Morogoro 6
Dar es Salaam 1
Rukwa 5
Iringa 1
Pwani 7
Mbeya 3
Lindi 11
Songwe <1
Njombe 2
Ruvuma 8
Mtwara 20

| | |
|---|---|
| | <1 |
| | 1–5 |
| | 6–10 |
| | 11–17 |
| | 18–23 |
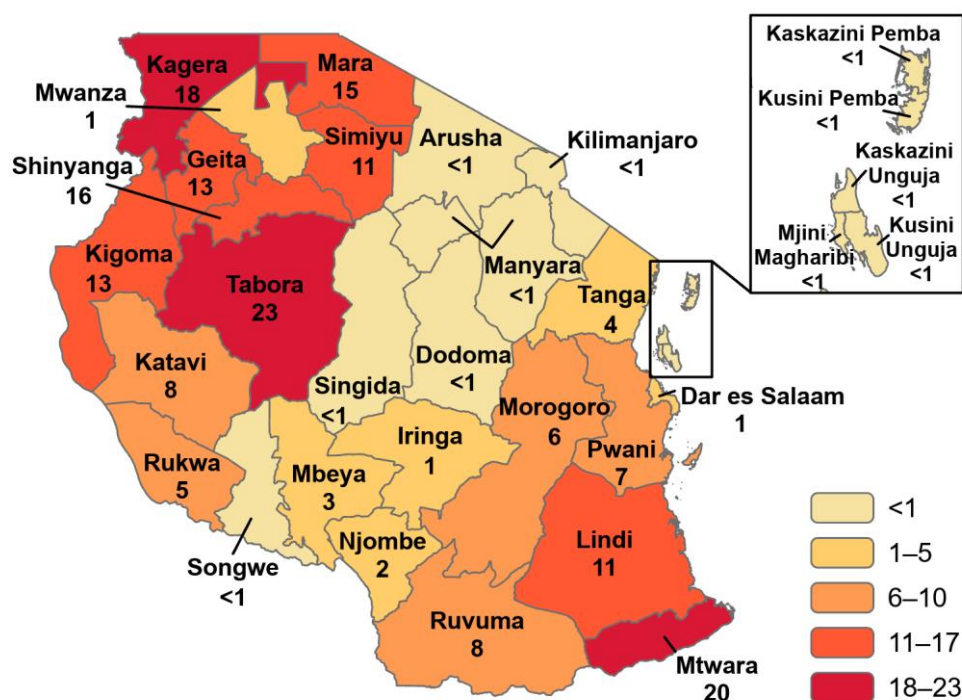
**Trends:** With respect to interpreting trends in malaria prevalence over time, it is important to note the season in which data were collected in different surveys. In Tanzania, there are two major patterns of rainfall, short rains in November-January and heavy rains in March-May. Despite these seasonal fluctuations, the rainfall patterns, temperatures, and humidity that characterise the tropical climate in Tanzania support continuous malaria transmission year round.

The 2022 TDHS-MIS was conducted from February to July 2022. The months of fieldwork (noted in the box below) should be considered when comparing malaria trends over time. The percentage of children under age 5 who tested positive for malaria according to RDT results has generally decreased over time, from 18% in the 2007-08 THMIS to 8% in the 2022 TDHS-MIS (**Figure 8**).

### Figure 8 Trends in prevalence of malaria in children

*Percentage of children age 6-59 months who tested positive for malaria by RDT*
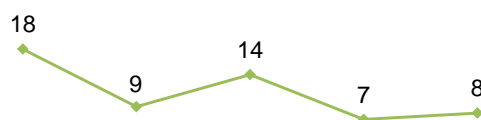


| | 2007–08 THMIS | 2011–12 THMIS | 2015–16 TDHS-MIS | 2017 TMIS | 2022 TDHS-MIS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 18 | 9 | 14 | 7 | 8 |

| Survey | Fieldwork Dates |
|---|---|
| 2007–08 THMIS | October 2007–February 2008 |
| 2011–12 THMIS | December 2011–May 2012 |
| 2015–16 TDHS-MIS | August 2015–February 2016 |
| 2017 TMIS | October 2017–December 2017 |
| 2022 TDHS-MIS | February 2022–July 2022 |

## 3.14 HIV

### 3.14.1 Prevention knowledge among young people

> **Knowledge about HIV prevention**
> Knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission—HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.
> **Sample:** Women and men age 15–24

Knowledge of how HIV is transmitted is crucial to enabling people to avoid HIV infection, and this is especially true for young people, who are often at greater risk because they may have shorter relationships with more partners or engage in other risky behaviours.

- As shown in **Table 19** below, less than half of women and men (42% and 38%, respectively) age 15–24 have thorough knowledge of HIV prevention (as defined above).
- Two-thirds (65%) of women age 15–24 know that using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse is an HIV prevention strategy.

72% of men age 15–24 know that limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner can reduce the chance of acquiring HIV.

