Tanzania

Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (TDHS-MIS)

2022

The United Republic of Tanzania

Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey 2022

Ministry of Health
Dodoma

Ministry of Health
Zanzibar

National Bureau of Statistics
Dodoma

Office of the Chief Government Statistician
Zanzibar

The DHS Program
ICF
Rockville, Maryland, USA

September 2023

Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre

Canadian International Development Agency

The 2022 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (2022 TDHS-MIS) was implemented by the Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) in collaboration with the Ministries of Health of Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. The Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC) collaborated on several aspects of the survey, especially biomarkers. Funding for the 2022 TDHS-MIS was provided by the Government of Tanzania; the United States Agency for International Development (USAID); 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); the Hilton Foundation; Irish AID; the Royal Norwegian Embassy and Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC); Nutrition International, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); the World Food Programme (WFP); and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, a USAID-funded project providing support and technical assistance in the implementation of population and health surveys in countries worldwide.

Additional information about the 2022 TDHS-MIS may be obtained from the National Bureau of Statistics, Head Office, 64 Lusinde Road, P.O. Box 2683, 41104 Tambukareli, Dodoma, Tanzania; telephone: +255-26-296-3822; fax: +255-26-296-3828; email: sg@nbs.go.tz; website: www.nbs.go.tz and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician, P.O. Box 2321, Zanzibar, Tanzania; telephone: +255-24-224-0134; email: zanstat@ocgs.go.tz; website: https://www.ocgs.go.tz.

Information about The DHS Program may be obtained from ICF, 530 Gaither Road, Suite 500, Rockville, MD 20850, USA; telephone: +1-301-407-6500; fax: +1-301-407-6501; email: info@DHSprogram.com; internet: www.DHSprogram.com.

The contents of this report are the sole responsibility of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), and ICF and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID, the United States Government, or other donor agencies.

Recommended citation:

Ministry of Health (MoH) [Tanzania Mainland], Ministry of Health (MoH) [Zanzibar], National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), and ICF. 2022. *Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey 2022 Final Report.* Dodoma, Tanzania, and Rockville, Maryland, USA: MoH, NBS, OCGS, and ICF.

CONTENTS

TABLES, FIGURES, AND MAPS ..... **ix**
FOREWORD ..... **xxi**
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS ..... **xxiii**
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS ..... **xxv**
READING AND UNDERSTANDING TABLES FROM THE 2022 TANZANIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY AND MALARIA INDICATOR SURVEY (TDHS-MIS) ..... **xxix**
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATORS ..... **xxxvii**
MAP OF TANZANIA ..... **xl**

1 INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY **1**
1.1 Survey Objectives 1
1.2 Sample Design 2
1.3 Questionnaires 3
1.4 Anthropometry, Anaemia, Malaria and Iodine Testing, and Blood Pressure Measurements 4
1.5 Training of Trainers and Pretest 6
1.6 Training of Field Staff 6
1.7 Fieldwork 7
1.8 Data Processing 7
1.9 Response Rates 8

2 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION **9**
2.1 Housing Characteristics 9
2.1.1 Use of Clean Fuels and Technologies 10
2.1.2 Cooking 10
2.1.3 Heating and Lighting 10
2.1.4 Primary Reliance on Clean Fuels and Technologies 11
2.2 Household Wealth 11
2.2.1 Household Durable Goods 11
2.2.2 Wealth Index 11
2.3 Coverage of Assistance Programmes 12
2.4 Household Population and Composition 12
2.5 Children's Living Arrangements and Parental Survival 13
2.6 Birth Registration 14
2.7 Education 15
2.7.1 Educational Attainment 15
2.7.2 Primary and Secondary School Attendance 16
2.7.3 Participation Rate in Organised Learning among Children Age 5 17
2.8 Disability 17
2.8.1 Disability by Domain and Age 18
2.8.2 Disability among Adults by Other Background Characteristics 18

3 CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS **43**
3.1 Basic Characteristics of Survey Respondents 43
3.2 Education and Literacy 44
3.3 Mass Media Exposure and internet Usage 46
3.4 Employment 47

3.5 Occupation....47
3.6 Health Insurance Coverage....48
3.7 Tobacco Use....49
3.8 Alcohol Consumption....49
3.9 Place of Birth and Recent Migration....50
3.9.1 Type of Migration....50
3.9.2 Reason for Migration....50
3.10 Blood Pressure....51
3.10.1 History of Blood Pressure Measurement Prior to the Survey....51
3.10.2 Blood Pressure Status....52
3.10.3 Awareness, Treatment, and Control of Hypertension....53
3.11 Tuberculosis....54
3.11.1 Knowledge and Attitudes toward Tuberculosis....54
3.11.2 Households with a Member Diagnosed with Tuberculosis....55

4 MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY....121
4.1 Marital Status....121
4.2 Marriage Registration....122
4.3 Polygyny....123
4.4 Age at First Marriage....123
4.5 Age at First Sexual Intercourse....124
4.6 Recent Sexual Activity....125

5 FERTILITY....139
5.1 Current Fertility....139
5.2 Children Ever Born and Living....142
5.3 Birth Intervals....142
5.4 Insusceptibility to Pregnancy....143
5.5 Age of First Menstruation....144
5.6 Arrival of Menopause....144
5.7 Age at First Birth....144
5.8 Teenage Pregnancy....144
5.9 Pregnancy Outcomes....146

6 FERTILITY PREFERENCES....159
6.1 Desire for Another Child....159
6.2 Ideal Family Size....160
6.3 Fertility Planning Status....161
6.4 Wanted Fertility Rates....162

7 FAMILY PLANNING....171
7.1 Contraceptive Knowledge and Use....171
7.1.1 Use of Emergency Contraception....173
7.1.2 Knowledge of the Fertile Period....174
7.2 Source of Modern Contraceptive Methods....174
7.3 Informed Choice....174
7.4 Discontinuation of Contraceptives....175
7.5 Demand for Family Planning....176
7.6 Decision Making about Family Planning....178
7.7 Exposure to Family Planning Messages....178
7.8 Contact of Nonusers with Family Planning Providers....179

8 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY 207
8.1 Infant and Child Mortality 208
8.2 Perinatal Mortality 210
8.3 High-risk Fertility Behaviours 211

9 MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH CARE 217
9.1 Antenatal Care Coverage and Content 218
9.1.1 Skilled Providers 218
9.1.2 Timing and Number of Antenatal Care Visits 218
9.2 Components of Antenatal Care 219
9.2.1 Deworming and Iron Supplementation during Pregnancy 220
9.2.2 Source of Iron-containing Supplements 220
9.3 Protection against Neonatal Tetanus 221
9.4 Delivery Services 221
9.4.1 Institutional Deliveries 221
9.4.2 Delivery by Caesarean 223
9.4.3 Skilled Assistance during Delivery 224
9.4.4 Birth Companion 225
9.4.5 Respectful Care and Nondignified Treatment in Health Facilities 225
9.4.6 Presence of and Access to Toilets in Health Facilities 226
9.4.7 Experience of Physical and Verbal Abuse in Health Facilities 226
9.4.8 Duration of Stay at the Health Facility 227
9.5 Postnatal Care 227
9.5.1 Postnatal Health Check for Mothers 227
9.5.2 Postnatal Health Check for Newborns 228
9.5.3 Postnatal Health Checks for Mothers and Newborns 229
9.6 Men's Involvement in Maternal Health Care 229
9.7 Breast and Cervical Cancer Examinations 230
9.8 Problems in Accessing Health Facilities 231
9.9 Distance and Means of Transport to the Nearest Health Facility 231

10 CHILD HEALTH 289
10.1 Child's Size at Birth 289
10.2 Vaccination of Children 290
10.2.1 Vaccination Card Ownership and Availability 290
10.2.2 Basic Antigen Coverage 290
10.2.3 National Schedule Coverage 292
10.3 Symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection and Care-seeking Behaviour 293
10.4 Fever and Care-seeking Behaviour 293
10.5 Diarrhoeal Disease 294
10.5.1 Diarrhoea and Care-seeking Behaviour 294
10.5.2 Feeding Practices 294
10.5.3 Oral Rehydration Therapy, Continued Feeding, and Other Treatments 295
10.6 Treatment of Childhood Illness 296
10.7 Early Childhood Development Index 2030 296

11 NUTRITION OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS 317
11.1 Nutritional Status of Children 318
11.2 Growth Monitoring and Promotion 321
11.3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices 322
11.3.1 Ever Breastfed, Early Initiation of Breastfeeding, and Exclusive Breastfeeding for the First 2 Days after Birth 322
11.3.2 Exclusive Breastfeeding and Mixed Milk Feeding 323

11.3.3 Continued Breastfeeding and Bottle Feeding 324
11.3.4 Introduction of Complementary Foods 325
11.3.5 Minimum Dietary Diversity, Minimum Meal Frequency, Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency, Minimum Acceptable Diet, and Egg and/or Flesh Food Consumption 325
11.3.6 Sweet Beverage Consumption, Unhealthy Food Consumption, and Zero Vegetable or Fruit Consumption among Children 327
11.3.7 Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Indicators 328
11.4 Infant and Young Child Feeding Counselling 328
11.5 Micronutrient Supplementation and Deworming among Children 328
11.6 Anaemia Prevalence in Children and Women 329
11.6.1 Anaemia in Children Based on Capillary Blood Samples 330
11.6.2 Anaemia in Women Based on Capillary Blood Samples 331
11.6.3 Anaemia in Children and Women Based on Venous Blood Samples 332
11.7 Adults' Nutritional Status 332
11.7.1 Nutritional Status of Women 333
11.7.2 Nutritional Status of Men 334
11.8 Women's Dietary Practices 335
11.9 Presence of Iodised Salt in Households 336
11.10 Urinary Iodine Concentrations in Women 337

12 MALARIA 375
12.1 Ownership of Insecticide-treated Nets 376
12.2 Household Access to and Use of ITNs 377
12.3 Use of ITNs by Children and Pregnant Women 378
12.4 Reasons Mosquito Nets Were Not Used 380
12.5 Malaria in Pregnancy 380
12.6 Case Management of Malaria in Children 381
12.7 Prevalence of Low Haemoglobin Levels in Children 382
12.8 Prevalence of Malaria in Children 383
12.9 Exposure to Malaria Messages 384
12.10 Most Serious Health Problem in the Community 385
12.11 Knowledge of Ways to Avoid Malaria 386
12.12 Access to Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) and Visits from Health Workers 386
12.13 Perceived Susceptibility, Severity, and Self-efficacy 387
12.14 Attitudes toward Malaria-related Behaviours and Perceptions of Community Norms 387

13 KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOUR RELATED TO HIV AND AIDS 435
13.1 Knowledge and Attitudes about Medicines to Treat or Prevent HIV 435
13.2 Discriminatory Attitudes towards People Living with HIV 436
13.3 Multiple Sexual Partners 437
13.4 Coverage of HIV Testing Services 438
13.4.1 HIV Testing of Pregnant Women 438
13.4.2 Experience with Prior HIV Testing 439
13.5 Disclosure, Shame, and Stigma among People Living with HIV 439
13.6 Male Circumcision 441
13.7 Self-reporting of Sexually Transmitted Infections 442
13.8 Knowledge and Behaviour Related to HIV and AIDS among Young People 442
13.8.1 Knowledge about HIV Prevention 442
13.8.2 First Sex 443
13.8.3 Premarital Sex 444

13.8.4 Multiple Sexual Partners 444
13.8.5 Recent HIV Testing 444

14 ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY 473
14.1 Policies and Programmes for the Prevention of Maternal Mortality in Tanzania 473
14.2 Data 475
14.3 Direct Estimates of Adult Mortality 475
14.4 Trends in Adult Mortality 476
14.5 Direct Estimates of Maternal Mortality 477
14.6 Trends in Pregnancy-related and Maternal Mortality 478

15 WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT 483
15.1 Married Women's and Men's Employment 483
15.2 Control over Women's Earnings 484
15.3 Control over Men's Earnings 485
15.4 Women's and Men's Ownership of Assets 486
15.4.1 Ownership of a House or Land and Documentation of Ownership 486
15.4.2 Ownership and Use of Mobile Phones and Bank Accounts 487
15.5 Participation in Decision Making 487
15.6 Attitudes toward Wife Beating 488
15.7 Negotiating Sexual Relations 489
15.8 Women's Participation in Decision Making regarding Sexual and Reproductive Health 490

16 HOUSEHOLD WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE 525
16.1 Drinking Water Sources, Availability, and Treatment 525
16.1.1 Drinking Water Service Ladder 526
16.1.2 Person Collecting Drinking Water 528
16.1.3 Availability of Drinking Water 529
16.1.4 Treatment of Drinking Water 529
16.2 Sanitation 529
16.2.1 Sanitation Service Ladder 530
16.2.2 Removal and Disposal of Excreta 531
16.3 Disposal of Children's Stools 532
16.4 Menstrual Health and Hygiene 533

17 FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION/CUTTING 547
17.1 Respondents' Knowledge of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting 548
17.2 Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting Among Women 548
17.2.1 Prevalence and Type of FGM/C 548
17.2.2 Age at Circumcision 550
17.3 Circumcision of Daughters 550
17.4 Person Who Performed the Circumcision 551
17.5 Attitudes towards Female Circumcision 551

18 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 559
18.1 Measurement of Violence 561
18.2 Women's Experience of Physical Violence 562
18.2.1 Prevalence of Physical Violence 562
18.2.2 Perpetrators of Physical Violence 562
18.2.3 Experience of Physical Violence during Pregnancy 563

18.3 Experience of Sexual Violence....563
18.3.1 Prevalence of Sexual Violence....563
18.3.2 Perpetrators of Sexual Violence....563
18.3.3 Experience of Sexual Violence by a Non-intimate Partner....564
18.3.4 Age at First Experience of Sexual Violence....564
18.4 Experience of Multiple Forms of Violence....564
18.5 Forms of Controlling Behaviours and Intimate Partner Violence....564
18.5.1 Prevalence of Controlling Behaviours and Violence Perpetrated by the Current or Most Recent Husband or Intimate Partner....564
18.5.2 Violence in the Last 12 Months Perpetrated by Any Husband or Intimate Partner....568
18.6 Injuries to Women due to Intimate Partner Violence....569
18.7 Violence Initiated by Women against Their Husband/Intimate Partner....569
18.8 Help Seeking among Women Who Have Experienced Violence....570

REFERENCES....593

Appendix A SAMPLE DESIGN....599
A.1 Introduction....599
A.2 Sampling Frame....599
A.3 Sample Allocation and Sampling Procedure....602
A.4 Selection Probability and Sampling Weights....604
A.5 Survey Results....605

Appendix B ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS....609

Appendix C DATA QUALITY TABLES....651

Appendix D PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE 2022 TANZANIA DHS-MIS....681

Appendix E QUESTIONNAIRES....687
Household Questionnaire....689
Woman Questionnaire....709
Man's Questionnaire....809
Biomarker Questionnaire....845
Remeasurement Questionnaire....871
Fieldworker Questionnaire....875

TABLES, FIGURES, AND MAPS

1 INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY 1

Table 1.1 Selected demographic indicators from various sources, Tanzania 1967–2012 2
Table 1.2 Results of the household and individual interviews 8

2 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 9

Table 2.1 Household characteristics 20
Table 2.2 Household characteristics: Cooking 21
Table 2.3 Household characteristics: Heating and lighting 22
Table 2.4 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies 23
Table 2.5 Household possessions 24
Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles 25
Table 2.7 Coverage of TASAF programmes 26
Table 2.8 Household population by age, sex, and residence 27
Table 2.9 Household composition 28
Table 2.10 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood 29
Table 2.11 Birth registration of children under age 5 31
Table 2.12 Birth notification forms 32
Table 2.13.1 Educational attainment of the female household population 34
Table 2.13.2 Educational attainment of the male household population 35
Table 2.14 School attendance ratios 36
Table 2.15 Participation rate in organised learning 38
Table 2.16 Disability by domain and age 39
Table 2.17.1 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Women 40
Table 2.17.2 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Men 41

Figure 2.1 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies 11
Figure 2.2 Household wealth by residence 12
Figure 2.3 Population pyramid 13
Figure 2.4 Secondary school attendance by household wealth 17

Map 2.1 Orphanhood by region 14
Map 2.2 Birth registration by region 15

3 CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS 43

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents 57
Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women 59
Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men 60
Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women 61
Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men 62
Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women 63
Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men 64
Table 3.5.1 internet usage: Women 65
Table 3.5.2 internet usage: Men 67
Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women 69
Table 3.6.2 Employment status: Men 71
Table 3.7.1 Occupation: Women 73
Table 3.7.2 Occupation: Men 75
Table 3.8 Type of employment: Women 76

Table 3.9.1 Health insurance coverage: Women 77
Table 3.9.2 Health insurance coverage: Men 78
Table 3.9.3 Health insurance coverage: Children age 0–14 years 79
Table 3.9.4 Health insurance coverage: women age 50+ 80
Table 3.9.5 Health insurance coverage: men age 50+ 82
Table 3.10.1 Tobacco smoking: Women 84
Table 3.10.2 Tobacco smoking: Men 85
Table 3.11 Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: Men 86
Table 3.12 Smokeless tobacco use and any tobacco use 86
Table 3.13 Any tobacco use by background characteristics 87
Table 3.14.1 Alcohol consumption: Women 88
Table 3.14.2 Alcohol consumption: Men 90
Table 3.15.1 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Women 92
Table 3.15.2 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Men 94
Table 3.16.1 Place of birth and recent migration: Women 96
Table 3.16.2 Place of birth and recent migration: Men 98
Table 3.17 Type of migration 99
Table 3.18.1 Reason for migration: Women 100
Table 3.18.2 Reason for migration: Men 102
Table 3.19.1 Blood pressure measured and medication prescribed and taken: Women 104
Table 3.19.2 Blood pressure measured and medication prescribed and taken: Men 106
Table 3.20.1 Blood pressure status of women 108
Table 3.20.2 Blood pressure status of men 110
Table 3.21.1 Prevalence of controlled hypertension among women 112
Table 3.21.2 Controlled hypertension among men 114
Table 3.22.1 Knowledge about tuberculosis: Women 116
Table 3.22.2 Knowledge about tuberculosis: Men 118
Table 3.23 Conditions that increase the risk of acquiring tuberculosis 119
Table 3.24 First source of care for symptoms of tuberculosis 119
Table 3.25 Households with any member diagnosed with tuberculosis 120

Figure 3.1 Education of survey respondents 44
Figure 3.2 Secondary education by household wealth 45
Figure 3.3 Exposure to mass media 46
Figure 3.4 Employment status by marital status 47
Figure 3.5 Occupation 48
Figure 3.6 Any tobacco use by education 49
Figure 3.7 Hypertension by age 53
Figure 3.8 Awareness, treatment, and control of hypertension 54

Map 3.1 Education by region 45

4 MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY 121
Table 4.1 Current marital status 126
Table 4.2 Marriage registration 127
Table 4.3.1 Number of women's co-wives 128
Table 4.3.2 Number of men's wives 129
Table 4.4 Age at first marriage 130
Table 4.5 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics 131
Table 4.6 Age at first sexual intercourse 132
Table 4.7 Median age at first sexual intercourse according to background characteristics 133

Table 4.8.1 Recent sexual activity: Women....134
Table 4.8.2 Recent sexual activity: Men....136

Figure 4.1 Marital status....122
Figure 4.2 Median age at first sex and first marriage....124

5 FERTILITY....139
Table 5.1 Current fertility....147
Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics....148
Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates....149
Table 5.3.2 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates....149
Table 5.4 Children ever born and living....149
Table 5.5 Birth intervals....150
Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence and insusceptibility....151
Table 5.7 Median duration of amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence and postpartum insusceptibility....152
Table 5.8 Age at first menstruation....153
Table 5.9 Menopause....153
Table 5.10 Age at first birth....153
Table 5.11 Median age at first birth....154
Table 5.12 Teenage pregnancy....155
Table 5.13 Sexual and reproductive health behaviours before age 15....156
Table 5.14 Pregnancy outcome by background characteristics....157
Table 5.15 Induced abortion rates....158

Figure 5.1 Trends in fertility by residence....140
Figure 5.2 Trends in age-specific fertility....140
Figure 5.3 Fertility by residence....140
Map 5.1 Fertility by region....141
Figure 5.4 Fertility by education....141
Figure 5.5 Birth intervals....142

Map 5.2 Teenage pregnancy by region....145

6 FERTILITY PREFERENCES....159
Table 6.1 Fertility preferences according to number of living children....164
Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women....165
Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men....166
Table 6.3 Ideal number of children by number of living children....167
Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children....168
Table 6.5 Fertility planning status....169
Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates....170

Figure 6.1 Trends in desire to limit childbearing....160
Figure 6.2 Desire to limit childbearing by number of living children....160
Figure 6.3 Ideal family size....161
Figure 6.4 Fertility planning status....162
Figure 6.5 Trends in wanted and actual fertility....163

7 FAMILY PLANNING....171
Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods....181
Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics....182

Table 7.3 Current use of contraception by age 183
Table 7.4.1 Trends in current use of contraception 184
Table 7.4.2 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics 185
Table 7.5 Timing of sterilisation 186
Table 7.6 Use of emergency contraception 187
Table 7.7 Knowledge of fertile period 188
Table 7.8 Knowledge of fertile period by age 188
Table 7.9 Source of modern contraceptive methods 189
Table 7.10 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms 190
Table 7.11 Informed choice 191
Table 7.12 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates 192
Table 7.13 Reasons for discontinuation 193
Table 7.14.1 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women 194
Table 7.14.2 Need and demand for family planning among all women and among sexually active unmarried women 196
Table 7.15 Decision making about family planning 198
Table 7.16 Decision making about family planning by background characteristics 199
Table 7.17 Pressure to become pregnant 201
Table 7.18 Future use of contraception 202
Table 7.19.1 Exposure to family planning messages: Women 203
Table 7.19.2 Exposure to family planning messages: Men 204
Table 7.20 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers 205

Figure 7.1 Contraceptive use 172
Figure 7.2 Trends in contraceptive use 172
Figure 7.3 Source of modern contraceptive methods 174
Figure 7.4 Contraceptive discontinuation rates 175
Figure 7.5 Demand for family planning 176
Figure 7.6 Trends in demand for family planning 177

Map 7.1 Modern contraceptive use by region 173
Map 7.2 Unmet need by region 178

8 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY 207
Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates 212
Table 8.2 Five-year childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics 212
Table 8.3.1 Ten-year childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics 212
Table 8.3.2 Ten-year childhood mortality rates according to geographic regions 213
Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality 214
Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behaviour 215

Figure 8.1 Trends in early childhood mortality rates 209
Figure 8.2 Childhood mortality by previous birth interval 209
Figure 8.3 Perinatal mortality by wealth 211

9 MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH CARE 217
Table 9.1 Antenatal care 233
Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit 235
Table 9.3.1 Components of antenatal care among women receiving ANC 237
Table 9.3.2 Components of antenatal care among all women 239
Table 9.4 Deworming and iron-containing supplementation during pregnancy 241
Table 9.5 Source of iron-containing supplements 243

Table 9.6 Tetanus toxoid injections 244
Table 9.7 Place of delivery 246
Table 9.8 Caesarean section 248
Table 9.9 Assistance during delivery 250
Table 9.10 Presence of a companion during labour and delivery 252
Table 9.11 Respectful care 254
Table 9.12 Nondignified treatment at the health facility 256
Table 9.13 Toilet for patients in the health facility 258
Table 9.14 Experience of physical abuse in a health facility 260
Table 9.15 Experience of verbal abuse in a health facility 262
Table 9.16 Duration of stay in health facility after birth 263
Table 9.17 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother 264
Table 9.18 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother 266
Table 9.19 Content of postnatal care for the mother 268
Table 9.20 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn 270
Table 9.21 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn 272
Table 9.22 Content of postnatal care for newborns 274
Table 9.23 Postnatal checks on mother and newborn 276
Table 9.24 Men's involvement in maternal health care 278
Table 9.25 Husband's or partner's involvement in antenatal care 280
Table 9.26 Examinations for breast and cervical cancer 282
Table 9.27 Problems in accessing health care 284
Table 9.28 Distance from health care 286

Figure 9.1 Trends in antenatal care coverage 218
Figure 9.2 Components of antenatal care 220
Figure 9.3 Trends in place of birth 222
Figure 9.4 Caesarean sections by household wealth 224
Figure 9.5 Skilled assistance at delivery by birth order 225
Figure 9.6 Postnatal care by place of delivery 228
Figure 9.7 Breast and cervical cancer screening by residence 230

Map 9.1 Health facility births by region 223

10 CHILD HEALTH 289
Table 10.1 Child's size 299
Table 10.2 Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics 301
Table 10.3 Vaccinations by source of information 302
Table 10.4 Vaccinations by background characteristics 303
Table 10.5 Source of vaccinations 305
Table 10.6 Children with symptoms of ARI and care seeking for symptoms of ARI 306
Table 10.7 Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI 308
Table 10.8 Children with fever and care seeking for fever 309
Table 10.9 Children with diarrhoea and care seeking for diarrhoea 311
Table 10.10 Feeding practices during diarrhoea 313
Table 10.11 Oral rehydration salts, continued feeding, and other treatments for diarrhoea 314
Table 10.12 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea 315
Table 10.13 Early Childhood Development Index 2030 316

Figure 10.1 Childhood vaccinations 291
Figure 10.2 Trends in childhood vaccinations 291

Figure 10.3 Diarrhoea prevalence by age 294
Figure 10.4 Feeding practices during diarrhoea 295
Figure 10.5 Treatment of diarrhoea 296
Figure 10.6 Symptoms of childhood illness and care seeking 296

11 NUTRITION OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS 317
Table 11.1 Nutritional status of children 339
Table 11.2 Child growth monitoring 341
Table 11.3 Early breastfeeding 343
Table 11.4 Breastfeeding status according to age 345
Table 11.5 Infant feeding practices by age 346
Table 11.6 Liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview 347
Table 11.7 Foods consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview 348
Table 11.8 Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet among children 349
Table 11.9 Egg and/or flesh food consumption and unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months 351
Table 11.10 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators 353
Table 11.11 Infant and young child feeding counselling 354
Table 11.12 Micronutrient supplementation and deworming among children 356
Table 11.13.1 Prevalence of anaemia in children: Capillary blood 358
Table 11.13.2 Prevalence of anaemia in children: Venous blood 360
Table 11.14.1 Prevalence of anaemia in women: Capillary blood 361
Table 11.14.2 Prevalence of anaemia in women: Venous blood 362
Table 11.15.1 Nutritional status of women age 20–49 363
Table 11.15.2 Nutritional status of adolescent women age 15–19 364
Table 11.15.3 Nutritional status of men age 20–49 365
Table 11.15.4 Nutritional status of adolescent men age 15–19 366
Table 11.16 Foods and liquids consumed by women in the day or night preceding the interview 367
Table 11.17 Minimum dietary diversity and unhealthy food and beverage consumption among women 369
Table 11.18 Presence of iodised salt in household 371
Table 11.19.1 Urinary iodine concentrations in nonpregnant women 372
Table 11.19.2 Urinary iodine concentrations in pregnant women 373

Figure 11.1 Nutritional status of children 320
Figure 11.2 Trends in child growth measures 320
Figure 11.3 Infant feeding practices by age 323
Figure 11.4 Trends in exclusive breastfeeding 324
Figure 11.5 IYCF indicators on minimum acceptable diet by breastfeeding status 326
Figure 11.6 Trends in childhood anaemia: capillary blood 330
Figure 11.7 Anaemia in pregnant and nonpregnant women: capillary blood 332
Figure 11.8 Nutritional status of adolescent and adult women 334

Map 11.1 Stunting in children by region 321
Map 11.2 Anaemia in children by region: capillary blood 331

12 MALARIA 375
Table 12.1 Household possession of mosquito nets 389
Table 12.2.1 Source of mosquito nets 390
Table 12.2.2 Cost of mosquito nets 391

Table 12.3 Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN) 392
Table 12.4 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household 393
Table 12.5 Use of existing ITNs 395
Table 12.6 Use of mosquito nets by children 396
Table 12.7 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women 398
Table 12.8 Main reason mosquito net was not used the night before the survey 399
Table 12.9 Use of intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy 400
Table 12.10 Children with fever and care seeking, prompt treatment, and diagnosis 402
Table 12.11 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever 404
Table 12.12 Type of antimalarial drugs used 405
Table 12.13 Coverage of testing for anaemia and malaria in children 406
Table 12.14 Haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl in children 408
Table 12.15 Prevalence of malaria in children 410
Table 12.16.1 Most serious health problem in community: Women 412
Table 12.16.2 Most serious health problem in community: Men 413
Table 12.17.1 Media exposure to malaria messages: Women 414
Table 12.17.2 Media exposure to malaria messages: Men 416
Table 12.18 Malaria messages 417
Table 12.19.1 Knowledge of ways to avoid malaria: Women 418
Table 12.19.2 Knowledge of ways to avoid malaria: Men 420
Table 12.20 Access to ACT and visits from health workers 422
Table 12.21.1 Malaria susceptibility, severity, and self-efficacy: Women 423
Table 12.21.2 Malaria susceptibility, severity, and self-efficacy: Men 425
Table 12.22.1 Attitudes toward malaria-related behaviours and perceptions of community norms: Women 427
Table 12.22.2 Attitudes toward malaria-related behaviours and perceptions of community norms: Men 429
Table 12.23.1 Malaria knowledge: Women 431
Table 12.23.2 Malaria knowledge: Men 433

Figure 12.1 Household ownership of ITNs 376
Figure 12.2 Trends in household ownership of ITNs 376
Figure 12.3 Source of ITNs 377
Figure 12.4 Trends in ITN access and use 378
Figure 12.5 Trends in use of ITNs by children and pregnant women 379
Figure 12.6 Reason ITN was not used 380
Figure 12.7 Trends in IPTp use by pregnant women 381
Figure 12.8 Trend in ACT use by children with fever 382

Map 12.1 Prevalence of malaria in children by region 384

13 KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOUR RELATED TO HIV AND AIDS 435
Table 13.1 Knowledge of and attitudes about medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission 446
Table 13.2 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV 447
Table 13.3.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Women 449
Table 13.3.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Men 451
Table 13.4 Pregnant women tested for HIV 453
Table 13.5.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women 455
Table 13.5.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men 457

Table 13.6 Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime 459
Table 13.7 Knowledge and coverage of self-testing for HIV 459
Table 13.8.1 Disclosure, shame, and stigma experienced by people living with HIV: Women 460
Table 13.8.2 Disclosure, shame, and stigma experienced by people living with HIV: Men 461
Table 13.9 Male circumcision 462
Table 13.10 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms 464
Table 13.11.1 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Women 466
Table 13.11.2 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Men 468
Table 13.12 Age at first sexual intercourse among young people 470
Table 13.13 Premarital sexual intercourse among young people 470
Table 13.14.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Women 471
Table 13.14.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Men 472
Table 13.15 Recent HIV tests among young people 472

Figure 13.1 Knowledge of medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission 436
Figure 13.2 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV by education 437
Figure 13.3 Sex and condom use with non-cohabiting partners 438
Figure 13.4 HIV testing 439
Figure 13.5 Trends in HIV testing 439
Figure 13.6 Disclosure, shame, and stigma experienced by people living with HIV 440
Figure 13.7 Trends in male circumcision 441
Figure 13.8 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people 443

14 ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY 473
Table 14.1 Adult mortality rates 480
Table 14.2 Adult mortality probabilities 480
Table 14.3 Maternal mortality 481
Table 14.4 Maternal mortality ratio 481

Figure 14.1 Adult mortality rates by age 476
Figure 14.2 Trends in pregnancy-related mortality ratios with confidence intervals 479

15 WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT 483
Table 15.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men 492
Table 15.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings 493
Table 15.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings 495
Table 15.3.1 House and land ownership: Women 497
Table 15.3.2 House and land ownership: Men 497
Table 15.4.1 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Women 498
Table 15.4.2 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Men 500
Table 15.5.1 Land ownership and documentation of ownership: Women 502
Table 15.5.2 Land ownership and documentation of ownership: Men 504
Table 15.6.1 Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Women 506
Table 15.6.2 Financial account possession and sharing by women 15–49 508
Table 15.6.3 Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Men 510
Table 15.7 Participation in decision making 511
Table 15.8.1 Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics 512
Table 15.8.2 Men's participation in decision making by background characteristics 514

Table 15.9.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women 516
Table 15.9.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Men 518
Table 15.10 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband 520
Table 15.11 Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband 522
Table 15.12 Women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health 523

Figure 15.1 Employment by age 484
Figure 15.2 Control over women's earnings 485
Figure 15.3 Ownership of assets 486
Figure 15.4 Women's participation in decision making 488
Figure 15.5 Attitudes towards wife beating 489
Figure 15.6 Women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health by education 490

16 HOUSEHOLD WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE 525
Table 16.1 Household drinking water 535
Table 16.2 Drinking water service ladder 536
Table 16.3 Person collecting drinking water 537
Table 16.4 Availability of sufficient drinking water 538
Table 16.5 Treatment of household drinking water 539
Table 16.6 Household sanitation facilities 540
Table 16.7 Sanitation service ladder 541
Table 16.8 Emptying and removal of waste from on-site sanitation facilities 542
Table 16.9 Management of household excreta 543
Table 16.10 Disposal of children's stools 544
Table 16.11 Menstrual hygiene 546

Figure 16.1 Household population drinking water service by residence 527
Figure 16.2 Person collecting drinking water 528
Figure 16.3 Household population sanitation service by residence 530
Figure 16.4 Appropriate management of household excreta 532
Figure 16.5 Appropriate management of household excreta by wealth 532

Map 16.1 At least basic drinking water service by region 528

17 FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION/CUTTING 547
Table 17.1 Knowledge of female circumcision 552
Table 17.2 Prevalence of female circumcision 553
Table 17.3 Age at circumcision 554
Table 17.4 Prevalence of circumcision and age at circumcision: Girls age 0–14 554
Table 17.5 Circumcision of girls age 0–14 by mother's background characteristics 555
Table 17.6 Provider of circumcision among circumcised girls age 0–14 and women age 15–49 555
Table 17.7 Opinions of women and men about whether circumcision is required by religion 556
Table 17.8 Opinions of women and men about whether the practice of circumcision should continue 557

Figure 17.1 Type of FGM/C 549
Figure 17.2 Trends in FGM/C 549
Figure 17.3 FGM/C by age 549
Figure 17.4 Age at circumcision 550

Map 17.1 FGM/C by region 550

18 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 559
Table 18.1 Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator 572
Table 18.2 Persons committing physical violence 573
Table 18.3 Experience of violence during pregnancy 574
Table 18.4 Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator 576
Table 18.5 Persons committing sexual violence 577
Table 18.6 Experience of sexual violence by any non-intimate partner 578
Table 18.7 Age at first experience of sexual violence 579
Table 18.8 Experience of different forms of violence 579
Table 18.9 Forms of controlling behaviours and intimate partner violence 580
Table 18.11 Intimate partner violence by background characteristics 582
Table 18.12 Intimate partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators 584
Table 18.13 Violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months 585
Table 18.14 Injuries to women due to intimate partner violence 586
Table 18.15 Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by women's background characteristics 587
Table 18.16 Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators 589
Table 18.17 Help seeking to stop violence 590
Table 18.18 Sources for help to stop the violence 591

Figure 18.1 Women's experience of violence by marital status 562
Figure 18.2 Forms of controlling behaviours 565
Figure 18.3 Forms of intimate partner violence 566
Figure 18.4 Intimate partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption 568

Map 18.1 Intimate partner violence by region 567

REFERENCES 593

Appendix A SAMPLE DESIGN 599
Table A.1 Distribution of residential households by region and according to type of residence 601
Table A.2 Distribution of EAs and their average size in number of households by region and according to type of residence 602
Table A.3 Sample allocation of EAs and households by region and according to type of residence 603
Table A.4 Sample allocation of expected numbers of female and male interviews by region and by type of residence 604
Table A.5 Sample implementation: Women 606
Table A.6 Sample implementation: Men 607

Appendix B ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS 609
Table B.1 List of selected variables for sampling errors, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022 611
Table B.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022 614
Table B.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022 617
Table B.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022 619
Table B.5 Sampling errors: Mainland sample, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022 621
Table B.6 Sampling errors: Mainland urban sample, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022 623
Table B.7 Sampling errors: Mainland rural sample, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022 625
Table B.8 Sampling errors: Zanzibar sample, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022 627

Table B.9 Sampling errors: Unguja (Zanzibar Island) sample, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022 629
Table B.10 Sampling errors: Pemba (Pemba Island) sample, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022 631
Table B.11 Sampling errors: Western sample, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022 633
Table B.12 Sampling errors: Northern sample, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022 635
Table B.13 Sampling errors: Central sample, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022 637
Table B.14 Sampling errors: Southern Highlands sample, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022 639
Table B.15 Sampling errors: Southern sample, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022 641
Table B.16 Sampling errors: South West Highlands sample, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022 643
Table B.17 Sampling errors: Lake sample, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022 645
Table B.18 Sampling errors: Eastern sample, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022 647
Table B.19 Sampling errors for the ECDI2030 according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022 649
Table B.20 Sampling errors for adult and maternal mortality rates, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022 650

Appendix C DATA QUALITY TABLES 651
Table C.1 Household age distribution 651
Table C.2.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women 652
Table C.2.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men 653
Table C.3 Age displacement at ages 14/15 654
Table C.4 Age displacement at ages 49/50 656
Table C.5 Pregnancy outcomes by years preceding the survey 658
Table C.6 Completeness of reporting 659
Table C.6.1 Reporting of age at death in days 659
Table C.6.2 Reporting of age at death in months 660
Table C.7 Standardisation exercise results from anthropometry training 660
Table C.8 Height and weight data completeness and quality for children 661
Table C.9 Height measurements from random subsample of measured children 664
Table C.10 Interference in height and weight measurements of children 665
Table C.11 Interference in height and weight measurements of women and men 667
Table C.12 Heaping in anthropometric measurements for children (digit preference) 668
Table C.13.1 Coverage of testing for anaemia in children: Capillary blood sample 669
Table C.13.2 Coverage of testing for anaemia in children: Venous blood sample 670
Table C.14.1 Coverage of testing for anaemia in women: Capillary blood sample 671
Table C.14.2 Coverage of testing for anaemia in women: Venous blood sample 672
Table C.15 Comparison of haemoglobin concentration and anaemia by type of blood sample: Children and women 673
Table C.16 Coverage of urine testing for iodine among women 674
Table C.17 Observation of mosquito nets 675
Table C.18 Number of enumeration areas completed by month and region 676
Table C.19 School attendance by single year of age 677
Table C.20 Vaccination cards photographed 678
Table C.21 Completeness of information on siblings 679
Table C.22 Sibship size and sex ratio of siblings 679
Table C.23 Pregnancy-related mortality trends 679

Figure C.1 Population pyramid 652

FOREWORD

The 2022 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (2022 TDHS-MIS) is the seventh in a series of DHS surveys in Tanzania conducted through The Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program, a global programme coordinated by ICF.

The 2022 TDHS-MIS was implemented by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician Zanzibar (OCGS) in collaboration with the Ministries of Health of the United Republic of Tanzania and Zanzibar. The Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC) collaborated on several aspects of the survey, especially biomarkers. ICF provided technical assistance in the implementation of the survey.

Funding for the 2022 TDHS-MIS was provided by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania; ICF; the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); the United States Agency for International Development (USAID); 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); the Hilton Foundation; Irish AID; Nutrition International; the Royal Norwegian Embassy and Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC); the World Food Programme (WFP) and Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

The main purpose of the 2022 TDHS-MIS was to provide current data needed to monitor and evaluate population, health, and nutrition programmes on a regular basis. It is a useful source of information for assessing national, regional, and global commitments such as Tanzania Development Vision 2025, the Third National Five-Year Development Plan III (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 in Tanzania.

First and foremost, deepest and heartfelt appreciation is directed to Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, and His Excellency Dr. Hussein Ali Mwinyi, the President of the Revolution Government of Zanzibar, for their dedication in ensuring the social welfare of their citizens. The survey results are expected to play a key role in informing the development, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and review of their agendas, which touch upon all of the topics covered in the survey.

The findings from the survey show significant improvements in some indicators and declines in others. This report is therefore an important tool to address health concerns and inform policymakers and other stakeholders of priority areas for intervention, future planning, and resource allocation.

We are pleased to present this report to the line Ministries and to Development Partners, Non-Governmental organizations, policymakers, program implementers, and researchers. We believe that the findings can be used to make informed decisions and help guide policy formulation, development, implementation, and review. Also, those in academia are encouraged to undertake further analytical work to provide a deeper understanding of key topical areas that touch the lives of Tanzanians. We hope that this report will provide useful information to address intervention concerns and future planning in the health sector.

Ummy A. Mwalimu
Minister for Health
United Republic of Tanzania

Nassor Ahmed Mazrui
Minister for Health
Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 2022 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (2022 TDHS-MIS) report has been prepared with the participation of organizations and individuals. We would like to express our gratitude to all of them.

First, we sincerely acknowledge all local leaders and all survey respondents who provided their valuable time participating during survey interviews. The response rate was very high (99% household, 97% women and 91% men).

We also present our sincere thanks to the President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) Tanzania Mainland and President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government and Special Department (PO-RALGSP) Zanzibar for its assistance and contributions to the smooth implementation of the survey.

We would like to express our appreciation to the Ministry of Health from the United Republic of Tanzania and that of Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar for playing a key role in providing policy guidance in setting the survey objectives and relevant data needs. The strategic guidance of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Office of the Chief Government Statistician Zanzibar (OCGS) and Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC) is highly appreciated.

We express our gratitude to our development partners for their vital financial support. Contributions from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID); the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA); the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ); ICF; the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI); the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO); the Hilton Foundation; Irish AID; Nutrition International; the Royal Norwegian Embassy, the Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC); the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation were of immense importance to the effective accomplishment of the survey.

We express our profound gratitude to the team from ICF, in particular. Livia Montana, Gulnara Semenov, Ruilin Ren, Michelle Winner, Hanna Useem, Ms. Lady Ortiz Parra, and Joy Fishel. Their technical assistance and mentorship during the implementation of the survey are highly appreciated.

We are grateful for the technical guidance of the Technical Committee (TC) members from the Ministries of Health of the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) and Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (RGZ), the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC), the National Malaria Control Program (NMCP), the Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre (EASTC), the Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), and the University of Dodoma (UDOM). The TC was managed by the Secretariat from NBS and OCGS and coordinated by survey directors, managers, and desk officers on our behalf.

We congratulate the Quality Control Team, NBS regional staff, IT, team leaders, field supervisors, CAPI supervisors, cartographers, and listers and the nurses who worked tirelessly as interviewers. Likewise, we thank the biomarker technicians for their valuable efforts and the drivers who were able to overcome fatigue and fieldwork transport challenges.

We acknowledge the contributions made by chapter authors and reviewers from the Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences, the Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Centre (KCMC), the University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM), UDOM, and SUA. Also, we thank the retired statisticians and demographers from NBS, OCGS, the ministries responsible for health and gender in Mainland and Zanzibar, TFNC, the

Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS), UNICEF Tanzania, and the Tanzania Association of Persons with Disabilities.

Lastly, we wish to recognize the valuable contributions made by the staff of TFNC Laboratories in Mikocheni, Dar es Salaam, in conducting laboratory microscopic analysis of malaria, urinary iodine, and salt iodine tests and other biomarker lab tests for the survey.

Dr. Albina Chuwa
Statistician General
National Bureau of Statistics
Dodoma

Salum Kassim Ali
Chief Government Statistician
Office of the Chief Government Statistician
Zanzibar

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

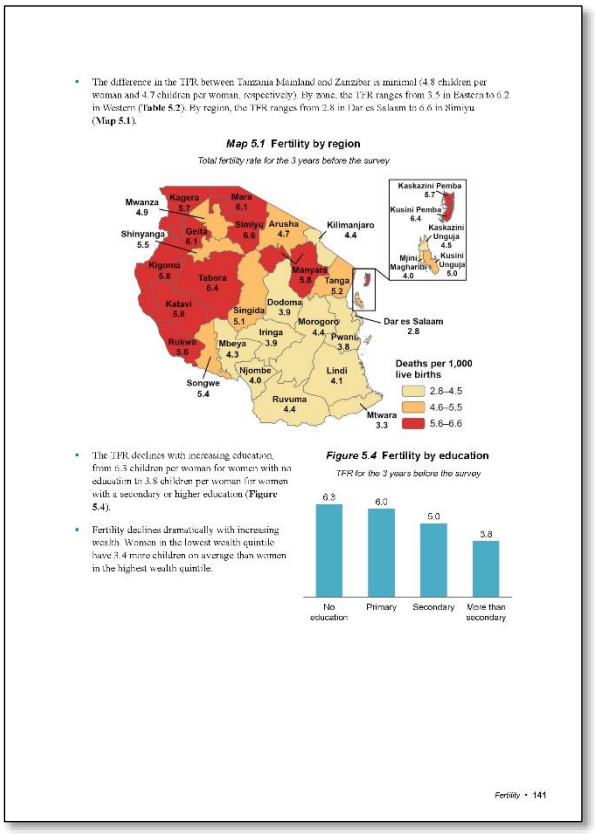
ACT	artemisinin-based combination therapy
ADDO	accredited drug dispensing outlet
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
AMO	assistant medical officer
ANC	antenatal care
ARI	acute respiratory infection
ART	antiretroviral therapy
ASFR	age-specific fertility rate
BCG	bacillus Calmette-Guérin
BMI	body mass index
CAPI	computer-assisted personal interviewing
CBO	community-based organisation
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CHV	community health volunteer
CHW	community health worker
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
COVID	coronavirus disease
CSO	community service organisation
DBP	diastolic blood pressure
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DPT	diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus vaccine
DPT-HepB-Hib	pentavalent or diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, hepatitis B, and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b vaccine
DVD	digital video disc
EA	enumeration area
ECDI2030	Early Childhood Development Index 2030
EmONC	emergency obstetric newborn care
FGM/C	female genital mutilation/cutting
GAR	gross attendance ratio
GFR	general fertility rate
GPI	gender parity index
GPS	Global Positioning System
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
IPV	inactivated polio vaccine
ITN	insecticide-treated net
IUD	intrauterine device
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene

LAM	lactational amenorrhoea method
LLIN	long-lasting insecticidal net
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
MCH	maternal and child health
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDSR	Maternal Death Surveillance and Response
MIS	Malaria Indicator Survey
MMAM	Primary Health Care Service Development Programme (for its name in Kiswahili, *Mpango wa maendeleo wa afya ya msingi*)
mmHg	millimetres of mercury
MMR	maternal mortality ratio
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoHCDGEC	Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children
MR	measles-rubella vaccine
MTCT	mother-to-child transmission
NAR	net attendance ratio
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGO	nongovernmental organisation
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NMCP	National Malaria Control Programme
NPA-VAWC	National Plan of Action to End Violence against Women and Children
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
OCGS	Office of the Chief Government Statistician Zanzibar
OPV	oral polio vaccine
ORS	oral rehydration salts
ORT	oral rehydration therapy
PCV	pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
PHNB	public health nurse B
PHSDP	Primary Health Service Development Programme
PMI	U.S. President's Malaria Initiative
PNN	postneonatal mortality
PrEP	pre-exposure prophylaxis
PRMR	pregnancy-related mortality ratio
RDT	rapid diagnostic test
RHF	recommended homemade fluids
RMNCAH	reproductive, maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health
RV	rotavirus vaccine
SBC	social behaviour change
SBP	systolic blood pressure
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDM	standard days method
SHIB	Social Health Insurance Benefit
STI	sexually transmitted infection

TAR	total induced abortion rate
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TDHS	Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey
TDHS-MIS	Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey
TFNC	Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre
TFR	total fertility rate
THMIS	Tanzania HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey
TIKA	Tiba kwa Kadi
TMIS	Tanzania Malaria Indicator Survey
TRCHS	Tanzania Reproductive and Child Health Survey
TZS	Tanzania shilling
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VCT	voluntary counselling and testing
VIA	visual inspection with acetic acid
VIP	ventilated improved pit
WG	Washington Group on Disability Statistics
WHO	World Health Organization

READING AND UNDERSTANDING TABLES FROM THE 2022 TANZANIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY AND MALARIA INDICATOR SURVEY (TDHS-MIS)

The 2022 Tanzania DHS-MIS final report is based on approximately 303 tables of data. For quick reference, they are located at the end of each chapter and can be accessed through links in the pertinent text (electronic version). Additionally, this more reader-friendly version features about 126 figures that clearly highlight trends, subnational patterns, and background characteristics. Large, colourful maps display breakdowns for region in Tanzania. The text has been simplified to highlight key points in bullets and to clearly identify indicator definitions in boxes.



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

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

Example 1: Exposure to mass media: Women

A Question Asked of All Survey Respondents

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women 1

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic 3	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women 2
Age						
15–19	6.5	30.4	28.5	2.8	54.8	3,083
20–24	5.9	31.8	34.5	3.3	52.4	2,727
25–29	6.6	33.3	35.3	3.0	50.1	2,533
30–34	5.8	30.3	32.9	3.1	54.5	2,076
35–39	6.6	26.9	31.1	3.1	56.8	1,884
40–44	7.3	27.2	31.3	3.4	56.3	1,588
45–49	5.8	24.0	28.7	2.9	59.4	1,363
Residence						
Urban	8.8	52.3	42.3	5.1	34.1	5,446
Rural	5.0	17.3	26.2	1.9	65.6	9,808
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	6.4	29.2	31.6	3.1	55.0	14,737
Urban	9.0	52.2	42.2	5.3	34.3	5,268
Rural	5.0	16.4	25.6	1.9	66.6	9,468
Zanzibar	4.5	46.6	42.1	1.9	35.4	517
Unguja	5.2	51.8	48.7	2.4	28.6	381
Pemba	2.5	31.8	23.8	0.4	54.5	137
Zone						
Western	4.7	14.7	20.5	2.0	72.3	1,268
Northern	6.1	30.3	31.5	3.2	55.7	1,733
Central	5.5	28.6	26.3	3.4	61.9	1,573
Southern Highlands	13.8	31.6	44.3	8.6	45.5	924
Southern	1.8	15.8	11.4	0.8	78.0	805
South West Highlands	12.4	28.0	38.3	5.0	49.9	1,322
Lake	5.9	26.8	34.9	2.3	52.8	4,454
Eastern	4.6	43.8	32.8	2.5	45.0	2,657
Zanzibar	4.5	46.6	42.1	1.9	35.4	517
Region						
Dodoma	6.0	36.8	30.7	4.1	55.3	772
Arusha	5.5	35.9	36.6	2.8	49.7	558
Kilimanjaro	15.2	45.6	48.2	8.3	36.2	417
Tanga	1.4	17.7	18.5	0.7	71.0	758
Morogoro	3.9	19.9	17.3	2.1	72.4	727
Pwani	1.7	31.7	26.2	0.2	56.3	539
Dar es Salaam	6.1	61.1	43.4	3.7	26.3	1,391
Lindi	0.5	12.1	4.5	0.0	84.6	336
Mtwara	2.8	18.5	16.3	1.3	73.3	468
Ruvuma	11.4	25.2	32.5	5.4	53.7	382
Iringa	21.8	43.2	65.4	16.9	28.7	326
Mbeya	11.7	38.2	52.1	4.6	33.6	489
Singida	3.7	26.6	25.5	2.6	64.1	384
Tabora	2.8	16.0	20.7	1.5	71.6	723
Rukwa	21.0	23.1	29.3	10.1	61.2	317
Kigoma	7.2	12.8	20.3	2.6	73.2	545
Shinyanga	9.5	21.9	38.8	5.4	55.0	533
Kagera	3.4	23.8	25.1	1.4	62.9	769
Mwanza	9.7	36.2	43.7	3.3	38.8	1,245
Mara	1.6	25.0	37.8	0.8	53.5	749
Manyara	6.3	15.1	18.9	2.6	72.0	417
Njombe	5.7	25.2	33.4	1.5	56.6	216
Katavi	8.7	23.2	21.8	4.4	65.8	197
Simiyu	6.0	14.1	33.7	2.9	61.8	374
Geita	4.1	25.7	25.4	0.8	58.3	782
Songwe	7.3	20.2	36.4	1.0	53.8	319
Kaskazini Unguja	8.1	27.1	44.4	3.0	47.3	70
Kusini Unguja	4.0	42.6	52.3	1.8	31.1	38
Mjini Magharibi	4.6	59.5	49.3	2.3	23.4	272
Kaskazini Pemba	2.8	28.2	17.8	0.6	60.5	64
Kusini Pemba	2.3	35.0	29.0	0.3	49.3	73
Education						
No education	0.3	9.3	16.7	0.0	79.0	2,450
Primary incomplete	3.1	17.3	27.7	0.8	63.6	1,380
Primary complete	6.4	26.5	31.0	2.7	56.6	6,744
Secondary+	10.3	49.0	42.5	5.9	35.5	4,681
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	2.1	2.5	12.1	0.5	86.1	2,466
Second	4.3	5.5	19.6	1.4	77.2	2,578
Middle	5.3	12.4	27.3	1.3	65.9	2,880
Fourth	7.4	34.5	39.6	3.2	44.1	3,359
Highest	10.1	71.3	49.0	6.9	20.2	3,971
Total 4	6.3	29.8	31.9	3.1	54.4	15,254

5

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

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

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

Step 4: Look at the row at the bottom of the table highlighted in pink. These percentages represent the totals of all women age 15–49 and their weekly access to different types of media. In this case, 6.3% of women age 15–49 read a newspaper at least once a week, 29.8% watch television at least weekly, and 31.9% listen to the radio on a weekly basis.*

Step 5: To find out what percentage of women in rural areas listen to the radio at least once a week, draw two imaginary lines, as shown on the table. This shows that 26.2% of women in rural areas listen to the radio at least once a week.

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

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

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

a) What percentage of women in Tanzania do not access any of the three media at least once a week?
b) Which age group of women is most likely to watch television at least once a week?
c) What percentage of women read a newspaper at least once a week by educational level?
d) Which age group is the least exposed to newspapers at least once a week?
e) What are the lowest and highest percentages (range) of women who access none of the three media once a week by educational level?
f) Is there a clear pattern in women who access all three media at least once a week by wealth quintile?

Answers:

a) 54.4%.

b) Women age 25–29 are most likely to watch television at least once a week.

c) 10.3% of women with a secondary education or higher read a newspaper a least once a week, as compared with 6.4% of women with a complete primary education, 3.1% with an incomplete primary education, and 0.3% with no education.

d) Women age 30–34 and 45–49 are least exposed to newspapers at least once a week, at 5.8%.

e) The percentage of women who access none of the three media at least once a week ranges from 35.5% among those with a secondary education or higher to 79.0% among those with no education.

f) Yes, weekly exposure to all three media increases with increasing wealth, from 0.5% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 6.9% among women in the highest quintile.

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

A Question Asked of a Subgroup of Survey Respondents

Table 10.6 Children with symptoms of ARI and care seeking for symptoms of ARI 1

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:		
Background characteristic	2 Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2]	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day[2]	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	1.0	1,115	*	*	11
6–11	2.9	1,073	(95.1)	(60.3) 4	32
12–23	1.8	2,180	(80.4)	(51.2)	39
24–35	1.5	2,009	(68.5)	(48.9)	31
36–47	1.1	2,023	*	*	21
48–59	1.3	2,097	(83.4)	(53.5)	27
Sex					
Male	1.8	5,349	81.8	49.4	94
Female	1.3	5,147	75.8	43.2	8
Residence					
Urban	2.3	2,853	82.7	54.9	5
Rural	1.3	7,643	77.0	41.3	97
Mainland/Zanzibar					
Mainland	1.5	10,181	78.7	46.8	157
Urban	2.3	2,757	82.5	55.4	64
Rural	1.2	7,424	76.0	40.9	92
Zanzibar	1.7	315	(97.8)	(45.1)	5
Unguja	2.1	216	(97.4)	(42.3)	5
Pemba	0.7	100	*	*	1
Zone					
Western	0.1	1,085	*	*	1
Northern	2.4	1,135	(81.6)	(51.0)	28
Central	0.8	1,068	*	*	9
Southern Highlands	1.4	537	*	*	8
Southern	0.4	387	*	*	1
South West Highlands	1.2	990	*	*	12
Lake	1.8	3,617	(87.7)	(51.5)	65
Eastern	2.5	1,363	*	*	34
Zanzibar	1.7	315	(97.8)	(45.1)	5
Region					
Dodoma	0.6	436	*	*	3
Arusha	4.3	355	*	*	15
Kilimanjaro	2.4	243	*	*	6
Tanga	1.2	537	*	*	7
Morogoro	0.6	455	*	*	3
Pwani	1.2	320	*	*	4
Dar es Salaam	4.6	588	*	*	27
Lindi	0.8	171	*	*	1
Mtwara	0.0	215	*	*	0
Ruvuma	1.5	237	*	*	3
Iringa	0.9	181	*	*	2
Mbeya	1.4	287	*	*	4
Singida	0.0	282	*	*	0
Tabora	0.0	652	*	*	0
Rukwa	2.0	277	*	*	5
Kigoma	0.3	434	*	*	1
Shinyanga	1.0	415	*	*	4
Kagera	5.1	623	*	*	32
Mwanza	1.9	867	*	*	16
Mara	0.0	621	*	*	0
Manyara	1.7	350	*	*	6
Njombe	2.2	118	*	*	3
Katavi	1.1	162	*	*	2
Simiyu	0.5	373	*	*	2
Geita	1.4	718	*	*	10
Songwe	0.3	264	*	*	1
Kaskazini Unguja	2.4	44	*	*	1
Kusini Unguja	6.8	25	*	*	2
Mjini Magharibi	1.3	147	*	*	2
Kaskazini Pemba	0.5	46	*	*	0
Kusini Pemba	0.9	54	*	*	0

a b

Mother's education					
No education	1.0	2,249	*	*	23
Primary incomplete	2.0	992	*	*	19
Primary complete	1.5	4,958	78.8	48.4	73
Secondary+	2.1	2,297	81.4	50.5	47
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	1.0	2,409	*	*	25
Second	1.4	2,088	(79.8)	(37.8)	30
Middle	1.3	2,001	(75.9)	(34.2)	27
Fourth	2.1	2,110	(90.7)	(60.4)	43
Highest	1.9	1,889	(75.4)	(50.5)	37
Total	3 1.5	10,497	79.3	46.8	162

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 that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is 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 nongovernmental organisation (NGO)/voluntary testing and counselling (VCT) centre. Excludes advice or treatment from a shop/kiosk/market/traditional practitioner.

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

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

Step 3: Look at the first panel. What percentage of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey? It is 1.5%. Now look at the second panel. How many children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey? It's 162 children, or 1.5% of the 10,497 children (with rounding). The second panel is a subset of the first panel.

Step 4: Only 1.5% of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey. Once these children are further divided into the background characteristic categories, there may be too few cases for the percentages to be reliable.

- What percentage of children age 6–11 months with symptoms of ARI had advice or treatment sought the same or next day? 60.3%. This percentage is in parentheses because there are between 25 and 49 children (unweighted) in this category. Readers should use this number with caution—it may not be reliable. (For more information on weighted and unweighted numbers, see Example 3.)

- What percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI from Dodoma had advice or treatment sought the same or next day? There is no number in this cell—only an asterisk. This is because fewer than 25 children under age 5 from Dodoma had advice or treatment sought the same or next day. Results for this group are not reported. The subgroup is too small, and therefore the data are not reliable.

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

Example 3: Understanding Sampling Weights in TDHS-MIS Tables

A sample is a group of people who have been selected for a survey. In the TDHS-MIS, the sample is designed to represent the national population age 15–49. In addition to national data, most countries want to collect and report data on smaller geographical or administrative areas. However, doing so requires a large enough sample size in each area. For the 2022 TDHS-MIS, the survey sample is representative at the national and regional levels and for urban and rural areas.

To generate statistics that are representative of the country as a whole and the 31 regions, the number of women surveyed in each region should contribute to the size of the total (national) sample in proportion to size of the region. However, if some regions have small populations, then a sample allocated in proportion to each region's population may not include sufficient women from each region for analysis. To solve this problem, regions with small populations are oversampled. For example, let's say that you have enough money to interview 15,254 women and want to produce results that are representative of Tanzania as a whole and its regions (as in Table 3.1). However, the total population of Tanzania is not evenly distributed among the regions: some regions, such as Dar es Salaam, are heavily populated while others, such as Lindi, are not. Thus, Lindi must be oversampled.

A sampling statistician determines how many women should be interviewed in each region in order to get reliable statistics. The **blue column (1)** in the table at right shows the actual number of women interviewed in each region. Within the regions, the number of women interviewed ranges from 362 in Lindi to 835 in Dar es Salaam. The number of interviews is sufficient to get reliable results in each region.

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

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

	Women		
Background characteristic	3 Weighted percent	2 Weighted number	1 Unweighted number
Mainland/Zanzibar			
Mainland	96.6	14,737	12,686
Urban	34.5	5,268	4,576
Rural	62.1	9,468	8,110
Zanzibar	3.4	517	2,568
Unguja	2.5	381	1,566
Pemba	0.9	137	1,002
Region			
Dodoma	5.1	772	463
Arusha	3.7	558	545
Kilimanjaro	2.7	417	399
Tanga	5.0	758	517
Morogoro	4.8	727	538
Pwani	3.5	539	479
Dar es Salaam	9.1	1,391	835
Lindi	2.2	336	362
Mtwara	3.1	468	432
Ruvuma	2.5	382	456
Iringa	2.1	326	368
Mbeya	3.2	489	454
Singida	2.5	384	403
Tabora	4.7	723	626
Rukwa	2.1	317	406
Kigoma	3.6	545	501
Shinyanga	3.5	533	539
Kagera	5.0	769	526
Mwanza	8.2	1,245	592
Mara	4.9	749	510
Manyara	2.7	417	462
Njombe	1.4	216	385
Katavi	1.3	197	525
Simiyu	2.5	374	437
Geita	5.1	782	544
Songwe	2.1	319	382
Kaskazini Unguja	0.5	70	461
Kusini Unguja	0.3	38	426
Mjini Magharibi	1.8	272	679
Kaskazini Pemba	0.4	64	494
Kusini Pemba	0.5	73	508
Education			
No education	16.1	2,450	2,387
Primary incomplete	9.0	1,380	1,412
Primary complete	44.2	6,744	6,001
Secondary+	30.7	4,681	5,454
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	16.2	2,466	2,271
Second	16.9	2,578	2,498
Middle	18.9	2,880	3,063
Fourth	22.0	3,359	3,378
Highest	26.0	3,971	4,044
Total	100.0	15,254	15,254

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

With this distribution of interviews, some regions are overrepresented and some regions are underrepresented. For example, the population in Dar es Salaam is about 9.1% of the population in Tanzania, while Lindi's population contributes only 2.2% of the country's population. But as the blue column shows, the number of women interviewed in Dar es Salaam accounts for only 5.5% of the total sample of women interviewed (835/15,254), and the number of women interviewed in Lindi accounts for 2.4% of the total sample of women interviewed (362/15,254). This unweighted distribution of women does not accurately represent the population.

In order to get statistics that are representative of Tanzania, the distribution of the women in the sample needs to be weighted (or mathematically adjusted) such that it resembles the true distribution in the country. Women from a small region, like Lindi, should contribute only a small amount to the national total. Women from a large region, like Dar es Salaam, should contribute much more. Therefore, DHS statisticians mathematically calculate a "weight" that is used to adjust the number of women from each

region so that each region's contribution to the total is proportional to the actual population of the region. The numbers in the **purple column (2)** represent the "weighted" values. The weighted values can be smaller or larger than the unweighted values at the regional level. The total national sample size of 15,254 women has not changed after weighting, but the distribution of the women in the regions has been changed to represent their contribution to the total population size.

How do statisticians weight each category? They take into account the probability that a woman was selected in the sample. If you were to compare the **green column (3)** to the actual population distribution of Tanzania, you would see that women in each region are contributing to the total sample with the same weight that they contribute to the population of the country. The weighted number of women in the survey now accurately represents the proportion of women who live in Dar es Salaam and the proportion of women who live in Lindi.

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

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATORS

Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, 2022 Tanzania DHS-MIS

Indicator	Residence		Total	TDHS-MIS table number
	Urban	Rural		
1. No poverty				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services				
a) Access to basic drinking water services	93.9	51.5	63.8	16.2
b) Access to basic sanitation services	57.8	53.5	54.7	16.7
d) Access to electricity[1]	73.9	15.2	32.2	2.3
e) Access to clean fuels and technologies[2]	18.4	1.8	6.6	2.4
	Sex			
	Male	Female	Total	
2. Zero hunger				
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	33.3	26.6	30.0	11.1
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age	7.9	5.7	6.8	na
a) Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age	4.2	2.4	3.3	11.1
b) Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age	3.7	3.3	3.5	11.1
2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women age 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status				
a) Prevalence of anaemia in nonpregnant women age 15 to 49 years	na	40.3	na	11.17.1
b) Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women age 15 to 49 years	na	55.7	na	11.17.1
3. Good health and well-being				
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio[3]	na	na	104	14.4
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	na	85.0	9.9
3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate[4]	52	34	43	8.1 and 8.2
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate[4]	27	21	24	8.1 and 8.2
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	na	53.9	na	7.14.2
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rates per 1,000 women				
a) Girls aged 10–14 years[5]	na	1	na	5.1
b) Women aged 15–19 years[6]	na	112.0	na	5.1
3.a.1 Age-standardised prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older[7]	11.1	0.6	5.9[a]	3.13
3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme				
a) Coverage of DPT containing vaccine (3rd dose)[8]	90.9	89.1	90.0	10.4
b) Coverage of measles containing vaccine (2nd dose)[9]	62.7	65.0	63.8	10.4
c) Coverage of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (last dose in schedule)[10]	88.0	87.8	87.9	10.4
4. Quality education				
4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being	44.1	50.8	47.4	10.13
4.2.2 Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	71.7	72.3	72.0	2.15
5. Gender equality				
5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual, or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months[11,12]	na	32.5	na	18.13
a) Physical violence	na	23.9	na	18.13
b) Sexual violence	na	8.9	na	18.13
c) Psychological violence	na	22.2	na	18.13
5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months[13]	na	0.3	na	18.6
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18				
a) before age 15	na	5.2	na	4.4
b) before age 18	na	29.1	na	4.4
5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting	na	8.2	na	17.2
5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care[14]	na	49.6	na	15.12
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone[15]	75.1	59.4	67.3[a]	15.6.1 and 15.6.3
	Residence			
	Urban	Rural	Total	
6. Clean water and sanitation				
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services				
a) Proportion with basic drinking water services	93.9	51.5	63.8	16.2
b) Proportion with water available when needed	67.7	77.7	74.8	16.4
6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) hand-washing facility with soap and water				
a) Proportion using basic sanitation service	57.8	53.5	54.7	16.7
b) Proportion in which excreta are safely disposed of in situ or treated off site	93.1	63.4	72.0	16.9
c) Proportion using open defecation	0.7	13.4	9.7	16.6

Continued…

Continued

	Residence			
	Urban	Rural	Total	
7. Affordable clean energy				
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity[1]	73.0	15.2	32.0	2.3
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology[2]	18.4	1.8	6.6	2.4
	Sex			
	Male	Female	Total	
8. Decent work and economic growth				
8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider[15]	10.5	7.1	8.8[a]	15.6.1 and 15.6.2
16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions				
16.2.3 Proportion of young women aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18[16]	na	4.9	na	18.7
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	68.1	67.3	67.7	2.11
17. Partnerships for the goals				
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the internet[17]	25.8	12.8	19.3[a]	3.5.1 and 3.5.2

na = not applicable
[1] Persons living in households that report the primary source of lighting is electricity
[2] Persons living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator
[3] Expressed in terms of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in the 7-year period preceding the survey
[4] Expressed in terms of deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period preceding the survey
[5] Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for girls age 10–14 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 girls age 10–14
[6] Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for women age 15–19 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15–19
[7] Data are not age-standardised and are available for women and men age 15–49 only.
[8] The percentage of children age 12–23 months who received three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib
[9] The percentage of children age 24–35 months who received two doses of measles and rubella (MR)
[10] The percentage of children age 12–23 months who received three doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
[11] Data are available for women age 15–49 who have ever been in union only.
[12] In the DHS, psychological violence is termed emotional violence.
[13] Data are available for women age 15–49 only.
[14] Data are available for currently married women only.
[15] Data are available for women and men age 15–49 only.
[16] Data are available for women only.
[17] Data are available for women and men age 15–49 who have used the Internet in the last 12 months.
[a] The total is calculated as the simple arithmetic mean of the percentages in the columns for males and females.

TANZANIA

UGANDA
KENYA
RWANDA
BURUNDI
DEM. REP. OF THE CONGO
ZAMBIA
MALAWI
MOZAMBIQUE
Kagera
Mara
Mwanza
Simiyu
Geita
Lake
Shinyanga
Northern
Arusha
Kilimanjaro
Kigoma
Western
Tabora
Manyara
Central
Singida
Dodoma
Tanga
Katavi
Dar es Salaam
South West Highlands
Rukwa
Mbeya
Songwe
Iringa
Eastern
Pwani
Morogoro
Njombe
Southern Highlands
Ruvuma
Lindi
Southern
Mtwara
Kaskazini Pemba
Kusini Pemba
Zanzibar
Kaskazini Unguja
Mjini Magharibi
Kusini Unguja
N
0
125
250
500
Kilometres

INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY 1

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 Zanzibar (OCGS) in collaboration with the Ministries of Health (MoH) in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. The Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC) collaborated on several aspects of the survey, especially biomarkers. Data collection took place from February to July 2022. ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, 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 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). The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Tanzania acted as a disbursing entity for most of the donors' funds.

1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the 2022 TDHS-MIS is to provide current and reliable information on population and health issues. Specifically, the 2022 TDHS-MIS collected information on marriage and sexual activity, fertility and fertility preferences, family planning, infant and child mortality, maternal health care, disability among the household population, child health, nutrition of children and women, malaria prevalence, knowledge, and communication, women's empowerment, women's experience of domestic violence, adult maternal mortality via sisterhood method, awareness and behaviour regarding HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), female genital cutting, and early childhood development. Other information collected on health-related issues included smoking, blood pressure, anaemia, malaria, and iodine testing, height and weight, and micronutrients.

The information collected through the 2022 TDHS-MIS is intended to assist policymakers and programme managers in evaluating and designing programmes and strategies for improving the health of Tanzania's population. The 2022 TDHS-MIS also provides indicators to monitor and evaluate international, regional, and national programmes, such as the Global Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development Goals (2030 SDGs), Tanzania Development Vision 2025, the Third National Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP III 2021/22–2025/26), East Africa Community Vision 2050 (EAC 2050), and Africa Development Agenda 2063 (ADA 2063).

Tanzania has undertaken five population and housing censuses since its independence in 1961. The first census, conducted in 1967, reported a total population of 12.3 million. According to the 2012 census, the population had increased to 44.9 million (**Table 1.1**). The average population density of the country is still relatively low. However, density is high in some parts of the country and has been increasing over time. In 1967, the average population density was 14 persons per square kilometre; by 2012, it had increased to 51 persons per square kilometre.

Table 1.1 Selected demographic indicators from various sources, Tanzania 1967–2012

Indicator	Census year				
	1967	1978	1988	2002	2012
Population (millions)	12.3	17.5	23.1	34.4	44.9
Intercensal growth rate (%)	2.6	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.7
Sex ratio	95.2	96.2	94.2	96.0	95.0
Crude birth rate	47	49	46	43	42
Total fertility	6.6	6.9	6.5	6.3	5.5
Crude death rate	24	19	15	14	9.3
Infant mortality	155	137	115	95	46.2
Percent urban	6.4	13.8	18.3	23.1	29.6
Density (population/km2)	14	20	26	39	51
Life expectancy (years)	42	44	50	51	61.8
Male	6,005,339	8,586,713	11,327,511	16,829,861	21,869,990
Female	6,308,130	8,925,897	11,846,825	17,613,742	23,058,933

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample design for the 2022 TDHS-MIS was carried out in two stages and was intended to provide estimates for the entire country, for urban and rural areas in Tanzania Mainland, and for Zanzibar. For specific indicators such as contraceptive use, the sample design allows for estimation of indicators for each of the 31 regions—26 regions in Tanzania Mainland and 5 regions in Zanzibar.

The sampling frame excluded institutional populations, such as persons in hospitals, hotels, barracks, camps, hostels, and prisons. The 2022 TDHS-MIS followed a stratified two-stage sample design. The first stage involved selection of sampling points (clusters) consisting of enumeration areas (EAs) delineated for the 2012 Tanzania Population and Housing Census (2012 PHC). The EAs were selected with a probability proportional to their size within each sampling stratum. A total of 629 clusters were selected. Among the 629 EAs, 211 were from urban areas and 418 were from rural areas.

In the second stage, 26 households were selected systematically 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. During the household listing operation, field staff visited each of the selected EAs to draw location maps and detailed sketch maps and to list all residential households found in each EA with addresses and the names of the heads of the households. The resulting list of households served as a 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 larger denominators and smaller sampling errors for indicators at the zonal level. The zones are as follows:

Tanzania 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
- Southwest 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 interview were included in the 2022 TDHS-MIS and were eligible to be interviewed. In a subsample of half of all households selected for the survey, all men age 15–49 were eligible to be interviewed if they were either usual residents or visitors in the household on the night before the survey interview. In this subsample, children age 0–59 months, women age 15–49, and men age 15–49 were eligible for height and weight measurement. Children age 6–59 months were also eligible for anaemia and malaria testing using rapid tests. Women were eligible for anaemia testing and were asked to provide a urine sample for laboratory testing to detect the presence of iodine. In this subsample of half of households, anaemia and malaria testing were conducted using capillary blood.

A subsample of approximately 20% of all households was selected for the micronutrient component. Within those households, all interviewed women age 15–49 and children age 6–59 months were eligible for venous blood collection. In 40% of the households selected for micronutrient testing, a dose of vitamin A was administered, and an additional blood sample was collected approximately 4 hours later for relative dose response testing. Questions on food fortification were asked, and samples of salt, wheat flour, maize flour, and cooking oil were collected from the household. Blood specimens and food samples were collected, processed, and sent to 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. Haematocrit was measured in venous blood collected from women, and all blood samples were processed on the same day they were collected to prepare them for frozen storage until the start of laboratory testing. A range of micronutrient laboratory analyses was carried out by TFNC. The results for all tests conducted in the 20% of households included in the micronutrient component will be published in a separate report. Results of the anaemia testing for children and women in this micronutrient subsample using venous blood are published in this report and will be included in the separate micronutrient report as well.

1.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Five questionnaires were used for the 2022 TDHS-MIS: the Household Questionnaire, the Woman's Questionnaire, the Man's Questionnaire, the Biomarker Questionnaire, and the Micronutrient 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's 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 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 from 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 drinking 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 5 or above. The Household Questionnaire also collected information on the results of iodine tests conducted on the salt consumed by households.

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, etc.)
- 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 husband's 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 anthropometric (height and weight) measurements for children under age 5 and women and men age 15–49; to record anaemia test results for children age 6–59 months and women age 15–49; to record malaria rapid test results for children age 6–59 months; and to document responses to requests to women age 15–49 to collect urine samples for laboratory testing of urinary iodine. The samples were to be tested later for iodine at the TFNC laboratory.

A Micronutrient Questionnaire was used to record anthropometric measurements, anaemia and malaria test results, and haematocrit results for women and to document the outcome of venous blood collection procedures and, in the relevant subset, the time for each step in the vitamin A relative dose response test.

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).

1.4 Anthropometry, Anaemia, Malaria and Iodine Testing, and Blood Pressure Measurements

The 2022 TDHS-MIS included biomarker measurements such as anthropometry (height and weight), anaemia testing, and blood pressure. The Biomarker Questionnaire was used to record anthropometric measurements and the results of anaemia and malaria testing, while blood pressure measurement data were recorded in the Woman's and Man's Questionnaires. In the households selected for the micronutrient component, a Micronutrient Questionnaire was used to record anthropometric measurements, the results of anaemia, malaria, and haematocrit testing.

Blood pressure measurements were conducted in all households. In the subsample of 50% of households selected for the male interview, anthropometry measurements were taken for children, women and men, malaria testing was conducted for children, urine was collected from women for iodine testing, and

anaemia and malaria testing were conducted for women and children using capillary blood. This report also includes results from the anaemia testing conducted for women and children in the 20% subsample for the micronutrient component. In this subsample, anaemia testing was conducted using venous blood.

Anthropometry: Weight and height measurements were recorded for children age 0–59 months and for women and men age 15–49. SECA model 878U scales with a digital display number were used to measure weight, while height and length were measured using ShorrBoard® measuring boards. Children younger than 24 months were measured lying down (recumbent length), while older children and adults were measured standing (height). 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 and weight measurements. For children having severe acute malnutrition, referral was made to the nearest health facility for further investigation.

Anaemia: Blood specimens for anaemia testing were collected from eligible women age 15–49 who consented to the testing. Blood specimens were also collected from children age 6–59 months whose parents or guardians consented to the testing. In the 50% of households selected for the male interview, 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. In the 20% of households selected for the micronutrient component, anticoagulated blood from venous collection was used to fill a microcuvette. Haemoglobin analysis was carried out on-site using a battery-operated portable analysis device (HemoCue® 201+ photometer), which produces a result in less than 1 minute. HemoTrol® controls were used as quality control materials for haemoglobin measurements using a HemoCue® 201+ photometer. 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. Likewise, adults were referred for follow-up care if their haemoglobin levels were below 8 g/dl.

Malaria: Malaria testing was conducted for children age 6–59 months. Using the same finger- (or heel-) prick or venous blood sample used for anaemia testing, a drop of blood was tested immediately using the SD Bioline Ag Pf rapid diagnostic test (RDT), which is a rapid qualitative test for malaria specific to *Plasmodium falciparum* (Pf), the major cause of malaria in Tanzania.

Children who tested positive for malaria using the RDT were screened to determine whether malaria was severe. Those with uncomplicated malaria in Tanzania Mainland 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 nurses 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. Women who tested positive for malaria were not offered treatment; all were referred to a health facility. Children who tested positive for malaria in Zanzibar were not treated but referred to a health facility for

[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.

management based on the current procedure for malaria elimination on the island. Their parents or guardians were advised to go to the nearest health facility immediately.

In those households in which anthropometry, anaemia, or malaria testing were done, a brochure was provided returning all results and explaining the causes and prevention of malnutrition, anaemia, and malaria.

Urinary iodine: Urine samples were requested from women age 15–49, regardless of current pregnancy status. The sample was collected into a 50 ml bottle and then transferred into two screw-capped vials (2 ml each). The samples were then transported to TFNC for iodine testing by Sandell-Kolthoff reaction. To ensure quality in the determination of urinary iodine concentrations, TFNC participated in an external quality control programme organised by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) known as the programme for Ensuring the Quality of Urinary Iodine Procedures (EQUIP).

Blood pressure: During the woman's interview, three blood pressure measurements were taken from women age 15–49 who consented to the measurement. The measurement was done using the Life Source blood pressure monitor (UA-767F) or a similar digital oscillometric device with automatic upper-arm inflation and automatic pressure release. Measurements were taken at intervals of 10 minutes or more. Systolic and diastolic blood pressure values are expressed in millimetres of mercury (mmHg). The average of the second and third measurements was used to classify the respondent with respect to hypertension, according to internationally recommended categories (WHO 1999). The results of the respondent's average blood pressure were given to respondents, along with a corresponding referral for advice when necessary. The results were read aloud and then provided to the respondent in writing via the Blood Pressure Reporting Form.

1.5 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, which was conducted by trainers from NBS, OCGS, TFNC, the National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP), and MoH, with technical assistance from ICF. Classroom instructions were provided during the first 15 days, and a pretest field practice took place over 4 days in two rural clusters and one urban cluster. Following the field practice, a debriefing session was held with the pretest field staff, and modifications were made to the questionnaires and CAPI applications based on lessons learnt from the exercise.

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

1.6 Training of Field Staff

The main training for the 2022 TDHS-MIS took place in Kilimanjaro region from 26 January 2022 to 21 February 2022. A total of 120 potential interviewers from all over 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. 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 the 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 (36 technicians for standard biomarkers and 36 for micronutrients). All the interviewers were nurses and clinicians. The team leaders and CAPI supervisors received additional training on how to

identify the selected households, implementation of different subsamples, data quality control procedures, and coordination of the fieldwork.

Nurses and clinicians were trained on how to provide doses of antimalarial drugs for eligible respondents who were diagnosed as malaria positive. The course of ACT was based on the recipient's age. During the training, biomarkers were trained on how to measure the height and weight of children and adults, including standardisation and restandardisation exercises. All biomarkers and interviewers who passed the exams on both theory and practicals were given opportunities to participate in the data collection exercise.

1.7 FIELDWORK

Data collection was carried out by 18 field teams, 3 teams for Zanzibar and 15 teams for Tanzania Mainland. Each team was provided with two vehicles (four-wheel drive trucks) with two drivers. Each team 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). During fieldwork, EA maps, listing forms, and local leaders assisted the field staff in identifying the sampled clusters and households. The team leaders and CAPI supervisors were responsible for data quality in the field.

Fieldwork monitoring was an integral part of the 2022 TDHS-MIS. Quality control teams consisted of staff from NBS, OCGS, TFNC, and the ministry responsible for health from both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. Fieldwork monitoring involved visiting teams regularly to ensure that the survey was conducted according to the survey protocol and providing real time solutions to field challenges by observing the biomarker measurements of eligible respondents. All biomarker questionnaires and urine specimens were sent to the nearest TFNC laboratory every week. Field check tables were generated regularly from Syncloud to monitor data quality and fieldwork progress. For field teams with specific problems, quality control staff provided specific instructions to help those teams to improve their performance, otherwise feedback was regularly provided to all field teams. ICF provided technical assistance during the entire 5-month data collection period, which ran from 24 February to 21 July 2022. All teams completed their first cluster in Kilimanjaro region. Data collection in other regions started in March 2022.

1.8 DATA PROCESSING

In the 2022 TDHS-MIS survey, CAPI was used during data collection. The devices used for CAPI were Android-based computer tablets programmed using a mobile version of CSPro. Programming of questionnaires into the android application was done by ICF, while configuration of tablets was done by NBS and OCGS in collaboration with ICF. All fieldwork personnel were assigned usernames, and devices were password protected to ensure the integrity of the data collected. Selected households were assigned to CAPI supervisors, whereas households were assigned to interviewers' tablets via Bluetooth. The data for all interviewed households were sent back to CAPI supervisors, who were responsible for initial data consistency and editing, before being sent to the central servers hosted at NBS Headquarters via Syncloud.

The data processing of the 2022 TDHS-MIS ran concurrently with the data collection exercise. The electronic data files from each completed cluster were transferred via Syncloud to the NBS central office server 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 central data editing was done by NBS and OCGS survey staff at the central office. A CSPro batch editing tool was used for cleaning data and included coding of open-ended questions and resolving inconsistencies.

The Biomarker paper questionnaires were collected by field supervisors and compared with the electronic data files to check for any inconsistencies that may have occurred during data entry. 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 effective monitoring. The secondary data editing exercise was completed in October 2022.

1.9 Response Rates

Table 1.2 presents the response rates for the 2022 TDHS-MIS. A total of 16,312 households were selected for the 2022 TDHS-MIS sample. This number is slightly less than the targeted sample size of 16,354 because one EA could not be reached due to security reasons, while a few EAs had less than the targeted 26 households. 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 interviews. Interviews were completed with 15,254 women, yielding a response rate of 97%. In the subsample (50% of households) of households selected for the male questionnaire, 6,367 men age 15–49 were identified as eligible for individual interviews, and 5,763 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 91%.

Table 1.2 Results of the household and individual interviews

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

	Tanzania Mainland				
Result	Urban	Rural	Total	Zanzibar	Tanzania
Household interviews					
Households selected	4,771	9,201	13,972	2,340	16,312
Households occupied	4,595	9,019	13,614	2,293	15,907
Households interviewed	4,493	8,957	13,450	2,255	15,705
Household response rate[1]	97.8	99.3	98.8	98.3	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

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 2

Key Findings

- ***Cooking:*** 7% of the population in Tanzania relies primarily on clean fuels and technologies for cooking.
- ***Household population composition:*** The population of Tanzania is young, with 46% under age 15.
- ***Birth registration:*** Registration of children under age 5 has increased substantially, from 26% in the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS to 68% in the 2022 TDHS-MIS.
- ***Orphans:*** In Tanzania, 28% of households have a child under age 18 who is either an orphan or does not live with a biological parent.
- ***School attendance:*** The net attendance ratio (NAR) has increased from 23% in 2015–16 to 37% in 2022 for secondary school. The primary school NAR also increased between the two surveys.
- ***Disability by domain:*** 8% of household members age 5 and older have some level of difficulty in at least one functional domain, and 3% have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain.

Information collected in the 2022 TDHS-MIS on the socioeconomic characteristics of the household population provides context for interpreting demographic and health indicators and furnishes an approximate indication of the representativeness of the survey. The information also sheds light on the living conditions of the population.

This chapter presents information on housing characteristics, frequency of smoking in the home, household possessions, means of transportation, agriculture land and livestock/farm animals, wealth, and use of clean fuels and technologies (related to cooking, heating, and lighting). The chapter also includes information on household population and composition, children's living arrangements and orphanhood, birth registration, educational attainment, school attendance, participation in organised learning, and disability.

2.1 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

The 2022 TDHS-MIS collected information on access to electricity, flooring materials, and the number of rooms used for sleeping (**Table 2.1**). Nationally, more than one-third of households (36%) have electricity. The lowest rate is 17% in Tanzania Mainland rural households and the highest is 75% of Tanzania Mainland urban households. Two-thirds of households in Zanzibar have electricity. Access to electricity has increased in all these areas since the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS.

Furthermore, the survey results on flooring material reveal that earth and sand are the most common flooring materials for households in Tanzania (46%), followed by cement (43%). Earth or sand flooring is most common in rural households of Tanzania Mainland (64%), while cement is the most common flooring material in urban households of Tanzania Mainland (67%) and Zanzibar (71%). In Tanzania, smoking in the home is not common, with 83% of households in Tanzania reporting that smoking never occurs inside the home. Daily smoking in the home occurs in 10% of households in Tanzania—12% of

households in rural Tanzania Mainland, 7% in urban Tanzania Mainland, and 6% of households in Zanzibar.