**Table 19  Knowledge about HIV prevention methods among young people**

Percentage of young women and young men age 15–24 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, and percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women age 15–24 | | | | Men age 15–24 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Using condoms[1] | Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2] | Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention[3] | Number of women | Using condoms[1] | Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2] | Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention[3] | Number of men |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 61.6 | 74.7 | 38.0 | 3,083 | 70.8 | 69.0 | 36.9 | 1,444 |
| 15–17 | 58.5 | 71.6 | 35.0 | 1,838 | 69.7 | 64.8 | 33.7 | 888 |
| 18–19 | 66.3 | 79.2 | 42.5 | 1,245 | 72.7 | 75.7 | 42.0 | 556 |
| 20–24 | 68.5 | 83.2 | 45.9 | 2,727 | 74.9 | 75.9 | 40.8 | 934 |
| 20–22 | 67.7 | 81.7 | 45.2 | 1,738 | 74.8 | 73.8 | 37.8 | 594 |
| 23–24 | 69.9 | 85.8 | 47.0 | 989 | 75.1 | 79.6 | 46.1 | 340 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 65.4 | 77.0 | 42.4 | 3,332 | 72.2 | 70.7 | 38.1 | 2,110 |
| Ever had sex | 73.0 | 83.3 | 47.3 | 1,251 | 76.7 | 74.8 | 43.0 | 1,068 |
| Never had sex | 60.8 | 73.2 | 39.4 | 2,081 | 67.7 | 66.5 | 33.1 | 1,042 |
| Ever married | 64.1 | 80.9 | 40.8 | 2,478 | 73.7 | 79.9 | 41.3 | 268 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 69.8 | 82.3 | 49.3 | 2,075 | 75.5 | 74.5 | 43.9 | 784 |
| Rural | 62.1 | 76.6 | 37.5 | 3,735 | 70.9 | 70.4 | 35.8 | 1,594 |
| **Mainland/Zanzibar** | | | | | | | | |
| Mainland | 65.4 | 79.0 | 42.0 | 5,599 | 73.4 | 72.3 | 39.2 | 2,295 |
| Urban | 70.5 | 82.8 | 49.8 | 1,995 | 76.8 | 74.9 | 44.8 | 754 |
| Rural | 62.7 | 76.9 | 37.7 | 3,604 | 71.8 | 71.0 | 36.4 | 1,541 |
| Zanzibar | 49.7 | 70.2 | 33.4 | 211 | 44.9 | 56.7 | 18.5 | 84 |
| Unguja | 49.8 | 69.2 | 34.0 | 151 | 42.8 | 59.0 | 20.9 | 59 |
| Pemba | 49.3 | 72.6 | 32.1 | 60 | 49.8 | 51.5 | 13.0 | 25 |
| **Zone** | | | | | | | | |
| Western | 61.4 | 75.0 | 36.7 | 538 | 68.1 | 66.6 | 36.3 | 241 |
| Northern | 56.3 | 76.6 | 35.2 | 618 | 81.7 | 81.1 | 52.2 | 253 |
| Central | 65.9 | 73.8 | 40.3 | 640 | 63.3 | 72.4 | 32.3 | 233 |
| Southern Highlands | 78.2 | 81.8 | 54.9 | 297 | 75.6 | 62.8 | 36.8 | 146 |
| Southern | 70.7 | 78.6 | 42.7 | 277 | 81.9 | 89.6 | 42.7 | 96 |
| South West Highlands | 64.0 | 77.7 | 37.7 | 502 | 80.9 | 81.6 | 50.5 | 192 |
| Lake | 66.3 | 80.2 | 43.9 | 1,746 | 74.3 | 70.3 | 37.8 | 752 |
| Eastern | 67.0 | 83.7 | 45.2 | 980 | 69.0 | 68.4 | 33.5 | 380 |
| Zanzibar | 49.7 | 70.2 | 33.4 | 211 | 44.9 | 56.7 | 18.5 | 84 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Dodoma | 72.7 | 76.0 | 44.2 | 343 | 62.0 | 70.4 | 35.5 | 95 |
| Arusha | 58.8 | 79.4 | 37.1 | 215 | 82.1 | 88.1 | 48.4 | 67 |
| Kilimanjaro | 72.6 | 80.6 | 43.0 | 149 | 75.0 | 68.8 | 49.2 | 81 |
| Tanga | 44.6 | 71.8 | 29.0 | 254 | 86.5 | 86.1 | 57.0 | 105 |
| Morogoro | 63.8 | 74.3 | 38.4 | 287 | 80.6 | 59.7 | 35.5 | 107 |
| Pwani | 51.2 | 83.9 | 34.6 | 208 | 85.4 | 86.9 | 51.3 | 67 |

*Continued...*

46

**Table 19—Continued**

| Background characteristic | Women age 15–24 | | | | Men age 15–24 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Using condoms[1] | Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2] | Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention[3] | Number of women | Using condoms[1] | Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2] | Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention[3] | Number of men |
| **Region** (continued) | | | | | | | | |
| Dar es Salaam | 75.7 | 89.3 | 53.7 | 485 | 57.7 | 66.8 | 26.6 | 206 |
| Lindi | 79.7 | 79.7 | 44.1 | 118 | 87.2 | 95.9 | 42.7 | 45 |
| Mtwara | 63.9 | 77.8 | 41.7 | 159 | 77.1 | 84.1 | 42.8 | 51 |
| Ruvuma | 62.9 | 66.4 | 36.4 | 135 | 78.6 | 59.7 | 31.6 | 74 |
| Iringa | 91.2 | 97.4 | 70.7 | 97 | (60.1) | (62.8) | (35.7) | 46 |
| Mbeya | 60.5 | 83.7 | 42.7 | 185 | 83.9 | 81.5 | 55.4 | 70 |
| Singida | 56.5 | 62.5 | 31.7 | 151 | 66.6 | 76.3 | 24.8 | 64 |
| Tabora | 55.7 | 71.6 | 34.9 | 298 | 67.1 | 61.2 | 36.2 | 154 |
| Rukwa | 69.8 | 64.0 | 34.5 | 118 | 81.6 | 76.9 | 54.3 | 39 |
| Kigoma | 68.5 | 79.1 | 38.9 | 240 | 69.9 | 76.2 | 36.5 | 86 |
| Shinyanga | 55.6 | 74.7 | 25.7 | 215 | 67.5 | 68.4 | 28.6 | 88 |
| Kagera | 85.0 | 83.7 | 62.0 | 251 | 72.4 | 64.3 | 35.6 | 100 |
| Mwanza | 63.9 | 76.3 | 43.0 | 501 | 79.0 | 69.5 | 40.8 | 239 |
| Mara | 64.4 | 87.5 | 50.0 | 311 | 76.4 | 70.5 | 28.6 | 117 |
| Manyara | 59.8 | 80.5 | 39.9 | 146 | 62.0 | 71.4 | 34.7 | 74 |
| Njombe | 90.5 | 90.3 | 70.0 | 65 | (93.1) | (70.9) | (52.9) | 27 |
| Katavi | 64.7 | 76.8 | 37.1 | 80 | 80.2 | 79.4 | 36.8 | 31 |
| Simiyu | 43.8 | 71.0 | 21.7 | 142 | 58.7 | 67.4 | 29.7 | 75 |
| Geita | 74.1 | 84.4 | 47.1 | 326 | 78.6 | 78.8 | 52.7 | 134 |
| Songwe | 63.5 | 82.6 | 33.4 | 119 | 76.9 | 86.5 | 49.2 | 53 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 45.9 | 58.0 | 24.9 | 29 | 38.6 | 44.3 | 7.4 | 12 |
| Kusini Unguja | 70.5 | 84.9 | 50.1 | 13 | 47.5 | 49.6 | 11.8 | 5 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 48.4 | 70.4 | 34.5 | 109 | 43.4 | 64.3 | 25.9 | 41 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 49.5 | 77.6 | 32.6 | 28 | 50.5 | 51.4 | 10.4 | 11 |
| Kusini Pemba | 49.2 | 68.2 | 31.6 | 32 | 49.2 | 51.6 | 15.0 | 14 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 40.3 | 60.9 | 19.3 | 636 | 59.0 | 53.6 | 20.2 | 175 |
| Primary incomplete | 56.5 | 69.2 | 26.5 | 625 | 61.2 | 63.3 | 24.1 | 443 |
| Primary complete | 64.5 | 78.7 | 39.3 | 1,926 | 74.1 | 73.0 | 36.6 | 636 |
| Secondary + | 73.1 | 85.2 | 52.5 | 2,624 | 78.0 | 77.1 | 48.0 | 1,124 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 49.4 | 66.5 | 26.6 | 914 | 62.9 | 60.5 | 25.6 | 348 |
| Second | 62.4 | 76.0 | 34.5 | 1,005 | 73.0 | 73.8 | 36.8 | 462 |
| Middle | 66.6 | 78.9 | 43.4 | 1,109 | 74.0 | 73.1 | 38.4 | 510 |
| Fourth | 69.9 | 83.6 | 46.7 | 1,292 | 74.2 | 71.0 | 41.6 | 542 |
| Highest | 70.3 | 83.5 | 50.3 | 1,490 | 74.9 | 76.8 | 45.4 | 515 |
| Total 15–24 | 64.9 | 78.7 | 41.7 | 5,810 | 72.4 | 71.7 | 38.4 | 2,378 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse
[2] Partner who has no other partners
[3] Knowledge about HIV prevention means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV—HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

## 3.14.2 Sexual behaviour

Information on sexual behaviour is important in designing and monitoring intervention programmes to control the spread of HIV. Results on key sexual behaviours are shown in **Tables 20.1** and **20.2**.

- Among women and men age 15–49 who had sexual intercourse with a person who was neither their spouse nor lived with them in the last 12 months before the survey, 22% of women and 43% of men used a condom the last time they had sex with such a partner.
- Among women age 15–49 who ever had sexual intercourse, the mean number of lifetime sexual partners is 3.2, compared with 8.3 among men.

**Table 20.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Women**

Among all women age 15–49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among women age 15–49 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among women who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

| Background characteristic | All women | | | Women who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | | Women who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them | | Women who ever had sexual intercourse[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them | Number of women | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse | Number of women | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner | Number of women | Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime | Number of women |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 3.9 | 22.2 | 5,810 | 14.2 | 229 | 21.6 | 1,290 | 2.4 | 3,710 |
| 15–19 | 3.0 | 18.5 | 3,083 | 18.8 | 91 | 23.6 | 570 | 1.9 | 1,241 |
| 20–24 | 5.0 | 26.4 | 2,727 | 11.1 | 137 | 19.9 | 720 | 2.6 | 2,468 |
| 25–29 | 5.8 | 20.4 | 2,533 | 11.9 | 147 | 22.0 | 516 | 2.9 | 2,469 |
| 30–39 | 4.7 | 19.4 | 3,960 | 16.4 | 186 | 22.8 | 770 | 3.6 | 3,895 |
| 40–49 | 3.4 | 19.3 | 2,951 | 8.8 | 101 | 20.1 | 570 | 3.7 | 2,910 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 3.9 | 36.4 | 4,047 | 24.2 | 157 | 20.0 | 1,474 | 2.9 | 1,879 |
| Married/living together | 3.2 | 4.1 | 9,252 | 3.2 | 300 | 34.0 | 378 | 2.8 | 9,179 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 10.5 | 66.2 | 1,955 | 20.2 | 205 | 20.0 | 1,295 | 5.1 | 1,925 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 5.8 | 26.1 | 5,446 | 13.8 | 317 | 23.0 | 1,421 | 3.7 | 4,533 |
| Rural | 3.5 | 17.6 | 9,808 | 13.2 | 346 | 20.6 | 1,725 | 2.9 | 8,450 |
| **Mainland/Zanzibar** | | | | | | | | | |
| Mainland | 4.5 | 21.2 | 14,737 | 13.3 | 657 | 21.7 | 3,122 | 3.2 | 12,641 |
| Urban | 6.0 | 26.9 | 5,268 | 13.6 | 315 | 23.0 | 1,415 | 3.7 | 4,425 |
| Rural | 3.6 | 18.0 | 9,468 | 13.0 | 341 | 20.7 | 1,706 | 2.9 | 8,216 |
| Zanzibar | 1.1 | 4.8 | 517 | * | 6 | 18.4 | 25 | 1.8 | 343 |
| Unguja | 1.4 | 6.2 | 381 | * | 5 | 19.3 | 23 | 1.9 | 255 |
| Pemba | 0.2 | 0.9 | 137 | * | 0 | * | 1 | 1.5 | 87 |
| **Zone** | | | | | | | | | |
| Western | 3.1 | 13.4 | 1,268 | (17.9) | 39 | 20.0 | 170 | 2.5 | 1,059 |
| Northern | 3.0 | 15.9 | 1,733 | (19.4) | 53 | 20.8 | 275 | 2.3 | 1,433 |
| Central | 4.1 | 22.2 | 1,573 | 6.0 | 65 | 25.8 | 350 | 3.0 | 1,322 |
| Southern Highlands | 2.1 | 25.0 | 924 | (36.7) | 19 | 22.2 | 231 | 3.2 | 831 |
| Southern | 5.2 | 29.2 | 805 | (22.2) | 42 | 16.4 | 235 | 4.2 | 726 |
| South West Highlands | 2.5 | 19.6 | 1,322 | (26.9) | 34 | 17.4 | 260 | 2.5 | 1,186 |
| Lake | 4.9 | 18.8 | 4,454 | 8.2 | 217 | 23.0 | 839 | 3.7 | 3,755 |
| Eastern | 7.1 | 28.7 | 2,657 | 12.3 | 189 | 22.0 | 762 | 3.5 | 2,328 |
| Zanzibar | 1.1 | 4.8 | 517 | * | 6 | 18.4 | 25 | 1.8 | 343 |