2.1.1 Use of Clean Fuels and Technologies

Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies

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

Clean cooking fuels and technologies

Includes electric stove, solar cooker, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/cooking gas stove, piped natural gas stove, biogas stove, liquid fuel stove, manufactured solid fuel stove, traditional solid fuel stove, three-stone stove/open fire.

Clean heating fuels and technologies

Includes alcohol/ethanol, gasoline/diesel, kerosene/paraffin, coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agriculture crops, animal dung/waste, processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips, garbage/plastic and sawdust.

Clean lighting fuels and technologies

Includes electricity, solar lantern, battery powered or rechargeable flashlight/torch/lantern, biogas lamp, gasoline lamp, kerosene or paraffin lamp, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agriculture crops, animal dung/waste, oil lamp and candle.

Sample: Households and de jure population

2.1.2 Cooking

Only 7% of the Tanzanian population lives in households that use clean fuels and technologies for cooking, and there is a notable difference by residence. Clean fuels and technologies are used by 18% of the population in urban Tanzania Mainland, as compared with 11% in Zanzibar and just 2% in rural Tanzania Mainland. In Tanzania, the most commonly used cooking technology is a three-stone stove or open fire (67%), and the most common type of cooking fuel is wood (67%), followed by charcoal (25%) (**Table 2.2**).

2.1.3 Heating and Lighting

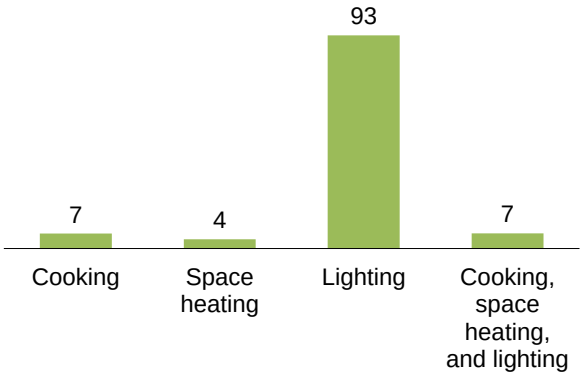
Ninety-three percent of the population in Tanzania uses clean fuels and technologies for lighting. Moreover, 38% of household residents rely on a solar lantern for lighting, followed by 32% who use electricity. In Tanzania Mainland, 74% of the population in urban areas and 16% in rural areas use electricity, while in Zanzibar it is used by 65% of the population (**Table 2.3**). The use of space heating is uncommon in Tanzania.

2.1.4 Primary Reliance on Clean Fuels and Technologies

Seven percent of the population relies primarily on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting. The vast majority of the population relies on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (93%). However, only 7% relies on clean fuels and technologies for cooking. Ninety-three percent of the population relies primarily on solid fuels for cooking, including 93% in Tanzania Mainland and 88% in Zanzibar (**Table 2.4** and **Figure 2.1**).

Figure 2.1 **Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies**

Percentage of de jure population relying on clean fuels and technologies for:



2.2 Household Wealth

2.2.1 Household Durable Goods

The survey also collected information on household effects, means of transportation, and ownership of agricultural land and farm animals. About 8 in 10 households (83%) own a mobile phone; nearly half (44%) own a radio, and almost 3 in 10 (27%) own a television. Possession of all types of household effects tends to be highest among households in urban areas in Tanzania Mainland, followed by Zanzibar, and then rural areas in Tanzania Mainland. In contrast, Tanzania Mainland rural households are more likely to own agricultural land (69%) or farm animals (62%) than are Tanzania Mainland urban households (21% and 26%, respectively) and Zanzibar households (20% and 29%, respectively). A bicycle is the most common means of transport, especially among households in Zanzibar (35%) and in Tanzania Mainland rural areas (31%). For further information on household durable goods, see **Table 2.5**.

2.2.2 Wealth Index

Wealth index

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

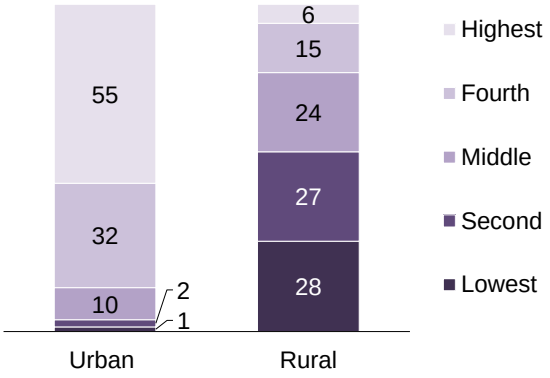
Sample: Households

Table 2.6 and **Figure 2.2** show that 55% of the de jure population in urban areas are in the highest wealth quintile, as compared with 6% in rural areas.

In Tanzania Mainland, households are equally distributed across the five wealth quintiles, in contrast to Zanzibar, where the highest wealth quintile holds the greatest percentage of the population (44%). By zone, the Western and Central zones have the greatest percentages of the population falling in the lowest quintile (32% each). **Table 2.6** shows the distribution of the population by wealth quintile within each region.

***Figure 2.2* Household wealth by residence**

Percent distribution of de jure population by wealth quintiles



2.3 Coverage of Assistance Programmes

Table 2.7 shows that 10% of households are currently benefitting from a Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) programme. Cash transfers are the most common type of programme. Rural households are more likely than urban households to be receiving benefits from a TASAF programme (12% versus 5%). TASAF programme coverage is the lowest in the Eastern zone and in Dar es Salaam

2.4 Household Population and Composition

Household

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

De facto population

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

De jure population

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

How data are calculated

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

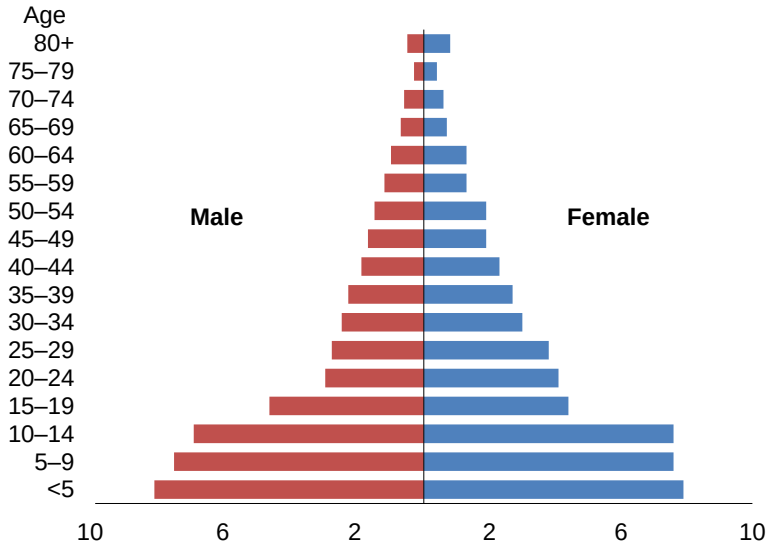
A total population of 69,664 individuals stayed overnight in the 15,705 households interviewed in the 2022 TDHS-MIS. Fifty-two percent of them (36,541) were female, and 48% (33,123) were male. Nearly half of the population is under age 15 (46%), while only 5% is age 65 and older (**Table 2.8**).

The population pyramid in **Figure 2.3** shows the population distribution by 5-year age groups, separately for males and females. The broad base of the pyramid illustrates that Tanzania's population is young, which is typical of countries with low life expectancy and high fertility.

The average household size in Tanzania is 4.5 people per household (**Table 2.9**). Tanzania Mainland urban households are slightly smaller (4.0 people per household) than Tanzania Mainland rural households (4.7 people per household). Zanzibar has the highest average household size (5.3 people). Twenty-nine percent of households in the 2022 TDHS-MIS are headed by women.

Figure 2.3 **Population pyramid**

Percent distribution of the household population



Trends: The age-sex structure of the Tanzanian population has shown little change over the past decade. The percentage of children under age 15 is the same as in the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS (46%).

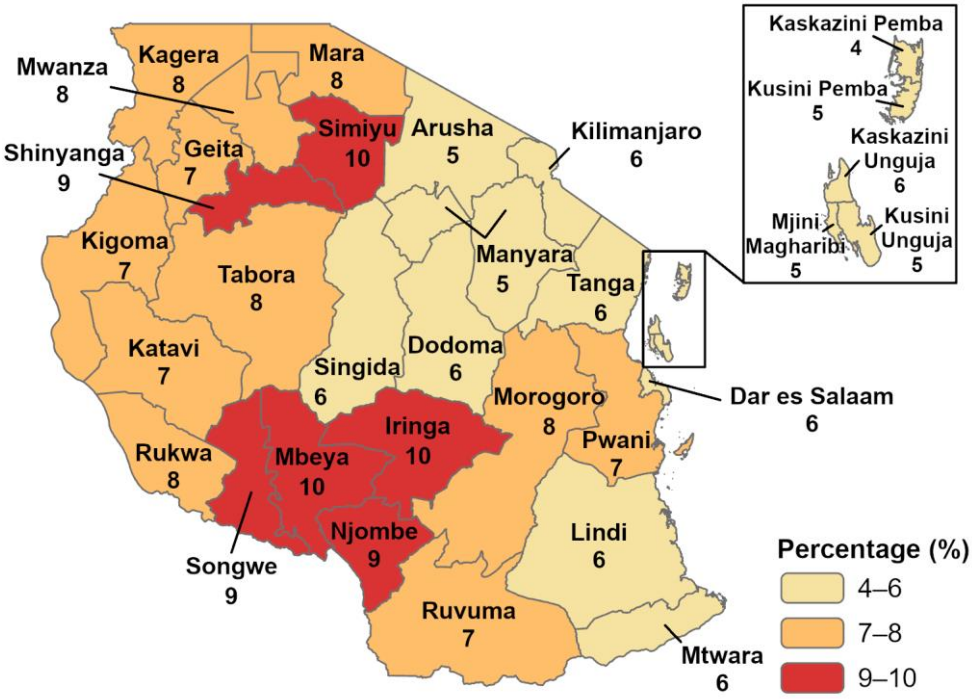
2.5 Children's Living Arrangements and Parental Survival

Orphan
A child with one or both parents who are dead.
Sample: Children under age 18

In Tanzania, 7% of children age under age 18 are orphans, meaning that one or both of their parents are dead. The percentage of children not living with a biological parent and the percentage of children with one or both parents dead increase with age. Among children age 15–17, 29% do not live with a biological parent, while 15% are orphans (**Table 2.10**). By region, orphanhood ranges from 4% in Kaskazini Pemba to 10% in Iringa, Mbeya, and Simiyu (**Map 2.1**).

Map 2.1 Orphanhood by region

Percentage of de jure children under age 18 with one or both parents dead



Trends: The percentage of children under age 18 who are orphans has slightly decreased, from 10% in the 2010 TDHS, to 8% in the 2015–2016 TDHS-MIS, and to 7% in the 2022 TDHS-MIS.

2.6 Birth Registration

Registered birth

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

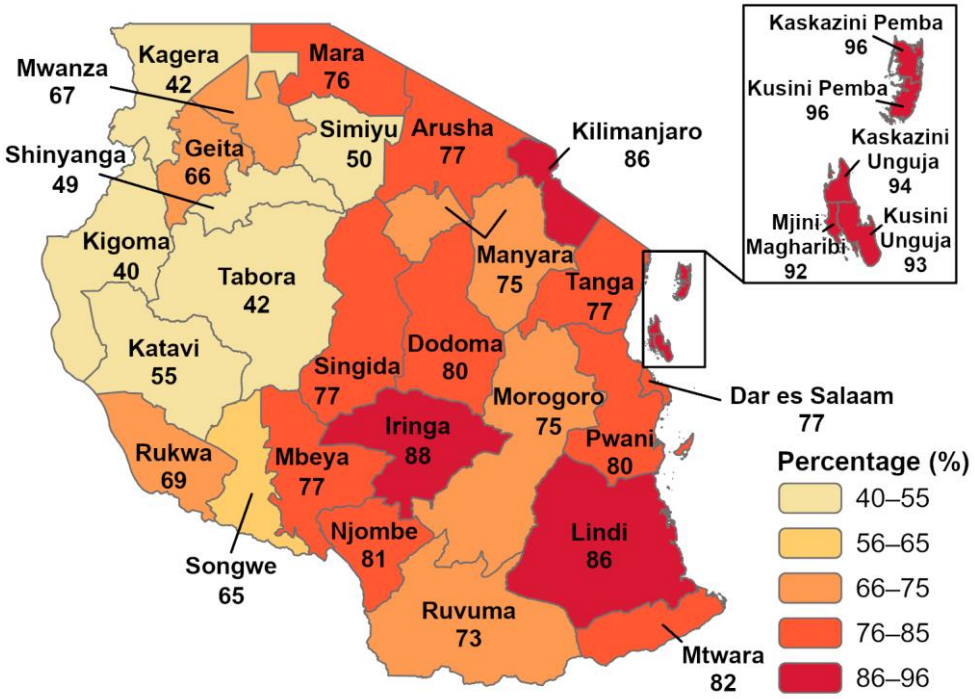
Sample: De jure children under age 5

The global concern regarding the need to have all births registered by 2030 is evident in targets 16.9.1 and 17.19.2 of the SDGs. Birth registration is important because a child who is not registered is in danger of being denied the right to an official identity, a recognised name, and a nationality.

Respondents were asked whether they had birth certificates for the children in the household who were under age 5. If a child did not have a birth certificate, they were asked whether the birth had been registered with the civil authority. The 2022 TDHS-MIS found that 58% of children had birth certificates and 10% did not have birth certificates but had birth notifications. In total, 68% of children under age 5 had been registered with the civil authority. Boys and girls under age 5 are equally likely to be registered. The registration of births is more common in Tanzania Mainland urban areas (75%) than in Tanzania Mainland rural areas (65%). The registration of births in Tanzania Mainland as a whole (67%) is lower than in Zanzibar (94%). The percentage of births that have been registered increases with increasing household wealth, from 55% in the lowest wealth quintile to 82% in the highest wealth quintile (**Table 2.11**). By region, birth registration ranges from 40% in Kigoma to 96% in Kaskazini Pemba and Kusini Pemba (**Map 2.2**).

Map 2.2 Birth registration by region

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities



For all births that occurred in a health facility during the 2 years preceding the survey, the mother was asked if she received a birth notification form. Women who received a birth notification form were asked if they received the form from the health facility where they gave birth or from another place. For 54% of facility births, the mothers reported receiving a birth notification form from the health facility where they gave birth. Birth notification forms were received from another place for an additional 5% of facility births (**Table 2.12**).

Provision of birth notification forms is nearly universal in Zanzibar, with mothers reporting they received a notification form from the health facility where the birth occurred for 98% of facility births.

Trends: Registration of children has increased dramatically, from 26% in the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS to 68% in the 2022 TDHS.

2.7 EDUCATION

2.7.1 Educational Attainment

Median educational attainment

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

Sample: De facto household population age 6 and older

Educational attainment is fairly similar among women and men in Tanzania. Overall, 21% of females age 6 and older have no formal education, compared with 16% of males. The percentage who completed primary school and no higher is 30% among females and 29% among males. Nine percent of women and 10% of men completed secondary school and no higher. Attendance after the secondary level is slightly higher for

men (2%) than women (1%) (**Tables 2.13.1** and **2.13.2**). The median number of years of schooling completed among females is 5.5 years, compared with 5.8 years among males.

Trends: The percentage of the population with no education has declined slightly over time, from 24% of females and 22% of males in the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS to 21% of females and 16% of males in the 2022 TDHS-MIS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median number of years of schooling is higher in urban areas than in rural areas among both females (6.5 years versus 4.0 years) and males (6.5 years versus 4.5 years).
- Among both females and males, the median number of years of schooling increases with increasing wealth. For example, among females, the median number of years of schooling completed rises from 1.0 years in the lowest wealth quintile to 6.7 years in the highest quintile.

2.7.2 Primary and Secondary School Attendance

Net attendance ratio (NAR)

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

Sample: Children age 7–13 for primary school NAR and children age 14–17 for secondary school NAR

Gross attendance ratio (GAR)

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

Sample: Children age 7–13 for primary school GAR and children age 14–17 for secondary school GAR

In Tanzania, the average primary school net attendance ratio (NAR) for children age 7–13 is 79% (80% for girls and 78% for boys). The secondary school NAR for children age 14–17 is 37% (40% for girls and 33% for boys) (**Table 2.14**). The secondary school NAR has increased from 23% in the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS.

The primary school gross attendance ratio (GAR) for children age 7–13 is 98%, overall and for both girls and boys. The secondary school GAR for children age 14–17 is 53%, and the ratio is higher for girls (58%) than for boys (49%).

Gender parity indices (GPI)

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

Sample: Primary school students and secondary school students

The primary school gender parity index (GPI) for the GAR is 0.99, indicating that similar percentages of girls and boys are attending primary school. The secondary school GPI for the GAR is 1.18, indicating that secondary school attendance is higher among girls than boys (**Table 2.14**).

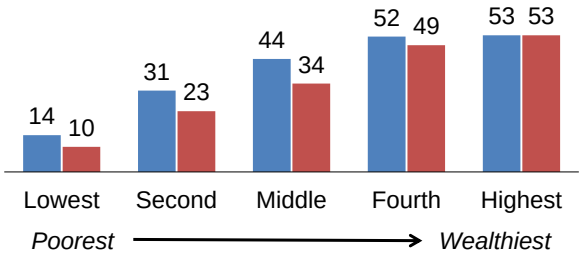
Patterns by background characteristics

- According to the NAR, more children in urban areas attend primary school than children in rural areas (85% versus 77%). Similar patterns exist for secondary school attendance—the NAR for secondary school is 51% in urban areas and 31% in rural areas.

- In 19 of the 31 regions, primary school attendance is higher among girls than boys.
- The primary and secondary school NAR and GAR both increase with increasing household wealth. For example, the NAR for secondary school increases from 14% for girls and 10% for boys in the lowest quintile to 53% for girls and boys in the highest quintile (**Figure 2.4**).

Figure 2.4 **Secondary school attendance by household wealth**

Net attendance ratio for secondary school among children age 14–17



2.7.3 Participation Rate in Organised Learning among Children Age 5

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

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

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

Seventy-two percent of children who were age 6 at the beginning of the school year participated in organised learning; 23% attended an early childhood education programme, and nearly half (49%) attended primary school (**Table 2.15**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The adjusted NAR for children age 6 at the beginning of the school year is the same among girls and boys (72%).
- The adjusted NAR is higher in Zanzibar (93%) than in Tanzania Mainland (72%)
- By zone, the adjusted NAR is lowest in Western Zone (46%) and highest in Zanzibar (93%).
- The percentage of children age 6 at the beginning of the school year who participate in early learning increases with wealth. Those in the lowest wealth quintile have the lowest adjusted NAR (52%), and those in the highest wealth quintile have the highest adjusted NAR (97%).

2.8 DISABILITY

The 2022 TDHS-MIS included The DHS Program's Disability Module, a series of questions based on the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) questions, which are based on the framework of the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health. The questions address six core functional domains—seeing, hearing, communication, cognition, walking, and self-care—and provide the basic necessary information on disability. This information is comparable to that collected worldwide via the WG disability tools.

2.8.1 Disability by Domain and Age

The respondent to the Household Questionnaire provided information for all household members and visitors on whether they had no difficulty, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or no ability at all in the specified domain. Results, based on over 58,443 people, are presented in **Table 2.16** for the de facto household population age 5 and older.

Functional domains

Seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing.

Sample: De facto household population age 5 and above

Overall, 8% of the population age 5 and older was reported to have some level of difficulty in at least one domain. Three percent of the population was reported to have either a lot of difficulty functioning in at least one domain or could not function in a domain at all. The percentage of people who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain is higher among individuals age 60 and older (14%) than among younger individuals (4% or lower).

2.8.2 Disability among Adults by Other Background Characteristics

Functional domains

Seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing.

Sample: De facto household population age 15 and above

Eighty-four percent of women and 86% of men have no difficulty in any domain. Eleven percent of women and 9% of men have difficulty seeing, the most prominent type of difficulty in the population age 15 and older. Six percent of women and 4% of men have at least some difficulty walking or climbing steps. Four percent of women and 3% of men have a lot of difficulty or cannot perform the function at all in at least one domain (**Tables 2.17.1** and **2.17.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- By region, the percentage who have some difficulty in at least one domain is highest in Kilimanjaro among both women and men (25% and 24%, respectively). Among women, this percentage is lowest in Singida and Tabora (6% and 4%, respectively). Among men, it is lowest in Tabora (4%) (**Tables 2.17.1** and **2.17.2**).
- The percentage of men who have some difficulty in at least one domain decreases with increasing education, from 13% among those with no education to 8% among those with more than a secondary education.
- The trend by level of education is less clear among women (**Table 2.17.2**).

List of Tables

For more information on disability, see the following tables:

- **Table 2.1 Household characteristics**
- **Table 2.2 Household characteristics: Cooking**
- **Table 2.3 Household characteristics: Heating and lighting**
- **Table 2.4 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies**
- **Table 2.5 Household possessions**
- **Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles**
- **Table 2.7 Coverage of TASAF programmes**
- **Table 2.8 Household population by age, sex, and residence**
- **Table 2.9 Household composition**
- **Table 2.10 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood**
- **Table 2.11 Birth registration of children under age 5**
- **Table 2.12 Birth notification forms**
- **Table 2.13.1 Educational attainment of the female household population**
- **Table 2.13.2 Educational attainment of the male household population**
- **Table 2.14 School attendance ratios**
- **Table 2.15 Participation rate in organised learning**
- **Table 2.16 Disability by domain and age**
- **Table 2.17.1 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Women**
- **Table 2.17.2 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Men**

Table 2.1 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by housing characteristics and percent distribution by frequency of smoking in the home, according to residence, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Households					Population				
	Tanzania Mainland					Tanzania Mainland				
Characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	Zanzibar	Tanzania	Urban	Rural	Total	Zanzibar	Tanzania
Electricity										
Yes	74.7	16.8	35.6	66.1	36.4	73.9	15.2	32.2	67.4	33.3
No	25.3	83.2	64.4	33.9	63.6	26.1	84.8	67.8	32.6	66.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flooring material										
Earth, sand	12.4	63.9	47.2	13.9	46.3	13.0	65.5	50.3	13.3	49.1
Dung	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wood/planks	1.9	2.2	2.1	0.5	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.1	0.6	2.1
Palm/bamboo	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Parquet or polished wood	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.8
Vinyl or asphalt strips	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ceramic tiles	16.0	2.1	6.6	10.0	6.7	17.3	1.9	6.3	10.1	6.5
Cement	66.7	30.3	42.1	71.4	42.9	65.2	29.0	39.5	72.0	40.5
Carpet	1.3	0.3	0.6	4.0	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.4	3.9	0.5
Other	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rooms used for sleeping										
One	39.1	29.0	32.3	20.8	32.0	24.9	18.0	20.0	11.1	19.7
Two	27.5	39.0	35.3	30.8	35.2	29.2	39.0	36.1	28.3	35.9
Three or more	33.4	31.9	32.4	48.3	32.8	45.8	43.0	43.8	60.6	44.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Frequency of smoking in the home										
Daily	6.9	11.5	10.0	5.5	9.9	7.7	12.0	10.8	6.1	10.6
Weekly	2.8	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3
Monthly	3.1	0.5	1.3	4.6	1.4	2.6	0.4	1.0	4.7	1.1
Less than once a month	4.0	2.9	3.3	9.0	3.4	3.7	2.8	3.1	8.9	3.3
Never	83.3	82.9	83.1	78.7	82.9	83.3	82.6	82.8	78.1	82.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/ population	4,965	10,313	15,278	427	15,705	19,795	48,565	68,360	2,255	70,615

Table 2.2 Household characteristics: Cooking

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by place for cooking, cooking technology, and cooking fuel, according to residence, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Households					Population				
	Tanzania Mainland					Tanzania Mainland				
Characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	Zanzibar	Tanzania	Urban	Rural	Total	Zanzibar	Tanzania
Place for cooking										
In the house	50.0	21.6	30.8	75.4	32.0	46.1	17.7	25.9	75.3	27.5
Separate room/kitchen	20.7	8.1	12.2	67.1	13.7	22.2	7.2	11.5	67.8	13.3
No separate room/ kitchen	29.3	13.4	18.6	8.3	18.3	23.9	10.6	14.4	7.6	14.2
In a separate building	20.7	54.7	43.7	5.7	42.6	25.0	60.1	50.0	5.7	48.5
Outdoors	26.6	23.0	24.2	16.1	23.9	27.9	21.9	23.6	17.8	23.4
Other	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
No food cooked in household	2.4	0.6	1.2	2.7	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main cooking technology										
Clean fuels and technologies	22.4	2.4	8.9	12.8	9.0	18.2	1.5	6.3	10.7	6.5
Electric stove	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.3
Solar cooker	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
LPG/cooking gas stove	21.4	2.2	8.4	11.5	8.5	17.2	1.3	5.9	9.2	6.0
Piped natural gas stove	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Biogas stove	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other fuels and technologies	75.1	97.0	89.9	84.5	89.7	81.1	98.3	93.3	88.3	93.2
Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol/ethanol	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Manufactured solid fuel stove	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
With a chimney	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Without a chimney	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Traditional solid fuel stove	57.7	13.7	28.0	32.4	28.1	60.4	11.1	25.4	32.2	25.6
With a chimney	1.5	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.5	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.6
Without a chimney	56.2	13.4	27.3	31.6	27.4	59.0	10.9	24.8	31.5	25.0
Three stone stove/open fire	16.0	83.0	61.3	51.3	61.0	19.6	87.1	67.5	55.6	67.1
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
No food cooked in household	2.4	0.6	1.2	2.7	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel										
Clean fuels and technologies[1]	22.4	2.4	8.9	12.8	9.0	18.2	1.5	6.3	10.7	6.5
Solid fuels for cooking	73.6	96.8	89.3	83.0	89.1	80.1	98.2	93.0	87.4	92.8
Coal/lignite	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Charcoal	57.0	13.3	27.5	32.0	27.7	60.1	10.8	25.1	32.0	25.3
Wood	15.8	82.5	60.8	50.1	60.5	19.4	86.4	67.0	54.6	66.6
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6
Agricultural crop	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Garbage/plastic	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Sawdust	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other fuels	1.6	0.2	0.6	1.5	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.4
Gasoline/diesel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene/paraffin	1.4	0.1	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.3
Other	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No food cooked in household	2.4	0.6	1.2	2.7	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/ population	4,965	10,313	15,278	427	15,705	19,795	48,565	68,360	2,255	70,615

LPG = liquefied petroleum gas
[1] Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol

Table 2.3 Household characteristics: Heating and lighting

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by heating technology, heating fuel, and main lighting fuel or technology, according to residence, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Households					Population				
	Tanzania Mainland					Tanzania Mainland				
Characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	Zanzibar	Tanzania	Urban	Rural	Total	Zanzibar	Tanzania
Heating technology										
Central heating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional space heater	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
With a chimney	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Without a chimney	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufactured cookstove	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
With a chimney	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Without a chimney	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Traditional cookstove	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.5
With a chimney	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Without a chimney	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.5
Three stone stove/open fire	0.4	2.0	1.5	0.4	1.4	0.4	1.8	1.4	0.4	1.4
Other	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
No heating in household	98.4	97.1	97.5	99.6	97.6	98.4	97.5	97.7	99.6	97.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Heating fuel										
Clean fuels and technologies[1]	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Central heating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Electricity	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Solar air heater	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liquified petroleum gas (LPG)/cooking gas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene/paraffin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Charcoal	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6
Wood	0.2	2.1	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.2	1.9	1.4	0.0	1.4
Other fuel	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
No heating in household	98.4	97.1	97.5	99.6	97.6	98.4	97.5	97.7	99.6	97.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main lighting fuel or technology										
Clean fuels and technologies	94.9	91.8	92.8	71.7	92.3	94.7	92.6	93.2	72.0	92.5
Electricity	73.5	15.5	34.4	64.5	35.2	72.5	13.9	30.9	65.5	32.0
Solar lantern	12.6	45.7	34.9	4.9	34.1	14.3	49.5	39.3	4.8	38.2
Rechargeable flashlight/ torch/lantern	3.9	8.8	7.2	1.2	7.0	3.4	8.2	6.8	0.8	6.6
Battery powered flashlight/torch/lantern	4.9	21.9	16.3	1.1	15.9	4.4	20.9	16.2	0.8	15.7
Biogas lamp	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gasoline lamp	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
Kerosene/paraffin lamp	1.9	4.0	3.3	25.8	3.9	2.0	3.6	3.1	25.4	3.8
Charcoal	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5
Wood	0.2	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.5	0.3	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.6
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agricultural crop	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oil lamp	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.2
Candle	1.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.5
Other fuel	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4
No lighting in household	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/ population	4,965	10,313	15,278	427	15,705	19,795	48,565	68,360	2,255	70,615

LPG = liquefied petroleum gas
[1] Includes central heating, electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar air heater, and alcohol/ethanol

Table 2.4 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies

Percentage of de jure population relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, percentage relying on solid fuels for cooking, percentage relying on clean fuel and technologies for space heating, percentage relying on clean fuel and technologies for lighting, and percentage relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking[1]	Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking[2]	Number of persons in households that reported cooking in the house	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating[3]	Number of persons in households that reported use of space heating	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting[4]	Number of persons in households that reported use of lighting	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting[5]	Number of persons
Residence									
Urban	18.3	80.7	20,346	13.6	309	94.4	20,497	18.4	20,499
Rural	1.7	98.2	50,000	1.6	1,240	91.9	50,050	1.8	50,116
Mainland/Zanzibar									
Mainland	6.3	93.3	68,115	3.8	1,540	93.3	68,292	6.5	68,360
Urban	18.3	80.7	19,646	13.6	309	94.7	19,792	18.4	19,795
Rural	1.5	98.4	48,469	1.4	1,231	92.7	48,500	1.6	48,565
Zanzibar	10.8	88.4	2,230	*	8	72.0	2,254	11.2	2,255
Unguja	14.8	83.9	1,553	*	8	79.6	1,576	15.3	1,576
Pemba	1.5	98.5	677	nc	0	54.2	679	1.6	679
Zone									
Western	1.0	99.0	6,466	*	163	95.3	6,466	1.1	6,480
Northern	10.2	89.0	8,092	6.0	273	84.0	8,109	10.1	8,109
Central	4.7	95.3	7,913	(0.4)	199	97.7	7,923	4.8	7,935
Southern Highlands	3.3	96.6	4,138	3.4	371	96.8	4,136	3.3	4,143
Southern	1.3	98.6	3,417	(0.0)	89	95.1	3,440	1.8	3,441
South West Highlands	3.1	96.9	6,379	1.9	182	92.4	6,378	3.2	6,389
Lake	4.7	95.1	21,662	(9.1)	208	93.7	21,689	4.6	21,705
Eastern	16.6	82.3	10,048	*	55	93.8	10,151	17.1	10,158
Zanzibar	10.8	88.4	2,230	*	8	72.0	2,254	11.2	2,255
Region									
Dodoma	8.9	91.1	3,518	*	64	97.6	3,525	8.8	3,526
Arusha	18.6	79.8	2,344	*	119	90.5	2,344	18.6	2,344
Kilimanjaro	11.9	87.2	1,964	*	79	87.5	1,970	11.3	1,970
Tanga	4.1	95.6	3,785	*	75	78.1	3,795	4.3	3,795
Morogoro	1.9	97.4	3,195	*	52	91.5	3,196	2.2	3,204
Pwani	5.9	93.4	2,193	*	4	92.5	2,198	5.9	2,198
Dar es Salaam	31.7	66.7	4,660	nc	0	95.9	4,757	32.2	4,757
Lindi	0.4	99.6	1,501	*	11	94.3	1,507	0.7	1,507
Mtwara	2.1	97.8	1,916	(0.0)	79	95.8	1,932	2.7	1,933
Ruvuma	1.6	98.3	1,752	(0.0)	142	97.5	1,753	1.7	1,756
Iringa	6.9	93.1	1,449	(0.0)	100	94.9	1,448	6.7	1,450
Mbeya	6.8	93.2	2,128	*	48	93.4	2,131	6.9	2,131
Singida	1.1	98.9	2,193	nc	0	98.9	2,205	1.7	2,206
Tabora	0.8	99.2	3,829	*	119	94.2	3,843	1.0	3,843
Rukwa	0.8	99.2	1,686	*	49	88.2	1,684	0.9	1,688
Kigoma	1.4	98.6	2,637	*	44	96.9	2,623	1.4	2,637
Shinyanga	1.5	98.4	2,727	*	26	94.6	2,729	1.6	2,729
Kagera	2.5	97.4	3,684	*	38	92.1	3,679	2.1	3,684
Mwanza	11.2	88.1	5,305	*	78	92.7	5,324	11.1	5,326
Mara	4.2	95.8	3,571	*	38	91.8	3,573	4.3	3,580
Manyara	1.6	98.3	2,202	(0.7)	134	96.7	2,193	1.6	2,203
Njombe	1.0	99.0	937	9.7	129	98.6	936	0.9	937
Katavi	0.5	99.5	944	*	3	95.7	943	0.6	945
Simiyu	2.2	97.8	2,434	*	9	97.0	2,439	2.4	2,440
Geita	2.2	97.6	3,940	*	20	95.5	3,946	2.0	3,946
Songwe	2.0	98.0	1,621	(4.1)	82	93.5	1,620	2.2	1,625
Kaskazini Unguja	0.9	98.8	337	*	2	51.5	341	1.6	341
Kusini Unguja	7.8	85.4	163	nc	0	77.2	164	7.6	164
Mjini Magharibi	20.3	79.0	1,053	*	7	89.0	1,071	20.8	1,071
Kaskazini Pemba	0.9	99.1	312	nc	0	51.9	313	1.1	313
Kusini Pemba	2.0	98.0	365	nc	0	56.2	366	2.1	366
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.0	100.0	14,120	0.2	573	89.6	14,081	0.0	14,123
Second	0.0	100.0	14,080	2.8	216	90.5	14,103	0.2	14,123
Middle	0.4	99.2	14,069	0.1	283	89.6	14,115	0.6	14,121
Fourth	4.5	94.5	14,015	8.7	272	94.3	14,127	4.8	14,127
Highest	27.5	72.1	14,062	15.0	205	99.0	14,121	27.4	14,121
Total	6.5	93.2	70,346	4.0	1,549	92.6	70,547	6.6	70,615

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
nc = no cases
[1] Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol
[2] Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, and animal dung/waste, processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips, garbage/plastic, and sawdust
[3] Includes central heating, electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar air heater, and alcohol/ethanol
[4] Includes electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable flashlight/torch/lantern, battery powered flashlight/torch/lantern, and biogas lamp
[5] In order to calculate SDG indicator 7.1.2, persons living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are included in the numerator.

Table 2.5 Household possessions

Percentage of households possessing various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land and livestock/farm animals by residence, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Tanzania Mainland				
Possession	Urban	Rural	Total	Zanzibar	Tanzania
Household effects					
Radio	60.5	36.0	44.0	49.1	44.1
Television	54.9	14.1	27.3	47.1	27.9
Mobile phone	93.2	77.9	82.9	92.4	83.1
Computer	7.8	1.0	3.2	6.0	3.3
Non-mobile telephone	2.5	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.5
Refrigerator	22.8	2.5	9.1	33.2	9.8
Battery or generator	3.7	12.9	9.9	1.2	9.7
Iron	49.2	15.5	26.5	45.6	27.0
Table	76.2	56.8	63.1	58.8	63.0
Chair	79.5	71.7	74.3	48.1	73.5
Sofa	53.7	12.3	25.7	15.8	25.5
Bed	93.8	80.3	84.7	94.6	85.0
Cupboard/cabinet	37.8	10.2	19.2	26.9	19.4
Water pump	2.6	0.7	1.3	4.0	1.4
Sewing machine	9.4	3.2	5.2	19.1	5.6
Blender	19.8	2.2	7.9	31.2	8.6
CD/DVD player	26.8	5.0	12.1	26.5	12.5
Washing machine	1.4	0.1	0.5	3.8	0.6
Microwave oven	4.6	0.4	1.8	4.7	1.8
Air conditioner	5.6	0.4	2.1	1.1	2.0
Means of transportation					
Bicycle	19.8	30.5	27.0	35.4	27.3
Animal drawn cart	0.7	2.8	2.1	1.1	2.1
Motorcycle/scooter	11.7	11.3	11.4	16.9	11.6
Car/truck	7.0	1.2	3.1	7.0	3.2
Boat with a motor	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.3
Ownership of agricultural land	21.3	69.4	53.8	19.7	52.9
Ownership of farm animals[1]	25.6	61.9	50.1	29.2	49.5
Number of households	4,965	10,313	15,278	427	15,705

[1] Cows, bulls, other cattle, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, chickens, other poultry, or pigs

Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles, and the Gini coefficient, according to residence and region, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Residence/region	Wealth quintile					Total	Number of persons	Gini coefficient
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest			
Residence								
Urban	1.4	2.2	9.8	31.9	54.7	100.0	20,499	0.15
Rural	27.6	27.3	24.2	15.1	5.8	100.0	50,116	0.36
Mainland/Zanzibar								
Mainland	20.6	20.4	20.0	19.8	19.2	100.0	68,360	0.36
Urban	1.4	2.2	9.9	32.2	54.3	100.0	19,795	0.15
Rural	28.4	27.9	24.1	14.8	4.9	100.0	48,565	0.35
Zanzibar	2.8	6.5	20.6	25.9	44.3	100.0	2,255	0.29
Unguja	1.2	3.3	16.4	24.6	54.5	100.0	1,576	0.25
Pemba	6.4	13.9	30.2	28.9	20.6	100.0	679	0.34
Zone								
Western	32.3	29.6	19.4	11.2	7.5	100.0	6,480	0.45
Northern	21.2	16.3	20.2	22.5	19.8	100.0	8,109	0.40
Central	31.9	21.4	14.8	16.5	15.5	100.0	7,935	0.41
Southern Highlands	9.0	21.9	31.7	20.6	16.8	100.0	4,143	0.36
Southern	25.4	24.8	26.5	15.2	8.0	100.0	3,441	0.31
South West Highlands	19.7	23.4	24.6	18.5	13.9	100.0	6,389	0.34
Lake	19.8	21.8	20.4	21.7	16.4	100.0	21,705	0.40
Eastern	9.0	10.5	13.4	23.9	43.2	100.0	10,158	0.30
Zanzibar	2.8	6.5	20.6	25.9	44.3	100.0	2,255	0.29
Region								
Dodoma	24.8	20.4	12.9	18.7	23.1	100.0	3,526	0.40
Arusha	27.8	10.0	15.5	20.9	25.8	100.0	2,344	0.45
Kilimanjaro	3.0	8.8	22.3	40.1	25.7	100.0	1,970	0.26
Tanga	26.4	24.1	22.0	14.4	13.1	100.0	3,795	0.43
Morogoro	16.4	23.2	28.3	20.3	11.7	100.0	3,204	0.40
Pwani	17.8	14.7	16.6	24.0	26.9	100.0	2,198	0.39
Dar es Salaam	0.0	0.0	1.9	26.2	71.9	100.0	4,757	0.15
Lindi	29.2	27.5	24.3	13.3	5.6	100.0	1,507	0.36
Mtwara	22.5	22.7	28.2	16.7	9.9	100.0	1,933	0.30
Ruvuma	15.2	24.7	32.2	17.6	10.3	100.0	1,756	0.40
Iringa	5.7	22.1	30.6	18.3	23.3	100.0	1,450	0.35
Mbeya	18.0	15.3	16.5	24.7	25.6	100.0	2,131	0.37
Singida	30.9	25.3	18.1	13.4	12.3	100.0	2,206	0.50
Tabora	38.4	25.9	17.6	11.2	6.9	100.0	3,843	0.50
Rukwa	23.2	28.3	26.5	14.2	7.8	100.0	1,688	0.39
Kigoma	23.5	34.8	22.0	11.1	8.6	100.0	2,637	0.40
Shinyanga	28.5	27.1	16.9	16.2	11.3	100.0	2,729	0.52
Kagera	20.5	25.3	22.8	15.4	15.9	100.0	3,684	0.42
Mwanza	10.6	14.3	17.4	30.4	27.3	100.0	5,326	0.33
Mara	15.9	24.0	28.4	17.2	14.6	100.0	3,580	0.45
Manyara	44.3	18.9	14.5	15.9	6.5	100.0	2,203	0.43
Njombe	2.6	16.0	32.6	29.6	19.2	100.0	937	0.28
Katavi	25.7	24.1	25.3	15.9	9.1	100.0	945	0.47
Simiyu	46.9	24.7	11.0	12.7	4.7	100.0	2,440	0.52
Geita	12.3	20.9	23.1	29.2	14.4	100.0	3,946	0.40
Songwe	14.7	28.8	32.7	16.3	7.5	100.0	1,625	0.28
Kaskazini Unguja	2.9	7.6	47.7	30.5	11.3	100.0	341	0.28
Kusini Unguja	4.5	4.8	21.8	35.0	33.9	100.0	164	0.29
Mjini Magharibi	0.1	1.7	5.7	21.1	71.4	100.0	1,071	0.19
Kaskazini Pemba	5.8	12.8	33.1	29.0	19.4	100.0	313	0.36
Kusini Pemba	7.0	14.9	27.8	28.8	21.5	100.0	366	0.36
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	70,615	0.36

Table 2.7 Coverage of TASAF programmes

Percentage of households ever or currently benefitting from a Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) programme, and percentage of households benefitting from different types of TASAF programmes, according to residence and region, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Residence/region	Percentage ever or currently benefitting from TASAF	TASAF programme			Number of households
		Cash transfer	Public work	Other	
Residence					
Urban	5.1	4.8	0.4	0.0	5,094
Rural	12.3	12.1	0.4	0.1	10,611
Mainland/Zanzibar					
Mainland	9.9	9.7	0.4	0.1	15,278
Urban	5.0	4.8	0.4	0.0	4,965
Rural	12.3	12.1	0.4	0.1	10,313
Zanzibar	10.3	10.0	0.4	0.1	427
Unguja	9.1	9.0	0.2	0.1	307
Pemba	13.3	12.8	0.7	0.1	120
Zone					
Western	14.5	14.4	0.0	0.1	1,159
Northern	12.8	12.5	0.4	0.2	1,849
Central	11.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	1,816
Southern Highlands	9.9	9.6	0.0	0.3	1,077
Southern	9.7	9.2	0.5	0.1	1,031
South West Highlands	8.6	8.6	0.1	0.0	1,483
Lake	9.7	9.3	1.1	0.1	4,252
Eastern	6.5	6.3	0.1	0.0	2,611
Zanzibar	10.3	10.0	0.4	0.1	427
Region					
Dodoma	10.1	10.1	0.0	0.0	882
Arusha	13.1	12.9	0.0	0.2	499
Kilimanjaro	12.1	11.9	0.5	0.4	528
Tanga	13.0	12.5	0.6	0.0	822
Morogoro	13.3	12.9	0.4	0.0	743
Pwani	7.3	7.3	0.0	0.0	555
Dar es Salaam	2.3	2.2	0.1	0.0	1,313
Lindi	10.5	10.1	0.2	0.1	438
Mtwara	9.2	8.5	0.7	0.0	593
Ruvuma	13.9	13.9	0.0	0.0	428
Iringa	6.8	6.8	0.0	0.0	381
Mbeya	10.9	10.9	0.0	0.0	552
Singida	8.1	8.1	0.0	0.0	469
Tabora	11.2	11.0	0.0	0.2	602
Rukwa	7.4	7.4	0.0	0.0	379
Kigoma	18.2	18.2	0.0	0.0	557
Shinyanga	8.9	8.7	0.1	0.0	505
Kagera	10.8	10.0	0.9	0.3	851
Mwanza	9.2	8.6	2.8	0.0	1,067
Mara	10.4	10.4	0.0	0.0	710
Manyara	15.7	15.7	0.0	0.0	465
Njombe	7.8	6.7	0.0	1.1	267
Katavi	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	168
Simiyu	14.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	410
Geita	6.3	6.3	1.0	0.0	709
Songwe	8.3	8.3	0.3	0.0	385
Kaskazini Unguja	15.9	15.9	0.3	0.0	67
Kusini Unguja	7.8	6.3	1.5	1.0	37
Mjini Magharibi	7.2	7.2	0.0	0.0	204
Kaskazini Pemba	12.9	12.3	0.4	0.1	54
Kusini Pemba	13.7	13.2	0.9	0.0	65
Total	10.0	9.7	0.4	0.1	15,705

Table 2.8 Household population by age, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by age groups, according to sex and residence, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Urban			Rural			Total		
Age	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<5	15.9	13.3	14.5	17.7	15.9	16.8	17.2	15.1	16.1
5–9	14.4	12.0	13.1	16.7	15.6	16.1	16.1	14.5	15.2
10–14	12.3	12.2	12.2	15.8	15.4	15.6	14.8	14.5	14.6
15–19	10.0	9.8	9.9	9.8	7.9	8.8	9.8	8.5	9.1
20–24	7.7	9.6	8.7	5.7	7.1	6.4	6.3	7.8	7.1
25–29	7.6	9.1	8.4	5.3	6.3	5.9	6.0	7.2	6.6
30–34	6.2	7.2	6.8	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.7	5.5
35–39	6.1	6.2	6.2	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.0
40–44	4.7	5.2	4.9	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.2
45–49	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.6
50–54	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.4
55–59	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5
60–64	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.3
65–69	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
70–74	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
75–79	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
80 +	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.2
Don't know	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dependency age groups									
0–14	42.6	37.5	39.9	50.2	46.9	48.5	48.1	44.1	46.0
15–64	53.7	58.6	56.3	45.0	47.7	46.4	47.5	51.0	49.3
65+	3.6	3.8	3.7	4.7	5.3	5.0	4.3	4.9	4.6
Don't know	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child and adult populations									
0–17	48.5	43.3	45.7	56.7	51.7	54.1	54.4	49.2	51.7
18+	51.4	56.6	54.2	43.2	48.2	45.8	45.5	50.7	48.3
Don't know	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Adolescents 10–19	22.3	22.0	22.1	25.6	23.3	24.4	24.6	22.9	23.8
Number of persons	9,378	10,885	20,263	23,745	25,656	49,401	33,123	36,541	69,664

Table 2.9 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size; mean size of households; and percentage of households with orphans and children under age 18 not living with a biological parent, according to residence, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Characteristic	Tanzania Mainland			Zanzibar	Tanzania
	Urban	Rural	Total		
Household headship					
Male	69.0	72.3	71.2	75.2	71.4
Female	31.0	27.7	28.8	24.8	28.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members					
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	14.5	10.3	11.7	5.6	11.5
2	13.4	10.9	11.7	10.3	11.7
3	18.1	15.4	16.2	12.9	16.2
4	17.7	16.4	16.8	13.5	16.7
5	13.7	14.5	14.2	15.4	14.3
6	10.0	11.3	10.9	12.4	10.9
7	5.6	8.1	7.3	10.6	7.4
8	3.3	5.1	4.5	7.5	4.6
9+	3.6	8.0	6.5	11.9	6.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households	4.0	4.7	4.5	5.3	4.5
Percentage of households with children under age 18 who are orphans or not living with a biological parent					
Double orphans	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.5	1.2
Single orphans[1]	8.4	9.7	9.2	8.4	9.2
Children not living with a biological parent[2]	22.0	25.3	24.2	23.9	24.2
Orphans and/or children not living with a biological parent	25.1	29.1	27.8	27.0	27.8
Number of households	4,965	10,313	15,278	427	15,705

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, i.e., usual residents.
[1] Includes children with one dead parent and an unknown survival status of the other parent
[2] Children not living with a biological parent are those under age 18 living in households with neither their mother nor their father present.

Table 2.10 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 by living arrangements and survival status of parents, percentage of children not living with a biological parent, and percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father		Living with father but not with mother		Not living with either parent					Total	Percentage not living with a biological parent	Percentage with one or both parents dead[1]	Number of children
		Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only mother alive	Only father alive	Both dead	Missing information on father/ mother				
Age														
0–4	66.5	21.6	1.3	1.7	0.2	7.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	100.0	8.2	2.4	11,092
<2	71.9	24.2	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	2.0	1.3	4,336
2–4	63.0	20.0	1.5	2.4	0.3	10.9	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.7	100.0	12.2	3.1	6,756
5–9	56.6	15.9	2.4	5.1	0.6	16.1	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.8	100.0	18.5	5.6	10,595
10–14	47.9	14.6	4.8	7.4	1.1	18.2	2.4	1.6	1.0	0.9	100.0	23.3	11.1	10,239
15–17	43.4	12.4	6.8	6.8	1.2	21.6	3.8	1.5	1.9	0.6	100.0	28.8	15.4	3,954
Sex														
Male	56.8	16.8	3.2	5.3	0.7	13.3	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	100.0	16.5	7.1	18,017
Female	54.6	17.0	3.3	4.5	0.7	15.8	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	100.0	19.2	7.4	17,864
Residence														
Urban	51.6	20.8	3.3	4.5	0.5	14.8	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	100.0	18.5	7.5	9,217
Rural	57.1	15.6	3.2	5.0	0.8	14.5	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.7	100.0	17.6	7.2	26,663
Mainland/Zanzibar														
Mainland	55.4	17.0	3.3	4.9	0.7	14.6	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.7	100.0	17.9	7.3	34,790
Urban	51.1	21.1	3.3	4.5	0.5	15.0	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	100.0	18.7	7.6	8,893
Rural	56.9	15.6	3.3	5.1	0.8	14.5	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.7	100.0	17.6	7.2	25,897
Zanzibar	64.7	13.8	1.9	3.0	0.6	13.1	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.4	100.0	15.6	5.1	1,091
Unguja	63.6	14.5	1.9	3.2	0.5	13.0	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.6	100.0	15.7	5.3	717
Pemba	66.8	12.6	1.9	2.7	0.7	13.2	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	15.3	4.7	373
Zone														
Western	59.5	15.2	3.9	5.8	0.5	11.9	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	100.0	14.6	7.2	3,605
Northern	56.1	18.1	2.9	3.4	0.5	15.8	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.7	100.0	18.3	6.0	3,855
Central	54.1	18.5	2.7	3.8	0.6	16.6	1.1	0.9	0.3	1.3	100.0	18.9	5.7	4,072
Southern Highlands	51.2	18.8	3.1	6.0	0.9	14.9	1.7	1.6	0.8	1.0	100.0	19.1	8.3	1,893
Southern	35.9	28.4	2.6	7.6	0.0	21.7	1.1	1.6	0.6	0.4	100.0	24.9	5.9	1,491
South West Highlands	58.1	14.2	4.1	5.3	0.9	13.5	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.4	100.0	17.0	8.5	3,397
Lake	57.4	14.2	3.5	5.1	0.7	14.3	2.1	0.8	1.0	0.8	100.0	18.2	8.2	12,017
Eastern	53.8	21.3	2.5	4.6	1.0	13.0	1.7	1.2	0.5	0.5	100.0	16.3	6.9	4,460
Zanzibar	64.7	13.8	1.9	3.0	0.6	13.1	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.4	100.0	15.6	5.1	1,091
Region														
Dodoma	51.3	19.5	3.1	4.0	0.3	17.5	1.5	1.0	0.3	1.4	100.0	20.4	6.4	1,673
Arusha	62.0	19.6	2.9	0.9	1.0	11.1	0.9	0.4	0.2	1.1	100.0	12.6	5.4	1,159
Kilimanjaro	49.8	17.0	2.1	4.3	0.3	22.4	1.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	100.0	25.5	5.7	779
Tanga	55.0	17.7	3.2	4.5	0.3	16.0	1.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	100.0	18.9	6.4	1,917
Morogoro	56.0	18.4	2.3	5.1	1.5	12.5	1.7	1.6	0.4	0.5	100.0	16.2	7.6	1,578
Pwani	50.0	23.3	3.0	4.3	0.3	15.3	1.9	1.4	0.2	0.4	100.0	18.7	6.8	1,034
Dar es Salaam	54.1	22.7	2.4	4.3	0.9	12.2	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	100.0	15.1	6.3	1,847
Lindi	35.6	29.9	3.1	5.9	0.0	22.5	0.3	1.5	0.5	0.7	100.0	24.8	5.6	664
Mtwara	36.2	27.3	2.3	9.0	0.0	21.1	1.7	1.7	0.6	0.2	100.0	25.0	6.2	827
Ruvuma	49.6	17.2	2.2	8.9	0.9	16.6	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.3	100.0	19.8	6.7	838
Iringa	51.0	19.8	4.2	3.7	1.0	14.5	2.3	2.2	0.5	0.9	100.0	19.5	10.3	658
Mbeya	53.7	13.8	4.7	4.0	0.6	17.8	1.7	1.6	1.3	0.8	100.0	22.4	10.2	1,008
Singida	53.7	16.3	2.5	4.0	1.2	19.4	0.7	0.9	0.1	1.0	100.0	21.2	5.5	1,207
Tabora	57.5	14.4	3.8	7.4	0.6	12.7	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	100.0	15.6	7.5	2,213
Rukwa	56.9	18.3	4.2	5.9	0.8	11.2	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.1	100.0	13.9	7.7	968
Kigoma	62.6	16.6	3.9	3.2	0.4	10.7	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	13.0	6.7	1,392
Shinyanga	57.4	10.4	3.3	6.5	1.0	15.4	2.0	1.2	1.6	1.1	100.0	20.2	9.3	1,527
Kagera	63.2	11.0	4.1	4.1	1.0	13.2	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.7	100.0	15.9	7.8	1,962
Mwanza	54.2	16.9	3.3	4.7	0.4	15.9	2.3	0.8	1.0	0.7	100.0	19.9	7.7	2,785
Mara	52.9	19.7	4.9	3.9	0.2	14.5	1.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	100.0	17.7	8.4	1,970
Manyara	58.6	19.3	2.4	3.2	0.5	12.6	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.6	100.0	14.4	4.8	1,192
Njombe	54.6	20.6	3.2	3.7	0.6	12.2	2.0	1.2	1.5	0.4	100.0	16.8	8.5	398
Katavi	60.0	14.0	3.6	7.0	0.8	12.2	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	100.0	14.3	6.5	545
Simiyu	53.7	10.9	3.6	9.4	2.0	15.3	1.6	1.3	1.7	0.4	100.0	20.0	10.2	1,473
Geita	62.4	13.7	2.3	3.8	0.3	11.8	3.0	0.7	0.7	1.2	100.0	16.2	7.1	2,301
Songwe	63.3	10.5	3.5	5.2	1.4	12.0	2.0	1.1	0.7	0.4	100.0	15.7	8.7	875
Kaskazini Unguja	64.7	10.4	2.5	2.1	0.8	16.2	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.4	100.0	19.2	6.2	161
Kusini Unguja	57.6	14.2	1.2	2.9	0.5	18.3	1.3	1.5	0.5	1.9	100.0	21.6	5.2	75
Mjini Magharibi	64.1	15.9	1.9	3.6	0.5	11.2	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.5	100.0	13.6	4.9	481
Kaskazini Pemba	66.0	13.0	2.1	2.9	0.9	13.6	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	15.0	4.4	175
Kusini Pemba	67.5	12.2	1.7	2.5	0.6	12.9	1.7	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	15.5	5.0	199

Continued…

Table 2.10—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father		Living with father but not with mother		Not living with either parent					Total	Percentage not living with a biological parent	Percentage with one or both parents dead[1]	Number of children
		Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only mother alive	Only father alive	Both dead	Missing information on father/ mother				
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	57.2	17.8	4.6	4.3	0.9	12.1	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	100.0	14.7	8.1	8,062
Second	56.9	15.2	3.4	5.4	0.6	14.4	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.6	100.0	18.0	7.7	7,711
Middle	55.3	16.6	3.0	4.7	0.7	15.3	1.8	0.9	0.6	1.0	100.0	18.7	7.2	7,339
Fourth	53.4	17.3	2.5	5.7	0.6	16.2	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.9	100.0	19.6	6.5	6,694
Highest	55.3	17.9	2.3	4.2	0.6	15.3	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	100.0	18.9	6.5	6,074
Total <15	57.2	17.5	2.8	4.6	0.6	13.7	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.7	100.0	16.5	6.2	31,926
Total <18	55.7	16.9	3.2	4.9	0.7	14.6	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	100.0	17.8	7.3	35,880

Note: Table is based on de jure members, i.e., usual residents.
[1] Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both dead and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent

Table 2.11 Birth registration of children under age 5

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose births are registered and who:		Total percentage of children whose births are registered	Number of children
	Had a birth certificate	Did not have birth certificate		
Age				
<1	41.4	15.7	57.1	2,122
1–4	61.6	8.6	70.2	8,970
Sex				
Male	58.2	9.8	68.1	5,646
Female	57.2	10.2	67.3	5,446
Residence				
Urban	62.4	12.5	74.9	2,911
Rural	56.1	9.1	65.2	8,181
Mainland/Zanzibar				
Mainland	57.0	9.9	66.9	10,765
Urban	61.7	12.5	74.2	2,816
Rural	55.4	9.0	64.3	7,949
Zanzibar	80.3	13.4	93.7	327
Unguja	79.9	12.7	92.7	224
Pemba	81.1	14.9	96.1	102
Zone				
Western	24.2	16.8	41.0	1,120
Northern	72.7	6.5	79.2	1,188
Central	72.8	4.6	77.4	1,131
Southern Highlands	76.1	3.5	79.6	564
Southern	81.2	2.8	84.0	409
South West Highlands	58.4	9.7	68.1	1,070
Lake	48.6	11.3	59.9	3,890
Eastern	64.8	12.4	77.3	1,394
Zanzibar	80.3	13.4	93.7	327
Region				
Dodoma	74.7	5.4	80.0	458
Arusha	72.6	4.4	77.0	370
Kilimanjaro	77.6	8.8	86.4	259
Tanga	70.4	6.8	77.3	559
Morogoro	68.8	6.7	75.4	473
Pwani	75.1	5.0	80.1	322
Dar es Salaam	56.2	21.0	77.2	599
Lindi	83.3	3.0	86.3	186
Mtwara	79.5	2.7	82.2	223
Ruvuma	70.7	2.2	72.9	255
Iringa	84.3	3.8	88.0	188
Mbeya	66.0	10.7	76.7	322
Singida	75.4	1.3	76.7	308
Tabora	33.4	8.1	41.5	677
Rukwa	59.7	9.2	68.9	300
Kigoma	10.0	30.2	40.3	443
Shinyanga	45.3	4.0	49.3	456
Kagera	23.2	19.0	42.2	688
Mwanza	50.9	16.4	67.3	897
Mara	72.2	3.3	75.5	656
Manyara	68.4	6.4	74.8	364
Njombe	74.9	5.8	80.7	121
Katavi	37.6	17.5	55.0	168
Simiyu	46.8	2.8	49.6	438
Geita	51.6	14.4	66.0	755
Songwe	60.7	4.3	65.0	279
Kaskazini Unguja	84.0	10.2	94.2	45
Kusini Unguja	76.3	16.4	92.7	24
Mjini Magharibi	79.3	12.9	92.2	155
Kaskazini Pemba	78.6	17.3	95.9	47
Kusini Pemba	83.3	12.9	96.2	56
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	47.3	7.7	55.0	2,568
Second	53.9	8.4	62.3	2,291
Middle	60.5	10.3	70.8	2,139
Fourth	61.5	11.5	73.0	2,173
Highest	68.8	13.1	81.8	1,922
Total	57.7	10.0	67.7	11,092

Table 2.12 Birth notification forms

Among live births in a health facility in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by whether or not the mother received a birth notification form and source of the form, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Received a birth notification form from: Health facility where delivered	Other place	Did not receive a birth notification form	Total	Number of births
Age at birth					
<20	45.2	3.8	51.0	100.0	545
20–34	55.5	5.3	39.2	100.0	2,483
35–49	57.4	6.8	35.8	100.0	580
Birth order					
1	55.7	5.1	39.2	100.0	932
2–3	56.2	4.4	39.4	100.0	1,441
4–5	53.5	6.3	40.2	100.0	737
6+	47.1	6.6	46.3	100.0	498
Managing authority of health facility					
Public sector	53.5	5.3	41.2	100.0	3,306
Religious/voluntary	64.5	6.2	29.3	100.0	197
Private medical sector	58.3	2.6	39.1	100.0	105
Residence					
Urban	61.9	4.9	33.2	100.0	1,161
Rural	50.6	5.5	43.9	100.0	2,447
Mainland/Zanzibar					
Mainland	52.8	5.5	41.7	100.0	3,493
Urban	60.7	5.1	34.2	100.0	1,125
Rural	49.1	5.6	45.3	100.0	2,368
Zanzibar	97.9	0.6	1.5	100.0	115
Unguja	98.0	0.7	1.3	100.0	84
Pemba	97.5	0.4	2.1	100.0	32
Zone					
Western	26.7	5.4	67.9	100.0	368
Northern	62.4	8.3	29.3	100.0	334
Central	64.4	6.6	29.0	100.0	330
Southern Highlands	61.5	3.6	34.9	100.0	236
Southern	71.0	3.7	25.3	100.0	175
South West Highlands	59.1	9.8	31.2	100.0	364
Lake	44.1	4.3	51.6	100.0	1,157
Eastern	62.6	3.9	33.5	100.0	528
Zanzibar	97.9	0.6	1.5	100.0	115
Region					
Dodoma	69.0	6.0	25.0	100.0	169
Arusha	60.3	7.8	31.9	100.0	93
Kilimanjaro	73.7	5.0	21.3	100.0	99
Tanga	56.0	10.8	33.2	100.0	142
Morogoro	51.8	3.9	44.3	100.0	167
Pwani	54.5	5.3	40.3	100.0	105
Dar es Salaam	73.0	3.4	23.6	100.0	255
Lindi	71.4	2.6	26.0	100.0	82
Mtwara	70.6	4.7	24.6	100.0	94
Ruvuma	47.7	6.6	45.7	100.0	108
Iringa	76.5	0.9	22.6	100.0	82
Mbeya	68.3	4.9	26.8	100.0	105
Singida	71.0	3.6	25.4	100.0	82
Tabora	23.6	9.0	67.3	100.0	199
Rukwa	68.2	16.8	15.0	100.0	111
Kigoma	30.3	1.1	68.6	100.0	169
Shinyanga	25.1	3.9	71.0	100.0	134
Kagera	30.4	1.7	67.9	100.0	211
Mwanza	52.4	8.7	39.0	100.0	291
Mara	59.4	4.7	35.9	100.0	196
Manyara	47.9	10.8	41.3	100.0	79
Njombe	67.5	1.3	31.2	100.0	45
Katavi	48.3	14.2	37.5	100.0	47
Simiyu	30.9	0.3	68.8	100.0	115
Geita	51.5	3.0	45.5	100.0	209
Songwe	44.4	4.9	50.7	100.0	101
Kaskazini Unguja	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	15
Kusini Unguja	96.4	0.0	3.6	100.0	10
Mjini Magharibi	97.8	0.9	1.2	100.0	59
Kaskazini Pemba	96.7	1.0	2.4	100.0	14
Kusini Pemba	98.2	0.0	1.8	100.0	17
Mother's education					
No education	42.1	5.0	52.9	100.0	607
Primary incomplete	45.2	7.0	47.8	100.0	328
Primary complete	54.2	5.7	40.2	100.0	1,668
Secondary+	64.7	4.3	31.0	100.0	1,005

Continued…

Table 2.12—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Received a birth notification form from: Health facility where delivered	Received a birth notification form from: Other place	Did not receive a birth notification form	Total	Number of births
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	39.3	6.5	54.2	100.0	645
Second	45.1	4.2	50.7	100.0	678
Middle	56.8	6.3	36.9	100.0	708
Fourth	57.6	4.9	37.5	100.0	777
Highest	68.6	4.8	26.7	100.0	800
Total	54.3	5.3	40.4	100.0	3,608

Note: Table is restricted to live births occurring in a health facility.

Table 2.13.1 Educational attainment of the female household population

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age										
6–9	31.7	68.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,303	0.2
10–14	8.1	78.0	5.7	8.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,291	4.0
15–19	7.7	15.2	26.5	34.7	15.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,093	11.2
20–24	12.7	8.3	41.7	9.1	26.1	2.1	0.1	100.0	2,861	6.7
25–29	10.9	7.3	45.4	8.2	25.4	2.8	0.0	100.0	2,616	6.7
30–34	16.7	8.7	47.9	6.0	18.1	2.5	0.2	100.0	2,094	6.5
35–39	22.3	10.1	54.2	3.1	8.2	1.9	0.2	100.0	1,902	6.3
40–44	20.1	10.0	56.7	2.5	9.1	1.4	0.4	100.0	1,606	6.4
45–49	20.9	8.8	60.8	2.3	6.0	1.0	0.3	100.0	1,343	6.3
50–54	24.6	8.4	59.2	1.8	4.7	0.8	0.4	100.0	1,322	6.3
55–59	27.2	13.8	53.0	1.3	3.7	0.8	0.1	100.0	912	6.2
60–64	43.9	13.5	36.1	1.1	4.2	0.7	0.6	100.0	875	3.1
65+	65.4	22.2	10.4	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	1,773	0.0
Don't know	(73.0)	(7.8)	(19.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	33	(0.0)
Residence										
Urban	9.1	26.4	32.6	10.7	18.5	2.6	0.2	100.0	9,184	6.5
Rural	25.7	33.3	29.0	6.3	5.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	20,839	4.0
Mainland/Zanzibar										
Mainland	20.8	31.2	30.9	7.0	9.1	0.9	0.1	100.0	29,062	0.0
Urban	9.0	26.3	33.5	10.1	18.3	2.5	0.2	100.0	8,870	6.4
Rural	26.0	33.3	29.7	5.7	5.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	20,192	4.0
Zanzibar	14.9	30.8	6.9	25.8	18.7	2.1	0.8	100.0	961	0.0
Unguja	12.7	27.4	7.8	27.5	21.1	2.7	0.8	100.0	675	11.7
Pemba	20.1	38.7	4.9	21.9	13.1	0.5	0.7	100.0	286	4.2
Zone										
Western	29.3	36.4	25.3	4.9	3.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,686	3.1
Northern	20.6	27.5	31.1	8.0	11.4	1.3	0.0	100.0	3,510	6.1
Central	23.5	30.3	31.9	6.3	7.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	3,483	5.1
Southern Highlands	13.3	31.0	37.5	6.9	10.2	0.9	0.1	100.0	1,830	6.2
Southern	21.7	27.9	36.9	6.1	7.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,597	6.0
South West Highlands	23.8	32.4	28.0	7.6	7.5	0.5	0.2	100.0	2,647	4.7
Lake	21.8	34.1	29.3	6.5	7.8	0.4	0.1	100.0	8,832	4.7
Eastern	12.8	26.4	33.0	9.1	15.7	2.8	0.2	100.0	4,477	6.3
Zanzibar	14.9	30.8	6.9	25.8	18.7	2.1	0.8	100.0	961	6.6
Region										
Dodoma	24.1	26.0	32.5	7.3	9.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	1,598	6.0
Arusha	21.3	24.2	28.2	9.6	15.1	1.5	0.1	100.0	1,003	6.2
Kilimanjaro	7.8	26.4	37.3	11.1	15.2	2.1	0.0	100.0	879	6.5
Tanga	27.1	30.1	29.6	5.3	7.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,627	4.1
Morogoro	18.3	33.6	33.5	8.3	5.8	0.4	0.2	100.0	1,348	5.6
Pwani	20.4	29.0	30.8	7.2	11.7	0.7	0.2	100.0	992	6.0
Dar es Salaam	5.9	20.7	33.6	10.5	23.7	5.3	0.3	100.0	2,137	6.7
Lindi	24.4	27.3	37.7	5.0	5.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	690	5.5
Mtwara	19.5	28.4	36.4	7.0	8.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	908	6.1
Ruvuma	11.7	34.3	39.0	6.8	7.3	0.6	0.2	100.0	763	6.1
Iringa	13.8	28.3	36.4	7.0	13.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	642	6.2
Mbeya	12.3	29.2	32.2	11.9	12.8	1.0	0.5	100.0	910	6.3
Singida	18.1	37.7	31.9	6.4	5.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	993	5.0
Tabora	33.8	36.0	22.2	4.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,513	2.4
Rukwa	31.7	32.3	26.8	5.3	3.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	703	2.8
Kigoma	23.5	37.1	29.4	5.2	4.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,173	3.9
Shinyanga	28.5	32.1	27.0	6.2	5.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,131	4.1
Kagera	20.2	35.9	30.8	5.7	7.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,480	4.4
Mwanza	12.2	34.8	31.6	8.3	12.2	0.5	0.4	100.0	2,199	6.1
Mara	17.5	31.8	33.2	8.0	8.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,472	6.0
Manyara	28.4	29.9	30.8	4.6	5.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	892	4.0
Njombe	15.4	29.2	36.7	7.1	11.3	0.2	0.2	100.0	425	6.2
Katavi	33.5	35.8	21.4	4.5	4.2	0.2	0.5	100.0	380	2.3
Simiyu	39.7	28.3	23.8	3.5	4.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	971	1.8
Geita	24.9	38.3	26.2	5.5	4.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,578	3.3
Songwe	25.6	34.8	27.2	5.9	6.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	654	3.7
Kaskazini Unguja	21.2	33.7	5.0	25.3	13.9	0.3	0.6	100.0	142	4.6
Kusini Unguja	11.3	27.3	12.4	29.4	18.7	0.3	0.6	100.0	68	7.5
Mjini Magharibi	10.4	25.4	7.9	27.9	23.6	3.8	0.9	100.0	465	13.0
Kaskazini Pemba	21.1	39.7	5.5	20.3	12.3	0.2	0.9	100.0	134	3.7
Kusini Pemba	19.3	37.9	4.4	23.3	13.8	0.9	0.5	100.0	152	4.6
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	42.2	32.0	22.3	2.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,767	1.0
Second	26.7	36.8	29.1	4.9	2.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,880	3.5
Middle	18.9	34.7	32.7	8.1	5.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	6,011	5.2
Fourth	11.6	30.2	34.8	10.7	12.0	0.4	0.3	100.0	5,919	6.2
Highest	5.7	22.9	31.1	11.5	24.6	4.0	0.1	100.0	6,445	6.7
Total	20.6	31.2	30.1	7.6	9.4	1.0	0.1	100.0	30,023	5.5

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Completed grade 7 at the primary level
[2] Completed grade 4 at the secondary level

Table 2.13.2 Educational attainment of the male household population

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age										
6–9	35.7	64.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,311	0.0
10–14	8.6	80.5	3.8	6.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,908	3.5
15–19	8.6	23.7	23.3	32.9	11.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	3,256	6.8
20–24	9.6	14.6	35.0	12.2	26.1	2.4	0.1	100.0	2,071	6.8
25–29	7.9	12.6	39.5	8.3	25.9	5.5	0.4	100.0	1,978	6.8
30–34	9.4	9.8	44.1	6.6	24.9	4.9	0.2	100.0	1,726	6.7
35–39	12.2	12.4	50.0	4.6	16.3	4.2	0.3	100.0	1,583	6.5
40–44	14.0	9.9	61.0	3.2	8.5	3.0	0.4	100.0	1,353	6.4
45–49	12.8	9.6	61.3	3.5	10.1	2.4	0.3	100.0	1,159	6.5
50–54	12.9	6.8	67.1	2.6	8.3	1.8	0.4	100.0	1,069	6.5
55–59	13.8	6.9	68.2	1.3	8.2	1.3	0.3	100.0	810	6.4
60–64	19.3	11.8	55.1	3.1	9.5	0.9	0.3	100.0	725	6.4
65+	32.8	30.9	25.0	1.3	7.2	2.0	0.7	100.0	1,438	3.5
Don't know	(26.3)	(4.7)	(41.7)	(4.8)	(20.6)	(1.5)	(0.3)	100.0	27	*
Residence										
Urban	6.0	29.7	27.8	11.5	20.1	4.4	0.4	100.0	7,659	6.5
Rural	19.7	37.5	29.1	6.9	6.1	0.6	0.1	100.0	18,755	4.5
Mainland/Zanzibar										
Mainland	15.9	35.2	29.4	7.7	10.0	1.7	0.2	100.0	25,579	0.0
Urban	5.9	29.7	28.5	10.9	20.1	4.4	0.4	100.0	7,393	6.5
Rural	19.9	37.4	29.8	6.4	5.9	0.5	0.1	100.0	18,186	4.5
Zanzibar	11.7	37.0	5.9	25.5	15.0	2.5	2.3	100.0	834	0.0
Unguja	9.8	32.4	6.4	28.4	17.4	3.2	2.3	100.0	584	11.1
Pemba	16.2	47.6	4.7	18.7	9.6	0.9	2.2	100.0	250	3.8
Zone										
Western	25.8	37.9	24.2	6.1	5.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	2,351	3.3
Northern	14.8	33.0	31.4	8.1	10.6	2.0	0.0	100.0	3,085	6.1
Central	19.1	33.5	31.3	6.7	7.6	1.6	0.2	100.0	3,005	5.3
Southern Highlands	8.5	33.5	38.9	6.7	11.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	1,580	6.2
Southern	14.6	37.2	33.5	7.7	6.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,341	5.6
South West Highlands	17.1	36.8	29.2	6.9	8.2	1.7	0.1	100.0	2,388	5.2
Lake	17.0	38.0	26.3	8.0	9.5	1.0	0.2	100.0	7,929	5.0
Eastern	8.5	30.0	30.9	9.2	16.8	4.2	0.4	100.0	3,900	6.4
Zanzibar	11.7	37.0	5.9	25.5	15.0	2.5	2.3	100.0	834	6.0
Region										
Dodoma	18.3	32.3	29.1	7.6	10.1	2.2	0.4	100.0	1,321	5.8
Arusha	18.7	29.0	29.0	8.0	12.4	2.8	0.0	100.0	886	6.1
Kilimanjaro	4.8	29.4	39.8	11.2	12.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	781	6.4
Tanga	18.0	37.6	28.3	6.5	8.2	1.4	0.1	100.0	1,418	4.7
Morogoro	12.5	37.8	32.3	8.8	7.4	0.9	0.3	100.0	1,229	5.9
Pwani	14.4	32.2	29.2	9.1	12.4	2.5	0.1	100.0	803	6.1
Dar es Salaam	3.3	23.9	30.8	9.5	24.8	7.1	0.6	100.0	1,868	6.8
Lindi	15.9	38.3	31.2	7.5	7.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	585	5.2
Mtwara	13.6	36.3	35.3	7.8	6.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	756	6.0
Ruvuma	10.8	33.3	41.1	6.1	7.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	682	6.1
Iringa	7.2	34.9	34.6	7.7	14.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	553	6.2
Mbeya	10.2	33.0	30.2	10.2	13.1	3.0	0.4	100.0	822	6.2
Singida	15.8	36.9	34.7	5.6	5.3	1.6	0.1	100.0	834	5.2
Tabora	29.5	37.7	22.3	5.6	4.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,453	2.8
Rukwa	21.4	37.5	30.1	4.2	5.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	607	4.3
Kigoma	20.0	38.2	27.3	6.7	6.7	0.9	0.1	100.0	899	4.1
Shinyanga	25.9	33.8	27.0	5.3	7.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,019	3.8
Kagera	13.5	40.0	29.9	6.4	9.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	1,347	5.3
Mwanza	10.3	39.3	24.8	10.8	12.8	1.4	0.6	100.0	1,969	6.0
Mara	11.7	34.4	31.0	9.9	11.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	1,243	6.1
Manyara	23.7	32.1	31.3	6.5	6.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	850	4.8
Njombe	6.3	31.7	41.4	6.5	13.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	344	6.3
Katavi	24.9	42.1	22.1	4.2	5.8	0.8	0.1	100.0	353	3.0
Simiyu	35.1	32.2	21.2	5.1	5.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	891	2.3
Geita	16.5	43.7	23.6	8.0	7.6	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,460	4.3
Songwe	17.4	38.3	31.1	6.8	5.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	607	4.9
Kaskazini Unguja	13.4	48.5	5.1	23.2	7.9	0.4	1.4	100.0	117	3.7
Kusini Unguja	5.9	37.6	9.3	29.3	14.2	0.4	3.4	100.0	60	6.7
Mjini Magharibi	9.4	27.0	6.4	29.8	20.6	4.4	2.4	100.0	407	13.0
Kaskazini Pemba	17.8	49.2	3.7	17.9	9.1	0.7	1.6	100.0	115	3.2
Kusini Pemba	14.9	46.3	5.6	19.4	10.0	1.2	2.6	100.0	135	4.2
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	34.2	38.6	23.2	2.7	1.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,107	2.1
Second	20.0	41.4	29.9	5.4	3.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	5,242	3.9
Middle	13.2	37.9	33.8	8.5	6.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	5,338	5.8
Fourth	8.0	33.1	31.4	12.7	13.4	1.1	0.2	100.0	5,417	6.3
Highest	4.1	25.5	24.9	11.6	26.2	7.0	0.6	100.0	5,309	6.9
Total	15.7	35.3	28.7	8.2	10.2	1.7	0.2	100.0	26,414	5.8

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] Completed grade 7 at the primary level
[2] Completed grade 4 at the secondary level

Table 2.14 School attendance ratios

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) for the de facto household population by sex and level of schooling; and the Gender Parity Index (GPI), according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Net attendance ratio[1]				Gross attendance ratio[2]			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index[3]	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index[3]
	PRIMARY SCHOOL							
Residence								
Urban	85.2	85.1	85.1	1.00	107.6	105.4	106.5	0.98
Rural	76.1	78.3	77.2	1.03	95.3	95.3	95.3	1.00
Mainland/Zanzibar								
Mainland	78.0	79.7	78.8	1.02	97.8	97.6	97.7	1.00
Urban	85.0	84.8	84.9	1.00	107.5	105.3	106.4	0.98
Rural	75.6	78.0	76.8	1.03	94.6	95.1	94.9	1.00
Zanzibar	91.1	89.3	90.1	0.98	116.1	103.9	109.5	0.89
Unguja	92.5	88.7	90.4	0.96	117.4	102.3	109.2	0.87
Pemba	88.8	90.4	89.6	1.02	113.7	106.8	110.2	0.94
Zone								
Western	63.6	66.1	64.9	1.04	79.5	81.1	80.4	1.02
Northern	79.9	79.5	79.7	1.00	101.9	97.8	99.9	0.96
Central	79.7	83.7	81.8	1.05	96.7	101.4	99.2	1.05
Southern Highlands	87.3	89.5	88.4	1.02	108.5	113.7	111.1	1.05
Southern	86.4	86.0	86.2	1.00	102.7	102.0	102.3	0.99
South West Highlands	77.2	77.8	77.5	1.01	96.9	97.3	97.1	1.00
Lake	74.6	78.6	76.6	1.05	95.9	95.3	95.6	0.99
Eastern	87.7	84.9	86.3	0.97	108.6	105.2	106.9	0.97
Zanzibar	91.1	89.3	90.1	0.98	116.1	103.9	109.5	0.89
Region								
Dodoma	78.7	81.0	79.8	1.03	92.1	100.3	96.1	1.09
Arusha	77.2	79.9	78.6	1.04	106.9	95.9	101.2	0.90
Kilimanjaro	85.3	87.6	86.5	1.03	110.6	108.7	109.6	0.98
Tanga	79.5	76.3	78.0	0.96	96.8	94.9	95.9	0.98
Morogoro	85.1	82.3	83.7	0.97	106.1	101.4	103.7	0.96
Pwani	84.1	84.4	84.2	1.00	108.9	104.5	106.5	0.96
Dar es Salaam	91.6	87.5	89.7	0.96	110.4	109.2	109.8	0.99
Lindi	87.3	89.7	88.5	1.03	106.9	101.9	104.5	0.95
Mtwara	85.6	83.2	84.5	0.97	99.4	102.0	100.7	1.03
Ruvuma	87.5	88.4	88.0	1.01	108.9	108.5	108.7	1.00
Iringa	86.3	89.3	87.7	1.04	106.4	118.2	112.0	1.11
Mbeya	85.6	85.0	85.3	0.99	105.9	108.3	107.1	1.02
Singida	82.9	86.8	85.2	1.05	100.2	102.7	101.7	1.02
Tabora	63.2	63.5	63.4	1.00	79.6	75.2	77.4	0.94
Rukwa	75.1	75.9	75.5	1.01	88.4	96.2	92.4	1.09
Kigoma	64.4	69.5	67.2	1.08	79.4	89.1	84.9	1.12
Shinyanga	73.1	80.8	77.2	1.11	97.3	102.5	100.1	1.05
Kagera	82.6	84.1	83.4	1.02	104.6	104.9	104.8	1.00
Mwanza	70.9	79.4	75.1	1.12	92.2	95.2	93.7	1.03
Mara	83.7	88.3	86.2	1.05	108.3	105.4	106.8	0.97
Manyara	78.2	83.7	81.0	1.07	100.5	101.4	101.0	1.01
Njombe	89.1	91.8	90.5	1.03	111.6	117.3	114.6	1.05
Katavi	71.5	71.1	71.3	1.00	93.0	90.5	91.8	0.97
Simiyu	61.9	67.5	64.8	1.09	80.4	79.5	79.9	0.99
Geita	75.0	71.7	73.3	0.96	93.5	85.6	89.4	0.92
Songwe	74.0	76.3	75.1	1.03	99.0	91.1	95.0	0.92
Kaskazini Unguja	91.4	91.7	91.6	1.00	120.9	111.4	115.8	0.92
Kusini Unguja	92.5	91.6	92.1	0.99	107.9	100.6	104.5	0.93
Mjini Magharibi	92.9	87.4	89.8	0.94	118.1	99.6	107.7	0.84
Kaskazini Pemba	87.3	89.7	88.6	1.03	111.9	104.0	107.8	0.93
Kusini Pemba	90.0	91.1	90.6	1.01	115.3	109.4	112.3	0.95
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	64.2	67.8	66.0	1.06	82.1	81.3	81.7	0.99
Second	77.9	81.2	79.6	1.04	97.2	99.7	98.5	1.03
Middle	81.9	83.0	82.5	1.01	103.6	99.9	101.6	0.96
Fourth	84.7	84.5	84.6	1.00	102.4	104.4	103.4	1.02
Highest	87.5	86.2	86.8	0.99	112.3	108.2	110.2	0.96
Total	78.3	80.0	79.2	1.02	98.4	97.8	98.1	0.99

Continued…

Table 2.14—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Net attendance ratio[1]				Gross attendance ratio[2]			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index[3]	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index[3]
	SECONDARY SCHOOL							
Residence								
Urban	48.4	53.6	51.2	1.11	79.0	79.9	79.5	1.01
Rural	27.6	33.9	30.5	1.23	38.2	47.4	42.4	1.24
Mainland/Zanzibar								
Mainland	32.7	39.5	35.9	1.21	48.2	56.5	52.2	1.17
Urban	48.1	53.0	50.8	1.10	78.7	78.9	78.8	1.00
Rural	27.1	32.9	29.7	1.21	37.2	45.5	41.0	1.22
Zanzibar	46.8	65.4	56.1	1.40	74.3	101.2	87.7	1.36
Unguja	53.9	65.5	59.9	1.22	83.2	100.8	92.2	1.21
Pemba	33.8	65.3	48.7	1.93	58.0	101.9	78.8	1.76
Zone								
Western	23.2	23.1	23.1	1.00	30.5	29.6	30.1	0.97
Northern	41.1	48.6	45.0	1.18	59.9	69.1	64.6	1.15
Central	35.9	43.0	39.3	1.20	50.1	59.3	54.6	1.18
Southern Highlands	28.9	41.5	34.6	1.44	49.7	57.4	53.2	1.16
Southern	47.5	41.0	44.2	0.86	63.6	59.2	61.3	0.93
South West Highlands	31.0	39.2	35.0	1.27	47.2	57.6	52.2	1.22
Lake	28.2	34.7	31.1	1.23	41.5	49.2	45.0	1.18
Eastern	40.8	50.6	45.7	1.24	64.5	77.6	71.0	1.20
Zanzibar	46.8	65.4	56.1	1.40	74.3	101.2	87.7	1.36
Region								
Dodoma	39.4	41.5	40.5	1.05	66.2	58.7	62.1	0.89
Arusha	43.2	52.9	47.9	1.22	49.4	81.8	64.9	1.66
Kilimanjaro	60.4	65.1	62.8	1.08	100.8	96.4	98.5	0.96
Tanga	28.2	37.2	33.0	1.32	45.2	46.3	45.8	1.02
Morogoro	30.6	41.4	35.4	1.35	36.5	56.2	45.1	1.54
Pwani	39.1	40.0	39.6	1.02	67.1	68.1	67.6	1.02
Dar es Salaam	54.2	63.0	59.0	1.16	96.8	98.8	97.9	1.02
Lindi	47.5	45.7	46.7	0.96	58.9	60.8	59.7	1.03
Mtwara	47.5	37.8	42.1	0.80	68.2	58.1	62.6	0.85
Ruvuma	26.2	27.9	26.9	1.06	38.1	39.8	38.8	1.05
Iringa	36.0	65.8	49.8	1.83	74.5	83.0	78.4	1.11
Mbeya	52.4	55.6	54.1	1.06	81.6	82.5	82.1	1.01
Singida	38.5	44.7	41.6	1.16	43.4	64.2	53.9	1.48
Tabora	20.1	22.7	21.2	1.13	24.8	29.5	26.8	1.19
Rukwa	18.8	32.6	25.5	1.74	33.6	43.9	38.6	1.31
Kigoma	30.2	23.7	26.7	0.78	43.5	29.7	36.1	0.68
Shinyanga	23.9	30.8	27.3	1.29	33.8	45.3	39.4	1.34
Kagera	30.0	29.9	29.9	1.00	35.9	44.8	39.7	1.25
Mwanza	27.6	36.8	32.2	1.33	51.7	54.7	53.2	1.06
Mara	34.2	40.8	37.2	1.19	50.5	51.7	51.0	1.02
Manyara	29.5	44.3	34.9	1.50	36.0	54.0	42.6	1.50
Njombe	25.7	39.0	32.2	1.52	45.5	62.3	53.7	1.37
Katavi	9.2	20.5	15.0	2.21	15.2	25.9	20.7	1.70
Simiyu	20.8	31.3	25.0	1.50	27.3	46.7	35.0	1.71
Geita	28.6	33.5	30.8	1.17	38.2	45.6	41.5	1.20
Songwe	28.6	31.4	29.7	1.10	38.0	52.0	43.6	1.37
Kaskazini Unguja	40.9	59.1	48.9	1.44	62.6	102.2	80.1	1.63
Kusini Unguja	46.7	72.6	59.5	1.56	74.9	94.1	84.3	1.26
Mjini Magharibi	59.9	66.3	63.4	1.11	92.3	101.3	97.1	1.10
Kaskazini Pemba	26.3	68.6	46.3	2.61	49.4	109.5	77.8	2.22
Kusini Pemba	40.6	62.3	50.9	1.53	65.7	95.1	79.7	1.45
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	9.7	14.2	11.6	1.47	15.6	21.0	17.9	1.35
Second	23.4	31.4	27.1	1.34	27.7	41.8	34.3	1.51
Middle	34.1	43.6	38.4	1.28	45.3	59.4	51.7	1.31
Fourth	48.9	52.2	50.4	1.07	73.8	78.3	75.9	1.06
Highest	52.7	52.7	52.7	1.00	90.7	78.0	83.3	0.86
Total	33.1	40.4	36.6	1.22	49.1	58.1	53.4	1.18

[1] The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary-school age (7–13 years) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary-school age (14–17 years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition the NAR cannot exceed 100.0.
[2] The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary-school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary-school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100.0.
[3] The Gender Parity Index for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males. The Gender Parity Index for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males.