*Continued...*

49

**Table 20.1—***Continued*

| Background characteristic | All women | | | Women who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | | Women who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them | | Women who ever had sexual intercourse[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them | Number of women | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse | Number of women | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner | Number of women | Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime | Number of women |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Dodoma | 5.3 | 27.1 | 772 | (5.9) | 41 | 29.9 | 209 | 3.2 | 630 |
| Arusha | 1.6 | 15.3 | 558 | * | 9 | 13.0 | 86 | 2.0 | 458 |
| Kilimanjaro | 5.3 | 21.8 | 417 | * | 22 | 27.5 | 91 | 2.7 | 337 |
| Tanga | 2.9 | 13.0 | 758 | * | 22 | 21.4 | 99 | 2.2 | 638 |
| Morogoro | 5.1 | 24.6 | 727 | (13.2) | 37 | 19.3 | 179 | 3.3 | 648 |
| Pwani | 6.1 | 23.6 | 539 | (4.5) | 33 | 29.5 | 127 | 3.1 | 458 |
| Dar es Salaam | 8.6 | 32.8 | 1,391 | 14.2 | 119 | 21.0 | 456 | 3.8 | 1,223 |
| Lindi | 8.0 | 31.3 | 336 | (8.8) | 27 | 13.8 | 105 | 4.1 | 303 |
| Mtwara | 3.2 | 27.7 | 468 | * | 15 | 18.6 | 130 | 4.3 | 422 |
| Ruvuma | 1.7 | 26.9 | 382 | * | 6 | 27.0 | 103 | 3.6 | 346 |
| Iringa | 2.0 | 25.3 | 326 | * | 7 | 16.6 | 83 | 3.0 | 291 |
| Mbeya | 4.3 | 23.8 | 489 | * | 21 | 27.2 | 116 | 2.6 | 433 |
| Singida | 3.8 | 19.6 | 384 | * | 15 | 22.6 | 75 | 3.0 | 323 |
| Tabora | 4.8 | 15.5 | 723 | (20.3) | 34 | 25.4 | 112 | 3.1 | 631 |
| Rukwa | 1.9 | 21.6 | 317 | * | 6 | 6.4 | 68 | 2.7 | 290 |
| Kigoma | 0.9 | 10.6 | 545 | * | 5 | 9.5 | 58 | 1.6 | 428 |
| Shinyanga | 2.4 | 12.6 | 533 | * | 13 | 26.0 | 67 | 3.4 | 438 |
| Kagera | 3.3 | 14.7 | 769 | * | 26 | 35.6 | 113 | 2.7 | 662 |
| Mwanza | 5.7 | 21.7 | 1,245 | (5.9) | 71 | 19.2 | 270 | 4.6 | 1,020 |
| Mara | 7.1 | 24.0 | 749 | (16.0) | 53 | 27.1 | 180 | 3.5 | 654 |
| Manyara | 2.3 | 15.6 | 417 | * | 9 | 16.3 | 65 | 2.5 | 369 |
| Njombe | 2.8 | 21.3 | 216 | * | 6 | 21.4 | 46 | 2.8 | 194 |
| Katavi | 1.5 | 15.3 | 197 | * | 3 | 4.5 | 30 | 2.4 | 175 |
| Simiyu | 3.7 | 13.7 | 374 | * | 14 | 21.1 | 51 | 3.7 | 319 |
| Geita | 5.1 | 20.2 | 782 | (3.0) | 40 | 15.2 | 158 | 3.5 | 662 |
| Songwe | 1.2 | 14.0 | 319 | * | 4 | 17.4 | 45 | 2.1 | 288 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 1.2 | 4.2 | 70 | * | 1 | * | 3 | 2.1 | 47 |
| Kusini Unguja | 2.4 | 10.5 | 38 | * | 1 | (5.0) | 4 | 2.0 | 30 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 1.3 | 6.0 | 272 | * | 4 | (22.7) | 16 | 1.8 | 178 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 0.2 | 1.3 | 64 | * | 0 | * | 1 | 1.5 | 41 |
| Kusini Pemba | 0.2 | 0.5 | 73 | * | 0 | * | 0 | 1.4 | 46 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 3.7 | 15.1 | 2,450 | 9.6 | 90 | 15.0 | 370 | 2.9 | 2,348 |
| Primary incomplete | 5.6 | 20.7 | 1,380 | 8.1 | 77 | 14.7 | 286 | 3.5 | 1,116 |
| Primary complete | 5.0 | 21.1 | 6,744 | 12.9 | 337 | 23.0 | 1,422 | 3.2 | 6,258 |
| Secondary + | 3.4 | 22.8 | 4,681 | 19.5 | 159 | 24.1 | 1,068 | 3.1 | 3,262 |

*Continued...*

**Table 20.1—**_Continued_

| Background characteristic | All women | | | Women who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | | Women who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them | | Women who ever had sexual intercourse[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them | Number of women | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse | Number of women | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner | Number of women | Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime | Number of women |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 2.9 | 16.7 | 2,466 | 5.5 | 71 | 13.9 | 411 | 2.7 | 2,220 |
| Second | 3.4 | 16.7 | 2,578 | 12.7 | 88 | 20.0 | 430 | 2.7 | 2,242 |
| Middle | 3.9 | 20.3 | 2,880 | 16.3 | 111 | 21.3 | 584 | 3.1 | 2,458 |
| Fourth | 6.5 | 24.5 | 3,359 | 9.8 | 220 | 20.8 | 822 | 3.6 | 2,894 |
| Highest | 4.3 | 22.7 | 3,971 | 20.1 | 172 | 27.1 | 900 | 3.4 | 3,170 |
| Total | 4.3 | 20.6 | 15,254 | 13.5 | 662 | 21.7 | 3,146 | 3.2 | 12,984 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 15–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a case is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Among all men age 15–49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among men age 15–49 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among men who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

| Background characteristic | All men | | | Men who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | | Men who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them | | Men who ever had sexual intercourse[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them | Number of men | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse | Number of men | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner | Number of men | Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime | Number of men |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 15.5 | 39.7 | 2,378 | 34.8 | 369 | 41.3 | 944 | 5.2 | 1,321 |
| 15–19 | 7.0 | 25.8 | 1,444 | 48.2 | 101 | 36.4 | 372 | 3.5 | 517 |
| 20–24 | 28.6 | 61.2 | 934 | 29.7 | 267 | 44.5 | 571 | 6.4 | 803 |
| 25–29 | 34.9 | 49.1 | 850 | 27.8 | 297 | 47.3 | 417 | 9.7 | 798 |
| 30–39 | 25.9 | 32.9 | 1,458 | 14.7 | 378 | 46.8 | 480 | 8.7 | 1,380 |
| 40–49 | 26.7 | 29.6 | 1,076 | 14.4 | 287 | 39.3 | 318 | 10.8 | 995 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 17.2 | 45.7 | 2,517 | 46.1 | 432 | 43.5 | 1,150 | 6.5 | 1,405 |
| Married/living together | 26.7 | 26.3 | 2,937 | 9.1 | 785 | 46.2 | 771 | 8.8 | 2,804 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 36.7 | 76.9 | 309 | 32.7 | 113 | 33.9 | 237 | 12.9 | 285 |
| **Type of union** | | | | | | | | | |
| In polygynous union | 72.2 | 26.8 | 179 | 3.7 | 129 | (37.4) | 48 | 9.1 | 168 |
| Not in polygynous union | 23.8 | 26.2 | 2,758 | 10.2 | 656 | 46.7 | 723 | 8.7 | 2,636 |
| Not currently in union | 19.3 | 49.1 | 2,826 | 43.3 | 546 | 41.8 | 1,387 | 7.6 | 1,690 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 26.4 | 43.9 | 1,938 | 28.2 | 511 | 48.8 | 850 | 9.9 | 1,526 |
| Rural | 21.4 | 34.2 | 3,825 | 20.0 | 820 | 39.8 | 1,308 | 7.5 | 2,968 |
| **Mainland/Zanzibar** | | | | | | | | | |
| Mainland | 23.5 | 38.3 | 5,572 | 23.4 | 1,307 | 43.6 | 2,133 | 8.4 | 4,385 |
| Urban | 26.6 | 44.7 | 1,871 | 28.4 | 499 | 49.2 | 837 | 10.1 | 1,488 |
| Rural | 21.8 | 35.0 | 3,700 | 20.3 | 808 | 39.9 | 1,295 | 7.6 | 2,897 |
| Zanzibar | 12.4 | 13.6 | 191 | 9.8 | 24 | 27.9 | 26 | 4.3 | 109 |
| Unguja | 13.9 | 16.2 | 143 | 9.8 | 20 | 29.0 | 23 | 4.8 | 85 |
| Pemba | 8.0 | 5.8 | 48 | (9.8) | 4 | * | 3 | 2.7 | 24 |