Table 2.15 Participation rate in organised learning

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year by attendance at an early childhood education programme or primary school, and the adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of children attending: An early childhood education programme	Primary school	Neither an early childhood education programme nor primary school	Total	Adjusted NAR[1]	Number of children age 6 years at beginning of the school year
Sex						
Male	25.1	46.6	28.3	100.0	71.7	1,102
Female	21.5	50.9	27.7	100.0	72.3	1,098
Residence						
Urban	12.8	78.7	8.6	100.0	91.4	515
Rural	26.5	39.6	33.9	100.0	66.1	1,686
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	23.1	48.4	28.5	100.0	71.5	2,142
Urban	12.1	79.1	8.8	100.0	91.2	497
Rural	26.4	39.1	34.5	100.0	65.5	1,645
Zanzibar	31.6	61.2	7.2	100.0	92.8	58
Unguja	27.4	66.1	6.5	100.0	93.5	37
Pemba	39.4	52.3	8.3	100.0	91.7	21
Zone						
Western	12.6	33.5	53.9	100.0	46.1	222
Northern	27.5	48.4	24.1	100.0	75.9	223
Central	34.2	40.1	25.7	100.0	74.3	273
Southern Highlands	18.6	70.8	10.7	100.0	89.3	113
Southern	29.1	56.8	14.1	100.0	85.9	93
South West Highlands	16.0	59.6	24.4	100.0	75.6	225
Lake	25.3	41.3	33.3	100.0	66.7	726
Eastern	16.2	66.7	17.1	100.0	82.9	267
Zanzibar	31.6	61.2	7.2	100.0	92.8	58
Region						
Dodoma	28.6	42.2	29.2	100.0	70.8	105
Arusha	23.3	48.6	28.1	100.0	71.9	72
Kilimanjaro	(17.9)	(82.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	35
Tanga	33.0	38.2	28.8	100.0	71.2	116
Morogoro	19.3	58.2	22.5	100.0	77.5	92
Pwani	13.4	59.2	27.4	100.0	72.6	61
Dar es Salaam	15.3	77.6	7.1	100.0	92.9	114
Lindi	(38.2)	(46.4)	(15.4)	100.0	(84.6)	43
Mtwara	(21.3)	(65.6)	(13.1)	100.0	(86.9)	50
Ruvuma	29.8	48.4	21.8	100.0	78.2	47
Iringa	12.3	85.6	2.1	100.0	97.9	44
Mbeya	16.4	71.9	11.7	100.0	88.3	68
Singida	40.9	42.4	16.7	100.0	83.3	73
Tabora	13.0	19.9	67.1	100.0	32.9	142
Rukwa	20.2	50.9	29.0	100.0	71.0	65
Kigoma	11.9	57.4	30.7	100.0	69.3	81
Shinyanga	9.8	51.5	38.7	100.0	61.3	98
Kagera	27.7	48.6	23.7	100.0	76.3	120
Mwanza	20.7	51.0	28.3	100.0	71.7	129
Mara	54.1	31.7	14.2	100.0	85.8	116
Manyara	35.2	35.9	28.9	100.0	71.1	94
Njombe	(7.2)	(88.6)	(4.2)	100.0	(95.8)	22
Katavi	17.3	49.1	33.6	100.0	66.4	38
Simiyu	18.4	26.0	55.5	100.0	44.5	121
Geita	20.7	40.2	39.1	100.0	60.9	141
Songwe	9.8	61.7	28.5	100.0	71.5	54
Kaskazini Unguja	(21.7)	(69.8)	(8.4)	100.0	(91.6)	7
Kusini Unguja	(50.2)	(43.9)	(5.9)	100.0	(94.1)	3
Mjini Magharibi	25.9	68.0	6.1	100.0	93.9	27
Kaskazini Pemba	48.2	43.9	7.8	100.0	92.2	9
Kusini Pemba	32.1	59.3	8.7	100.0	91.3	11
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	27.5	24.2	48.3	100.0	51.7	579
Second	25.3	39.5	35.1	100.0	64.9	538
Middle	26.5	49.1	24.4	100.0	75.6	390
Fourth	21.3	67.4	11.4	100.0	88.6	357
Highest	11.1	85.4	3.4	100.0	96.6	336
Total	23.3	48.7	28.0	100.0	72.0	2,200

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

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

Table 2.16 Disability by domain and age

Percent distribution of de facto household population age 5 and over by the degree of difficulty in functioning according to domain, and percent distribution by the highest degree of difficulty in functioning in at least one domain by age, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Domain and age	Degree of difficulty					A lot of difficulty, or cannot do at all	Number of persons
	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	Total		
Domain							
Difficulty seeing	92.9	6.1	1.0	0.1	100.0	1.0	58,443
Difficulty hearing	97.8	1.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	0.5	58,443
Difficulty communicating	98.8	0.7	0.4	0.1	100.0	0.5	58,443
Difficulty remembering or concentrating	97.8	1.6	0.4	0.2	100.0	0.6	58,443
Difficulty walking or climbing steps	96.7	2.3	0.8	0.2	100.0	0.9	58,443
Difficulty washing all over or dressing	98.9	0.7	0.2	0.3	100.0	0.4	58,443
Difficulty in at least one domain by age[1]							
5–9	96.3	2.7	0.6	0.4	100.0	0.9	10,620
10–14	96.3	2.8	0.6	0.2	100.0	0.9	10,199
15–19	94.5	4.1	1.0	0.4	100.0	1.4	6,348
20–29	94.6	4.1	1.0	0.3	100.0	1.2	9,526
30–39	91.9	6.1	1.4	0.5	100.0	1.9	7,305
40–49	84.9	12.6	2.0	0.5	100.0	2.5	5,461
50–59	75.3	20.7	3.7	0.3	100.0	4.0	4,112
60+	50.7	34.9	11.9	2.5	100.0	14.4	4,811
Don't know age	73.7	7.5	10.5	8.2	100.0	18.7	61
Age 15 and over	84.9	11.5	2.9	0.7	100.0	3.6	37,624
Total	88.9	8.4	2.1	0.5	100.0	2.6	58,443

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

Table 2.17.1 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Women

Percentage of the de facto female household population age 15 and over who have difficulty in functioning according to domain, by the highest degree of difficulty in at least one domain, and percentage with a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in more than one domain, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	No difficulty in any domain	Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot do at all						Difficulty in at least one domain[1]			A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all	A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in more than one domain	Number of women
		Seeing	Hearing	Commu-nicating	Remem-bering or concen-trating	Walking or climbing steps	Washing all over or dressing	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all			
Marital status													
Never married	90.8	5.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.1	0.5	6.6	2.1	0.6	2.6	1.1	4,246
Married/living together	87.8	8.6	1.8	0.6	1.5	3.5	0.4	10.2	1.9	0.2	2.0	0.3	11,699
Divorced or separated	81.8	12.0	3.2	1.5	2.6	5.3	1.2	14.5	2.9	0.8	3.7	1.1	2,227
Widowed	51.5	35.0	11.3	5.5	13.4	25.8	7.8	33.4	12.1	3.0	15.0	5.6	2,222
Residence													
Urban	82.6	12.5	2.5	1.1	2.3	5.0	1.1	13.4	3.5	0.5	3.9	0.9	6,803
Rural	84.4	10.6	3.3	1.8	3.4	5.9	1.5	11.9	3.0	0.7	3.7	1.3	13,625
Region													
Dodoma	89.8	8.1	1.8	1.1	2.4	1.8	0.7	8.0	1.9	0.3	2.2	0.9	1,122
Arusha	82.2	13.3	2.2	2.0	4.7	5.9	2.4	13.4	3.4	0.9	4.3	1.3	721
Kilimanjaro	66.9	25.4	7.4	2.9	9.6	13.1	3.4	25.3	7.0	0.9	7.9	2.7	690
Tanga	77.0	16.9	3.6	1.7	2.1	8.6	1.8	16.4	5.7	0.9	6.6	1.8	1,087
Morogoro	84.8	10.1	2.6	1.4	1.9	3.5	1.3	13.0	1.2	1.0	2.2	1.1	956
Pwani	81.4	12.9	1.5	1.9	2.5	6.4	1.8	13.1	4.1	1.2	5.3	2.6	696
Dar es Salaam	81.0	14.4	2.8	1.0	1.7	5.1	1.2	14.4	3.9	0.5	4.4	0.9	1,691
Lindi	85.0	10.2	5.0	2.7	3.9	7.1	1.7	11.8	2.4	0.7	3.1	1.6	516
Mtwara	80.8	14.3	4.5	1.9	3.2	6.0	1.7	14.2	3.9	1.0	4.9	1.4	676
Ruvuma	86.5	8.0	5.5	1.5	2.2	5.0	1.5	8.9	3.5	1.1	4.6	1.5	535
Iringa	82.4	12.4	4.3	1.3	1.0	4.3	1.4	13.1	4.3	0.1	4.5	0.8	461
Mbeya	82.9	13.3	2.0	1.7	5.6	5.8	2.2	13.8	2.9	0.3	3.3	0.7	640
Singida	92.1	5.5	2.3	1.5	2.7	3.1	0.8	5.7	1.3	0.9	2.2	0.8	573
Tabora	92.4	3.3	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.3	1.2	4.4	1.8	1.2	3.0	1.1	947
Rukwa	78.5	11.6	2.9	0.8	7.5	10.4	1.3	15.6	5.7	0.1	5.9	1.5	415
Kigoma	86.4	9.8	3.3	0.6	1.9	4.0	1.1	10.7	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.6	775
Shinyanga	85.7	8.9	3.0	1.5	2.5	6.8	1.6	9.5	3.9	0.8	4.8	1.4	692
Kagera	79.9	12.0	2.6	1.4	5.1	7.8	1.5	17.3	1.8	1.0	2.8	1.3	989
Mwanza	81.9	12.2	3.7	0.5	1.7	5.6	0.5	13.7	4.2	0.2	4.4	0.5	1,540
Mara	90.2	6.1	1.2	1.7	1.5	3.3	0.5	7.7	1.6	0.4	2.0	0.8	966
Manyara	84.5	11.7	2.5	2.2	3.1	6.7	1.0	12.6	2.0	0.9	2.9	1.2	576
Njombe	79.3	16.1	5.4	3.0	4.9	8.4	2.9	13.2	6.3	1.3	7.5	2.8	313
Katavi	81.8	10.7	3.7	0.4	5.7	8.1	1.0	13.6	4.4	0.2	4.6	1.1	237
Simiyu	85.7	9.9	1.0	1.2	3.4	7.5	0.9	11.0	2.4	0.9	3.3	1.5	548
Geita	89.8	5.3	2.3	1.1	1.7	3.6	0.6	8.5	1.5	0.2	1.7	0.6	969
Songwe	83.4	10.4	5.2	4.3	6.6	9.3	3.2	14.0	2.3	0.3	2.6	1.0	430
Kaskazini Unguja	78.1	17.3	4.7	1.2	1.8	3.8	0.3	19.4	2.2	0.3	2.5	0.3	98
Kusini Unguja	76.0	19.9	3.9	2.4	3.3	8.6	1.7	20.9	2.4	0.7	3.1	1.3	50
Mjini Magharibi	88.9	8.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	2.4	0.8	10.3	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.3	331
Kaskazini Pemba	83.5	13.1	2.8	1.2	1.7	2.8	1.5	14.3	1.8	0.4	2.2	1.1	85
Kusini Pemba	85.7	12.0	1.6	1.0	1.5	3.2	1.5	12.1	1.4	0.8	2.2	1.0	101
Education													
No education	75.4	15.7	6.5	4.1	7.1	12.7	4.1	16.6	6.2	1.9	8.1	3.4	4,401
Primary incomplete	75.9	15.8	5.2	2.1	5.0	9.6	1.8	18.6	4.8	0.7	5.5	1.7	2,302
Primary complete	86.7	9.5	1.7	0.7	1.7	3.6	0.5	10.7	2.2	0.3	2.6	0.5	8,731
Secondary+	89.7	8.3	1.4	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.2	8.9	1.3	0.1	1.4	0.2	4,960
Don't know	84.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	0.2	14.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	34
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	86.2	9.1	3.2	2.5	3.5	6.2	1.7	10.5	2.7	0.7	3.4	1.2	3,575
Second	82.0	11.9	4.0	2.0	3.9	7.2	2.1	13.1	3.8	1.0	4.8	1.9	3,735
Middle	85.6	9.5	2.8	1.3	2.9	5.0	1.2	11.1	2.6	0.7	3.4	1.2	3,984
Fourth	82.6	11.8	3.4	1.2	3.2	6.1	1.2	13.0	3.9	0.5	4.4	0.9	4,280
Highest	83.0	13.2	2.1	0.9	1.9	4.1	0.9	13.9	2.7	0.4	3.1	0.8	4,855
Total	83.8	11.2	3.0	1.5	3.0	5.6	1.4	12.4	3.1	0.6	3.8	1.2	20,429

Note: Table includes 33 women with information missing on marital status who are not shown separately.
[1] If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 2.17.2 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Men

Percentage of the de facto male household population age 15 and over who have difficulty in functioning according to domain, by the highest degree of difficulty in at least one domain, and percentage with a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in more than one domain, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	No difficulty in any domain	Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot do at all						Difficulty in at least one domain[1]			A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all	A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in more than one domain	Number of men
		Seeing	Hearing	Commu-nicating	Remem-bering or concen-trating	Walking or climbing steps	Washing all over or dressing	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all			
Marital status													
Never married	93.0	2.7	1.5	2.3	2.5	1.2	1.2	4.3	1.6	1.1	2.7	1.5	5,863
Married/living together	83.9	11.9	2.4	0.7	2.5	4.7	0.8	12.8	2.8	0.4	3.2	0.6	10,066
Divorced or separated	80.8	12.9	3.3	1.4	2.7	5.6	2.0	14.3	3.9	1.0	4.9	1.3	906
Widowed	51.4	33.6	11.0	6.6	13.7	23.6	8.1	33.6	12.5	2.4	14.9	5.7	333
Residence													
Urban	86.2	9.6	1.9	1.4	2.3	3.2	0.9	10.6	2.4	0.8	3.2	1.0	5,379
Rural	86.2	9.1	2.5	1.4	3.0	4.2	1.2	10.3	2.8	0.7	3.5	1.0	11,816
Region													
Dodoma	88.8	6.8	2.2	1.3	2.1	1.9	0.4	7.8	2.9	0.5	3.4	0.1	861
Arusha	84.5	9.6	1.5	1.4	3.4	5.3	1.0	12.5	2.8	0.3	3.1	0.6	584
Kilimanjaro	70.6	21.2	5.1	4.0	8.8	7.8	2.6	23.6	4.8	1.0	5.8	1.8	600
Tanga	79.7	14.7	2.1	1.5	1.8	6.8	1.3	13.6	5.5	1.1	6.7	1.6	882
Morogoro	84.4	10.6	2.5	0.9	2.2	3.8	0.7	13.5	1.8	0.3	2.1	0.6	837
Pwani	84.2	10.9	3.0	1.9	2.4	3.7	0.8	12.8	2.2	0.7	2.9	1.0	539
Dar es Salaam	84.1	11.1	1.9	1.1	1.7	4.3	1.0	12.2	2.5	1.0	3.5	1.1	1,402
Lindi	87.3	8.3	3.6	3.0	3.1	5.1	1.2	8.3	3.2	1.2	4.5	2.0	390
Mtwara	87.7	8.8	3.1	0.3	1.8	4.8	2.1	8.1	2.7	1.5	4.2	1.3	513
Ruvuma	84.9	10.0	3.8	1.8	3.2	3.6	0.8	12.6	1.9	0.6	2.6	1.6	474
Iringa	89.7	6.5	1.7	1.0	2.4	4.2	1.0	8.6	1.5	0.2	1.7	0.6	368
Mbeya	85.1	10.3	2.8	1.8	3.6	4.1	1.1	10.7	3.0	1.2	4.2	0.7	564
Singida	92.6	3.9	0.9	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.7	4.8	1.9	0.8	2.6	1.1	530
Tabora	93.2	3.6	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.5	0.8	3.7	2.2	0.8	3.1	1.3	882
Rukwa	78.7	12.2	2.5	1.6	7.5	7.9	1.0	15.8	4.7	0.8	5.5	1.8	356
Kigoma	86.5	8.5	2.6	0.9	2.4	4.0	1.4	10.2	3.1	0.3	3.4	1.3	583
Shinyanga	89.0	7.1	1.6	1.4	2.3	3.6	0.5	8.3	2.2	0.4	2.7	0.7	625
Kagera	80.9	10.7	3.6	1.8	5.3	5.8	1.8	14.9	2.9	1.2	4.2	1.3	871
Mwanza	88.7	8.4	1.6	1.4	2.1	2.4	1.0	7.9	2.6	0.8	3.4	1.2	1,244
Mara	89.9	7.7	1.5	1.2	2.1	2.6	0.9	7.3	2.3	0.4	2.8	0.9	798
Manyara	83.9	12.7	2.6	0.6	2.9	4.8	2.3	13.3	2.1	0.7	2.8	0.9	539
Njombe	86.0	10.1	2.9	1.0	2.0	2.9	0.4	11.6	2.2	0.3	2.4	0.7	246
Katavi	87.5	7.0	2.3	0.6	4.0	4.1	0.2	9.3	3.2	0.0	3.2	0.9	205
Simiyu	89.9	6.1	2.6	0.9	2.5	5.1	1.6	7.4	2.3	0.3	2.7	0.4	484
Geita	92.3	5.2	1.2	0.9	1.8	1.4	0.5	5.8	1.4	0.5	1.9	0.6	877
Songwe	89.3	6.7	2.4	2.0	4.1	4.0	1.1	8.2	2.1	0.3	2.4	1.5	372
Kaskazini Unguja	79.8	15.4	5.5	1.9	2.8	4.4	2.5	17.1	2.5	0.6	3.1	0.8	80
Kusini Unguja	84.9	10.1	3.6	1.4	1.1	3.8	1.5	12.9	1.6	0.7	2.2	0.6	40
Mjini Magharibi	90.3	7.1	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.9	1.6	8.4	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.8	298
Kaskazini Pemba	84.4	11.7	3.2	1.9	1.8	1.9	0.5	12.0	2.8	0.8	3.6	1.3	69
Kusini Pemba	88.7	7.4	2.0	1.2	1.6	2.7	1.4	9.6	1.4	0.3	1.7	0.9	82
Education													
No education	77.8	12.0	5.2	5.5	7.4	9.3	4.1	13.2	6.0	3.0	8.9	4.1	2,196
Primary incomplete	82.4	11.8	3.4	1.8	4.7	6.1	1.4	12.5	4.3	0.8	5.1	1.3	2,598
Primary complete	86.8	9.2	1.8	0.7	2.0	3.4	0.6	10.7	2.2	0.4	2.5	0.5	7,391
Secondary+	91.0	6.8	1.3	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.5	7.6	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.2	4,959
Don't know	90.6	7.8	1.1	0.0	0.3	2.9	0.2	9.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	51
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	86.3	7.9	3.1	1.7	3.3	5.2	1.3	9.1	3.7	0.9	4.6	1.4	2,942
Second	85.7	9.4	2.7	1.7	3.0	4.9	1.2	10.9	2.7	0.8	3.5	1.0	3,219
Middle	86.9	9.0	2.0	1.1	2.6	3.3	1.1	10.3	2.1	0.7	2.8	0.9	3,480
Fourth	86.6	8.6	2.4	1.4	2.8	3.6	1.2	10.0	2.6	0.7	3.3	1.0	3,689
Highest	85.5	11.0	1.6	1.3	2.2	3.0	0.8	11.5	2.3	0.7	3.0	0.9	3,865
Total	86.2	9.2	2.3	1.4	2.8	3.9	1.1	10.4	2.6	0.7	3.4	1.0	17,195

Note: Table includes 27 men with information missing on marital status who are not shown separately.
[1] If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS 3

Key Findings

- ***Education:*** 44% of women and 40% of men age 15–49 have completed primary school as their highest level of schooling; 31% of women and 36% of men have attended at least some secondary school.
- ***Literacy:*** 80% of women and 87% of men are literate.
- ***Exposure to mass media:*** 32% of women and 52% of men listen to the radio at least once a week. Fifty-four percent of women and 34% of men do not access any of the three media on a weekly basis. Fourteen percent of women and 28% of men have ever used the internet.
- ***Employment status:*** 60% of women and 81% of men are currently employed.
- ***Health insurance coverage:*** Less than 10% of women and men have any health insurance.
- ***Migration:*** 35% of women and 36% of men have migrated within the country. That is, they were born in Tanzania, but their current place of residence is different from where they were born.
- ***Blood pressure:*** The prevalence of hypertension is 11% among women and 10% among men age 15–49.
- ***Tuberculosis:*** 4% of all households had at least one household member diagnosed with tuberculosis in the last 5 years.

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

3.1 BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

The 2022 TDHS-MIS interviewed 15,254 women and 5,763 men age 15–49. **Table 3.1** shows the percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by background characteristics. In this age group, 55% of women are under age 30, with adolescents (those age 15–19) constituting 20%. For men, 56% are under age 30.

Nearly two-thirds of women (61%) are currently married or living together with a partner as though married, while 27% of women have never been married. Fifty-one percent of men are currently married or living together with a partner as though married, while 44% have never been married. Further, 13% of women are divorced, separated, or widowed.

Two-thirds of respondents, irrespective of sex, live in rural areas.

Among the respondents interviewed, 97% of women and 97% of men live in Tanzania Mainland and 3% of each live in Zanzibar. About 1 in 10 respondents age 15–49 live in Dar es Salaam (9% of women and 9% of men).

3.2 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Literacy

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

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

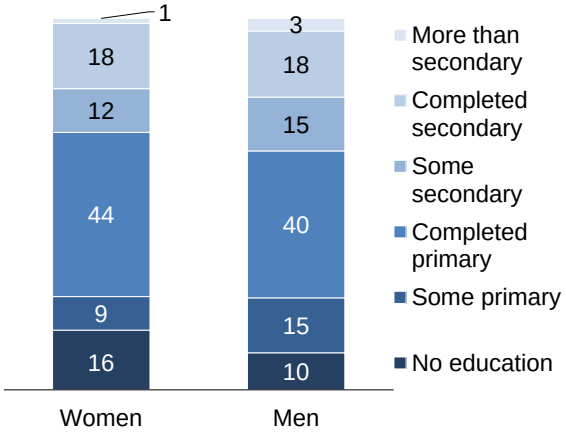
Education is one of the most important determinants of an individual's knowledge and behaviour. **Table 3.2.1**, **Table 3.2.2**, and **Figure 3.1** show levels of education among interviewed women and men.

In general, the percentage who never attended school is higher among women than men (16% and 10%, respectively). The median years of school completed is 6.6 for women and 6.7 for men.

Eighty percent of women and 87% of men are literate in Tanzania (**Tables 3.3.1** and **3.3.2**).

Figure 3.1 **Education of survey respondents**

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



Trends: The median number of school years completed has remained stable, from 6.5 years for both women and men in the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS to 6.6 years for women and 6.7 years for men in the TDHS-MIS 2022. Among women, the median years of schooling increased from 6.6 years to 11.6 years among those age 15–19, and from 8.1 years to 13.7 years in Zanzibar. Among men, the median years of education increased from 6.9 years to 13.0 years among men in urban areas, and from 8.1 years to 13.5 years in Zanzibar.

Patterns by background characteristics

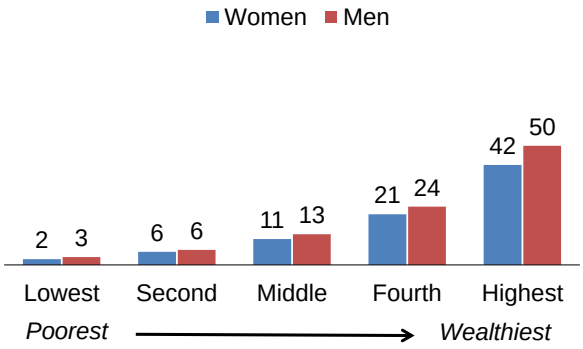
- The percentage of women who have never attended school is higher in rural areas than urban areas (22% and 6%, respectively). For men, 13% in rural areas have never attended school compared with 3% in urban areas.

- The greatest disparities in access to education are seen by wealth quintile. Four in 10 women and 3 in 10 men in the lowest wealth quintile have never been to school. The percentage of women who have completed secondary O level education or higher steadily increases with rising wealth, from 2% to 42% among those in the highest wealth quintile. The same pattern is observed among men (**Tables 3.2.1** and **3.2.2** and **Figure 3.2**).

- Women from the wealthiest households have completed a median of 8.4 more years of schooling than women from the poorest households (13.3 years versus 4.9 years).

Figure 3.2 Secondary education by household wealth

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 with secondary education complete or higher

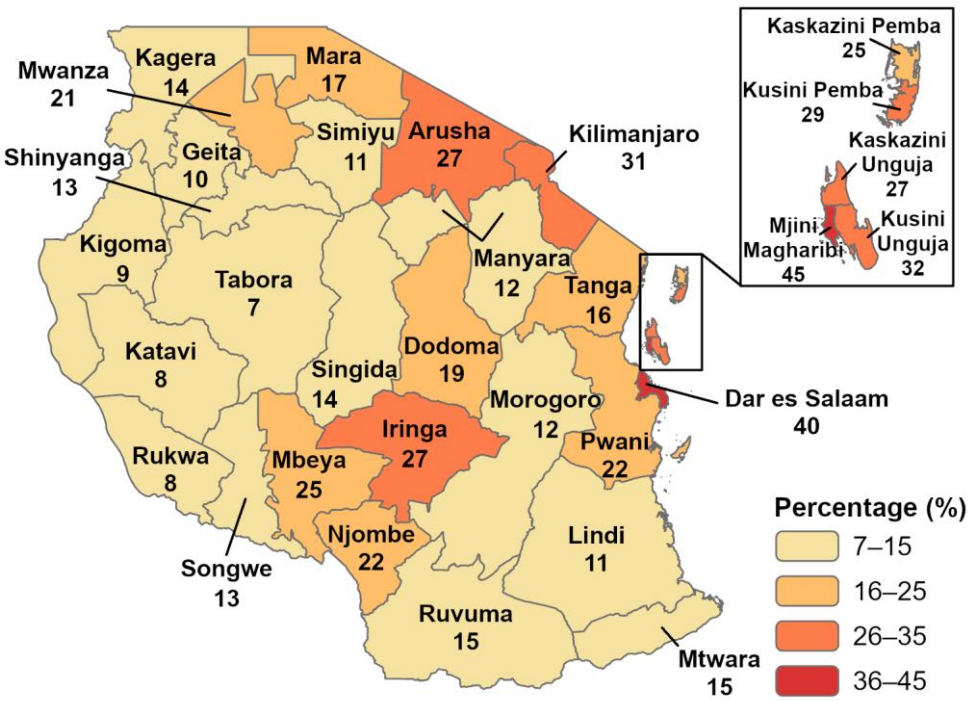


- Literacy rises steadily and dramatically with rising wealth among both women and men.

- The percentage of women who have completed secondary education (O level) or higher is highest in Mjini Magharibi (45%) and lowest in Tabora (7%) (**Map 3.1**).

Map 3.1 Education by region

Percentage of women age 15–49 who completed secondary education or higher



3.3 Mass Media Exposure and Internet Usage

Exposure to mass media

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

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Use of the internet

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

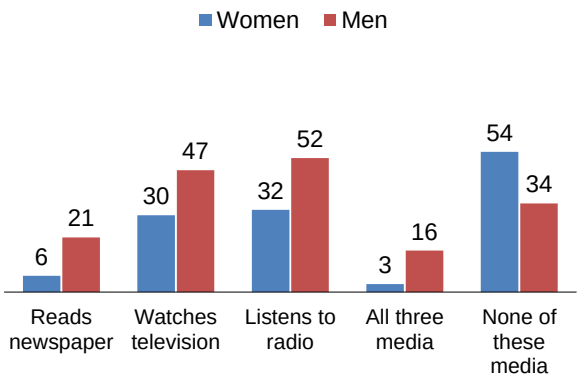
Sample Women and men age 15–49

Exposure to different mass media is key to information dissemination and expansion of knowledge. Data on women's exposure to media are useful for understanding which women are likely to be reached by media campaigns disseminating family planning, health, and other information.

Radio is the most frequently accessed form of media among both women and men; 32% of women and 52% of men listen to the radio at least once a week. Thirty percent of women watch television, and 6% read a newspaper at least once a week. The corresponding percentages for men are 47% and 21% (**Table 3.4.1** and **Table 3.4.2** and **Figure 3.3**).

Figure 3.3 **Exposure to mass media**

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



The internet has gradually become an important means of transacting business, sharing information, and interacting through social media. A number of organisations have adopted it as a way to reach people. There are currently online shopping platforms through which business is transacted on a daily basis in Tanzania. Also, some e-health platforms have started operating in the country. Overall, 13% of women and 26% of men age 15–49 reported that they have used the internet in the past 12 months. Among those who had used the internet in the past 12 months, about half used it on a daily basis during the past month (47% for women and 53% for men), while about one-third of both women and men used it at least once a week (**Table 3.5.1** and **Table 3.5.2**).

Trends: The percentage of women and men who read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week has declined from 13% to 6% for women and from 25% to 21% for men between the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS and the 2022 survey. Similarly, the percentage listening to the radio at least once a week has declined from 45% to 32% for women and 60% to 52% for men. However, internet usage has increased from 10% to 14% among women and 21% to 28% among men during the same period. These changes in levels of exposure to various media may relate, at least in part, to the rapid growth in accessibility to computers among Tanzanian households over the last 5 years.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who read a newspaper at least once a week is very low—9% of women in urban areas and 5% of women in rural areas. The urban-rural gap is more evident in television viewing and radio listening.

- The percentage of women and men who have used the internet in the last 12 months is also higher in urban areas (27% and 48%) than in rural areas (5% and 15%).
- The proportion of women and men who have ever used the internet increases with increasing education and increasing wealth.

3.4 EMPLOYMENT

Currently employed
Respondents who were employed in the 7 days before the survey.
Sample: Women and men age 15–49

In the 2022 TDHS-MIS, respondents were asked whether they were employed at the time of the survey and, if not, whether they had worked at any time during the 12 months preceding the survey. Sixty percent of women and 81% of men were employed at the time of the survey (**Tables 3.6.1** and **3.6.2**). In addition, 5% of women and 4% of men reported that they had worked in the 12 months preceding the survey but were not employed at the time of the survey.

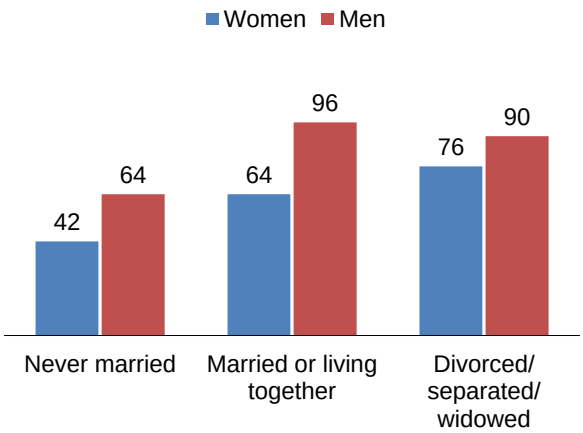
Trends: There have been marked changes in employment since the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS. The percentage of women who are currently employed decreased from 72% in 2015–16 to 60% in the 2022 TDHS-MIS, while the percentage of men employed decreased from 88% to 81% in the same period.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and men who are currently employed increases with age through the younger age groups. Levels of employment tend to reach a plateau at about age 40–49 for women and age 30–39 for men.
- The percentage of women and men who are employed is higher among those who are currently married than among those who have never been married (**Figure 3.4**).
- Women and men with children are more likely to be currently employed than those without children.

Figure 3.4 **Employment status by marital status**

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



3.5 OCCUPATION

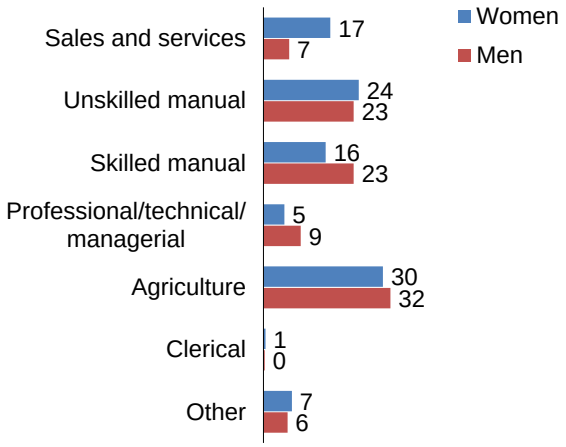
Occupation
Categorised as professional/technical/managerial, clerical, sales and services, skilled manual, unskilled manual, domestic service, agriculture, and other.
Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who were currently employed or had worked in the 12 months before the survey

Women age 15–49 are most commonly employed in agriculture (30%) and unskilled manual labour (24%). Men are most commonly employed in agriculture (32%) and both skilled and unskilled manual labour (23% each) as shown in **Table 3.7.1**, **Table 3.7.2**, and **Figure 3.5**.

Overall, 50% of women employed in the past 12 months were paid in cash only, and 14% were paid in both cash and kind. Four in 10 women (43%) were self-employed, and 44% worked seasonally. How women are paid, who they work for, and how often they work varies greatly depending on whether or not they work in the agricultural sector (**Table 3.8**).

***Figure 3.5* Occupation**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 employed in the 12 months before the survey by occupation



Trends: The percentage of women working in agriculture has decreased steadily over time, from 78% in the 2004–05 TDHS, to 69% in 2010 TDHS, to 56% in 2015–16 TDHS-MIS, and 30% in the 2022 TDHS-MIS. Similarly, the percentage of men engaged in agriculture has decreased from 71% in 2004–5 the TDHS-MIS to 62% in 2010 TDHS, 59% in 2015–16 TDHS and 32% in 2022 TDHS-MIS. The percentage of men engaged in skilled manual labour has increased during this period.

Patterns by background characteristics

- In rural areas, about 4 in 10 people work in agriculture (41% of women and 44% of men), compared with 10% of women and 8% of men in urban areas (**Table 3.7.1** and **Table 3.7.2**).
- In urban areas, sales and services is the leading occupation among women (31%) and skilled manual labour is the leading occupation among men (30%).
- The percentage of people employed in agriculture drops steadily and dramatically with increasing education. The majority of women who have no education work in agriculture (46%), compared with 14% of those with secondary or higher schooling. The majority of men who have no education also work in agriculture (48%), compared with 17% of those with secondary or higher schooling.
- Almost half of women who work in the agricultural sector are not paid. Most women who work in agriculture either work for a family member (68%) or are self-employed (27%) (**Table 3.8**).

3.6 Health Insurance Coverage

The 2022 TDHS-MIS collected information about specific types of insurance coverage and the percentage of women and men age 15–49, children age 0–14, and women and men age 50+ with any health insurance. Nine out of 10 women (94%) and 93% of men age 15–49 in Tanzania do not have any health insurance, as shown in **Table 3.9.1** and **Table 3.9.2**. Only 5% of children age 0–14 have health insurance coverage, as shown in **Table 3.9.3**. Moreover, 16% each of women and men age 50+ have health insurance coverage, as shown in **Table 3.9.4** and **Table 3.9.5**.

Trends: Lack of health insurance among women and men age 15–49 has not dramatically changed since the 2010 TDHS, with rates fluctuating between 91% and 93%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Possession of health insurance is more prevalent among women and men age 15–49 with secondary or higher levels of education (13% of women and 15% of men), and those from households in the highest wealth quintile (14% of women and 17% of men) (**Table 3.9.1** and **Table 3.9.2**).
- Among children age 0–14 with health insurance, most have employer-based or mutual health organisation/community-based health insurance (56% and 40%, respectively) (**Table 3.9.3**).
- Among women and men 50+ with health insurance, the most common types are employer-based health insurance coverage (63% and 65%, respectively) and mutual health organisation/community-based health insurance (32% and 29%, respectively) (**Table 3.9.4** and **Table 3.9.5**).
- The percentage of women and men age 50+ in urban areas who have health insurance coverage is two times higher than among those in rural areas (26% and 13%, respectively, for both women and men).

3.7 Tobacco Use

Table 3.10.1 shows that few women (<1%) smoke any type of tobacco. Ten percent of men age 15–49 smoke any type of tobacco, among whom 8% smoke daily (**Table 3.10.2**). Forty-eight percent of men age 15–49 who are daily smokers smoke less than five cigarettes per day, while 2% smoke at least 25 cigarettes per day (**Table 3.11**). Less than 1% of women and 1% of men use smokeless tobacco (**Table 3.12**).

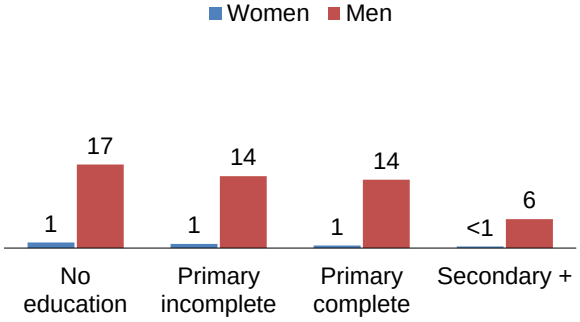
Trends: The percentage of nonsmokers among women has remained the same, at 99%, since the 2004–05 TDHS. On the other hand, the percentage of men who smoke has been declining over time, from 22% in the 2004–05 TDHS to 14% in the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS and 10% in the 2022 TDHS-MIS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of men who use any type of tobacco (including smokeless tobacco) rises with age, from a low of 2% at age 15–19 to a high of 23% among those age 45–49 (**Table 3.13**).
- Use of any type of tobacco is most common among men in the Eastern zone (15%) followed by the Northern zone (14%).
- The percentage of men using any type of tobacco declines with increasing education (**Figure 3.6**).

***Figure 3.6* Any tobacco use by education**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who are currently using any type of tobacco



3.8 Alcohol Consumption

Almost 7% of women and 19% of men consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month. Among women and men who consumed alcoholic beverages in the month preceding the survey, 69% and 59%, respectively, reported drinking 1–5 days during the preceding month, while 18% of women and 21% of men drink every day or almost every day (**Table 3.14.1** and **Table 3.14.2**).

Among women who consumed alcohol during the last month, 25% usually consumed one drink on days when alcohol was consumed, and 31% usually consumed two drinks. Sixty percent of men usually consumed three or more drinks on days when alcohol was usually consumed (**Table 3.15.1** and **Table 3.15.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and men who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month increases with increasing age (**Table 3.14.1** and **Table 3.14.2**).
- There is no urban-rural difference in alcohol consumption among women and men.
- Alcohol consumption among women and men is less common in Zanzibar (1% and 2%, respectively) than in Tanzania Mainland (7% and 19%, respectively).

3.9 Place of Birth and Recent Migration

Recent migration

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

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

Thirty-five percent of women and 36% of men were not born in their current place of residence. Among these respondents, 36% of women and men moved to the current place of residence in the 5 years prior to the survey. Less than 1% of women and men were born outside Tanzania (**Table 3.16.1** and **Table 3.16.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and men who were born outside their current place of residence is higher in urban areas than in rural areas.
- The percentage of women who moved to their current place of residence during the last 5 years increases with increased education, from 28% among women with no education to 45% among those with secondary education or more.

3.9.1 Type of Migration

Among women who recently migrated, the most common type of migration is from a rural area to another rural area (32%). Among men, the most common type of migration is from an urban area to another urban area (39%). Rural to urban migration is more common among women who recently migrated (23%) than among their male counterparts (17%) (**Table 3.17**).

3.9.2 Reason for Migration

For respondents who have moved to their current place of residence, family reunification/other family-related reason is the most common reason for migration among both women and men (38% each). Marriage formation comes next among women (25%), while employment is next among men (28%) (**Table 3.18.1** and **Table 3.18.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Migration for employment is substantially higher among women and men in urban areas (21% and 32%, respectively) than their counterparts in rural areas (8% and 23%, respectively).
- Among men who moved from a rural area to an urban area, 49% migrated for employment. Among women who moved from a rural area to an urban area, 29% did so for reasons of employment.

- Among women who moved to their current place of residence, the percentage who moved for reasons of employment is higher in Tanzania Mainland (14%) than in Zanzibar (10%), and higher among those currently residing in urban areas (21%) than among those in rural areas (21% versus 8%). Within Zanzibar, employment is reported as the reason for migration more often in Unguja (11%) compared with in Pemba (2%).

3.10 Blood Pressure

In Tanzania, like many developing countries, the burden of noncommunicable diseases has been increasing steadily. WHO country estimates of 2010 showed that noncommunicable diseases account for 27% of all deaths in Tanzania (WHO 2011). High blood pressure or hypertension is among the major risk factors for cardiovascular disease. The 2022 TDHS-MIS included questions to determine if respondents' blood pressure had ever been measured by a doctor or other health care provider, if they had ever been diagnosed as hypertensive, and if they were currently taking medicine to control their blood pressure. The 2022 TDHS-MIS also offered respondents the opportunity to have their blood pressure measured as part of the survey.

3.10.1 History of Blood Pressure Measurement Prior to the Survey

Tables 3.19.1 and **13.9.2** summarise the results of the questions relating to hypertension asked during the survey interview. Six in ten (62%) women age 15–49 reported having ever had their blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health care provider, and 6% reported having ever been told by a doctor or other health care provider that their blood pressure was high. Among women who have ever been informed that they have high blood pressure or hypertension, 49% had been informed in the 12 months preceding the survey, 50% were prescribed medication to control their blood pressure, and 17% were taking medication to control their blood pressure at the time of the survey (**Table 13.9.1**).

The results are different for men. One in four (26%) men age 15–49 reported having ever had their blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health care provider, and 4% reported having ever been told by a doctor or other health care provider that their blood pressure was high. Among men who have ever been informed that they have high blood pressure or hypertension, 50% had been informed in the 12 months preceding the survey, 36% were prescribed medication to control their blood pressure, and 20% were taking medication (**Table 3.19.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and men who ever had their blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health care provider generally increases with age, body mass index (BMI), and wealth.
- The percentage of women who have ever been told they have high blood pressure is slightly higher among those classified as overweight or obese (9%) than among those classified as normal weight (5%) or thin (3%).
- The percentage of women who were ever told they have high blood pressure by a doctor or other health care provider is higher in urban areas (9%) than in rural areas (4%). However, among women who have ever been told by a doctor or other health care provider that they have high blood pressure, there is little difference in the percentage taking medication to control their blood pressure between rural areas (18%) and urban areas (16%).
- There is high variation in the percentage of women who have ever been told they have high blood pressure or hypertension by a doctor or other health care provider by region—ranging from 1% in Singida and Mara to 19% in Mjini Magharibi.

3.10.2 Blood Pressure Status

In addition to asking questions about history of blood pressure measurement and use of medication to control blood pressure, the 2022 TDHS-MIS also offered respondents the opportunity to have their blood pressure measured as part of the survey. Please see Chapter 1 of this report for a description of the methods used to measure blood pressure.

Hypertension

Respondents were classified as having hypertension if they had a systolic blood pressure level of 140 mmHg or above or a diastolic blood pressure level of 90 mmHg or above at the time of the survey or were currently taking antihypertensive medication to control their blood pressure. Elevated blood pressure was classified as Grade 1, 2 or 3, according to the cut-off points recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO 1999).

Blood pressure category	Systolic (mmHg)		Diastolic (mmHg)
Optimal	<120	AND	<80
Normal	120–129	OR	80–84
High normal	130–139	OR	85–89
Level of hypertension			
Grade 1, Mildly elevated	140–159	OR	90–99
Grade 2, Moderately elevated	160–179	OR	100–109
Grade 3, Severely elevated	180+	OR	110+

Note: Respondents whose blood pressure fell into two different categories based on their average systolic and average diastolic levels were classified according to the highest blood pressure category in which they fell on either of the two measures.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49 with valid blood pressure measurements

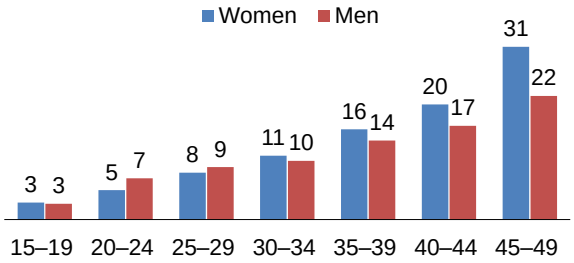
Among eligible respondents, 98% of women and 98% of men had their blood pressure measured at least once at the time of the survey, and 97% of women and 97% of men had three valid blood pressure measurements (data not shown).

Eleven percent of women age 15–49 were classified as hypertensive, including 7% with Grade 1 hypertension (mildly elevated), 2% with Grade 2 hypertension (moderately elevated), 1% with Grade 3 hypertension (severely elevated), and less than 1% who had normal blood pressure but were taking antihypertensive medication (**Table 3.20.1**). Blood pressure status was very similar among men, among whom 10% were classified as hypertensive (**Table 3.20.2**). An additional 9% of women and 14% of men had high-normal blood pressure. It should be noted that the blood pressure measurements taken in the survey are not intended to provide a medical diagnosis of the disease; therefore, the term hypertension as used here should be regarded as a statistical description of the survey population as opposed to a clinical diagnosis.

Although the overall rate of hypertension among women and men age 15–49 in Tanzania is relatively low, hypertension is a serious health problem. Further, as shown in **Table 3.20.1**, **Table 3.20.2**, and **Figure 3.7**, hypertension increases with age, and the 2022 TDHS-MIS did not measure blood pressure in the population age 50+. It is safe to assume that the prevalence of hypertension among the general adult population is higher than among those of reproductive age surveyed here.

Figure 3.7 **Hypertension by age**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 with hypertension[1]



[1] A person is classified as having hypertension if, at the time of the survey, they had an average SBP level of 140 mmHg or above, or an average DBP level of 90 mmHg or above, or was currently taking antihypertensive medication. The term hypertension as used in this figure is not meant to represent a clinical diagnosis of the disease; rather, it provides a statistical description of the survey population at the time of the survey.

A first step toward bringing hypertension under control is awareness by individuals of their condition, and its implications in terms of premature disability and death. Many Tanzanian women and men may suffer from hypertension but do not know it; hypertension is often termed the 'silent killer' because of the lack of warning signs or symptoms. Educating the population about the adverse effects of hypertension and promoting blood pressure screening, particularly among older individuals, should be an important focus of health programmes.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Prevalence of hypertension increases with age, from 3% of women and men age 15–19 to 31% of women and 22% of men age 45–49 (**Table 3.20.1**, **Table 3.20.2**, and **Figure 3.7**).
- Prevalence of hypertension increases with wealth quintile for both women and men.
- Among women, 18% of those classified as overweight or obese according to the anthropometric measurements conducted in the 2022 TDHS-MIS have hypertension, compared with 8% of those classified as normal and 5% of those classified as thin. Results among men are similar—17% of those classified as overweight or obese having hypertension, compared with 10% of those classified as normal and 6% of those classified as thin.
- By region, the prevalence of hypertension is highest among women in Pwani and Kagera (19%), and highest among men in Dar es Salam (24%) and Iringa (21%).

3.10.3 Awareness, Treatment, and Control of Hypertension

Controlled hypertension

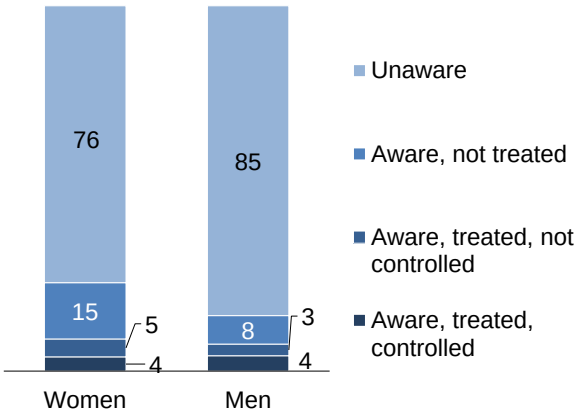
Percentage of respondents with systolic blood pressure of less than 140 mmHg and diastolic blood pressure less than 90 mmHg and currently taking antihypertensive medication.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49 with hypertension

The vast majority of women and men age 15–49 classified as having hypertension according to the 2022 TDHS-MIS are unaware of their condition. Seventy-six percent of women and 85% of men classified as having hypertension have never been told by a doctor or other health care provider that they have high blood pressure. Fifteen percent of women and 8% of men have ever been told that they have high blood pressure but are not currently taking antihypertensive medication; 5% of women and 3% of men with hypertension are taking medication but still have high blood pressure. Only about 4% of women and men have controlled hypertension (**Figure 3.8**).

***Figure 3.8* Awareness, treatment, and control of hypertension**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 classified as having hypertension



Patterns by background characteristics

- Only 45% of women currently on antihypertensive medication have controlled hypertension. The percentage for men is based on few cases but appears to be similar (**Table 3.21.1** and **Table 3.21.2**).
- Results by nutritional status differ for women and men. Among women with hypertension, those who are classified as overweight or obese are slightly more likely to have controlled hypertension (5%) than those who are classified as normal (3%), whereas among men with hypertension, controlled hypertension is higher among those who are thin (9%) than those who are normal (4%) or overweight or obese (2%).

3.11 TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis (TB), once known as the 'White Plague,' is contagious and spreads through droplets that can travel through the air when a person with the infection coughs, talks, or sneezes. The 2022 TDHS-MIS included questions about knowledge and attitudes towards tuberculosis as well as whether any members of the household have been diagnosed with tuberculosis.

3.11.1 Knowledge and Attitudes toward Tuberculosis

More than 80% of women and men age 15–49 (85% women and 81% men) have heard about tuberculosis from media, friends, or relatives. Eight in 10 women and men know that tuberculosis is transmitted through air when an infected person coughs, laughs, talks, or sneezes. Sixty-eight percent of women and 70% of men know at least one of the five main symptoms of tuberculosis (coughing, coughing blood, weight loss, fever, and night sweats). More than 7 in 10 women and men know that tuberculosis can be treated and cured. However, only 5% of women and 10% of men have heard messages on TV or radio that anti-inflammatory medicine does not cure tuberculosis (**Table 3.22.1** and **Table 3.22.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Knowledge about TB in all the categories is higher among women and men in urban areas than among their counterparts in rural areas.
- Knowledge of at least one symptom of TB is highest among men in Dar es Salaam (93%) and among women in Iringa women (93%). This knowledge is lowest among women in Tabora (49%) and among men in Simiyu and Kaskazini Unguja (42% each).

- The proportion of women who have heard of TB from media, friends, or relatives generally increases with increasing education and wealth.
- Thirty percent of women and 37% of men know that having HIV increases an individual's risk of acquiring TB (**Table 3.23**).
- Among both women and men, 97% report that they would seek treatment from a health facility if they had symptoms of TB (**Table 3.24**).

3.11.2 Households with a Member Diagnosed with Tuberculosis

Four percent of households had a household member diagnosed with tuberculosis during the 5 years before the survey.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of households in which any member was diagnosed with tuberculosis varies among and within the zones and regions. It is highest in the North, Southern Highlands, and Lake Zone and lowest in the South West Highlands and South zones. In Zanzibar, the percentage of households with any members diagnosed with tuberculosis in the last 5 years is very low in all areas (**Table 3.25**).
- Shinyanga, Tanga, and Manyara each saw 7% of households in which any household member was diagnosed with tuberculosis in the last 5 years, while all five regions in Zanzibar have less than 2% of households in which any household member was diagnosed with tuberculosis in the last 5 years.

List of Tables

For detailed information on the characteristics of survey respondents, blood pressure, and tuberculosis, see the following tables:

- **Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents**
- **Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women**
- **Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men**
- **Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women**
- **Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men**
- **Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women**
- **Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men**
- **Table 3.5.1 internet usage: Women**
- **Table 3.5.2 internet usage: Men**
- **Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women**
- **Table 3.6.2 Employment status: Men**
- **Table 3.7.1 Occupation: Women**
- **Table 3.7.2 Occupation: Men**
- **Table 3.8 Type of employment: Women**
- **Table 3.9.1 Health insurance coverage: Women**
- **Table 3.9.2 Health insurance coverage: Men**
- **Table 3.9.3 Health insurance coverage: Children age 0–14 years**
- **Table 3.9.4 Health insurance coverage: women age 50+**
- **Table 3.9.5 Health insurance coverage: men age 50+**
- **Table 3.10.1 Tobacco smoking: Women**
- **Table 3.10.2 Tobacco smoking: Men**
- **Table 3.11 Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: Men**
- **Table 3.12 Smokeless tobacco use and any tobacco use**
- **Table 3.13 Any tobacco use by background characteristics**
- **Table 3.14.1 Alcohol consumption: Women**
- **Table 3.14.2 Alcohol consumption: Men**
- **Table 3.15.1 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Women**
- **Table 3.15.2 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Men**
- **Table 3.16.1 Place of birth and recent migration: Women**
- **Table 3.16.2 Place of birth and recent migration: Men**
- **Table 3.17 Type of migration**
- **Table 3.18.1 Reason for migration: Women**
- **Table 3.18.2 Reason for migration: Men**
- **Table 3.19.1 Blood pressure measured and medication prescribed and taken: women**
- **Table 3.19.2 Blood pressure measured and medication prescribed and taken: men**
- **Table 3.20.1 Blood pressure status of women**
- **Table 3.20.2 Blood pressure status of men**
- **Table 3.21.1 Prevalence of controlled hypertension among women**
- **Table 3.21.2 Controlled hypertension among men**
- **Table 3.22.1 Knowledge about tuberculosis: Women**
- **Table 3.22.2 Knowledge about tuberculosis: Men**
- **Table 3.23 Conditions that increase the risk of acquiring tuberculosis**
- **Table 3.24 First source of care for symptoms of tuberculosis**
- **Table 3.25 Households with any member diagnosed with tuberculosis**

Table 3.1 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 3.1—*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	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.

Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of women
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary			
Age									
15–24	10.9	10.8	33.1	22.8	21.7	0.7	100.0	6.9	5,810
15–19	8.0	13.6	26.6	34.7	17.1	0.0	100.0	11.6	3,083
20–24	14.2	7.6	40.6	9.3	26.8	1.4	100.0	6.7	2,727
25–29	12.2	6.2	44.5	9.0	25.5	2.6	100.0	6.7	2,533
30–34	18.6	7.7	47.3	5.4	18.7	2.3	100.0	6.5	2,076
35–39	23.5	9.3	53.6	3.4	8.5	1.7	100.0	6.3	1,884
40–44	22.0	9.4	56.5	2.4	8.7	1.1	100.0	6.3	1,588
45–49	23.9	8.4	58.8	2.7	5.5	0.7	100.0	6.3	1,363
Residence									
Urban	6.0	5.8	42.0	13.7	29.3	3.1	100.0	6.9	5,446
Rural	21.7	10.8	45.4	10.8	10.9	0.4	100.0	6.4	9,808
Mainland/Zanzibar									
Mainland	16.4	9.0	45.4	10.9	16.9	1.4	100.0	6.5	14,737
Urban	6.0	5.8	43.1	13.1	28.9	3.1	100.0	6.9	5,268
Rural	22.1	10.8	46.7	9.7	10.2	0.4	100.0	6.4	9,468
Zanzibar	7.3	9.8	9.2	36.9	34.0	2.7	100.0	13.7	517
Unguja	5.5	7.4	10.2	36.6	36.9	3.4	100.0	13.8	381
Pemba	12.4	16.5	6.5	37.6	26.1	0.8	100.0	13.3	137
Zone									
Western	28.3	13.7	40.9	9.3	7.3	0.4	100.0	6.2	1,268
Northern	15.6	6.4	42.7	12.5	20.8	2.0	100.0	6.7	1,733
Central	15.5	6.8	50.1	11.4	14.6	1.5	100.0	6.6	1,573
Southern Highlands	7.9	5.5	55.5	10.6	19.1	1.4	100.0	6.7	924
Southern	17.1	7.2	52.7	9.6	13.0	0.4	100.0	6.5	805
South West Highlands	20.3	10.4	42.7	11.0	14.7	0.9	100.0	6.5	1,322
Lake	18.0	12.0	44.5	10.3	14.7	0.7	100.0	6.5	4,454
Eastern	9.8	5.9	43.9	12.0	25.5	2.9	100.0	6.8	2,657
Zanzibar	7.3	9.8	9.2	36.9	34.0	2.7	100.0	13.7	517
Region									
Dodoma	13.4	7.1	47.2	13.1	17.4	1.9	100.0	6.6	772
Arusha	17.8	4.7	37.4	13.4	24.6	2.0	100.0	6.8	558
Kilimanjaro	3.0	4.8	44.9	16.8	27.9	2.7	100.0	7.0	417
Tanga	20.8	8.5	45.3	9.6	14.2	1.6	100.0	6.5	758
Morogoro	16.0	9.4	50.2	12.5	11.4	0.5	100.0	6.5	727
Pwani	18.5	7.2	43.0	9.5	20.6	1.3	100.0	6.6	539
Dar es Salaam	3.2	3.6	41.0	12.6	34.7	4.9	100.0	12.4	1,391
Lindi	18.8	7.4	54.9	8.4	10.1	0.4	100.0	6.4	336
Mtwara	15.9	7.0	51.1	10.5	15.0	0.4	100.0	6.5	468
Ruvuma	9.4	7.8	57.0	11.3	13.2	1.3	100.0	6.6	382
Iringa	6.2	3.4	54.3	9.5	24.2	2.3	100.0	6.8	326
Mbeya	6.9	7.0	45.6	15.3	23.8	1.3	100.0	6.8	489
Singida	9.3	7.4	57.1	12.1	12.7	1.4	100.0	6.6	384
Tabora	33.8	15.0	36.2	8.3	6.2	0.4	100.0	6.0	723
Rukwa	29.7	8.2	45.0	9.3	7.3	0.5	100.0	6.3	317
Kigoma	21.1	12.0	47.1	10.6	8.8	0.5	100.0	6.4	545
Shinyanga	25.9	8.7	44.5	8.1	12.1	0.7	100.0	6.3	533
Kagera	20.2	13.6	43.6	8.9	13.6	0.1	100.0	6.4	769
Mwanza	9.3	12.8	44.8	11.8	20.6	0.6	100.0	6.6	1,245
Mara	12.6	8.2	48.3	13.7	15.7	1.4	100.0	6.6	749
Manyara	25.0	5.9	49.1	7.8	11.4	0.8	100.0	6.4	417
Njombe	7.8	4.4	54.5	11.2	21.9	0.3	100.0	6.7	216
Katavi	34.7	16.4	33.0	7.7	7.3	0.8	100.0	5.7	197
Simiyu	26.4	8.5	48.3	5.6	10.4	1.0	100.0	6.3	374
Geita	25.2	16.5	39.2	9.6	9.0	0.5	100.0	6.2	782
Songwe	22.7	14.1	42.0	8.1	12.5	0.6	100.0	6.3	319
Kaskazini Unguja	13.7	12.3	5.2	41.6	27.0	0.2	100.0	13.1	70
Kusini Unguja	4.7	8.8	14.1	40.6	30.8	1.0	100.0	13.6	38
Mjini Magharibi	3.5	6.0	10.9	34.8	40.3	4.5	100.0	14.1	272
Kaskazini Pemba	14.4	18.2	7.5	35.3	24.1	0.5	100.0	13.0	64
Kusini Pemba	10.7	15.0	5.6	39.7	27.9	1.1	100.0	13.5	73
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	40.0	13.0	40.1	4.5	2.3	0.1	100.0	4.9	2,466
Second	23.3	13.1	48.8	9.2	5.5	0.0	100.0	6.3	2,578
Middle	15.7	10.0	49.9	13.6	10.7	0.1	100.0	6.5	2,880
Fourth	8.7	8.5	46.6	15.1	20.4	0.7	100.0	6.7	3,359
Highest	3.0	3.7	37.6	14.0	37.1	4.6	100.0	13.3	3,971
Total	16.1	9.0	44.2	11.8	17.5	1.4	100.0	6.6	15,254

[1] Completed grade 7 at the primary level
[2] Completed grade 4 at the secondary level

Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of men
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary			
Age									
15–24	7.3	18.6	26.7	26.6	18.6	2.1	100.0	6.9	2,378
15–19	7.6	21.9	23.4	34.4	12.4	0.3	100.0	6.9	1,444
20–24	6.9	13.7	31.9	14.4	28.2	4.9	100.0	7.0	934
25–29	8.6	12.7	38.7	9.3	25.1	5.5	100.0	6.8	850
30–34	8.5	11.5	43.1	7.6	24.9	4.4	100.0	6.7	765
35–39	13.3	14.5	51.1	4.1	12.1	4.9	100.0	6.4	693
40–44	16.8	11.1	57.2	4.2	7.6	3.2	100.0	6.4	607
45–49	14.2	9.4	61.1	2.4	10.0	2.9	100.0	6.4	469
Residence									
Urban	3.4	7.8	33.0	17.9	30.5	7.4	100.0	13.0	1,938
Rural	13.3	18.3	42.9	12.7	11.3	1.4	100.0	6.4	3,825
Mainland/Zanzibar									
Mainland	10.1	14.8	40.7	13.6	17.5	3.3	100.0	6.6	5,572
Urban	3.2	7.8	33.9	17.3	30.4	7.4	100.0	12.9	1,871
Rural	13.6	18.3	44.1	11.8	11.0	1.3	100.0	6.4	3,700
Zanzibar	5.7	15.4	8.7	38.7	25.6	5.9	100.0	13.5	191
Unguja	4.9	11.0	9.2	40.4	27.5	7.1	100.0	13.7	143
Pemba	8.1	28.3	7.3	33.9	19.8	2.6	100.0	12.6	48
Zone									
Western	28.1	20.0	30.4	8.7	11.3	1.5	100.0	6.1	501
Northern	7.2	10.5	43.7	15.6	20.4	2.7	100.0	6.8	631
Central	13.3	11.9	45.1	11.9	14.3	3.5	100.0	6.6	577
Southern Highlands	4.6	9.1	53.8	10.8	20.2	1.5	100.0	6.7	376
Southern	11.1	15.1	51.8	13.2	8.7	0.1	100.0	6.5	290
South West Highlands	13.2	15.5	42.9	12.4	12.9	3.0	100.0	6.5	526
Lake	7.9	20.4	36.5	15.3	17.4	2.5	100.0	6.6	1,694
Eastern	4.9	8.3	38.9	14.9	25.1	8.0	100.0	7.0	976
Zanzibar	5.7	15.4	8.7	38.7	25.6	5.9	100.0	13.5	191
Region									
Dodoma	15.6	11.4	38.4	10.3	18.1	6.2	100.0	6.7	255
Arusha	14.0	9.1	39.5	14.4	17.4	5.6	100.0	6.7	202
Kilimanjaro	2.2	4.2	48.0	19.2	25.3	1.2	100.0	7.0	171
Tanga	5.1	15.7	44.3	14.1	19.4	1.4	100.0	6.7	258
Morogoro	10.8	14.0	49.3	12.0	11.3	2.5	100.0	6.5	274
Pwani	7.0	11.7	41.5	17.5	18.8	3.5	100.0	6.8	180
Dar es Salaam	1.1	4.2	32.5	15.5	34.4	12.4	100.0	14.2	522
Lindi	11.2	19.2	50.5	9.7	9.0	0.3	100.0	6.4	128
Mtwara	11.0	11.9	52.8	15.9	8.4	0.0	100.0	6.5	162
Ruvuma	6.1	8.2	60.6	8.0	15.8	1.3	100.0	6.6	167
Iringa	4.1	8.4	42.7	15.8	26.3	2.7	100.0	6.9	123
Mbeya	9.2	12.4	38.1	16.6	18.8	4.9	100.0	6.8	195
Singida	10.3	9.7	54.7	14.6	8.8	1.9	100.0	6.6	149
Tabora	34.0	20.9	25.6	7.5	10.2	1.7	100.0	4.7	312
Rukwa	12.6	16.7	50.5	8.4	9.6	2.3	100.0	6.4	117
Kigoma	18.3	18.6	38.2	10.8	13.0	1.1	100.0	6.3	189
Shinyanga	12.3	14.2	44.1	10.0	17.7	1.6	100.0	6.5	192
Kagera	9.4	20.9	40.7	11.4	14.9	2.7	100.0	6.5	282
Mwanza	6.1	20.6	30.4	18.7	21.4	2.8	100.0	6.8	478
Mara	3.2	16.6	45.5	14.0	16.7	3.9	100.0	6.7	274
Manyara	12.4	14.6	46.8	11.9	13.4	0.8	100.0	6.5	174
Njombe	2.1	11.8	56.6	9.4	20.1	0.0	100.0	6.7	86
Katavi	26.3	25.7	25.8	9.9	11.2	1.1	100.0	5.7	74
Simiyu	12.0	19.8	38.6	14.6	12.8	2.2	100.0	6.5	163
Geita	8.4	27.5	28.3	18.7	16.1	1.1	100.0	6.5	306
Songwe	12.4	13.3	52.5	11.3	8.5	2.0	100.0	6.5	140
Kaskazini Unguja	3.9	33.1	10.1	36.0	16.1	0.8	100.0	12.1	25
Kusini Unguja	3.0	20.0	13.1	39.8	23.6	0.6	100.0	13.2	14
Mjini Magharibi	5.3	4.6	8.5	41.5	30.7	9.4	100.0	13.9	105
Kaskazini Pemba	10.0	29.8	5.4	37.2	16.9	0.6	100.0	12.5	21
Kusini Pemba	6.5	27.1	8.8	31.2	22.3	4.1	100.0	12.7	26
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	28.9	24.6	37.6	5.6	3.3	0.0	100.0	5.4	883
Second	13.1	21.2	48.2	11.2	6.3	0.0	100.0	6.3	1,037
Middle	7.6	17.1	46.5	16.0	11.9	0.9	100.0	6.6	1,191
Fourth	5.7	11.7	40.8	17.5	21.6	2.7	100.0	6.8	1,355
Highest	1.1	4.0	26.5	18.6	38.2	11.5	100.0	14.9	1,298
Total 15–49	10.0	14.8	39.6	14.5	17.8	3.4	100.0	6.7	5,763

[1] Completed grade 7 at the primary level
[2] Completed grade 4 at the secondary level

Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Secondary A level or higher	No schooling, primary or secondary O level					Total	Percentage literate[1]	Number of women
		Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/ visually impaired			
Age									
15–24	1.5	78.8	5.0	14.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.2	5,810
15–19	0.5	84.3	4.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.8	3,083
20–24	2.7	72.5	6.0	18.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	81.2	2,727
25–29	3.4	74.2	5.9	16.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.5	2,533
30–34	2.9	68.5	6.7	22.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.0	2,076
35–39	2.4	62.2	6.6	28.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	71.2	1,884
40–44	1.3	66.0	7.2	25.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	74.5	1,588
45–49	1.3	60.2	8.6	29.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	70.1	1,363
Residence									
Urban	4.5	81.9	5.2	8.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	91.6	5,446
Rural	0.8	65.8	6.6	26.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	73.2	9,808
Mainland/Zanzibar									
Mainland	2.0	71.2	6.2	20.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	79.4	14,737
Urban	4.3	81.9	5.3	8.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	91.5	5,268
Rural	0.7	65.3	6.6	27.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	72.6	9,468
Zanzibar	5.0	81.2	5.0	8.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	91.1	517
Unguja	5.6	83.4	4.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.8	381
Pemba	3.3	74.8	5.6	16.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	83.7	137
Zone									
Western	0.7	61.8	5.3	32.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	67.8	1,268
Northern	2.7	73.2	3.8	20.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	79.7	1,733
Central	2.3	76.4	3.0	18.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	81.7	1,573
Southern Highlands	2.5	80.4	4.1	12.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.0	924
Southern	0.7	66.2	10.2	22.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.1	805
South West Highlands	1.3	68.4	9.6	20.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	79.2	1,322
Lake	1.2	66.7	8.0	24.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	75.9	4,454
Eastern	3.8	78.7	4.7	12.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	87.1	2,657
Zanzibar	5.0	81.2	5.0	8.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	91.1	517
Region									
Dodoma	2.6	79.5	2.7	15.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.9	772
Arusha	2.7	73.1	2.1	22.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.9	558
Kilimanjaro	4.1	79.7	6.9	8.1	0.0	1.2	100.0	90.7	417
Tanga	2.0	69.7	3.3	25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	75.0	758
Morogoro	0.9	71.8	4.9	22.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.7	727
Pwani	1.4	76.6	3.0	18.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	81.0	539
Dar es Salaam	6.2	83.1	5.2	5.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	94.4	1,391
Lindi	0.8	60.6	12.2	26.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	73.6	336
Mtwara	0.6	70.2	8.8	20.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.7	468
Ruvuma	1.7	75.0	5.8	17.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.5	382
Iringa	4.3	84.9	2.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.1	326
Mbeya	1.8	84.8	3.8	9.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	90.5	489
Singida	2.6	83.3	2.4	11.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.4	384
Tabora	0.7	56.2	4.6	38.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	61.5	723
Rukwa	0.6	61.8	13.7	23.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.1	317
Kigoma	0.7	69.2	6.1	23.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.1	545
Shinyanga	1.3	65.3	9.7	23.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.3	533
Kagera	0.2	66.8	7.6	25.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	74.6	769
Mwanza	1.8	72.7	8.7	16.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	83.2	1,245
Mara	1.9	63.7	6.0	28.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	71.6	749
Manyara	1.2	64.4	4.1	30.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	69.7	417
Njombe	1.5	83.1	4.3	11.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	88.9	216
Katavi	1.1	50.5	17.0	31.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	68.7	197
Simiyu	1.1	65.9	7.0	25.6	0.3	0.2	100.0	73.9	374
Geita	0.7	61.2	8.5	29.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.5	782
Songwe	1.1	60.7	9.6	28.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	71.4	319
Kaskazini Unguja	2.3	76.5	9.4	11.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.2	70
Kusini Unguja	3.7	82.0	6.4	7.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.2	38
Mjini Magharibi	6.6	85.4	3.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.4	272
Kaskazini Pemba	3.5	70.8	5.7	20.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.0	64
Kusini Pemba	3.1	78.4	5.5	12.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	87.0	73
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.2	45.7	8.1	45.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	54.0	2,466
Second	0.1	62.1	8.0	29.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.2	2,578
Middle	0.4	73.2	7.3	19.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	80.9	2,880
Fourth	1.0	81.3	4.7	12.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	87.1	3,359
Highest	6.7	84.3	3.9	5.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	94.9	3,971
Total	2.1	71.6	6.1	20.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	79.8	15,254

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

Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Secondary A level or higher	No schooling, primary or secondary O level				Total	Percentage literate[1]	Number of men
		Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	Blind/ visually impaired			
Age								
15–24	3.3	75.1	10.4	11.0	0.2	100.0	88.8	2,378
15–19	0.6	77.0	10.7	11.3	0.4	100.0	88.3	1,444
20–24	7.6	72.2	9.8	10.5	0.0	100.0	89.5	934
25–29	7.7	72.3	8.8	11.3	0.0	100.0	88.7	850
30–34	6.6	71.4	10.2	11.8	0.0	100.0	88.2	765
35–39	7.2	65.0	13.5	14.0	0.3	100.0	85.7	693
40–44	3.4	68.0	11.6	16.5	0.6	100.0	83.0	607
45–49	4.6	68.1	10.3	17.0	0.0	100.0	83.0	469
Residence								
Urban	10.5	77.7	7.4	4.3	0.2	100.0	95.5	1,938
Rural	2.2	68.6	12.3	16.7	0.2	100.0	83.1	3,825
Mainland/Zanzibar								
Mainland	4.9	71.7	10.5	12.7	0.2	100.0	87.1	5,572
Urban	10.4	78.0	7.2	4.2	0.2	100.0	95.7	1,871
Rural	2.0	68.5	12.2	17.0	0.2	100.0	82.8	3,700
Zanzibar	8.2	70.1	12.8	8.7	0.2	100.0	91.2	191
Unguja	9.6	69.8	12.7	7.7	0.2	100.0	92.1	143
Pemba	4.1	71.2	13.1	11.6	0.0	100.0	88.4	48
Zone								
Western	1.7	61.9	12.8	23.3	0.3	100.0	76.3	501
Northern	4.0	79.7	6.5	9.5	0.2	100.0	90.2	631
Central	4.6	73.7	7.4	14.3	0.0	100.0	85.7	577
Southern Highlands	3.4	77.7	12.3	6.6	0.0	100.0	93.4	376
Southern	1.4	64.9	16.8	16.9	0.0	100.0	83.1	290
South West Highlands	3.9	68.4	10.3	17.1	0.3	100.0	82.6	526
Lake	4.2	71.2	11.9	12.4	0.3	100.0	87.3	1,694
Eastern	10.4	72.8	9.2	7.5	0.2	100.0	92.4	976
Zanzibar	8.2	70.1	12.8	8.7	0.2	100.0	91.2	191
Region								
Dodoma	7.4	66.5	12.2	13.8	0.0	100.0	86.2	255
Arusha	8.2	75.4	5.0	11.3	0.0	100.0	88.7	202
Kilimanjaro	2.0	76.5	13.2	7.4	0.9	100.0	91.7	171
Tanga	2.1	85.2	3.1	9.6	0.0	100.0	90.4	258
Morogoro	3.4	66.0	16.6	14.0	0.0	100.0	86.0	274
Pwani	4.3	75.0	9.5	11.3	0.0	100.0	88.7	180
Dar es Salaam	16.2	75.6	5.2	2.8	0.3	100.0	96.9	522
Lindi	1.0	72.9	3.4	22.7	0.0	100.0	77.3	128
Mtwara	1.7	58.6	27.3	12.4	0.0	100.0	87.6	162
Ruvuma	1.8	68.2	21.9	8.2	0.0	100.0	91.8	167
Iringa	6.9	84.7	4.9	3.5	0.0	100.0	96.5	123
Mbeya	5.8	75.6	4.5	14.1	0.0	100.0	85.9	195
Singida	2.6	78.4	5.7	13.3	0.0	100.0	86.7	149
Tabora	1.7	55.9	14.4	27.5	0.5	100.0	72.0	312
Rukwa	2.8	69.1	11.9	16.2	0.0	100.0	83.8	117
Kigoma	1.6	71.9	10.1	16.4	0.0	100.0	83.6	189
Shinyanga	2.8	51.7	27.3	17.2	1.0	100.0	81.8	192
Kagera	2.7	78.2	4.5	14.6	0.0	100.0	85.4	282
Mwanza	5.6	73.4	9.3	11.7	0.0	100.0	88.3	478
Mara	3.9	79.1	9.4	7.0	0.5	100.0	92.5	274
Manyara	2.0	80.3	1.7	16.0	0.0	100.0	84.0	174
Njombe	1.6	86.0	4.2	8.2	0.0	100.0	91.8	86
Katavi	1.8	57.4	12.1	28.7	0.0	100.0	71.3	74
Simiyu	4.4	60.2	20.7	14.1	0.7	100.0	85.2	163
Geita	4.6	72.5	10.4	12.5	0.0	100.0	87.5	306
Songwe	3.3	63.6	16.0	15.8	1.3	100.0	83.0	140
Kaskazini Unguja	1.3	67.6	17.6	13.5	0.0	100.0	86.5	25
Kusini Unguja	1.9	77.8	12.5	7.8	0.0	100.0	92.2	14
Mjini Magharibi	12.6	69.2	11.6	6.3	0.3	100.0	93.4	105
Kaskazini Pemba	2.2	76.5	6.7	14.6	0.0	100.0	85.4	21
Kusini Pemba	5.6	67.0	18.2	9.2	0.0	100.0	90.8	26
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	0.0	53.4	14.9	31.7	0.0	100.0	68.3	883
Second	0.2	67.7	14.3	17.7	0.1	100.0	82.2	1,037
Middle	1.2	75.5	11.4	11.5	0.3	100.0	88.2	1,191
Fourth	3.8	79.1	9.6	7.4	0.3	100.0	92.4	1,355
Highest	16.9	76.0	5.0	1.9	0.2	100.0	97.9	1,298
Total 15–49	5.0	71.7	10.6	12.6	0.2	100.0	87.2	5,763

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

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women
Age						
15–19	6.5	30.4	28.5	2.8	54.8	3,083
20–24	5.9	31.8	34.5	3.3	52.4	2,727
25–29	6.6	33.3	35.3	3.0	50.1	2,533
30–34	5.8	30.3	32.9	3.1	54.5	2,076
35–39	6.6	26.9	31.1	3.1	56.8	1,884
40–44	7.3	27.2	31.3	3.4	56.3	1,588
45–49	5.8	24.0	28.7	2.9	59.4	1,363
Residence						
Urban	8.8	52.3	42.3	5.1	34.1	5,446
Rural	5.0	17.3	26.2	1.9	65.6	9,808
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	6.4	29.2	31.6	3.1	55.0	14,737
Urban	9.0	52.2	42.2	5.3	34.3	5,268
Rural	5.0	16.4	25.6	1.9	66.6	9,468
Zanzibar	4.5	46.6	42.1	1.9	35.4	517
Unguja	5.2	51.8	48.7	2.4	28.6	381
Pemba	2.5	31.8	23.8	0.4	54.5	137
Zone						
Western	4.7	14.7	20.5	2.0	72.3	1,268
Northern	6.1	30.3	31.5	3.2	55.7	1,733
Central	5.5	28.6	26.3	3.4	61.9	1,573
Southern Highlands	13.8	31.6	44.3	8.6	45.5	924
Southern	1.8	15.8	11.4	0.8	78.0	805
South West Highlands	12.4	28.0	38.3	5.0	49.9	1,322
Lake	5.9	26.8	34.9	2.3	52.8	4,454
Eastern	4.6	43.8	32.8	2.5	45.0	2,657
Zanzibar	4.5	46.6	42.1	1.9	35.4	517
Region						
Dodoma	6.0	36.8	30.7	4.1	55.3	772
Arusha	5.5	35.9	36.6	2.8	49.7	558
Kilimanjaro	15.2	45.6	48.2	8.3	36.2	417
Tanga	1.4	17.7	18.5	0.7	71.0	758
Morogoro	3.9	19.9	17.3	2.1	72.4	727
Pwani	1.7	31.7	26.2	0.2	56.3	539
Dar es Salaam	6.1	61.1	43.4	3.7	26.3	1,391
Lindi	0.5	12.1	4.5	0.0	84.6	336
Mtwara	2.8	18.5	16.3	1.3	73.3	468
Ruvuma	11.4	25.2	32.5	5.4	53.7	382
Iringa	21.8	43.2	65.4	16.9	28.7	326
Mbeya	11.7	38.2	52.1	4.6	33.6	489
Singida	3.7	26.6	25.5	2.6	64.1	384
Tabora	2.8	16.0	20.7	1.5	71.6	723
Rukwa	21.0	23.1	29.3	10.1	61.2	317
Kigoma	7.2	12.8	20.3	2.6	73.2	545
Shinyanga	9.5	21.9	38.8	5.4	55.0	533
Kagera	3.4	23.8	25.1	1.4	62.9	769
Mwanza	9.7	36.2	43.7	3.3	38.8	1,245
Mara	1.6	25.0	37.8	0.8	53.5	749
Manyara	6.3	15.1	18.9	2.6	72.0	417
Njombe	5.7	25.2	33.4	1.5	56.6	216
Katavi	8.7	23.2	21.8	4.4	65.8	197
Simiyu	6.0	14.1	33.7	2.9	61.8	374
Geita	4.1	25.7	25.4	0.8	58.3	782
Songwe	7.3	20.2	36.4	1.0	53.8	319
Kaskazini Unguja	8.1	27.1	44.4	3.0	47.3	70
Kusini Unguja	4.0	42.6	52.3	1.8	31.1	38
Mjini Magharibi	4.6	59.5	49.3	2.3	23.4	272
Kaskazini Pemba	2.8	28.2	17.8	0.6	60.5	64
Kusini Pemba	2.3	35.0	29.0	0.3	49.3	73
Education						
No education	0.3	9.3	16.7	0.0	79.0	2,450
Primary incomplete	3.1	17.3	27.7	0.8	63.6	1,380
Primary complete	6.4	26.5	31.0	2.7	56.6	6,744
Secondary+	10.3	49.0	42.5	5.9	35.5	4,681
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	2.1	2.5	12.1	0.5	86.1	2,466
Second	4.3	5.5	19.6	1.4	77.2	2,578
Middle	5.3	12.4	27.3	1.3	65.9	2,880
Fourth	7.4	34.5	39.6	3.2	44.1	3,359
Highest	10.1	71.3	49.0	6.9	20.2	3,971
Total	6.3	29.8	31.9	3.1	54.4	15,254

Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of men
Age						
15–19	18.2	46.7	44.4	13.2	39.4	1,444
20–24	22.0	51.9	52.1	17.8	32.9	934
25–29	22.7	50.1	56.8	18.6	30.7	850
30–34	22.2	50.3	55.5	16.6	30.6	765
35–39	23.1	44.3	53.7	15.9	33.7	693
40–44	21.9	40.4	52.0	16.6	37.2	607
45–49	20.4	43.8	57.8	15.8	32.9	469
Residence						
Urban	31.4	63.6	59.8	23.2	20.3	1,938
Rural	16.0	39.1	48.0	12.5	41.6	3,825
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	21.4	47.3	52.5	16.2	34.2	5,572
Urban	32.2	63.8	61.0	23.8	19.6	1,871
Rural	15.9	38.9	48.2	12.4	41.5	3,700
Zanzibar	15.6	49.0	35.3	12.4	42.6	191
Unguja	18.8	52.9	39.6	15.1	38.2	143
Pemba	6.0	37.3	22.4	4.2	55.7	48
Zone						
Western	10.7	31.8	36.5	6.4	48.0	501
Northern	51.5	71.3	75.7	46.2	14.7	631
Central	8.3	37.7	39.3	5.9	49.3	577
Southern Highlands	2.8	25.9	32.8	1.3	53.1	376
Southern	3.9	39.8	39.3	2.8	43.0	290
South West Highlands	7.2	26.0	36.5	5.7	56.8	526
Lake	20.6	51.0	60.8	14.4	27.5	1,694
Eastern	36.4	60.8	59.3	26.7	19.9	976
Zanzibar	15.6	49.0	35.3	12.4	42.6	191
Region						
Dodoma	10.0	42.2	41.1	7.8	45.4	255
Arusha	15.6	49.9	47.9	10.8	33.2	202
Kilimanjaro	47.2	62.9	79.6	36.4	11.6	171
Tanga	82.5	93.5	94.9	80.4	2.4	258
Morogoro	29.3	39.6	54.7	18.5	34.3	274
Pwani	67.4	77.4	83.2	65.4	13.6	180
Dar es Salaam	29.5	66.3	53.5	17.7	14.5	522
Lindi	4.3	45.7	47.3	3.4	31.1	128
Mtwara	3.7	35.2	33.1	2.4	52.4	162
Ruvuma	2.7	15.5	26.4	0.9	67.8	167
Iringa	0.6	34.4	47.4	0.0	33.5	123
Mbeya	11.3	35.4	46.4	7.8	43.4	195
Singida	1.8	14.9	18.3	0.7	75.7	149
Tabora	10.4	30.0	33.5	6.6	52.0	312
Rukwa	5.6	17.8	20.3	5.1	77.0	117
Kigoma	11.2	34.9	41.5	6.3	41.5	189
Shinyanga	4.7	35.1	40.1	4.7	47.7	192
Kagera	22.2	54.2	71.9	16.6	20.5	282
Mwanza	30.8	63.2	76.0	17.7	9.1	478
Mara	19.3	33.5	35.2	13.7	53.6	274
Manyara	11.5	50.7	54.6	7.6	32.4	174
Njombe	6.3	33.9	24.3	3.8	52.8	86
Katavi	7.8	32.6	43.5	7.8	50.8	74
Simiyu	3.2	29.8	39.0	1.4	49.1	163
Geita	23.5	65.9	74.7	20.8	15.3	306
Songwe	2.7	16.4	32.5	2.2	62.0	140
Kaskazini Unguja	0.5	24.2	29.9	0.5	60.1	25
Kusini Unguja	21.3	51.4	69.0	13.6	19.9	14
Mjini Magharibi	22.7	59.8	38.1	18.8	35.4	105
Kaskazini Pemba	6.8	28.6	19.9	4.6	65.8	21
Kusini Pemba	5.3	44.4	24.5	3.8	47.5	26
Education						
No education	1.5	20.6	31.9	1.2	61.5	574
Primary incomplete	12.4	37.1	44.7	9.1	43.6	851
Primary complete	21.6	44.5	53.8	16.6	34.6	2,282
Secondary+	29.8	62.2	58.5	22.6	22.9	2,055
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	8.1	20.8	32.8	5.9	59.9	883
Second	15.8	33.9	46.0	12.2	45.3	1,037
Middle	18.2	40.5	51.3	14.2	37.5	1,191
Fourth	25.6	55.5	60.4	18.5	25.1	1,355
Highest	32.4	73.9	61.6	25.5	15.2	1,298
Total 15–49	21.2	47.3	52.0	16.1	34.4	5,763