*Continued...*

Table 20.2—*Continued*

| Background characteristic | All men | | | Men who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | | Men who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them | | Men who ever had sexual intercourse[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them | Number of men | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse | Number of men | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner | Number of men | Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime | Number of men |
| **Zone** | | | | | | | | | |
| Western | 15.5 | 30.2 | 501 | 23.9 | 78 | 38.3 | 151 | 6.9 | 376 |
| Northern | 19.1 | 34.6 | 631 | 29.3 | 120 | 39.7 | 218 | 6.4 | 462 |
| Central | 25.6 | 39.0 | 577 | 27.2 | 148 | 35.2 | 225 | 7.8 | 463 |
| Southern Highlands | 26.6 | 45.1 | 376 | 27.5 | 100 | 58.7 | 169 | 6.9 | 310 |
| Southern | 38.5 | 49.4 | 290 | 11.2 | 112 | 28.0 | 143 | 13.0 | 262 |
| South West Highlands | 28.7 | 36.7 | 526 | 17.7 | 151 | 49.3 | 193 | 8.5 | 439 |
| Lake | 21.7 | 34.9 | 1,694 | 20.0 | 367 | 44.6 | 591 | 7.9 | 1,280 |
| Eastern | 23.7 | 45.2 | 976 | 30.8 | 232 | 46.9 | 442 | 10.6 | 793 |
| Zanzibar | 12.4 | 13.6 | 191 | 9.8 | 24 | 27.9 | 26 | 4.3 | 109 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Dodoma | 31.3 | 45.7 | 255 | (33.3) | 80 | 45.1 | 117 | 8.9 | 220 |
| Arusha | 18.0 | 31.5 | 202 | (20.0) | 36 | 38.0 | 64 | 5.4 | 156 |
| Kilimanjaro | 21.7 | 45.9 | 171 | (27.8) | 37 | 31.6 | 79 | 8.4 | 116 |
| Tanga | 18.1 | 29.6 | 258 | (37.7) | 47 | 49.6 | 76 | 6.0 | 190 |
| Morogoro | 16.3 | 36.6 | 274 | (39.5) | 45 | 46.7 | 100 | 7.9 | 210 |
| Pwani | 33.5 | 42.3 | 180 | (33.1) | 60 | 46.7 | 76 | 7.5 | 148 |
| Dar es Salaam | 24.3 | 50.8 | 522 | 26.7 | 127 | 47.1 | 265 | 12.9 | 435 |
| Lindi | 26.6 | 39.7 | 128 | (3.3) | 34 | 16.4 | 51 | 12.8 | 116 |
| Mtwara | 47.9 | 57.0 | 162 | 14.7 | 78 | 34.3 | 93 | 13.1 | 145 |
| Ruvuma | 25.9 | 45.2 | 167 | 25.5 | 43 | 46.7 | 75 | 7.4 | 141 |
| Iringa | 26.9 | 43.9 | 123 | (34.1) | 33 | 68.0 | 54 | 6.2 | 96 |
| Mbeya | 20.6 | 34.1 | 195 | (28.7) | 40 | 62.4 | 66 | 7.4 | 166 |
| Singida | 16.8 | 34.1 | 149 | (31.2) | 25 | 27.8 | 51 | 6.8 | 114 |
| Tabora | 18.4 | 33.7 | 312 | 26.8 | 57 | 40.6 | 105 | 8.0 | 236 |
| Rukwa | 41.0 | 46.1 | 117 | 8.9 | 48 | 31.6 | 54 | 9.5 | 99 |
| Kigoma | 10.8 | 24.4 | 189 | * | 20 | (32.9) | 46 | 5.0 | 140 |
| Shinyanga | 18.9 | 33.9 | 192 | (16.9) | 36 | 49.0 | 65 | 6.2 | 160 |
| Kagera | 20.9 | 30.2 | 282 | (16.7) | 59 | 58.9 | 85 | 6.4 | 217 |
| Mwanza | 26.3 | 40.7 | 478 | 32.4 | 125 | 43.4 | 194 | 9.1 | 343 |
| Mara | 21.1 | 35.1 | 274 | (10.7) | 58 | 43.8 | 96 | 9.6 | 219 |
| Manyara | 24.7 | 33.4 | 174 | (13.4) | 43 | 21.7 | 58 | 6.9 | 129 |
| Njombe | 27.3 | 46.6 | 86 | (22.0) | 23 | 68.7 | 40 | 7.1 | 73 |
| Katavi | 42.2 | 49.2 | 74 | 19.8 | 31 | 40.5 | 37 | 14.7 | 66 |
| Simiyu | 22.0 | 37.1 | 163 | (8.2) | 36 | 32.7 | 61 | 6.7 | 134 |
| Geita | 17.2 | 29.3 | 306 | (14.6) | 53 | 39.2 | 89 | 7.7 | 207 |
| Songwe | 22.5 | 25.7 | 140 | (14.8) | 31 | (60.8) | 36 | 5.4 | 108 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 6.3 | 4.1 | 25 | * | 2 | * | 1 | 1.8 | 13 |

*Continued...*

53

Table 20.2—*Continued*

| Background characteristic | All men | | | Men who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | | Men who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them | | Men who ever had sexual intercourse[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them | Number of men | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse | Number of men | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner | Number of men | Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime | Number of men |
| **Region** *(continued)* | | | | | | | | | |
| Kusini Unguja | 11.6 | 18.1 | 14 | * | 2 | (20.8) | 2 | 5.0 | 10 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 16.0 | 18.8 | 105 | (11.1) | 17 | 31.1 | 20 | 5.3 | 62 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 5.3 | 2.7 | 21 | * | 1 | * | 1 | 3.3 | 11 |
| Kusini Pemba | 10.2 | 8.3 | 26 | * | 3 | * | 2 | 2.3 | 14 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 22.3 | 35.0 | 574 | 9.4 | 128 | 23.3 | 201 | 8.2 | 468 |
| Primary incomplete | 20.7 | 32.5 | 851 | 18.3 | 176 | 34.9 | 277 | 8.9 | 592 |
| Primary complete | 25.7 | 37.7 | 2,282 | 18.1 | 586 | 42.3 | 862 | 8.6 | 1,978 |
| Secondary + | 21.4 | 39.9 | 2,055 | 35.8 | 440 | 52.3 | 819 | 7.8 | 1,455 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 20.4 | 31.4 | 883 | 14.1 | 180 | 25.6 | 277 | 7.8 | 684 |
| Second | 20.2 | 32.4 | 1,037 | 17.9 | 209 | 39.1 | 336 | 7.2 | 819 |
| Middle | 22.3 | 37.6 | 1,191 | 20.6 | 266 | 41.3 | 448 | 8.0 | 914 |
| Fourth | 26.7 | 41.9 | 1,355 | 22.5 | 361 | 47.0 | 568 | 8.8 | 1,077 |
| Highest | 24.3 | 40.9 | 1,298 | 34.7 | 315 | 53.2 | 531 | 9.4 | 1,001 |
| Total 15–49 | 23.1 | 37.5 | 5,763 | 23.1 | 1,331 | 43.4 | 2,159 | 8.3 | 4,494 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 15–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a case is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

## 3.14.3 Prior HIV testing

HIV testing programmes diagnose people living with HIV so that they can be linked to care and access antiretroviral therapy (ART). Knowledge of HIV status also helps HIV negative individuals reduce risk and remain negative. As shown in **Tables 21.1** and **22.2**:

- 80% of women age 15–49 have been tested for HIV and received the results of the test; less than 1% have ever been tested and did not receive the results of the test.
- 35% of men age 15–49 have never been tested for HIV.
- The percentage of women and men ever tested for HIV was lowest among those age 15–19 (38% and 18%, respectively).