Table 3.5.1 internet usage: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever used the internet, and percentage who have used the internet in the last 12 months; and among women who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the last month, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the last 12 months	Number of women	Among respondents who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percentage who, in the last month, used internet: Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Total	Number of women
Age									
15–19	7.7	6.8	3,083	28.5	41.2	19.2	11.2	100.0	211
20–24	18.7	16.5	2,727	48.1	32.1	12.4	7.3	100.0	451
25–29	20.3	18.2	2,533	50.7	33.9	8.8	6.6	100.0	462
30–34	17.8	15.3	2,076	52.6	28.9	11.5	7.0	100.0	318
35–39	13.6	12.7	1,884	47.6	34.4	13.7	4.2	100.0	240
40–44	11.6	10.9	1,588	48.5	33.0	12.8	5.7	100.0	173
45–49	8.0	7.0	1,363	50.3	34.4	12.0	3.4	100.0	96
Residence									
Urban	29.3	26.6	5,446	50.8	30.7	11.7	6.8	100.0	1,449
Rural	6.0	5.1	9,808	37.6	41.4	14.1	6.9	100.0	501
Mainland/Zanzibar									
Mainland	13.7	12.2	14,737	46.9	33.8	12.2	7.2	100.0	1,801
Urban	28.9	26.2	5,268	50.6	30.9	11.5	7.0	100.0	1,381
Rural	5.3	4.4	9,468	34.6	43.3	14.4	7.7	100.0	421
Zanzibar	30.6	28.7	517	53.8	29.9	14.0	2.3	100.0	149
Unguja	35.5	33.4	381	54.9	28.7	14.2	2.2	100.0	127
Pemba	16.8	15.5	137	47.1	36.8	12.6	3.5	100.0	21
Zone									
Western	4.7	4.2	1,268	51.6	33.1	8.7	6.7	100.0	53
Northern	16.0	14.4	1,733	47.7	36.7	11.9	3.7	100.0	250
Central	11.6	10.5	1,573	48.7	31.2	14.9	5.2	100.0	166
Southern Highlands	16.0	13.8	924	50.1	36.7	9.6	3.6	100.0	127
Southern	6.8	6.0	805	64.0	27.9	5.4	2.7	100.0	49
South West Highlands	10.4	9.2	1,322	47.7	42.7	8.9	0.6	100.0	121
Lake	10.0	8.8	4,454	35.8	42.2	12.7	9.3	100.0	392
Eastern	27.0	24.2	2,657	50.4	26.3	13.2	10.1	100.0	643
Zanzibar	30.6	28.7	517	53.8	29.9	14.0	2.3	100.0	149
Region									
Dodoma	16.2	14.3	772	47.2	33.3	12.3	7.3	100.0	110
Arusha	20.7	19.0	558	42.9	38.2	17.2	1.6	100.0	106
Kilimanjaro	24.1	20.8	417	49.0	32.4	11.5	7.1	100.0	87
Tanga	8.1	7.5	758	(54.6)	(40.4)	(2.6)	(2.3)	100.0	57
Morogoro	9.7	8.4	727	28.1	28.8	11.3	31.8	100.0	61
Pwani	12.8	11.7	539	(43.2)	(40.8)	(12.7)	(3.3)	100.0	63
Dar es Salaam	41.6	37.2	1,391	54.0	24.3	13.5	8.3	100.0	518
Lindi	6.5	6.2	336	(46.6)	(45.0)	(8.4)	(0.0)	100.0	21
Mtwara	6.9	5.9	468	(77.1)	(14.9)	(3.2)	(4.8)	100.0	28
Ruvuma	5.7	5.3	382	(60.2)	(16.9)	(9.9)	(13.0)	100.0	20
Iringa	25.3	21.7	326	53.4	39.3	6.4	0.9	100.0	71
Mbeya	19.1	16.7	489	40.7	49.1	10.2	0.0	100.0	82
Singida	10.3	10.2	384	53.9	35.8	8.6	1.7	100.0	39
Tabora	3.3	2.9	723	(46.3)	(32.4)	(10.6)	(10.6)	100.0	21
Rukwa	4.2	3.7	317	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Kigoma	6.6	5.9	545	(55.0)	(33.5)	(7.5)	(4.1)	100.0	32
Shinyanga	6.9	5.8	533	(40.0)	(53.2)	(2.6)	(4.2)	100.0	31
Kagera	10.7	8.7	769	(14.2)	(71.1)	(6.3)	(8.4)	100.0	67
Mwanza	18.0	16.1	1,245	38.5	30.2	17.4	13.9	100.0	201
Mara	4.6	4.4	749	*	*	*	*	100.0	33
Manyara	4.2	3.9	417	(46.1)	(5.7)	(48.2)	(0.0)	100.0	16
Njombe	19.8	16.8	216	38.0	42.8	15.7	3.5	100.0	36
Katavi	3.9	3.6	197	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Simiyu	5.8	5.0	374	(69.0)	(29.2)	(1.8)	(0.0)	100.0	19
Geita	6.0	5.3	782	(21.3)	(65.1)	(13.7)	(0.0)	100.0	41
Songwe	7.3	6.4	319	(58.6)	(34.6)	(4.5)	(2.3)	100.0	21
Kaskazini Unguja	8.6	6.0	70	(15.0)	(57.6)	(25.6)	(1.9)	100.0	4
Kusini Unguja	33.6	30.8	38	38.4	29.5	25.3	6.8	100.0	12
Mjini Magharibi	42.7	40.8	272	58.2	27.5	12.6	1.7	100.0	111
Kaskazini Pemba	17.3	15.3	64	53.4	33.6	6.3	6.7	100.0	10
Kusini Pemba	16.5	15.7	73	41.8	39.5	18.0	0.8	100.0	11
Education									
No education	0.5	0.4	2,450	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Primary incomplete	3.4	2.4	1,380	(30.7)	(47.6)	(19.5)	(2.2)	100.0	34
Primary complete	7.9	6.5	6,744	37.4	38.8	16.0	7.8	100.0	442
Secondary+	34.0	31.3	4,681	50.9	31.5	11.0	6.6	100.0	1,464

Continued…

Table 3.5.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the last 12 months	Number of women	Among respondents who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percentage who, in the last month, used internet: Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Total	Number of women
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.5	0.2	2,466	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Second	0.9	0.6	2,578	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Middle	3.6	2.8	2,880	29.2	38.1	16.9	15.8	100.0	82
Fourth	12.5	10.6	3,359	29.9	43.1	16.1	10.9	100.0	356
Highest	40.8	37.6	3,971	52.9	30.8	11.1	5.2	100.0	1,492
Total	14.3	12.8	15,254	47.4	33.5	12.3	6.8	100.0	1,950

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

Table 3.5.2 internet usage: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have ever used the internet, and percentage who have used the internet in the last 12 months; and among men who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the last month, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the last 12 months	Number of men	Among respondents who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percentage who, in the last month, used internet: Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Total	Number of men
Age									
15–19	15.2	14.7	1,444	31.7	46.7	13.5	8.1	100.0	213
20–24	40.0	36.8	934	51.8	34.4	8.2	5.6	100.0	344
25–29	40.6	37.8	850	54.5	33.6	7.7	4.2	100.0	322
30–34	33.6	30.5	765	62.4	20.8	10.6	6.2	100.0	234
35–39	28.5	25.9	693	60.3	25.3	12.5	1.9	100.0	180
40–44	18.8	17.3	607	61.0	32.7	4.2	2.1	100.0	105
45–49	20.6	19.2	469	58.6	38.0	2.4	1.0	100.0	90
Residence									
Urban	49.8	47.6	1,938	58.1	30.8	7.8	3.3	100.0	923
Rural	16.8	14.7	3,825	45.2	36.3	11.3	7.2	100.0	564
Mainland/Zanzibar									
Mainland	27.5	25.5	5,572	52.1	33.5	9.5	4.9	100.0	1,418
Urban	50.1	47.9	1,871	57.5	31.2	8.0	3.4	100.0	897
Rural	16.1	14.1	3,700	42.8	37.5	12.1	7.6	100.0	521
Zanzibar	38.4	36.0	191	77.0	19.8	1.1	2.1	100.0	69
Unguja	40.2	38.3	143	77.5	20.5	0.6	1.4	100.0	55
Pemba	33.0	29.0	48	75.2	16.9	3.3	4.6	100.0	14
Zone									
Western	15.3	14.1	501	26.1	51.1	17.8	5.0	100.0	71
Northern	34.5	32.4	631	56.1	37.9	3.4	2.6	100.0	204
Central	23.9	19.6	577	68.9	24.8	5.0	1.4	100.0	113
Southern Highlands	15.9	14.5	376	33.0	53.1	11.7	2.2	100.0	55
Southern	8.0	7.8	290	*	*	*	*	100.0	23
South West Highlands	15.1	14.2	526	51.9	29.5	14.0	4.6	100.0	75
Lake	27.6	25.1	1,694	46.8	31.5	11.3	10.4	100.0	425
Eastern	48.0	46.4	976	59.6	29.0	9.1	2.3	100.0	453
Zanzibar	38.4	36.0	191	77.0	19.8	1.1	2.1	100.0	69
Region									
Dodoma	35.8	28.0	255	(71.3)	(25.5)	(3.1)	(0.0)	100.0	71
Arusha	32.2	27.9	202	64.3	21.4	7.6	6.7	100.0	56
Kilimanjaro	40.7	38.0	171	43.3	50.3	3.9	2.5	100.0	65
Tanga	32.2	32.2	258	60.5	39.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	83
Morogoro	19.5	18.5	274	(44.1)	(22.9)	(25.0)	(8.1)	100.0	51
Pwani	37.0	36.5	180	(83.4)	(10.5)	(4.7)	(1.4)	100.0	65
Dar es Salaam	66.8	64.4	522	57.3	33.6	7.5	1.6	100.0	336
Lindi	7.9	7.5	128	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Mtwara	8.0	8.0	162	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Ruvuma	15.2	13.8	167	(24.1)	(45.9)	(24.8)	(5.3)	100.0	23
Iringa	15.4	13.4	123	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
Mbeya	18.5	18.5	195	(59.5)	(29.3)	(8.3)	(2.9)	100.0	36
Singida	12.7	11.0	149	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
Tabora	14.0	12.1	312	(18.5)	(55.1)	(18.5)	(7.9)	100.0	38
Rukwa	9.4	7.8	117	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Kigoma	17.6	17.6	189	(34.8)	(46.6)	(16.9)	(1.7)	100.0	33
Shinyanga	17.0	13.9	192	*	*	*	*	100.0	27
Kagera	28.3	23.8	282	(58.1)	(22.1)	(16.0)	(3.8)	100.0	67
Mwanza	37.1	33.9	478	53.4	28.8	6.2	11.6	100.0	162
Mara	26.2	24.9	274	(27.9)	(43.7)	(14.8)	(13.6)	100.0	68
Manyara	16.1	14.5	174	(53.4)	(30.6)	(10.0)	(6.1)	100.0	25
Njombe	18.1	17.5	86	(39.2)	(56.2)	(4.6)	(0.0)	100.0	15
Katavi	25.5	21.8	74	(30.5)	(33.7)	(25.9)	(9.8)	100.0	16
Simiyu	16.1	15.4	163	(46.1)	(47.6)	(3.3)	(3.1)	100.0	25
Geita	26.3	24.9	306	32.1	32.3	19.0	16.6	100.0	76
Songwe	9.7	9.7	140	*	*	*	*	100.0	14
Kaskazini Unguja	27.0	18.2	25	(52.9)	(34.2)	(2.7)	(10.1)	100.0	4
Kusini Unguja	31.5	30.6	14	(76.5)	(16.5)	(5.0)	(2.0)	100.0	4
Mjini Magharibi	44.4	44.0	105	79.9	19.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	46
Kaskazini Pemba	36.9	32.9	21	78.3	18.5	2.2	1.1	100.0	7
Kusini Pemba	29.9	25.9	26	72.0	15.3	4.4	8.3	100.0	7
Education									
No education	2.7	2.1	574	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Primary incomplete	9.1	8.0	851	34.3	42.6	10.1	13.1	100.0	68
Primary complete	20.1	17.6	2,282	44.1	39.0	11.8	5.1	100.0	402
Secondary+	51.3	48.9	2,055	58.3	29.7	8.0	4.0	100.0	1,005

Continued…

Table 3.5.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the last 12 months	Number of men	Among respondents who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percentage who, in the last month, used internet: Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Total	Number of men
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	3.3	2.8	883	(21.5)	(58.3)	(13.0)	(7.1)	100.0	24
Second	7.5	5.5	1,037	26.2	40.8	19.7	13.3	100.0	57
Middle	15.9	13.7	1,191	26.7	41.0	18.3	13.9	100.0	164
Fourth	34.7	32.0	1,355	46.3	35.5	12.9	5.4	100.0	434
Highest	64.6	62.3	1,298	65.2	28.5	4.4	2.0	100.0	808
Total 15–49	27.9	25.8	5,763	53.2	32.9	9.1	4.8	100.0	1,487

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

Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey: Currently employed[1]	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey: Not currently employed	Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of women
Age					
15–19	29.8	5.1	65.1	100.0	3,083
20–24	53.9	6.4	39.7	100.0	2,727
25–29	63.2	4.8	32.0	100.0	2,533
30–34	69.8	4.2	26.0	100.0	2,076
35–39	72.8	4.1	23.2	100.0	1,884
40–44	77.0	4.1	18.9	100.0	1,588
45–49	76.2	3.5	20.2	100.0	1,363
Marital status					
Never married	42.3	4.6	53.1	100.0	4,047
Married or living together	63.5	4.6	31.9	100.0	9,252
Divorced/separated/widowed	76.0	6.0	18.0	100.0	1,955
Number of living children					
0	38.4	4.8	56.8	100.0	3,979
1–2	62.3	5.5	32.2	100.0	4,794
3–4	70.2	4.4	25.4	100.0	3,686
5+	70.5	4.1	25.4	100.0	2,795
Residence					
Urban	58.4	4.4	37.2	100.0	5,446
Rural	60.1	5.0	34.9	100.0	9,808
Mainland/Zanzibar					
Mainland	59.9	4.8	35.3	100.0	14,737
Urban	58.9	4.4	36.7	100.0	5,268
Rural	60.5	5.0	34.5	100.0	9,468
Zanzibar	46.7	4.5	48.8	100.0	517
Unguja	47.4	5.3	47.4	100.0	381
Pemba	45.0	2.4	52.6	100.0	137
Zone					
Western	55.1	6.7	38.2	100.0	1,268
Northern	63.4	5.1	31.4	100.0	1,733
Central	63.6	3.4	33.0	100.0	1,573
Southern Highlands	73.1	3.9	23.1	100.0	924
Southern	59.9	5.3	34.8	100.0	805
South West Highlands	58.7	2.8	38.5	100.0	1,322
Lake	53.1	6.7	40.2	100.0	4,454
Eastern	65.3	2.4	32.4	100.0	2,657
Zanzibar	46.7	4.5	48.8	100.0	517
Region					
Dodoma	61.8	2.0	36.2	100.0	772
Arusha	67.0	6.9	26.1	100.0	558
Kilimanjaro	62.7	5.6	31.7	100.0	417
Tanga	61.3	3.6	35.1	100.0	758
Morogoro	77.3	0.9	21.8	100.0	727
Pwani	58.2	5.1	36.7	100.0	539
Dar es Salaam	61.7	2.1	36.2	100.0	1,391
Lindi	57.0	1.9	41.1	100.0	336
Mtwara	62.0	7.8	30.2	100.0	468
Ruvuma	69.4	6.7	23.9	100.0	382
Iringa	82.8	2.0	15.2	100.0	326
Mbeya	59.5	2.7	37.7	100.0	489
Singida	63.6	2.4	34.1	100.0	384
Tabora	54.3	6.3	39.5	100.0	723
Rukwa	53.0	2.1	44.9	100.0	317
Kigoma	56.2	7.4	36.4	100.0	545
Shinyanga	43.9	7.3	48.8	100.0	533
Kagera	73.2	7.3	19.5	100.0	769
Mwanza	48.4	7.6	44.0	100.0	1,245
Mara	45.3	3.0	51.6	100.0	749
Manyara	67.0	6.9	26.1	100.0	417
Njombe	64.9	1.6	33.5	100.0	216
Katavi	52.3	2.8	44.9	100.0	197
Simiyu	55.9	8.0	36.1	100.0	374
Geita	53.0	7.4	39.5	100.0	782
Songwe	66.9	3.6	29.5	100.0	319
Kaskazini Unguja	43.2	5.6	51.2	100.0	70
Kusini Unguja	64.7	6.0	29.4	100.0	38
Mjini Magharibi	46.0	5.1	48.9	100.0	272
Kaskazini Pemba	49.4	1.5	49.0	100.0	64
Kusini Pemba	41.1	3.1	55.8	100.0	73

Continued…

Table 3.6.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of women
	Currently employed[1]	Not currently employed			
Education					
No education	61.9	5.2	33.0	100.0	2,450
Primary incomplete	55.2	5.2	39.7	100.0	1,380
Primary complete	65.6	4.8	29.6	100.0	6,744
Secondary+	50.7	4.4	44.9	100.0	4,681
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	58.7	5.7	35.6	100.0	2,466
Second	60.4	4.7	34.9	100.0	2,578
Middle	59.8	4.6	35.7	100.0	2,880
Fourth	57.9	5.4	36.7	100.0	3,359
Highest	60.4	3.9	35.7	100.0	3,971
Total	59.5	4.8	35.7	100.0	15,254

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

Table 3.6.2 Employment status: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of men
	Currently employed[1]	Not currently employed			
Age					
15–19	51.4	5.1	43.5	100.0	1,444
20–24	81.3	5.0	13.7	100.0	934
25–29	92.2	2.5	5.3	100.0	850
30–34	95.5	1.9	2.5	100.0	765
35–39	95.2	2.4	2.4	100.0	693
40–44	94.3	2.4	3.3	100.0	607
45–49	94.0	3.1	2.9	100.0	469
Marital status					
Never married	63.5	5.1	31.4	100.0	2,517
Married or living together	95.8	2.1	2.1	100.0	2,937
Divorced/separated/widowed	89.6	4.2	6.3	100.0	309
Number of living children					
0	64.3	4.9	30.8	100.0	2,585
1–2	94.4	3.1	2.5	100.0	1,337
3–4	96.0	1.6	2.4	100.0	1,001
5+	95.7	2.0	2.2	100.0	840
Residence					
Urban	80.2	4.0	15.8	100.0	1,938
Rural	82.0	3.3	14.8	100.0	3,825
Mainland/Zanzibar					
Mainland	81.7	3.6	14.7	100.0	5,572
Urban	80.5	4.1	15.4	100.0	1,871
Rural	82.3	3.3	14.4	100.0	3,700
Zanzibar	71.8	1.0	27.2	100.0	191
Unguja	73.7	1.3	25.0	100.0	143
Pemba	66.2	0.4	33.4	100.0	48
Zone					
Western	74.4	2.2	23.4	100.0	501
Northern	89.3	2.9	7.8	100.0	631
Central	76.3	0.9	22.8	100.0	577
Southern Highlands	78.9	10.6	10.5	100.0	376
Southern	87.9	0.9	11.3	100.0	290
South West Highlands	88.6	2.0	9.4	100.0	526
Lake	82.5	1.9	15.6	100.0	1,694
Eastern	77.9	8.3	13.8	100.0	976
Zanzibar	71.8	1.0	27.2	100.0	191
Region					
Dodoma	75.1	1.3	23.6	100.0	255
Arusha	91.8	1.4	6.8	100.0	202
Kilimanjaro	85.5	4.5	9.9	100.0	171
Tanga	89.8	3.0	7.2	100.0	258
Morogoro	62.3	15.9	21.8	100.0	274
Pwani	90.4	4.0	5.6	100.0	180
Dar es Salaam	81.8	5.8	12.4	100.0	522
Lindi	91.2	2.0	6.8	100.0	128
Mtwara	85.2	0.0	14.8	100.0	162
Ruvuma	76.3	7.4	16.4	100.0	167
Iringa	80.3	14.6	5.1	100.0	123
Mbeya	89.9	3.6	6.5	100.0	195
Singida	56.1	1.2	42.7	100.0	149
Tabora	76.4	2.5	21.1	100.0	312
Rukwa	84.5	0.0	15.5	100.0	117
Kigoma	71.0	1.6	27.4	100.0	189
Shinyanga	83.7	3.2	13.2	100.0	192
Kagera	93.8	0.9	5.2	100.0	282
Mwanza	73.8	0.8	25.4	100.0	478
Mara	86.5	6.0	7.5	100.0	274
Manyara	95.2	0.0	4.8	100.0	174
Njombe	82.1	11.2	6.7	100.0	86
Katavi	91.4	2.0	6.6	100.0	74
Simiyu	82.1	0.9	17.0	100.0	163
Geita	81.5	0.6	17.9	100.0	306
Songwe	88.9	1.5	9.6	100.0	140
Kaskazini Unguja	80.9	2.5	16.7	100.0	25
Kusini Unguja	80.2	3.2	16.6	100.0	14
Mjini Magharibi	71.1	0.7	28.1	100.0	105
Kaskazini Pemba	59.8	0.9	39.3	100.0	21
Kusini Pemba	71.3	0.0	28.7	100.0	26

Continued…

Table 3.6.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of men
	Currently employed[1]	Not currently employed			
Education					
No education	82.2	2.9	14.9	100.0	574
Primary incomplete	79.7	2.1	18.2	100.0	851
Primary complete	89.7	3.6	6.7	100.0	2,282
Secondary+	72.6	4.2	23.2	100.0	2,055
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	81.9	2.2	15.8	100.0	883
Second	82.6	3.9	13.5	100.0	1,037
Middle	79.3	4.5	16.1	100.0	1,191
Fourth	83.2	2.9	13.9	100.0	1,355
Highest	80.0	3.8	16.2	100.0	1,298
Total 15–49	81.4	3.5	15.1	100.0	5,763

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

Table 3.7.1 Occupation: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Profes-sional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Agricul-ture	Other	Total	Number of women
Age									
15–19	2.8	0.4	17.7	15.3	26.3	31.7	5.7	100.0	1,077
20–24	5.2	0.8	17.6	18.5	24.1	27.9	5.9	100.0	1,644
25–29	6.4	0.8	21.0	16.6	23.4	26.0	5.9	100.0	1,722
30–34	7.3	0.4	15.7	14.7	25.2	28.6	8.0	100.0	1,537
35–39	5.8	0.5	14.4	16.1	24.7	30.7	7.8	100.0	1,447
40–44	4.7	0.2	16.7	13.9	22.0	32.3	10.2	100.0	1,288
45–49	3.6	0.5	13.8	13.7	23.2	38.0	7.1	100.0	1,087
Marital status									
Never married	8.2	1.4	23.0	17.6	23.9	19.2	6.7	100.0	1,899
Married or living together	4.7	0.3	14.6	15.2	23.5	34.6	7.1	100.0	6,299
Divorced/separated/widowed	4.2	0.5	18.9	15.8	26.6	26.0	8.0	100.0	1,604
Number of living children									
0	8.4	1.2	22.4	17.8	21.4	22.5	6.2	100.0	1,718
1–2	7.4	0.8	19.4	15.3	25.2	24.6	7.4	100.0	3,251
3–4	4.3	0.1	16.5	15.0	24.2	31.5	8.4	100.0	2,748
5+	0.9	0.1	9.0	15.8	24.5	43.6	6.1	100.0	2,085
Residence									
Urban	10.3	1.2	31.4	16.1	21.7	9.7	9.5	100.0	3,422
Rural	2.7	0.2	9.1	15.5	25.4	41.2	5.9	100.0	6,380
Mainland/Zanzibar									
Mainland	5.2	0.5	17.0	15.2	24.3	30.8	7.0	100.0	9,537
Urban	10.2	1.2	31.8	15.5	21.9	10.0	9.4	100.0	3,337
Rural	2.5	0.2	9.1	15.0	25.5	42.0	5.7	100.0	6,200
Zanzibar	9.0	1.1	11.9	36.5	17.9	10.1	13.4	100.0	265
Unguja	9.8	0.8	13.8	40.7	17.1	5.2	12.7	100.0	200
Pemba	6.6	2.0	6.1	23.6	20.7	25.4	15.7	100.0	65
Zone									
Western	4.5	0.5	7.5	37.4	31.6	16.9	1.7	100.0	784
Northern	5.6	0.4	17.7	9.1	30.2	28.6	8.4	100.0	1,189
Central	3.9	0.0	15.4	28.5	26.1	22.0	4.1	100.0	1,054
Southern Highlands	3.6	0.2	15.4	12.8	5.0	52.1	10.9	100.0	711
Southern	4.3	0.4	3.2	2.1	58.9	18.7	12.4	100.0	525
South West Highlands	3.7	0.4	8.7	4.6	40.8	34.6	7.2	100.0	813
Lake	4.1	0.5	17.9	15.8	20.0	36.3	5.4	100.0	2,664
Eastern	9.5	1.2	28.9	10.2	12.4	28.5	9.4	100.0	1,797
Zanzibar	9.0	1.1	11.9	36.5	17.9	10.1	13.4	100.0	265
Region									
Dodoma	3.7	0.0	19.6	36.4	15.5	21.8	2.9	100.0	492
Arusha	6.0	0.5	19.2	5.8	48.6	8.4	11.5	100.0	413
Kilimanjaro	4.1	0.4	20.4	16.4	31.6	16.7	10.3	100.0	285
Tanga	6.0	0.4	14.9	7.6	13.8	52.6	4.7	100.0	491
Morogoro	3.4	0.2	12.1	5.6	4.3	66.5	7.9	100.0	569
Pwani	4.5	0.0	16.2	17.5	9.3	34.4	18.1	100.0	341
Dar es Salaam	15.2	2.3	44.5	10.2	18.8	2.0	6.9	100.0	888
Lindi	2.9	0.8	1.1	1.3	90.0	0.7	3.3	100.0	198
Mtwara	5.1	0.3	4.6	2.5	40.1	29.6	17.9	100.0	327
Ruvuma	2.5	0.4	12.9	3.6	4.3	56.4	20.0	100.0	291
Iringa	4.5	0.0	19.1	22.3	1.6	46.9	5.7	100.0	277
Mbeya	5.2	0.6	12.4	7.1	42.7	21.3	10.7	100.0	305
Singida	6.9	0.0	14.3	32.5	13.9	29.2	3.2	100.0	253
Tabora	2.1	0.6	7.8	34.4	34.8	19.2	1.2	100.0	437
Rukwa	3.2	0.0	4.7	0.3	65.4	26.4	0.0	100.0	175
Kigoma	7.6	0.3	7.2	41.1	27.5	14.0	2.3	100.0	347
Shinyanga	2.0	0.3	11.8	33.0	28.3	23.6	1.0	100.0	273
Kagera	1.9	0.2	18.0	10.2	6.5	60.4	2.7	100.0	620
Mwanza	7.8	1.3	28.6	18.8	11.8	21.7	9.9	100.0	697
Mara	2.9	0.6	9.4	7.2	64.2	5.4	10.2	100.0	362
Manyara	1.7	0.0	9.4	12.5	53.1	16.5	6.9	100.0	308
Njombe	4.2	0.0	13.6	13.4	12.8	53.4	2.7	100.0	144
Katavi	4.3	0.2	10.4	4.0	36.3	42.9	1.8	100.0	108
Simiyu	4.8	0.0	8.3	21.7	19.2	45.3	0.7	100.0	239
Geita	3.0	0.0	16.6	12.5	11.6	52.7	3.5	100.0	473
Songwe	1.7	0.4	6.2	4.7	21.0	55.2	10.8	100.0	225
Kaskazini Unguja	2.5	1.6	10.4	35.7	27.5	16.6	5.7	100.0	34
Kusini Unguja	7.6	0.4	19.1	16.9	35.8	10.5	9.7	100.0	27
Mjini Magharibi	12.0	0.7	13.6	46.6	10.9	1.3	15.0	100.0	139
Kaskazini Pemba	4.8	1.1	5.4	16.5	25.2	28.1	18.8	100.0	33
Kusini Pemba	8.4	2.8	6.9	30.7	16.1	22.6	12.5	100.0	32

Continued…

Table 3.7.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Profes-sional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Agricul-ture	Other	Total	Number of women
Education									
No education	0.1	0.0	7.8	14.5	26.6	45.9	5.1	100.0	1,642
Primary incomplete	0.5	0.0	10.2	14.5	25.5	42.3	7.1	100.0	833
Primary complete	2.6	0.1	17.2	15.9	25.4	31.7	7.1	100.0	4,747
Secondary+	15.3	1.9	24.2	16.6	19.7	13.5	8.8	100.0	2,580
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.6	0.1	2.8	16.3	27.9	47.7	4.7	100.0	1,589
Second	0.4	0.0	4.8	15.5	23.3	51.3	4.7	100.0	1,679
Middle	1.6	0.0	9.5	13.1	25.3	42.6	7.8	100.0	1,853
Fourth	5.4	0.2	23.0	16.5	26.6	19.9	8.4	100.0	2,127
Highest	14.1	1.8	33.9	16.8	19.3	5.1	9.0	100.0	2,554
Total	5.3	0.5	16.9	15.7	24.1	30.2	7.2	100.0	9,802

Table 3.7.2 Occupation: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Profes-sional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Agricul-ture	Other	Total	Number of men
Age									
15–19	5.6	0.1	6.9	19.7	31.9	27.8	8.1	100.0	816
20–24	8.8	0.2	7.7	24.6	25.4	28.0	5.4	100.0	806
25–29	11.6	0.2	6.2	25.8	21.0	30.8	4.4	100.0	805
30–34	11.5	0.4	7.1	23.5	22.0	31.8	3.7	100.0	745
35–39	10.4	0.1	5.9	25.4	16.6	35.9	5.6	100.0	677
40–44	9.6	0.3	5.6	18.2	19.7	38.6	8.1	100.0	587
45–49	8.5	0.7	4.6	21.2	19.7	36.0	9.3	100.0	455
Marital status									
Never married	9.6	0.2	7.1	22.9	28.1	25.3	6.8	100.0	1,727
Married or living together	9.4	0.3	6.2	22.8	19.3	36.2	5.7	100.0	2,876
Divorced/separated/widowed	8.7	0.1	4.4	23.2	25.7	32.2	5.8	100.0	289
Number of living children									
0	9.0	0.2	6.5	22.5	28.1	27.3	6.4	100.0	1,790
1–2	11.7	0.3	8.1	23.8	24.5	26.7	4.8	100.0	1,303
3–4	9.5	0.5	6.2	24.6	17.6	33.5	8.2	100.0	978
5+	6.5	0.1	4.0	20.0	14.9	49.4	5.2	100.0	821
Residence									
Urban	16.4	0.6	11.9	30.4	27.0	8.3	5.4	100.0	1,632
Rural	5.9	0.1	3.7	19.0	20.7	44.0	6.5	100.0	3,260
Mainland/Zanzibar									
Mainland	9.3	0.3	6.4	23.0	22.2	32.6	6.3	100.0	4,753
Urban	16.7	0.6	12.0	30.5	26.5	8.3	5.5	100.0	1,584
Rural	5.7	0.1	3.5	19.2	20.1	44.7	6.6	100.0	3,168
Zanzibar	11.7	0.1	9.8	17.9	43.6	15.1	1.8	100.0	139
Unguja	11.4	0.1	11.6	19.4	45.5	10.6	1.5	100.0	108
Pemba	13.0	0.0	3.8	12.7	37.2	30.5	2.8	100.0	32
Zone									
Western	5.7	0.4	5.5	8.6	32.9	46.4	0.4	100.0	384
Northern	13.7	0.4	4.9	41.2	10.7	21.3	7.8	100.0	581
Central	10.6	0.6	5.0	19.7	14.2	43.5	6.3	100.0	446
Southern Highlands	4.5	0.3	10.4	14.0	25.5	25.5	19.7	100.0	336
Southern	3.3	0.0	9.7	7.9	58.0	11.3	9.9	100.0	258
South West Highlands	4.0	0.0	6.9	15.2	16.9	54.6	2.3	100.0	477
Lake	9.6	0.4	4.3	24.7	17.5	42.0	1.5	100.0	1,430
Eastern	13.6	0.0	8.9	28.4	28.2	9.3	11.6	100.0	841
Zanzibar	11.7	0.1	9.8	17.9	43.6	15.1	1.8	100.0	139
Region									
Dodoma	18.4	0.6	5.1	12.6	7.4	45.3	10.5	100.0	195
Arusha	11.5	1.1	8.3	35.3	8.6	27.5	7.6	100.0	188
Kilimanjaro	11.0	0.0	5.4	27.3	26.3	22.5	7.5	100.0	154
Tanga	17.2	0.0	2.0	54.8	2.2	15.7	8.2	100.0	239
Morogoro	5.8	0.0	4.4	12.9	23.9	16.9	36.1	100.0	215
Pwani	12.8	0.0	8.2	44.8	12.0	11.0	11.2	100.0	169
Dar es Salaam	17.6	0.0	11.2	29.6	36.2	5.1	0.3	100.0	457
Lindi	3.7	0.0	8.8	9.0	64.4	13.4	0.7	100.0	119
Mtwara	2.9	0.0	10.6	6.9	52.5	9.4	17.7	100.0	138
Ruvuma	2.7	0.0	8.0	15.1	7.0	35.4	31.8	100.0	139
Iringa	6.6	0.0	17.2	13.7	35.0	18.0	9.5	100.0	117
Mbeya	5.2	0.0	12.0	22.3	15.4	44.5	0.5	100.0	182
Singida	8.5	1.4	5.6	3.9	10.3	70.2	0.0	100.0	85
Tabora	4.0	0.0	4.0	5.0	36.0	51.0	0.0	100.0	247
Rukwa	2.7	0.0	0.5	2.8	23.5	70.5	0.0	100.0	99
Kigoma	8.9	1.1	8.2	15.2	27.3	38.1	1.1	100.0	137
Shinyanga	9.2	0.0	9.1	7.4	16.9	57.4	0.0	100.0	167
Kagera	7.8	0.0	4.1	32.6	15.2	39.1	1.3	100.0	267
Mwanza	12.8	1.2	4.8	37.6	22.0	20.9	0.8	100.0	356
Mara	6.3	0.4	0.9	10.5	23.1	57.8	1.1	100.0	253
Manyara	2.5	0.2	4.6	36.1	24.4	27.6	4.5	100.0	165
Njombe	4.4	1.4	4.9	12.7	43.9	19.2	13.4	100.0	80
Katavi	4.0	0.0	1.7	12.9	30.2	51.2	0.0	100.0	69
Simiyu	8.2	0.0	6.8	3.2	17.1	63.4	1.3	100.0	136
Geita	11.4	0.0	2.9	35.5	8.6	37.2	4.5	100.0	251
Songwe	3.1	0.0	7.5	16.1	6.7	58.8	7.8	100.0	126
Kaskazini Unguja	14.6	0.6	7.2	8.5	40.4	27.1	1.7	100.0	21
Kusini Unguja	5.2	0.0	5.7	5.8	70.1	13.2	0.0	100.0	11
Mjini Magharibi	11.4	0.0	13.7	24.4	43.1	5.7	1.6	100.0	76
Kaskazini Pemba	4.8	0.0	5.4	3.9	52.6	31.1	2.1	100.0	13
Kusini Pemba	18.6	0.0	2.8	18.8	26.5	30.0	3.3	100.0	19

Continued…

Table 3.7.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Profes-sional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Agricul-ture	Other	Total	Number of men
Education									
No education	2.3	0.0	1.9	16.7	24.7	48.4	6.0	100.0	488
Primary incomplete	2.4	0.0	4.1	24.2	21.9	42.2	5.1	100.0	697
Primary complete	6.6	0.2	5.2	23.5	21.1	36.6	6.9	100.0	2,129
Secondary+	18.4	0.6	10.6	23.2	25.0	16.6	5.6	100.0	1,578
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.7	0.2	1.2	16.9	20.5	54.3	6.2	100.0	743
Second	1.9	0.1	2.4	18.5	20.1	51.4	5.6	100.0	897
Middle	4.4	0.1	3.7	19.5	23.7	40.5	8.1	100.0	999
Fourth	11.5	0.1	9.5	28.0	27.1	17.8	6.0	100.0	1,166
Highest	23.9	0.8	12.7	28.0	21.2	8.6	4.7	100.0	1,087
Total 15–49	9.4	0.3	6.5	22.8	22.8	32.1	6.1	100.0	4,892

Table 3.8 Type of employment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer and continuity of employment, according to type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural), Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Employment characteristic	Agricultural work	Nonagricultural work	Total
Type of earnings			
Cash only	21.8	64.5	50.4
Cash and in-kind	27.7	7.5	13.5
In-kind only	1.7	0.6	0.9
Not paid	48.8	27.5	35.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of employer			
Employed by family member	68.2	30.5	41.5
Employed by nonfamily member	5.2	20.3	15.1
Self-employed	26.7	49.2	43.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuity of employment			
All year	31.8	58.5	49.9
Seasonal	64.2	34.6	44.0
Occasional	4.0	7.0	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women employed during the last 12 months	2,961	6,135	9,802

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

Table 3.9.1 Health insurance coverage: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	NSSF/SHIB	Employer-based insurance[1]	Mutual Health Organisation/ community-based insurance[2]	Other/don't know type	None	Any health insurance	Number of women
Age							
15–19	0.0	2.7	2.3	0.2	94.9	5.1	3,083
20–24	0.2	2.5	1.3	0.0	96.1	3.9	2,727
25–29	0.2	3.7	1.0	0.1	95.1	4.9	2,533
30–34	0.3	5.4	1.6	0.0	92.8	7.2	2,076
35–39	0.1	4.5	1.7	0.2	93.6	6.4	1,884
40–44	0.2	4.9	2.3	0.2	92.5	7.5	1,588
45–49	0.2	5.2	2.7	0.0	91.8	8.2	1,363
Residence							
Urban	0.4	7.1	1.1	0.3	91.3	8.7	5,446
Rural	0.0	2.1	2.1	0.0	95.8	4.2	9,808
Mainland/Zanzibar							
Mainland	0.2	3.8	1.8	0.1	94.1	5.9	14,737
Urban	0.4	7.1	1.1	0.3	91.2	8.8	5,268
Rural	0.0	2.0	2.2	0.0	95.8	4.2	9,468
Zanzibar	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	95.3	4.7	517
Unguja	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	94.2	5.8	381
Pemba	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	98.5	1.5	137
Zone							
Western	0.1	1.7	2.1	0.0	96.1	3.9	1,268
Northern	0.1	5.6	2.6	0.2	91.5	8.5	1,733
Central	0.1	4.3	3.5	0.2	92.0	8.0	1,573
Southern Highlands	0.2	5.7	2.3	0.0	91.7	8.3	924
Southern	0.0	2.9	1.1	0.0	95.9	4.1	805
South West Highlands	0.0	2.7	1.2	0.0	96.1	3.9	1,322
Lake	0.1	2.9	1.4	0.1	95.5	4.5	4,454
Eastern	0.4	5.1	1.2	0.1	93.2	6.8	2,657
Zanzibar	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	95.3	4.7	517
Region							
Dodoma	0.0	5.4	4.0	0.3	90.2	9.8	772
Arusha	0.2	6.7	4.5	0.2	88.4	11.6	558
Kilimanjaro	0.0	7.5	3.6	0.4	88.4	11.6	417
Tanga	0.2	3.7	0.6	0.1	95.4	4.6	758
Morogoro	0.0	1.5	1.4	0.0	97.0	3.0	727
Pwani	0.0	2.9	2.5	0.0	94.6	5.4	539
Dar es Salaam	0.8	7.8	0.7	0.3	90.7	9.3	1,391
Lindi	0.0	2.8	2.1	0.0	95.1	4.9	336
Mtwara	0.0	3.0	0.4	0.0	96.5	3.5	468
Ruvuma	0.2	2.7	2.0	0.0	95.1	4.9	382
Iringa	0.2	8.7	3.1	0.0	88.0	12.0	326
Mbeya	0.0	3.3	0.4	0.0	96.3	3.7	489
Singida	0.3	4.9	3.0	0.0	91.7	8.3	384
Tabora	0.1	1.4	1.3	0.0	97.2	2.8	723
Rukwa	0.0	2.4	1.3	0.0	96.3	3.7	317
Kigoma	0.0	2.0	3.3	0.0	94.8	5.2	545
Shinyanga	0.0	3.0	3.4	0.1	93.6	6.4	533
Kagera	0.0	2.1	0.9	0.0	97.0	3.0	769
Mwanza	0.3	4.3	1.8	0.3	93.4	6.6	1,245
Mara	0.1	3.5	0.5	0.0	95.9	4.1	749
Manyara	0.0	1.8	2.8	0.0	95.6	4.4	417
Njombe	0.3	6.7	1.7	0.2	91.1	8.9	216
Katavi	0.2	2.6	3.3	0.0	94.0	6.0	197
Simiyu	0.0	2.9	0.5	0.0	96.5	3.5	374
Geita	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	98.0	2.0	782
Songwe	0.0	1.9	1.2	0.0	96.8	3.2	319
Kaskazini Unguja	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	98.8	1.2	70
Kusini Unguja	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	97.2	2.8	38
Mjini Magharibi	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	92.6	7.4	272
Kaskazini Pemba	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	97.7	2.3	64
Kusini Pemba	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	99.1	0.9	73
Education							
No education	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	98.4	1.6	2,450
Primary incomplete	0.1	0.5	2.0	0.1	97.4	2.6	1,380
Primary complete	0.1	1.2	1.7	0.0	97.0	3.0	6,744
Secondary+	0.4	10.6	1.9	0.3	87.0	13.0	4,681
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	98.5	1.5	2,466
Second	0.0	0.2	2.3	0.0	97.5	2.5	2,578
Middle	0.0	0.5	1.9	0.0	97.6	2.4	2,880
Fourth	0.1	2.8	1.9	0.1	95.2	4.8	3,359
Highest	0.5	12.0	1.3	0.3	86.0	14.0	3,971
Total	0.2	3.9	1.8	0.1	94.2	5.8	15,254

NSSF = National Social Security Fund
SHIB = Social Health Insurance Benefit
[1] Includes National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF), AAR, Strategy, Jubilee, and other employer-based health insurance
[2] Includes CHF Improved, Tiba kwa Kadi (TIKA), and other community-based or mutual health insurance such as UMIASITA and VIBINDO

Table 3.9.2 Health insurance coverage: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	NSSF/SHIB	Employer-based insurance[1]	Mutual Health Organisation/ community-based insurance[2]	Other/don't know type	None	Any health insurance	Number of men
Age							
15–19	0.1	3.0	2.4	0.1	94.3	5.7	1,444
20–24	0.0	5.2	2.7	0.0	92.0	8.0	934
25–29	0.2	4.8	1.6	0.1	93.3	6.7	850
30–34	0.5	4.8	1.3	0.0	93.6	6.4	765
35–39	0.3	5.1	1.2	0.0	93.6	6.4	693
40–44	0.3	4.1	0.9	0.5	94.2	5.8	607
45–49	1.3	5.6	2.6	0.5	90.0	10.0	469
Residence							
Urban	0.7	8.6	1.0	0.2	89.7	10.3	1,938
Rural	0.1	2.4	2.4	0.1	95.1	4.9	3,825
Mainland/Zanzibar							
Mainland	0.3	4.5	2.0	0.1	93.1	6.9	5,572
Urban	0.8	8.8	1.0	0.2	89.4	10.6	1,871
Rural	0.1	2.3	2.5	0.1	95.0	5.0	3,700
Zanzibar	0.2	3.1	0.0	0.1	96.6	3.4	191
Unguja	0.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	96.0	4.0	143
Pemba	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	98.6	1.4	48
Zone							
Western	0.0	2.6	1.4	0.0	95.9	4.1	501
Northern	0.1	4.7	3.8	0.8	90.6	9.4	631
Central	0.1	4.9	3.1	0.1	91.9	8.1	577
Southern Highlands	0.5	2.7	4.3	0.0	92.5	7.5	376
Southern	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	98.8	1.2	290
South West Highlands	0.4	3.8	1.3	0.1	94.5	5.5	526
Lake	0.3	3.7	1.8	0.1	94.3	5.7	1,694
Eastern	0.7	8.7	0.8	0.0	89.9	10.1	976
Zanzibar	0.2	3.1	0.0	0.1	96.6	3.4	191
Region							
Dodoma	0.0	7.9	3.6	0.0	88.4	11.6	255
Arusha	0.3	6.7	8.8	2.6	81.6	18.4	202
Kilimanjaro	0.0	3.1	2.5	0.0	94.4	5.6	171
Tanga	0.0	4.1	0.8	0.0	95.1	4.9	258
Morogoro	0.0	3.3	1.9	0.0	94.7	5.3	274
Pwani	0.0	5.7	0.4	0.0	93.8	6.2	180
Dar es Salaam	1.2	12.5	0.3	0.0	86.0	14.0	522
Lindi	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	98.4	1.6	128
Mtwara	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	99.2	0.8	162
Ruvuma	0.0	1.1	2.9	0.0	96.0	4.0	167
Iringa	0.8	5.3	5.7	0.0	88.3	11.7	123
Mbeya	0.5	4.8	0.0	0.0	94.7	5.3	195
Singida	0.4	4.1	3.5	0.0	92.0	8.0	149
Tabora	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	98.6	1.4	312
Rukwa	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	98.6	1.4	117
Kigoma	0.0	5.1	3.3	0.0	91.5	8.5	189
Shinyanga	0.5	4.1	1.3	0.0	94.7	5.3	192
Kagera	0.0	2.9	1.2	0.0	95.9	4.1	282
Mwanza	0.7	4.2	2.4	0.0	92.8	7.2	478
Mara	0.4	5.3	2.7	0.4	91.5	8.5	274
Manyara	0.0	1.0	1.9	0.2	96.9	3.1	174
Njombe	0.9	2.2	4.9	0.0	92.1	7.9	86
Katavi	0.0	5.0	4.2	0.4	91.0	9.0	74
Simiyu	0.0	4.7	0.6	0.0	94.7	5.3	163
Geita	0.0	1.6	1.4	0.0	97.0	3.0	306
Songwe	0.7	4.2	2.4	0.0	92.7	7.3	140
Kaskazini Unguja	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	98.1	1.9	25
Kusini Unguja	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	97.3	2.7	14
Mjini Magharibi	0.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	95.3	4.7	105
Kaskazini Pemba	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	99.8	0.2	21
Kusini Pemba	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.6	97.6	2.4	26
Education							
No education	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.2	98.6	1.4	574
Primary incomplete	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	98.2	1.8	851
Primary complete	0.1	0.8	1.9	0.1	97.1	2.9	2,282
Secondary+	0.7	11.2	2.5	0.2	85.4	14.6	2,055
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.3	98.4	1.6	883
Second	0.0	0.3	2.0	0.0	97.7	2.3	1,037
Middle	0.1	0.9	2.4	0.0	96.6	3.4	1,191
Fourth	0.1	3.8	2.6	0.1	93.6	6.4	1,355
Highest	1.1	14.7	1.3	0.2	82.8	17.2	1,298
Total 15–49	0.3	4.4	1.9	0.1	93.2	6.8	5,763

NSSF = National Social Security Fund
SHIB = Social Health Insurance Benefit
[1] Includes National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF), AAR, Strategy, Jubilee, and other employer-based health insurance
[2] Includes CHF Improved, Tiba kwa Kadi (TIKA), and other community-based or mutual health insurance such as UMIASITA and VIBINDO

Table 3.9.3 Health insurance coverage: Children age 0–14 years

Percentage of children age 0–14 with any health insurance coverage, and percent distribution of children with any health insurance by type of health insurance, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage with any health insurance coverage	Number of children	Type of health insurance						Number of children with health insurance
			NSSF/SHIB	Employer-based insurance super[1]	Mutual Health Organisation/ community-based insurance super[2]	Privately purchased commercial insurance	Other/don't know type	Total	
Age									
0–4	4.2	11,404	1.9	73.2	22.9	0.0	2.0	100.0	482
5–9	5.9	10,733	2.8	56.7	37.5	0.0	3.1	100.0	636
10–14	4.9	10,318	0.8	38.6	58.0	0.3	2.4	100.0	504
Sex									
Male	4.8	16,137	2.2	56.2	39.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	767
Female	5.2	16,319	1.6	55.8	39.9	0.2	2.5	100.0	856
Residence									
Urban	9.9	8,194	2.8	77.2	16.8	0.0	3.3	100.0	811
Rural	3.3	24,263	1.0	34.9	62.2	0.2	1.8	100.0	812
Mainland/Zanzibar									
Mainland	5.0	31,481	2.0	55.0	40.5	0.1	2.5	100.0	1,581
Urban	9.9	7,907	2.9	76.6	17.3	0.0	3.2	100.0	786
Rural	3.4	23,573	1.0	33.6	63.5	0.2	1.8	100.0	795
Zanzibar	4.2	975	0.0	95.6	0.8	0.0	3.5	100.0	41
Unguja	6.0	642	0.0	95.3	0.9	0.0	3.8	100.0	38
Pemba	0.9	333	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	3
Zone									
Western	2.7	3,236	3.4	36.4	58.3	0.0	1.9	100.0	88
Northern	6.2	3,517	2.0	56.9	38.9	0.6	1.6	100.0	219
Central	5.3	3,675	0.7	47.5	51.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	193
Southern Highlands	6.9	1,710	3.5	55.8	40.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	117
Southern	3.7	1,347	0.0	50.8	48.2	0.0	1.0	100.0	50
South West Highlands	3.7	3,134	3.4	49.7	46.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	117
Lake	4.0	10,885	2.3	47.6	46.4	0.0	3.7	100.0	432
Eastern	9.2	3,977	1.2	72.9	21.0	0.0	4.9	100.0	365
Zanzibar	4.2	975	0.0	95.6	0.8	0.0	3.5	100.0	41
Region									
Dodoma	6.4	1,490	(0.0)	(51.9)	(48.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	95
Arusha	9.8	1,034	0.8	44.3	52.7	1.3	0.8	100.0	101
Kilimanjaro	7.8	688	2.4	69.6	24.8	0.0	3.2	100.0	54
Tanga	3.6	1,796	3.5	66.2	28.7	0.0	1.6	100.0	64
Morogoro	4.9	1,394	(0.0)	(38.2)	(52.0)	(0.0)	(9.8)	(100.0)	68
Pwani	5.5	947	(0.0)	(58.5)	(41.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	52
Dar es Salaam	14.9	1,636	1.8	85.5	8.1	0.0	4.5	100.0	245
Lindi	3.5	597	(0.0)	(21.8)	(75.8)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(100.0)	21
Mtwara	3.9	750	(0.0)	(71.3)	(28.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	29
Ruvuma	3.6	747	(0.0)	(45.8)	(54.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	27
Iringa	9.8	604	4.4	58.8	36.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	59
Mbeya	3.9	928	(0.0)	(85.6)	(14.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	36
Singida	5.9	1,098	2.0	47.7	50.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	65
Tabora	2.1	1,968	(7.3)	(50.8)	(41.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	41
Rukwa	3.1	903	(6.1)	(28.0)	(65.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	28
Kigoma	3.7	1,269	(0.0)	(23.9)	(72.5)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(100.0)	47
Shinyanga	5.0	1,397	0.0	33.6	63.9	0.0	2.5	100.0	70
Kagera	4.3	1,789	1.2	38.4	55.7	0.0	4.7	100.0	77
Mwanza	4.3	2,501	(5.9)	(55.0)	(35.4)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(100.0)	108
Mara	4.8	1,754	(0.0)	(62.9)	(29.1)	(0.0)	(8.0)	(100.0)	84
Manyara	3.1	1,087	0.0	34.8	65.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	34
Njombe	8.6	358	4.6	59.0	36.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	31
Katavi	4.6	504	0.0	39.4	60.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	23
Simiyu	3.9	1,359	4.8	46.9	48.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	54
Geita	1.9	2,085	(0.0)	(38.6)	(61.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	39
Songwe	3.8	799	(7.4)	(34.9)	(57.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	30
Kaskazini Unguja	1.2	144	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Kusini Unguja	3.9	69	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Mjini Magharibi	7.9	430	0.0	96.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	100.0	34
Kaskazini Pemba	0.8	157	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Kusini Pemba	0.9	176	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	1.7	7,470	2.7	1.5	95.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	124
Second	2.6	7,031	0.7	5.2	91.0	0.0	3.0	100.0	181
Middle	2.6	6,571	2.3	11.6	81.7	0.0	4.3	100.0	169
Fourth	4.3	6,010	1.4	46.8	50.9	0.0	1.0	100.0	257
Highest	16.6	5,374	2.1	85.0	10.0	0.2	2.8	100.0	891
Total	5.0	32,456	1.9	56.0	39.5	0.1	2.5	100.0	1,622

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.
NSSF = National Social Security Fund
SHIB = Social Health Insurance Benefit
[1] Includes National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF), AAR, Strategy, Jubilee, and other employer-based health insurance
[2] Includes CHF Improved, Tiba kwa Kadi (TIKA), and other community-based or mutual health insurance such as UMIASITA and VIBINDO

Table 3.9.4 Health insurance coverage: women age 50+

Percentage of women age 50+ with any health insurance coverage, and percent distribution of women age 50+ with any health insurance by type of health insurance, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage with any health insurance coverage	Number of women	Type of health insurance					Number of women with health insurance
			NSSF/SHIB	Employer-based insurance super[1]	Mutual Health Organisation/ community-based insurance super[2]	Other/don't know type	Total	
Age								
50–59	13.1	2,168	1.3	70.4	27.6	0.7	100.0	284
60–69	19.6	1,546	0.0	70.6	24.3	5.1	100.0	303
70+	16.5	1,371	1.3	41.7	48.5	8.5	100.0	226
Residence								
Urban	26.1	1,311	0.3	82.2	15.2	2.3	100.0	342
Rural	12.5	3,776	1.2	48.2	44.5	6.1	100.0	471
Mainland/Zanzibar								
Mainland	16.3	4,941	0.8	62.2	32.6	4.4	100.0	803
Urban	26.6	1,270	0.3	82.1	15.4	2.2	100.0	338
Rural	12.7	3,671	1.2	47.7	45.1	6.0	100.0	466
Zanzibar	7.1	146	0.0	89.6	0.0	10.4	100.0	10
Unguja	9.3	97	(0.0)	(88.0)	(0.0)	(12.0)	(100.0)	9
Pemba	2.7	49	*	*	*	*	*	1
Zone								
Western	14.8	450	2.5	39.3	46.3	11.9	100.0	66
Northern	22.4	760	1.5	70.4	23.3	4.9	100.0	170
Central	13.9	695	0.0	54.2	40.5	5.3	100.0	97
Southern Highlands	18.5	376	0.0	64.6	34.7	0.8	100.0	69
Southern	7.2	386	(0.0)	(45.6)	(54.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	28
South West Highlands	16.7	392	1.6	51.2	45.7	1.5	100.0	65
Lake	14.0	1,227	0.8	60.6	33.4	5.2	100.0	172
Eastern	20.6	655	0.0	78.2	19.0	2.8	100.0	135
Zanzibar	7.1	146	0.0	89.6	0.0	10.4	100.0	10
Region								
Dodoma	15.0	352	(0.0)	(46.1)	(44.1)	(9.8)	(100.0)	53
Arusha	25.4	154	(0.0)	(72.3)	(25.6)	(2.1)	(100.0)	39
Kilimanjaro	32.0	273	2.9	79.5	16.1	1.5	100.0	87
Tanga	13.2	333	(0.0)	(50.5)	(35.7)	(13.8)	(100.0)	44
Morogoro	12.8	220	*	*	*	*	*	28
Pwani	15.1	152	*	*	*	*	*	23
Dar es Salaam	29.5	284	0.0	90.7	5.8	3.6	100.0	84
Lindi	9.8	182	(0.0)	(36.5)	(63.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	18
Mtwara	5.0	204	*	*	*	*	*	10
Ruvuma	9.6	149	*	*	*	*	*	14
Iringa	23.0	132	(0.0)	(57.0)	(43.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	30
Mbeya	22.2	150	(0.0)	(48.3)	(51.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)	33
Singida	14.2	185	(0.0)	(68.0)	(32.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	26
Tabora	11.1	216	*	*	*	*	*	24
Rukwa	15.3	95	*	*	*	*	*	15
Kigoma	18.1	234	(3.9)	(44.2)	(49.5)	(2.5)	(100.0)	42
Shinyanga	6.1	150	*	*	*	*	*	9
Kagera	21.0	216	(3.1)	(49.5)	(34.0)	(13.3)	(100.0)	45
Mwanza	15.7	298	*	*	*	*	*	47
Mara	15.9	216	*	*	*	*	*	34
Manyara	11.4	157	*	*	*	*	*	18
Njombe	26.1	94	(0.0)	(70.0)	(27.9)	(2.2)	(100.0)	25
Katavi	10.9	39	*	*	*	*	*	4
Simiyu	7.7	172	*	*	*	*	*	13
Geita	13.2	175	*	*	*	*	*	23
Songwe	12.3	108	*	*	*	*	*	13
Kaskazini Unguja	3.5	28	*	*	*	*	*	1
Kusini Unguja	8.7	12	*	*	*	*	*	1
Mjini Magharibi	12.2	57	*	*	*	*	*	7
Kaskazini Pemba	3.2	21	*	*	*	*	*	1
Kusini Pemba	2.4	28	*	*	*	*	*	1
Education								
No education	10.3	2,186	0.0	30.5	59.6	9.9	100.0	224
Primary incomplete	17.9	776	2.1	60.9	31.5	5.5	100.0	139
Primary complete	17.3	1,855	1.2	72.5	25.0	1.4	100.0	320
Secondary+	50.6	254	0.0	95.7	2.6	1.7	100.0	129
Don't know	(7.8)	15	*	*	*	*	*	1

Continued…

Table 3.9.4—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage with any health insurance coverage	Number of women	Type of health insurance					Number of women with health insurance
			NSSF/SHIB	Employer-based insurance super[1]	Mutual Health Organisation/ community-based insurance super[2]	Other/don't know type	Total	
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	5.6	1,116	0.0	1.6	82.7	15.8	100.0	63
Second	7.3	1,132	1.6	15.6	73.4	9.5	100.0	83
Middle	13.0	1,076	1.3	48.1	47.5	3.1	100.0	140
Fourth	19.1	926	0.8	62.8	30.1	6.2	100.0	177
Highest	41.9	837	0.6	90.1	8.3	1.0	100.0	351
Total	16.0	5,087	0.8	62.5	32.2	4.5	100.0	813

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.
NSSF = National Social Security Fund
SHIB = Social Health Insurance Benefit
[1] Includes National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF), AAR, Strategy, Jubilee, and other employer-based health insurance
[2] Includes CHF Improved, Tiba kwa Kadi (TIKA), and other community-based or mutual health insurance such as UMIASITA and VIBINDO

Table 3.9.5 Health insurance coverage: men age 50+

Percentage of men age 50+ with any health insurance coverage, and percent distribution of men age 50+ with any health insurance by type of health insurance, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage with any health insurance coverage	Number of men	Type of health insurance					Number of men with health insurance
			NSSF/SHIB	Employer-based insurance super[1]	Mutual Health Organisation/ community-based insurance super[2]	Other/don't know type	Total	
Age								
50–59	10.5	2,292	0.7	67.3	31.1	0.9	100.0	241
60–69	21.4	1,247	1.2	71.3	20.9	6.6	100.0	267
70+	22.3	966	3.1	53.1	35.1	8.7	100.0	215
Residence								
Urban	26.2	1,177	0.7	81.1	13.1	5.1	100.0	309
Rural	12.5	3,327	2.3	52.3	39.9	5.5	100.0	415
Mainland/Zanzibar								
Mainland	16.2	4,359	1.6	64.1	29.2	5.2	100.0	706
Urban	26.5	1,136	0.7	81.0	13.5	4.8	100.0	301
Rural	12.6	3,223	2.3	51.5	40.8	5.4	100.0	405
Zanzibar	11.4	146	1.2	85.1	0.2	13.6	100.0	17
Unguja	15.2	99	0.0	85.3	0.2	14.5	100.0	15
Pemba	3.4	47	*	*	*	*	*	2
Zone								
Western	11.9	392	(7.0)	(44.9)	(42.8)	(5.4)	(100.0)	47
Northern	20.8	671	2.6	69.4	24.3	3.7	100.0	140
Central	14.7	620	1.9	60.7	30.3	7.2	100.0	91
Southern Highlands	16.4	296	0.0	66.3	30.0	3.7	100.0	49
Southern	7.7	288	(0.0)	(53.3)	(46.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)	22
South West Highlands	17.2	372	2.2	54.9	40.3	2.6	100.0	64
Lake	14.6	1,105	0.8	59.1	30.5	9.6	100.0	161
Eastern	21.5	615	0.0	79.2	18.5	2.4	100.0	132
Zanzibar	11.4	146	1.2	85.1	0.2	13.6	100.0	17
Region								
Dodoma	19.2	275	(0.0)	(61.4)	(26.2)	(12.4)	(100.0)	53
Arusha	24.2	143	(3.2)	(64.6)	(27.3)	(4.8)	(100.0)	35
Kilimanjaro	29.4	213	4.0	75.5	16.2	4.2	100.0	63
Tanga	13.5	315	(0.0)	(64.4)	(33.8)	(1.8)	(100.0)	43
Morogoro	12.8	209	*	*	*	*	*	27
Pwani	17.1	145	*	*	*	*	*	25
Dar es Salaam	30.9	262	0.0	92.6	6.2	1.2	100.0	81
Lindi	5.7	131	*	*	*	*	*	7
Mtwara	9.3	157	*	*	*	*	*	15
Ruvuma	10.8	126	*	*	*	*	*	14
Iringa	21.3	101	(0.0)	(77.2)	(22.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	22
Mbeya	20.6	146	(3.8)	(61.7)	(32.1)	(2.3)	(100.0)	30
Singida	12.7	180	(7.5)	(57.4)	(35.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	23
Tabora	10.4	203	*	*	*	*	*	21
Rukwa	16.0	90	*	*	*	*	*	14
Kigoma	13.7	188	(12.7)	(51.4)	(33.4)	(2.4)	(100.0)	26
Shinyanga	3.9	151	*	*	*	*	*	6
Kagera	18.9	210	(0.0)	(62.8)	(22.2)	(15.0)	(100.0)	40
Mwanza	18.3	267	*	*	*	*	*	49
Mara	18.6	178	*	*	*	*	*	33
Manyara	9.5	166	*	*	*	*	*	16
Njombe	19.7	69	(0.0)	(61.0)	(31.6)	(7.4)	(100.0)	14
Katavi	10.0	46	*	*	*	*	*	5
Simiyu	6.3	133	*	*	*	*	*	8
Geita	15.2	167	*	*	*	*	*	25
Songwe	16.7	88	*	*	*	*	*	15
Kaskazini Unguja	5.2	28	*	*	*	*	*	1
Kusini Unguja	12.0	11	*	*	*	*	*	1
Mjini Magharibi	20.7	59	(0.0)	(84.9)	(0.0)	(15.1)	(100.0)	12
Kaskazini Pemba	4.3	22	*	*	*	*	*	1
Kusini Pemba	2.6	25	*	*	*	*	*	1
Education								
No education	7.2	953	2.4	18.3	70.6	8.7	100.0	68
Primary incomplete	15.2	717	3.8	35.2	46.5	14.5	100.0	109
Primary complete	13.2	2,270	0.8	62.2	33.5	3.4	100.0	300
Secondary+	45.4	537	1.3	93.8	2.7	2.3	100.0	244
Don't know	6.1	28	*	*	*	*	*	2

Continued…

Table 3.9.5—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage with any health insurance coverage	Number of men	Type of health insurance					Number of men with health insurance
			NSSF/SHIB	Employer-based insurance super[1]	Mutual Health Organisation/ community-based insurance super[2]	Other/don't know type	Total	
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	4.6	868	(0.0)	(8.3)	(78.8)	(12.9)	(100.0)	40
Second	6.5	949	2.1	24.6	64.0	9.3	100.0	62
Middle	12.5	960	2.1	45.5	45.1	7.3	100.0	120
Fourth	18.2	858	0.0	58.5	34.1	7.4	100.0	156
Highest	39.8	870	2.2	87.6	8.1	2.1	100.0	346
Total	16.1	4,505	1.6	64.6	28.5	5.3	100.0	723

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.
NSSF = National Social Security Fund
SHIB = Social Health Insurance Benefit
[1] Includes National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF), AAR, Strategy, Jubilee, and other employer-based health insurance
[2] Includes CHF Improved, Tiba kwa Kadi (TIKA), and other community-based or mutual health insurance such as UMIASITA and VIBINDO

Table 3.10.1 Tobacco smoking: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who smoke various tobacco products, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke:[1]			Number of women
	Cigarettes[2]	Other type of tobacco[3]	Any type of tobacco	
Age				
15–19	0.1	0.0	0.1	3,083
20–24	0.4	0.0	0.4	2,727
25–29	0.8	0.2	0.9	2,533
30–34	0.5	0.3	0.5	2,076
35–39	0.5	0.3	0.6	1,884
40–44	0.4	0.6	0.8	1,588
45–49	0.8	0.9	1.1	1,363
Residence				
Urban	0.6	0.2	0.6	5,446
Rural	0.4	0.3	0.5	9,808
Mainland/Zanzibar				
Mainland	0.4	0.3	0.5	14,737
Urban	0.6	0.2	0.6	5,268
Rural	0.4	0.3	0.5	9,468
Zanzibar	0.8	0.1	0.8	517
Unguja	1.0	0.1	1.1	381
Pemba	0.1	0.1	0.1	137
Zone				
Western	0.3	0.6	0.6	1,268
Northern	0.5	0.4	0.7	1,733
Central	0.6	0.3	0.7	1,573
Southern Highlands	0.1	0.0	0.1	924
Southern	0.7	0.0	0.7	805
South West Highlands	0.5	0.0	0.5	1,322
Lake	0.4	0.2	0.5	4,454
Eastern	0.5	0.3	0.5	2,657
Zanzibar	0.8	0.1	0.8	517
Region				
Dodoma	0.6	0.0	0.6	772
Arusha	0.1	0.5	0.6	558
Kilimanjaro	0.4	0.6	0.7	417
Tanga	0.8	0.3	0.8	758
Morogoro	0.0	0.0	0.0	727
Pwani	1.3	1.0	1.3	539
Dar es Salaam	0.5	0.2	0.5	1,391
Lindi	0.1	0.1	0.1	336
Mtwara	1.1	0.0	1.1	468
Ruvuma	0.2	0.0	0.2	382
Iringa	0.0	0.0	0.0	326
Mbeya	0.7	0.0	0.7	489
Singida	0.1	0.0	0.1	384
Tabora	0.5	1.1	1.1	723
Rukwa	0.0	0.0	0.0	317
Kigoma	0.0	0.0	0.0	545
Shinyanga	0.5	0.3	0.5	533
Kagera	0.3	0.6	0.7	769
Mwanza	0.7	0.1	0.7	1,245
Mara	0.0	0.1	0.1	749
Manyara	1.1	1.1	1.4	417
Njombe	0.0	0.0	0.0	216
Katavi	1.1	0.3	1.1	197
Simiyu	0.2	0.5	0.5	374
Geita	0.4	0.0	0.4	782
Songwe	0.4	0.0	0.4	319
Kaskazini Unguja	0.0	0.1	0.1	70
Kusini Unguja	1.4	0.4	1.8	38
Mjini Magharibi	1.2	0.0	1.2	272
Kaskazini Pemba	0.2	0.2	0.2	64
Kusini Pemba	0.0	0.0	0.0	73
Education				
No education	0.7	0.7	1.1	2,450
Primary incomplete	0.7	0.4	0.8	1,380
Primary complete	0.5	0.2	0.5	6,744
Secondary+	0.3	0.0	0.3	4,681
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	0.7	0.8	1.1	2,466
Second	0.3	0.3	0.5	2,578
Middle	0.5	0.2	0.5	2,880
Fourth	0.5	0.2	0.5	3,359
Highest	0.3	0.0	0.3	3,971
Total	0.5	0.3	0.6	15,254

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use
[2] Cigarettes include kreteks.
[3] Includes pipes full of tobacco, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, water pipes, snuff by mouth, snuff by nose, chewing tobacco, and betel quid with tobacco.

Table 3.10.2 Tobacco smoking: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who smoke various tobacco products, and percent distribution of men by smoking frequency, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke:[1]			Smoking frequency			Total	Number of men
	Cigarettes[2]	Other type of tobacco[3]	Any type of tobacco	Daily smoker	Occasional smoker[4]	Non-smoker		
Age								
15–19	1.8	0.2	1.8	1.4	0.6	98.0	100.0	1,444
20–24	4.7	0.9	4.8	3.1	2.2	94.7	100.0	934
25–29	9.3	1.3	9.7	5.7	4.8	89.5	100.0	850
30–34	12.9	0.4	12.9	10.2	4.0	85.8	100.0	765
35–39	14.5	1.0	14.8	13.2	2.7	84.1	100.0	693
40–44	20.4	1.8	20.5	17.6	3.4	79.0	100.0	607
45–49	20.8	0.7	21.0	17.9	3.7	78.4	100.0	469
Residence								
Urban	11.5	0.8	11.6	9.1	2.8	88.1	100.0	1,938
Rural	9.0	0.8	9.2	7.3	2.7	89.9	100.0	3,825
Mainland/Zanzibar								
Mainland	10.0	0.8	10.1	8.1	2.7	89.2	100.0	5,572
Urban	11.6	0.7	11.7	9.4	2.6	88.0	100.0	1,871
Rural	9.1	0.8	9.3	7.4	2.7	89.9	100.0	3,700
Zanzibar	7.1	0.8	7.1	3.7	4.6	91.6	100.0	191
Unguja	8.1	1.0	8.1	3.8	5.2	91.0	100.0	143
Pemba	4.2	0.0	4.2	3.5	2.9	93.6	100.0	48
Zone								
Western	8.2	0.5	8.2	6.7	1.8	91.5	100.0	501
Northern	11.9	2.1	12.1	5.9	7.2	86.9	100.0	631
Central	8.0	0.5	8.5	8.8	1.6	89.6	100.0	577
Southern Highlands	8.7	0.8	8.7	6.2	2.4	91.3	100.0	376
Southern	10.3	0.6	10.6	8.7	3.7	87.6	100.0	290
South West Highlands	9.8	1.0	10.3	6.8	3.8	89.4	100.0	526
Lake	8.5	0.2	8.5	7.7	1.1	91.3	100.0	1,694
Eastern	13.7	1.4	13.8	11.7	2.8	85.5	100.0	976
Zanzibar	7.1	0.8	7.1	3.7	4.6	91.6	100.0	191
Region								
Dodoma	10.3	0.0	10.3	10.3	0.0	89.7	100.0	255
Arusha	7.7	2.8	8.5	3.7	5.5	90.8	100.0	202
Kilimanjaro	13.8	1.8	13.8	8.1	6.7	85.2	100.0	171
Tanga	13.8	1.9	13.8	6.3	8.8	84.9	100.0	258
Morogoro	7.5	3.2	7.6	6.3	2.2	91.5	100.0	274
Pwani	12.5	1.5	12.5	10.3	2.7	87.0	100.0	180
Dar es Salaam	17.4	0.4	17.6	15.0	3.2	81.8	100.0	522
Lindi	12.7	1.5	13.5	10.4	7.2	82.4	100.0	128
Mtwara	8.3	0.0	8.3	7.3	1.0	91.7	100.0	162
Ruvuma	14.3	0.9	14.3	9.9	4.3	85.7	100.0	167
Iringa	3.3	0.7	3.3	2.6	0.7	96.7	100.0	123
Mbeya	8.9	2.3	10.1	5.0	5.6	89.4	100.0	195
Singida	9.7	0.0	9.7	9.7	0.0	90.3	100.0	149
Tabora	7.3	0.3	7.3	5.9	1.8	92.3	100.0	312
Rukwa	14.6	0.0	14.6	9.5	5.1	85.4	100.0	117
Kigoma	9.8	0.6	9.8	8.1	1.7	90.2	100.0	189
Shinyanga	6.1	0.0	6.1	5.7	0.3	93.9	100.0	192
Kagera	14.5	0.5	14.5	11.6	2.9	85.5	100.0	282
Mwanza	11.5	0.0	11.5	10.5	1.3	88.2	100.0	478
Mara	3.9	0.4	3.9	3.9	0.0	96.1	100.0	274
Manyara	3.3	1.5	4.8	5.9	5.4	88.6	100.0	174
Njombe	5.5	0.8	5.5	4.3	1.2	94.5	100.0	86
Katavi	13.4	0.6	13.8	9.4	4.4	86.2	100.0	74
Simiyu	4.9	0.0	4.9	4.7	0.7	94.5	100.0	163
Geita	6.0	0.0	6.0	5.7	0.7	93.6	100.0	306
Songwe	5.1	0.0	5.1	5.5	0.0	94.5	100.0	140
Kaskazini Unguja	10.0	0.1	10.0	6.0	4.2	89.8	100.0	25
Kusini Unguja	12.0	2.1	12.0	8.1	11.0	80.9	100.0	14
Mjini Magharibi	7.1	1.1	7.1	2.7	4.7	92.6	100.0	105
Kaskazini Pemba	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.0	5.3	92.8	100.0	21
Kusini Pemba	5.8	0.0	5.8	4.8	1.0	94.2	100.0	26
Education								
No education	13.5	1.0	14.0	11.0	4.3	84.7	100.0	574
Primary incomplete	13.0	1.0	13.3	10.3	3.3	86.4	100.0	851
Primary complete	12.1	0.8	12.1	9.6	3.3	87.1	100.0	2,282
Secondary+	5.1	0.6	5.3	4.2	1.5	94.3	100.0	2,055
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	12.0	0.7	12.3	10.5	3.8	85.7	100.0	883
Second	10.6	0.9	10.7	8.4	2.7	88.9	100.0	1,037
Middle	9.0	1.2	9.1	7.0	2.6	90.4	100.0	1,191
Fourth	10.2	0.5	10.3	8.1	2.4	89.5	100.0	1,355
Highest	8.3	0.7	8.5	6.4	2.6	91.0	100.0	1,298
Total 15–49	9.9	0.8	10.0	7.9	2.7	89.3	100.0	5,763

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use
[2] Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, and kreteks
[3] Includes pipes, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes
[4] Occasional refers to less often than daily use.

Table 3.11 Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: Men

Among men age 15–49 who smoke cigarettes daily, percent distribution by average number of cigarettes smoked per day, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day[1]					Total	Number of men who smoke cigarettes daily[1]
	<5	5–9	10–14	15–24	≥25		
Age							
15–19	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	18
20–24	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	26
25–29	(44.2)	(26.7)	(22.5)	(6.0)	(0.6)	100.0	40
30–34	47.5	35.9	13.3	1.8	1.6	100.0	70
35–39	47.0	34.7	12.1	2.8	3.4	100.0	79
40–44	48.1	16.7	20.3	12.3	2.6	100.0	101
45–49	39.5	30.1	22.5	6.2	1.8	100.0	80
Residence							
Urban	46.1	30.2	16.1	6.8	0.8	100.0	169
Rural	48.5	26.9	16.3	4.9	3.4	100.0	246
Mainland/Zanzibar							
Mainland	47.8	28.2	16.3	5.4	2.3	100.0	407
Urban	46.4	29.9	16.1	6.8	0.8	100.0	167
Rural	48.9	27.0	16.4	4.4	3.4	100.0	240
Zanzibar	(31.1)	(31.7)	(13.3)	(21.7)	(2.2)	100.0	7
Unguja	(36.1)	(25.1)	(12.5)	(23.4)	(2.9)	100.0	5
Pemba	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Zone							
Western	(46.7)	(29.2)	(14.1)	(6.7)	(3.2)	100.0	31
Northern	(32.0)	(18.1)	(36.3)	(9.4)	(4.3)	100.0	34
Central	(36.3)	(21.2)	(34.9)	(4.5)	(3.1)	100.0	46
Southern Highlands	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
Southern	(53.8)	(25.1)	(17.5)	(3.6)	(0.0)	100.0	24
South West Highlands	(43.6)	(23.9)	(12.7)	(4.5)	(15.3)	100.0	28
Lake	56.6	28.2	6.7	7.5	1.0	100.0	122
Eastern	44.7	35.5	16.7	3.0	0.0	100.0	105
Zanzibar	(31.1)	(31.7)	(13.3)	(21.7)	(2.2)	100.0	7
Education							
No education	53.9	27.0	8.5	5.8	4.8	100.0	54
Primary incomplete	48.8	27.1	18.9	2.9	2.3	100.0	83
Primary complete	43.3	31.0	16.5	6.7	2.5	100.0	200
Secondary+	52.8	23.2	18.2	5.8	0.0	100.0	76
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	51.7	33.0	8.0	3.2	4.2	100.0	77
Second	48.2	25.9	17.9	4.3	3.6	100.0	79
Middle	53.4	21.9	9.7	12.8	2.1	100.0	80
Fourth	46.0	23.5	28.5	1.8	0.3	100.0	102
Highest	38.7	39.2	13.1	7.1	1.9	100.0	75
Total 15–49	47.6	28.3	16.2	5.6	2.3	100.0	414

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, and kreteks

Table 3.12 Smokeless tobacco use and any tobacco use

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who currently use smokeless tobacco, according to type of tobacco product, and percentage who use any type of tobacco, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Tobacco product	Women	Men
Snuff, by mouth	0.1	0.8
Snuff, by nose	0.0	0.5
Chewing tobacco	0.0	0.3
Betel quid with tobacco	0.0	0.1
Other type of smokeless tobacco	0.0	0.0
Any type of smokeless tobacco[1]	0.2	1.1
Any type of tobacco[2]	0.6	11.1
Number	15,254	5,763

Note: Table includes women and men who use smokeless tobacco daily or occasionally (less than daily).
[1] Includes snuff by mouth, snuff by nose, chewing tobacco, and betel quid with tobacco
[2] Includes all types of smokeless tobacco shown in this table plus cigarettes, kreteks, pipes, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes.

Table 3.13 Any tobacco use by background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who are currently using any type of tobacco, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Percentage using any type of tobacco	Number of women	Percentage using any type of tobacco	Number of men
Age				
15–19	0.1	3,083	2.2	1,444
20–24	0.4	2,727	5.3	934
25–29	0.9	2,533	11.2	850
30–34	0.5	2,076	14.6	765
35–39	0.6	1,884	16.9	693
40–44	0.8	1,588	21.4	607
45–49	1.1	1,363	22.5	469
Residence				
Urban	0.6	5,446	12.0	1,938
Rural	0.5	9,808	10.7	3,825
Mainland/Zanzibar				
Mainland	0.5	14,737	11.2	5,572
Urban	0.6	5,268	12.1	1,871
Rural	0.5	9,468	10.8	3,700
Zanzibar	0.8	517	8.7	191
Unguja	1.1	381	9.1	143
Pemba	0.1	137	7.3	48
Zone				
Western	0.6	1,268	8.5	501
Northern	0.7	1,733	13.7	631
Central	0.7	1,573	12.6	577
Southern Highlands	0.1	924	8.7	376
Southern	0.7	805	12.5	290
South West Highlands	0.5	1,322	11.1	526
Lake	0.5	4,454	8.9	1,694
Eastern	0.5	2,657	14.9	976
Zanzibar	0.8	517	8.7	191
Region				
Dodoma	0.6	772	11.0	255
Arusha	0.6	558	10.7	202
Kilimanjaro	0.7	417	15.0	171
Tanga	0.8	758	15.1	258
Morogoro	0.0	727	9.7	274
Pwani	1.3	539	13.2	180
Dar es Salaam	0.5	1,391	18.2	522
Lindi	0.1	336	17.9	128
Mtwara	1.1	468	8.3	162
Ruvuma	0.2	382	14.3	167
Iringa	0.0	326	3.3	123
Mbeya	0.7	489	10.6	195
Singida	0.1	384	9.7	149
Tabora	1.1	723	7.7	312
Rukwa	0.0	317	14.6	117
Kigoma	0.0	545	9.8	189
Shinyanga	0.5	533	6.1	192
Kagera	0.7	769	15.0	282
Mwanza	0.7	1,245	11.8	478
Mara	0.1	749	3.9	274
Manyara	1.4	417	17.3	174
Njombe	0.0	216	5.5	86
Katavi	1.1	197	15.1	74
Simiyu	0.5	374	6.8	163
Geita	0.4	782	6.4	306
Songwe	0.4	319	6.5	140
Kaskazini Unguja	0.1	70	10.2	25
Kusini Unguja	1.8	38	20.3	14
Mjini Magharibi	1.2	272	7.4	105
Kaskazini Pemba	0.2	64	7.9	21
Kusini Pemba	0.0	73	6.9	26
Education				
No education	1.1	2,450	16.5	574
Primary incomplete	0.8	1,380	14.2	851
Primary complete	0.5	6,744	13.5	2,282
Secondary+	0.3	4,681	5.7	2,055
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	1.1	2,466	15.9	883
Second	0.5	2,578	11.8	1,037
Middle	0.5	2,880	9.7	1,191
Fourth	0.5	3,359	10.7	1,355
Highest	0.3	3,971	9.1	1,298
Total 15–49	0.6	15,254	11.1	5,763

Table 3.14.1 Alcohol consumption: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last 1 month; and among women who have consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last 1 month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking (number of days at least one drink was consumed), according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month	Number of women	Among women who have consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking:					Number of women who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month
			1–5 days	6–10 days	11–24 days	Every day/almost every day[1]	Total	
Age								
15–19	1.4	3,083	(88.6)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(4.5)	100.0	44
20–24	3.5	2,727	75.2	8.2	3.7	12.8	100.0	95
25–29	5.8	2,533	73.6	8.7	7.8	10.0	100.0	146
30–34	7.9	2,076	65.8	5.2	8.5	20.5	100.0	164
35–39	11.6	1,884	70.3	3.6	5.9	20.2	100.0	218
40–44	13.9	1,588	62.1	8.8	5.4	23.7	100.0	220
45–49	12.6	1,363	68.6	7.1	4.1	20.2	100.0	172
Residence								
Urban	6.7	5,446	78.8	3.9	5.6	11.7	100.0	363
Rural	7.1	9,808	64.3	8.2	5.8	21.7	100.0	695
Mainland/Zanzibar								
Mainland	7.1	14,737	69.2	6.8	5.7	18.3	100.0	1,053
Urban	6.8	5,268	78.7	3.9	5.6	11.8	100.0	361
Rural	7.3	9,468	64.3	8.3	5.8	21.6	100.0	692
Zanzibar	1.1	517	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Unguja	1.5	381	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Pemba	0.1	137	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Zone								
Western	3.5	1,268	(80.6)	(3.2)	(9.5)	(6.6)	100.0	45
Northern	8.0	1,733	66.3	9.4	6.6	17.7	100.0	139
Central	6.0	1,573	67.3	11.1	9.9	11.7	100.0	94
Southern Highlands	15.7	924	65.7	7.8	4.8	21.7	100.0	145
Southern	2.3	805	*	*	*	*	100.0	18
South West Highlands	13.0	1,322	45.2	4.5	5.7	44.6	100.0	172
Lake	6.1	4,454	79.0	5.5	3.6	11.9	100.0	271
Eastern	6.3	2,657	83.0	3.8	5.9	7.2	100.0	168
Zanzibar	1.1	517	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Region								
Dodoma	7.1	772	(75.9)	(3.7)	(10.7)	(9.7)	100.0	55
Arusha	4.4	558	(78.5)	(0.0)	(8.1)	(13.5)	100.0	24
Kilimanjaro	20.3	417	57.4	14.2	8.5	19.8	100.0	85
Tanga	3.9	758	*	*	*	*	100.0	29
Morogoro	5.0	727	(86.3)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(9.1)	100.0	36
Pwani	2.1	539	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Dar es Salaam	8.7	1,391	84.4	3.9	8.3	3.3	100.0	121
Lindi	3.7	336	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Mtwara	1.2	468	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Ruvuma	9.4	382	(81.4)	(11.7)	(1.1)	(5.8)	100.0	36
Iringa	23.9	326	62.5	7.3	5.0	25.2	100.0	78
Mbeya	11.3	489	(56.4)	(3.9)	(2.1)	(37.6)	100.0	55
Singida	5.2	384	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
Tabora	4.1	723	(89.5)	(0.0)	(10.5)	(0.0)	100.0	29
Rukwa	10.7	317	(38.2)	(9.4)	(7.8)	(44.6)	100.0	34
Kigoma	2.8	545	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Shinyanga	2.2	533	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Kagera	13.3	769	69.9	11.8	4.6	13.7	100.0	103
Mwanza	4.1	1,245	(75.3)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(22.2)	100.0	51
Mara	8.4	749	(88.6)	(1.7)	(4.6)	(5.1)	100.0	63
Manyara	4.7	417	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
Njombe	14.5	216	55.4	4.5	8.6	31.4	100.0	31
Katavi	4.5	197	(80.3)	(5.6)	(14.0)	(0.0)	100.0	9
Simiyu	1.9	374	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Geita	4.6	782	*	*	*	*	100.0	36
Songwe	23.3	319	35.9	2.6	6.4	55.1	100.0	74
Kaskazini Unguja	0.3	70	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Kusini Unguja	1.8	38	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Mjini Magharibi	1.8	272	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Kaskazini Pemba	0.0	64	*	*	*	*	0.0	0
Kusini Pemba	0.2	73	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Education								
No education	8.3	2,450	65.2	6.1	4.9	23.7	100.0	204
Primary incomplete	8.0	1,380	56.7	8.4	2.6	32.3	100.0	110
Primary complete	7.6	6,744	67.1	7.2	7.2	18.4	100.0	512
Secondary+	4.9	4,681	83.7	5.4	4.5	6.4	100.0	232

Continued…

Table 3.14.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month	Number of women	Among women who have consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking:					Number of women who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month
			1–5 days	6–10 days	11–24 days	Every day/almost every day[1]	Total	
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	6.2	2,466	62.0	7.1	6.6	24.2	100.0	152
Second	7.8	2,578	57.4	11.0	4.4	27.2	100.0	201
Middle	6.9	2,880	58.1	9.3	5.1	27.5	100.0	200
Fourth	6.7	3,359	77.3	3.9	7.5	11.3	100.0	226
Highest	7.0	3,971	83.3	3.9	5.1	7.6	100.0	279
Total	6.9	15,254	69.3	6.7	5.7	18.3	100.0	1,058

Note: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of mbege, ulanzi, gongo, chang'aa, etc. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] The respondent reported that she drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the last 1 month.

Table 3.14.2 Alcohol consumption: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last 1 month; and among men who have consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last 1 month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking (number of days at least one drink was consumed), according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Consumed any alcohol in the last month	Number men	Among men who have consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking:					Number of men who consumed any alcohol in the last month
			1–5 days	6–10 days	11–24 days	Every day/almost every day[1]	Total	
Age								
15–19	2.2	1,444	(83.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.9)	100.0	31
20–24	11.0	934	77.9	6.4	4.4	11.3	100.0	103
25–29	18.6	850	58.9	12.0	7.8	21.4	100.0	158
30–34	26.6	765	56.8	15.2	5.1	22.9	100.0	203
35–39	31.1	693	64.6	10.4	6.8	18.3	100.0	216
40–44	34.1	607	53.7	12.0	11.3	23.0	100.0	207
45–49	34.6	469	44.5	15.6	12.4	27.4	100.0	162
Residence								
Urban	18.8	1,938	63.9	9.8	8.3	18.0	100.0	364
Rural	18.7	3,825	56.5	13.0	7.7	22.8	100.0	717
Mainland/Zanzibar								
Mainland	19.3	5,572	59.0	11.9	7.9	21.2	100.0	1,077
Urban	19.3	1,871	64.1	9.8	8.4	17.7	100.0	362
Rural	19.3	3,700	56.4	13.0	7.7	22.9	100.0	715
Zanzibar	2.3	191	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Unguja	2.5	143	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Pemba	1.4	48	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Zone								
Western	9.1	501	(77.8)	(10.7)	(4.1)	(7.4)	100.0	45
Northern	17.9	631	65.7	5.2	8.7	20.4	100.0	113
Central	17.4	577	61.8	20.1	12.0	6.2	100.0	100
Southern Highlands	26.3	376	24.0	6.4	4.6	65.1	100.0	99
Southern	9.6	290	(48.4)	(24.1)	(13.5)	(14.0)	100.0	28
South West Highlands	31.9	526	45.1	15.4	11.8	27.7	100.0	168
Lake	20.4	1,694	70.2	8.4	7.5	13.9	100.0	346
Eastern	18.2	976	60.7	16.8	4.4	18.2	100.0	177
Zanzibar	2.3	191	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Region								
Dodoma	23.6	255	(59.7)	(20.3)	(12.7)	(7.3)	100.0	60
Arusha	18.1	202	(63.6)	(5.7)	(1.5)	(29.2)	100.0	37
Kilimanjaro	30.0	171	(68.9)	(5.7)	(10.9)	(14.5)	100.0	51
Tanga	9.6	258	*	*	*	*	100.0	25
Morogoro	14.8	274	(44.5)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(49.8)	100.0	41
Pwani	11.2	180	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
Dar es Salaam	22.4	522	61.8	23.5	6.6	8.0	100.0	117
Lindi	12.9	128	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
Mtwara	7.0	162	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Ruvuma	17.1	167	(51.7)	(20.6)	(15.8)	(11.9)	100.0	29
Iringa	35.0	123	(12.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(87.9)	100.0	43
Mbeya	28.2	195	48.6	17.5	12.4	21.5	100.0	55
Singida	12.1	149	*	*	*	*	100.0	18
Tabora	7.3	312	*	*	*	*	100.0	23
Rukwa	44.8	117	37.8	12.6	12.7	36.8	100.0	52
Kigoma	12.0	189	*	*	*	*	100.0	23
Shinyanga	10.3	192	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
Kagera	40.9	282	64.7	8.4	6.5	20.4	100.0	115
Mwanza	17.2	478	(62.3)	(10.8)	(17.9)	(9.0)	100.0	82
Mara	18.6	274	(88.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.7)	100.0	51
Manyara	12.7	174	*	*	*	*	100.0	22
Njombe	31.5	86	(13.6)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(84.7)	100.0	27
Katavi	25.5	74	62.2	13.4	3.4	20.9	100.0	19
Simiyu	9.8	163	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
Geita	20.3	306	(71.3)	(11.1)	(5.7)	(11.9)	100.0	62
Songwe	29.9	140	41.7	17.0	13.7	27.6	100.0	42
Kaskazini Unguja	3.5	25	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Kusini Unguja	4.0	14	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Mjini Magharibi	2.1	105	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Kaskazini Pemba	1.2	21	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Kusini Pemba	1.6	26	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Education								
No education	21.3	574	59.8	12.1	4.8	23.3	100.0	122
Primary incomplete	18.1	851	67.2	6.5	6.9	19.4	100.0	154
Primary complete	23.6	2,282	55.7	12.5	10.1	21.7	100.0	538
Secondary+	13.0	2,055	60.6	13.7	5.5	20.2	100.0	266

Continued…

Table 3.14.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Consumed any alcohol in the last month	Number men	Among men who have consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking:					Number of men who consumed any alcohol in the last month
			1–5 days	6–10 days	11–24 days	Every day/almost every day[1]	Total	
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	19.7	883	53.8	13.6	12.5	20.2	100.0	174
Second	18.4	1,037	55.8	15.0	8.0	21.2	100.0	191
Middle	17.9	1,191	51.3	10.3	8.4	30.0	100.0	214
Fourth	16.9	1,355	65.7	10.6	4.7	18.9	100.0	229
Highest	21.0	1,298	64.9	11.1	7.2	16.8	100.0	273
Total 15–49	18.8	5,763	59.0	11.9	7.9	21.2	100.0	1,081

Note: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of mbege, ulanzi, gongo, chang'aa, etc. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] The respondent reported that he drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the last 1 month.

Table 3.15.1 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Women

Among women age 15–49 who have consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last 1 month, percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed							Number of women who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last 1 month
	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	Total	
Age								
15–19	(33.4)	(24.5)	(16.3)	(7.0)	(4.5)	(14.3)	100.0	44
20–24	25.3	31.3	16.6	10.9	2.3	13.7	100.0	95
25–29	23.4	31.9	11.7	7.7	6.9	18.3	100.0	146
30–34	21.9	32.3	18.4	6.7	8.2	12.6	100.0	164
35–39	22.7	32.7	20.9	5.7	7.4	10.6	100.0	218
40–44	23.7	30.8	15.9	9.6	3.9	16.1	100.0	220
45–49	30.1	27.7	13.2	13.0	5.0	10.9	100.0	172
Frequency of drinking in last 1 month								
1–5 days	24.5	28.9	15.3	10.0	5.9	15.4	100.0	733
6–10 days	26.6	41.2	15.2	5.3	3.6	8.1	100.0	71
11–24 days	17.0	28.5	16.2	12.2	2.5	23.5	100.0	60
Every day/almost every day[1]	27.4	35.1	21.0	3.7	6.9	5.9	100.0	193
Residence								
Urban	17.4	28.4	17.6	11.0	8.0	17.7	100.0	363
Rural	28.6	32.1	15.8	7.4	4.6	11.5	100.0	695
Mainland/Zanzibar								
Mainland	24.7	30.8	16.5	8.6	5.7	13.7	100.0	1,053
Urban	17.2	28.3	17.7	10.9	8.0	17.8	100.0	361
Rural	28.7	32.0	15.8	7.4	4.5	11.5	100.0	692
Zanzibar	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Unguja	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Pemba	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Zone								
Western	(49.0)	(23.8)	(6.9)	(8.3)	(8.3)	(3.7)	100.0	45
Northern	31.5	32.5	16.3	5.2	2.9	11.7	100.0	139
Central	29.6	36.8	7.8	7.7	4.1	13.9	100.0	94
Southern Highlands	19.4	21.0	10.5	5.0	2.0	42.1	100.0	145
Southern	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	18
South West Highlands	33.3	35.0	21.0	4.6	4.2	2.0	100.0	172
Lake	17.0	34.8	21.6	10.8	9.8	5.9	100.0	271
Eastern	20.8	24.0	13.5	15.6	7.2	18.9	100.0	168
Zanzibar	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Region								
Dodoma	(37.9)	(31.7)	(8.1)	(3.5)	(2.2)	(16.5)	100.0	55
Arusha	(11.6)	(33.2)	(27.0)	(11.1)	(5.5)	(11.6)	100.0	24
Kilimanjaro	42.0	35.1	9.5	4.1	0.0	9.3	100.0	85
Tanga	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	29
Morogoro	(52.8)	(21.2)	(13.3)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(9.1)	100.0	36
Pwani	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Dar es Salaam	12.3	22.8	14.8	19.9	10.0	20.2	100.0	121
Lindi	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Mtwara	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Ruvuma	(23.4)	(36.3)	(18.8)	(8.7)	(7.1)	(5.7)	100.0	36
Iringa	25.3	11.0	3.2	2.9	0.0	57.5	100.0	78
Mbeya	(39.0)	(32.6)	(16.8)	(1.8)	(6.1)	(3.7)	100.0	55
Singida	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
Tabora	(42.0)	(21.0)	(10.5)	(10.9)	(9.9)	(5.7)	100.0	29
Rukwa	(26.7)	(29.3)	(28.6)	(7.0)	(8.4)	(0.0)	100.0	34
Kigoma	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Shinyanga	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Kagera	27.1	40.2	18.4	6.8	1.1	6.4	100.0	103
Mwanza	(12.3)	(35.5)	(39.1)	(7.8)	(5.3)	(0.0)	100.0	51
Mara	(4.7)	(33.3)	(20.8)	(9.6)	(24.7)	(6.9)	100.0	63
Manyara	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
Njombe	0.0	28.4	18.9	5.7	1.3	45.7	100.0	31
Katavi	(17.2)	(38.4)	(23.0)	(6.2)	(5.2)	(10.0)	100.0	9
Simiyu	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Geita	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	36
Songwe	34.1	39.0	20.3	5.4	0.6	0.6	100.0	74
Kaskazini Unguja	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Kusini Unguja	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Mjini Magharibi	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Kusini Pemba	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	0

Continued…

Table 3.15.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed							Number of women who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last 1 month
	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	Total	
Education								
No education	34.4	33.3	13.3	9.8	3.3	5.8	100.0	204
Primary incomplete	23.1	35.9	18.5	4.9	9.2	8.4	100.0	110
Primary complete	24.2	29.7	15.9	8.9	4.5	16.9	100.0	512
Secondary+	18.2	28.8	19.2	8.9	9.1	15.7	100.0	232
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	38.9	31.7	15.5	4.8	4.6	4.5	100.0	152
Second	28.8	36.5	15.4	6.5	4.5	8.4	100.0	201
Middle	29.3	27.6	16.3	6.6	3.4	16.8	100.0	200
Fourth	16.7	28.0	18.0	12.7	6.5	18.1	100.0	226
Highest	17.4	31.0	16.3	10.4	8.4	16.5	100.0	279
Total	24.8	30.8	16.4	8.6	5.8	13.6	100.0	1,058

Note: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of mbege, ulanzi, gongo, chang'aa, etc. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] The respondent reported that she drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the last 1 month.

Table 3.15.2 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Men

Among men age 15–49 who have consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last 1 month, percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed							Number of men who consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month
	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	Total	
Age								
15–19	(47.6)	(19.4)	(3.0)	(2.6)	(14.9)	(12.5)	100.0	31
20–24	25.9	20.1	13.8	7.3	10.2	22.7	100.0	103
25–29	18.8	22.6	24.3	8.2	9.7	16.4	100.0	158
30–34	19.4	19.7	24.2	8.9	13.6	14.2	100.0	203
35–39	19.2	20.0	16.4	10.3	12.2	21.8	100.0	216
40–44	10.2	24.1	27.1	16.4	11.7	10.5	100.0	207
45–49	17.2	25.0	23.9	10.1	7.3	16.6	100.0	162
Frequency of drinking in last 1 month								
1–5 days	23.4	21.6	20.2	8.0	12.0	14.8	100.0	638
6–10 days	11.3	23.5	24.6	13.3	5.5	21.8	100.0	129
11–24 days	6.9	27.0	19.3	12.6	11.3	22.9	100.0	86
Every day/almost every day[1]	13.8	19.8	24.5	14.6	11.9	15.4	100.0	229
Residence								
Urban	18.1	16.5	14.3	7.9	12.6	30.5	100.0	364
Rural	18.9	24.5	25.3	11.6	10.4	9.3	100.0	717
Mainland/Zanzibar								
Mainland	18.6	21.7	21.6	10.4	11.1	16.5	100.0	1,077
Urban	18.2	16.2	14.4	7.9	12.7	30.6	100.0	362
Rural	18.8	24.5	25.3	11.7	10.4	9.3	100.0	715
Zanzibar	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Unguja	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Pemba	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Zone								
Western	(15.3)	(32.5)	(12.3)	(14.9)	(11.2)	(13.8)	100.0	45
Northern	35.3	23.0	17.8	5.4	7.0	11.5	100.0	113
Central	20.3	7.7	25.0	17.2	13.3	16.5	100.0	100
Southern Highlands	3.4	21.0	23.4	17.2	16.0	18.9	100.0	99
Southern	(21.0)	(25.3)	(21.4)	(14.3)	(10.4)	(7.7)	100.0	28
South West Highlands	16.2	39.9	29.3	7.7	4.5	2.4	100.0	168
Lake	17.0	18.0	25.2	11.3	14.2	14.2	100.0	346
Eastern	21.3	15.9	9.5	4.9	10.2	38.3	100.0	177
Zanzibar	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Region								
Dodoma	(15.6)	(2.6)	(25.4)	(15.9)	(15.2)	(25.3)	100.0	60
Arusha	(22.8)	(22.9)	(32.7)	(9.3)	(7.5)	(4.9)	100.0	37
Kilimanjaro	(36.8)	(30.8)	(10.2)	(5.3)	(7.9)	(9.0)	100.0	51
Tanga	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	25
Morogoro	(27.7)	(33.8)	(6.7)	(9.0)	(12.2)	(10.5)	100.0	41
Pwani	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
Dar es Salaam	12.7	11.3	8.6	4.3	9.0	54.1	100.0	117
Lindi	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
Mtwara	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Ruvuma	(10.2)	(26.9)	(28.2)	(19.5)	(10.7)	(4.5)	100.0	29
Iringa	(0.0)	(17.7)	(22.5)	(15.1)	(21.5)	(23.2)	100.0	43
Mbeya	10.7	38.8	29.8	10.8	7.9	2.0	100.0	55
Singida	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	18
Tabora	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	23
Rukwa	18.8	39.0	34.6	1.9	1.0	4.7	100.0	52
Kigoma	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	23
Shinyanga	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
Kagera	27.1	26.8	21.7	10.8	3.1	10.5	100.0	115
Mwanza	(17.9)	(13.5)	(24.1)	(6.8)	(14.9)	(22.9)	100.0	82
Mara	(17.0)	(12.7)	(26.9)	(1.8)	(28.7)	(13.0)	100.0	51
Manyara	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	22
Njombe	(1.7)	(20.0)	(19.7)	(18.4)	(12.8)	(27.3)	100.0	27
Katavi	32.3	31.9	12.3	12.2	8.9	2.4	100.0	19
Simiyu	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
Geita	(5.9)	(10.4)	(26.5)	(16.8)	(26.0)	(14.5)	100.0	62
Songwe	13.0	46.0	29.8	8.6	2.6	0.0	100.0	42
Kaskazini Unguja	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Kusini Unguja	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Mjini Magharibi	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Kaskazini Pemba	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Kusini Pemba	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	0

Continued…

Table 3.15.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed							Number of men who consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month
	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	Total	
Education								
No education	15.5	18.1	25.6	19.9	8.2	12.6	100.0	122
Primary incomplete	16.2	25.8	21.8	8.7	9.1	18.3	100.0	154
Primary complete	19.0	24.2	23.6	10.4	10.7	12.0	100.0	538
Secondary+	20.8	16.5	15.5	6.8	14.5	25.9	100.0	266
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	17.7	21.0	26.8	15.8	7.7	11.0	100.0	174
Second	19.0	25.9	23.9	12.3	7.9	11.0	100.0	191
Middle	19.8	26.3	22.3	9.2	8.8	13.7	100.0	214
Fourth	19.2	21.3	25.5	8.3	14.1	11.5	100.0	229
Highest	17.5	16.5	12.7	8.2	14.9	30.1	100.0	273
Total 15–49	18.6	21.8	21.6	10.4	11.1	16.4	100.0	1,081

Note: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of mbege, ulanzi, gongo, chang'aa, etc. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] The respondent reported that he drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the last 1 month.

Table 3.16.1 Place of birth and recent migration: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who have always lived in their current place of residence, who were born in Tanzania but outside of current place of residence, and who were born in another country, and among women who were born outside of current place of residence, percentage who moved to current place of residence in the last 5 years, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Percent distribution by residence and place of birth					Among women who were born outside of current place of residence	
Background characteristic	Always lived in current place of residence[1]	Born in Tanzania but outside of current place of residence	Born outside of Tanzania	Total	Number of women	Percentage who moved to current place of residence in the last 5 years	Number of women[2]
Age							
15–19	74.8	25.2	0.0	100.0	3,064	53.9	772
20–24	64.8	34.9	0.3	100.0	2,712	62.2	956
25–29	58.9	40.7	0.4	100.0	2,523	41.4	1,037
30–34	60.2	39.4	0.4	100.0	2,068	25.0	823
35–39	64.8	35.0	0.2	100.0	1,875	18.6	659
40–44	63.8	35.7	0.5	100.0	1,586	15.3	574
45–49	65.8	33.9	0.3	100.0	1,357	13.0	464
Residence							
Urban	52.9	46.9	0.1	100.0	5,406	38.9	2,546
Rural	72.0	27.6	0.4	100.0	9,780	33.8	2,739
Mainland/Zanzibar							
Mainland	65.3	34.4	0.3	100.0	14,673	36.1	5,087
Urban	52.8	47.1	0.2	100.0	5,230	38.8	2,471
Rural	72.3	27.3	0.4	100.0	9,444	33.5	2,616
Zanzibar	61.3	38.7	0.0	100.0	512	40.9	198
Unguja	55.8	44.2	0.0	100.0	377	41.7	167
Pemba	76.7	23.2	0.1	100.0	135	37.1	31
Zone							
Western	82.6	16.9	0.6	100.0	1,265	28.7	221
Northern	70.8	28.8	0.4	100.0	1,723	43.3	503
Central	62.0	38.0	0.0	100.0	1,569	29.1	596
Southern Highlands	83.8	16.2	0.0	100.0	920	36.4	149
Southern	63.8	36.2	0.1	100.0	802	13.4	290
South West Highlands	59.3	39.7	1.1	100.0	1,318	37.0	537
Lake	62.4	37.3	0.3	100.0	4,437	40.3	1,668
Eastern	57.4	42.5	0.1	100.0	2,640	37.0	1,124
Zanzibar	61.3	38.7	0.0	100.0	512	40.9	198
Region							
Dodoma	57.7	42.3	0.0	100.0	769	30.3	325
Arusha	60.3	39.5	0.2	100.0	553	41.6	220
Kilimanjaro	55.8	43.9	0.3	100.0	413	49.5	183
Tanga	86.7	12.7	0.6	100.0	756	35.5	100
Morogoro	59.7	40.3	0.0	100.0	724	39.4	292
Pwani	62.2	37.8	0.0	100.0	536	46.0	203
Dar es Salaam	54.4	45.4	0.1	100.0	1,380	33.0	629
Lindi	55.8	44.1	0.1	100.0	336	9.0	149
Mtwara	69.6	30.4	0.0	100.0	466	18.0	142
Ruvuma	91.3	8.7	0.0	100.0	379	(38.9)	33
Iringa	80.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	325	38.2	65
Mbeya	42.3	57.5	0.2	100.0	487	37.8	281
Singida	70.8	29.2	0.0	100.0	384	16.2	112
Tabora	76.8	23.2	0.0	100.0	723	25.4	168
Rukwa	94.5	4.6	0.9	100.0	317	(27.3)	17
Kigoma	90.2	8.4	1.3	100.0	543	(39.1)	53
Shinyanga	50.2	49.8	0.0	100.0	532	39.6	265
Kagera	77.4	20.9	1.8	100.0	766	34.0	173
Mwanza	43.9	56.1	0.0	100.0	1,237	37.1	694
Mara	87.7	12.2	0.2	100.0	749	50.4	92
Manyara	61.9	38.1	0.0	100.0	416	35.8	159
Njombe	76.3	23.7	0.0	100.0	215	32.4	51
Katavi	49.9	50.1	0.0	100.0	196	38.9	98
Simiyu	66.6	33.4	0.0	100.0	374	45.7	125
Geita	59.1	40.9	0.0	100.0	779	46.3	318
Songwe	55.8	40.9	3.2	100.0	318	35.3	140
Kaskazini Unguja	73.2	26.8	0.0	100.0	69	41.9	18
Kusini Unguja	42.0	58.0	0.0	100.0	38	42.1	22
Mjini Magharibi	53.3	46.7	0.0	100.0	270	41.5	126
Kaskazini Pemba	80.3	19.5	0.2	100.0	63	48.2	12
Kusini Pemba	73.6	26.4	0.0	100.0	72	29.8	19

Continued…

Table 3.16.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percent distribution by residence and place of birth				Number of women	Among women who were born outside of current place of residence	
	Always lived in current place of residence[1]	Born in Tanzania but outside of current place of residence	Born outside of Tanzania	Total		Percentage who moved to current place of residence in the last 5 years	Number of women[2]
Education							
No education	72.4	27.1	0.6	100.0	2,447	27.7	676
Primary incomplete	68.4	30.6	1.1	100.0	1,373	33.5	435
Primary complete	64.1	35.7	0.1	100.0	6,715	32.9	2,408
Secondary+	62.0	37.8	0.1	100.0	4,651	44.7	1,766
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	75.1	24.5	0.4	100.0	2,461	27.9	613
Second	77.3	22.3	0.4	100.0	2,572	28.9	583
Middle	72.8	26.9	0.3	100.0	2,873	32.8	782
Fourth	60.0	39.9	0.1	100.0	3,342	40.7	1,337
Highest	50.0	49.7	0.3	100.0	3,938	39.4	1,970
Total	65.2	34.5	0.3	100.0	15,186	36.2	5,285

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] May include respondents who were born elsewhere in Tanzania but moved to their current place of residence when very young.
[2] Includes respondents who reported that they were born outside of Tanzania and that they always lived in their current place of residence. Such respondents are assumed not to have moved in the last 5 years.

Table 3.16.2 Place of birth and recent migration: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 who have always lived in their current place of residence, who were born in Tanzania but outside of current place of residence, and who were born in another country, and among men who were born outside of current place of residence, percentage who moved to current place of residence in the last 5 years, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Percent distribution by residence and place of birth					Among men who were born outside of current place of residence	
Background characteristic	Always lived in current place of residence[1]	Born in Tanzania but outside of current place of residence	Born outside of Tanzania	Total	Number of men	Percentage who moved to current place of residence in the last 5 years	Number of men[2]
Age							
15–19	71.5	28.4	0.1	100.0	1,442	34.2	411
20–24	61.7	37.9	0.4	100.0	934	47.0	357
25–29	61.1	38.9	0.0	100.0	850	56.0	331
30–34	63.3	36.5	0.2	100.0	764	35.3	281
35–39	54.2	45.8	0.0	100.0	692	26.2	317
40–44	63.2	36.8	0.0	100.0	606	21.1	223
45–49	63.0	36.4	0.6	100.0	469	14.0	173
Residence							
Urban	43.2	56.4	0.4	100.0	1,937	38.2	1,100
Rural	74.0	26.0	0.0	100.0	3,821	32.9	994
Mainland/Zanzibar							
Mainland	63.0	36.9	0.2	100.0	5,567	35.5	2,061
Urban	42.0	57.6	0.4	100.0	1,870	38.0	1,084
Rural	73.6	26.4	0.0	100.0	3,697	32.8	977
Zanzibar	82.6	17.4	0.0	100.0	191	46.2	33
Unguja	79.5	20.5	0.0	100.0	143	47.0	29
Pemba	91.8	8.2	0.0	100.0	48	(40.3)	4
Zone							
Western	88.6	11.3	0.1	100.0	500	47.7	57
Northern	79.2	20.7	0.1	100.0	631	39.0	131
Central	78.2	21.8	0.0	100.0	577	37.3	126
Southern Highlands	83.0	17.0	0.0	100.0	375	32.9	64
Southern	86.3	13.7	0.0	100.0	290	33.3	40
South West Highlands	77.8	22.1	0.1	100.0	526	35.8	117
Lake	50.3	49.6	0.1	100.0	1,691	33.3	840
Eastern	29.7	69.7	0.6	100.0	976	36.5	686
Zanzibar	82.6	17.4	0.0	100.0	191	46.2	33
Region							
Dodoma	67.8	32.2	0.0	100.0	255	(38.3)	82
Arusha	81.1	18.9	0.0	100.0	202	(57.7)	38
Kilimanjaro	53.1	46.9	0.0	100.0	171	25.6	80
Tanga	95.0	4.7	0.3	100.0	258	*	13
Morogoro	55.1	44.9	0.0	100.0	274	22.1	123
Pwani	71.0	29.0	0.0	100.0	180	(25.7)	52
Dar es Salaam	2.2	96.7	1.2	100.0	522	41.1	511
Lindi	82.2	17.8	0.0	100.0	128	(36.9)	23
Mtwara	89.5	10.5	0.0	100.0	162	*	17
Ruvuma	78.9	21.1	0.0	100.0	167	(34.9)	35
Iringa	91.9	8.1	0.0	100.0	123	*	10
Mbeya	74.7	25.3	0.0	100.0	195	(38.0)	49
Singida	91.7	8.3	0.0	100.0	149	*	12
Tabora	86.5	13.5	0.0	100.0	312	(36.4)	42
Rukwa	85.8	14.2	0.0	100.0	117	*	17
Kigoma	92.0	7.7	0.3	100.0	189	*	15
Shinyanga	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	192	39.7	192
Kagera	64.8	34.9	0.4	100.0	282	29.5	99
Mwanza	54.8	45.2	0.0	100.0	477	36.8	215
Mara	88.3	11.7	0.0	100.0	274	(27.8)	32
Manyara	82.1	17.9	0.0	100.0	174	(38.8)	31
Njombe	77.9	22.1	0.0	100.0	85	(23.9)	19
Katavi	43.4	56.6	0.0	100.0	74	42.8	42
Simiyu	4.9	95.1	0.0	100.0	163	24.3	155
Geita	51.8	48.2	0.0	100.0	304	33.3	146
Songwe	93.7	6.1	0.2	100.0	140	*	9
Kaskazini Unguja	90.2	9.8	0.0	100.0	25	*	2
Kusini Unguja	83.2	16.8	0.0	100.0	14	*	2
Mjini Magharibi	76.4	23.6	0.0	100.0	105	47.7	25
Kaskazini Pemba	92.7	7.3	0.0	100.0	21	*	2
Kusini Pemba	91.0	9.0	0.0	100.0	26	*	2
Education							
No education	76.8	23.2	0.0	100.0	573	39.6	133
Primary incomplete	69.6	30.2	0.2	100.0	851	34.8	259
Primary complete	64.7	35.1	0.2	100.0	2,280	35.1	805
Secondary+	56.3	43.6	0.1	100.0	2,054	35.9	898

Continued…

Table 3.16.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percent distribution by residence and place of birth				Number of men	Among men who were born outside of current place of residence	
	Always lived in current place of residence[1]	Born in Tanzania but outside of current place of residence	Born outside of Tanzania	Total		Percentage who moved to current place of residence in the last 5 years	Number of men[2]
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	75.3	24.6	0.1	100.0	883	29.2	218
Second	74.5	25.5	0.0	100.0	1,037	24.7	264
Middle	77.9	22.0	0.1	100.0	1,189	30.7	263
Fourth	55.9	43.9	0.2	100.0	1,353	41.3	597
Highest	41.9	57.7	0.3	100.0	1,297	38.7	753
Total 15–49	63.6	36.2	0.2	100.0	5,758	35.7	2,095

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. 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] May include respondents who were born elsewhere in Tanzania but moved to their current place of residence when very young.
[2] Includes respondents who reported that they were born outside of Tanzania and that they always lived in their current place of residence. Such respondents are assumed not to have moved in the last 5 years.

Table 3.17 Type of migration

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 who have moved to their current place of residence in the last 5 years by type of migration, according to age, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Age	Type of migration					Number of respondents
	Urban to urban	Urban to rural	Rural to urban	Rural to rural	Total	
			WOMEN 15–49			
15–19	22.4	11.2	37.7	28.6	100.0	416
20–24	29.6	13.8	25.7	30.9	100.0	594
25–29	34.2	17.8	13.4	34.6	100.0	429
30–34	29.5	22.7	16.4	31.4	100.0	206
35–39	36.2	18.5	20.5	24.9	100.0	123
40–44	10.0	25.6	15.2	49.3	100.0	88
45–49	20.4	24.8	12.9	41.9	100.0	60
Total 15–49	28.3	16.3	23.3	32.1	100.0	1,915
			MEN 15–49			
15–19	23.2	9.2	29.1	38.6	100.0	141
20–24	33.5	16.3	23.8	26.4	100.0	168
25–29	44.6	14.4	11.2	29.8	100.0	186
30–34	45.3	11.7	12.1	30.9	100.0	99
35–39	53.6	19.6	7.6	19.2	100.0	83
40–44	(37.3)	(14.0)	(11.1)	(37.6)	100.0	47
45–49	*	*	*	*	100.0	24
Total 15–49	39.0	13.6	17.2	30.2	100.0	747

Note: Type of migration is based on categorizing the previous place of residence and the current place of residence as urban or rural. The previous place of residence is the place the person moved from just before moving to the current place of residence. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.18.1 Reason for migration: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who have moved to their current place of residence by the reason for migration, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Employment	Education/ training	Marriage formation	Family reunification/ other family-related reason	Forced displacement	Better services/ housing	Post-conflict return to prior residence	Other	Total	Number of women
Age										
15–19	16.3	9.8	10.7	48.1	2.6	5.3	1.7	5.6	100.0	772
20–24	11.8	5.0	27.0	42.3	3.6	5.3	2.1	2.8	100.0	956
25–29	15.1	1.8	30.8	32.3	4.7	9.9	1.5	4.0	100.0	1,036
30–34	13.9	1.1	31.5	34.1	4.5	11.1	1.1	2.8	100.0	823
35–39	14.2	0.6	28.0	31.7	6.1	14.1	1.7	3.5	100.0	659
40–44	16.1	2.4	22.0	42.2	6.9	8.0	1.0	1.4	100.0	574
45–49	8.6	2.0	21.3	39.9	6.8	17.7	1.4	2.2	100.0	461
Timing of move to current place of residence										
0–4 years	19.3	4.7	23.3	32.5	5.4	10.1	1.9	2.6	100.0	1,915
5–9 years	14.9	4.0	31.6	27.2	6.7	11.2	1.3	3.1	100.0	1,035
10 years or more	9.1	1.9	23.7	48.1	3.4	8.4	1.4	4.0	100.0	2,331
Type of migration[1]										
Urban to urban	24.3	6.9	14.3	31.5	7.3	10.0	2.4	3.2	100.0	542
Urban to rural	21.5	2.9	20.8	39.4	2.0	8.6	3.6	1.3	100.0	312
Rural to urban	29.2	7.1	17.4	34.5	1.7	6.2	0.5	3.5	100.0	447
Rural to rural	6.5	2.0	36.9	28.6	8.1	13.9	1.8	2.1	100.0	615
Residence										
Urban	20.8	5.4	19.3	36.7	4.4	8.3	1.6	3.5	100.0	2,545
Rural	7.5	1.5	30.6	39.9	5.1	10.8	1.5	3.1	100.0	2,736
Mainland/Zanzibar										
Mainland	14.1	3.4	24.3	38.9	4.5	9.8	1.6	3.4	100.0	5,083
Urban	21.1	5.4	18.6	37.1	4.2	8.3	1.6	3.6	100.0	2,470
Rural	7.5	1.4	29.7	40.6	4.8	11.1	1.5	3.2	100.0	2,613
Zanzibar	9.5	3.2	45.6	24.4	10.4	5.0	1.2	0.8	100.0	198
Unguja	11.0	3.4	43.9	24.0	10.4	5.3	1.1	0.9	100.0	167
Pemba	1.5	2.2	54.2	26.5	10.3	3.6	1.7	0.0	100.0	31
Zone										
Western	6.0	0.3	29.6	52.5	1.0	7.6	0.0	3.0	100.0	221
Northern	25.0	3.3	25.5	35.0	1.6	4.6	3.2	1.8	100.0	500
Central	10.4	3.7	22.0	55.0	0.9	6.3	0.8	0.8	100.0	596
Southern Highlands	23.1	2.8	39.1	29.3	1.1	2.0	1.0	1.5	100.0	149
Southern	3.7	0.8	20.5	70.9	2.0	0.6	1.1	0.3	100.0	290
South West Highlands	9.4	3.0	23.3	30.7	16.4	6.2	1.2	9.8	100.0	537
Lake	9.7	1.6	29.2	26.9	6.3	18.9	2.3	5.1	100.0	1,668
Eastern	23.1	7.3	16.3	44.1	1.4	5.8	0.9	1.1	100.0	1,123
Zanzibar	9.5	3.2	45.6	24.4	10.4	5.0	1.2	0.8	100.0	198
Region										
Dodoma	12.2	5.7	15.9	61.3	0.7	2.7	0.0	1.5	100.0	325
Arusha	24.2	3.0	32.7	28.1	2.0	7.7	2.0	0.2	100.0	220
Kilimanjaro	29.0	4.5	17.8	38.3	1.9	1.2	4.4	2.8	100.0	183
Tanga	19.2	1.8	23.5	44.3	0.0	3.9	3.8	3.5	100.0	98
Morogoro	9.5	4.2	8.7	61.8	0.8	9.7	3.0	2.4	100.0	292
Pwani	17.9	6.1	15.4	43.2	2.3	14.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	203
Dar es Salaam	31.1	9.2	20.2	36.2	1.4	1.0	0.2	0.8	100.0	628
Lindi	2.5	1.6	11.1	81.1	0.4	1.2	2.1	0.0	100.0	149
Mtwara	5.1	0.0	30.3	60.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	142
Ruvuma	(14.8)	(2.6)	(46.5)	(26.1)	(1.8)	(3.0)	(2.5)	(2.6)	100.0	33
Iringa	27.1	3.5	36.3	29.6	0.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	100.0	65
Mbeya	11.6	5.5	10.2	29.2	23.2	3.9	2.0	14.3	100.0	281
Singida	7.9	1.6	9.4	79.1	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	112
Tabora	5.6	0.4	34.5	48.2	1.3	8.7	0.0	1.3	100.0	168
Rukwa	(19.3)	(0.0)	(31.2)	(46.5)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	17
Kigoma	(7.3)	(0.0)	(14.0)	(66.2)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(8.6)	100.0	53
Shinyanga	10.0	2.8	48.3	20.8	3.2	9.7	2.8	2.3	100.0	265
Kagera	23.6	3.8	29.4	31.1	0.0	4.4	1.3	6.3	100.0	173
Mwanza	8.4	1.3	20.2	31.0	5.4	21.5	2.9	9.2	100.0	694
Mara	2.3	0.0	23.0	52.4	16.7	3.9	0.0	1.8	100.0	92
Manyara	8.7	0.9	43.5	25.1	1.2	17.6	3.0	0.0	100.0	159
Njombe	23.3	2.1	37.8	31.0	2.0	2.6	0.0	1.3	100.0	51
Katavi	7.6	0.5	29.7	44.7	1.1	14.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	98
Simiyu	7.4	0.0	46.7	12.2	5.4	23.8	3.6	0.8	100.0	125
Geita	7.9	1.3	27.7	19.2	11.5	31.1	1.0	0.3	100.0	318
Songwe	4.9	0.0	44.3	21.8	15.7	5.7	0.5	7.0	100.0	140
Kaskazini Unguja	1.6	1.8	60.7	22.5	4.7	1.1	5.3	2.2	100.0	18
Kusini Unguja	6.8	0.9	48.7	21.3	11.2	5.6	3.8	1.7	100.0	22

Continued…

Table 3.18.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Employment	Education/ training	Marriage formation	Family reunification/ other family-related reason	Forced displacement	Better services/ housing	Post-conflict return to prior residence	Other	Total	Number of women
Mjini Magharibi	13.1	4.0	40.7	24.7	11.1	5.8	0.0	0.6	100.0	126
Kaskazini Pemba	1.3	5.4	44.6	28.8	13.9	3.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	12
Kusini Pemba	1.6	0.0	60.6	24.9	8.0	3.5	1.4	0.0	100.0	19
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	1.1	0.6	33.1	45.3	4.4	10.4	1.5	3.7	100.0	613
Second	2.3	0.6	33.7	44.9	4.3	10.1	1.0	3.1	100.0	583
Middle	7.8	1.0	30.3	36.3	6.1	12.2	1.6	4.8	100.0	779
Fourth	13.1	3.1	22.6	35.5	5.3	13.5	2.6	4.3	100.0	1,337
Highest	24.4	6.2	19.8	37.0	4.1	5.4	1.1	2.0	100.0	1,969
Total	13.9	3.4	25.1	38.4	4.8	9.6	1.6	3.3	100.0	5,281

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. Respondents who stated that they were born outside of Tanzania and that they have always lived in their current place of residence were not asked about the reason for migration and are excluded from this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Restricted to respondents who migrated within the last 5 years.

Table 3.18.2 Reason for migration: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 who have moved to their current place of residence by the reason for migration, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Employment	Education/ training	Marriage formation	Family reunification/ other family-related reason	Forced displace-ment	Better services/ housing	Post-conflict return to prior residence	Other	Total	Number of men
Age										
15–19	11.3	10.0	0.5	54.9	3.3	3.3	2.3	14.4	100.0	411
20–24	30.5	9.6	1.2	41.2	1.8	8.7	2.5	4.4	100.0	357
25–29	31.1	6.0	1.0	30.0	5.7	19.5	2.1	4.6	100.0	331
30–34	35.4	2.4	3.1	31.7	4.0	17.8	3.8	1.7	100.0	280
35–39	34.2	0.3	1.0	30.0	5.1	24.2	2.7	2.5	100.0	317
40–44	36.0	0.2	0.4	28.2	3.0	23.7	4.4	4.0	100.0	223
45–49	21.8	0.7	0.0	40.1	4.6	26.1	3.9	2.8	100.0	173
Timing of move to current place of residence										
0–4 years	37.2	7.2	1.6	24.0	5.8	18.9	2.4	3.0	100.0	747
5–9 years	33.5	7.2	2.0	31.5	3.5	17.6	2.8	1.9	100.0	422
10 years or more	17.9	2.2	0.2	51.6	2.4	12.8	3.4	9.3	100.0	924
Type of migration[1]										
Urban to urban	30.5	10.1	1.1	25.9	10.0	18.9	1.1	2.5	100.0	292
Urban to rural	45.9	10.0	0.7	22.2	1.0	11.6	6.3	2.2	100.0	102
Rural to urban	49.1	10.9	0.3	21.8	1.7	11.5	1.0	3.7	100.0	128
Rural to rural	35.2	0.1	3.3	23.5	5.0	26.3	3.0	3.5	100.0	226
Residence										
Urban	32.0	7.4	0.6	39.0	4.4	13.7	1.2	1.7	100.0	1,100
Rural	23.4	2.4	1.5	36.3	3.3	18.4	4.9	9.9	100.0	994
Mainland/Zanzibar										
Mainland	27.9	5.0	0.8	37.8	3.7	16.2	3.0	5.6	100.0	2,061
Urban	32.1	7.4	0.3	39.2	4.3	13.9	1.2	1.7	100.0	1,084
Rural	23.3	2.3	1.3	36.3	3.2	18.7	4.9	10.0	100.0	977
Zanzibar	28.3	7.4	20.0	30.1	11.9	1.1	0.0	1.3	100.0	33
Unguja	29.5	7.9	22.1	24.7	13.5	1.2	0.0	1.0	100.0	29
Pemba	(19.1)	(3.5)	(4.0)	(70.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	100.0	4
Zone										
Western	42.4	5.0	0.0	27.6	0.0	18.3	0.0	6.6	100.0	57
Northern	36.2	7.2	0.0	25.5	4.3	5.5	7.0	14.3	100.0	131
Central	51.7	14.6	0.0	20.4	0.0	11.2	0.0	2.1	100.0	126
Southern Highlands	30.1	8.6	0.0	25.9	6.9	15.7	6.1	6.6	100.0	64
Southern	15.2	0.0	3.3	53.6	2.7	14.9	5.5	4.8	100.0	40
South West Highlands	38.5	4.0	0.4	44.4	0.9	9.4	0.1	2.3	100.0	116
Lake	26.3	2.7	1.3	32.5	3.0	22.8	2.9	8.5	100.0	840
Eastern	21.5	5.6	0.4	49.8	5.7	12.2	3.1	1.5	100.0	686
Zanzibar	28.3	7.4	20.0	30.1	11.9	1.1	0.0	1.3	100.0	33
Region										
Dodoma	(59.1)	(22.3)	(0.0)	(18.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	82
Arusha	(51.1)	(15.9)	(0.0)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(13.2)	100.0	38
Kilimanjaro	21.7	4.2	0.0	32.8	7.0	7.6	11.5	15.2	100.0	80
Tanga	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Morogoro	17.6	2.3	0.0	33.3	2.0	27.1	13.7	3.9	100.0	123
Pwani	(46.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(16.6)	(0.0)	(35.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	52
Dar es Salaam	19.9	6.8	0.5	57.2	7.2	6.3	0.9	1.1	100.0	511
Lindi	(10.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(73.9)	(0.0)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(8.4)	100.0	23
Mtwara	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
Ruvuma	(21.5)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(32.5)	(5.6)	(28.6)	(7.1)	(2.4)	100.0	35
Iringa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Mbeya	(59.0)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(20.4)	(1.8)	(10.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	49
Singida	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Tabora	(40.6)	(5.5)	(0.0)	(29.5)	(0.0)	(15.4)	(0.0)	(9.0)	100.0	42
Rukwa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
Kigoma	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Shinyanga	7.9	0.3	0.0	26.6	3.7	41.2	6.2	14.1	100.0	192
Kagera	23.0	1.0	9.6	51.5	0.0	3.3	5.5	6.1	100.0	99
Mwanza	49.7	8.4	0.7	20.0	2.4	17.5	1.2	0.0	100.0	215
Mara	(41.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(32.6)	(0.0)	(14.1)	(8.9)	(2.9)	100.0	32
Manyara	(31.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(28.5)	(0.0)	(34.4)	(0.0)	(5.6)	100.0	31
Njombe	(44.2)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(27.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.5)	(13.7)	100.0	19
Katavi	25.3	1.5	0.0	59.1	0.4	7.1	0.3	6.4	100.0	42
Simiyu	11.6	2.0	0.0	37.6	6.6	18.5	0.5	23.2	100.0	155
Geita	30.4	0.0	0.0	40.3	2.0	25.8	0.6	0.8	100.0	146
Songwe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Kaskazini Unguja	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Kusini Unguja	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2

Continued…

Table 3.18.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Employment	Education/ training	Marriage formation	Family reunification/ other family-related reason	Forced displace-ment	Better services/ housing	Post-conflict return to prior residence	Other	Total	Number of men
Mjini Magharibi	28.7	8.9	26.4	17.9	15.4	1.5	0.0	1.2	100.0	25
Kaskazini Pemba	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Kusini Pemba	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	14.5	0.9	3.3	37.7	5.0	20.7	3.7	14.2	100.0	218
Second	12.4	1.6	0.7	50.4	3.7	14.4	5.8	11.1	100.0	264
Middle	21.7	1.6	0.6	35.9	1.9	25.5	3.6	9.1	100.0	263
Fourth	34.5	4.6	1.0	30.2	6.5	17.1	2.1	4.1	100.0	597
Highest	34.2	8.9	0.8	39.8	2.3	10.9	2.1	1.0	100.0	753
Total 15–49	27.9	5.0	1.1	37.7	3.9	16.0	2.9	5.6	100.0	2,094

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. Respondents who stated that they were born outside of Tanzania and that they have always lived in their current place of residence were not asked about the reason for migration and are excluded from this table. 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] Restricted to respondents who migrated within the last 5 years.

Table 3.19.1 Blood pressure measured and medication prescribed and taken: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had their blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health care worker and percentage who have been told by a doctor or other health worker that they have high blood pressure or hypertension; among women who have been told they have high blood pressure, percentage told in the past 12 months they have high blood pressure or hypertension, percentage prescribed medication to control their blood pressure, and percentage taking medication to control their blood pressure, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Ever had blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health worker	Ever told have high blood pressure or hypertension by a doctor or other health worker	Number of women	Among women who have been told by a doctor or other health worker they have high blood pressure or hypertension, the percentage who were:			
				Told in the past 12 months they have high blood pressure or hypertension	Prescribed medication to control their blood pressure	Taking medication to control their blood pressure	Number of women
Age							
15–19	22.6	0.7	3,083	(26.9)	(23.2)	(1.8)	22
20–24	59.6	3.4	2,727	42.5	35.5	8.3	92
25–29	73.8	4.9	2,533	42.1	40.7	14.0	123
30–34	75.3	6.5	2,076	47.3	50.0	8.6	136
35–39	76.8	7.8	1,884	49.0	55.4	16.7	147
40–44	75.3	10.9	1,588	55.2	49.4	18.5	173
45–49	72.4	13.4	1,363	55.7	60.6	28.6	183
Maternity status							
Pregnant	69.6	4.7	1,182	59.0	58.3	31.1	55
Not pregnant[1]	60.8	5.8	14,072	48.5	48.9	15.7	821
Cigarette use							
Smokes cigarettes	64.5	17.1	66	*	*	*	11
Does not smoke cigarettes	61.5	5.7	15,188	48.9	49.7	16.9	865
Nutritional status[2]							
Thin	57.3	2.8	1,611	37.0	37.1	11.4	45
Normal	59.9	5.0	9,573	46.6	48.2	15.2	474
Overweight/obese	67.1	8.8	4,065	54.0	52.8	19.2	357
Residence							
Urban	68.8	9.1	5,446	52.8	46.6	15.7	495
Rural	57.5	3.9	9,808	44.4	53.2	17.9	381
Mainland/Zanzibar							
Mainland	61.2	5.4	14,737	48.9	50.5	16.9	796
Urban	68.8	8.8	5,268	53.2	47.4	16.2	465
Rural	57.0	3.5	9,468	42.9	54.8	17.8	331
Zanzibar	70.3	15.5	517	51.2	39.7	14.3	80
Unguja	71.1	16.2	381	53.2	41.5	14.8	62
Pemba	68.1	13.4	137	44.3	33.9	12.6	18
Zone							
Western	40.9	3.2	1,268	(45.2)	(62.9)	(14.1)	41
Northern	69.8	6.7	1,733	53.2	40.0	18.1	116
Central	57.7	3.0	1,573	(36.0)	(26.8)	(9.3)	47
Southern Highlands	78.9	5.9	924	41.2	59.6	35.5	55
Southern	70.7	2.5	805	*	*	*	20
South West Highlands	66.9	3.0	1,322	47.1	62.7	15.4	39
Lake	50.7	4.2	4,454	55.0	52.8	21.3	189
Eastern	73.2	10.9	2,657	47.9	52.2	11.4	290
Zanzibar	70.3	15.5	517	51.2	39.7	14.3	80
Region							
Dodoma	56.8	3.4	772	*	*	*	27
Arusha	64.9	4.8	558	(52.2)	(58.2)	(18.1)	27
Kilimanjaro	64.7	9.7	417	(61.1)	(24.5)	(14.2)	41
Tanga	76.1	6.4	758	(47.2)	(43.0)	(21.3)	49
Morogoro	62.2	8.2	727	(22.6)	(64.4)	(3.6)	60
Pwani	75.1	10.5	539	49.4	57.1	14.1	57
Dar es Salaam	78.2	12.5	1,391	56.1	46.3	13.2	173
Lindi	68.2	3.1	336	*	*	*	11
Mtwara	72.4	2.1	468	*	*	*	10
Ruvuma	82.2	2.9	382	*	*	*	11
Iringa	80.8	8.2	326	(29.2)	(58.0)	(35.3)	27
Mbeya	76.0	4.6	489	*	*	*	22
Singida	51.3	1.1	384	*	*	*	4
Tabora	42.4	3.0	723	*	*	*	22
Rukwa	50.5	1.8	317	*	*	*	6
Kigoma	38.9	3.6	545	*	*	*	19
Shinyanga	36.8	3.0	533	*	*	*	16
Kagera	60.1	6.4	769	(74.8)	(82.3)	(39.3)	50
Mwanza	52.0	7.3	1,245	(49.9)	(43.1)	(14.3)	91
Mara	50.1	1.1	749	*	*	*	8
Manyara	65.4	3.8	417	*	*	*	16

Continued…

Table 3.19.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Ever had blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health worker	Ever told have high blood pressure or hypertension by a doctor or other health worker	Number of women	Among women who have been told by a doctor or other health worker they have high blood pressure or hypertension, the percentage who were:			
				Told in the past 12 months they have high blood pressure or hypertension	Prescribed medication to control their blood pressure	Taking medication to control their blood pressure	Number of women
Njombe	70.1	8.1	216	(40.4)	(49.8)	(23.3)	17
Katavi	55.8	1.8	197	*	*	*	4
Simiyu	37.2	1.8	374	*	*	*	7
Geita	55.7	2.2	782	*	*	*	17
Songwe	76.3	2.3	319	*	*	*	7
Kaskazini Unguja	63.2	7.7	70	(59.7)	(53.4)	(28.3)	5
Kusini Unguja	80.2	15.5	38	50.7	56.5	27.5	6
Mjini Magharibi	71.8	18.5	272	52.8	38.4	11.8	50
Kaskazini Pemba	65.1	13.9	64	43.9	27.1	8.8	9
Kusini Pemba	70.7	13.0	73	44.8	40.2	16.2	9
Education							
No education	57.5	3.8	2,450	44.4	59.4	19.9	92
Primary incomplete	53.9	3.8	1,380	40.6	38.6	14.9	53
Primary complete	67.5	6.6	6,744	48.9	54.1	18.4	448
Secondary+	57.2	6.0	4,681	52.6	41.0	13.2	283
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	52.3	1.8	2,466	38.8	45.2	20.8	44
Second	56.2	2.6	2,578	34.4	55.5	15.8	66
Middle	60.1	4.8	2,880	42.8	54.6	12.7	138
Fourth	65.3	5.9	3,359	52.9	43.0	11.6	197
Highest	68.6	10.9	3,971	52.7	50.3	19.9	432
Total	61.5	5.7	15,254	49.1	49.5	16.6	876

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

[1] Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

[2] Nutritional status is defined using body mass index (BMI) for women age 20–49 and using BMI-for-age for women age 15–19 as presented in Tables 11.15.1 and 11.15.2. Excludes pregnant women and those who gave birth in the past 2 months. Also excludes women who were not weighed and measured.

Table 3.19.2 Blood pressure measured and medication prescribed and taken: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have ever had their blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health care worker and percentage who have been told by a doctor or other health worker that they have high blood pressure or hypertension; among women who have been told they have high blood pressure, percentage told in the past 12 months they have high blood pressure or hypertension, percentage prescribed medication to control their blood pressure, and percentage taking medication to control their blood pressure, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Ever had blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health worker	Ever told have high blood pressure or hypertension by a doctor or other health worker	Number of men	Among men who have been told by a doctor or other health worker they have high blood pressure or hypertension, the percentage who were: Told in the past 12 months they have high blood pressure or hypertension	Prescribed medication to control their blood pressure	Taking medication to control their blood pressure	Number of men
Age							
15–19	10.8	1.2	1,444	*	*	*	18
20–24	20.3	1.5	934	*	*	*	14
25–29	28.0	2.8	850	*	*	*	24
30–34	36.8	5.0	765	(52.2)	(27.9)	(10.1)	38
35–39	34.3	6.3	693	(42.9)	(28.9)	(14.1)	44
40–44	37.5	5.8	607	(47.0)	(40.4)	(16.0)	35
45–49	40.8	8.2	469	(60.4)	(57.8)	(41.3)	38
Cigarette use							
Smokes cigarettes	24.0	0.0	66	*	*	*	0
Does not smoke cigarettes	26.4	3.7	5,697	50.4	36.4	20.0	212
Nutritional status[1]							
Thin	18.3	2.6	1,012	*	*	*	27
Normal	25.4	3.2	4,107	53.1	39.5	22.5	129
Overweight/obese	45.9	8.6	644	(62.0)	(32.1)	(12.4)	56
Residence							
Urban	38.7	7.4	1,938	49.6	29.0	15.5	143
Rural	20.2	1.8	3,825	52.3	52.0	29.5	68
Mainland/Zanzibar							
Mainland	26.6	3.8	5,572	50.7	36.5	20.1	210
Urban	39.3	7.6	1,871	49.7	28.9	15.5	143
Rural	20.2	1.8	3,700	52.8	52.6	29.9	67
Zanzibar	21.5	1.1	191	*	*	*	2
Unguja	21.2	0.8	143	*	*	*	1
Pemba	22.5	1.8	48	*	*	*	1
Zone							
Western	14.7	4.9	501	*	*	*	24
Northern	35.7	2.2	631	*	*	*	14
Central	31.5	2.3	577	*	*	*	13
Southern Highlands	25.0	2.4	376	*	*	*	9
Southern	12.7	3.0	290	*	*	*	9
South West Highlands	18.1	1.4	526	*	*	*	8
Lake	18.4	1.7	1,694	*	*	*	29
Eastern	47.4	10.6	976	51.9	28.1	12.2	104
Zanzibar	21.5	1.1	191	*	*	*	2
Region							
Dodoma	43.6	4.4	255	*	*	*	11
Arusha	28.2	4.4	202	*	*	*	9
Kilimanjaro	31.9	0.0	171	*	*	*	0
Tanga	44.2	1.9	258	*	*	*	5
Morogoro	32.0	1.2	274	*	*	*	3
Pwani	44.6	1.8	180	*	*	*	3
Dar es Salaam	56.6	18.6	522	51.8	26.3	12.7	97
Lindi	13.7	3.3	128	*	*	*	4
Mtwara	11.9	2.7	162	*	*	*	4
Ruvuma	21.2	2.6	167	*	*	*	4
Iringa	26.5	2.9	123	*	*	*	4
Mbeya	19.7	1.6	195	*	*	*	3
Singida	38.1	0.3	149	*	*	*	0
Tabora	17.2	6.4	312	*	*	*	20
Rukwa	15.9	0.5	117	*	*	*	1
Kigoma	10.6	2.3	189	*	*	*	4
Shinyanga	25.9	1.3	192	*	*	*	3
Kagera	25.8	2.2	282	*	*	*	6
Mwanza	16.1	1.1	478	*	*	*	5
Mara	20.4	3.0	274	*	*	*	8
Manyara	8.1	1.0	174	*	*	*	2
Njombe	30.0	1.2	86	*	*	*	1
Katavi	26.7	2.4	74	*	*	*	2
Simiyu	14.4	2.2	163	*	*	*	4
Geita	10.8	1.1	306	*	*	*	3
Songwe	13.1	1.5	140	*	*	*	2

Continued…

Table 3.19.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Ever had blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health worker	Ever told have high blood pressure or hypertension by a doctor or other health worker	Number of men	Among men who have been told by a doctor or other health worker they have high blood pressure or hypertension, the percentage who were: Told in the past 12 months they have high blood pressure or hypertension	Prescribed medication to control their blood pressure	Taking medication to control their blood pressure	Number of men
Kaskazini Unguja	30.0	2.1	25	*	*	*	1
Kusini Unguja	17.7	2.7	14	*	*	*	0
Mjini Magharibi	19.6	0.3	105	*	*	*	0
Kaskazini Pemba	18.9	1.7	21	*	*	*	0
Kusini Pemba	25.4	2.0	26	*	*	*	1
Education							
No education	15.4	2.2	574	*	*	*	13
Primary incomplete	12.8	2.3	851	*	*	*	19
Primary complete	28.2	3.1	2,282	46.3	41.7	24.2	72
Secondary+	33.1	5.3	2,055	54.8	34.1	15.1	108
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	16.0	2.0	883	*	*	*	17
Second	17.0	1.8	1,037	*	*	*	18
Middle	18.8	1.1	1,191	*	*	*	13
Fourth	29.2	3.4	1,355	(41.9)	(27.3)	(14.3)	46
Highest	45.1	9.0	1,298	55.2	31.4	18.1	117
Total	26.4	3.7	5,763	50.4	36.4	20.0	212

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] Nutritional status is defined using body mass index (BMI) for men age 20–49 and using BMI-for-age for men age 15–19 as presented in Tables 11.15.3 and 11.15.4. Excludes men who were not weighed and measured.

Table 3.20.1 Blood pressure status of women

Among women age 15–49, percent distribution of blood pressure values, percentage having normal blood pressure and taking antihypertensive medication, and prevalence of hypertension, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Classification of blood pressure									
Background characteristic	Optimal SBP <120 and DBP <80 mmHg	Normal SBP 120–129 and DBP 80–84 mmHg	High normal SBP 130–139 and DBP 85–89 mmHg	Mildly elevated (Grade 1) SBP 140–159 or DBP 90–99 mmHg	Moderately elevated (Grade 2) SBP 160–179 or DBP 100–109 mmHg	Severely elevated (Grade 3) SBP 180+ or DBP 110+ mmHg	Total	Normal blood pressure and taking antihyper-tensive medication	Prevalence of hyper-tension[1]	Number of women
Age										
15–19	67.6	23.8	5.6	2.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	3.0	1,580
20–24	65.8	23.2	6.1	4.1	0.6	0.1	100.0	0.4	5.2	1,362
25–29	59.5	23.0	9.9	5.6	1.5	0.5	100.0	0.7	8.3	1,257
30–34	51.9	25.8	11.1	7.9	2.7	0.6	100.0	0.1	11.3	1,031
35–39	47.2	27.0	10.2	9.5	3.2	2.8	100.0	0.3	16.0	936
40–44	39.5	27.2	13.8	11.6	4.4	3.5	100.0	0.9	20.4	762
45–49	29.8	27.5	13.3	17.1	7.9	4.4	100.0	1.3	30.6	682
Maternity status										
Pregnant	69.3	20.5	5.8	3.2	0.8	0.5	100.0	0.7	5.1	582
Not pregnant[2]	53.9	25.3	9.5	7.5	2.5	1.3	100.0	0.4	11.7	7,028
Cigarette use[3]										
Smokes cigarettes	(37.4)	(40.5)	(11.5)	(10.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(10.6)	33
Does not smoke cigarettes	55.2	24.8	9.2	7.1	2.4	1.3	100.0	0.4	11.2	7,577
Previously diagnosed with high blood pressure by a health provider										
Diagnosed in the last 12 months	23.4	8.8	15.0	21.4	18.1	13.3	100.0	11.9	64.7	194
No diagnosed in the last 12 months	31.0	23.3	10.5	22.5	6.7	6.1	100.0	5.2	40.4	201
Never diagnosed	56.6	25.4	9.0	6.3	1.8	0.8	100.0	0.0	9.0	7,214
Currently taking antihypertensive medication										
Yes	17.4	13.2	13.9	18.8	23.0	13.6	100.0	44.5	100.0	75
No	55.5	25.0	9.2	7.0	2.1	1.2	100.0	0.0	10.3	7,535
Nutritional status[4]										
Thin	64.7	25.7	4.2	4.1	0.9	0.3	100.0	0.0	5.4	638
Normal	58.6	24.9	8.3	5.4	1.8	0.9	100.0	0.3	8.4	4,453
Overweight/ obese	46.4	24.7	12.2	10.9	3.6	2.2	100.0	0.9	17.6	2,519
Residence										
Urban	55.7	21.5	10.2	8.0	2.8	1.7	100.0	0.8	13.4	2,660
Rural	54.8	26.7	8.7	6.7	2.1	1.0	100.0	0.2	10.1	4,949
Mainland/Zanzibar										
Mainland	55.0	25.0	9.3	7.2	2.3	1.3	100.0	0.4	11.1	7,356
Urban	55.6	21.5	10.3	8.1	2.8	1.7	100.0	0.8	13.4	2,576
Rural	54.6	27.0	8.7	6.7	2.0	1.0	100.0	0.2	9.9	4,780
Zanzibar	59.2	20.3	8.1	7.0	3.6	1.7	100.0	0.7	13.1	254
Unguja	59.9	19.4	8.4	6.9	3.3	2.2	100.0	0.5	12.9	182
Pemba	57.6	22.7	7.5	7.3	4.3	0.7	100.0	1.3	13.6	72
Zone										
Western	49.0	36.9	6.6	4.6	2.5	0.4	100.0	0.0	7.5	656
Northern	56.8	22.9	9.3	5.9	2.9	2.2	100.0	0.9	11.9	815
Central	58.5	26.8	6.6	5.1	2.0	1.0	100.0	0.0	8.1	817
Southern Highlands	45.9	26.3	12.6	12.3	1.9	1.1	100.0	0.6	15.9	461
Southern	47.3	36.1	6.6	7.2	1.7	1.0	100.0	0.7	10.7	409
South West Highlands	59.1	25.5	8.7	5.2	0.8	0.6	100.0	0.6	7.3	677
Lake	56.0	23.2	11.0	7.0	1.8	1.0	100.0	0.3	10.1	2,229
Eastern	56.4	18.3	9.3	9.9	4.1	2.1	100.0	0.7	16.8	1,293
Zanzibar	59.2	20.3	8.1	7.0	3.6	1.7	100.0	0.7	13.1	254

Continued…

Table 3.20.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Classification of blood pressure: Optimal SBP <120 and DBP <80 mmHg	Normal SBP 120–129 and DBP 80–84 mmHg	High normal SBP 130–139 and DBP 85–89 mmHg	Mildly elevated (Grade 1) SBP 140–159 or DBP 90–99 mmHg	Moderately elevated (Grade 2) SBP 160–179 or DBP 100–109 mmHg	Severely elevated (Grade 3) SBP 180+ or DBP 110+ mmHg	Total	Normal blood pressure and taking antihyper-tensive medication	Prevalence of hyper-tension[1]	Number of women
Region										
Dodoma	66.8	18.8	5.4	4.2	3.1	1.6	100.0	0.0	8.9	399
Arusha	53.9	25.0	11.7	6.0	1.0	2.4	100.0	0.4	9.8	276
Kilimanjaro	55.7	22.5	7.4	8.4	2.8	3.2	100.0	0.6	15.0	170
Tanga	59.4	21.6	8.4	4.8	4.4	1.5	100.0	1.5	12.1	369
Morogoro	63.7	15.4	6.4	9.5	2.3	2.7	100.0	0.3	14.8	359
Pwani	52.2	19.5	9.1	12.7	5.1	1.4	100.0	0.0	19.2	270
Dar es Salaam	54.1	19.3	10.9	9.0	4.6	2.1	100.0	1.2	16.8	665
Lindi	54.9	32.6	6.8	3.3	2.0	0.5	100.0	0.0	5.7	182
Mtwara	41.3	38.8	6.5	10.4	1.5	1.5	100.0	1.3	14.7	226
Ruvuma	39.6	26.9	15.5	15.7	1.2	1.1	100.0	0.0	18.0	188
Iringa	46.9	30.2	10.5	8.7	2.9	0.9	100.0	1.0	13.5	162
Mbeya	60.8	27.6	6.4	3.3	0.9	0.9	100.0	1.3	6.4	245
Singida	49.0	38.4	6.8	5.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	5.9	192
Tabora	55.4	32.0	5.0	4.4	2.7	0.6	100.0	0.0	7.6	362
Rukwa	51.1	28.9	12.2	6.2	1.6	0.0	100.0	0.3	8.1	176
Kigoma	41.1	43.0	8.5	4.9	2.2	0.3	100.0	0.0	7.4	294
Shinyanga	48.6	28.1	11.7	9.3	0.3	1.9	100.0	0.0	11.6	256
Kagera	43.4	20.6	16.9	10.6	5.9	2.5	100.0	0.0	19.0	394
Mwanza	58.7	23.1	10.1	5.9	1.5	0.6	100.0	0.7	8.7	608
Mara	77.3	13.4	5.4	3.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.4	4.2	371
Manyara	52.0	30.9	8.4	6.8	1.0	0.8	100.0	0.0	8.7	226
Njombe	55.2	19.5	10.7	11.8	1.5	1.4	100.0	1.0	15.6	111
Katavi	62.5	24.7	7.9	3.6	0.5	0.7	100.0	0.0	4.8	95
Simiyu	39.0	37.4	15.4	5.7	1.9	0.6	100.0	0.0	8.2	193
Geita	57.0	25.0	9.4	7.3	0.5	0.8	100.0	0.0	8.6	409
Songwe	63.3	18.9	8.7	8.2	0.0	0.9	100.0	0.0	9.1	161
Kaskazini Unguja	59.1	19.8	6.7	6.5	5.4	2.6	100.0	0.5	14.9	35
Kusini Unguja	58.7	15.9	11.1	9.4	3.4	1.6	100.0	0.7	15.0	21
Mjini Magharibi	60.3	19.8	8.4	6.6	2.7	2.2	100.0	0.5	12.0	126
Kaskazini Pemba	52.9	22.9	10.1	9.1	4.1	0.9	100.0	0.8	14.9	33
Kusini Pemba	61.6	22.4	5.3	5.9	4.4	0.4	100.0	1.8	12.5	39
Education										
No education	51.3	29.1	8.8	7.6	1.8	1.4	100.0	0.3	11.1	1,228
Primary incomplete	56.7	25.6	11.2	4.2	1.6	0.7	100.0	0.3	6.8	721
Primary complete	51.5	25.4	9.9	8.6	3.0	1.6	100.0	0.3	13.5	3,359
Secondary+	61.9	21.6	7.9	5.7	1.9	1.0	100.0	0.7	9.3	2,302
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	55.2	29.4	7.8	5.2	1.7	0.7	100.0	0.1	7.7	1,179
Second	54.8	27.9	9.0	6.2	1.5	0.6	100.0	0.2	8.4	1,332
Middle	56.2	24.0	9.8	6.6	2.2	1.3	100.0	0.4	10.4	1,491
Fourth	56.9	23.8	8.3	8.0	1.6	1.5	100.0	0.2	11.3	1,692
Highest	52.8	21.7	10.7	8.7	4.1	1.9	100.0	1.1	15.9	1,916
Total	55.1	24.9	9.2	7.1	2.4	1.3	100.0	0.4	11.2	7,610

Note: When a respondent's SBP and DBP fell into different classifications categories, the respondent is classified into the higher classification of blood pressure. If blood pressure was measured 3 times, the average of the 2nd and 3rd blood pressure measurements is used to classify individuals with respect to hypertension. If the 3rd blood pressure measurement is missing, the 2nd measurement is considered the average. If the 3rd and the 2nd blood pressure measurements are missing, the 1st measurement is considered the average. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

SBP = systolic blood pressure

DBP = diastolic blood pressure

[1] A person is classified as having hypertension if, at the time of the survey, they had an average SBP level of 140 mmHg or above, or an average DBP level of 90 mmHg or above, or was currently taking antihypertensive medication. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to represent a clinical diagnosis of the disease; rather, it provides a statistical description of the survey population at the time of the survey.

[2] Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

[3] Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes.

[4] Nutritional status is defined using body mass index (BMI) for women age 20–49 and using BMI-for-age for women age 15–19 as presented in Tables 11.14.1 and 11.14.2. Excludes pregnant women and those who gave birth in the past 2 months. Also excludes women who were not weighed and measured.

Table 3.20.2 Blood pressure status of men

Among men age 15–49, percent distribution of blood pressure values, percentage having normal blood pressure and taking antihypertensive medication, and prevalence of hypertension, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Classification of blood pressure						Total	Blood pressure less than SBP140/ DBP90 mmHg and currently taking antihyper-tensive medication	Prevalence of hyper-tension[1]	Number of men
	Optimal SBP <120 and DBP <80 mmHg	Normal SBP 120–129 and DBP 80–84 mmHg	High normal SBP 130–139 and DBP 85–89 mmHg	Mildly elevated (Grade 1) SBP 140–159 or DBP 90–99 mmHg	Moderately elevated (Grade 2) SBP 160–179 or DBP 100–109 mmHg	Severely elevated (Grade 3) SBP 180+ or DBP 110+ mmHg				
Age										
15–19	60.6	29.9	7.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	2.8	1,435
20–24	44.3	38.7	9.6	6.4	0.7	0.2	100.0	0.0	7.3	929
25–29	37.3	40.4	13.3	7.3	1.5	0.2	100.0	0.3	9.3	841
30–34	38.7	32.5	18.7	8.6	1.1	0.4	100.0	0.4	10.4	754
35–39	29.0	39.4	18.0	11.3	1.8	0.5	100.0	0.5	14.0	687
40–44	27.0	35.5	21.1	12.0	3.5	0.9	100.0	0.2	16.6	602
45–49	26.0	33.1	21.1	12.1	4.7	2.9	100.0	2.2	21.9	463
Cigarette use[2]										
Smokes cigarettes	42.0	27.7	17.1	10.8	0.0	2.4	100.0	0.0	13.2	66
Does not smoke cigarettes	41.5	35.3	13.8	7.4	1.5	0.5	100.0	0.4	9.8	5,645
Previously diagnosed with high blood pressure by a health provider										
Diagnosed in the last 12 months	21.4	19.0	22.6	24.9	7.8	4.4	100.0	16.4	53.4	106
No diagnosed in the last 12 months	36.0	30.6	11.4	14.0	7.9	0.0	100.0	6.1	28.1	103
Never diagnosed	42.0	35.6	13.8	7.0	1.2	0.4	100.0	0.0	8.7	5,502
Currently taking antihypertensive medication										
Yes	(25.7)	(25.5)	(5.8)	(29.2)	(13.4)	(0.3)	100.0	(57.1)	(100.0)	41
No	41.6	35.3	13.9	7.3	1.3	0.5	100.0	0.0	9.2	5,669
Nutritional status[3]										
Thin	56.9	27.8	9.7	4.7	0.7	0.2	100.0	0.6	6.2	1,007
Normal	40.7	36.8	13.2	7.7	1.2	0.3	100.0	0.4	9.6	4,069
Overweight/obese	21.8	36.7	24.8	10.3	4.3	2.2	100.0	0.3	17.0	635
Residence										
Urban	37.4	34.4	15.7	9.0	2.4	1.0	100.0	0.5	13.0	1,910
Rural	43.5	35.6	12.9	6.7	0.9	0.3	100.0	0.4	8.3	3,801
Mainland/Zanzibar										
Mainland	41.5	34.9	14.0	7.6	1.5	0.5	100.0	0.4	10.0	5,519
Urban	36.9	34.2	16.0	9.3	2.5	1.0	100.0	0.5	13.3	1,844
Rural	43.8	35.2	12.9	6.8	0.9	0.3	100.0	0.4	8.3	3,676
Zanzibar	39.9	43.8	11.4	3.7	0.8	0.4	100.0	0.1	5.0	191
Unguja	38.8	45.8	10.5	3.6	1.1	0.3	100.0	0.0	5.0	143
Pemba	43.4	37.8	14.1	4.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	0.4	5.1	48
Zone										
Western	59.1	22.2	7.8	9.1	0.8	1.0	100.0	1.1	12.0	485
Northern	37.0	39.2	15.1	6.8	1.0	0.9	100.0	0.3	9.0	621
Central	44.9	36.0	11.7	5.3	2.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	7.4	575
Southern Highlands	23.5	45.4	18.6	10.5	1.0	1.0	100.0	1.1	13.6	376
Southern	34.5	41.7	15.1	6.8	1.5	0.4	100.0	0.3	8.9	290
South West Highlands	30.1	45.7	17.3	5.8	0.9	0.3	100.0	0.0	6.9	526
Lake	49.2	30.3	13.0	6.2	1.2	0.1	100.0	0.3	7.7	1,676
Eastern	35.7	33.8	15.4	11.4	2.6	1.0	100.0	0.6	15.7	971
Zanzibar	39.9	43.8	11.4	3.7	0.8	0.4	100.0	0.1	5.0	191

Continued…

Table 3.20.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Classification of blood pressure: Optimal SBP <120 and DBP <80 mmHg	Normal SBP 120–129 and DBP 80–84 mmHg	High normal SBP 130–139 and DBP 85–89 mmHg	Mildly elevated (Grade 1) SBP 140–159 or DBP 90–99 mmHg	Moderately elevated (Grade 2) SBP 160–179 or DBP 100–109 mmHg	Severely elevated (Grade 3) SBP 180+ or DBP 110+ mmHg	Total	Blood pressure less than SBP140/ DBP90 mmHg and currently taking antihyper-tensive medication	Prevalence of hyper-tension[1]	Number of men
Region										
Dodoma	45.4	31.7	11.6	7.7	3.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	11.3	253
Arusha	31.5	34.1	18.0	13.7	1.5	1.3	100.0	0.4	16.9	200
Kilimanjaro	56.4	27.8	9.3	4.0	0.9	1.7	100.0	0.0	6.5	167
Tanga	28.5	50.8	16.7	3.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	0.5	4.4	254
Morogoro	38.2	37.9	16.1	5.2	2.5	0.0	100.0	0.1	7.9	272
Pwani	34.2	42.6	20.7	2.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	2.5	180
Dar es Salaam	35.0	28.7	13.1	17.9	3.4	1.9	100.0	1.1	24.3	520
Lindi	45.9	27.9	16.6	8.5	1.2	0.0	100.0	0.7	10.3	128
Mtwara	25.6	52.5	14.0	5.5	1.7	0.7	100.0	0.0	7.8	162
Ruvuma	23.2	60.3	12.1	3.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	1.6	5.9	167
Iringa	22.0	32.0	26.1	16.4	1.5	2.0	100.0	1.3	21.3	123
Mbeya	28.4	43.0	18.9	7.6	1.7	0.5	100.0	0.0	9.7	195
Singida	41.2	38.6	16.5	3.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	3.7	149
Tabora	63.5	21.1	6.8	6.7	1.0	0.8	100.0	1.8	10.3	307
Rukwa	31.9	46.5	17.5	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	4.1	117
Kigoma	51.5	24.1	9.4	13.1	0.5	1.5	100.0	0.0	15.0	178
Shinyanga	49.6	38.1	9.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.1	3.9	191
Kagera	34.3	30.5	23.5	10.9	0.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	11.7	281
Mwanza	42.6	30.1	17.1	6.5	3.5	0.3	100.0	0.0	10.2	468
Mara	70.9	24.9	2.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.8	2.3	268
Manyara	47.2	40.1	7.7	3.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	5.0	174
Njombe	26.1	35.6	20.6	14.9	1.3	1.4	100.0	0.0	17.6	86
Katavi	33.6	42.7	13.8	8.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	9.8	74
Simiyu	57.7	30.5	8.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	3.4	163
Geita	49.3	30.4	10.9	8.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.3	9.7	305
Songwe	29.0	50.4	16.8	2.9	0.5	0.3	100.0	0.0	3.7	140
Kaskazini Unguja	38.3	36.7	13.2	6.0	4.0	1.8	100.0	0.2	12.0	25
Kusini Unguja	49.4	25.3	19.2	6.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	6.1	14
Mjini Magharibi	37.5	50.6	8.7	2.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	3.3	105
Kaskazini Pemba	34.1	44.6	17.5	3.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	0.4	4.1	21
Kusini Pemba	51.0	32.2	11.3	4.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	0.4	5.8	26
Education										
No education	41.6	38.0	12.7	6.6	0.6	0.5	100.0	0.6	8.3	566
Primary incomplete	47.8	32.8	10.9	6.6	1.7	0.2	100.0	0.5	9.1	843
Primary complete	36.8	36.5	15.9	8.6	1.6	0.7	100.0	0.4	11.3	2,264
Secondary+	44.1	34.0	13.2	6.9	1.4	0.4	100.0	0.3	9.0	2,038
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	45.3	35.6	11.0	6.8	1.0	0.3	100.0	0.6	8.7	882
Second	43.2	38.4	11.2	6.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	0.4	7.6	1,025
Middle	42.5	37.5	12.9	6.2	0.8	0.2	100.0	0.1	7.2	1,186
Fourth	39.6	33.5	15.6	9.5	0.9	0.9	100.0	0.4	11.7	1,331
Highest	38.6	32.0	17.1	8.0	3.4	0.9	100.0	0.6	13.0	1,287
Total	41.5	35.2	13.9	7.5	1.4	0.5	100.0	0.4	9.8	5,711

Note: When a respondent's SBP and DBP fell into different classification categories, the respondent is classified into the higher classification of blood pressure. If blood pressure was measured 3 times, the average of the 2nd and 3rd blood pressure measurements is used to classify individuals with respect to hypertension. If the 3rd blood pressure measurement is missing, the 2nd measurement is considered the average. If the 3rd and the 2nd blood pressure measurements are missing, the 1st measurement is considered the average. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

SBP = systolic blood pressure

DBP = diastolic blood pressure

[1] A person is classified as having hypertension if, at the time of the survey, they had an average SBP level of 140 mmHg or above, or an average DBP level of 90 mmHg or above, or was currently taking antihypertensive medication. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to represent a clinical diagnosis of the disease; rather, it provides a statistical description of the survey population at the time of the survey.

[2] Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes.

[3] Nutritional status is defined using body mass index (BMI) for men age 20–49 and using BMI-for-age for men age 15–19 as presented in Tables 11.14.3 and 11.14.4. Excludes men who were not weighed and measured.

Table 3.21.1 Prevalence of controlled hypertension among women

Prevalence of controlled hypertension among women age 15–49 with hypertension, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Prevalence of controlled hypertension[1]	Number of women with hypertension[2]
Age		
15–19	0.4	48
20–24	7.5	71
25–29	8.3	104
30–34	0.8	117
35–39	2.0	149
40–44	4.4	155
45–49	4.1	209
Maternity status		
Pregnant	(12.8)	30
Not pregnant[3]	3.6	823
Cigarette use[4]		
Smokes cigarettes	*	4
Does not smoke cigarettes	3.9	850
Previously diagnosed with high blood pressure by a health provider		
Ever diagnosed	16.2	207
Diagnosed in the last 12 months	18.4	125
No diagnosed in the last 12 months	12.8	81
Never diagnosed	0.0	646
Currently taking antihypertensive medication		
Yes	44.5	75
No	0.0	778
Nutritional status[5]		
Thin	(0.0)	29
Normal	3.3	349
Overweight/obese	4.6	475
Residence		
Urban	6.2	356
Rural	2.3	498
Mainland/Zanzibar		
Mainland	3.8	820
Urban	6.3	346
Rural	2.1	474
Zanzibar	5.7	33
Unguja	3.9	23
Pemba	9.8	10
Zone		
Western	(0.0)	49
Northern	7.8	97
Central	0.0	66
Southern Highlands	3.8	73
Southern	(6.9)	44
South West Highlands	7.6	49
Lake	2.5	224
Eastern	4.1	217
Zanzibar	5.7	33
Education		
No education	2.8	136
Primary incomplete	4.7	49
Primary complete	2.4	455
Secondary+	7.7	213

Continued…

Table 3.21.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Prevalence of controlled hypertension[1]	Number of women with hypertension[2]
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	1.2	91
Second	1.9	113
Middle	3.9	155
Fourth	1.9	191
Highest	6.8	304
Total	3.9	853

Note: When a respondent's SBP and DBP fell into different classifications categories, the respondent is classified into the higher classification of blood pressure. If blood pressure was measured 3 times, the average of the 2nd and 3rd blood pressure measurements is used to classify individuals with respect to hypertension. If the 3rd blood pressure measurement is missing, the 2nd measurement is considered the average. If the 3rd and the 2nd blood pressure measurements are missing, the 1st measurement is considered the average. 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.
SBP = systolic blood pressure
DBP = diastolic blood pressure
[1] Controlled hypertension is measured among persons with hypertension and is defined as having an SBP less than 140 and DBP less than 90 mmHg and currently taking antihypertensive medication.
[2] A person is classified as having hypertension if, at the time of the survey, they had an average SBP level of 140 mmHg or above, or an average DBP level of 90 mmHg or above, or was currently taking antihypertensive medication. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to represent a clinical diagnosis of the disease; rather, it provides a statistical description of the survey population at the time of the survey.
[3] Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant
[4] Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes.
[5] Nutritional status is defined using body mass index (BMI) for women age 20–49 and using BMI-for-age for women age 15–19 as presented in Tables 11.14.1 and 11.14.2. Excludes pregnant women and those who gave birth in the past 2 months. Also excludes women who were not weighed and measured.

Table 3.21.2 Controlled hypertension among men

Prevalence of controlled hypertension among men age 15–49 with hypertension, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Prevalence of controlled hypertension[1]	Number of men with hypertension[2]
Age		
15–19	(8.7)	40
20–24	0.0	68
25–29	3.1	78
30–34	3.8	79
35–39	3.3	96
40–44	1.4	100
45–49	10.1	103
Cigarette use[3]		
Smokes cigarettes	*	9
Does not smoke cigarettes	4.3	554
Previously diagnosed with high blood pressure by a health provider		
Ever diagnosed	27.3	87
Diagnosed in the last 12 months	(30.2)	57
No diagnosed in the last 12 months	(21.8)	29
Never diagnosed	0.0	476
Currently taking antihypertensive medication		
Yes	(55.7)	42
No	0.0	520
Nutritional status[4]		
Thin	9.3	62
Normal	4.1	391
Overweight/obese	1.9	109
Residence		
Urban	3.9	249
Rural	4.4	314
Mainland/Zanzibar		
Mainland	4.2	553
Urban	3.9	247
Rural	4.5	306
Zanzibar	2.3	10
Unguja	(0.7)	7
Pemba	*	2
Zone		
Western	9.3	58
Northern	(3.6)	56
Central	(0.0)	43
Southern Highlands	8.3	51
Southern	(3.4)	26
South West Highlands	0.0	36
Lake	3.8	131
Eastern	3.9	152
Zanzibar	2.3	10
Education		
No education	6.9	47
Primary incomplete	6.0	76
Primary complete	3.6	255
Secondary+	3.6	184

Continued…

Table 3.21.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Prevalence of controlled hypertension[1]	Number of men with hypertension[2]
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	7.1	77
Second	4.9	78
Middle	1.1	85
Fourth	3.6	155
Highest	4.7	168
Total	4.2	563

Note: When a respondent's SBP and DBP fell into different classification categories, the respondent is classified into the higher classification of blood pressure. If blood pressure was measured 3 times, the average of the 2nd and 3rd blood pressure measurements is used to classify individuals with respect to hypertension. If the 3rd blood pressure measurement is missing, the 2nd measurement is considered the average. If the 3rd and the 2nd blood pressure measurements are missing, the 1st measurement is considered the average. 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.
SBP = systolic blood pressure
DBP = diastolic blood pressure
[1] Controlled hypertension is measured among persons with hypertension and is defined as having an SBP less than 140 and DBP less than 90 mmHg and currently taking antihypertensive medication.
[2] A person is classified as having hypertension if, at the time of the survey, they had an average SBP level of 140 mmHg or above, or an average DBP level of 90 mmHg or above, or was currently taking antihypertensive medication. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to represent a clinical diagnosis of the disease; rather, it provides a statistical description of the survey population at the time of the survey.
[3] Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes.
[4] Nutritional status is defined using body mass index (BMI) for men age 20–49 and using BMI-for-age for men age 15–19 as presented in Tables 11.14.3 and 11.14.4. Excludes men who were not weighed and measured.