### Table 21.1  Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by HIV testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of women ever tested, and percentage of women who were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test | | | | Percentage ever tested | Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test | Number of women |
| | Ever tested and received results | Ever tested, did not receive results | Never tested | Total | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 59.4 | 0.8 | 39.8 | 100.0 | 60.2 | 29.8 | 5,810 |
| 15–19 | 37.0 | 0.8 | 62.2 | 100.0 | 37.8 | 19.7 | 3,083 |
| 20–24 | 84.7 | 0.9 | 14.5 | 100.0 | 85.5 | 41.2 | 2,727 |
| 25–29 | 93.0 | 1.2 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 94.2 | 44.9 | 2,533 |
| 30–39 | 94.2 | 0.7 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 94.9 | 42.9 | 3,960 |
| 40–49 | 88.4 | 1.1 | 10.5 | 100.0 | 89.5 | 33.8 | 2,951 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 46.0 | 0.7 | 53.3 | 100.0 | 46.7 | 24.4 | 4,047 |
| Ever had sex | 75.0 | 0.5 | 24.5 | 100.0 | 75.5 | 43.2 | 1,906 |
| Never had sex | 20.2 | 0.8 | 79.0 | 100.0 | 21.0 | 7.7 | 2,141 |
| Married or living together | 91.4 | 1.0 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 92.4 | 39.9 | 9,252 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 93.6 | 0.8 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 94.4 | 44.9 | 1,955 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 81.3 | 0.8 | 17.9 | 100.0 | 82.1 | 40.2 | 5,446 |
| Rural | 78.7 | 0.9 | 20.4 | 100.0 | 79.6 | 34.4 | 9,808 |
| **Mainland/Zanzibar** | | | | | | | |
| Mainland | 79.8 | 0.9 | 19.3 | 100.0 | 80.7 | 36.6 | 14,737 |
| Urban | 81.6 | 0.8 | 17.6 | 100.0 | 82.4 | 40.6 | 5,268 |
| Rural | 78.9 | 0.9 | 20.2 | 100.0 | 79.8 | 34.4 | 9,468 |
| Zanzibar | 73.8 | 0.7 | 25.5 | 100.0 | 74.5 | 31.2 | 517 |
| Unguja | 74.3 | 0.8 | 25.0 | 100.0 | 75.0 | 31.7 | 381 |
| Pemba | 72.5 | 0.4 | 27.1 | 100.0 | 72.9 | 29.9 | 137 |
| **Zone** | | | | | | | |
| Western | 80.0 | 0.9 | 19.1 | 100.0 | 80.9 | 37.4 | 1,268 |
| Northern | 75.4 | 1.0 | 23.6 | 100.0 | 76.4 | 35.2 | 1,733 |
| Central | 73.8 | 1.1 | 25.1 | 100.0 | 74.9 | 28.5 | 1,573 |
| Southern Highlands | 88.6 | 0.9 | 10.5 | 100.0 | 89.5 | 42.5 | 924 |
| Southern | 83.0 | 1.1 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 84.1 | 28.4 | 805 |
| South West Highlands | 80.8 | 0.8 | 18.4 | 100.0 | 81.6 | 37.4 | 1,322 |
| Lake | 78.1 | 0.9 | 21.0 | 100.0 | 79.0 | 38.1 | 4,454 |
| Eastern | 84.6 | 0.8 | 14.7 | 100.0 | 85.3 | 39.7 | 2,657 |
| Zanzibar | 73.8 | 0.7 | 25.5 | 100.0 | 74.5 | 31.2 | 517 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Dodoma | 73.0 | 0.7 | 26.3 | 100.0 | 73.7 | 30.6 | 772 |
| Arusha | 69.2 | 0.7 | 30.1 | 100.0 | 69.9 | 26.9 | 558 |
| Kilimanjaro | 78.6 | 1.2 | 20.3 | 100.0 | 79.7 | 40.2 | 417 |
| Tanga | 78.2 | 1.1 | 20.7 | 100.0 | 79.3 | 38.5 | 758 |
| Morogoro | 81.8 | 1.5 | 16.6 | 100.0 | 83.4 | 32.5 | 727 |
| Pwani | 87.5 | 1.0 | 11.5 | 100.0 | 88.5 | 40.6 | 539 |
| Dar es Salaam | 84.8 | 0.3 | 14.9 | 100.0 | 85.1 | 43.2 | 1,391 |
| Lindi | 80.8 | 0.8 | 18.5 | 100.0 | 81.5 | 28.6 | 336 |
| Mtwara | 84.5 | 1.4 | 14.1 | 100.0 | 85.9 | 28.2 | 468 |
| Ruvuma | 88.6 | 1.3 | 10.0 | 100.0 | 90.0 | 44.1 | 382 |
| Iringa | 88.0 | 0.7 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 88.7 | 39.2 | 326 |
| Mbeya | 83.7 | 0.4 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 84.1 | 40.4 | 489 |
| Singida | 72.2 | 1.2 | 26.6 | 100.0 | 73.4 | 29.9 | 384 |
| Tabora | 82.3 | 0.6 | 17.1 | 100.0 | 82.9 | 39.8 | 723 |