Table 3.22.1 Knowledge about tuberculosis: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), who know how TB is transmitted, who can name at least one of the five main symptoms, who know that TB can be cured, who could disclose if a family member had TB, and who have heard that anti-inflammatory medicine does not cure TB, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Has heard about TB from media, friends, or relatives[1]	Knows that TB is transmitted through air when an infected person coughs, laughs, talks, or sneezes	Knows at least one of the five main symptoms of TB[2]	Knows that TB can be treated and cured	Could disclose that a family member had TB in order to help them	Has heard messages on TV or radio that anti-inflammatory medicine does not cure TB	Number of women
Age							
15–19	78.4	70.8	57.8	58.9	89.3	2.9	3,083
20–24	84.8	77.1	65.7	71.6	93.0	4.8	2,727
25–29	87.1	80.9	71.5	77.0	92.6	5.6	2,533
30–34	88.7	83.5	73.4	80.7	94.7	5.5	2,076
35–39	87.4	84.5	71.3	81.2	93.6	7.6	1,884
40–44	87.8	82.8	73.5	83.2	94.5	5.6	1,588
45–49	87.7	82.1	72.7	81.6	93.7	4.6	1,363
Marital status							
Never married	83.5	76.4	66.4	69.1	91.6	5.2	4,047
Married or living together	85.1	79.4	68.2	75.7	92.8	5.0	9,252
Divorced/separated/ widowed	90.3	84.7	72.2	79.9	94.7	5.3	1,955
Residence							
Urban	91.6	86.1	77.6	83.7	95.0	7.9	5,446
Rural	81.8	75.5	63.0	69.4	91.5	3.5	9,808
Mainland/Zanzibar							
Mainland	85.0	79.1	68.3	74.3	92.6	5.1	14,737
Urban	91.5	86.0	78.0	83.7	94.9	8.0	5,268
Rural	81.4	75.2	63.0	69.0	91.3	3.4	9,468
Zanzibar	93.7	85.5	65.0	79.6	96.0	5.3	517
Unguja	93.8	87.3	67.0	82.7	96.6	6.3	381
Pemba	93.2	80.3	59.5	71.0	94.5	2.6	137
Zone							
Western	86.3	71.1	55.5	62.3	95.4	2.1	1,268
Northern	82.1	77.9	70.0	76.6	95.7	8.0	1,733
Central	86.4	80.6	62.1	70.2	95.2	4.8	1,573
Southern Highlands	91.3	89.6	82.4	85.2	98.0	6.2	924
Southern	82.8	87.6	83.7	81.9	92.3	1.3	805
South West Highlands	81.7	76.8	64.6	75.7	90.4	3.3	1,322
Lake	80.1	74.9	65.3	68.5	86.7	4.9	4,454
Eastern	93.9	84.5	74.6	83.8	96.8	6.6	2,657
Zanzibar	93.7	85.5	65.0	79.6	96.0	5.3	517
Region							
Dodoma	88.5	83.4	58.9	68.3	98.5	6.7	772
Arusha	79.0	75.1	69.6	71.5	97.0	4.9	558
Kilimanjaro	84.4	85.2	78.3	84.7	94.6	9.3	417
Tanga	83.0	75.8	65.7	75.8	95.4	9.6	758
Morogoro	83.8	78.9	61.7	72.1	95.6	3.7	727
Pwani	94.6	91.5	76.9	82.9	98.2	12.5	539
Dar es Salaam	98.9	84.8	80.4	90.2	96.9	5.9	1,391
Lindi	84.4	87.3	82.1	81.7	94.4	1.2	336
Mtwara	81.6	87.7	84.9	82.0	90.7	1.4	468
Ruvuma	82.4	83.4	73.1	79.5	96.5	1.4	382
Iringa	97.7	96.0	93.1	90.7	99.1	14.0	326
Mbeya	93.1	78.3	57.4	75.5	97.9	1.2	489
Singida	84.3	72.3	52.1	65.0	94.7	5.2	384
Tabora	84.1	66.8	48.8	58.6	95.0	2.4	723
Rukwa	70.8	85.6	84.9	84.8	81.5	8.1	317
Kigoma	89.3	76.8	64.3	67.3	95.8	1.8	545
Shinyanga	65.8	59.9	53.5	57.0	72.3	6.5	533
Kagera	89.5	93.2	84.5	79.9	97.6	7.8	769
Mwanza	79.3	72.6	64.9	67.4	83.4	5.7	1,245
Mara	86.5	80.1	61.4	78.6	97.1	3.1	749
Manyara	84.6	83.2	77.0	78.7	89.6	1.1	417
Njombe	97.7	91.1	82.7	87.1	99.1	2.8	216
Katavi	65.8	68.5	67.4	74.5	74.9	5.0	197
Simiyu	58.5	46.8	51.1	53.2	76.2	3.3	374
Geita	85.9	79.3	65.5	64.8	86.3	2.0	782
Songwe	84.9	71.0	53.9	67.6	97.3	0.5	319
Kaskazini Unguja	90.2	73.7	60.7	77.7	93.6	0.6	70
Kusini Unguja	95.5	90.3	73.5	86.8	98.1	12.3	38
Mjini Magharibi	94.5	90.4	67.7	83.4	97.2	6.9	272
Kaskazini Pemba	92.9	79.5	59.0	72.0	95.8	3.9	64
Kusini Pemba	93.5	81.1	60.0	70.0	93.3	1.5	73

Continued…

Table 3.22.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Has heard about TB from media, friends, or relatives[1]	Knows that TB is transmitted through air when an infected person coughs, laughs, talks, or sneezes	Knows at least one of the five main symptoms of TB[2]	Knows that TB can be treated and cured	Could disclose that a family member had TB in order to help them	Has heard messages on TV or radio that anti-inflammatory medicine does not cure TB	Number of women
Education							
No education	68.6	61.2	51.7	59.8	85.1	2.0	2,450
Primary incomplete	78.8	72.4	56.8	63.5	89.3	1.9	1,380
Primary complete	87.1	80.6	67.4	76.2	93.5	4.8	6,744
Secondary+	93.3	88.9	81.4	83.0	96.6	7.9	4,681
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	70.0	62.9	50.7	57.4	86.2	1.3	2,466
Second	81.3	72.8	60.8	66.5	91.3	2.3	2,578
Middle	85.7	81.4	68.4	74.6	93.3	3.5	2,880
Fourth	90.0	83.6	72.2	79.7	94.0	5.9	3,359
Highest	93.1	88.5	80.4	85.7	96.1	9.7	3,971
Total	85.3	79.3	68.2	74.5	92.7	5.1	15,254

TB = tuberculosis
[1] Media sources include radio, television, magazines, and posters.
[2] The five main symptoms of TB include coughing, coughing blood, weight loss, fever, and night sweats.

Table 3.22.2 Knowledge about tuberculosis: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), who know how TB is transmitted, who can name at least one of the five main symptoms, who know that TB can be cured, who could disclose if a family member had TB, and who have heard that anti-inflammatory medicine does not cure TB, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Has heard about TB from media, friends, or relatives[1]	Knows that TB is transmitted through air when an infected person coughs, laughs, talks, or sneezes	Knows at least one of the five main symptoms of TB[2]	Knows that TB can be treated and cured	Could disclose that a family member had TB in order to help them	Has heard messages on TV or radio that anti-inflammatory medicine does not cure TB	Number of men
Age							
15–19	69.6	68.1	60.2	59.2	90.8	5.6	1,444
20–24	80.6	80.7	70.6	73.5	95.2	10.7	934
25–29	83.5	83.4	71.9	76.0	96.9	9.7	850
30–34	87.2	88.5	78.7	81.7	97.8	12.0	765
35–39	86.2	85.9	73.9	80.5	97.1	11.1	693
40–44	87.0	85.6	71.6	82.1	98.1	8.0	607
45–49	84.7	88.4	77.9	84.0	97.9	14.1	469
Marital status							
Never married	75.4	74.7	66.0	67.3	92.7	8.3	2,517
Married or living together	85.2	85.3	74.0	79.2	97.6	10.2	2,937
Divorced/separated/ widowed	83.3	87.0	71.3	79.1	97.8	11.6	309
Residence							
Urban	88.7	89.5	81.6	82.4	96.9	14.0	1,938
Rural	76.9	76.3	64.6	69.7	94.7	7.2	3,825
Mainland/Zanzibar							
Mainland	81.1	81.2	70.7	74.4	96.1	9.7	5,572
Urban	89.1	90.3	82.1	83.2	97.7	14.4	1,871
Rural	77.1	76.7	65.0	70.0	95.3	7.3	3,700
Zanzibar	72.7	67.1	59.2	60.5	75.3	2.5	191
Unguja	72.3	68.6	63.3	62.4	77.7	1.9	143
Pemba	73.9	62.5	46.9	54.9	68.4	4.5	48
Zone							
Western	69.0	69.0	64.6	69.9	89.6	6.3	501
Northern	88.0	86.4	78.4	83.0	95.4	16.3	631
Central	80.6	73.9	62.9	64.9	95.1	4.5	577
Southern Highlands	63.9	82.6	71.5	72.8	93.3	20.3	376
Southern	62.3	80.4	68.0	68.1	97.5	0.9	290
South West Highlands	87.8	81.8	55.5	72.2	98.9	3.7	526
Lake	82.2	79.2	69.3	70.0	96.8	7.1	1,694
Eastern	90.1	91.4	84.9	88.3	98.5	16.6	976
Zanzibar	72.7	67.1	59.2	60.5	75.3	2.5	191
Region							
Dodoma	84.6	75.5	60.8	66.4	94.2	5.8	255
Arusha	91.0	84.8	80.2	84.6	96.6	15.0	202
Kilimanjaro	77.8	79.6	72.1	74.7	90.0	19.5	171
Tanga	92.5	92.1	81.1	87.3	98.1	15.2	258
Morogoro	78.4	82.6	71.8	77.4	98.4	8.1	274
Pwani	89.9	91.7	81.9	90.3	96.6	9.8	180
Dar es Salaam	96.3	96.0	92.8	93.3	99.1	23.5	522
Lindi	76.6	93.0	77.8	73.4	98.2	1.1	128
Mtwara	51.0	70.5	60.2	63.9	96.9	0.7	162
Ruvuma	54.3	78.3	51.4	63.5	98.5	2.1	167
Iringa	74.4	84.5	86.7	77.4	85.1	48.4	123
Mbeya	94.7	84.2	55.4	71.9	99.0	3.8	195
Singida	80.1	72.0	58.3	58.5	95.0	1.8	149
Tabora	72.2	71.9	67.1	72.0	90.5	9.6	312
Rukwa	94.5	84.7	61.0	79.7	100.0	4.6	117
Kigoma	63.6	64.2	60.6	66.5	88.2	0.7	189
Shinyanga	76.6	74.5	49.5	74.6	95.1	6.6	192
Kagera	91.9	85.5	77.0	69.4	98.5	18.7	282
Mwanza	88.0	81.3	70.8	69.6	98.5	4.4	478
Mara	70.6	81.8	81.0	77.0	93.9	6.5	274
Manyara	75.0	73.2	69.8	68.3	96.6	4.7	174
Njombe	67.7	88.0	88.6	84.4	95.2	15.2	86
Katavi	86.1	81.5	56.9	77.5	99.1	9.4	74
Simiyu	61.1	68.4	41.6	65.2	92.9	2.9	163
Geita	89.3	76.6	76.4	64.4	98.2	3.7	306
Songwe	73.3	76.1	50.2	63.5	97.9	0.0	140
Kaskazini Unguja	71.6	80.9	42.4	73.3	90.8	1.3	25
Kusini Unguja	82.9	81.5	67.2	73.6	83.2	13.2	14
Mjini Magharibi	71.1	64.1	67.6	58.4	73.9	0.6	105
Kaskazini Pemba	80.6	74.4	45.6	63.7	73.5	8.3	21
Kusini Pemba	68.4	52.9	48.0	47.7	64.2	1.4	26

Continued…

Table 3.22.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Has heard about TB from media, friends, or relatives[1]	Knows that TB is transmitted through air when an infected person coughs, laughs, talks, or sneezes	Knows at least one of the five main symptoms of TB[2]	Knows that TB can be treated and cured	Could disclose that a family member had TB in order to help them	Has heard messages on TV or radio that anti-inflammatory medicine does not cure TB	Number of men
Education							
No education	60.1	58.3	44.4	53.8	88.3	6.2	574
Primary incomplete	70.2	67.4	54.4	60.9	93.4	4.3	851
Primary complete	81.4	83.6	69.4	75.9	96.9	8.4	2,282
Secondary+	90.4	89.4	85.2	82.9	96.7	13.6	2,055
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	69.5	68.0	55.0	61.6	94.2	5.0	883
Second	75.6	76.0	62.4	66.6	93.6	6.1	1,037
Middle	77.4	78.1	66.4	70.9	95.5	6.2	1,191
Fourth	83.7	84.1	75.5	78.6	96.4	12.1	1,355
Highest	92.9	92.2	85.4	86.3	96.7	15.5	1,298
Total	80.8	80.8	70.3	74.0	95.4	9.5	5,763

TB = tuberculosis
[1] Media sources include radio, television, magazines, and posters.
[2] The five main symptoms of TB include coughing, coughing blood, weight loss, fever, and night sweats.

Table 3.23 Conditions that increase the risk of acquiring tuberculosis

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 who report that the following conditions increase an individual's risk of acquiring tuberculosis (TB), Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Risk factor	Women	Men
HIV	30.4	36.8
Cancer	1.7	5.6
Diabetes	1.9	5.5
Malnutrition	0.7	2.2
Number of respondents	15,254	5,763

Table 3.24 First source of care for symptoms of tuberculosis

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by where they would first seek treatment if they had symptoms of tuberculosis (TB), Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Risk factor	Women	Men
Health facility	97.3	96.6
Pharmacy	0.2	0.7
Duka la dawa	0.2	0.1
Traditional healer	0.1	0.3
Other	0.1	0.0
Don't know	2.0	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents	15,254	5,763

Table 3.25 Households with any member diagnosed with tuberculosis

Percentage of households in which any household member was diagnosed with tuberculosis (TB) in the last 5 years, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage with any household member diagnosed with TB in the last 5 years	Number of households
Residence		
Urban	4.0	5,118
Rural	4.4	10,586
Mainland/Zanzibar		
Mainland	4.4	15,278
Urban	4.2	4,965
Rural	4.5	10,313
Zanzibar	1.1	427
Unguja	0.9	307
Pemba	1.6	120
Zone		
Western	3.7	1,159
Northern	5.2	1,849
Central	3.9	1,816
Southern Highlands	4.6	1,077
Southern	3.4	1,031
South West Highlands	3.0	1,483
Lake	5.1	4,252
Eastern	4.4	2,611
Zanzibar	1.1	427
Region		
Dodoma	3.5	881
Arusha	2.5	499
Kilimanjaro	5.4	530
Tanga	6.6	824
Morogoro	5.0	740
Pwani	4.2	555
Dar es Salaam	4.2	1,314
Lindi	3.8	438
Mtwara	3.1	591
Ruvuma	3.8	428
Iringa	4.5	384
Mbeya	3.8	549
Singida	2.3	469
Tabora	2.4	601
Rukwa	2.1	379
Kigoma	5.0	557
Shinyanga	6.6	505
Kagera	4.2	853
Mwanza	6.1	1,065
Mara	5.0	710
Manyara	6.5	465
Njombe	5.9	267
Katavi	3.8	168
Simiyu	4.8	410
Geita	3.9	709
Songwe	2.3	385
Kaskazini Unguja	1.5	67
Kusini Unguja	1.0	37
Mjini Magharibi	0.6	204
Kaskazini Pemba	1.8	54
Kusini Pemba	1.3	65
Total	4.3	15,705

MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY 4

Key Findings

- ***Current marital status:*** 61% of women and 51% of men in Tanzania are currently married or living together with their partner as if married.
- ***Marriage registration:*** 51% of women who are married have registered with the civil authorities, while 42% have a marriage certificate.
- ***Age at first marriage:*** There is a difference of 5 years between the median age at first marriage for women (19.8 years) and men (24.9 years).
- ***Age at first sexual intercourse:*** 66% of women age 25–49 had their first sexual intercourse by age 18, as compared with 41% of men.

Marriage and sexual activity help to determine the extent to which women are exposed to the risk of pregnancy. Thus, they are important determinants of fertility levels. The timing and circumstances of marriage and sexual activity also have profound consequences for women's and men's lives. This chapter presents information on marital status, polygyny, age at first marriage, age at first sexual intercourse, and recent sexual activity.

4.1 MARITAL STATUS

Currently in union

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

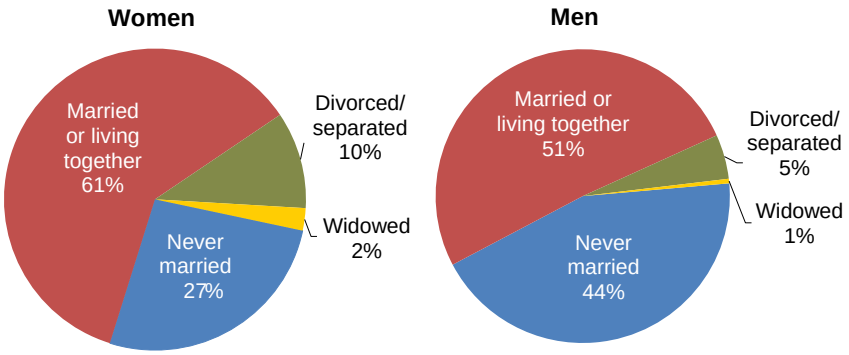
Sample: Women and men age 15–49

The civil registration system in Tanzania routinely monitors major vital events, including the status of marriage and widowhood. However, the coverage is low because many events are not reported to the responsible authorities. The survey collected information on marriage status among women and men age 15–49. Sixty-one percent of women and 51% of men in Tanzania are currently in union (married or living together) (**Table 4.1**).

Trends: Overall, there has been very little change in marital status since the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS. The percentages of men and women who are currently in union remain nearly the same (62% for women and 50% for men in 2015–16 and 61% for women and 51% for men in 2022). There has been no change in the percentage of women (13%) and men (5%) who are divorced, separated, or widowed (**Table 4.1** and **Figure 4.1**).

Figure 4.1 Marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49



Patterns by background characteristics

- There are marked differences in marital status by sex. For instance, below age 30, the percentage who are married is higher among women than men, whereas above age 30, the reverse is true.
- For women, the percentage currently in union increases up to the 30–34 age group, after which it decreases. The percentage of divorced/separated and widowed women increases with increasing age. For men, the percentage currently in union increases as age increases (**Figure 4.1**).
- Overall, the percentage of women who are separated, divorced, or widowed is more than twice that of men (13% for women compared to 5% for men).

4.2 Marriage Registration

Registered marriage

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

Sample: Currently married women age 15–49; does not include women who are living together with a man as if married but do not report themselves to be married

Fifty-one percent of women who are married have registered their marriage with the civil authorities; however, only 42% have a marriage certificate (**Table 4.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of married women who have registered their marriage with the civil authorities in urban areas is 69%, and 60% of them have certificates. In rural areas, the percentage of married women who have registered their marriage with the civil authorities is 43%, and 33% of them have certificates.
- More than 90% of married women have registered their marriages with the civil authorities in Dar es Salaam, Kusini Unguja, and Mjini Magharibi, compared with only 11% in Simiyu (**Table 4.2**).

4.3 POLYGYNY

Polygyny
Women who report that their husband or partner has other wives are considered to be in a polygynous marriage.
Sample: Currently married women age 15–49

In Tanzania, like many other African countries, polygyny is commonly practiced in some parts of the country. Polygyny has implications for the frequency of sexual activity and for the fertility rate.

The results from the 2022 TDHS-MIS show that 15% of married women have co-wives (**Table 4.3.1**). About 8 in 10 married women reported that their husbands have no other wives. Among married men, 6% have more than one wife (**Table 4.3.2**).

Trends: The percentages of women and men who reported being in polygynous unions have decreased over time. Among women, the percentage with co-wives decreased from 21% in the 2010 TDHS to 18% in the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS and further decreased to 15% in the 2022 TDHS-MIS. Among men, the percentage with more than one wife decreased from 10% in the 2010 TDHS to 9% in the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS and reached 6% in the 2022 TDHS-MIS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- In general, older women are more likely than younger women to have co-wives (**Table 4.3.1**).
- More currently married women in rural areas (18%) are in polygynous unions than those in urban areas (9%).
- There are marked regional differences in the percentage of women currently in polygynous unions. Thirty percent or more of married women in Kusini Pemba and Kaskazini Pemba regions are in polygynous unions, compared with 3% of women in Kilimanjaro.
- Polygyny decreases with level of education; 26% of married women with no education have co-wives compared with 9% of women with a secondary or higher education.
- The practice of polygyny is inversely related to the level of wealth; only 8% of married women in households in the highest wealth quintile have co-wives, compared with 24% of married women in households in the lowest wealth quintile.
- Similar to women, older men, men in rural areas, men with no education or a primary education, and men in households in the lowest wealth quintile are more likely to have two or more wives than other men. Men in Zanzibar are more likely to be in polygynous unions than men in Tanzania Mainland (13% and 6%, respectively) (**Table 4.3.2**).

4.4 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Median age at first marriage
Age by which half of respondents have been married.
Sample: Women age 20–49 and 25–49 and men age 25–49

Marriage is a primary indication of the regular exposure of women to the risk of pregnancy and therefore is important for the understanding of fertility. Populations in which age at first marriage is low tend to have early childbearing and high fertility. Women tend to marry considerably earlier than men in

Tanzania. The median age at first marriage is 19.8 years among women age 25–49 and 24.9 years among men age 25–49 (**Table 4.4**).

Trends: The median age at first marriage among women age 25–49 has increased slightly over the past 12 years, from 18.8 years in 2010 and 19.2 years in 2015–16 to 19.8 years in 2022. Among men, median age at first marriage increased from 24.3 years in both 2010 and 2015–16 to 24.9 years in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Both women and men in rural areas are more likely to marry earlier than their urban counterparts (19.2 years versus 21.4 years) (**Table 4.5**).
- Median age at first marriage is directly related to education and wealth. For example, the median age at first marriage among women with no education is almost 6 years younger than that among women with a secondary or higher education (18.1 years versus 23.7 years).

4.5 Age at First Sexual Intercourse

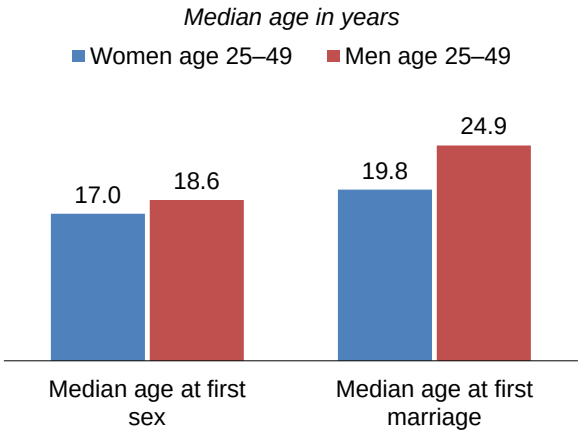
Median age at first sexual intercourse
Age by which half of respondents have had sexual intercourse.
Sample: Women age 20–49 and 25–49 and men age 20–49 and 25–49

Age at first marriage is often used as a proxy for first exposure to sexual activity, but the two events do not necessarily occur at the same time. The 2022 TDHS-MIS collected information on the timing of first sexual intercourse for both women and men. The median age at first intercourse for women age 25–49 is 17.0 years, around one and a half years younger than the median age of men (18.6 years) (**Table 4.6**). Fourteen percent of women age 25–49 have experienced sexual activity by age 15.

In general, the median age at which both women and men initiate sexual activity occurs prior to the age of first marriage, and the median age of men at both sexual debut and first marriage is older than that of women (**Figure 4.2**). On average, women start sexual activity nearly 3 years before entering into marriage (17.0 versus 19.8), while for men the difference is around 6 years (18.6 versus 24.9).

Trends: The median age at first sexual intercourse for both women and men age 25–49 in the 2022 TDHS-MIS has remained almost unchanged from that reported in the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS and the 2010 TDHS.

Figure 4.2 **Median age at first sex and first marriage**



Patterns by background characteristics

- The median age at first sexual intercourse for urban women age 25–49 is 1 year older than for women in the same age group in rural areas (17.6 and 16.7 years, respectively). Urban and rural men have first sexual intercourse at similar ages—18.4 years and 18.6 years, respectively (**Table 4.7**).
- The median age at first sexual intercourse for women age 25–49 in Zanzibar (19.6 years) is nearly 3 years (2.7 years) older than that of the women in Tanzania Mainland (16.9 years).
- The data indicate that among both women and men, a higher level of education is associated with later age at first sexual intercourse. Among women age 25–49, there is a 2.6-year difference in the

median age at first sex between women with secondary or higher education and those with no education (18.7 versus 16.1). The difference for men between the two levels of education is 0.5 years (18.3 versus 18.8).

- Women age 25–49 in the lowest wealth quintile have their first sexual intercourse nearly 2 years earlier than women of the same age in the highest wealth quintile (16.3 years and 18.0 years, respectively).

4.6 Recent Sexual Activity

In the absence of contraception, the chances of becoming pregnant are related to the frequency of sexual intercourse. Thus, information on sexual activity can be used to refine measures of exposure to pregnancy, as well as HIV and other sexually transmitted infections.

Women and men age 15–49 interviewed in the 2022 TDHS-MIS were asked about their recent sexual activity. Over half of women (57%) and men (55%) age 15–49 reported having sexual intercourse in the 4 weeks preceding the survey (**Tables 4.8.1** and **4.8.2**).

List of Tables

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

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

Table 4.1 Current marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by current marital status, according to age, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Age	Marital status					Total	Percentage of respondents currently in union	Number of respondents
	Never married	Married	Living together	Divorced/ separated	Widowed			
				WOMEN				
15–19	79.9	11.9	6.5	1.8	0.1	100.0	18.3	3,083
20–24	31.9	36.9	22.4	8.8	0.2	100.0	59.2	2,727
25–29	14.0	52.1	22.7	10.7	0.5	100.0	74.8	2,533
30–34	8.0	56.6	21.3	12.2	1.9	100.0	77.9	2,076
35–39	5.1	56.5	19.2	15.0	4.1	100.0	75.8	1,884
40–44	3.7	57.5	16.9	15.9	6.0	100.0	74.4	1,588
45–49	2.8	57.8	12.2	16.9	10.3	100.0	70.0	1,363
Total 15–49	26.5	43.5	17.2	10.4	2.4	100.0	60.7	15,254
				MEN				
15–19	98.9	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.9	1,444
20–24	73.0	20.9	3.5	2.4	0.1	100.0	24.5	934
25–29	30.4	52.3	9.1	7.9	0.3	100.0	61.4	850
30–34	11.8	74.0	5.4	8.2	0.5	100.0	79.5	765
35–39	5.2	77.7	8.9	7.7	0.5	100.0	86.6	693
40–44	2.1	78.7	9.7	8.0	1.4	100.0	88.5	607
45–49	1.9	82.7	8.4	5.1	1.9	100.0	91.1	469
Total 15–49	43.7	45.5	5.5	4.9	0.5	100.0	51.0	5,763

Table 4.2 Marriage registration

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 whose current marriage is registered with the civil authorities, and percentage whose current marriage is registered with the civil authorities and have a marriage certificate, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage whose current marriage is registered with the civil authority[1]	Percentage whose current marriage is registered with the civil authority and who have a marriage certificate	Number of currently married women[2]
Age			
15–19	30.6	20.4	366
20–24	40.1	30.2	1,005
25–29	48.2	38.4	1,320
30–34	51.7	42.1	1,174
35–39	56.3	44.6	1,065
40–44	62.7	53.5	912
45–49	60.4	51.5	788
Residence			
Urban	69.1	59.9	2,146
Rural	42.9	32.6	4,485
Mainland/Zanzibar			
Mainland	49.8	39.8	6,347
Urban	68.0	58.8	2,053
Rural	41.1	30.8	4,294
Zanzibar	86.6	77.9	283
Unguja	91.9	86.2	207
Pemba	72.5	55.6	76
Zone			
Western	24.7	19.3	756
Northern	73.5	52.3	878
Central	54.3	47.8	740
Southern Highlands	74.8	67.3	261
Southern	63.2	34.8	355
South West Highlands	35.9	32.2	481
Lake	27.8	23.5	1,793
Eastern	77.4	64.1	1,083
Zanzibar	86.6	77.9	283
Region			
Dodoma	52.5	51.6	291
Arusha	50.7	44.4	257
Kilimanjaro	78.6	66.9	172
Tanga	84.6	51.3	449
Morogoro	60.0	46.4	259
Pwani	64.2	46.0	271
Dar es Salaam	92.0	81.2	553
Lindi	55.8	23.3	148
Mtwara	68.4	43.0	207
Ruvuma	78.8	65.6	103
Iringa	88.5	85.4	75
Mbeya	23.4	20.4	220
Singida	60.2	59.7	208
Tabora	21.0	15.7	473
Rukwa	76.0	71.6	94
Kigoma	30.8	25.4	283
Shinyanga	20.5	17.8	218
Kagera	36.7	31.1	313
Mwanza	37.2	29.7	491
Mara	12.8	10.4	305
Manyara	51.3	33.0	241
Njombe	57.3	52.9	82
Katavi	34.6	27.5	55
Simiyu	10.7	10.0	146
Geita	31.5	28.8	321
Songwe	27.5	24.8	111
Kaskazini Unguja	78.2	69.0	40
Kusini Unguja	95.8	90.3	23
Mjini Magharibi	95.0	90.3	143
Kaskazini Pemba	71.6	52.4	36
Kusini Pemba	73.4	58.4	41
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	29.3	17.1	1,200
Second	38.4	27.1	1,193
Middle	48.1	37.9	1,225
Fourth	53.5	44.0	1,396
Highest	78.1	70.6	1,616
Total	51.4	41.5	6,630

[1] Includes currently married women with a marriage certificate for their current marriage
[2] Excludes women who are living with a man as if married but did not report themselves as currently married.

Table 4.3.1 Number of women's co-wives

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by number of co-wives, and percentage of currently married women with one or more co-wives, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Number of co-wives				Total	Percentage with one or more co-wives[1]	Number of women
	0	1	2+	Don't know			
Age							
15–19	89.0	8.9	1.1	1.1	100.0	9.9	564
20–24	89.0	8.2	1.7	1.0	100.0	10.0	1,614
25–29	86.7	9.9	2.2	1.1	100.0	12.2	1,894
30–34	82.2	12.2	3.6	2.0	100.0	15.8	1,616
35–39	80.7	14.9	3.5	0.9	100.0	18.4	1,427
40–44	78.1	14.7	4.7	2.6	100.0	19.3	1,181
45–49	75.9	17.8	4.8	1.5	100.0	22.6	954
Residence							
Urban	88.9	8.2	1.0	1.9	100.0	9.2	2,894
Rural	80.8	13.9	4.1	1.2	100.0	18.0	6,358
Mainland/Zanzibar							
Mainland	83.7	11.8	3.0	1.5	100.0	14.9	8,965
Urban	89.5	7.7	0.8	1.9	100.0	8.5	2,801
Rural	81.0	13.7	4.1	1.2	100.0	17.7	6,163
Zanzibar	71.8	22.6	4.6	1.0	100.0	27.2	288
Unguja	73.2	21.5	4.4	0.9	100.0	25.9	211
Pemba	67.9	25.8	5.2	1.1	100.0	31.0	76
Zone							
Western	73.9	19.1	6.2	0.9	100.0	25.3	808
Northern	82.9	12.2	3.1	1.8	100.0	15.3	1,058
Central	85.5	10.7	2.9	1.0	100.0	13.6	948
Southern Highlands	88.8	8.9	1.9	0.4	100.0	10.8	541
Southern	87.5	9.4	2.4	0.7	100.0	11.8	454
South West Highlands	85.5	11.4	2.4	0.7	100.0	13.8	862
Lake	81.0	13.1	3.7	2.2	100.0	16.7	2,775
Eastern	89.2	8.0	1.3	1.5	100.0	9.3	1,519
Zanzibar	71.8	22.6	4.6	1.0	100.0	27.2	288
Region							
Dodoma	86.7	9.5	1.9	1.9	100.0	11.5	422
Arusha	80.6	15.2	3.7	0.4	100.0	18.9	337
Kilimanjaro	95.4	2.4	0.6	1.5	100.0	3.0	214
Tanga	79.1	14.4	3.7	2.7	100.0	18.1	507
Morogoro	92.5	5.8	1.4	0.3	100.0	7.2	438
Pwani	83.5	9.6	2.5	4.4	100.0	12.1	338
Dar es Salaam	89.8	8.6	0.7	0.9	100.0	9.3	744
Lindi	90.5	7.8	1.4	0.3	100.0	9.2	180
Mtwara	85.6	10.4	3.0	0.9	100.0	13.5	275
Ruvuma	88.5	9.9	1.3	0.4	100.0	11.1	225
Iringa	88.4	8.9	2.7	0.0	100.0	11.6	188
Mbeya	90.3	7.0	1.9	0.8	100.0	8.9	286
Singida	89.1	9.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	10.9	246
Tabora	69.5	20.9	8.4	1.2	100.0	29.3	486
Rukwa	88.9	8.9	1.8	0.4	100.0	10.7	213
Kigoma	80.5	16.4	2.9	0.3	100.0	19.3	322
Shinyanga	78.8	10.5	1.2	9.5	100.0	11.7	351
Kagera	76.2	17.2	5.9	0.7	100.0	23.1	503
Mwanza	88.1	8.6	0.8	2.4	100.0	9.5	680
Mara	76.4	17.1	6.2	0.3	100.0	23.3	478
Manyara	80.4	13.8	5.2	0.5	100.0	19.0	280
Njombe	90.0	7.3	1.7	0.9	100.0	9.0	128
Katavi	74.5	21.6	2.9	1.0	100.0	24.5	130
Simiyu	75.1	18.3	3.8	2.8	100.0	22.1	259
Geita	85.2	10.2	4.6	0.0	100.0	14.8	504
Songwe	82.6	13.5	3.1	0.8	100.0	16.6	233
Kaskazini Unguja	75.7	20.2	3.6	0.5	100.0	23.7	40
Kusini Unguja	73.1	23.0	3.6	0.2	100.0	26.6	24
Mjini Magharibi	72.5	21.6	4.8	1.1	100.0	26.4	147
Kaskazini Pemba	67.2	27.6	4.1	1.0	100.0	31.8	36
Kusini Pemba	68.6	24.1	6.2	1.1	100.0	30.3	41
Education							
No education	71.8	19.1	7.1	2.1	100.0	26.1	1,887
Primary incomplete	80.7	14.7	3.9	0.7	100.0	18.6	771
Primary complete	85.5	11.0	2.1	1.5	100.0	13.1	4,628
Secondary+	90.3	7.2	1.4	1.0	100.0	8.6	1,967
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	75.1	18.7	5.0	1.2	100.0	23.7	1,715
Second	81.5	12.5	4.3	1.6	100.0	16.8	1,716
Middle	82.9	12.9	3.3	0.9	100.0	16.2	1,761
Fourth	85.2	10.8	2.5	1.5	100.0	13.3	1,970
Highest	90.1	7.1	0.9	1.9	100.0	8.0	2,090
Total	83.3	12.1	3.1	1.4	100.0	15.2	9,252

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

Table 4.3.2 Number of men's wives

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15–49 by number of wives, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Number of wives		Total	Number of men
	1	2+		
Age				
15–19	*	*	100.0	14
20–24	97.7	2.3	100.0	229
25–29	96.7	3.3	100.0	522
30–34	95.9	4.1	100.0	608
35–39	91.5	8.5	100.0	601
40–44	92.5	7.5	100.0	537
45–49	90.6	9.4	100.0	427
Residence				
Urban	95.9	4.1	100.0	883
Rural	93.1	6.9	100.0	2,054
Mainland/Zanzibar				
Mainland	94.1	5.9	100.0	2,849
Urban	96.1	3.9	100.0	854
Rural	93.3	6.7	100.0	1,995
Zanzibar	86.9	13.1	100.0	88
Unguja	88.3	11.7	100.0	69
Pemba	82.1	17.9	100.0	20
Zone				
Western	93.3	6.7	100.0	246
Northern	96.2	3.8	100.0	307
Central	92.7	7.3	100.0	286
Southern Highlands	97.3	2.7	100.0	195
Southern	93.5	6.5	100.0	177
South West Highlands	89.2	10.8	100.0	310
Lake	94.0	6.0	100.0	889
Eastern	96.5	3.5	100.0	441
Zanzibar	86.9	13.1	100.0	88
Region				
Dodoma	90.7	9.3	100.0	129
Arusha	95.9	4.1	100.0	117
Kilimanjaro	97.3	2.7	100.0	62
Tanga	96.1	3.9	100.0	129
Morogoro	98.3	1.7	100.0	145
Pwani	98.2	1.8	100.0	95
Dar es Salaam	94.4	5.6	100.0	201
Lindi	96.7	3.3	100.0	79
Mtwara	91.0	9.0	100.0	98
Ruvuma	97.9	2.1	100.0	85
Iringa	96.0	4.0	100.0	60
Mbeya	89.6	10.4	100.0	103
Singida	98.1	1.9	100.0	67
Tabora	90.8	9.2	100.0	150
Rukwa	89.3	10.7	100.0	79
Kigoma	97.3	2.7	100.0	97
Shinyanga	97.3	2.7	100.0	104
Kagera	91.1	8.9	100.0	168
Mwanza	99.1	0.9	100.0	217
Mara	91.0	9.0	100.0	148
Manyara	91.6	8.4	100.0	90
Njombe	97.9	2.1	100.0	49
Katavi	82.8	17.2	100.0	40
Simiyu	88.5	11.5	100.0	81
Geita	93.6	6.4	100.0	170
Songwe	91.6	8.4	100.0	88
Kaskazini Unguja	89.4	10.6	100.0	11
Kusini Unguja	91.2	8.8	100.0	8
Mjini Magharibi	87.6	12.4	100.0	50
Kaskazini Pemba	78.6	21.4	100.0	9
Kusini Pemba	85.2	14.8	100.0	10
Education				
No education	91.3	8.7	100.0	355
Primary incomplete	95.6	4.4	100.0	383
Primary complete	92.7	7.3	100.0	1,486
Secondary+	96.8	3.2	100.0	713
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	89.6	10.4	100.0	514
Second	93.7	6.3	100.0	558
Middle	95.9	4.1	100.0	595
Fourth	93.9	6.1	100.0	680
Highest	95.7	4.3	100.0	590
Total 15–49	93.9	6.1	100.0	2,937

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

Table 4.4 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who were first married by specific exact ages, and median age at first marriage, according to current age, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age: 15	18	20	22	25	Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage
				WOMEN				
15–19	2.9	na	na	na	na	79.9	3,083	a
20–24	5.2	29.1	49.2	na	na	31.9	2,727	a
25–29	4.3	28.2	47.9	63.7	79.6	14.0	2,533	20.2
30–34	6.8	30.9	47.3	60.3	74.6	8.0	2,076	20.4
35–39	8.0	34.9	55.6	68.5	78.9	5.1	1,884	19.4
40–44	6.0	32.5	52.6	66.6	78.1	3.7	1,588	19.7
45–49	8.0	35.9	57.7	70.5	82.2	2.8	1,363	19.2
20–49	6.1	31.3	51.0	na	na	13.0	12,171	19.9
25–49	6.4	32.0	51.5	65.4	78.5	7.6	9,444	19.8
				MEN				
15–19	0.0	na	na	na	na	98.9	1,444	a
20–24	0.0	3.5	11.0	na	na	73.0	934	a
25–29	0.0	5.5	12.7	25.1	53.2	30.4	850	24.6
30–34	0.0	3.3	11.0	22.9	48.6	11.8	765	25.2
35–39	0.0	6.8	15.5	27.8	51.5	5.2	693	24.8
40–44	0.0	4.4	10.9	28.2	54.2	2.1	607	24.5
45–49	0.0	3.3	12.6	24.3	47.4	1.9	469	25.3
20–49	0.0	4.5	12.2	na	na	25.2	4,319	a
25–49	0.0	4.8	12.6	25.6	51.2	12.0	3,385	24.9

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner.
na = not applicable due to censoring
a = omitted because less than 50% of the women or men began living with their spouse or partner for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.5 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics

Median age at first marriage among women age 20–49 and age 25–49, and median age at first marriage among men age 25–49, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Women age 20–49	Women age 25–49	Men age 25–49
Residence			
Urban	a	21.4	a
Rural	19.1	19.2	24.3
Mainland/Zanzibar			
Mainland	19.8	19.8	24.8
Urban	a	21.4	a
Rural	19.1	19.1	24.2
Zanzibar	a	21.0	a
Unguja	a	21.3	a
Pemba	a	20.0	a
Zone			
Western	18.2	18.0	23.9
Northern	a	20.6	a
Central	20.0	20.0	a
Southern Highlands	a	21.2	a
Southern	a	20.0	24.7
South West Highlands	19.3	19.3	23.3
Lake	19.1	18.9	24.2
Eastern	a	21.7	a
Zanzibar	a	21.0	a
Region			
Dodoma	19.9	19.9	a
Arusha	a	20.3	a
Kilimanjaro	a	21.8	a
Tanga	a	20.3	a
Morogoro	19.3	19.4	23.7
Pwani	a	20.8	a
Dar es Salaam	a	23.2	a
Lindi	a	20.4	24.5
Mtwara	19.8	19.6	24.8
Ruvuma	19.9	20.0	23.8
Iringa	a	22.7	a
Mbeya	a	20.5	24.7
Singida	19.9	20.0	a
Tabora	17.6	17.5	23.9
Rukwa	18.8	19.0	23.1
Kigoma	19.4	19.3	23.7
Shinyanga	18.8	18.9	23.3
Kagera	19.1	19.0	24.0
Mwanza	a	19.6	a
Mara	18.9	18.8	24.9
Manyara	a	20.2	a
Njombe	a	20.9	a
Katavi	18.5	18.8	23.1
Simiyu	18.4	18.5	23.9
Geita	18.5	18.4	23.6
Songwe	18.7	18.6	22.2
Kaskazini Unguja	a	21.3	a
Kusini Unguja	a	20.6	a
Mjini Magharibi	a	21.4	a
Kaskazini Pemba	a	19.4	a
Kusini Pemba	a	20.7	a
Education			
No education	18.0	18.1	24.1
Primary incomplete	18.1	18.1	23.6
Primary complete	19.4	19.4	24.2
Secondary+	a	23.7	a
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	18.5	18.7	23.8
Second	18.7	18.7	23.8
Middle	19.2	19.1	23.9
Fourth	a	20.2	a
Highest	a	22.1	a
Total	19.9	19.8	24.9

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

Table 4.6 Age at first sexual intercourse

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who had first sexual intercourse by specific exact ages, percentage who never had sexual intercourse, and median age at first sexual intercourse, according to current age, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Current age	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age: 15	18	20	22	25	Percentage who never had sexual intercourse	Number of respondents	Median age at first sexual intercourse
				WOMEN				
15–19	8.9	na	na	na	na	59.5	3,083	a
20–24	14.4	60.1	81.5	na	na	9.2	2,727	17.3
25–29	13.5	62.3	83.5	92.7	96.4	1.7	2,533	17.1
30–34	14.2	66.3	84.9	92.3	96.5	0.5	2,076	16.9
35–39	16.5	66.6	85.0	91.9	96.0	0.1	1,884	16.8
40–44	12.9	67.2	85.7	93.6	96.5	0.2	1,588	16.9
45–49	15.2	67.3	86.2	95.4	97.3	0.1	1,363	16.9
20–49	14.4	64.4	84.1	na	na	2.6	12,171	17.0
25–49	14.4	65.6	84.9	93.0	96.5	0.6	9,444	17.0
15–24	11.5	na	na	na	na	35.9	5,810	a
				MEN				
15–19	8.5	na	na	na	na	64.1	1,444	a
20–24	10.1	45.3	74.0	na	na	12.4	934	18.3
25–29	9.4	47.4	73.3	87.5	93.4	3.3	850	18.2
30–34	8.2	37.2	63.0	81.0	89.2	1.8	765	18.7
35–39	6.0	38.8	64.3	79.6	88.5	0.6	693	18.7
40–44	4.9	39.8	68.0	82.4	90.4	0.1	607	18.5
45–49	5.4	36.7	63.2	80.7	90.9	0.3	469	18.8
20–49	7.7	41.5	68.3	na	na	3.8	4,319	18.5
25–49	7.0	40.5	66.8	82.6	90.6	1.4	3,385	18.6
15–24	9.1	na	na	na	na	43.8	2,378	a

na = not applicable due to censoring
a = omitted because less than 50% of the respondents had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

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

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 20–49 and age 25–49, and median age at first sexual intercourse among men age 20–49 and age 25–49, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Women age		Men age	
	20–49	25–49	20–49	25–49
Residence				
Urban	17.7	17.6	18.4	18.4
Rural	16.7	16.7	18.5	18.6
Mainland/Zanzibar				
Mainland	17.0	16.9	18.4	18.5
Urban	17.7	17.5	18.3	18.3
Rural	16.7	16.7	18.5	18.6
Zanzibar	a	19.6	a	20.8
Unguja	a	19.7	a	20.7
Pemba	19.9	19.4	a	22.0
Zone				
Western	16.9	16.8	18.8	18.9
Northern	17.5	17.4	18.2	18.2
Central	17.3	17.2	18.0	18.1
Southern Highlands	17.1	17.1	18.9	18.9
Southern	16.3	16.2	17.8	17.8
South West Highlands	16.3	16.2	18.6	18.7
Lake	16.8	16.7	18.6	18.7
Eastern	17.7	17.6	18.2	18.2
Zanzibar	a	19.6	a	20.8
Region				
Dodoma	17.0	16.8	18.0	18.1
Arusha	18.0	18.1	18.2	18.1
Kilimanjaro	18.1	18.1	17.9	18.2
Tanga	16.8	16.7	18.3	18.3
Morogoro	16.9	16.9	18.2	18.1
Pwani	17.0	16.9	18.6	18.6
Dar es Salaam	18.3	18.2	18.1	18.2
Lindi	16.3	16.3	16.9	16.9
Mtwara	16.2	16.1	18.4	18.4
Ruvuma	16.0	16.0	18.4	18.4
Iringa	17.8	17.7	19.5	19.5
Mbeya	17.3	17.1	18.7	18.9
Singida	17.5	17.4	18.7	18.8
Tabora	16.2	16.2	18.4	18.5
Rukwa	15.8	15.8	17.6	17.6
Kigoma	18.1	18.1	19.5	19.9
Shinyanga	16.7	16.8	17.8	17.9
Kagera	17.5	17.5	19.6	19.8
Mwanza	16.7	16.5	18.6	18.6
Mara	16.6	16.7	18.5	18.6
Manyara	17.8	17.8	17.4	17.5
Njombe	17.9	17.9	a	20.4
Katavi	15.7	15.7	18.0	18.0
Simiyu	16.5	16.5	18.2	18.3
Geita	16.6	16.5	18.7	18.8
Songwe	16.3	16.3	19.7	19.7
Kaskazini Unguja	19.3	18.6	a	a
Kusini Unguja	18.8	18.7	a	20.4
Mjini Magharibi	a	20.1	a	20.5
Kaskazini Pemba	19.4	18.8	a	21.2
Kusini Pemba	a	20.1	a	23.3
Education				
No education	16.1	16.1	18.2	18.3
Primary incomplete	16.3	16.4	18.1	18.2
Primary complete	16.9	16.9	18.5	18.5
Secondary+	18.7	18.7	18.8	18.8
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	16.3	16.3	18.2	18.3
Second	16.5	16.5	18.4	18.5
Middle	16.8	16.7	18.6	18.6
Fourth	17.3	17.1	18.5	18.5
Highest	18.2	18.0	18.7	18.7
Total	17.0	17.0	18.5	18.6

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

Table 4.8.1 Recent sexual activity: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse			Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of women
	Within the last 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years			
Age						
15–19	20.8	15.0	4.7	59.5	100.0	3,083
20–24	57.7	26.3	6.8	9.2	100.0	2,727
25–29	68.6	23.8	5.9	1.7	100.0	2,533
30–34	70.7	22.5	6.2	0.5	100.0	2,076
35–39	67.4	25.4	7.1	0.1	100.0	1,884
40–44	68.8	21.3	9.6	0.2	100.0	1,588
45–49	64.8	20.4	14.7	0.1	100.0	1,363
Marital status						
Never married	14.0	22.5	10.6	52.9	100.0	4,047
Married or living together	80.6	17.1	2.4	0.0	100.0	9,252
Divorced/separated/ widowed	33.2	43.6	22.9	0.2	100.0	1,955
Duration of current union[2]						
< 1 year	85.3	14.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	594
1–4 years	79.1	18.8	2.1	0.0	100.0	2,284
5–9 years	82.2	16.4	1.5	0.0	100.0	2,125
10–14 years	78.6	18.9	2.5	0.0	100.0	1,402
15–19 years	79.3	18.1	2.6	0.0	100.0	1,080
20–24 years	80.5	16.0	3.5	0.0	100.0	942
25+ years	82.1	13.1	4.8	0.0	100.0	825
Residence						
Urban	51.6	24.9	7.9	15.5	100.0	5,446
Rural	59.7	20.3	6.8	13.3	100.0	9,808
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	57.2	22.2	7.2	13.4	100.0	14,737
Urban	51.9	25.4	8.0	14.7	100.0	5,268
Rural	60.1	20.5	6.8	12.6	100.0	9,468
Zanzibar	47.1	13.2	6.2	33.5	100.0	517
Unguja	48.3	12.9	6.3	32.5	100.0	381
Pemba	43.9	13.9	6.1	36.2	100.0	137
Zone						
Western	58.7	17.1	8.1	16.1	100.0	1,268
Northern	48.5	24.2	11.1	16.3	100.0	1,733
Central	56.4	22.5	6.1	15.0	100.0	1,573
Southern Highlands	58.4	23.7	7.9	10.0	100.0	924
Southern	60.1	24.5	5.7	9.7	100.0	805
South West Highlands	61.4	22.2	6.5	9.9	100.0	1,322
Lake	58.6	20.2	6.7	14.4	100.0	4,454
Eastern	56.6	25.4	6.4	11.6	100.0	2,657
Zanzibar	47.1	13.2	6.2	33.5	100.0	517
Region						
Dodoma	55.7	22.7	5.3	16.4	100.0	772
Arusha	43.2	24.9	14.0	17.9	100.0	558
Kilimanjaro	50.3	21.9	10.2	17.6	100.0	417
Tanga	51.4	24.9	9.4	14.3	100.0	758
Morogoro	56.7	24.2	8.6	10.5	100.0	727
Pwani	53.1	28.2	5.3	13.3	100.0	539
Dar es Salaam	57.9	24.9	5.7	11.5	100.0	1,391
Lindi	58.4	23.9	7.8	9.9	100.0	336
Mtwara	61.3	25.0	4.2	9.5	100.0	468
Ruvuma	58.5	26.8	5.4	9.3	100.0	382
Iringa	61.2	18.7	9.5	10.5	100.0	326
Mbeya	54.7	25.1	9.2	11.0	100.0	489
Singida	56.0	23.4	4.7	15.9	100.0	384
Tabora	63.2	17.9	6.3	12.6	100.0	723
Rukwa	64.7	23.6	3.0	8.8	100.0	317
Kigoma	52.8	16.0	10.5	20.6	100.0	545
Shinyanga	61.4	17.2	4.7	16.8	100.0	533
Kagera	63.6	15.5	8.2	12.7	100.0	769
Mwanza	52.2	21.7	10.5	15.7	100.0	1,245
Mara	58.2	24.0	5.1	12.7	100.0	749
Manyara	58.0	21.5	9.0	11.5	100.0	417
Njombe	54.1	25.9	9.8	10.2	100.0	216
Katavi	63.7	18.4	6.8	11.1	100.0	197
Simiyu	63.2	17.4	5.4	13.9	100.0	374
Geita	60.4	22.6	2.8	14.3	100.0	782
Songwe	67.1	18.7	5.5	8.8	100.0	319
Kaskazini Unguja	50.8	12.1	4.8	32.2	100.0	70
Kusini Unguja	57.2	14.3	7.3	21.1	100.0	38
Mjini Magharibi	46.4	12.9	6.5	34.2	100.0	272
Kaskazini Pemba	43.8	14.1	6.3	35.9	100.0	64
Kusini Pemba	44.0	13.7	5.9	36.4	100.0	73

Continued…

Table 4.8.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse: Within the last 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of women
Education						
No education	67.7	19.5	9.2	3.5	100.0	2,450
Primary incomplete	55.0	19.8	6.6	18.6	100.0	1,380
Primary complete	64.3	22.9	6.7	6.1	100.0	6,744
Secondary+	40.9	22.4	6.9	29.7	100.0	4,681
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	62.5	20.0	8.0	9.5	100.0	2,466
Second	59.7	21.1	6.7	12.5	100.0	2,578
Middle	58.1	21.3	6.2	14.4	100.0	2,880
Fourth	56.7	23.7	6.8	12.7	100.0	3,359
Highest	50.6	22.5	8.0	18.8	100.0	3,971
Total	56.8	21.9	7.2	14.1	100.0	15,254

[1] Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks
[2] Excludes women who are not currently married

Table 4.8.2 Recent sexual activity: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse			Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of men
	Within the last 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years			
Age						
15–19	10.1	16.6	9.2	64.1	100.0	1,444
20–24	42.0	34.7	10.8	12.4	100.0	934
25–29	69.9	22.2	4.6	3.3	100.0	850
30–34	79.0	17.6	1.6	1.8	100.0	765
35–39	84.1	13.3	2.0	0.6	100.0	693
40–44	78.6	18.0	3.3	0.1	100.0	607
45–49	79.8	16.4	3.5	0.3	100.0	469
Marital status						
Never married	19.0	26.7	11.0	43.3	100.0	2,517
Married or living together	86.8	12.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	2,937
Divorced/separated/ widowed	46.7	39.5	13.8	0.0	100.0	309
Marital duration[2]						
< 1 year	90.5	9.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	125
1–4 years	84.2	15.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	600
5–9 years	86.7	13.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	547
10–14 years	87.7	12.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	402
15–19 years	86.1	12.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	310
20–24 years	83.8	15.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	254
25+ years	76.0	21.7	2.3	0.0	100.0	82
Married more than once	91.4	8.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	618
Residence						
Urban	53.5	22.9	6.6	17.0	100.0	1,938
Rural	55.8	18.9	5.4	19.9	100.0	3,825
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	55.3	20.6	5.9	18.1	100.0	5,572
Urban	53.9	23.3	6.7	16.1	100.0	1,871
Rural	56.1	19.3	5.5	19.1	100.0	3,700
Zanzibar	46.3	8.5	3.1	42.1	100.0	191
Unguja	48.4	9.7	2.0	39.9	100.0	143
Pemba	40.0	4.9	6.4	48.7	100.0	48
Zone						
Western	52.9	15.9	7.0	24.2	100.0	501
Northern	50.0	23.4	9.9	16.7	100.0	631
Central	47.0	28.1	7.6	17.4	100.0	577
Southern Highlands	61.1	19.4	2.8	16.8	100.0	376
Southern	71.4	14.3	4.8	9.5	100.0	290
South West Highlands	60.9	18.2	4.9	16.0	100.0	526
Lake	54.4	18.8	5.4	21.4	100.0	1,694
Eastern	56.6	23.7	4.8	14.8	100.0	976
Zanzibar	46.3	8.5	3.1	42.1	100.0	191
Region						
Dodoma	44.3	33.2	11.0	11.5	100.0	255
Arusha	49.0	31.5	7.5	12.1	100.0	202
Kilimanjaro	43.5	27.4	8.9	20.1	100.0	171
Tanga	55.1	14.4	12.4	18.1	100.0	258
Morogoro	59.0	20.6	2.7	17.6	100.0	274
Pwani	68.1	13.7	0.9	17.3	100.0	180
Dar es Salaam	51.4	28.8	7.2	12.5	100.0	522
Lindi	64.5	18.1	8.4	9.0	100.0	128
Mtwara	76.9	11.2	2.0	9.9	100.0	162
Ruvuma	62.3	19.6	3.5	14.6	100.0	167
Iringa	57.2	17.8	2.7	22.2	100.0	123
Mbeya	55.8	22.5	7.6	14.1	100.0	195
Singida	48.9	24.0	4.8	22.3	100.0	149
Tabora	53.4	16.4	6.3	23.9	100.0	312
Rukwa	65.6	17.9	1.6	14.9	100.0	117
Kigoma	52.2	15.1	8.0	24.7	100.0	189
Shinyanga	51.5	23.3	8.3	17.0	100.0	192
Kagera	60.8	14.5	5.5	19.2	100.0	282
Mwanza	49.7	20.0	7.9	22.5	100.0	478
Mara	58.2	19.1	2.8	19.8	100.0	274
Manyara	49.3	23.9	5.0	21.7	100.0	174
Njombe	64.1	21.0	1.5	13.4	100.0	86
Katavi	59.4	23.5	6.6	10.4	100.0	74
Simiyu	54.3	22.2	5.7	17.8	100.0	163
Geita	54.4	16.1	1.8	27.7	100.0	306
Songwe	64.8	9.7	2.9	22.6	100.0	140
Kaskazini Unguja	44.5	4.6	2.7	48.2	100.0	25

Continued…

Table 4.8.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse: Within the last 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of men
Kusini Unguja	52.3	16.3	3.9	27.5	100.0	14
Mjini Magharibi	48.8	10.1	1.6	39.5	100.0	105
Kaskazini Pemba	42.2	2.4	5.7	49.7	100.0	21
Kusini Pemba	38.1	6.9	7.0	48.0	100.0	26
Education						
No education	60.8	19.7	5.8	13.6	100.0	574
Primary incomplete	52.4	13.1	5.8	28.7	100.0	851
Primary complete	67.2	18.6	4.5	9.7	100.0	2,282
Secondary+	41.0	25.1	7.3	26.6	100.0	2,055
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	58.0	16.9	4.6	20.6	100.0	883
Second	57.3	17.5	5.7	19.4	100.0	1,037
Middle	54.5	19.4	5.8	20.2	100.0	1,191
Fourth	55.4	21.8	6.2	16.6	100.0	1,355
Highest	51.3	23.8	6.3	18.5	100.0	1,298
Total 15–49	55.0	20.2	5.8	18.9	100.0	5,763

[1] Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks
[2] Excludes men who are not currently married

FERTILITY 5

Key Findings

- ***Total fertility rate:*** The total fertility rate has declined over the past decade, from 5.4 children in 2010 to 4.8 children in 2022.
- ***Birth interval:*** The median birth interval has increased over the past decade, from 33.9 months in 2010 to 37.1 months in 2022.
- ***Postpartum insusceptibility:*** The median duration of postpartum insusceptibility (that is, the period of time after giving birth that women are not at risk of pregnancy because they are still amenorrhoeic, still abstaining, or both) is 10.2 months.
- ***Age at first birth:*** The median age at first birth among women age 20–49 is 20 years.
- ***Teenage pregnancy:*** 22% of women age 15–19 have ever been pregnant.

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

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

5.1 CURRENT FERTILITY

Total fertility rate

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

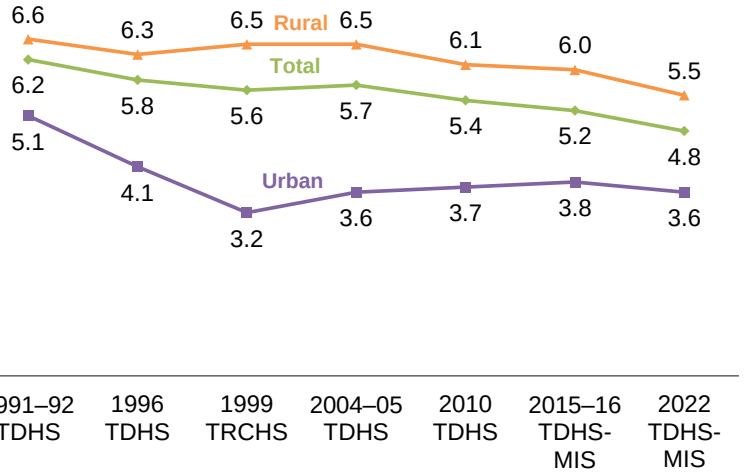
Sample: Women age 15–49

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Tanzania is 4.8 children per woman for the 3-year period preceding the survey. Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) peak at age 25–29 (222 births per 1,000 women) and decline steadily thereafter (**Table 5.1**). Eight percent of women reported that they were pregnant at the time of the survey (**Table 5.2**).

Trends: As shown in **Figure 5.1,** the TFR has declined from 6.2 children per woman in 1991–92 to 4.8 children per woman in 2022. The TFR among women in rural areas declined from 6.6 to 5.5 during the same period. However, after declining from 5.1 children in 1991–92 to 3.2 children in 1999, the urban TFR has remained relatively stable from the 2004–05 TDHS to the 2022 TDHS-MIS.

Figure 5.1 **Trends in fertility by residence**

TFR for the 3 years before each survey

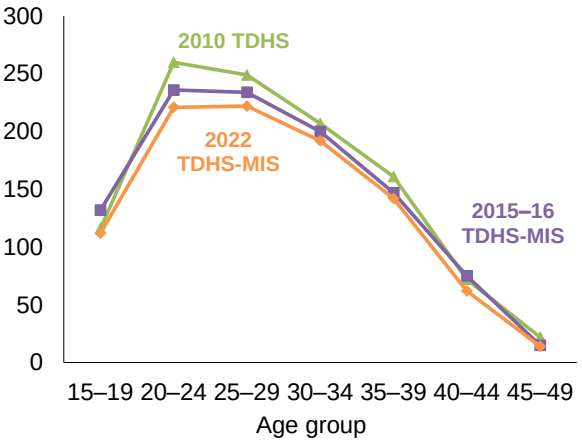


Fertility has generally been declining in all age groups. For example, the ASFR for women age 15–19 declined from 131 births per 1,000 women in the 15–19 years preceding the survey to 116 births per 1,000 women in the 0–4 years preceding the survey (**Table 5.3.1**).

Information on trends in age-specific and total fertility across TDHS surveys and the most recent TDHS-MIS surveys is presented in **Table 5.3.2**. Declines in fertility since 2010 have been most apparent for women age 20–24 and women age 25–29 (**Figure 5.2**).

Figure 5.2 **Trends in age-specific fertility**

Births per 1,000 women

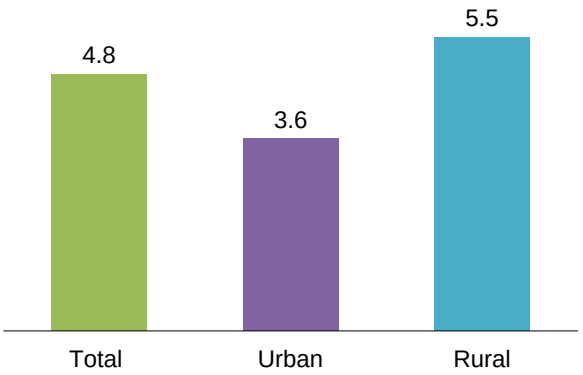


Patterns by background characteristics

- Fertility is higher in rural areas (5.5 children per woman) than urban areas (3.6 children per woman) (**Figure 5.3**).

Figure 5.3 **Fertility by residence**

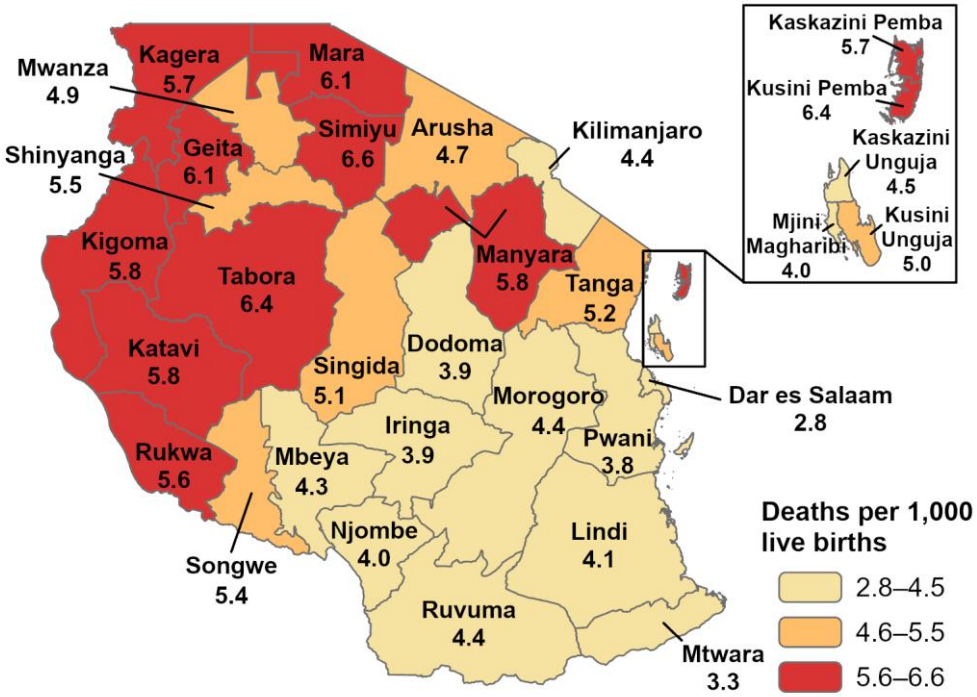
TFR for the 3 years before the survey



- The difference in the TFR between Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar is minimal (4.8 children per woman and 4.7 children per woman, respectively). By zone, the TFR ranges from 3.5 in Eastern to 6.2 in Western (**Table 5.2**). By region, the TFR ranges from 2.8 in Dar es Salaam to 6.6 in Simiyu (**Map 5.1**).

Map 5.1 Fertility by region

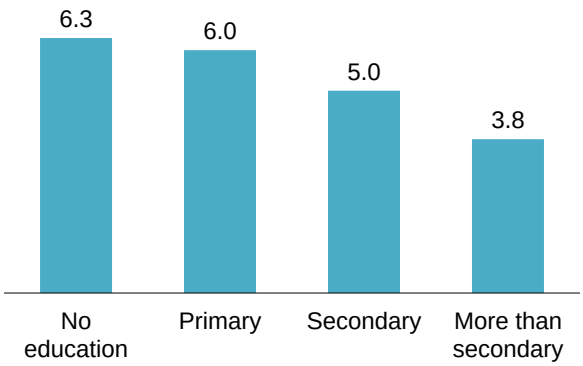
Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey



- The TFR declines with increasing education, from 6.3 children per woman for women with no education to 3.8 children per woman for women with a secondary or higher education (**Figure 5.4**).
- Fertility declines dramatically with increasing wealth. Women in the lowest wealth quintile have 3.4 more children on average than women in the highest wealth quintile.

Figure 5.4 Fertility by education

TFR for the 3 years before the survey



5.2 CHILDREN EVER BORN AND LIVING

By collecting complete pregnancy histories, the 2022 TDHS-MIS is able to estimate the number of children ever born to women of reproductive age and the number of children living at the time of the survey. The findings show that, overall, women age 15–49 have an average of 2.6 children, with an average of 2.5 children still living. The mean number of children ever born to currently married women is 3.5, while the mean number of living children is 3.3. Among all women, the average number of children ever born increases from 0.2 among those age 15–19 to 5.5 among those age 45–49. Among currently married women in the corresponding age groups, the average number of children rises from 0.7 to 5.8 (**Table 5.4**).

5.3 BIRTH INTERVALS

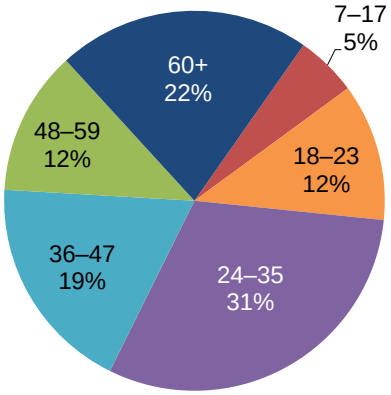
Median birth interval
Number of months since the preceding birth by which half of children are born.
Sample: Non-first births in the 5 years before the survey

Short birth intervals, particularly those less than 24 months, place newborns and their mothers at increased risk for adverse health outcomes. In Tanzania, the median interval between births is 37.1 months; thus, half of non-first births occur slightly more than 3 years after the previous birth. Nearly 17% of births occurred less than 24 months after the preceding birth (**Table 5.5** and **Figure 5.5**).

Trends: Median birth intervals have increased by 3.2 months over the last decade, from 33.9 months in 2010 to 37.1 months in 2022. The percentage of children born less than 24 months after the preceding birth has remained roughly the same since the 2010 TDHS.

Figure 5.5 **Birth intervals**

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



Patterns by background characteristics

- The median birth interval increases with age, from 25.4 months among women age 15–19 to 47.8 months among women age 40–49.
- The median birth interval is 10 months shorter if the child from the preceding birth has died than if the child is living (28.1 months versus 37.6 months).
- The median interval between births in urban areas is 12 months longer than in rural areas (47.1 compared to 35.0 months).
- The median birth interval is longer in the Tanzania Mainland (37.3 months) than in Zanzibar (32.7 months). By region, the median birth interval ranges from 28.4 months in Kusini Pemba to 71.3 months in Mtwara.
- Median birth intervals increase with increasing wealth, from 32.3 months among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 47.9 months among those in the highest quintile.

5.4 INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO PREGNANCY

Postpartum amenorrhoea

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

Postpartum abstinence

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

Postpartum insusceptibility

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

Median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea

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

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

Median duration of postpartum insusceptibility

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

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

Overall, 34% of the mothers of live births or stillbirths that occurred in the 3 years preceding the survey are insusceptible to pregnancy because they are amenorrhoeic (29%) and/or because they are abstaining from sexual intercourse (17%). Almost all (98%) are insusceptible to pregnancy during the first 2 months after birth. The median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea is 8.1 months, and that of postpartum abstinence is 3.4 months. The median duration of insusceptibility to pregnancy after childbirth is 10.2 months (**Table 5.6**).

Trends: A comparison of the last three surveys indicates that there has been a decrease in the median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea from 9.8 months in 2010 to 8.1 months in 2022. The median duration of postpartum abstinence increased from 3.8 months in 2010 to 4.4 months in 2015–16, then decreased to 3.4 months in 2022. Overall, the median duration of postpartum insusceptibility has decreased from 11.4 months in 2010 to 10.2 months in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea following births in the three years preceding the survey is slightly longer for births to women age 30–49 (9.4 months) than for births to women age 15–29 (7.7 months). Overall, median duration of insusceptibility following births to women age 30–49 (12.0 months) is higher than that of births to women age 15–29 (9.0 months) (**Table 5.7**).
- Births to rural women have a longer duration of postpartum amenorrhoea (8.9 months) than do births to urban women (6.4 months). The median duration of postpartum insusceptibility following births to rural women (11.0 months) is longer than for births to urban women (8.1 months).
- The duration of postpartum amenorrhoea generally decreases as education of the mother increases, falling from 9.0 months among women with no education and 10 months among women with incomplete primary education to 5.8 months for women with secondary education or higher.

5.5 Age of First Menstruation

The age when a young woman experiences her first menstruation is an important milestone in her life. It signals the beginning of her fertile years and means that if she has sexual intercourse, she can become pregnant. The mean age at first menstruation among women age 15–49 is 14.7 years. Half of women age 15–49 have their first menstruation at age 15 or above. Overall, age at first menstruation has been decreasing, from 15.0 years among women age 45–49 to 14.2 years among women age 15–19 (**Table 5.8**).

5.6 Arrival of Menopause

Menopause
Women are considered to have reached menopause if they are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrhoeic and have not had a menstrual period in the 6 months before the survey, or if they report being menopausal or having had a hysterectomy, or if they have never menstruated.
Sample: Women age 30–49

Once women reach menopause, they are no longer able to become pregnant. Overall, 11% of women age 30–49 are menopausal. As expected, the percentage of women who are menopausal increases with age, ranging from 3% of women age 30–34 to 46% among women age 48–49 (**Table 5.9**).

5.7 Age at First Birth

Median age at first birth
Age by which half of women have had their first child.
Sample: Women age 20–49 and 25–49

The age at which childbearing commences is an important determinant of the overall level of fertility, as well as the health of the mother and the child. In some societies, postponement of first births has contributed to a decline in the overall fertility rate. An increase in the median age at first birth signals a transition to lower fertility levels. National guidelines in Tanzania advise women to start childbearing at age 20 or older. Currently, 84% of women age 15–19 have never had a live birth. The median age at first birth among women age 20–49 is 20 years, which aligns with national guidelines (**Table 5.10**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 25–49 with a secondary education or higher begin childbearing 4 years later than women age 25–49 with no education (23.1 versus 18.8 years).
- On average, women age 25–49 in the highest wealth quintile have their first birth 2 years later than women age 25–49 in the lowest quintile (21.5 versus 19.3 years) (**Table 5.11**).

5.8 Teenage Pregnancy

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

Teenage pregnancy is a major health concern and has been associated with maternal and child morbidity and mortality. Additionally, childbearing during the teen years has adverse social and economic implications, particularly regarding educational attainment. Women who become mothers in their teens are more likely to drop out of school. In Tanzania, 22% of women age 15–19 have ever been pregnant (**Table**

5.12). Sixteen percent of women age 15–19 have already had a live birth, 2% have had a stillbirth, miscarriage or induced abortion, and 6% were pregnant at the time of the survey. No men reported marrying or fathering a child before age 15 (**Table 5.13**).

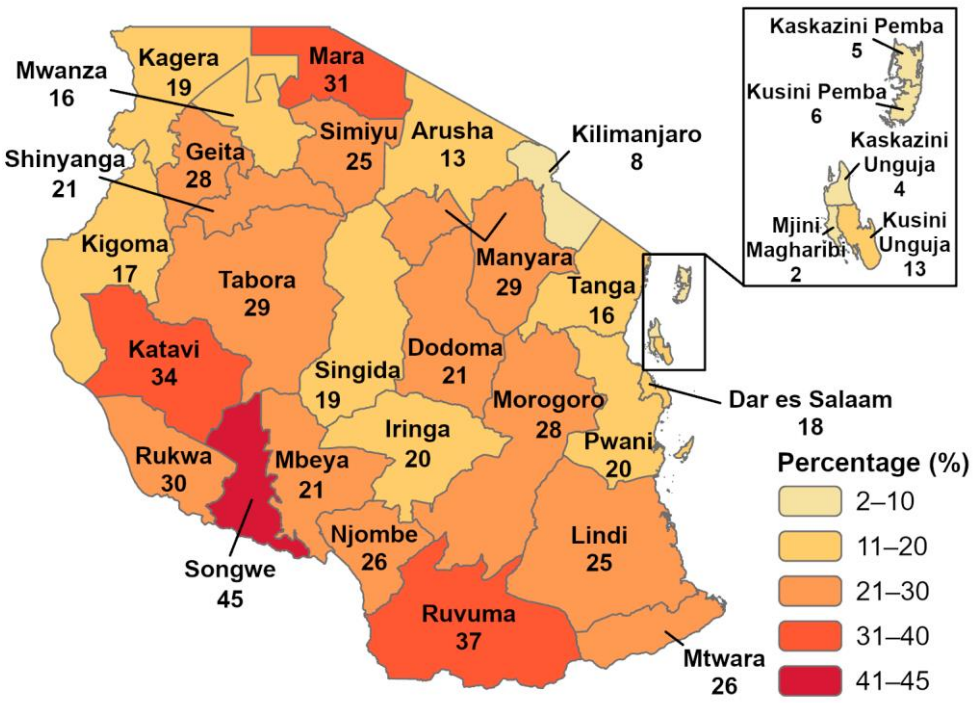
Trends: The addition of a full pregnancy history in the 2022 TDHS-MIS allows for a more comprehensive picture of teenage pregnancy. In prior surveys, data on pregnancies that ended in a miscarriage or induced abortion were not collected. This means that trends across surveys are not strictly comparable—the 2022 TDHS-MIS captured some pregnancies among young women age 15–19 that previous surveys would have missed. Overall, the percentage of women age 15–19 who were reported as ever having been pregnant decreased from 27% in 2015–16 to 22% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of teenage women 15–19 who have ever been pregnant is higher in rural Tanzania (25%) than in urban Tanzania (16%) (**Table 5.12**).
- The percentage of young women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant is lower in Zanzibar (4%) than Tanzania Mainland (23%).
- South West Highlands zone and Southern Highlands zone have the highest levels of teenage pregnancy in Tanzania (31% and 29%, respectively).
- By region, teenage pregnancy ranges from 45% in Songwe to 2% in Mjini Magharibi (**Map 5.2**).
- Teenage pregnancy decreases with increasing education; 53% of women age 15–19 with no education have ever had a live birth, as compared with 9% of women age 15–19 with a secondary education or higher.
- Teenage pregnancy also decreases with increasing wealth, from 35% in the lowest wealth quintile to 12% in the highest quintile.

Map 5.2 **Teenage pregnancy by region**

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



5.9 PREGNANCY OUTCOMES

Pregnancy outcomes

Live birth:	a child that was born alive, even if for a very short time
Stillbirth:	a child that was born dead (no signs of life) following a pregnancy that lasted 7 months (28 weeks) or longer
Miscarriage:	a pregnancy that ended involuntarily before completing 7 months (28 weeks)
Induced abortion:	a pregnancy that was voluntarily ended

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

Among pregnancies to women age 15–49 years in the 3 years preceding the survey, 90% ended in a live birth, 8% resulted in miscarriage, 2% resulted in a stillbirth, and less than 1% were reported as induced abortions (**Table 5.14**). **Table 5.15** shows age-specific and total induced abortion rates. In Tanzania, reported induced abortion is negligible.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The risk of miscarriage increases with age, from 7% among pregnancies to women less than 20 years of age to 46% among pregnancies to women age 45–49 (**Table 5.14**).
- A higher percentage of pregnancies end in miscarriage in urban areas (13%) than in rural areas (6%).
- By region, the percentage of pregnancies that end in miscarriage is highest in Dar es Salaam (23%) and lowest in Rukwa (less than 1%).

LIST OF TABLES

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

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

Table 5.1 Current fertility

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

	Tanzania Mainland				
Age group	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

Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15–49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 years, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15–49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49
Residence			
Urban	3.6	6.0	4.2
Rural	5.5	8.7	5.6
Mainland/Zanzibar			
Mainland	4.8	7.8	5.1
Urban	3.6	6.1	4.1
Rural	5.5	8.7	5.6
Zanzibar	4.7	6.7	5.6
Unguja	4.2	5.7	5.0
Pemba	6.1	9.6	7.2
Zone			
Western	6.2	9.6	6.5
Northern	4.8	8.2	4.7
Central	4.7	9.9	5.0
Southern Highlands	4.1	5.6	4.6
Southern	3.6	4.2	3.5
South West Highlands	5.1	7.9	5.5
Lake	5.7	8.1	6.1
Eastern	3.5	6.7	3.9
Zanzibar	4.7	6.7	5.6
Region			
Dodoma	3.9	9.2	4.3
Arusha	4.7	8.8	4.8
Kilimanjaro	4.4	7.6	4.2
Tanga	5.2	8.1	5.0
Morogoro	4.4	7.4	4.6
Pwani	3.8	6.3	4.5
Dar es Salaam	2.8	6.5	3.3
Lindi	4.1	3.5	3.2
Mtwara	3.3	4.7	3.6
Ruvuma	4.4	5.8	4.9
Iringa	3.9	5.1	4.7
Mbeya	4.3	6.9	4.6
Singida	5.1	10.3	5.9
Tabora	6.4	10.6	6.1
Rukwa	5.6	7.9	6.5
Kigoma	5.8	8.2	7.1
Shinyanga	5.5	7.0	5.6
Kagera	5.7	6.7	6.0
Mwanza	4.9	5.0	5.5
Mara	6.1	10.3	6.9
Manyara	5.8	10.8	5.6
Njombe	4.0	6.3	4.1
Katavi	5.8	10.3	6.5
Simiyu	6.6	10.3	5.8
Geita	6.1	11.9	7.4
Songwe	5.4	7.8	5.6
Kaskazini Unguja	4.5	10.1	5.9
Kusini Unguja	5.0	7.4	5.1
Mjini Magharibi	4.0	4.3	4.7
Kaskazini Pemba	5.7	10.2	7.0
Kusini Pemba	6.4	9.0	7.4
Education			
No education	6.3	9.2	6.1
Primary incomplete	6.0	7.9	5.6
Primary complete	5.0	8.5	5.0
Secondary+	3.8	5.9	3.4
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	6.7	10.8	6.1
Second	5.9	9.1	6.0
Middle	5.2	7.1	5.6
Fourth	4.2	6.8	4.8
Highest	3.3	6.2	3.8
Total	4.8	7.7	5.2

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

Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, according to age group, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Number of years preceding survey			
Age group	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19
10–14	2	4	5	5
15–19	116	123	125	131
20–24	229	235	231	245
25–29	218	215	241	230
30–34	192	191	200	[241]
35–39	142	143	[171]	
40–44	66	[87]		
45–49	[16]			

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

Table 5.3.2 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates

Age-specific and total fertility rates (TFR) for 3-year period preceding several surveys, according to mother's age at the time of the birth, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Mother's age at birth	1991–92 TDHS	1996 TDHS	1999 TRCHS	2004–05 TDHS	2010 TDHS	2015–16 TDHS-MIS	2022 TDHS-MIS
15–19	144	135	138	132	116	132	112
20–24	282	260	268	274	260	236	221
25–29	270	255	240	254	249	234	222
30–34	231	217	213	218	207	200	192
35–39	177	167	138	156	161	147	142
40–44	108	87	78	79	72	75	62
45–49	[37]	[42]	[37]	[18]	[22]	[15]	[14]
TFR	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.2	4.8

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

Table 5.4 Children ever born and living

Percent distribution of all women and currently married women age 15–49 by number of children ever born, mean number of children ever born and mean number of living children, according to age group, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Number of children ever born														
Age	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Total	Number of women	Mean number of children ever born	Mean number of living children
ALL WOMEN															
15–19	83.9	13.6	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,083	0.2	0.2
20–24	29.2	34.8	25.0	8.4	2.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,727	1.2	1.2
25–29	9.3	19.5	28.5	23.2	13.4	4.3	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,533	2.3	2.2
30–34	5.0	9.7	17.3	24.4	19.5	11.6	7.4	2.9	1.4	0.7	0.1	100.0	2,076	3.4	3.2
35–39	3.3	4.7	12.4	16.4	16.7	14.8	12.9	9.8	4.9	2.4	1.8	100.0	1,884	4.4	4.1
40–44	2.5	4.4	8.2	15.3	17.8	15.7	12.1	8.9	6.8	4.2	4.1	100.0	1,588	4.9	4.5
45–49	3.5	4.9	6.8	11.0	13.0	13.3	11.7	10.9	8.8	6.5	9.5	100.0	1,363	5.5	4.9
Total	25.4	15.0	15.0	13.3	10.4	7.0	5.2	3.6	2.3	1.4	1.5	100.0	15,254	2.6	2.5
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN															
15–19	41.5	47.6	9.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	564	0.7	0.7
20–24	11.0	38.5	34.1	12.3	3.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,614	1.6	1.5
25–29	3.9	16.1	29.4	26.5	16.4	5.3	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,894	2.6	2.5
30–34	2.3	7.0	16.6	25.4	21.2	13.0	8.3	3.3	1.8	0.9	0.2	100.0	1,616	3.6	3.4
35–39	2.6	2.8	11.0	15.7	16.4	14.9	14.6	11.5	5.4	3.0	2.1	100.0	1,427	4.7	4.4
40–44	2.0	3.0	5.7	15.1	17.7	15.9	13.7	9.7	7.6	4.9	4.7	100.0	1,181	5.1	4.8
45–49	2.1	4.5	5.8	9.2	12.7	13.4	13.9	11.7	9.7	5.6	11.4	100.0	954	5.8	5.2
Total	6.5	15.4	18.5	17.4	13.8	9.2	7.3	4.9	3.1	1.8	2.1	100.0	9,252	3.5	3.3

Table 5.5 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding live birth, and median number of months since preceding live birth, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first live births	Median number of months since preceding live birth
	7–17	18–23	24–35	36–47	48–59	60+			
Mother's age									
15–19	19.3	19.2	50.0	9.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	80	25.4
20–29	7.0	15.6	35.8	19.1	11.6	10.9	100.0	3,636	32.6
30–39	3.7	9.1	27.9	18.2	13.1	28.0	100.0	3,598	41.6
40–49	2.9	6.8	21.9	18.5	13.3	36.6	100.0	1,066	47.8
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	5.3	11.1	30.3	18.5	12.4	22.4	100.0	4,256	37.6
Female	5.0	12.3	31.3	18.6	12.3	20.5	100.0	4,124	36.7
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	4.2	11.5	31.2	18.8	12.6	21.7	100.0	7,991	37.6
Dead	26.3	15.4	22.6	12.1	6.7	16.8	100.0	389	28.1
Birth order									
2–3	5.5	11.4	29.4	18.3	12.8	22.5	100.0	4,223	38.0
4–6	4.4	11.1	29.6	18.9	12.4	23.6	100.0	3,001	39.0
7+	6.1	14.3	38.8	18.3	10.6	12.0	100.0	1,156	32.2
Residence									
Urban	5.1	7.5	21.0	17.4	14.6	34.4	100.0	2,109	47.1
Rural	5.2	13.1	34.0	18.9	11.6	17.1	100.0	6,271	35.0
Mainland/Zanzibar									
Mainland	5.1	11.6	30.7	18.5	12.4	21.7	100.0	8,121	37.3
Urban	4.9	7.1	20.8	17.4	14.8	35.0	100.0	2,033	47.8
Rural	5.2	13.1	34.0	18.9	11.6	17.3	100.0	6,087	35.1
Zanzibar	7.5	15.9	33.7	18.7	10.3	13.9	100.0	259	32.7
Unguja	7.1	12.8	31.3	20.1	11.4	17.3	100.0	171	35.4
Pemba	8.4	21.9	38.4	15.8	8.1	7.5	100.0	88	28.9
Zone									
Western	7.2	14.6	38.5	19.2	9.2	11.3	100.0	903	32.7
Northern	3.5	10.1	27.4	18.8	14.9	25.3	100.0	911	41.2
Central	3.6	10.6	31.7	21.8	12.6	19.6	100.0	839	37.5
Southern Highlands	3.1	7.2	21.7	17.3	19.4	31.3	100.0	415	48.4
Southern	1.3	1.0	5.3	14.4	18.1	59.9	100.0	276	69.6
South West Highlands	4.4	9.9	29.7	20.3	14.0	21.8	100.0	791	39.6
Lake	6.9	15.0	36.9	16.9	9.7	14.8	100.0	2,970	32.2
Eastern	3.2	7.1	19.0	20.1	15.2	35.3	100.0	1,015	48.5
Zanzibar	7.5	15.9	33.7	18.7	10.3	13.9	100.0	259	32.7
Region									
Dodoma	3.1	5.5	25.1	22.3	14.5	29.4	100.0	327	43.8
Arusha	5.2	11.5	31.5	20.6	12.3	18.9	100.0	284	36.6
Kilimanjaro	3.9	12.7	21.8	17.8	12.8	31.0	100.0	189	45.1
Tanga	2.3	8.1	27.1	18.0	17.5	27.1	100.0	438	44.4
Morogoro	4.0	6.9	18.7	19.6	16.7	34.0	100.0	360	49.3
Pwani	4.1	6.3	19.0	28.3	15.6	26.7	100.0	247	44.1
Dar es Salaam	1.9	7.8	19.3	15.7	13.7	41.6	100.0	407	52.0
Lindi	1.5	0.0	6.6	11.1	25.7	55.2	100.0	124	64.2
Mtwara	1.1	1.8	4.2	17.2	12.0	63.8	100.0	152	71.3
Ruvuma	2.2	7.8	16.8	14.1	21.2	38.0	100.0	189	55.2
Iringa	4.8	8.8	32.5	19.9	13.4	20.5	100.0	133	39.1
Mbeya	4.5	8.4	20.8	15.6	18.0	32.8	100.0	221	48.2
Singida	2.3	10.6	33.5	28.1	12.6	13.0	100.0	234	36.8
Tabora	7.1	16.1	37.5	18.1	9.1	12.0	100.0	547	32.4
Rukwa	3.4	8.3	37.1	25.7	10.1	15.3	100.0	233	36.8
Kigoma	7.3	12.4	40.1	20.7	9.4	10.2	100.0	356	33.2
Shinyanga	5.3	13.3	38.3	21.4	9.2	12.6	100.0	329	33.0
Kagera	7.9	14.5	31.2	17.5	12.4	16.4	100.0	523	34.3
Mwanza	8.0	11.7	34.1	15.2	10.9	20.1	100.0	720	34.1
Mara	6.7	15.0	39.0	15.7	6.9	16.8	100.0	487	31.6
Manyara	5.3	16.6	37.8	16.1	10.5	13.7	100.0	279	32.9
Njombe	2.6	3.9	16.3	20.0	24.0	33.1	100.0	93	50.6
Katavi	8.2	14.8	31.1	22.5	10.9	12.5	100.0	133	34.0
Simiyu	7.2	17.9	44.7	17.7	6.8	5.7	100.0	323	29.2
Geita	5.4	18.6	38.4	16.4	9.9	11.2	100.0	589	31.0
Songwe	2.7	10.0	29.9	17.8	16.0	23.6	100.0	204	40.9
Kaskazini Unguja	8.8	13.8	36.1	17.6	14.4	9.3	100.0	35	32.4
Kusini Unguja	2.7	8.9	28.1	26.5	15.0	18.8	100.0	20	39.6
Mjini Magharibi	7.3	13.1	30.5	19.8	9.9	19.5	100.0	116	35.5
Kaskazini Pemba	9.6	19.9	40.0	15.1	7.0	8.3	100.0	41	29.7
Kusini Pemba	7.3	23.5	36.9	16.4	9.1	6.7	100.0	47	28.4

Continued…

Table 5.5—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first live births	Median number of months since preceding live birth
	7–17	18–23	24–35	36–47	48–59	60+			
Mother's education									
No education	5.4	14.1	35.5	17.9	11.1	15.9	100.0	1,991	34.0
Primary incomplete	6.3	13.2	32.5	17.8	10.1	20.1	100.0	832	35.1
Primary complete	4.8	10.4	28.8	19.2	12.6	24.2	100.0	4,124	39.3
Secondary+	5.4	11.4	28.9	17.8	14.6	21.9	100.0	1,433	39.6
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	5.2	15.1	39.3	19.1	9.1	12.2	100.0	2,040	32.3
Second	5.1	14.1	36.5	18.1	10.4	15.9	100.0	1,748	33.7
Middle	4.8	11.2	29.0	18.0	14.3	22.7	100.0	1,620	38.9
Fourth	5.2	9.5	24.3	20.3	14.1	26.6	100.0	1,571	42.6
Highest	5.6	6.9	20.6	16.9	15.2	34.7	100.0	1,401	47.9
Total	5.2	11.7	30.8	18.5	12.3	21.5	100.0	8,380	37.1

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

Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence and insusceptibility

Percentage of live births and stillbirths in the 3 years preceding the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrhoeic, abstaining, and insusceptible, according to number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Months since birth	Percentage of births for which the mother is:			Number of births
	Amenorrhoeic	Abstaining	Insusceptible[1]	
< 2	90.6	87.6	98.2	393
2–3	78.3	47.5	85.2	355
4–5	65.6	29.4	71.3	406
6–7	52.5	23.0	59.2	358
8–9	47.8	18.3	54.7	388
10–11	36.2	16.7	44.5	369
12–13	37.0	14.1	44.4	353
14–15	24.6	11.9	32.2	387
16–17	22.4	7.9	26.3	356
18–19	13.6	8.0	18.1	380
20–21	12.0	6.9	16.7	395
22–23	8.9	9.1	16.6	370
24–25	5.5	4.1	7.4	359
26–27	3.9	3.1	6.5	350
28–29	4.4	5.7	9.3	359
30–31	5.0	2.8	6.3	370
32–33	3.9	1.4	4.9	350
34–35	2.1	1.1	2.9	320
Total	29.2	17.0	34.3	6,618
Median	8.1	3.4	10.2	na
Mean	11.3	7.0	13.1	na

Note: Estimates are based on status at the time of the survey.
na = not applicable
[1] Includes live births and stillbirths for which mothers are either still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth
[2] Includes live birth and stillbirths

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

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following live births and stillbirths in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Postpartum amenorrhoea	Postpartum abstinence	Postpartum insusceptibility[1]
Mother's age			
15–29	7.7	3.5	9.0
30–49	9.4	3.3	12.0
Residence			
Urban	6.4	3.5	8.1
Rural	8.9	3.4	11.0
Mainland/Zanzibar			
Mainland	8.1	3.5	10.2
Urban	6.5	3.5	8.1
Rural	9.0	3.4	11.1
Zanzibar	7.5	3.1	8.8
Unguja	6.9	3.2	8.7
Pemba	8.3	3.0	9.1
Zone			
Western	8.1	(2.6)	9.0
Northern	8.2	4.7	10.3
Central	10.2	3.3	11.7
Southern Highlands	6.1	5.7	7.6
Southern	(7.5)	(6.1)	12.1
South West Highlands	8.6	3.7	11.7
Lake	9.3	2.6	10.7
Eastern	5.9	4.5	6.9
Zanzibar	7.5	3.1	8.8
Region			
Dodoma	(7.9)	*	(11.8)
Arusha	(8.8)	(6.9)	(13.8)
Kilimanjaro	(6.8)	*	(7.1)
Tanga	(8.5)	(4.8)	(10.2)
Morogoro	(8.0)	(4.8)	(12.6)
Pwani	(6.8)	(5.2)	(8.6)
Dar es Salaam	(4.6)	(4.1)	(4.8)
Lindi	*	*	(11.3)
Mtwara	*	*	(13.8)
Ruvuma	(6.3)	(6.5)	(8.5)
Mbeya	(7.9)	(4.3)	(8.4)
Singida	(8.4)	(4.0)	(8.8)
Tabora	7.9	*	8.1
Rukwa	(11.8)	(3.9)	(12.7)
Kigoma	(10.1)	*	(12.5)
Shinyanga	(11.9)	(3.6)	(15.4)
Kagera	(10.9)	a	(14.1)
Mwanza	(7.1)	*	(9.4)
Mara	(8.9)	*	(9.4)
Manyara	(11.2)	(4.1)	(11.9)
Katavi	6.7	*	11.4
Simiyu	8.4	(3.8)	9.2
Geita	10.9	3.3	(11.2)
Songwe	(8.5)	(3.7)	(11.5)
Kaskazini Unguja	(4.9)	*	(12.3)
Kusini Unguja	(3.9)	*	(4.7)
Mjini Magharibi	(7.4)	(3.5)	(8.8)
Kaskazini Pemba	(8.5)	*	(9.3)
Kusini Pemba	(8.1)	(3.2)	(8.9)
Mother's education			
No education	9.0	3.6	13.1
Primary incomplete	10.0	(2.8)	11.1
Primary complete	8.8	3.5	11.2
Secondary+	5.8	3.6	7.3
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	11.6	3.7	13.1
Second	9.5	3.6	11.0
Middle	7.2	3.0	11.5
Fourth	6.9	4.0	7.8
Highest	6.0	2.9	7.2
Total	8.1	3.4	10.2

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

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

Table 5.8 Age at first menstruation

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by age at menarche, and mean age at menarche, according to current age, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Current age	Age at menarche							Percentage who have never menstru-ated	Total	Number of women	Mean age at menarche
	≤10	11	12	13	14	≥15	Don't know				
15–19	0.4	1.1	6.2	17.5	32.3	35.2	0.6	6.7	100.0	3,083	14.2
20–24	0.6	0.9	5.7	14.7	27.7	48.9	0.9	0.6	100.0	2,727	14.6
25–29	0.3	0.9	3.9	13.4	30.1	49.0	1.8	0.6	100.0	2,533	14.7
30–34	0.6	0.5	4.3	11.9	26.7	53.7	1.7	0.7	100.0	2,076	14.9
35–39	0.4	1.0	3.5	11.1	24.7	55.9	2.1	1.4	100.0	1,884	15.0
40–44	0.1	0.7	3.9	10.6	20.1	60.6	2.9	1.1	100.0	1,588	15.1
45–49	0.6	0.8	5.4	8.0	21.2	60.1	2.2	1.6	100.0	1,363	15.0
Total	0.4	0.9	4.8	13.2	27.1	49.9	1.5	2.1	100.0	15,254	14.7

Table 5.9 Menopause

Percentage of women age 30–49 who are menopausal, according to age, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Age	Percentage menopausal[1]	Number of women
30–34	3.1	2,076
35–39	4.5	1,884
40–41	8.2	662
42–43	11.0	635
44–45	12.1	595
46–47	26.6	522
48–49	46.1	536
Total	10.6	6,911

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

Table 5.10 Age at first birth

Percentage of women age 15–49 who had a live birth by exact ages, percentage who have never had a live birth, and median age at first live birth, according to current age, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Current age	Percentage who had a live birth by exact age					Percentage who have never had a live birth	Number of women	Median age at first live birth
	15	18	20	22	25			
15–19	0.9	na	na	na	na	83.9	3,083	a
20–24	2.1	24.9	50.1	na	na	29.2	2,727	20.0
25–29	2.2	22.2	47.8	69.8	85.3	9.3	2,533	20.2
30–34	2.5	24.5	51.3	67.8	84.3	5.0	2,076	19.9
35–39	3.7	27.0	53.1	70.0	84.8	3.3	1,884	19.8
40–44	2.3	24.7	51.3	72.1	84.9	2.5	1,588	19.9
45–49	3.5	27.1	51.7	71.0	83.8	3.5	1,363	19.8
20–49	2.6	24.8	50.6	na	na	10.6	12,171	20.0
25–49	2.8	24.8	50.8	69.9	84.7	5.2	9,444	19.9

na = not applicable due to censoring
a = omitted because less than 50% of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 5.11 Median age at first birth

Median age at first live birth among women age 20–49 and age 25–49 years, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Women age 20–49	Women age 25–49
Residence		
Urban	a	20.8
Rural	19.5	19.6
Mainland/Zanzibar		
Mainland	19.9	19.9
Urban	a	20.8
Rural	19.4	19.5
Zanzibar	a	22.2
Unguja	a	22.6
Pemba	a	21.4
Zone		
Western	19.2	19.2
Northern	a	20.4
Central	a	20.3
Southern Highlands	20.0	20.0
Southern	19.7	19.5
South West Highlands	19.6	19.6
Lake	19.6	19.6
Eastern	a	20.6
Zanzibar	a	22.2
Region		
Dodoma	19.8	19.7
Arusha	a	20.6
Kilimanjaro	a	20.8
Tanga	20.0	20.1
Morogoro	19.4	19.4
Pwani	19.7	19.7
Dar es Salaam	a	21.9
Lindi	19.8	19.8
Mtwara	19.6	19.3
Ruvuma	18.9	18.9
Iringa	a	21.3
Mbeya	a	20.0
Singida	a	20.4
Tabora	18.6	18.6
Rukwa	19.4	19.6
Kigoma	19.9	19.9
Shinyanga	19.7	19.8
Kagera	19.8	19.8
Mwanza	a	19.6
Mara	19.6	19.7
Manyara	a	20.8
Njombe	a	20.4
Katavi	19.0	19.0
Simiyu	19.7	19.9
Geita	19.0	19.0
Songwe	19.5	19.6
Kaskazini Unguja	a	22.8
Kusini Unguja	a	21.3
Mjini Magharibi	a	22.8
Kaskazini Pemba	a	20.8
Kusini Pemba	a	22.1
Education		
No education	18.8	18.8
Primary incomplete	18.7	18.7
Primary complete	19.5	19.6
Secondary+	a	23.1
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	19.1	19.3
Second	19.1	19.2
Middle	19.5	19.5
Fourth	a	20.2
Highest	a	21.5
Total	20.0	19.9

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

Table 5.12 Teenage pregnancy

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

Table 5.13 Sexual and reproductive health behaviours before age 15

Among women and men age 15–19, percentage who initiated sexual intercourse, were married, and had a live birth/fathered a child before age 15, according to sex, and percentage of women who were pregnant before age 15, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Sex	Had sexual intercourse before age 15	Married before age 15	Had a live birth/fathered a child before age 15	Pregnant before age 15	Number
Women	8.9	2.9	0.9	2.4	3,083
Men	8.5	0.0	0.0	na	1,444

na = not applicable

Table 5.14 Pregnancy outcome by background characteristics

Percent distribution of pregnancies ending in the 3 years preceding the survey by type of outcome, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Stillbirth[1]	Miscarriage[2]	Induced abortion		
Age at pregnancy outcome						
<20	91.1	1.4	7.0	0.5	100.0	1,099
20–24	91.5	1.6	6.7	0.2	100.0	1,949
25–34	91.4	1.9	6.6	0.1	100.0	2,989
35–44	84.2	2.5	13.0	0.4	100.0	1,238
45–49	51.7	2.8	45.5	0.0	100.0	73
Pregnancy order						
First	90.1	2.4	7.0	0.4	100.0	1,535
Second	90.4	1.7	7.6	0.2	100.0	1,499
Third	91.1	1.3	7.4	0.2	100.0	1,235
Fourth	88.9	1.3	9.6	0.2	100.0	1,015
Fifth or higher	88.6	2.0	9.2	0.1	100.0	2,065
Residence						
Urban	83.9	2.3	13.4	0.4	100.0	2,161
Rural	92.2	1.7	6.0	0.2	100.0	5,187
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	89.9	1.8	8.0	0.2	100.0	7,114
Urban	83.9	2.3	13.4	0.4	100.0	2,088
Rural	92.4	1.6	5.8	0.2	100.0	5,026
Zanzibar	85.8	2.3	11.7	0.2	100.0	234
Unguja	83.8	2.6	13.4	0.2	100.0	163
Pemba	90.4	1.4	8.1	0.1	100.0	71
Zone						
Western	91.6	1.6	6.8	0.0	100.0	760
Northern	90.3	1.5	7.8	0.5	100.0	788
Central	93.5	1.9	4.5	0.1	100.0	696
Southern Highlands	87.2	2.2	10.5	0.2	100.0	391
Southern	94.6	2.4	3.1	0.0	100.0	269
South West Highlands	93.4	2.0	4.5	0.0	100.0	663
Lake	91.5	1.3	7.0	0.1	100.0	2,478
Eastern	79.8	2.9	16.4	0.9	100.0	1,070
Zanzibar	85.8	2.3	11.7	0.2	100.0	234
Region						
Dodoma	92.1	1.5	6.4	0.0	100.0	292
Arusha	91.9	3.3	4.1	0.6	100.0	242
Kilimanjaro	88.8	0.0	11.2	0.0	100.0	172
Tanga	89.9	0.9	8.5	0.6	100.0	374
Morogoro	89.3	3.7	6.7	0.4	100.0	324
Pwani	83.3	1.2	15.2	0.2	100.0	230
Dar es Salaam	72.3	3.1	23.0	1.5	100.0	516
Lindi	96.3	0.7	3.0	0.0	100.0	126
Mtwara	93.0	3.8	3.2	0.0	100.0	143
Ruvuma	86.0	1.1	12.9	0.0	100.0	173
Iringa	87.9	4.8	7.3	0.0	100.0	134
Mbeya	88.1	2.5	9.4	0.0	100.0	217
Singida	93.8	3.6	2.6	0.0	100.0	179
Tabora	92.4	0.9	6.7	0.0	100.0	458
Rukwa	98.7	1.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	170
Kigoma	90.4	2.7	6.9	0.0	100.0	302
Shinyanga	93.1	1.0	5.9	0.0	100.0	285
Kagera	90.4	1.9	7.4	0.3	100.0	431
Mwanza	87.2	1.2	11.4	0.2	100.0	615
Mara	94.7	0.8	4.5	0.0	100.0	440
Manyara	95.3	1.0	3.5	0.2	100.0	225
Njombe	88.2	0.5	10.5	0.7	100.0	84
Katavi	94.9	1.2	3.9	0.0	100.0	109
Simiyu	95.8	0.3	3.8	0.0	100.0	236
Geita	92.3	2.2	5.5	0.0	100.0	471
Songwe	94.0	2.9	3.0	0.0	100.0	168
Kaskazini Unguja	87.7	2.3	10.0	0.0	100.0	30
Kusini Unguja	81.2	4.4	14.4	0.0	100.0	20
Mjini Magharibi	83.3	2.4	14.1	0.3	100.0	113
Kaskazini Pemba	89.8	1.3	8.7	0.3	100.0	32
Kusini Pemba	91.0	1.4	7.6	0.0	100.0	39
Education						
No education	92.3	1.6	5.9	0.2	100.0	1,464
Primary incomplete	93.8	1.0	4.9	0.2	100.0	691
Primary complete	89.7	1.8	8.4	0.1	100.0	3,413
Secondary+	86.2	2.3	10.9	0.6	100.0	1,780

Continued…

Table 5.14—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome: Live birth	Stillbirth[1]	Miscarriage[2]	Induced abortion	Total	Number of pregnancies
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	95.4	1.4	3.1	0.1	100.0	1,546
Second	94.2	1.6	4.0	0.2	100.0	1,403
Middle	91.4	1.2	7.2	0.1	100.0	1,406
Fourth	86.0	1.9	11.8	0.4	100.0	1,536
Highest	81.8	3.1	14.6	0.5	100.0	1,457
Total	89.8	1.8	8.2	0.2	100.0	7,348

[1] Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[2] Miscarriages are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting less than 28 weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, miscarriages are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting less than 7 months.

Table 5.15 Induced abortion rates

Age-specific and total induced abortion rates, and general abortion rates, for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to residence, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Age group	Tanzania Mainland: Urban	Rural	Total	Zanzibar	Tanzania
15–19	[1]	[0]	[1]	[1]	[1]
20–24	2	0	1	0	1
25–29	1	0	0	0	0
30–34	0	0	0	0	0
35–39	0	1	1	0	1
40–44	[0]	[0]	[0]	[1]	[0]
TAR (15–49)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GAR	1	0	1	0	0

Notes: Age-specific induced abortion rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates are for the period 1–36 months preceding the interview. Rates for the 10–14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15–17.
TAR: total induced abortion rate, expressed per woman
GAR: general induced abortion rate, expressed per 1,000 women age 15–44

FERTILITY PREFERENCES 6

Key Findings

- ***Desire for another child:*** 24% of currently married women age 15–49 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.
- ***Desire to limit childbearing:*** 22% of currently married women and 15% of currently married men say they want no more children or are sterilised.
- ***Ideal family size:*** Overall, women want 5.1 children on average and men want 5.6 children. Currently married women want 5.5 children and currently married men want 6.3 children.
- ***Fertility planning status:*** 72% of live births and current pregnancies were wanted at the time, 25% were mistimed (wanted later), and 4% were not wanted at all.
- ***Wanted fertility rates:*** The total wanted fertility rate is 4.4 children, while the actual total fertility rate is 4.8 children; thus, on average, women are having 0.4 more children than they want.

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

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

6.1 DESIRE FOR ANOTHER CHILD

Desire for another child

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

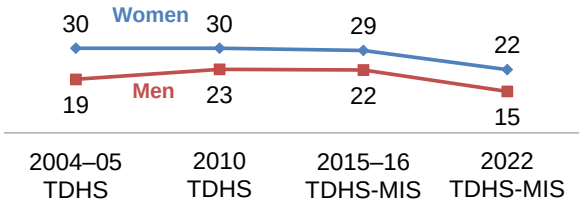
Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49

Women are less likely than men to want another child. Twenty-four percent of currently married women age 15–49 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. Among currently married men, 25% want to have a child soon, 48% want to have a child later, and 3% want another child but have not decided when (**Table 6.1**). Twenty-two percent of currently married women and 15% of currently married men say they want no more children or are sterilised (**Tables 6.2.1** and **6.2.2**).

Trends: The percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who want no more children or are sterilised has decreased over the past two decades, from 30% in the 2004–05 TDHS to 22% in the 2022 TDHS-MIS. The percentage of currently married men who want no more children increased from 19% in the 2004–05 TDHS to 23% in 2010 and then decreased to 15% in 2022 (**Figure 6.1**).

Figure 6.1 **Trends in desire to limit childbearing**

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

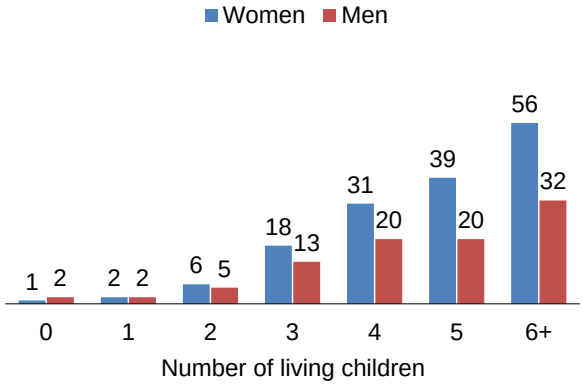


Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of currently married women and men who want no more children or have been sterilised increases with the number of living children. Two percent each of women and men with one living child want no more children or have been sterilised, as compared with 56% of women and 32% of men with six or more children (**Figure 6.2**).

Figure 6.2 **Desire to limit childbearing by number of living children**

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



- In general, more women want to limit childbearing than men. The difference in desire to limit childbearing between women and men becomes more apparent as the number of living children increases.
- About 2 in 10 currently married women in both Tanzania Mainland (23%) and Zanzibar (20%) want to limit childbearing. Among currently married men, 15% in Tanzania Mainland and 9% in Zanzibar want to limit childbearing (**Tables 6.2.1** and **6.2.2**).
- By region, the percentage of currently married women who want to limit childbearing ranges from 9% in Rukwa to 45% in Kilimanjaro. Among currently married men, the percentage ranges from 2% in Kaskazini Pemba to 35% in Njombe.
- Except for women with one child, more currently married women with a secondary education or higher want to limit childbearing compared with those with no education. There is no clear relationship between education and desire to limit childbearing among men.

6.2 IDEAL FAMILY SIZE

Ideal family size

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

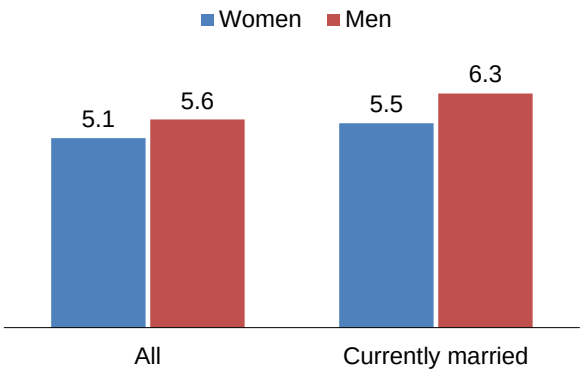
Sample: Women and men age 15–49

About half of women (51%) and men (55%) in Tanzania report that their ideal family size is five or more children (**Table 6.3**). Women want to have slightly fewer children than men (5.1 children and 5.6 children, respectively) on average. Similarly, among those who are currently married, the average ideal number of children is higher among men (6.3 children) than among women (5.5 children) (**Figure 6.3**).

Trends: The ideal mean number of children among women in Tanzania decreased from 4.9 in 2010 to 4.7 in 2015–16 before increasing to 5.1 in 2022. Among men, ideal number of children increased from 4.8 in 2010 to 5.1 in 2015–16 and 5.6 in 2022.

Figure 6.3 **Ideal family size**

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



- The average ideal number of children among women increases with age, from 4.2 children among those age 15–19 to 6.4 children among those age 45–49 (**Table 6.4**).
- The ideal number of children on average is higher in rural areas (5.5 children) than in urban areas (4.3 children).
- The average ideal family size is smaller in Tanzania Mainland (5.1 children) than in Zanzibar (6.1 children).
- The mean ideal number of children varies across zones, from 4.3 children among women in the Southern Highlands zone to 6.5 children among women in the Western zone.
- Ideal number of children decreases as education increases, from 6.5 children among women with no education to 4.0 children among women with a secondary education or higher.
- Similarly, ideal family size decreases with increasing wealth, from 6.1 children among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 4.2 among women in the highest quintile.

6.3 Fertility Planning Status

Planning status of births/pregnancies

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

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

Seventy-one percent of all pregnancies in the 3 years preceding the survey were wanted at the time of conception, 25% were wanted later, and 4% were not wanted all (**Table 6.5** and **Figure 6.4**).

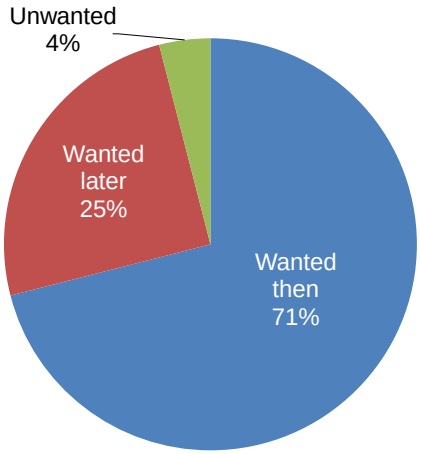
Trends: The percentage of pregnancies in the 3 years preceding the survey that were wanted at the time of conception increased slightly from 66% in the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS to 72% in 2022 TDHS-MIS. Over the same period, the percentage of pregnancies that were mistimed decreased from 30% to 25%. The percentage of unwanted pregnancies remained stable from 2015–16 to 2022 (4%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Seven percent of fourth- and higher-order live births and current pregnancies were unwanted, as compared with 1% of first- and second-order births and pregnancies (**Table 6.5**).

Figure 6.4 **Fertility planning status**

Percent distribution of all pregnancy outcomes among women age 15–49 in the 3 years before the survey by planning status of pregnancy



- Women below age 40 have more mistimed pregnancies (22%–30%) than women age 40–44 (15%) and women age 45–49 (7%).
- Pregnancies that ended in a stillbirth or a miscarriage are more likely to have been reported as unwanted (9% and 10%, respectively) than are current pregnancies (5%) and live births (3%).

6.4 WANTED FERTILITY RATES

Unwanted birth

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

Wanted birth

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

Wanted fertility rate

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

Sample: Women age 15–49

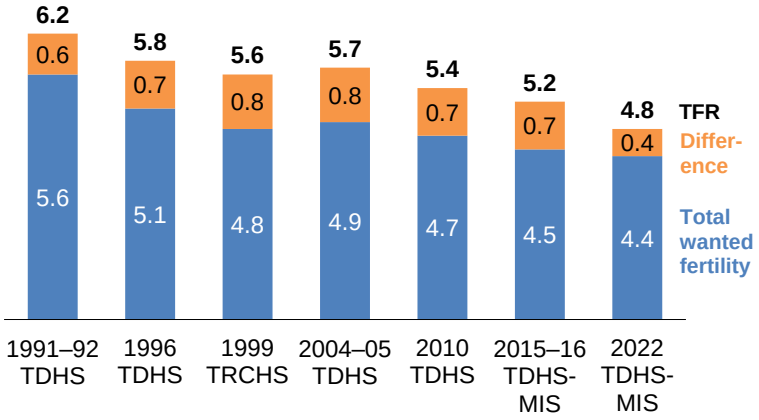
The wanted fertility rate is a measure of the potential demographic impact of fertility that would have prevailed in the 3 years preceding the survey if all unwanted births had been avoided. The total wanted fertility rate and the total fertility rate are calculated in the same manner. A birth is considered wanted if the number of living children at the time of conception is lower than the ideal number of children reported by the woman. **Table 6.6** shows total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years preceding the survey according to background characteristics.

The total wanted fertility rate is 4.4 children, while the actual fertility rate is 4.8 children; thus, on average, women are having 0.4 more children than they want (**Table 6.6**).

Trends: The total wanted fertility rate in Tanzania has declined over time, from 5.6 children in the 1991–92 TDHS to 4.5 children in 2015–16 TDHS-MIS and 4.4 children in the 2022 THD-MIS. In the same period, the actual total fertility rate decreased from 6.2 children to 4.8 children. The gap between wanted and actual fertility remained consistent between the 1991–92 TDHS and the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS (0.6 to 0.8 children), but the gap has since narrowed to 0.4 children (**Figure 6.5**).

***Figure 6.5* Trends in wanted and actual fertility**

Wanted and actual number of children per woman



Patterns by background characteristics

- Across all background characteristics, the wanted fertility rate is consistently lower than the total fertility rate (**Table 6.6**).
- The total wanted fertility rate is higher in rural areas (5.0 children) than in urban areas (3.4 children). The gap between actual and wanted fertility is also higher in rural areas (0.5 children versus 0.2 children).
- The gap between actual and wanted fertility is the same in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar (0.4 children). The gap between actual and wanted fertility is largest in the Lake zone (0.7 children) and smallest in the Eastern and Southern zones (0.2 children each).
- Wanted fertility rates range from 2.8 children in Dar es Salaam to 6.2 children in Tabora. The regions with the largest gaps between wanted and actual fertility are Shinyanga (1.7 children) and Simiyu (1.2 children). In Dar es Salaam, there is no difference between actual and wanted fertility.
- The wanted fertility rate decreases from 5.6 children among women with no education to 3.6 children among women with a secondary education or more.
- A similar pattern is observed for wealth; the wanted fertility rate is higher among women in the lowest wealth quintile (6.0 children) than among those in the highest quintile (3.1 children).

List of Tables

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

- **Table 6.1 Fertility preferences according to number of living children**
- **Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women**
- **Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men**
- **Table 6.3 Ideal number of children by number of living children**
- **Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children**
- **Table 6.5 Fertility planning status**
- **Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates**

Table 6.1 Fertility preferences according to number of living children

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

Desire for children	Number of living children							Total 15–49
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
				WOMEN[1]				
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	479	1,476	1,820	1,701	1,336	866	1,574	9,252
				MEN[5]				
Have another soon[2]	76.4	32.1	28.5	25.5	17.2	15.3	13.8	24.7
Have another later[3]	5.0	60.7	56.3	49.6	48.6	48.0	37.5	48.1
Have another, undecided when	0.8	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.1	1.5	3.9	2.5
Undecided	7.7	2.9	6.2	8.9	11.7	15.0	11.9	9.0
Want no more	1.9	1.3	4.9	12.0	19.0	19.8	31.5	14.1
Sterilised[4]	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.5
Declared infecund	7.7	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.8
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	118	427	579	552	413	280	567	2,937

[1] The number of living children includes a woman's current pregnancy.
[2] Wants next birth within 2 years
[3] Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years
[4] Includes both female and male sterilisation
[5] The number of living children includes one additional child if the respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	0.0	2.0	7.8	27.7	37.4	51.5	63.3	21.8
Rural	1.5	2.1	4.2	12.3	27.4	36.1	54.8	22.7
Mainland/Zanzibar								
Mainland	0.9	2.1	5.7	17.8	30.9	39.9	56.4	22.5
Urban	0.0	1.8	7.8	28.0	38.1	52.3	63.7	21.8
Rural	1.3	2.2	4.3	12.1	27.8	36.5	55.3	22.8
Zanzibar	3.8	2.6	3.6	18.9	15.6	26.4	47.8	19.6
Unguja	3.7	2.8	4.0	21.4	19.5	31.6	49.7	19.1
Pemba	*	1.8	1.7	9.6	4.5	13.8	45.5	20.8
Zone								
Western	(0.0)	0.0	2.5	4.4	9.8	26.3	50.9	18.7
Northern	(0.0)	2.1	8.3	27.0	56.3	45.9	67.4	32.0
Central	(0.0)	3.7	4.4	18.3	24.7	38.9	59.5	23.0
Southern Highlands	*	3.9	7.4	26.1	48.0	67.6	67.9	31.4
Southern	(0.0)	0.0	4.6	9.0	17.2	(30.9)	*	9.7
South West Highlands	(2.3)	2.7	4.4	9.8	30.6	37.1	45.5	19.3
Lake	1.1	2.0	5.3	14.8	23.7	35.6	55.1	22.9
Eastern	0.0	1.7	6.7	25.4	33.0	44.8	63.2	19.2
Zanzibar	3.8	2.6	3.6	18.9	15.6	26.4	47.8	19.6
Region								
Dodoma	*	(5.0)	1.3	(20.1)	(23.2)	(39.6)	(51.8)	18.7
Arusha	*	(5.8)	6.8	21.0	(52.4)	(48.9)	(75.1)	32.4
Kilimanjaro	*	*	11.6	(36.4)	(79.5)	*	*	45.0
Tanga	*	0.8	7.5	26.5	(46.7)	(34.8)	53.4	26.3
Morogoro	*	0.0	1.5	15.7	(35.9)	(32.9)	(67.0)	21.5
Pwani	*	(3.6)	10.1	25.8	(19.1)	(37.3)	(42.6)	18.4
Dar es Salaam	(0.0)	1.9	7.5	31.1	(37.6)	*	*	18.3
Lindi	*	(0.0)	(5.3)	(9.6)	(25.5)	*	*	9.6
Mtwara	*	0.0	4.1	8.7	(9.9)	*	*	9.7
Ruvuma	*	(3.7)	4.0	16.5	34.0	(54.5)	(61.9)	25.2
Iringa	*	(4.3)	(7.9)	31.7	(57.6)	*	*	35.5
Mbeya	*	6.5	4.6	(18.7)	(42.8)	(49.5)	(64.3)	24.5
Singida	*	(0.0)	(9.5)	20.2	(27.5)	*	55.5	26.7
Tabora	(0.0)	0.0	1.0	2.1	7.4	(23.2)	51.5	17.8
Rukwa	*	(0.0)	3.5	(4.7)	(15.6)	(19.5)	(14.7)	9.3
Kigoma	*	(0.0)	4.3	(8.1)	(14.3)	(30.3)	50.0	20.1
Shinyanga	(3.1)	3.2	18.4	20.8	(44.5)	(60.2)	67.0	31.1
Kagera	*	(2.5)	5.3	15.8	36.2	(51.4)	74.2	30.7
Mwanza	*	(0.0)	(4.6)	15.2	12.9	(28.1)	35.5	15.4
Mara	*	(4.6)	0.8	(4.5)	(20.3)	(26.0)	58.6	20.7
Manyara	*	(3.9)	5.6	12.3	25.0	(34.1)	69.5	26.2
Njombe	*	(3.5)	11.3	31.8	(62.5)	*	*	36.5
Katavi	*	1.7	4.1	5.1	(14.5)	(10.2)	47.0	15.9
Simiyu	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(8.4)	(21.3)	*	54.4	21.4
Geita	*	(1.3)	3.4	19.1	(20.1)	(13.2)	52.9	22.5
Songwe	*	(0.0)	5.1	(7.2)	(34.9)	(58.1)	(58.1)	24.2
Kaskazini Unguja	*	(0.0)	(0.5)	(8.3)	(9.3)	(13.8)	29.3	11.5
Kusini Unguja	*	(0.0)	6.1	(3.2)	(16.9)	(23.6)	(47.0)	13.4
Mjini Magharibi	(5.0)	3.9	4.3	27.7	22.5	(38.4)	59.8	22.2
Kaskazini Pemba	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.8)	(3.2)	(10.8)	39.5	18.8
Kusini Pemba	*	(2.9)	(3.3)	(9.4)	(5.8)	(16.3)	51.3	22.5
Education								
No education	0.0	3.6	3.7	14.9	19.5	30.7	49.5	24.4
Primary incomplete	(1.8)	4.3	6.2	16.7	36.4	29.2	57.1	25.1
Primary complete	1.6	1.3	4.6	17.3	33.0	45.2	60.1	25.1
Secondary+	0.5	1.8	7.9	21.3	31.9	34.1	66.2	13.1
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	0.0	1.0	5.2	7.7	18.5	23.5	52.0	20.4
Second	1.8	0.9	4.4	6.6	21.7	36.9	52.1	22.0
Middle	2.9	2.6	3.3	17.4	30.4	47.4	59.1	26.2
Fourth	0.1	1.7	4.3	19.2	35.3	44.4	59.8	20.4
Highest	0.6	3.4	9.0	28.2	42.6	51.3	67.6	23.0
Total	1.0	2.1	5.6	17.9	30.5	39.4	56.1	22.4

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

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

Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men

Percentage of currently married men age 15–49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	(0.0)	1.0	6.1	16.8	24.5	22.6	40.4	15.1
Rural	3.3	2.0	4.9	10.3	17.7	19.6	30.5	14.5
Mainland/Zanzibar								
Mainland	2.3	1.6	5.3	12.7	19.8	20.5	33.0	14.9
Urban	(0.0)	1.0	6.2	17.0	24.6	22.8	42.2	15.4
Rural	3.0	2.0	4.7	10.3	18.1	19.8	30.8	14.7
Zanzibar	(3.9)	1.1	8.3	9.3	7.3	(14.5)	13.1	8.5
Unguja	(4.4)	1.3	9.3	(10.9)	(10.3)	(16.8)	(15.6)	9.7
Pemba	*	*	(3.8)	*	*	*	(8.9)	4.3
Zone								
Western	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	(9.6)	18.7	6.8
Northern	*	*	0.8	14.5	(30.6)	*	(36.9)	17.1
Central	*	*	(0.0)	(15.6)	18.1	(10.8)	27.4	14.5
Southern Highlands	*	(2.1)	17.1	(41.9)	(38.0)	*	(64.1)	31.7
Southern	*	(2.7)	(1.5)	(15.2)	*	*	*	9.1
South West Highlands	*	2.0	7.8	2.0	18.0	(21.5)	33.4	15.3
Lake	*	2.0	5.3	9.4	13.9	19.4	36.9	15.9
Eastern	*	0.0	7.4	13.6	(20.8)	*	(19.4)	10.7
Zanzibar	(3.9)	1.1	8.3	9.3	7.3	(14.5)	13.1	8.5
Region								
Dodoma	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12.9
Arusha	*	*	*	(15.8)	*	*	*	26.7
Kilimanjaro	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22.5
Tanga	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5.9
Morogoro	*	*	(3.9)	*	*	*	*	8.0
Pwani	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4.0
Dar es Salaam	*	(0.0)	(12.0)	*	*	*	*	15.7
Lindi	*	*	(2.7)	*	*	*	*	7.0
Mtwara	*	(3.6)	*	*	*	*	*	10.8
Ruvuma	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	33.6
Iringa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	26.4
Mbeya	*	(4.1)	*	*	*	*	*	15.7
Singida	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16.5
Tabora	*	*	*	*	*	*	(12.8)	4.1
Rukwa	*	*	*	*	*	*	(9.5)	5.6
Kigoma	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10.9
Shinyanga	*	*	(5.9)	*	*	*	*	29.6
Kagera	*	*	*	(1.9)	*	*	(36.5)	14.0
Mwanza	*	*	*	(12.1)	*	*	(54.2)	22.0
Mara	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6.1
Manyara	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15.3
Njombe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	34.9
Katavi	*	*	*	*	*	*	(32.4)	10.9
Simiyu	*	*	*	*	*	*	(22.4)	11.4
Geita	*	*	*	*	*	*	(33.4)	12.2
Songwe	*	*	*	*	*	*	(49.7)	25.7
Kaskazini Unguja	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9.0
Kusini Unguja	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8.5
Mjini Magharibi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10.0
Kaskazini Pemba	*	*	*	*	*	*	(4.6)	2.0
Kusini Pemba	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6.3
Education								
No education	*	(0.0)	(4.5)	11.4	(9.6)	(7.9)	26.1	11.7
Primary incomplete	*	2.3	7.4	15.3	12.6	(13.0)	28.1	13.4
Primary complete	(3.9)	2.0	5.5	13.7	20.6	25.5	35.2	17.9
Secondary+	(3.8)	1.6	4.7	10.1	26.0	23.3	32.0	10.2
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	*	0.6	3.9	9.5	2.6	10.6	21.3	9.4
Second	(2.0)	2.1	4.6	5.8	12.4	21.5	36.1	15.0
Middle	(8.0)	2.1	6.0	12.8	20.5	26.0	32.8	16.3
Fourth	(1.1)	1.4	3.1	11.2	33.3	20.5	37.4	15.0
Highest	*	1.6	8.5	19.2	28.2	(26.8)	37.3	17.0
Total	2.4	1.6	5.4	12.7	19.5	20.3	32.4	14.7

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

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

Table 6.3 Ideal number of children by number of living children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children for all respondents and for currently married respondents, according to number of living children, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Ideal number of children	Number of living children							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
				WOMEN[1]				
0	5.5	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.7	3.4	3.5	3.0
1	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
2	9.4	5.7	3.7	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.3	4.2
3	22.4	21.9	13.2	8.4	2.0	2.2	1.1	12.7
4	27.0	29.6	37.3	31.8	22.2	8.4	4.2	25.1
5	14.2	19.4	18.4	21.3	19.5	17.0	6.6	16.5
6+	16.2	18.6	23.5	32.8	50.1	64.7	77.0	34.4
Non-numeric responses	4.5	2.4	2.0	2.6	3.3	3.7	7.2	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,710	2,437	2,419	2,155	1,621	1,050	1,861	15,254
Mean ideal number of children for:[2]								
All women	4.0	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.6	6.2	7.7	5.1
Number of women	3,542	2,379	2,371	2,099	1,569	1,011	1,726	14,697
Currently married women	5.0	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.7	6.2	7.6	5.5
Number of currently married women	458	1,439	1,779	1,658	1,296	835	1,464	8,929
				MEN[3]				
0	2.1	1.3	0.7	1.9	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.8
1	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
2	7.1	6.0	3.6	0.3	1.2	0.0	1.1	4.4
3	18.4	20.3	13.0	8.3	1.5	0.6	0.9	13.0
4	25.9	26.4	25.5	23.2	17.7	1.9	1.4	21.3
5	19.7	18.1	28.6	27.9	23.9	17.9	2.9	19.9
6+	21.4	25.5	26.8	35.3	51.4	73.3	87.5	35.5
Non-numeric responses	4.9	1.9	1.8	3.1	3.1	4.1	4.0	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,533	651	669	597	442	293	578	5,763
Mean ideal number of children for:[2]								
All men	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.6	6.1	7.0	9.7	5.6
Number of men	2,408	639	657	579	428	281	555	5,547
Currently married men	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.6	6.1	7.0	9.7	6.3
Number of currently married men	113	416	567	534	402	269	544	2,843

[1] The number of living children includes the current pregnancy for women.
[2] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.
[3] The number of living children includes one additional child if the respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children

Mean ideal number of children for all women age 15–49, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Mean	Number of women[1]
Age		
15–19	4.2	2,938
20–24	4.7	2,658
25–29	4.9	2,468
30–34	5.2	2,011
35–39	5.7	1,831
40–44	5.9	1,515
45–49	6.4	1,277
Residence		
Urban	4.3	5,307
Rural	5.5	9,391
Mainland/Zanzibar		
Mainland	5.1	14,227
Urban	4.3	5,149
Rural	5.5	9,078
Zanzibar	6.1	471
Unguja	5.6	349
Pemba	7.4	122
Zone		
Western	6.5	1,187
Northern	4.7	1,680
Central	5.2	1,512
Southern Highlands	4.3	895
Southern	4.4	799
South West Highlands	5.1	1,218
Lake	5.4	4,344
Eastern	4.5	2,590
Zanzibar	6.1	471
Region		
Dodoma	4.7	745
Arusha	4.9	533
Kilimanjaro	4.0	406
Tanga	4.9	741
Morogoro	5.0	719
Pwani	4.8	496
Dar es Salaam	4.0	1,376
Lindi	4.4	336
Mtwara	4.3	463
Ruvuma	4.6	374
Iringa	4.0	313
Mbeya	4.5	458
Singida	5.6	369
Tabora	6.4	680
Rukwa	5.8	295
Kigoma	6.6	507
Shinyanga	4.6	531
Kagera	5.5	751
Mwanza	5.2	1,195
Mara	5.7	749
Manyara	5.6	397
Njombe	4.0	208
Katavi	6.0	169
Simiyu	5.3	373
Geita	6.1	746
Songwe	5.0	295
Kaskazini Unguja	7.0	66
Kusini Unguja	6.1	35
Mjini Magharibi	5.2	248
Kaskazini Pemba	7.5	58
Kusini Pemba	7.3	64
Education		
No education	6.5	2,302
Primary incomplete	5.8	1,300
Primary complete	5.2	6,550
Secondary+	4.0	4,545
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	6.1	2,342
Second	5.8	2,451
Middle	5.3	2,777
Fourth	4.7	3,269
Highest	4.2	3,859
Total	5.1	14,697

[1] Number of women who gave a numeric response

Table 6.5 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of live births and current pregnancies among women age 15–49 in the 3 years preceding the survey by planning status of the pregnancy, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, and percent distribution of all pregnancy outcomes among women age 15–49 in the 3 years preceding the survey by planning status of the pregnancy, according to type of pregnancy outcome, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Characteristic	Planning status of pregnancy outcome: Wanted then	Wanted later	Wanted no more	Total	Number of pregnancy outcomes[1]
LIVE BIRTHS AND CURRENT PREGNANCIES					
Birth order					
1	76.5	22.6	0.9	100.0	1,771
2	75.2	23.8	1.0	100.0	1,643
3	71.2	27.3	1.5	100.0	1,350
4+	67.1	25.6	7.3	100.0	3,014
Mother's age at birth[2]					
<20	69.1	29.7	1.2	100.0	1,172
20–24	72.3	26.7	1.0	100.0	2,062
25–29	75.9	22.2	2.0	100.0	1,880
30–34	71.0	26.3	2.7	100.0	1,370
35–39	69.5	22.3	8.2	100.0	927
40–44	61.8	14.9	23.3	100.0	317
45–49	65.1	6.5	28.3	100.0	49
Total	71.7	24.8	3.5	100.0	7,778
ALL PREGNANCY OUTCOMES					
Pregnancy outcome type					
Current pregnancies	72.3	23.1	4.5	100.0	1,182
Live births	71.5	25.1	3.3	100.0	6,596
Stillbirths	70.0	21.2	8.8	100.0	135
Miscarriages	67.5	22.3	10.2	100.0	600
Abortions	*	*	*	100.0	18
Total	71.3	24.6	4.1	100.0	8,530

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

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

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

Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Total wanted fertility rate	Total fertility rate
Residence		
Urban	3.4	3.6
Rural	5.0	5.5
Mainland/Zanzibar		
Mainland	4.4	4.8
Urban	3.4	3.6
Rural	5.0	5.5
Zanzibar	4.3	4.7
Unguja	3.9	4.2
Pemba	5.6	6.1
Zone		
Western	5.9	6.2
Northern	4.3	4.8
Central	4.3	4.7
Southern Highlands	3.8	4.1
Southern	3.4	3.6
South West Highlands	4.7	5.1
Lake	5.0	5.7
Eastern	3.3	3.5
Zanzibar	4.3	4.7
Region		
Dodoma	3.6	3.9
Arusha	4.4	4.7
Kilimanjaro	4.1	4.4
Tanga	4.5	5.2
Morogoro	4.1	4.4
Pwani	3.6	3.8
Dar es Salaam	2.8	2.8
Lindi	3.8	4.1
Mtwara	3.1	3.3
Ruvuma	4.1	4.4
Iringa	3.7	3.9
Mbeya	3.8	4.3
Singida	4.5	5.1
Tabora	6.2	6.4
Rukwa	5.4	5.6
Kigoma	5.6	5.8
Shinyanga	3.8	5.5
Kagera	5.1	5.7
Mwanza	4.5	4.9
Mara	5.7	6.1
Manyara	5.4	5.8
Njombe	3.6	4.0
Katavi	5.4	5.8
Simiyu	5.4	6.6
Geita	5.4	6.1
Songwe	4.9	5.4
Kaskazini Unguja	4.3	4.5
Kusini Unguja	4.9	5.0
Mjini Magharibi	3.6	4.0
Kaskazini Pemba	5.6	5.7
Kusini Pemba	5.6	6.4
Education		
No education	5.6	6.3
Primary incomplete	5.6	6.0
Primary complete	4.6	5.0
Secondary+	3.6	3.8
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	6.0	6.7
Second	5.3	5.9
Middle	4.7	5.2
Fourth	3.8	4.2
Highest	3.1	3.3
Total	4.4	4.8

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

FAMILY PLANNING 7

Key Findings

- ***Contraceptive use:*** 38% of currently married women are using a method of contraception, with 31% using a modern method and 7% using a traditional method. Implants are the most commonly used method (14%).
- ***Sources of modern methods:*** Nearly 8 in 10 modern contraceptive users (78%) obtain their methods from government suppliers.
- ***Demand for family planning satisfied:*** Among currently married women, the total demand for family planning that is satisfied is 64%; about half (53%) of the total demand is satisfied by modern methods.
- ***Unmet need for family planning:*** 21% of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning.
- ***Future use of contraception:*** 34% of currently married women who are not using a contraceptive method intend to use family planning in the future.

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

In Tanzania, family planning services are components of the reproductive, maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health interventions provided by the Ministries of Health of both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. Provision of these services is reflected in various United Republic of Tanzania government documents, including the Tanzania Development Vision (2025); the Health Sector Strategic Plan V (July 2021–June 2026); the National Plan for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health and Nutrition (2021/2022–2025/2026) One Plan III; and the National Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan (2019–2023) for Tanzania Mainland. In the case of Zanzibar, the main documents are the Zanzibar Development Vision 2050, the Zanzibar Health Sector Strategic Plan IV (2020/21–2024/25), and the Zanzibar Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Strategic Plan (2019–2023).

7.1 CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

Knowledge of contraceptive methods is nearly universal in Tanzania; 98% each of currently married women and men age 15–49 know at least one method of contraception (**Table 7.1** and **Table 7.2**). Injectables, implants, and the pill are the most widely known methods among currently married women (96% each), while currently married men are most knowledgeable about male condoms (97%) and injectables (93%). The least recognised methods are the standard days method (SDM) (23%) and emergency contraception (34%) among currently married women and the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) (40%), emergency contraception (46%), and male sterilisation (46%) among currently married men.

Contraceptive prevalence

Percentage of women who use any contraceptive method.

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

Modern methods

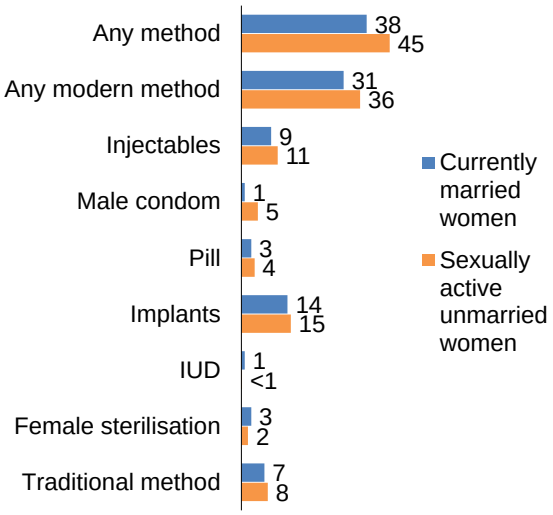
Include male and female sterilisation, intrauterine devices (IUDs), injectables, implants, contraceptive pills, male and female condoms, emergency contraception, the standard days method, and the lactational amenorrhoea method.

Contraceptive prevalence among all women age 15–49 in Tanzania is 31%, with 25% using modern methods and 6% using traditional methods (**Table 7.3**). Contraceptive prevalence is 38% among currently married women (with 31% using modern methods and 7% using traditional methods) and 45% among sexually active unmarried women (with 36% using modern methods and 8% using traditional methods).

Implants and injectables are the most commonly used contraceptive methods among all women (11% and 7%, respectively) and currently married women (14% and 9%, respectively). The most widely used methods among sexually active unmarried women are implants (15%), injectables (11%), the rhythm method (6%), and male condoms (5%) (**Figure 7.1** and **Table 7.3**).

***Figure 7.1* Contraceptive use**

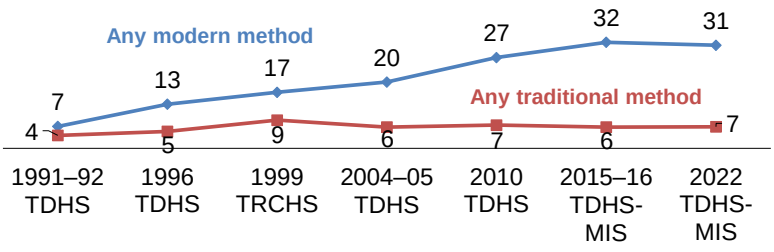
Percentage of women age 15–49 currently using a contraceptive method



Trends: Modern contraceptive use among currently married women increased from 7% in 1991–92 to 32% in 2015–16 and remained relatively unchanged in 2022 (31%). Use of traditional contraceptive methods has remained almost unchanged since 2004–05 (6%–7%) (**Table 7.4.1** and **Figure 7.2**).

***Figure 7.2* Trends in contraceptive use**

Percentage of currently married women currently using a contraceptive method



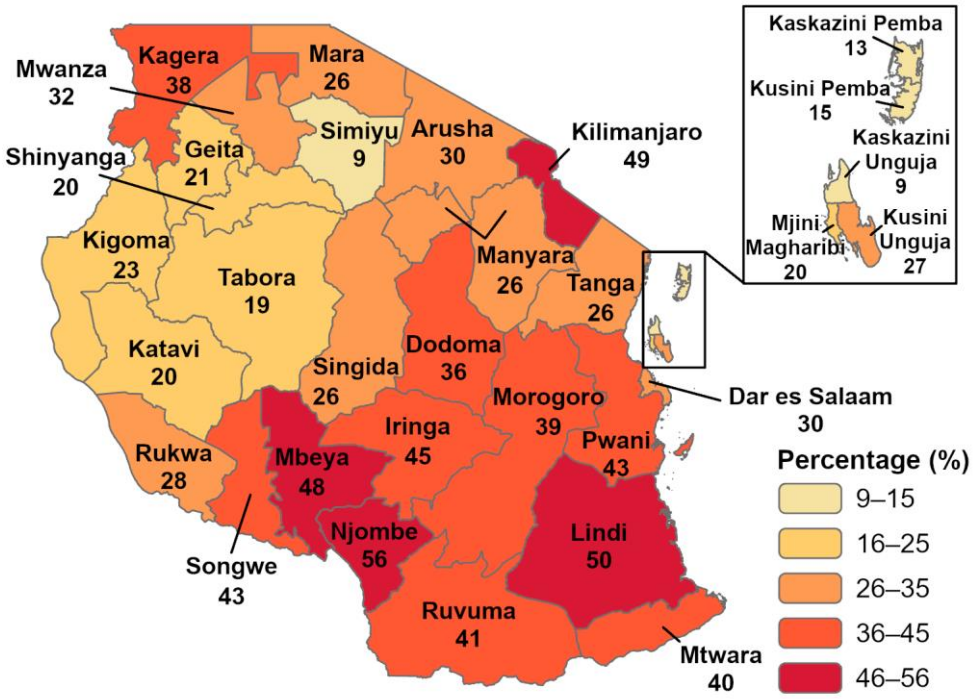
Patterns by background characteristics

- Among currently married women, use of modern contraception is highest among those age 35–39 (36%), followed by those age 25–29 (35%) and age 30–34 (34%) (**Table 7.3**).
- Among currently married women, use of modern contraceptives is slightly higher in urban areas (35%) than in rural areas (29%). Use of traditional methods (mostly rhythm and withdrawal) is also more common in urban areas than in rural areas (11% and 5%, respectively) (**Table 7.4.2**).

- Among sexually active unmarried women, use of traditional methods is more common in urban than in rural areas (14% and 4%, respectively). Conversely, 38% of sexually active unmarried women in rural areas use modern contraceptives, as compared with 35% in urban areas.
- In both urban and rural areas, implants are the most widely used method among currently married women (15% and 13%, respectively) as well as sexually active unmarried women (13% and 16%, respectively).
- Women in Tanzania Mainland are substantially more likely to use modern contraceptive methods (32%) than those in Zanzibar (17%). In Zanzibar, modern contraceptive use is more common in Unguja (19%) than in Pemba (14%).
- There is a notable difference in contraceptive use across zones and regions. Modern contraceptive use is highest among currently married women in the Southern Highlands (46%) and Southern (44%) zones and lowest among women in Zanzibar (17%). Across regions, modern contraceptive use ranges from a low of 9% in Simiyu and Kaskazini Unguja to a high of 56% in Njombe (**Map 7.1**).

Map 7.1 Modern contraceptive use by region

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 using a modern contraceptive method



- Modern contraceptive use increases with increasing education, from 23% among women with no education to 35% among women with a secondary education or higher (**Table 7.4.2**).
- Use of sterilisation is not common in Tanzania (3% among currently married women and 2% among sexually active unmarried women). The median age at sterilisation is 34 years (**Table 7.5**).

7.1.1 Use of Emergency Contraception

One percent of women age 15–49 used emergency contraception during the 12 months prior to the survey. Women in urban areas are more likely to use emergency contraception than women in rural areas (**Table 7.6**). Only 34% of currently married women and 39% of sexually active unmarried women had heard of emergency contraception (**Table 7.1**).

7.1.2 Knowledge of the Fertile Period

Around one quarter (23%) of all women age 15–49 correctly reported that a woman is most at risk of pregnancy if she has intercourse halfway between two menstrual periods (**Table 7.7**). Thirty percent of women incorrectly believe that a woman's fertile period is immediately after her menstrual period has ended, 16% state that there is no specific time a woman is more or less likely to become pregnant, and 19% state that they do not know the fertile period. As expected, a higher percentage of women who use the rhythm method correctly identified a woman's fertile period (35%). The most common misconception among rhythm users is that the fertile period is immediately after the menstrual period has ended (33%). There is minimal variation by age in knowledge of the fertile period (**Table 7.8**).

7.2 Source of Modern Contraceptive Methods

Source of modern contraceptives

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

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

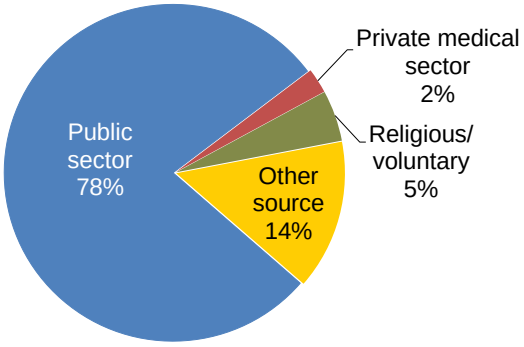
More than three quarters (78%) of all modern contraceptive users obtain their methods from the public sector, 5% from the religious or voluntary sector, 2% from the private medical sector, and 14% from other sources, mainly pharmacies (6%) and accredited drug dispensing outlets (ADDOs) (5%) (**Table 7.9** and **Figure 7.3**).

Socially marketed brand pills and condoms are available in Tanzania (**Table 7.10**).

- *Implants, IUDs, injectables, and pills:* Most users of implants (92%), IUDs (84%), injectables (76%), and pills (65%) obtain their method from the public sector, primarily dispensaries or health centres.

Figure 7.3 **Source of modern contraceptive methods**

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



Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

- *Male condoms:* The predominant sources for male condoms are shops or kiosks (29%), pharmacies (24%), and ADDOs (18%).
- *Female sterilisation:* Eighty-four percent of women who underwent sterilisation had the procedure done in a public sector facility, and 10% had the procedure done in a religious or voluntary health facility (**Table 7.9**).

7.3 Informed Choice

Informed choice

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

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

Ensuring that women have the support necessary for informed choice is a critical component of high-quality family planning service delivery. Three quarters (75%) of women currently using modern contraceptives were informed about possible side effects or problems associated with the method they used, and 73% were advised on what to do if they experienced side effects. Seventy-eight percent of women were informed about other methods that they could use. Overall, two-thirds (66%) of women currently using modern contraceptive methods were provided with all three types of information at the time they started their last episode of use (**Table 7.11**).

7.4 Discontinuation of Contraceptives

Contraceptive discontinuation rate

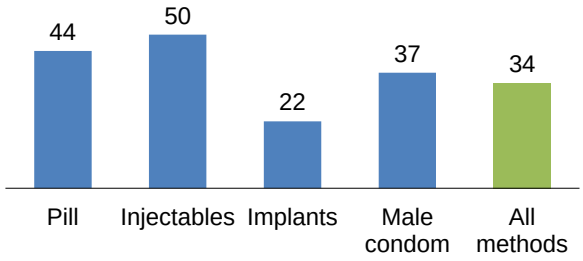
Percentage of contraceptive use episodes discontinued within 12 months.

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

Among contraceptive episodes experienced by women age 15–49 in the 5 years before the survey, 34% were discontinued within 12 months. In an additional 4% of episodes, women switched to another method within 12 months (**Table 7.12**). Discontinuation rates are highest for injectables (50%) and pills (44%) (**Figure 7.4**).

***Figure 7.4* Contraceptive discontinuation rates**

Percentage of contraceptive episodes discontinued within 12 months



Reasons for discontinuation depend on the method. Overall, the most common reason for discontinuing a method in less than 12 months is the desire to become pregnant (36%). Thirteen percent of discontinuations were due to changes in menstrual bleeding and 19% to other side effects or health concerns. Five percent of discontinued episodes resulted from a woman becoming pregnant while using the method. The percentages of women who cited side effects other than changes in menstrual bleeding and health concerns as a reason for discontinuation are higher among users of IUDs (28%), implants (27%), injectables (24%), and pills (20%) than among users of male condoms (5%) (**Table 7.13**).

7.5 DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Unmet need for family planning

Percentage of women who:

(1) are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrhoeic and are considered fecund and want to postpone their next birth for 2 or more years or stop childbearing altogether but are not using a contraceptive method, or

(2) have a mistimed or unwanted current pregnancy, or

(3) are postpartum amenorrhoeic and their most recent birth in the last 2 years was mistimed or unwanted.

Met need for family planning

Current contraceptive use (any method).

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

Demand for family planning:

Unmet need for family planning + met need (current contraceptive use [any method])

Proportion of demand satisfied:

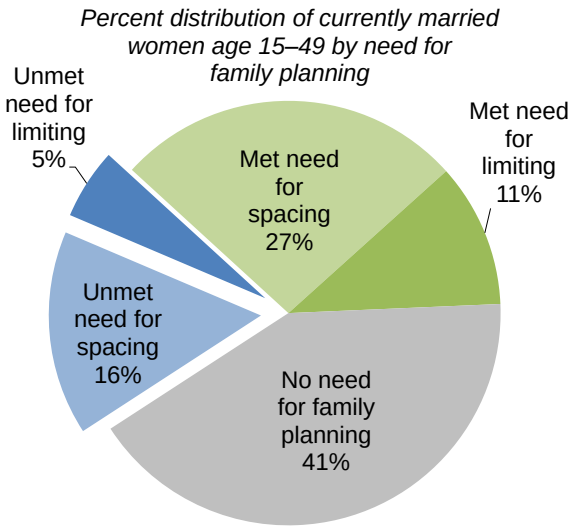
$$\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any method)}}{\text{Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)}}$$

Proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods:

$$\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any modern method)}}{\text{Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)}}$$

In Tanzania, about 6 in 10 currently married women age 15–49 (59%) have a demand for family planning (42% for spacing and 16% for limiting) (**Table 7.14.1**). Thirty-eight percent of currently married women are using a contraceptive method for either spacing (27%) or limiting (11%); that is, their family planning need is met. However, 21% of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning: 16% for spacing and 5% for limiting (**Figure 7.5**). The total demand for family planning is 59%. Around two-thirds (64%) of total demand is satisfied; about half (53%) of the total demand is satisfied by modern methods. Data on demand for family planning among all women and among sexually active unmarried women are presented in **Table 7.14.2**.

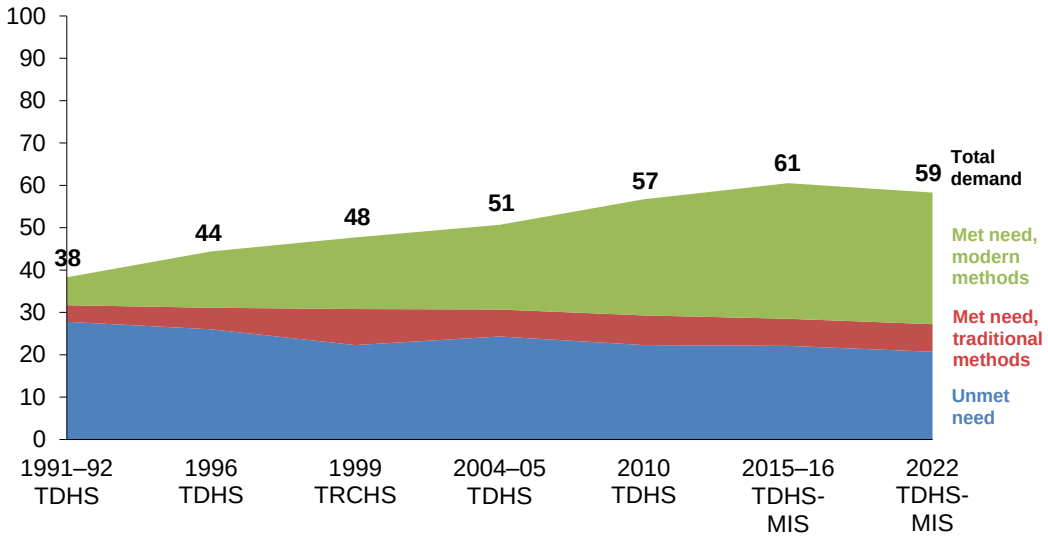
Figure 7.5 **Demand for family planning**



Trends: Demand for family planning among currently married women age 15–49 in Tanzania increased markedly from 38% in 1991–92 to 61% in 2015–16 before decreasing slightly to 59% in 2022 (**Figure 7.6**). Met need for family planning has increased significantly since 1991–92; most of the need has been met with modern methods. The increase in contraceptive use has slightly outpaced the increase in demand; thus, unmet need for family planning has declined slightly over time, from 28% in 1991–92 to 21% in 2022.

Figure 7.6 **Trends in demand for family planning**

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49

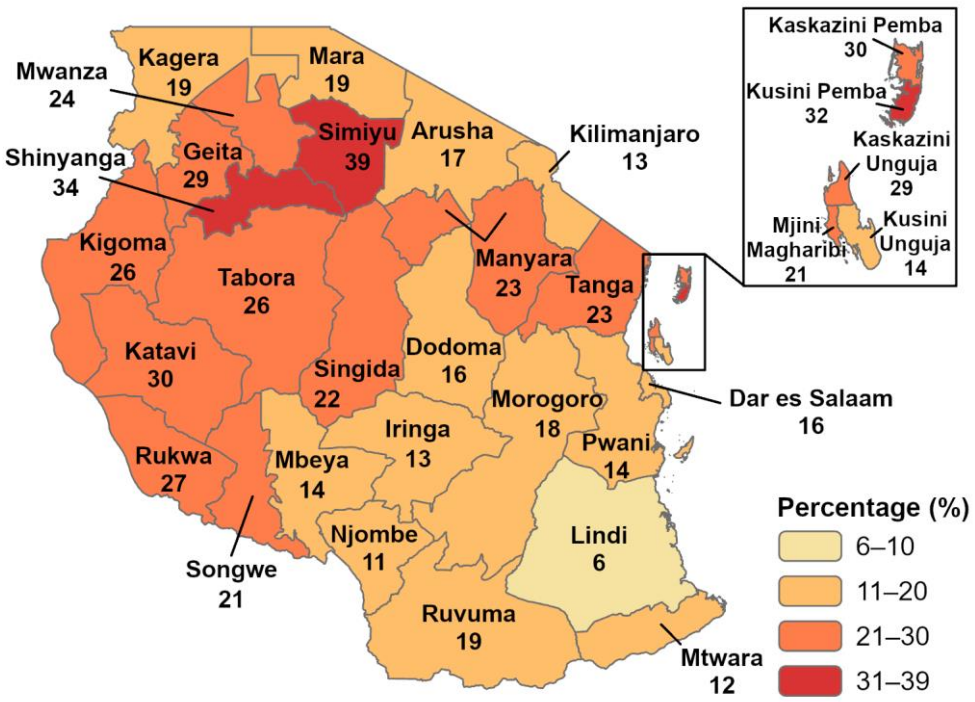


Patterns by background characteristics

- Unmet need for family planning among currently married women ranges from a low of 10% in the Southern zone to a high of 26% in the Western and Lake zones (**Table 7.14.1**).
- Across regions, unmet need for family planning ranges from 6% in Lindi to 39% in Simiyu (**Map 7.2**).
- Unmet need for family planning declines steadily with increasing education, from 25% among women with no education to 17% among those with a secondary or higher education (**Table 7.14.1**).
- Unmet need for family planning also declines with increasing wealth, from 27% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 15% among those in the highest quintile.

Map 7.2 Unmet need by region

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning



7.6 Decision Making about Family Planning

The survey collected information from both users and nonusers regarding how the decision about family planning was made. Fifty-four percent of currently married women reported that they made the decision to use or not use family planning jointly with their husband, 31% decided mainly themselves, and 14% attributed the decision mainly to their husband (**Table 7.15** and **Table 7.16**).

Pressure to Become Pregnant and Future Use of Contraception

Four percent of currently married women reported that they were pressured by their husband/partner or any other family member to become pregnant when they did not want to (**Table 7.17**). Overall, 34% of currently married women who are not using any contraceptive method intend to use contraception in the future; however, 55% do not plan to use contraception in the future and 9% are unsure (**Table 7.18**).

7.7 Exposure to Family Planning Messages

The survey also collected information on exposure to family planning messages in the media and other sources among women and men age 15–49. Fifty percent of women and 64% of men reported having heard a family planning message on the radio in the last 12 months, and 50% of women and 53% of men reported seeing a message on an outdoor sign or billboard. Social media was the least commonly cited source of family planning messages (10% of women and 20% of men). Overall, 22% of women and 19% of men reported that they had no exposure to family planning messages through any of the specified sources in the past 12 months (**Table 7.19.1** and **Table 7.19.2**).

7.8 CONTACT OF NONUSERS WITH FAMILY PLANNING PROVIDERS

Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

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

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

Women age 15–49 who were not using contraception were asked whether they had discussed family planning in the 12 months prior to the survey with fieldworkers or providers at health facilities. Eight in 10 women (81%) not using contraception reported that they had not discussed family planning with a fieldworker or at a health facility visit in the past 12 months. Eighteen percent of women visited a health facility and discussed family planning, while 29% visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning. Only 2% of women were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning (**Table 7.20**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility is the same in urban areas and rural areas (81%).
- By region, the percentage of women who did not discuss family planning with a fieldworker or at a health facility visit ranges from 69% in Pwani to 88% in Shinyanga and Mjini Magharibi.
- Women in the lowest wealth quintile were slightly more likely not to have discussed family planning with a fieldworker or at a health facility (83%) than those in the highest wealth quintile (80%).

List of Tables

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

- **Table 7.1** **Knowledge of contraceptive methods**
- **Table 7.2** **Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics**
- **Table 7.3** **Current use of contraception by age**
- **Table 7.4.1** **Trends in current use of contraception**
- **Table 7.4.2** **Current use of contraception according to background characteristics**
- **Table 7.5** **Timing of sterilisation**
- **Table 7.6** **Use of emergency contraception**
- **Table 7.7** **Knowledge of fertile period**
- **Table 7.8** **Knowledge of fertile period by age**
- **Table 7.9** **Source of modern contraceptive methods**
- **Table 7.10** **Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms**
- **Table 7.11** **Informed choice**
- **Table 7.12** **Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates**
- **Table 7.13** **Reasons for discontinuation**
- **Table 7.14.1** **Need and demand for family planning among currently married women**
- **Table 7.14.2** **Need and demand for family planning among all women and among sexually active unmarried women**
- **Table 7.15** **Decision making about family planning**
- **Table 7.16** **Decision making about family planning by background characteristics**
- **Table 7.17** **Pressure to become pregnant**
- **Table 7.18** **Future use of contraception**
- **Table 7.19.1** **Exposure to family planning messages: Women**
- **Table 7.19.2** **Exposure to family planning messages: Men**
- **Table 7.20** **Contact of nonusers with family planning providers**

Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all respondents, currently married respondents, and sexually active unmarried respondents age 15–49 who have heard of any contraceptive method, according to specific method, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Women			Men		
Method	All women	Currently married women	Sexually active unmarried women[1]	All men	Currently married men	Sexually active unmarried men[1]
Any method	95.6	97.9	98.6	94.7	98.4	97.2
Any modern method	95.4	97.7	98.6	94.5	98.3	97.0
Female sterilisation	78.0	83.7	82.8	73.9	83.8	76.0
Male sterilisation	43.4	48.6	45.0	38.9	46.2	35.4
IUD	84.7	91.0	90.8	65.8	80.3	62.7
Injectables	92.7	96.4	96.6	81.4	93.1	83.6
Implants	91.3	95.6	95.7	77.0	89.9	80.8
Pill	92.2	95.8	94.8	82.3	92.4	86.0
Male condom	89.9	92.2	95.7	92.1	96.5	96.1
Female condom	68.1	70.2	76.8	65.5	73.7	67.1
Emergency contraception	32.6	33.7	39.3	39.0	46.1	41.3
Standard days method (SDM)	20.6	22.9	23.5	49.3	58.5	52.1
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	42.4	48.7	45.0	31.4	39.5	26.2
Other modern method	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3
Any traditional method	81.3	85.2	88.3	78.1	89.4	82.0
Rhythm	76.6	79.1	84.2	66.4	77.2	67.8
Withdrawal	63.2	70.6	72.6	68.9	81.7	72.2
Other traditional method	4.2	5.1	5.0	2.0	2.9	1.4
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15–49	8.8	9.3	9.5	8.3	9.6	8.5
Number of respondents	15,254	9,252	1,242	5,763	2,937	623

[1] Had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15–49 who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Women			Men		
Background characteristic	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number of women	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number of men
Age						
15–19	93.1	93.1	564	*	*	14
20–24	97.7	97.6	1,614	98.1	98.1	229
25–29	98.6	98.5	1,894	97.9	97.9	522
30–34	98.4	98.3	1,616	99.3	99.3	608
35–39	98.6	98.5	1,427	98.6	98.4	601
40–44	98.3	98.3	1,181	98.1	98.0	537
45–49	97.1	96.4	954	98.3	98.3	427
Residence						
Urban	99.3	99.1	2,894	99.9	99.9	883
Rural	97.2	97.1	6,358	97.8	97.7	2,054
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	97.8	97.7	8,965	98.5	98.4	2,849
Urban	99.3	99.1	2,801	100.0	100.0	854
Rural	97.2	97.0	6,163	97.9	97.8	1,995
Zanzibar	99.8	99.8	288	95.6	95.6	88
Unguja	99.9	99.9	211	95.5	95.5	69
Pemba	99.6	99.6	76	96.2	96.2	20
Zone						
Western	97.6	97.6	808	95.3	95.3	246
Northern	97.8	97.7	1,058	97.6	97.6	307
Central	98.8	98.7	948	95.0	95.0	286
Southern Highlands	99.7	99.7	541	100.0	100.0	195
Southern	100.0	100.0	454	99.5	99.5	177
South West Highlands	97.6	97.5	862	98.2	98.2	310
Lake	95.9	95.7	2,775	99.7	99.6	889
Eastern	99.7	99.3	1,519	99.8	99.6	441
Zanzibar	99.8	99.8	288	95.6	95.6	88
Region						
Dodoma	98.6	98.6	422	97.5	97.5	129
Arusha	94.6	94.6	337	95.0	95.0	117
Kilimanjaro	100.0	100.0	214	100.0	100.0	62
Tanga	99.1	98.9	507	98.8	98.8	129
Morogoro	99.7	98.9	438	100.0	100.0	145
Pwani	100.0	99.8	338	99.0	98.0	95
Dar es Salaam	99.6	99.4	744	100.0	100.0	201
Lindi	100.0	100.0	180	98.9	98.9	79
Mtwara	100.0	100.0	275	100.0	100.0	98
Ruvuma	99.6	99.6	225	100.0	100.0	85
Iringa	100.0	100.0	188	100.0	100.0	60
Mbeya	98.8	98.8	286	96.6	96.6	103
Singida	99.2	99.2	246	90.2	90.2	67
Tabora	96.6	96.6	486	93.0	93.0	150
Rukwa	97.5	97.5	213	100.0	100.0	79
Kigoma	99.1	99.1	322	98.9	98.9	97
Shinyanga	92.6	92.2	351	100.0	100.0	104
Kagera	98.7	98.7	503	100.0	100.0	168
Mwanza	95.7	95.2	680	100.0	100.0	217
Mara	98.9	98.9	478	100.0	100.0	148
Manyara	98.8	98.3	280	94.9	94.9	90
Njombe	99.5	99.5	128	100.0	100.0	49
Katavi	93.1	93.1	130	100.0	100.0	40
Simiyu	86.3	86.3	259	97.2	95.9	81
Geita	97.5	97.5	504	100.0	100.0	170
Songwe	98.6	98.3	233	97.6	97.6	88
Kaskazini Unguja	99.2	99.2	40	88.6	88.6	11
Kusini Unguja	100.0	100.0	24	98.4	98.4	8
Mjini Magharibi	100.0	100.0	147	96.6	96.6	50
Kaskazini Pemba	100.0	100.0	36	91.8	91.8	9
Kusini Pemba	99.3	99.3	41	100.0	100.0	10
Education						
No education	93.4	93.1	1,887	90.7	90.7	355
Primary incomplete	98.0	98.0	771	99.3	99.1	383
Primary complete	98.9	98.8	4,628	99.4	99.4	1,486
Secondary+	99.6	99.6	1,967	99.6	99.6	713
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	94.0	93.8	1,715	95.1	94.9	514
Second	97.5	97.4	1,716	97.5	97.5	558
Middle	99.0	98.9	1,761	99.2	99.2	595
Fourth	98.4	98.2	1,970	99.7	99.6	680
Highest	99.9	99.9	2,090	99.9	99.9	590
Total	97.9	97.7	9,252	98.4	98.3	2,937

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Female sterilisation, male sterilisation, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 7.3 Current use of contraception by age

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

			Modern method												Traditional method					
Age	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Emergency contraception	SDM	LAM	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
ALL WOMEN																				
15–19	8.2	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.3	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.0	91.8	100.0	3,083
20–24	31.7	26.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	6.8	14.5	2.2	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	5.1	3.2	1.5	0.4	68.3	100.0	2,727
25–29	39.8	33.3	0.1	0.0	0.9	9.8	16.7	2.7	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.0	6.6	4.1	2.0	0.4	60.2	100.0	2,533
30–34	40.9	33.2	0.8	0.0	1.3	10.9	14.0	2.9	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	7.7	5.2	2.0	0.5	59.1	100.0	2,076
35–39	42.2	34.8	3.1	0.1	1.0	11.1	14.6	2.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	7.4	3.9	2.8	0.6	57.8	100.0	1,884
40–44	38.3	30.6	7.0	0.1	0.7	7.0	10.5	3.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.6	5.6	1.5	0.6	61.7	100.0	1,588
45–49	25.2	20.4	10.5	0.2	0.8	3.2	2.9	1.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	2.9	1.1	0.8	74.8	100.0	1,363
Total	30.9	25.4	2.2	0.0	0.6	7.0	11.1	2.1	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	5.5	3.5	1.6	0.4	69.1	100.0	15,254
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																				
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
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
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[1]																				
15–19	31.8	25.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.5	12.3	0.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	4.5	2.1	0.0	68.2	100.0	190
20–24	49.3	40.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	10.3	17.3	6.1	5.4	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	8.9	5.8	3.1	0.0	50.7	100.0	286
25+	46.0	37.3	2.8	0.0	0.2	12.2	14.0	3.3	4.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	8.7	6.6	1.4	0.7	54.0	100.0	765
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 amenorrhoea method
[1] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.4.1 Trends in current use of contraception

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

Method	1991–92 TDHS	1996 TDHS	1999 TRCHS	2004–05 TDHS	2010 TDHS	2015–2016 TDHS-MIS	2022 TDHS-MIS
Any method	**10.4**	**18.4**	**25.4**	**26.4**	**34.4**	**38.4**	**37.6**
Any modern method	**6.6**	**13.3**	**16.9**	**20.0**	**27.4**	**32.0**	**31.1**
Female sterilisation	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.6	3.5	3.4	3.0
Male sterilisation	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
IUD	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.9
Injectables	0.4	4.5	6.3	8.3	10.6	12.6	8.7
Implants		0.0	0.1	0.5	2.3	6.7	13.8
Pill	3.4	5.5	5.3	5.9	6.7	5.5	2.6
Male condom	0.7	0.8	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.4	1.3
Emergency contraception	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0
Standard days method (SDM)	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	0.0
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	na	na	na	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.6
Any traditional method	**3.9**	**5.1**	**8.5**	**6.4**	**7.0**	**6.4**	**6.5**
Rhythm	1.3	2.0	2.2	2.0	3.1	3.7	3.8
Withdrawal	1.9	2.6	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.0	2.2
Other traditional method	0.6	0.4	2.8	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.5
Not currently using	**89.6**	**81.6**	**74.6**	**73.6**	**65.6**	**61.6**	**62.4**
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	6,038	5,411	2,635	6,950	6,412	8,210	9,252

na = not applicable

Table 7.4.2 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics

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

			Modern method												Traditional method					
Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Emergency contraception	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
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	37.9	31.5	3.0	0.0	0.9	8.8	14.0	2.7	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	6.3	3.8	2.0	0.5	62.1	100.0	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	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
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
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

Continued…

Table 7.4.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method: Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Emergency contraception	SDM	LAM	Traditional method: Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
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
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 amenorrhoea method
[1] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.5 Timing of sterilisation

Percent distribution of sterilised women age 15–49 by age at the time of sterilisation and median age at sterilisation, according to the number of years since the operation, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Years since operation	Age at time of sterilisation: <25	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	Total	Number of women	Median age[1]
<2	(0.0)	(2.3)	(16.7)	(38.2)	(27.8)	(15.1)	100.0	54	(36.1)
2–3	(0.0)	(10.7)	(13.8)	(41.9)	(31.4)	(2.2)	100.0	43	(36.9)
4–5	0.0	2.8	15.5	31.7	36.0	14.1	100.0	59	35.8
6–7	(0.9)	(7.0)	(21.0)	(59.2)	(11.9)	(0.0)	100.0	44	(36.2)
8–9	(0.0)	(18.7)	(41.1)	(27.3)	(12.9)	(0.0)	100.0	40	(33.0)
10+	7.6	24.0	48.6	19.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	93	a
Total	2.2	12.1	28.5	33.8	18.1	5.2	100.0	334	34.4

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Median age at sterilisation is calculated only for women sterilised before age 40 to avoid problems of censoring.
a = not calculated due to censoring

Table 7.6 Use of emergency contraception

Percentage of women age 15–49 who used emergency contraception in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who used emergency contraception	Number of women
Age		
15–19	0.2	3,083
20–24	1.6	2,727
25–29	2.1	2,533
30–34	1.4	2,076
35–39	0.9	1,884
40–44	0.8	1,588
45–49	0.4	1,363
Residence		
Urban	2.2	5,446
Rural	0.5	9,808
Mainland/Zanzibar		
Mainland	1.1	14,737
Urban	2.3	5,268
Rural	0.5	9,468
Zanzibar	0.4	517
Unguja	0.5	381
Pemba	0.2	137
Zone		
Western	0.5	1,268
Northern	1.2	1,733
Central	0.8	1,573
Southern Highlands	1.2	924
Southern	0.4	805
South West Highlands	0.8	1,322
Lake	0.8	4,454
Eastern	2.3	2,657
Zanzibar	0.4	517
Region		
Dodoma	1.3	772
Arusha	1.7	558
Kilimanjaro	2.3	417
Tanga	0.3	758
Morogoro	0.4	727
Pwani	0.0	539
Dar es Salaam	4.2	1,391
Lindi	0.2	336
Mtwara	0.6	468
Ruvuma	0.3	382
Iringa	2.5	326
Mbeya	1.4	489
Singida	0.4	384
Tabora	0.1	723
Rukwa	1.0	317
Kigoma	1.0	545
Shinyanga	0.7	533
Kagera	0.7	769
Mwanza	1.7	1,245
Mara	0.0	749
Manyara	0.4	417
Njombe	1.0	216
Katavi	0.3	197
Simiyu	0.3	374
Geita	0.5	782
Songwe	0.0	319
Kaskazini Unguja	0.0	70
Kusini Unguja	1.0	38
Mjini Magharibi	0.6	272
Kaskazini Pemba	0.4	64
Kusini Pemba	0.0	73
Education		
No education	0.3	2,450
Primary incomplete	0.2	1,380
Primary complete	0.9	6,744
Secondary+	2.1	4,681
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	0.1	2,466
Second	0.4	2,578
Middle	0.4	2,880
Fourth	1.2	3,359
Highest	2.5	3,971
Total	1.1	15,254

Table 7.7 Knowledge of fertile period

Percent distribution of rhythm users, SDM users, and all women age 15–49 by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Perceived fertile period	Users of rhythm method	Users of SDM	All women
Just before her menstrual period begins	11.0	*	9.8
During her menstrual period	1.5	*	1.2
Right after her menstrual period has ended	32.5	*	30.3
Halfway between two menstrual periods	34.9	*	22.5
Other	0.1	*	0.4
No specific time	11.7	*	16.3
Don't know	8.2	*	19.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	532	0	15,254

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

Table 7.8 Knowledge of fertile period by age

Percentage of women age 15–49 with correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to age, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Age	Percentage with correct knowledge of the fertile period	Number of women
15–19	15.6	3,083
20–24	23.6	2,727
25–29	26.4	2,533
30–34	25.3	2,076
35–39	24.1	1,884
40–44	24.3	1,588
45–49	20.3	1,363
Total	22.5	15,254