*Continued...*

Table 21.1—*Continued*

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test | | | | Percentage ever tested | Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ever tested and received results | Ever tested, did not receive results | Never tested | Total | | | |
| **Region** *(continued)* | | | | | | | |
| Rukwa | 76.1 | 1.0 | 22.9 | 100.0 | 77.1 | 34.3 | 317 |
| Kigoma | 77.0 | 1.2 | 21.9 | 100.0 | 78.1 | 34.2 | 545 |
| Shinyanga | 65.2 | 0.4 | 34.4 | 100.0 | 65.6 | 32.4 | 533 |
| Kagera | 85.9 | 1.4 | 12.7 | 100.0 | 87.3 | 46.4 | 769 |
| Mwanza | 77.1 | 1.1 | 21.8 | 100.0 | 78.2 | 33.9 | 1,245 |
| Mara | 82.3 | 0.5 | 17.2 | 100.0 | 82.8 | 41.4 | 749 |
| Manyara | 76.8 | 1.6 | 21.6 | 100.0 | 78.4 | 23.2 | 417 |
| Njombe | 89.6 | 0.4 | 10.0 | 100.0 | 90.0 | 44.7 | 216 |
| Katavi | 76.5 | 0.3 | 23.2 | 100.0 | 76.8 | 37.7 | 197 |
| Simiyu | 69.4 | 0.3 | 30.3 | 100.0 | 69.7 | 40.1 | 374 |
| Geita | 80.8 | 1.1 | 18.1 | 100.0 | 81.9 | 36.4 | 782 |
| Songwe | 83.7 | 1.5 | 14.8 | 100.0 | 85.2 | 35.7 | 319 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 68.7 | 2.0 | 29.3 | 100.0 | 70.7 | 27.1 | 70 |
| Kusini Unguja | 80.8 | 1.3 | 17.9 | 100.0 | 82.1 | 30.9 | 38 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 74.8 | 0.4 | 24.8 | 100.0 | 75.2 | 33.0 | 272 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 71.6 | 0.4 | 28.0 | 100.0 | 72.0 | 29.5 | 64 |
| Kusini Pemba | 73.4 | 0.4 | 26.3 | 100.0 | 73.7 | 30.2 | 73 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | |
| No education | 81.9 | 0.9 | 17.2 | 100.0 | 82.8 | 30.9 | 2,450 |
| Primary incomplete | 74.1 | 0.9 | 25.0 | 100.0 | 75.0 | 32.2 | 1,380 |
| Primary complete | 86.2 | 0.9 | 12.9 | 100.0 | 87.1 | 39.3 | 6,744 |
| Secondary + | 70.6 | 0.9 | 28.5 | 100.0 | 71.5 | 36.5 | 4,681 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 75.7 | 0.9 | 23.3 | 100.0 | 76.7 | 30.1 | 2,466 |
| Second | 79.2 | 1.0 | 19.7 | 100.0 | 80.3 | 31.7 | 2,578 |
| Middle | 80.3 | 1.1 | 18.7 | 100.0 | 81.3 | 35.8 | 2,880 |
| Fourth | 81.9 | 0.7 | 17.4 | 100.0 | 82.6 | 39.6 | 3,359 |
| Highest | 79.9 | 0.8 | 19.3 | 100.0 | 80.7 | 41.3 | 3,971 |
| Total | 79.6 | 0.9 | 19.5 | 100.0 | 80.5 | 36.5 | 15,254 |

**Table 21.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men**

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by HIV testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of men ever tested, and percentage of men who were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test | | | | Percentage ever tested | Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test | Number of men |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Ever tested and received results | Ever tested, did not receive results | Never tested | Total | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 33.8 | 0.8 | 65.5 | 100.0 | 34.5 | 16.3 | 2,378 |
| 15–19 | 17.6 | 0.9 | 81.6 | 100.0 | 18.4 | 6.6 | 1,444 |
| 20–24 | 58.9 | 0.6 | 40.6 | 100.0 | 59.4 | 31.3 | 934 |
| 25–29 | 80.0 | 0.9 | 19.1 | 100.0 | 80.9 | 40.5 | 850 |
| 30–39 | 88.6 | 0.3 | 11.1 | 100.0 | 88.9 | 41.2 | 1,458 |
| 40–49 | 84.8 | 1.0 | 14.3 | 100.0 | 85.7 | 39.7 | 1,076 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 34.3 | 0.8 | 64.8 | 100.0 | 35.2 | 15.6 | 2,517 |
| Ever had sex | 49.8 | 1.1 | 49.1 | 100.0 | 50.9 | 24.3 | 1,427 |
| Never had sex | 14.1 | 0.5 | 85.4 | 100.0 | 14.6 | 4.2 | 1,090 |
| Married or living together | 87.6 | 0.6 | 11.9 | 100.0 | 88.1 | 42.6 | 2,937 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 81.7 | 0.9 | 17.4 | 100.0 | 82.6 | 38.0 | 309 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 67.7 | 0.5 | 31.8 | 100.0 | 68.2 | 33.0 | 1,938 |
| Rural | 62.1 | 0.8 | 37.1 | 100.0 | 62.9 | 29.3 | 3,825 |
| **Mainland/Zanzibar** | | | | | | | |
| Mainland | 64.2 | 0.7 | 35.1 | 100.0 | 64.9 | 30.7 | 5,572 |
| Urban | 68.1 | 0.6 | 31.4 | 100.0 | 68.6 | 33.1 | 1,871 |
| Rural | 62.3 | 0.8 | 37.0 | 100.0 | 63.0 | 29.5 | 3,700 |
| Zanzibar | 58.2 | 0.4 | 41.3 | 100.0 | 58.7 | 26.7 | 191 |
| Unguja | 63.2 | 0.4 | 36.4 | 100.0 | 63.6 | 30.0 | 143 |
| Pemba | 43.4 | 0.4 | 56.2 | 100.0 | 43.8 | 16.6 | 48 |
| **Zone** | | | | | | | |
| Western | 48.7 | 0.2 | 51.1 | 100.0 | 48.9 | 22.0 | 501 |
| Northern | 62.9 | 0.9 | 36.3 | 100.0 | 63.7 | 30.5 | 631 |
| Central | 54.0 | 0.8 | 45.3 | 100.0 | 54.7 | 26.1 | 577 |
| Southern Highlands | 75.1 | 0.6 | 24.3 | 100.0 | 75.7 | 36.2 | 376 |
| Southern | 64.7 | 0.6 | 34.7 | 100.0 | 65.3 | 22.6 | 290 |
| South West Highlands | 70.2 | 0.3 | 29.5 | 100.0 | 70.5 | 36.1 | 526 |
| Lake | 65.8 | 0.9 | 33.3 | 100.0 | 66.7 | 32.4 | 1,694 |
| Eastern | 68.8 | 0.7 | 30.4 | 100.0 | 69.6 | 32.4 | 976 |
| Zanzibar | 58.2 | 0.4 | 41.3 | 100.0 | 58.7 | 26.7 | 191 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Dodoma | 61.7 | 0.4 | 37.9 | 100.0 | 62.1 | 31.1 | 255 |
| Arusha | 51.9 | 0.8 | 47.3 | 100.0 | 52.7 | 20.4 | 202 |
| Kilimanjaro | 68.0 | 0.0 | 32.0 | 100.0 | 68.0 | 37.1 | 171 |
| Tanga | 68.1 | 1.5 | 30.5 | 100.0 | 69.5 | 34.1 | 258 |
| Morogoro | 64.2 | 1.0 | 34.8 | 100.0 | 65.2 | 31.9 | 274 |
| Pwani | 76.7 | 0.0 | 23.3 | 100.0 | 76.7 | 38.1 | 180 |
| Dar es Salaam | 68.5 | 0.9 | 30.6 | 100.0 | 69.4 | 30.7 | 522 |
| Lindi | 60.0 | 0.6 | 39.4 | 100.0 | 60.6 | 19.0 | 128 |
| Mtwara | 68.4 | 0.6 | 31.0 | 100.0 | 69.0 | 25.5 | 162 |
| Ruvuma | 74.8 | 1.2 | 24.0 | 100.0 | 76.0 | 39.4 | 167 |
| Iringa | 72.4 | 0.0 | 27.6 | 100.0 | 72.4 | 29.5 | 123 |
| Mbeya | 72.3 | 0.0 | 27.7 | 100.0 | 72.3 | 37.4 | 195 |
| Singida | 55.9 | 0.6 | 43.5 | 100.0 | 56.5 | 27.4 | 149 |
| Tabora | 50.9 | 0.0 | 49.1 | 100.0 | 50.9 | 25.0 | 312 |
| Rukwa | 74.4 | 0.0 | 25.6 | 100.0 | 74.4 | 36.7 | 117 |
| Kigoma | 45.0 | 0.5 | 54.4 | 100.0 | 45.6 | 17.0 | 189 |
| Shinyanga | 70.0 | 0.6 | 29.5 | 100.0 | 70.5 | 24.8 | 192 |
| Kagera | 76.0 | 1.4 | 22.6 | 100.0 | 77.4 | 44.4 | 282 |
| Mwanza | 61.3 | 1.0 | 37.7 | 100.0 | 62.3 | 25.8 | 478 |
| Mara | 63.8 | 1.0 | 35.1 | 100.0 | 64.9 | 40.0 | 274 |
| Manyara | 40.9 | 1.6 | 57.6 | 100.0 | 42.4 | 17.5 | 174 |
| Njombe | 79.4 | 0.5 | 20.1 | 100.0 | 79.9 | 39.5 | 86 |
| Katavi | 67.7 | 0.7 | 31.6 | 100.0 | 68.4 | 41.8 | 74 |
| Simiyu | 65.4 | 1.2 | 33.4 | 100.0 | 66.6 | 34.4 | 163 |
| Geita | 62.7 | 0.3 | 37.0 | 100.0 | 63.0 | 28.7 | 306 |
| Songwe | 65.2 | 0.6 | 34.2 | 100.0 | 65.8 | 30.6 | 140 |
| Kaskazini Unguja | 54.2 | 1.5 | 44.3 | 100.0 | 55.7 | 20.8 | 25 |
| Kusini Unguja | 62.3 | 1.8 | 35.9 | 100.0 | 64.1 | 20.4 | 14 |
| Mjini Magharibi | 65.4 | 0.0 | 34.6 | 100.0 | 65.4 | 33.5 | 105 |
| Kaskazini Pemba | 31.0 | 0.9 | 68.1 | 100.0 | 31.9 | 7.3 | 21 |
| Kusini Pemba | 53.4 | 0.0 | 46.6 | 100.0 | 53.4 | 24.1 | 26 |

*Continued...*

57

**Table 21.2—***Continued*

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test | | | | Percentage ever tested | Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ever tested and received results | Ever tested, did not receive results | Never tested | Total | | | |
| **Education** | | | | | | | |
| No education | 54.6 | 0.8 | 44.6 | 100.0 | 55.4 | 24.2 | 574 |
| Primary incomplete | 52.9 | 0.6 | 46.5 | 100.0 | 53.5 | 23.1 | 851 |
| Primary complete | 73.8 | 0.7 | 25.5 | 100.0 | 74.5 | 34.7 | 2,282 |
| Secondary + | 60.4 | 0.7 | 38.9 | 100.0 | 61.1 | 30.8 | 2,055 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 54.9 | 1.1 | 44.0 | 100.0 | 56.0 | 22.2 | 883 |
| Second | 60.1 | 0.6 | 39.3 | 100.0 | 60.7 | 29.1 | 1,037 |
| Middle | 62.7 | 0.9 | 36.3 | 100.0 | 63.7 | 28.9 | 1,191 |
| Fourth | 67.9 | 0.4 | 31.7 | 100.0 | 68.3 | 35.8 | 1,355 |
| Highest | 70.5 | 0.5 | 29.0 | 100.0 | 71.0 | 33.4 | 1,298 |
| Total 15–49 | 64.0 | 0.7 | 35.3 | 100.0 | 64.7 | 30.6 | 5,763 |

# REFERENCES

Bradley, S. E. K., T. N. Croft, J. D. Fishel, and C. F. Westoff. 2012. *Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning. DHS Analytical Studies No. 25*. Calverton, Maryland, USA: ICF International.https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/AS25/AS25%5B12June2012%5D.pdf

Van Lerberghe, W., and V. De Brouwere. 2001. "Of Blind Alleys and Things That Have Worked: History's Lessons on Reducing Maternal Mortality." In *Safe Motherhood Strategies: A Recent Review of the Evidence*, edited by V. De Brouwere and W. Van Lerberghe, 7–33. Antwerp: ITG Press.

World Health Organization (WHO). 2003. *World Health Report 2003*. Geneva: WHO. https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/42789

World Health Organization (WHO). 2006a. *Standards for Maternal and Neonatal Care.* Geneva: WHO. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241511216

World Health Organization (WHO). 2006b. *Child Growth Standards*. Geneva: WHO.

World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). 2021. *Indicators for Assessing Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices: Definitions and Measurement Methods*. Geneva: WHO. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240018389

# ADDITIONAL DHS PROGRAM RESOURCES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **The DHS Program Website** – Download free DHS reports, standard documentation, key indicator data, and training tools, and view announcements. | DHSprogram.com | |
| **STATcompiler** – Build custom tables, graphs, and maps with data from 90 countries and thousands of indicators. | Statcompiler.com | |
| **DHS Program Mobile App** – Access key DHS indicators for 90 countries on your mobile device (Apple, Android, or Windows). | Search DHS Program in your iTunes or Google Play store | |
| **DHS Program User Forum** – Post questions about DHS data and search our archive of FAQs. | userforum.DHSprogram.com | |
| **Tutorial Videos** – Watch interviews with experts and learn DHS basics, such as sampling and weighting, downloading datasets, and How to Read DHS Tables. | www.youtube.com/DHSProgram | |
| **Datasets** – Download DHS datasets for analysis. | DHSprogram.com/Data | |
| **Spatial Data Repository** – Download geographically linked health and demographic data for mapping in a geographic information system (GIS). | spatialdata.DHSprogram.com | |
| **Learning Hub** – Access online courses for independent learning and workshop participation, communities of practice, and other training resources. | Learning.DHSprogram.com | |
| **GitHub** – Open access to Stata, SPSS and R code for DHS indicators for public use. | Github.com/DHSprogram | |
| **Social Media** – Follow The DHS Program and join the conversation. Stay up to date through: | **Twitter** www.twitter.com/ DHSprogram | |
| **Facebook** www.facebook.com/DHSprogram | **LinkedIn** www.linkedin.com/ company/dhs-program | |
| **YouTube** www.youtube.com/DHSprogram | **Blog** Blog.DHSprogram.com | |