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

Table 7.9 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods age 15–49 by most recent source of method, according to method, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Source	Female sterili-sation	IUD	Inject-ables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Total
Public sector	**84.0**	**84.3**	**75.7**	**91.6**	**65.0**	**19.4**	**78.3**
National/zonal/specialised hospital	3.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4
Regional referral hospital	12.1	2.1	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	1.5
Regional hospital	5.9	2.2	1.2	1.5	0.4	0.0	1.6
District hospital	37.0	15.5	3.5	9.4	5.7	1.2	9.5
Health centre	13.6	28.8	13.5	23.3	10.1	4.6	17.2
Dispensary	10.8	32.6	54.0	54.3	44.5	12.6	45.7
Clinic	0.6	2.3	3.5	2.2	3.9	0.3	2.4
Private medical sector	**6.0**	**3.3**	**3.1**	**2.0**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**2.4**
Specialised hospital	2.6	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Other hospital	2.5	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4
Health centre	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2
Dispensary	0.4	0.0	2.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.9
Clinic	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6
Religious/voluntary	**10.0**	**10.5**	**3.0**	**5.3**	**3.1**	**3.8**	**4.9**
Referral/specialised hospital	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
District hospital	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5
Other hospital	4.3	2.9	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.8
Health centre	0.0	5.5	0.7	1.1	0.2	2.1	1.0
Dispensary	0.0	0.9	1.1	2.0	2.1	1.0	1.5
Clinic	0.1	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.8
Other religious/voluntary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Other source	**0.0**	**1.9**	**18.2**	**1.1**	**31.6**	**76.4**	**14.4**
Pharmacy	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.1	15.9	24.4	5.7
ADDO	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.2	11.1	18.3	5.1
NGO	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3
Shop/kiosk	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.6	29.4	2.7
Guest house/hotel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Friend/relative/neighbour	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.5	0.2
CHW/CHV	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.5	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	334	96	1,065	1,691	319	287	3,815

Note: Total includes male sterilisation, female condom, emergency contraception, and standard days method (SDM) not shown separately. Total excludes lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM).
ADDO = accredited drug dispensing outlet
CHW/CHV = community health worker/community health volunteer
NGO = nongovernmental organisation

Table 7.10 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms

Percentage of pill and condom users age 15–49 using a social marketing brand, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Pill users		Condom users[1]	
	Percentage using Microgynon, Lofeminal, Microlut, Macroval, Flexi, or Familia	Number of women	Percentage using Salama, MSD, Dume, Rough Rider, or Familia	Number of women
Age				
15–19	*	4	(94.3)	33
20–24	(95.2)	52	(94.8)	55
25–29	97.4	63	(91.8)	37
30–34	92.1	53	(95.1)	48
35–39	99.1	48	*	24
40–44	95.0	51	*	24
45–49	*	16	*	19
Residence				
Urban	95.9	107	95.6	121
Rural	96.1	179	95.2	119
Mainland/Zanzibar				
Mainland	96.1	285	95.4	239
Urban	96.0	107	95.6	121
Rural	96.1	178	95.3	118
Zanzibar	*	2	*	1
Unguja	*	2	*	1
Pemba	*	0	*	0
Zone				
Western	*	10	*	9
Northern	(87.3)	33	(95.0)	28
Central	(98.4)	41	*	29
Southern Highlands	(100.0)	31	(94.4)	31
Southern	(100.0)	43	*	5
South West Highlands	(97.2)	32	*	21
Lake	(100.0)	49	(95.4)	59
Eastern	(88.2)	47	(97.7)	57
Zanzibar	*	2	*	1
Education				
No education	(92.5)	38	*	14
Primary incomplete	*	18	*	16
Primary complete	97.5	156	99.2	96
Secondary+	94.4	74	91.0	115
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	(92.1)	26	*	15
Second	(100.0)	43	*	24
Middle	96.9	76	(92.6)	42
Fourth	96.6	69	96.6	67
Highest	93.7	72	93.7	92
Total	96.0	286	95.4	240

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

[1] Among condom users not also using the pill

Table 7.11 Informed choice

Among current users of selected modern methods age 15–49 who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, percentage who received all three types of information, and percentage who were informed that they could switch to another method if they wanted to or needed to, according to method and initial source, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Among women who started last episode of modern contraceptive method within 5 years preceding the survey:					
Method/source	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed of other methods that could be used	Percentage who received all three types of information (method information index)[1]	Percentage who were informed that they could switch to another method if they wanted to or needed to	Number of women
Method						
Female sterilisation	48.3	46.7	38.8	30.2	na	122
IUD	89.5	90.9	93.1	86.6	94.3	75
Injectables	66.9	65.7	74.6	59.6	75.0	990
Implants	82.6	80.4	84.4	72.8	83.3	1,631
Pill	65.3	63.3	67.8	54.7	70.9	289
Initial source of method[2]						
Public sector	**78.3**	**76.8**	**82.4**	**69.2**	**80.7**	**2,629**
National/zonal/ specialised hospital	*	*	*	*	*	9
Regional referral hospital	(62.4)	(59.6)	(63.2)	(59.6)	(45.5)	34
Regional hospital	(76.2)	(72.2)	(84.8)	(70.2)	(82.9)	40
District hospital	78.5	76.1	78.2	68.2	70.6	275
Health centre	81.8	80.8	86.7	72.0	84.9	572
Dispensary	77.5	76.5	82.7	69.0	82.4	1,604
Clinic	79.6	70.7	75.5	67.6	73.0	93
Other public sector	*	*	*	*	*	2
Private medical sector	**50.4**	**52.5**	**56.9**	**45.3**	**47.5**	**75**
Specialised hospital	*	*	*	*	*	8
Other hospital	*	*	*	*	*	9
Health centre	*	*	*	*	*	10
Dispensary	(37.5)	(36.5)	(46.4)	(32.9)	(43.4)	34
Clinic	*	*	*	*	*	12
Other private medical sector	*	*	*	*	*	2
Religious/voluntary	**85.3**	**82.1**	**82.2**	**75.2**	**77.9**	**157**
Referral/specialised hospital	*	*	*	*	*	5
District hospital	*	*	*	*	*	24
Other hospital	*	*	*	*	*	17
Health centre	(88.2)	(91.1)	(92.7)	(84.8)	(92.2)	26
Dispensary	(88.8)	(83.6)	(80.9)	(76.8)	(81.5)	53
Clinic	*	*	*	*	*	31
Other source	**38.1**	**33.6**	**36.8**	**26.7**	**38.7**	**242**
Pharmacy	38.3	34.8	40.3	28.9	43.6	104
ADDO	26.3	22.1	25.7	18.3	27.4	104
NGO	*	*	*	*	*	7
VCT centre	*	*	*	*	*	1
Shop/kiosk	*	*	*	*	*	21
Friend/relative/ neighbour	*	*	*	*	*	2
CHW/CHV	*	*	*	*	*	2
Other	*	*	*	*	*	5
Total	74.8	73.1	78.1	65.6	76.5	3,107

Note: Table includes users of only the methods listed individually. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = not applicable
ADDO = accredited drug dispensing outlet
CHW/CHV = community health worker/community health volunteer
NGO = nongovernmental organisation
VCT = voluntary counselling and testing
[1] The method information index is the percentage of women who were informed about (1) side effects or problems of the method used, (2) what to do if they experienced side effects, and (3) other methods that could be used.
[2] Source at start of current episode of use

Table 7.12 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among episodes of contraceptive use experienced within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, according to reason for discontinuation and specific method, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility-related reasons[1]	Changes in menstrual bleeding	Other side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method-related reasons[2]	Husband/ partner dis-approved	Other reasons[3]	Any reason[4]	Switched to another method[5]	Number of episodes of use[6]
Injectables	1.1	12.6	2.4	9.1	13.0	3.8	3.6	1.4	2.7	49.6	5.1	2,203
Implants	0.3	6.2	0.4	4.2	7.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	21.6	1.4	2,529
Pill	2.0	10.8	2.2	4.3	11.4	7.3	3.2	1.0	2.0	44.3	4.9	545
Male condom	1.3	12.1	5.0	0.0	2.3	5.8	2.3	2.3	6.3	37.3	7.5	359
Rhythm	3.9	10.2	2.0	0.7	0.3	2.2	1.1	0.5	4.5	25.4	1.2	705
Withdrawal	3.8	9.5	2.0	1.4	0.0	8.7	1.9	0.7	4.1	32.1	6.1	340
Other[7]	1.8	5.1	1.6	13.1	3.0	3.1	1.5	0.0	0.5	29.7	5.9	545
All methods	1.3	9.2	1.7	5.7	8.0	3.1	2.0	0.9	2.2	34.0	3.6	7,227

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of use that occurred 3–62 months preceding the survey.
[1] Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation
[2] Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use
[3] Includes up to God/fatalistic and other reasons
[4] Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total given in this column.
[5] A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within 2 months of discontinuation.
[6] All episodes of use that occurred within the 5 years preceding the survey are included. Episodes of use include both episodes that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes that were not discontinued during the period of observation.
[7] Includes lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), female sterilisation, male sterilisation, IUD, female condom, emergency contraception, and standard days method (SDM)

Table 7.13 Reasons for discontinuation

Percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the 5 years preceding the survey by main reason stated for discontinuation, according to specific method, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Reason	IUD	Inject-ables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Emer-gency contra-ception	SDM	Rhythm	With-drawal	Other[1]	All methods
Became pregnant while using	0.0	2.5	1.6	4.6	4.5	*	*	*	16.9	21.2	8.6	4.8
Wanted to become pregnant	43.5	35.8	36.9	37.6	33.8	*	*	*	45.2	33.5	20.9	36.4
Husband/partner disapproved	2.1	1.9	1.6	2.0	5.5	*	*	*	1.2	3.2	0.0	1.9
Wanted a more effective method	5.2	6.7	5.3	12.8	15.3	*	*	*	9.4	20.4	10.5	8.2
Changes in menstrual bleeding	5.9	13.6	15.6	8.3	0.0	*	*	*	2.6	2.0	45.4	12.7
Other side effects/ health concerns	28.4	23.5	26.6	19.9	4.5	*	*	*	0.5	0.0	0.0	19.3
Lack of access/too far	0.0	5.1	1.2	2.5	1.7	*	*	*	0.6	0.6	2.2	2.8
Cost too much	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.6	1.2	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Inconvenient to use	0.0	1.2	1.5	1.5	3.1	*	*	*	2.3	2.7	1.6	1.5
Up to God/fatalistic	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.8	*	*	*	2.5	0.0	0.7	0.4
Difficult to get pregnant/ menopausal	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	*	*	*	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5
Infrequent sex/ husband away	3.1	2.5	1.9	3.4	11.8	*	*	*	8.1	6.1	4.6	3.7
Marital dissolution/ separation	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.5	*	*	*	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.8
Other	10.4	4.9	6.0	3.9	12.2	*	*	*	8.6	7.4	5.3	5.9
Don't know	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	3.4	*	*	*	0.8	2.9	0.2	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of discontinuations	67	1,697	1,282	427	182	3	14	2	391	187	173	4,423

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
SDM = standard days method
[1] Includes female sterilisation, male sterilisation, and lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)

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

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

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15–19	22.0	0.6	22.5	18.1	0.3	18.4	40.0	0.9	40.9	564	45.0	37.2
20–24	24.0	1.0	25.0	32.3	1.3	33.6	56.2	2.3	58.5	1,614	57.3	50.9
25–29	19.3	1.2	20.5	37.5	3.1	40.7	56.8	4.3	61.1	1,894	66.5	57.1
30–34	15.7	3.9	19.6	33.7	8.2	41.9	49.4	12.2	61.5	1,616	68.2	55.3
35–39	12.2	9.1	21.2	25.9	18.6	44.5	38.0	27.7	65.8	1,427	67.7	54.6
40–44	8.5	12.7	21.2	14.8	26.1	40.9	23.3	38.7	62.0	1,181	65.9	51.5
45–49	3.9	12.3	16.2	3.9	23.9	27.8	7.8	36.3	44.0	954	63.2	49.8
Residence												
Urban	13.1	4.7	17.8	33.1	12.5	45.7	46.3	17.3	63.5	2,894	71.9	55.3
Rural	16.7	5.7	22.4	23.6	10.3	33.9	40.3	16.0	56.3	6,358	60.2	51.9
Mainland/Zanzibar												
Mainland	15.5	5.4	20.9	26.8	11.1	37.9	42.3	16.5	58.8	8,965	64.5	53.7
Urban	13.1	4.6	17.7	33.5	12.7	46.1	46.6	17.3	63.9	2,801	72.2	55.9
Rural	16.6	5.8	22.3	23.7	10.4	34.1	40.3	16.2	56.5	6,163	60.5	52.5
Zanzibar	18.2	5.9	24.0	20.9	7.6	28.5	39.1	13.5	52.6	288	54.3	33.0
Unguja	15.8	5.9	21.7	23.2	7.7	30.9	39.0	13.6	52.6	211	58.8	35.1
Pemba	24.8	5.8	30.6	14.5	7.4	21.9	39.3	13.2	52.5	76	41.7	27.2
Zone												
Western	20.4	5.7	26.1	17.4	6.9	24.3	37.8	12.6	50.4	808	48.2	40.5
Northern	12.7	6.3	19.0	23.2	16.8	40.0	36.0	23.0	59.0	1,058	67.8	54.0
Central	14.3	5.5	19.8	25.6	10.0	35.6	39.9	15.5	55.4	948	64.3	55.1
Southern Highlands	9.6	5.5	15.1	33.8	19.9	53.8	43.4	25.4	68.9	541	78.1	66.5
Southern	8.3	1.5	9.8	38.8	6.4	45.1	47.1	7.9	54.9	454	82.1	80.6
South West Highlands	19.0	2.3	21.3	33.3	10.3	43.7	52.4	12.6	65.0	862	67.2	57.5
Lake	18.5	7.5	26.0	20.3	9.5	29.8	38.8	17.0	55.8	2,775	53.5	47.0
Eastern	12.2	3.8	16.0	37.0	11.7	48.7	49.2	15.5	64.7	1,519	75.3	54.7
Zanzibar	18.2	5.9	24.0	20.9	7.6	28.5	39.1	13.5	52.6	288	54.3	33.0
Region												
Dodoma	11.6	4.7	16.3	33.9	8.6	42.5	45.5	13.3	58.8	422	72.3	61.5
Arusha	10.2	7.0	17.2	21.3	16.3	37.6	31.5	23.2	54.7	337	68.6	55.0
Kilimanjaro	8.7	4.1	12.8	31.2	31.5	62.8	39.9	35.6	75.6	214	83.1	64.7
Tanga	16.1	6.7	22.8	21.1	10.9	32.1	37.3	17.6	54.9	507	58.4	47.2
Morogoro	13.8	3.8	17.5	41.3	12.7	54.0	55.1	16.4	71.5	438	75.5	54.5
Pwani	11.3	2.6	13.9	39.7	12.3	51.9	50.9	14.9	65.8	338	78.9	65.9
Dar es Salaam	11.7	4.4	16.1	33.2	10.8	44.1	44.9	15.2	60.2	744	73.3	49.4
Lindi	4.8	1.4	6.2	44.1	6.7	50.8	48.8	8.1	57.0	180	89.2	88.2
Mtwara	10.6	1.6	12.2	35.3	6.1	41.4	45.9	7.7	53.6	275	77.2	75.3
Ruvuma	12.3	7.0	19.3	32.2	14.6	46.8	44.5	21.6	66.1	225	70.8	61.3
Iringa	7.5	5.1	12.7	33.4	21.9	55.3	41.0	27.0	68.0	188	81.4	66.7
Mbeya	11.7	2.1	13.8	42.7	15.2	57.9	54.4	17.3	71.7	286	80.7	66.7
Singida	16.0	5.8	21.8	19.3	10.7	29.9	35.3	16.5	51.8	246	57.9	50.6
Tabora	19.8	6.5	26.3	14.3	6.3	20.7	34.1	12.9	47.0	486	44.0	39.5
Rukwa	26.2	0.4	26.6	25.5	3.9	29.4	51.6	4.3	56.0	213	52.5	50.0
Kigoma	21.4	4.4	25.8	22.0	7.8	29.8	43.4	12.2	55.6	322	53.6	41.8
Shinyanga	21.7	11.8	33.5	9.9	13.3	23.2	31.6	25.1	56.7	351	41.0	35.4
Kagera	13.7	5.3	19.0	23.7	16.0	39.7	37.4	21.3	58.8	503	67.6	64.7
Mwanza	19.7	4.6	24.3	32.5	7.2	39.7	52.2	11.9	64.0	680	62.0	49.3
Mara	14.7	4.6	19.3	18.8	10.0	28.8	33.4	14.7	48.1	478	59.8	54.8
Manyara	16.9	6.3	23.2	18.6	11.6	30.2	35.5	17.9	53.4	280	56.6	48.3
Njombe	7.8	3.4	11.2	37.3	26.5	63.7	45.1	29.9	74.9	128	85.0	74.1
Katavi	27.0	2.9	29.9	17.3	4.3	21.6	44.4	7.1	51.5	130	41.9	38.2
Simiyu	23.4	15.8	39.2	9.1	1.8	10.9	32.5	17.7	50.2	259	21.8	16.9
Geita	20.6	8.8	29.3	15.0	6.9	21.9	35.5	15.7	51.2	504	42.7	39.9
Songwe	17.0	3.9	20.9	38.0	13.6	51.6	55.0	17.5	72.5	233	71.2	59.2
Kaskazini Unguja	23.3	5.3	28.6	15.7	3.0	18.7	39.0	8.3	47.3	40	39.6	19.8
Kusini Unguja	10.8	3.4	14.2	36.3	6.8	43.1	47.1	10.2	57.3	24	75.2	46.4
Mjini Magharibi	14.5	6.5	21.0	23.1	9.2	32.3	37.7	15.6	53.3	147	60.6	36.9
Kaskazini Pemba	22.6	6.9	29.5	15.2	5.7	21.0	37.8	12.6	50.5	36	41.5	25.9
Kusini Pemba	26.7	4.8	31.5	13.9	8.8	22.7	40.7	13.6	54.2	41	41.9	28.3
Education												
No education	16.8	8.1	24.9	15.2	9.6	24.8	32.0	17.7	49.7	1,887	49.9	45.2
Primary incomplete	18.4	6.0	24.3	23.4	12.1	35.6	41.8	18.1	59.9	771	59.4	51.2
Primary complete	14.9	5.6	20.6	26.8	12.4	39.2	41.8	18.0	59.8	4,628	65.6	55.6
Secondary+	14.7	2.2	16.9	38.2	8.6	46.8	53.0	10.8	63.8	1,967	73.4	54.1

Continued…

Table 7.14.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	20.1	6.8	26.9	16.7	6.8	23.5	36.8	13.6	50.4	1,715	46.6	40.5
Second	17.0	5.7	22.8	22.8	9.0	31.8	39.9	14.7	54.6	1,716	58.3	51.4
Middle	15.4	5.5	20.9	26.5	14.2	40.6	41.9	19.6	61.5	1,761	66.0	57.1
Fourth	16.0	4.8	20.8	31.7	10.6	42.3	47.7	15.3	63.1	1,970	67.1	58.2
Highest	10.3	4.6	15.0	33.1	13.8	46.9	43.5	18.4	61.9	2,090	75.8	54.4
Total	15.6	5.4	21.0	26.6	11.0	37.6	42.2	16.4	58.6	9,252	64.2	53.1

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012.
[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.
[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.
[3] Modern methods include female sterilisation, male sterilisation, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods.

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

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

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
					ALL WOMEN							
Age												
15–19	9.2	0.2	9.4	8.1	0.1	8.2	17.3	0.3	17.6	3,083	46.7	37.6
20–24	19.0	0.8	19.8	30.1	1.5	31.7	49.1	2.3	51.4	2,727	61.6	51.6
25–29	16.9	1.3	18.2	36.5	3.3	39.8	53.4	4.6	58.0	2,533	68.6	57.3
30–34	14.2	3.5	17.6	32.4	8.5	40.9	46.6	12.0	58.5	2,076	69.8	56.7
35–39	10.5	8.0	18.4	23.5	18.7	42.2	34.0	26.7	60.6	1,884	69.6	57.4
40–44	7.4	10.7	18.1	13.4	24.9	38.3	20.8	35.6	56.4	1,588	67.8	54.3
45–49	3.2	10.3	13.5	3.5	21.7	25.2	6.7	32.0	38.7	1,363	65.1	52.7
Residence												
Urban	10.3	3.0	13.3	26.1	9.1	35.2	36.4	12.2	48.5	5,446	72.6	54.6
Rural	13.5	4.4	17.9	19.9	8.7	28.5	33.3	13.1	46.4	9,808	61.5	53.5
Mainland/Zanzibar												
Mainland	12.4	3.9	16.3	22.4	9.0	31.4	34.8	12.9	47.7	14,737	65.8	54.3
Urban	10.4	3.0	13.3	26.5	9.3	35.8	36.9	12.3	49.2	5,268	72.9	55.0
Rural	13.5	4.5	18.0	20.1	8.8	28.9	33.6	13.3	46.9	9,468	61.7	54.0
Zanzibar	10.7	3.4	14.0	13.0	4.7	17.7	23.7	8.0	31.7	517	55.8	36.0
Unguja	9.3	3.4	12.7	14.7	4.7	19.4	24.0	8.1	32.1	381	60.4	38.6
Pemba	14.5	3.2	17.8	8.3	4.7	13.0	22.8	7.9	30.7	137	42.3	28.4
Zone												
Western	15.1	4.3	19.4	14.2	5.7	19.9	29.3	10.0	39.3	1,268	50.7	43.0
Northern	9.4	4.0	13.4	18.8	13.0	31.8	28.2	17.0	45.3	1,733	70.3	55.1
Central	12.2	4.0	16.3	20.1	8.6	28.7	32.3	12.6	45.0	1,573	63.9	55.4
Southern Highlands	9.1	4.7	13.8	28.9	14.7	43.6	38.0	19.4	57.4	924	76.0	63.9
Southern	8.4	0.8	9.3	34.3	6.0	40.3	42.7	6.8	49.5	805	81.2	78.8
South West Highlands	16.2	1.9	18.1	27.0	8.8	35.8	43.2	10.7	53.9	1,322	66.4	56.5
Lake	14.2	5.6	19.7	16.6	8.3	24.9	30.8	13.9	44.6	4,454	55.8	48.7
Eastern	10.6	2.5	13.1	31.7	8.3	40.0	42.3	10.8	53.1	2,657	75.3	53.7
Zanzibar	10.7	3.4	14.0	13.0	4.7	17.7	23.7	8.0	31.7	517	55.8	36.0
Region												
Dodoma	11.6	2.7	14.4	24.4	7.5	31.9	36.0	10.2	46.2	772	68.9	59.1
Arusha	7.3	4.2	11.5	17.2	11.7	28.9	24.4	15.9	40.4	558	71.6	55.9
Kilimanjaro	7.2	2.4	9.6	23.8	22.3	46.1	31.0	24.7	55.7	417	82.7	62.3
Tanga	12.2	4.7	16.9	17.2	9.0	26.2	29.4	13.7	43.1	758	60.7	49.4
Morogoro	11.9	2.8	14.7	34.2	8.5	42.7	46.1	11.3	57.4	727	74.3	55.2
Pwani	9.0	1.8	10.9	32.1	10.2	42.3	41.2	12.0	53.2	539	79.6	65.7
Dar es Salaam	10.5	2.7	13.2	30.2	7.4	37.6	40.7	10.1	50.8	1,391	74.1	48.0
Lindi	4.9	0.7	5.6	39.2	5.5	44.6	44.0	6.2	50.2	336	88.8	87.9
Mtwara	11.0	0.9	11.9	30.8	6.3	37.1	41.8	7.3	49.1	468	75.7	72.1
Ruvuma	9.6	5.5	15.1	29.1	10.9	40.0	38.7	16.4	55.1	382	72.6	64.1
Iringa	9.7	5.0	14.7	27.9	15.7	43.6	37.6	20.7	58.3	326	74.7	58.8
Mbeya	10.3	1.7	11.9	34.7	11.5	46.2	45.0	13.2	58.1	489	79.4	64.4
Singida	11.6	4.7	16.4	16.3	9.1	25.4	27.9	13.8	41.7	384	60.8	54.5
Tabora	15.7	5.1	20.9	12.7	5.9	18.6	28.5	11.0	39.5	723	47.2	42.7
Rukwa	23.2	0.6	23.8	20.0	3.6	23.5	43.2	4.2	47.4	317	49.7	47.1
Kigoma	14.2	3.2	17.4	16.2	5.5	21.7	30.4	8.7	39.1	545	55.5	43.4
Shinyanga	15.7	8.8	24.5	8.8	10.2	19.0	24.6	19.0	43.5	533	43.6	38.4
Kagera	10.9	4.5	15.4	18.3	14.4	32.7	29.2	18.9	48.2	769	68.0	64.3
Mwanza	14.4	3.0	17.4	23.3	6.7	30.0	37.7	9.7	47.4	1,245	63.3	49.7
Mara	11.6	3.7	15.3	16.6	9.7	26.3	28.2	13.4	41.6	749	63.2	57.2
Manyara	13.8	5.8	19.6	15.8	10.2	26.0	29.6	16.0	45.6	417	57.0	49.2
Njombe	7.3	2.9	10.2	30.0	19.9	49.9	37.3	22.8	60.1	216	83.1	71.0
Katavi	21.7	2.5	24.2	13.1	3.7	16.7	34.8	6.1	40.9	197	40.9	36.8
Simiyu	18.5	12.6	31.1	9.0	2.2	11.2	27.5	14.8	42.3	374	26.5	21.8
Geita	16.4	6.8	23.2	13.1	5.1	18.2	29.5	11.9	41.4	782	44.1	41.5
Songwe	14.9	3.2	18.1	30.7	13.0	43.7	45.6	16.2	61.8	319	70.8	60.3
Kaskazini Unguja	14.4	3.1	17.5	10.0	1.8	11.7	24.4	4.8	29.2	70	40.1	21.6
Kusini Unguja	8.7	2.6	11.3	25.0	5.6	30.7	33.8	8.2	42.0	38	73.1	46.6
Mjini Magharibi	8.1	3.6	11.6	14.4	5.3	19.7	22.5	8.9	31.4	272	62.9	41.2
Kaskazini Pemba	13.0	3.8	16.9	8.5	4.2	12.6	21.5	8.0	29.5	64	42.8	27.9
Kusini Pemba	15.8	2.7	18.5	8.2	5.1	13.3	24.0	7.8	31.8	73	41.8	28.8
Education												
No education	14.8	7.5	22.3	14.5	8.9	23.4	29.2	16.4	45.7	2,450	51.3	46.8
Primary incomplete	14.6	4.2	18.8	17.4	9.7	27.0	32.0	13.8	45.8	1,380	59.0	51.7
Primary complete	12.8	4.4	17.3	24.2	11.3	35.5	37.0	15.8	52.8	6,744	67.3	57.6
Secondary+	9.7	1.2	10.8	24.5	5.0	29.4	34.1	6.1	40.3	4,681	73.1	51.8

Continued…

Table 7.14.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	16.5	5.6	22.1	15.3	6.6	21.9	31.8	12.2	44.0	2,466	49.8	44.0
Second	13.8	4.6	18.4	19.7	7.9	27.6	33.5	12.5	46.0	2,578	59.9	53.1
Middle	12.3	4.2	16.5	21.9	10.7	32.6	34.2	14.9	49.1	2,880	66.4	58.3
Fourth	12.7	3.3	16.0	25.9	9.0	34.9	38.7	12.3	50.9	3,359	68.6	58.5
Highest	8.4	2.7	11.2	24.8	9.3	34.1	33.2	12.1	45.3	3,971	75.3	52.6
Total	12.3	3.9	16.2	22.1	8.8	30.9	34.4	12.7	47.2	15,254	65.6	53.9
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[4]												
Age												
15–19	55.2	0.0	55.2	31.8	0.0	31.8	87.0	0.0	87.0	190	36.6	29.0
20–24	31.9	0.7	32.6	47.2	2.2	49.3	79.1	2.9	82.0	286	60.2	49.3
25–29	20.9	3.9	24.8	46.0	6.3	52.3	66.8	10.2	77.1	220	67.9	53.6
30–34	20.4	4.4	24.8	40.0	12.1	52.2	60.4	16.6	77.0	170	67.8	55.1
35–39	13.3	11.8	25.1	23.6	21.5	45.1	36.9	33.3	70.2	150	64.2	55.0
40–44	11.8	11.0	22.9	13.7	23.9	37.5	25.5	34.9	60.4	128	62.1	45.5
45–49	6.4	23.2	29.6	6.1	27.5	33.5	12.4	50.7	63.1	97	53.1	48.3
Residence												
Urban	26.5	3.7	30.2	39.2	9.5	48.6	65.6	13.2	78.8	537	61.7	43.8
Rural	25.0	7.5	32.5	30.3	11.2	41.5	55.3	18.7	74.0	705	56.1	50.6
Mainland/Zanzibar												
Mainland	25.7	5.8	31.5	34.1	10.5	44.6	59.8	16.3	76.1	1,233	58.6	47.5
Urban	26.5	3.7	30.2	39.1	9.5	48.6	65.6	13.2	78.8	535	61.7	43.7
Rural	25.0	7.5	32.5	30.4	11.3	41.6	55.4	18.8	74.1	698	56.1	50.6
Zanzibar	(20.8)	(6.1)	(26.9)	(31.4)	(7.2)	(38.6)	(52.2)	(13.2)	(65.4)	8	(59.0)	(57.1)
Unguja	(16.5)	(6.6)	(23.1)	(33.9)	(5.8)	(39.7)	(50.4)	(12.4)	(62.8)	8	(63.2)	(61.2)
Pemba	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*
Zone												
Western	20.4	10.9	31.3	23.4	7.5	30.9	43.9	18.3	62.2	80	49.7	44.1
Northern	20.8	3.2	24.0	35.3	18.2	53.5	56.0	21.4	77.4	94	69.0	49.7
Central	41.6	6.1	47.7	24.6	10.6	35.3	66.2	16.8	82.9	118	42.5	37.7
Southern Highlands	17.4	11.9	29.3	41.0	9.8	50.7	58.3	21.7	80.0	101	63.4	54.8
Southern	25.6	0.0	25.6	51.9	9.7	61.5	77.5	9.7	87.1	103	70.6	65.4
South West Highlands	37.4	4.6	42.0	30.9	11.2	42.1	68.3	15.8	84.1	96	50.0	43.0
Lake	23.7	9.6	33.3	23.3	10.9	34.2	47.0	20.5	67.4	335	50.7	45.8
Eastern	23.7	1.5	25.2	44.9	8.7	53.7	68.6	10.2	78.8	306	68.1	45.5
Zanzibar	(20.8)	(6.1)	(26.9)	(31.4)	(7.2)	(38.6)	(52.2)	(13.2)	(65.4)	8	(59.0)	(57.1)
Region												
Dodoma	(50.2)	(0.0)	(50.2)	(27.7)	(9.9)	(37.6)	(77.9)	(9.9)	(87.8)	74	(42.9)	(36.2)
Arusha	(17.8)	(0.0)	(17.8)	(48.6)	(20.3)	(68.9)	(66.4)	(20.3)	(86.7)	22	(79.5)	(49.4)
Kilimanjaro	(19.2)	(3.4)	(22.6)	(29.7)	(27.5)	(57.2)	(48.9)	(30.9)	(79.9)	37	(71.7)	(47.6)
Tanga	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	35	*	*
Morogoro	21.4	0.0	21.4	45.2	6.0	51.2	66.6	6.0	72.6	73	70.5	51.8
Pwani	(13.4)	(0.0)	(13.4)	(35.2)	(12.4)	(47.6)	(48.6)	(12.4)	(61.0)	42	(78.0)	(64.0)
Dar es Salaam	26.8	2.4	29.2	46.9	9.0	56.0	73.7	11.4	85.1	191	65.8	40.5
Lindi	(14.7)	(0.0)	(14.7)	(62.7)	(8.3)	(71.0)	(77.4)	(8.3)	(85.7)	44	(82.9)	(82.9)
Mtwara	33.8	0.0	33.8	43.7	10.7	54.4	77.5	10.7	88.2	59	61.7	52.7
Ruvuma	7.2	8.5	15.8	53.4	9.2	62.6	60.7	17.7	78.4	42	79.9	77.2
Iringa	(29.3)	(16.7)	(46.0)	(30.3)	(5.8)	(36.1)	(59.6)	(22.5)	(82.1)	40	(44.0)	(26.5)
Mbeya	(20.7)	(5.2)	(25.9)	(44.4)	(10.2)	(54.6)	(65.1)	(15.4)	(80.6)	41	(67.8)	(54.1)
Singida	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19	*	*
Tabora	(23.5)	(9.7)	(33.2)	(18.4)	(11.3)	(29.7)	(41.9)	(20.9)	(62.8)	53	(47.2)	(43.9)
Rukwa	(62.0)	(2.2)	(64.2)	(18.7)	(6.0)	(24.6)	(80.7)	(8.2)	(88.9)	26	(27.7)	(23.6)
Kigoma	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	27	*	*
Shinyanga	(23.5)	(15.7)	(39.2)	(20.4)	(14.1)	(34.4)	(43.9)	(29.8)	(73.6)	28	(46.7)	(46.7)
Kagera	(12.9)	(10.4)	(23.3)	(7.9)	(19.3)	(27.2)	(20.9)	(29.6)	(50.5)	43	(53.9)	(45.8)
Mwanza	28.8	2.9	31.7	27.8	6.6	34.5	56.6	9.6	66.1	99	52.1	41.3
Mara	(22.1)	(7.9)	(30.1)	(24.0)	(20.8)	(44.7)	(46.1)	(28.7)	(74.8)	74	(59.8)	(56.0)
Manyara	(27.9)	(21.0)	(48.9)	(21.9)	(16.1)	(38.0)	(49.8)	(37.1)	(86.9)	24	(43.7)	(41.8)
Njombe	(14.7)	(9.3)	(24.0)	(36.2)	(18.9)	(55.2)	(50.9)	(28.2)	(79.1)	20	(69.7)	(67.1)
Katavi	(50.3)	(7.1)	(57.4)	(14.5)	(7.7)	(22.2)	(64.8)	(14.9)	(79.6)	11	(27.9)	(26.1)
Simiyu	(31.1)	(23.3)	(54.4)	(19.2)	(10.0)	(29.2)	(50.3)	(33.3)	(83.6)	23	(34.9)	(34.9)
Geita	(22.4)	(13.2)	(35.6)	(28.3)	(0.0)	(28.3)	(50.6)	(13.2)	(63.9)	68	(44.3)	(44.3)
Songwe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18	*	*
Kaskazini Unguja	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*
Kusini Unguja	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*
Mjini Magharibi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	*	*
Kaskazini Pemba	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	*
Kusini Pemba	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	*

Continued…

Table 7.14.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning: For spacing	Unmet need for family planning: For limiting	Unmet need for family planning: Total	Met need for family planning (currently using): For spacing	Met need for family planning (currently using): For limiting	Met need for family planning (currently using): Total	Total demand for family planning[1]: For spacing	Total demand for family planning[1]: For limiting	Total demand for family planning[1]: Total	Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
Education												
No education	17.9	15.3	33.3	25.5	8.8	34.3	43.4	24.1	67.6	165	50.8	49.7
Primary incomplete	30.7	6.7	37.4	24.8	12.7	37.5	55.5	19.4	74.9	135	50.1	42.7
Primary complete	21.2	5.1	26.2	34.4	14.0	48.4	55.5	19.1	74.6	580	64.8	55.2
Secondary+	34.4	2.4	36.8	41.2	4.8	45.9	75.6	7.2	82.8	361	55.5	37.4
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	21.0	9.1	30.1	25.9	11.7	37.6	46.9	20.8	67.7	188	55.6	52.3
Second	23.3	8.6	31.8	28.8	12.2	41.0	52.1	20.8	72.9	162	56.3	48.1
Middle	23.7	6.9	30.6	33.8	12.4	46.2	57.6	19.3	76.9	242	60.1	54.6
Fourth	26.0	4.2	30.2	39.7	9.8	49.6	65.7	14.0	79.7	321	62.2	52.6
Highest	30.5	3.5	34.0	36.2	8.1	44.3	66.7	11.6	78.3	329	56.6	34.9
Total	25.6	5.8	31.5	34.1	10.5	44.6	59.8	16.3	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. 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] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.
[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.
[3] Modern methods include female sterilisation, male sterilisation, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods.
[4] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.15 Decision making about family planning

Percent distribution of currently married women by person who usually makes the decision to use or not use family planning, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Decision maker	Percentage
Mainly wife	30.7
Wife and husband/partner jointly	54.1
Wife's opinion more important	7.5
Wife's and husband's/partner's opinion equally important	44.7
Wife's opinion less important than husband's/partner's	1.8
Mainly husband	14.1
Someone else/other	1.1
Total	100.0
Number of currently married women	9,252

Table 7.16 Decision making about family planning by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by person who usually makes the decision to use or not use family planning and percentage who participate in the decision to use or not use family planning, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Wife and husband/ partner jointly	Mainly husband/ partner	Someone else/ other	Total	Percentage who participate in decision making about family planning	Number of women
Age							
15–19	17.9	49.5	30.2	2.4	100.0	67.4	564
20–24	28.0	53.0	17.7	1.3	100.0	81.0	1,614
25–29	26.2	58.3	14.7	0.8	100.0	84.5	1,894
30–34	31.7	55.5	12.0	0.7	100.0	87.2	1,616
35–39	34.5	52.8	12.1	0.5	100.0	87.3	1,427
40–44	34.8	54.1	10.1	0.9	100.0	89.0	1,181
45–49	39.4	49.6	8.9	2.1	100.0	89.0	954
Family planning use							
Currently using	28.7	63.7	7.5	0.1	100.0	92.4	3,478
Not currently using[1]	31.9	48.3	18.1	1.6	100.0	80.2	5,774
Number of living children							
0	28.1	47.9	21.8	2.3	100.0	75.9	675
1–2	29.5	56.6	13.2	0.8	100.0	86.1	3,289
3–4	29.9	56.9	12.0	1.2	100.0	86.7	2,951
5+	34.2	48.9	15.9	1.0	100.0	83.1	2,337
Residence							
Urban	33.9	58.7	6.9	0.5	100.0	92.6	2,894
Rural	29.3	52.0	17.4	1.3	100.0	81.3	6,358
Mainland/Zanzibar							
Mainland	30.8	54.0	14.1	1.1	100.0	84.8	8,965
Urban	34.1	58.7	6.7	0.5	100.0	92.8	2,801
Rural	29.3	51.8	17.5	1.3	100.0	81.1	6,163
Zanzibar	28.1	57.6	13.2	1.1	100.0	85.7	288
Unguja	26.9	59.0	13.0	1.1	100.0	85.9	211
Pemba	31.1	53.8	14.0	1.1	100.0	84.9	76
Zone							
Western	28.9	46.3	23.4	1.5	100.0	75.1	808
Northern	24.5	56.6	13.1	5.8	100.0	81.1	1,058
Central	26.1	61.9	12.0	0.1	100.0	88.0	948
Southern Highlands	19.5	73.5	6.7	0.3	100.0	93.0	541
Southern	39.6	54.0	6.4	0.0	100.0	93.6	454
South West Highlands	24.4	68.8	6.6	0.1	100.0	93.2	862
Lake	34.7	42.6	22.4	0.3	100.0	77.3	2,775
Eastern	37.1	56.8	5.4	0.7	100.0	93.8	1,519
Zanzibar	28.1	57.6	13.2	1.1	100.0	85.7	288
Region							
Dodoma	25.0	66.2	8.8	0.0	100.0	91.2	422
Arusha	23.3	46.8	29.6	0.2	100.0	70.1	337
Kilimanjaro	32.0	60.7	6.8	0.6	100.0	92.6	214
Tanga	22.1	61.5	4.8	11.7	100.0	83.5	507
Morogoro	33.7	56.8	9.6	0.0	100.0	90.4	438
Pwani	31.4	59.0	6.5	3.1	100.0	90.4	338
Dar es Salaam	41.7	55.7	2.5	0.1	100.0	97.4	744
Lindi	47.8	50.2	2.1	0.0	100.0	97.9	180
Mtwara	34.3	56.5	9.3	0.0	100.0	90.7	275
Ruvuma	9.0	83.6	7.2	0.2	100.0	92.6	225
Iringa	29.0	62.9	7.6	0.4	100.0	92.0	188
Mbeya	25.2	70.1	4.3	0.4	100.0	95.3	286
Singida	26.6	63.2	10.3	0.0	100.0	89.7	246
Tabora	32.4	41.7	23.7	2.3	100.0	74.1	486
Rukwa	30.8	66.7	2.5	0.0	100.0	97.5	213
Kigoma	23.5	53.2	22.9	0.4	100.0	76.7	322
Shinyanga	21.6	47.4	31.0	0.0	100.0	69.0	351
Kagera	48.6	34.9	16.2	0.4	100.0	83.5	503
Mwanza	27.9	58.6	13.2	0.3	100.0	86.5	680
Mara	28.9	45.2	25.6	0.3	100.0	74.1	478
Manyara	27.3	54.2	18.4	0.2	100.0	81.4	280
Njombe	24.0	71.4	4.2	0.4	100.0	95.3	128
Katavi	31.3	61.9	6.8	0.0	100.0	93.2	130
Simiyu	27.6	37.8	34.2	0.4	100.0	65.4	259
Geita	48.1	25.5	26.1	0.3	100.0	73.6	504
Songwe	13.8	73.0	13.2	0.0	100.0	86.8	233
Kaskazini Unguja	41.2	40.7	16.8	1.3	100.0	81.9	40
Kusini Unguja	37.8	55.1	5.5	1.6	100.0	92.9	24
Mjini Magharibi	21.2	64.6	13.2	1.0	100.0	85.9	147
Kaskazini Pemba	32.0	56.4	9.2	2.4	100.0	88.4	36
Kusini Pemba	30.3	51.6	18.2	0.0	100.0	81.8	41

Continued…

Table 7.16—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Wife and husband/ partner jointly	Mainly husband/ partner	Someone else/ other	Total	Percentage who participate in decision making about family planning	Number of women
Education							
No education	33.3	41.5	23.1	2.1	100.0	74.8	1,887
Primary incomplete	31.9	49.4	17.8	0.8	100.0	81.4	771
Primary complete	31.0	55.5	12.6	0.9	100.0	86.5	4,628
Secondary+	27.1	64.6	7.7	0.6	100.0	91.7	1,967
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	28.8	42.2	26.8	2.2	100.0	71.1	1,715
Second	30.6	52.1	15.9	1.4	100.0	82.7	1,716
Middle	28.9	57.0	13.3	0.7	100.0	85.9	1,761
Fourth	34.3	54.9	10.3	0.5	100.0	89.2	1,970
Highest	30.4	62.3	6.6	0.7	100.0	92.7	2,090
Total	30.7	54.1	14.1	1.1	100.0	84.8	9,252

[1] Nonusers include pregnant women.

Table 7.17 Pressure to become pregnant

Percentage of currently married women who were ever pressured by their husbands/partners or any other family member to become pregnant when they did not want to, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of women pressured to become pregnant by their husband/partner or other family member	Number of women
Age		
15–19	2.1	564
20–24	3.3	1,614
25–29	4.2	1,894
30–34	3.9	1,616
35–39	5.5	1,427
40–44	6.4	1,181
45–49	5.2	954
Number of living children		
0	5.6	675
1–2	4.5	3,289
3–4	3.8	2,951
5+	4.7	2,337
Family planning use		
Currently using	4.0	3,478
Not currently using[1]	4.7	5,774
Residence		
Urban	4.5	2,894
Rural	4.4	6,358
Mainland/Zanzibar		
Mainland	4.5	8,965
Urban	4.6	2,801
Rural	4.4	6,163
Zanzibar	3.1	288
Unguja	3.1	211
Pemba	2.9	76
Zone		
Western	1.7	808
Northern	5.8	1,058
Central	5.9	948
Southern Highlands	4.6	541
Southern	4.7	454
South West Highlands	2.8	862
Lake	4.6	2,775
Eastern	4.8	1,519
Zanzibar	3.1	288
Region		
Dodoma	5.1	422
Arusha	5.7	337
Kilimanjaro	4.6	214
Tanga	6.4	507
Morogoro	4.4	438
Pwani	5.2	338
Dar es Salaam	4.8	744
Lindi	2.5	180
Mtwara	6.2	275
Ruvuma	4.3	225
Iringa	4.6	188
Mbeya	3.1	286
Singida	4.4	246
Tabora	2.2	486
Rukwa	2.4	213
Kigoma	0.9	322
Shinyanga	2.1	351
Kagera	7.0	503
Mwanza	4.6	680
Mara	2.4	478
Manyara	8.4	280
Njombe	5.4	128
Katavi	4.2	130
Simiyu	1.6	259
Geita	7.3	504
Songwe	1.9	233
Kaskazini Unguja	3.2	40
Kusini Unguja	7.5	24
Mjini Magharibi	2.4	147
Kaskazini Pemba	2.8	36
Kusini Pemba	3.0	41

Continued…

Table 7.17—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage of women pressured to become pregnant by their husband/partner or other family member	Number of women
Education		
No education	4.4	1,887
Primary incomplete	3.8	771
Primary complete	4.9	4,628
Secondary+	3.7	1,967
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	4.0	1,715
Second	3.7	1,716
Middle	4.4	1,761
Fourth	4.7	1,970
Highest	5.2	2,090
Total	4.4	9,252

[1] Nonusers include pregnant women.

Table 7.18 Future use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Number of living children[1]					
Intention to use in the future	0	1	2	3	4+	Total
Intends to use	20.9	38.6	39.8	38.9	29.4	33.7
Unsure	16.2	12.7	9.0	8.5	7.3	9.4
Does not intend to use	61.1	47.4	48.9	51.1	60.8	54.8
Missing	1.8	1.3	2.3	1.4	2.4	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	453	969	1,053	950	2,349	5,774

[1] Includes current pregnancy

Table 7.19.1 Exposure to family planning messages: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who heard or saw specific family planning messages in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Radio	Television	News-paper/ magazine	Mobile phone	Social media[1]	Poster/ leaflet/ brochure	Outdoor sign or billboard	Community meeting or event	None of these eight media sources	Number of women
Age										
15–19	38.7	23.5	17.5	5.4	5.7	36.9	39.6	25.3	32.4	3,083
20–24	54.3	33.6	23.1	13.0	11.6	44.6	52.0	37.3	20.0	2,727
25–29	55.8	35.5	24.8	14.4	13.1	49.0	56.5	43.3	15.5	2,533
30–34	54.5	33.2	22.6	14.5	13.3	46.9	55.1	45.5	16.5	2,076
35–39	51.8	30.0	20.6	11.3	9.2	41.1	49.9	42.9	20.8	1,884
40–44	51.1	29.7	19.8	11.4	8.7	39.8	52.6	42.6	20.8	1,588
45–49	47.2	25.1	18.6	9.7	5.6	34.6	42.0	40.1	25.9	1,363
Residence										
Urban	61.1	48.9	29.7	18.4	17.7	52.9	60.1	37.3	13.6	5,446
Rural	44.1	19.8	16.4	7.2	5.4	36.3	43.7	39.1	26.7	9,808
Mainland/Zanzibar										
Mainland	50.7	30.5	21.5	11.4	9.8	42.7	50.4	39.4	21.3	14,737
Urban	61.9	49.8	30.2	18.7	17.8	53.9	61.3	38.4	12.6	5,268
Rural	44.4	19.8	16.6	7.3	5.3	36.5	44.3	40.0	26.2	9,468
Zanzibar	35.5	21.8	11.9	7.3	9.2	28.3	27.0	11.8	41.3	517
Unguja	42.5	25.7	14.1	8.5	11.0	28.5	28.5	10.7	37.2	381
Pemba	16.1	11.1	5.8	3.9	4.2	27.7	22.9	14.8	52.8	137
Zone										
Western	50.6	21.6	20.0	7.1	3.9	38.0	43.6	46.9	23.2	1,268
Northern	35.0	26.4	21.7	12.4	11.0	41.6	44.7	33.7	30.6	1,733
Central	43.0	26.7	17.0	8.5	7.4	37.5	44.2	29.2	31.3	1,573
Southern Highlands	63.4	41.2	32.3	27.5	20.1	54.9	73.8	62.1	11.1	924
Southern	33.9	20.9	12.5	5.8	3.5	33.6	49.3	26.8	25.5	805
South West Highlands	50.0	24.2	13.7	4.2	5.0	25.5	49.1	48.2	19.6	1,322
Lake	57.4	31.9	24.2	9.5	8.5	50.1	49.0	45.8	17.5	4,454
Eastern	55.2	39.7	22.7	17.0	16.0	43.7	56.1	26.5	17.9	2,657
Zanzibar	35.5	21.8	11.9	7.3	9.2	28.3	27.0	11.8	41.3	517
Region										
Dodoma	50.0	35.5	23.0	11.0	11.0	44.5	51.1	30.6	25.1	772
Arusha	41.4	30.9	18.5	11.2	10.2	45.3	40.6	33.4	24.8	558
Kilimanjaro	50.1	39.9	31.7	17.7	20.5	55.4	55.1	40.1	16.2	417
Tanga	22.1	15.8	18.6	10.4	6.4	31.3	42.0	30.5	42.8	758
Morogoro	45.0	23.9	14.3	6.7	4.6	33.8	43.8	29.5	25.8	727
Pwani	42.3	26.6	19.3	10.0	6.6	25.9	35.7	19.9	35.9	539
Dar es Salaam	65.5	53.0	28.5	25.1	25.6	55.7	70.5	27.5	6.8	1,391
Lindi	35.0	19.5	13.5	5.0	2.6	38.2	48.7	26.4	26.0	336
Mtwara	33.1	21.9	11.8	6.4	4.1	30.4	49.7	27.0	25.2	468
Ruvuma	37.6	19.9	13.9	8.1	1.9	34.3	59.1	24.5	25.7	382
Iringa	87.0	59.6	47.9	45.3	32.4	67.0	84.4	90.5	0.4	326
Mbeya	55.4	33.2	18.1	2.9	5.6	33.1	62.7	50.0	17.1	489
Singida	46.8	25.4	14.8	7.7	6.3	37.7	46.0	32.8	29.7	384
Tabora	53.6	22.4	21.0	5.3	3.1	42.0	50.0	57.4	17.6	723
Rukwa	50.5	14.6	9.7	3.4	2.9	17.9	27.8	45.3	18.9	317
Kigoma	46.6	20.5	18.7	9.5	4.8	32.8	35.2	33.0	30.6	545
Shinyanga	41.2	24.3	31.5	8.5	9.7	38.0	48.3	42.1	35.5	533
Kagera	51.4	30.1	19.7	8.2	8.9	53.2	55.3	60.9	12.2	769
Mwanza	63.7	40.3	29.2	14.7	13.0	51.8	53.5	44.7	13.5	1,245
Mara	65.3	35.2	25.7	9.1	5.2	65.4	36.4	26.2	14.7	749
Manyara	26.5	11.7	8.0	4.8	1.8	24.2	29.6	23.4	44.1	417
Njombe	73.4	51.0	41.2	34.7	33.5	72.9	83.7	85.6	1.2	216
Katavi	57.2	30.7	21.5	11.0	8.9	35.2	41.2	45.4	23.3	197
Simiyu	38.4	14.9	24.4	3.9	4.5	34.9	41.1	46.6	28.4	374
Geita	65.9	30.2	14.2	6.4	5.3	44.9	52.0	53.5	14.5	782
Songwe	36.8	15.7	6.4	2.7	3.7	15.7	54.1	50.0	21.8	319
Kaskazini Unguja	31.4	10.4	7.6	5.0	2.1	39.4	32.3	9.3	38.7	70
Kusini Unguja	54.6	33.8	27.0	16.3	16.3	51.1	49.8	40.3	18.5	38
Mjini Magharibi	43.7	28.5	14.0	8.2	12.6	22.5	24.5	6.9	39.4	272
Kaskazini Pemba	20.0	15.0	7.7	5.6	4.6	31.3	23.8	20.9	45.2	64
Kusini Pemba	12.6	7.8	4.2	2.4	3.8	24.5	22.1	9.5	59.5	73
Education										
No education	32.7	10.2	4.6	1.9	1.2	12.1	19.7	39.8	38.7	2,450
Primary incomplete	37.8	17.5	10.5	3.3	1.7	28.5	34.5	32.3	32.5	1,380
Primary complete	52.7	28.6	21.2	10.2	6.3	44.9	56.1	39.8	18.8	6,744
Secondary+	59.3	46.7	32.8	19.9	21.6	58.2	60.3	37.8	14.8	4,681
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	27.0	6.3	7.7	1.9	0.9	22.6	31.5	34.7	40.1	2,466
Second	40.2	10.5	13.3	3.4	1.6	31.3	41.4	39.0	28.2	2,578
Middle	50.2	18.9	17.6	8.8	4.8	41.1	48.2	38.9	21.6	2,880
Fourth	56.9	35.1	23.5	11.6	9.4	48.7	54.6	40.2	16.7	3,359
Highest	65.2	61.9	35.1	23.5	24.5	57.0	62.8	38.7	11.5	3,971
Total	50.2	30.2	21.1	11.2	9.7	42.2	49.6	38.5	22.0	15,254

[1] Social media includes platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram.

Table 7.19.2 Exposure to family planning messages: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who heard or saw specific family planning messages in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Radio	Television	News-paper/ magazine	Mobile phone	Social media[1]	Poster/ leaflet/ brochure	Outdoor sign or billboard	Community meeting or event	None of these eight media sources	Number of men
Age										
15–19	48.1	38.5	26.0	13.1	9.9	35.6	40.4	21.6	33.2	1,444
20–24	64.9	51.2	33.3	28.9	27.5	45.1	52.1	30.1	16.6	934
25–29	71.5	56.6	37.9	31.0	27.0	51.9	59.2	37.8	13.0	850
30–34	73.2	56.9	41.3	31.1	26.5	53.0	61.3	40.0	11.4	765
35–39	68.6	49.9	37.7	29.0	22.2	48.1	58.1	42.8	13.8	693
40–44	69.7	48.0	35.5	26.7	15.6	47.6	55.2	43.3	15.6	607
45–49	71.0	50.0	39.0	25.1	19.0	51.9	62.0	49.0	12.0	469
Residence										
Urban	72.3	64.6	46.7	36.3	38.0	60.5	67.1	36.2	10.0	1,938
Rural	60.1	41.0	28.2	19.3	11.3	38.6	46.3	34.2	23.1	3,825
Mainland/Zanzibar										
Mainland	65.5	49.9	35.0	25.2	20.3	46.7	54.2	35.2	17.8	5,572
Urban	74.1	66.3	47.7	36.9	38.4	61.7	68.6	36.6	8.8	1,871
Rural	61.2	41.7	28.6	19.3	11.1	39.1	46.9	34.5	22.3	3,700
Zanzibar	25.6	21.4	16.8	18.4	20.0	24.2	27.2	25.9	45.6	191
Unguja	25.8	21.0	16.5	18.3	19.1	23.1	26.0	23.3	45.1	143
Pemba	24.8	22.8	18.0	18.6	22.7	27.3	31.0	33.7	47.0	48
Zone										
Western	56.3	41.5	37.3	25.6	11.9	46.6	50.5	38.6	28.1	501
Northern	73.3	62.3	47.0	37.4	28.0	55.3	60.9	40.5	12.2	631
Central	57.9	43.1	19.8	20.3	16.0	26.8	34.6	24.2	29.6	577
Southern Highlands	62.9	35.9	35.8	7.4	3.6	51.4	64.2	15.0	15.4	376
Southern	41.8	23.4	8.1	6.5	2.4	14.9	31.7	20.2	38.2	290
South West Highlands	61.5	41.4	22.6	13.7	9.7	43.4	45.4	31.8	23.1	526
Lake	70.8	55.4	36.3	25.3	21.6	49.5	56.7	45.8	12.9	1,694
Eastern	70.9	58.6	47.4	38.5	37.4	57.5	66.6	32.1	9.6	976
Zanzibar	25.6	21.4	16.8	18.4	20.0	24.2	27.2	25.9	45.6	191
Region										
Dodoma	67.2	50.0	26.4	23.3	23.1	33.1	33.9	29.9	21.1	255
Arusha	61.5	51.8	22.0	23.2	27.4	33.4	47.9	30.5	18.3	202
Kilimanjaro	66.7	43.7	38.2	24.5	30.1	57.5	51.6	33.3	16.7	171
Tanga	87.0	82.7	72.5	57.2	27.1	70.9	77.2	53.0	4.5	258
Morogoro	58.5	29.0	25.2	9.4	12.9	31.3	45.1	30.3	24.7	274
Pwani	89.1	80.4	72.6	52.8	27.8	70.4	78.7	68.1	7.7	180
Dar es Salaam	71.2	66.7	50.4	49.0	53.6	66.8	73.8	20.6	2.3	522
Lindi	42.9	24.8	6.9	4.7	2.1	11.3	13.6	10.5	43.7	128
Mtwara	41.0	22.2	9.0	8.0	2.7	17.6	46.0	27.8	33.9	162
Ruvuma	43.7	30.3	17.3	10.1	7.0	37.3	51.4	24.9	21.8	167
Iringa	78.7	36.3	68.3	6.7	0.8	66.1	73.3	2.7	10.5	123
Mbeya	67.8	52.0	31.3	18.7	13.1	56.5	54.8	45.7	16.1	195
Singida	53.1	39.5	13.5	24.0	9.8	21.5	20.3	13.3	37.2	149
Tabora	59.8	47.5	43.1	30.0	12.8	51.8	55.3	41.4	28.1	312
Rukwa	52.4	33.9	16.4	8.1	5.5	21.6	24.4	21.1	37.7	117
Kigoma	50.6	31.6	27.7	18.3	10.4	38.2	42.4	34.0	28.2	189
Shinyanga	62.4	41.4	24.0	18.6	11.6	32.2	47.4	29.9	20.2	192
Kagera	64.7	42.2	43.4	20.5	20.7	64.8	70.5	50.6	11.4	282
Mwanza	70.8	58.6	26.9	23.8	26.5	47.6	56.4	38.3	11.2	478
Mara	85.6	73.7	70.4	53.7	28.4	76.1	79.2	52.1	7.7	274
Manyara	48.3	35.9	15.4	12.7	10.9	22.0	48.0	25.0	35.4	174
Njombe	77.5	46.2	24.9	3.1	1.1	57.9	75.9	13.5	10.1	86
Katavi	74.9	50.0	24.5	12.7	13.6	35.8	32.6	30.0	15.6	74
Simiyu	70.7	50.6	23.2	7.2	11.8	15.3	22.5	60.0	11.9	163
Geita	68.4	57.8	28.7	20.8	20.3	43.9	48.5	49.9	17.6	306
Songwe	53.2	28.3	14.8	11.8	6.3	47.5	56.7	22.5	24.5	140
Kaskazini Unguja	29.6	26.2	8.6	7.0	8.6	18.8	24.2	9.4	52.3	25
Kusini Unguja	63.8	49.2	38.9	26.5	21.9	43.5	53.6	56.7	13.7	14
Mjini Magharibi	19.9	16.1	15.4	19.9	21.1	21.5	22.8	22.3	47.5	105
Kaskazini Pemba	36.0	33.9	30.7	32.0	29.5	35.3	39.8	49.6	37.4	21
Kusini Pemba	15.8	13.7	7.7	7.7	17.2	20.8	23.9	20.9	54.7	26
Education										
No education	43.2	21.3	7.6	8.0	2.7	12.1	17.5	26.8	43.6	574
Primary incomplete	54.8	34.0	16.8	14.0	4.2	27.2	33.5	27.6	30.3	851
Primary complete	67.5	48.2	34.8	24.2	15.2	48.2	57.8	36.3	14.3	2,282
Secondary+	70.3	63.8	48.8	35.2	37.5	60.7	66.5	38.6	11.8	2,055
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	46.8	26.9	16.8	12.0	1.4	25.5	31.3	28.4	35.9	883
Second	60.8	35.6	26.7	17.2	5.7	34.0	43.8	32.7	23.5	1,037
Middle	65.7	43.3	30.9	19.5	10.9	42.1	50.6	33.3	19.3	1,191
Fourth	68.3	54.2	38.4	28.2	24.5	54.1	59.3	37.1	13.5	1,355
Highest	73.1	74.4	51.6	41.8	49.0	64.5	72.1	40.1	8.1	1,298
Total	64.2	49.0	34.4	25.0	20.3	46.0	53.3	34.9	18.7	5,763

[1] Social media includes platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram.

Table 7.20 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Among women age 15–49 who are not using contraception, percentage who during the last 12 months were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and percentage who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning	Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the last 12 months and who:		Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility	Number of women
		Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning		
Age					
15–19	1.1	6.1	23.7	93.0	2,830
20–24	1.4	23.0	29.9	76.4	1,863
25–29	2.2	27.7	30.9	71.2	1,525
30–34	2.8	29.3	30.4	69.7	1,228
35–39	2.0	23.4	34.3	75.6	1,090
40–44	1.4	18.3	33.0	81.1	980
45–49	1.2	10.2	29.3	89.4	1,019
Residence					
Urban	2.3	18.2	32.4	80.5	3,527
Rural	1.3	18.3	27.5	81.1	7,008
Mainland/Zanzibar					
Mainland	1.6	18.4	28.5	80.8	10,110
Urban	2.3	18.5	31.9	80.2	3,381
Rural	1.3	18.3	26.8	81.1	6,729
Zanzibar	2.3	14.8	43.4	84.2	426
Unguja	2.1	13.9	43.3	85.3	307
Pemba	2.9	17.2	43.8	81.3	119
Zone					
Western	1.9	16.1	24.1	83.0	1,015
Northern	2.1	19.6	35.6	79.1	1,182
Central	0.9	17.2	32.6	82.3	1,121
Southern Highlands	1.3	20.7	29.9	78.7	521
Southern	1.1	17.8	26.9	81.7	481
South West Highlands	1.4	19.5	14.9	79.5	849
Lake	1.7	15.8	24.6	83.4	3,346
Eastern	1.9	23.9	38.7	75.3	1,595
Zanzibar	2.3	14.8	43.4	84.2	426
Region					
Dodoma	1.3	17.1	38.6	82.1	526
Arusha	2.0	11.0	30.5	87.2	397
Kilimanjaro	0.0	19.0	37.4	81.0	225
Tanga	2.9	25.9	38.5	72.6	560
Morogoro	1.0	16.2	40.1	83.3	417
Pwani	0.8	30.9	31.4	68.7	311
Dar es Salaam	2.7	25.1	40.5	73.8	867
Lindi	0.3	14.9	24.2	85.1	186
Mtwara	1.5	19.7	28.6	79.5	294
Ruvuma	0.4	18.0	38.8	82.0	229
Iringa	2.2	23.1	11.1	75.6	184
Mbeya	2.7	22.5	22.5	75.1	263
Singida	0.8	18.8	25.8	81.2	287
Tabora	1.9	19.2	17.3	79.4	588
Rukwa	0.9	15.4	8.2	84.2	243
Kigoma	1.9	11.7	33.4	87.8	427
Shinyanga	2.1	11.2	37.9	88.4	432
Kagera	1.4	17.3	39.1	81.6	517
Mwanza	3.4	13.5	17.6	84.6	872
Mara	0.6	23.2	6.0	76.6	552
Manyara	0.3	16.0	28.8	83.7	309
Njombe	1.6	22.4	43.2	77.1	108
Katavi	1.5	11.5	11.3	87.9	164
Simiyu	1.6	16.9	43.9	82.9	332
Geita	0.2	14.0	19.4	85.9	639
Songwe	0.3	28.1	16.0	71.9	179
Kaskazini Unguja	4.3	21.2	41.8	77.5	62
Kusini Unguja	4.2	15.9	52.1	81.5	27
Mjini Magharibi	1.2	11.6	42.6	88.0	219
Kaskazini Pemba	1.7	12.0	52.0	87.1	56
Kusini Pemba	3.9	21.9	36.6	76.3	63
Education					
No education	1.7	15.9	24.5	83.3	1,876
Primary incomplete	1.0	16.2	25.3	83.6	1,006
Primary complete	1.3	20.7	30.4	78.8	4,350
Secondary+	2.2	16.9	31.2	81.7	3,303
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	1.1	16.1	26.6	83.4	1,925
Second	1.0	18.7	27.8	81.1	1,867
Middle	1.8	19.3	26.3	79.9	1,941
Fourth	2.5	17.2	28.4	81.3	2,186
Highest	1.7	19.6	34.6	79.5	2,616
Total	1.6	18.2	29.1	80.9	10,536

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY 8

Key Findings

- ***Current levels:*** In the 5 years preceding the survey, the infant mortality rate was 33 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the under-5 mortality rate was 43 deaths per 1,000 live births. This means that 1 in 23 children in Tanzania die before their fifth birthday. During the same period, neonatal mortality was 24 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- ***Trends in infant and child mortality:*** Under-5 mortality decreased from 67 to 43 deaths per 1,000 live births between the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS and the 2022 TDHS-MIS. Over the same period, infant mortality declined from 43 to 33 deaths per 1,000 live births, while neonatal mortality remained basically unchanged.
- ***Risk factors:*** Infant and under-5 mortality rates are highest among children with birth intervals of less than 2 years (45 and 65 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively).
- ***Perinatal mortality:*** The perinatal mortality rate in Tanzania is 38 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration.

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

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

The quality of mortality estimates calculated from pregnancy histories depends on the mother's ability to recall the dates of birth of all children she has given birth to and the dates and ages at death for any children who have died. The paragraphs below summarize some potential causes of data quality problems and the extent to which these appear to affect the 2022 TDHS-MIS data:

- Displacement of birth dates can distort mortality trends. This problem can occur if an interviewer knowingly records a birth as occurring in a different year than the one in which it occurred. This may happen if an interviewer is trying to cut down on his or her overall workload, because live births occurring during the 3 years before the interview are the subject of a lengthy set of additional questions. The distribution of the number of births captured in the 2022 TDHS-MIS birth history data according to year preceding the survey shows no sign of displacement of birth dates that would affect the mortality estimates (Appendix C, **Table C.5**).
- Selective omission from pregnancy histories of those births that did not survive can result in underestimation of childhood mortality. Child deaths that occur very early in life are the most likely to

be omitted. One way of looking for evidence of omission is to compare the ratio of neonatal deaths to all infant deaths before the survey and to compare the ratio of early neonatal deaths (deaths in the first week of life) to all neonatal deaths to see if these measures fall within expected ranges. It is expected that, as mortality levels decline, about two-thirds of infant deaths are neonatal and two-thirds of neonatal deaths are early neonatal. Early neonatal deaths do not appear to be underreported in the 2022 TDHS-MIS; the ratio of early neonatal deaths to all neonatal deaths is 81% in the period 0–4 years prior to the survey (Appendix C, **Table C.6.1**). Likewise, the ratio of neonatal to infant deaths is 75% in the period 0–4 years prior to the survey (Appendix C, **Table C.6.2**).

- Misreporting the child's age at death may distort the age pattern of mortality, especially if the net effect of the age misreporting is to transfer deaths from one age bracket to another. For example, heaping of age at death on 12 months can result in an underestimation of infant mortality and an overestimation of child mortality. To minimize errors in reporting of age at death, interviewers were instructed to record age at death in days if the death took place in the month following the birth, in months if the child died before age 2, and in years if the child was at least age 2. Interviewers were also asked to probe for deaths reported at 1 year to determine a more precise age at death in terms of months. Despite the emphasis during interviewer training and fieldwork monitoring on probing for accurate age at death, the distribution of age at death for children who died under age 2 shows that there is some heaping on 12 months, with corresponding deficits in adjacent months. Appendix C, **Table C.6.2** shows that, for the 20 years preceding the survey, there are 71 deaths reported at 12 months compared with 23 deaths at 11 months and 12 deaths at 13 months. Heaping on 12 months is less severe for the 5 years preceding the survey. However, this would have little effect on the infant and child mortality rate.

- Any method of measuring childhood mortality that relies on mothers' reports (for example, birth histories) assumes that female adult mortality is not high or, if it is high, that there is little or no correlation between the mortality risks of mothers and those of their children.

8.1 Infant and Child Mortality

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

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

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

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

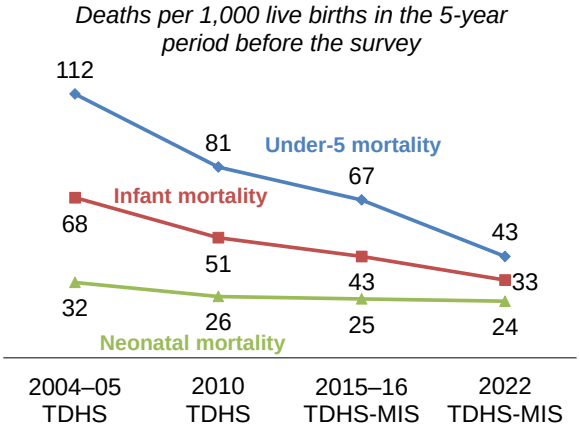
Under-5 mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.

The Tanzania Health Sector Strategic Plan V (July 2021–June 2026) (MoHCDGEC 2021a) and the National Plan for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health and Nutrition (2021/2022–2025/2026) One Plan III (MoHCDGEC 2021b) have set a goal of reducing the neonatal mortality rate to less than 12 deaths per 1,000 live births and the under-5 mortality to less than 25 deaths per 1,000 live births by 2030.

During the 5 years preceding the survey, the neonatal mortality rate was 24 deaths per 1,000 live births, the infant mortality rate was 33 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the under-5 mortality rate was 43 deaths per 1,000 live births (**Table 8.1**). Neonatal deaths account for 73% of infant deaths.

Trends: Under-5 mortality rate declined from 112 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2004–05 TDHS to 43 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2022 TDHS-MIS (**Figure 8.1**). Over the same period, the infant mortality rate declined from 68 to 33 deaths per 1,000 live births and the neonatal mortality rate declined from 32 to 24 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Figure 8.1 **Trends in early childhood mortality rates**



Patterns by sex and residence

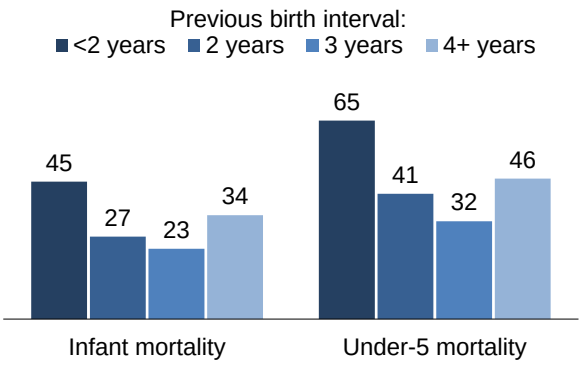
- Overall, mortality is higher among boys than girls, as in all previous surveys in Tanzania. The under-5 mortality rate is 52 deaths per 1,000 live births among boys and 34 deaths per 1,000 live births among girls (**Table 8.2**).
- Urban areas are expected to have lower early childhood mortality than rural areas due to better education, living conditions, and access to health facilities with well-trained providers. Contrary to that expectation, neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates are higher among children in urban areas than among those in rural areas. For example, the under-5 mortality rate is 49 deaths per 1,000 live births in urban areas and 41 deaths per 1,000 live births in rural areas. This is similar to findings from the 2010 TDHS and the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS. Possible explanations include that mortality rates may be underreported in rural areas and that urban mortality rates may be influenced by higher mortality in peri-urban areas.

Tables 8.3.1 and **8.3.2** present mortality estimates for the 10-year period preceding the survey by additional background characteristics. A 10-year period was used to increase the reliability of the estimates calculated.

Patterns by additional background characteristics

- Neonatal and infant mortality rates are higher among children born to young mothers (under age 20) and older mothers (age 40–49) (**Table 8.3.1**).
- The under-5 mortality rate is higher among first order births (51 deaths per 1,000 live births) and seventh- and higher-order births (57 deaths per 1,000 live births). Similar patterns are observed for postneonatal and infant mortality rates. The neonatal mortality rate is highest among first-order births (32 deaths per 1,000 live births).
- Infant and under-5 mortality rates are highest among children born less than 2 years after the preceding birth (45 and 65 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively) (**Figure 8.2**).
- The neonatal mortality rate increases with increasing household wealth, from 13 deaths per 1,000 live births in the lowest wealth quintile to 31 deaths per 1,000 live births in the highest quintile. Similarly, infant mortality rises from 24 deaths per 1,000 live births in the lowest quintile to 44 deaths per 1,000 live births in the highest quintile (**Table 8.3.1**).

Figure 8.2 **Childhood mortality by previous birth interval**



- Neonatal and infant mortality rates are higher in Zanzibar than in Tanzania Mainland. The opposite pattern is observed for postneonatal and child mortality (**Table 8.3.2**).

- Across zones, the under-5 mortality rate ranges from 26 deaths per 1,000 live births in the Central zone to 68 deaths per 1,000 live births in the Southern Highlands zone.

8.2 Perinatal Mortality

Perinatal mortality rate

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

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

In 2014 the Every Newborn Action Plan, a global multipartner movement to end preventable maternal and newborn deaths and stillbirths, set a target for national stillbirth rates of 12 or fewer stillbirths per 1,000 births in all countries by 2030 (WHO and UNICEF 2014). Tanzania has adopted the target in its key policy documents.

It can be difficult to correctly classify stillbirths and early neonatal deaths. When misclassification occurs, studies have shown that it is more likely for early neonatal deaths to be misclassified as stillbirths than for stillbirths to be misclassified as neonatal deaths; as a result, examining just early neonatal deaths can underestimate the true level of mortality around the time of delivery (Peven et al. 2021). The perinatal mortality rate encompasses both stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, thus offering a better measure of the level of mortality around delivery. In the 2022 TDHS-MIS, 203 stillbirths were recorded, equivalent to a rate of 18 stillbirths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration. Meanwhile, there were 215 early neonatal deaths during the 5-year period preceding the survey, with a rate of 20 early neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births. This yields a perinatal mortality rate of 38 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks duration (**Table 8.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The perinatal mortality rate is higher in Zanzibar than in Tanzania Mainland (45 deaths versus 37 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) (**Table 8.4**).

- The perinatal mortality rate is higher in urban than in rural areas (49 deaths versus 33 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).

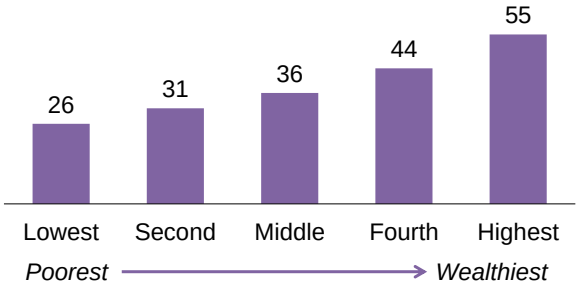
- The perinatal mortality rate is highest in the Eastern zone and lowest in the Southern zone (68 versus 20 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).

- Perinatal mortality is highest among children whose mothers were age 40–49 at the time of the birth (56 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) and for first pregnancies (55 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).

- The perinatal mortality rate increases as wealth increases, from 26 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 55 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies among women in the highest quintile (**Figure 8.3**).

Figure 8.3 **Perinatal mortality by wealth**

Deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration in the 5-year period before the survey



8.3 High-Risk Fertility Behaviours

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

Overall, 52% of births in the 5 years prior to the survey were in any avoidable high-risk category. Twenty percent of births were in more than one high-risk category. The most common individual high-risk categories were birth order greater than three (38%) and mother's age more than 34 years (16%).

The risk ratio denotes the relationship between risk factors and mortality. For example, the risk of dying for a child who falls into any of the avoidable high-risk categories is 1.10 times higher than that for a child not in any high-risk category. Among births in a single high-risk category, the risk ratio is highest for births to mothers less than age 18; children born to mothers less than age 18 are 1.49 times more likely to die than those not in any risk category.

Among births in multiple high-risk categories, the risk of dying is highest for births to mothers above age 34, with a birth interval of less than 24 months, and with a birth order greater than three. Children born to mothers in all three of these risk categories are 3.87 times more likely to die than those born to mothers who are not in any high-risk category.

Seventy-two percent of currently married women would have been in an avoidable high-risk category if they had conceived at the time of the survey; 30% would have been in a single avoidable high-risk category, and 43% would have been in multiple avoidable high-risk categories (**Table 8.5**).

List of Tables

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

- **Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates**
- **Table 8.2 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics**
- **Table 8.3.1 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics**
- **Table 8.3.2 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to geographic regions**
- **Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality**
- **Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behaviour**

Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates

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

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
0–4	24 (CI: 20, 29)	9 (CI: 7, 11)	33 (CI: 28, 38)	10 (CI: 8, 13)	43 (CI: 38, 49)
5–9	21 (CI: 18, 25)	14 (CI: 11, 18)	36 (CI: 31, 40)	16 (CI: 13, 19)	51 (CI: 46, 57)
10–14	20 (CI: 16, 24)	17 (CI: 13, 21)	37 (CI: 32, 42)	24 (CI: 19, 29)	60 (CI: 53, 67)

CI = confidence interval
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

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

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Child's sex					
Male	27	11	38	14	52
Female	21	7	28	6	34
Residence					
Urban	35	7	42	7	49
Rural	21	10	30	11	41
Total	24	9	33	10	43

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

Table 8.3.1 Ten-year childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to additional characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Mother's age at birth					
<20	25	12	37	14	50
20–29	23	10	33	13	45
30–39	21	13	34	14	47
40–49	33	17	51	(10)	(60)
Birth order					
1	32	11	42	10	51
2–3	19	11	30	15	44
4–6	19	11	30	13	43
7+	27	18	44	14	57
Previous birth interval[2]					
<2 years	26	19	45	21	65
2 years	14	13	27	14	41
3 years	15	8	23	9	32
4+ years	25	9	34	12	46
Mother's education					
No education	17	14	31	17	48
Primary incomplete	27	17	45	21	65
Primary complete	22	10	32	11	42
Secondary+	31	9	40	7	47
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	13	10	24	16	39
Second	20	15	35	15	50
Middle	24	9	33	13	46
Fourth	28	10	38	12	50
Highest	31	13	44	8	52

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250–499 unweighted children.
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates
[2] Excludes first-order births

Table 8.3.2 Ten-year childhood mortality rates according to geographic regions

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to geographic regions, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Geographic region	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Mainland/Zanzibar					
Mainland	23	12	34	13	47
Urban	29	12	40	9	49
Rural	20	12	32	15	46
Zanzibar	34	8	42	5	47
Unguja	34	8	42	5	47
Pemba	35	7	42	5	47
Zone					
Western	25	17	42	13	55
Northern	23	9	32	11	43
Central	13	4	17	9	26
Southern Highlands	37	18	55	13	68
Southern	9	5	14	14	29
South West Highlands	20	15	36	18	53
Lake	18	12	30	13	43
Eastern	39	10	49	15	63
Zanzibar	34	8	42	5	47

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

Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths, number of early neonatal deaths, stillbirth rate, early neonatal rate, perinatal mortality rate, and the ratio of stillbirths to early neonatal deaths for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Number of stillbirths[1]	Number of early neonatal deaths[2]	Stillbirth rate[3]	Early neonatal mortality rate[4]	Perinatal mortality rate[5]	Number of pregnancies of 28+ weeks' duration[6]	Ratio of stillbirths to early neonatal deaths
Mother's age at birth							
<20	29	39	16	22	38	1,750	0.7
20–29	85	109	15	20	34	5,633	0.8
30–39	75	52	24	17	40	3,165	1.4
40–49	15	15	28	29	56	540	1.0
Previous pregnancy interval in months[7]							
First pregnancy	56	72	24	31	55	2,357	0.8
<15	30	32	17	18	35	1,771	1.0
15–26	38	25	14	9	23	2,683	1.6
27–38	27	26	17	17	34	1,545	1.0
39+	52	60	19	22	41	2,731	0.9
Residence							
Urban	65	84	21	28	49	3,047	0.8
Rural	138	130	17	16	33	8,041	1.1
Mainland/Zanzibar							
Mainland	195	208	18	20	37	10,754	0.9
Urban	63	82	21	28	49	2,945	0.8
Rural	132	125	17	16	33	7,809	1.1
Zanzibar	8	7	24	22	45	333	1.1
Unguja	6	4	28	17	45	228	1.7
Pemba	1	3	14	31	45	105	0.5
Zone							
Western	24	27	20	24	44	1,152	0.9
Northern	17	22	14	18	32	1,189	0.8
Central	24	13	21	12	33	1,113	1.8
Southern Highlands	12	14	21	24	45	580	0.9
Southern	6	1	16	4	20	397	4.3
South West Highlands	20	15	19	14	33	1,049	1.4
Lake	50	57	13	15	28	3,777	0.9
Eastern	43	59	28	41	68	1,496	0.7
Zanzibar	8	7	24	22	45	333	1.1
Mother's education							
No education	45	37	19	16	34	2,382	1.2
Primary incomplete	16	25	15	24	39	1,053	0.6
Primary complete	91	91	17	18	35	5,217	1.0
Secondary+	52	62	21	26	47	2,435	0.8
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	37	28	15	11	26	2,505	1.4
Second	29	39	13	18	31	2,205	0.8
Middle	34	41	16	20	36	2,112	0.8
Fourth	47	50	21	23	44	2,233	0.9
Highest	56	57	27	29	55	2,033	1.0
Total	203	215	18	20	38	11,088	0.9

Note: Respondents may choose to report the duration of their pregnancy in either weeks or months.
[1] Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[2] Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0–6 days among live-born children.
[3] The number of stillbirths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000
[4] The number of early neonatal deaths divided by the number of live births, expressed per 1,000
[5] The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000
[6] Includes pregnancies lasting 7 or more months when duration of pregnancy is reported in months
[7] Pregnancy interval categories correspond to birth interval categories of <24 months, 24–35 months, 36–47 months, and 48+ months assuming a pregnancy duration of 9 months.

Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women[1]
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	30.3	1.00	22.8[a]
Unavoidable risk category			
First-order births between age 18 and age 34	17.6	1.29	5.0
In any avoidable high-risk category	52.0	1.10	72.3
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 only	5.6	1.49	0.7
Mother's age >34 only	1.7	0.95	5.1
Birth interval <24 months only	6.2	0.80	9.2
Birth order >3 only	19.0	0.83	14.6
Subtotal	32.4	0.95	29.7
Multiple high-risk category			
Age <18 and birth interval <24 months[2]	0.4	(3.49)	0.2
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.0	*	0.3
Age >34 and birth order >3	12.7	0.90	27.2
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.7	3.87	5.0
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	4.7	1.48	9.9
Subtotal	19.6	1.35	42.6
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Subtotals by individual avoidable high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	5.9	1.61	1.0
Mother's age >34	16.2	1.22	37.6
Birth interval <24 months	13.0	1.53	24.6
Birth order >3	38.2	1.07	56.7
Number of births/women	10,884	na	9,252

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category. Ratios in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted births. An asterisk indicates that a ratio is based on fewer than 25 unweighted births and has been suppressed.
na = not applicable
[1] Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or older than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth being of order 3 or higher.
[2] Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3
[a] Includes sterilised women

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH CARE 9

Key Findings

- ***Antenatal care coverage:*** Nine in 10 women who gave birth in the 2 years before the survey received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider during their most recent live birth.
- ***Timing and number of ANC visits:*** 34% of pregnant women started antenatal care during the first 3 months, and 65% had four or more ANC visits as recommended.
- ***Components of antenatal care:*** Among women who received ANC for their most recent pregnancy, more than 90% had a blood sample taken and the baby's heartbeat checked, 76% had their blood pressure measured, and 60%–70% had a urine sample collected, were counselled about their diet, were counselled about breastfeeding, and were asked about vaginal bleeding.
- ***Delivery care services:*** 81% of live births and 93% of stillbirths in the 2 years prior to the survey were delivered in health facilities. Eighty-five percent of live births and 96% of stillbirths were assisted by health professionals.
- ***Postnatal checks:*** Roughly half of mothers (51%) and newborns (54%) received a postnatal check within 2 days after delivery.
- ***Breast and cervical cancer screening:*** Among women age 15–49, coverage of screening tests for breast and cervical cancers is low (5% and 7%, respectively).

Maternal health refers to the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period. Health care services during pregnancy and childbirth and after delivery are important for the well-being and survival of both the mother and the infant. Antenatal care (ANC) can reduce health risks for mothers and infants though monitoring of pregnancies and screening for complications to enable timely interventions. Delivery at a health facility, with skilled medical attention and hygienic conditions, reduces the risk of complications and infections during labour and delivery and improves birth outcomes. Timely postnatal care can lead to diagnosis and treatment of any complications arising from delivery and offers an opportunity to counsel the mother on how to care for herself and her newborn.

Government policies and programs place a high priority on improving maternal health care and reducing maternal deaths. Tanzania Vision 2025 cites "access to quality reproductive health services for all individuals and reduction in infant and maternal mortality" as among the most important health service goals. The national post-MDG agenda seeks to improve maternal, newborn, and child health as one of its major objectives. The Primary Health Service Development Programme (PHSDP/MMAM 2007–2017) (MoHSW 2007) addresses the crucial issue of equity by calling for increased coverage and quality of primary health care services, including maternal health services for communities in rural and remote areas. The Health Sector Strategic Plan V 2021–2026 (HSSP V) (MoHCDGEC 2021a) also addresses the importance of reducing maternal and child morbidity and mortality.

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

9.1 Antenatal Care Coverage and Content

9.1.1 Skilled Providers

Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider

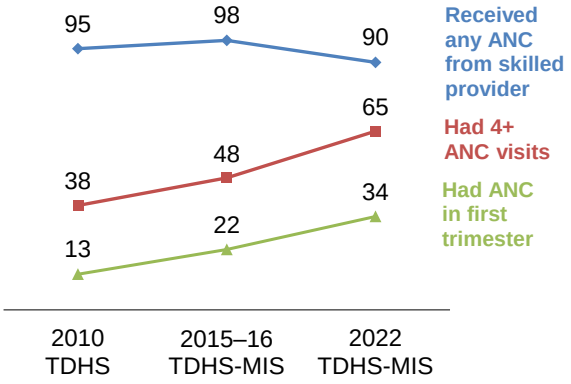
Pregnancy care received from skilled providers, such as doctors/assistant medical officers (AMOs), clinical officers, assistant clinical officers, nurses/midwives/public health nurses B (PHNBs), assistant nurses, and maternal and child health (MCH) aides. ***Sample:*** Women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey

Ninety percent of women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received ANC from a skilled provider for their most recent birth (**Table 9.1**). The majority of women (65%) received ANC from nurses/midwives/PHNBs. Coverage of ANC is similar for women with stillbirths.

Trends: The percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received ANC from a skilled provider for the most recent live birth increased from 95% in the 2010 TDHS to 98% in the 2015–16 TDHS and then decreased to 90% in the 2022 THDS-MIS (**Figure 9.1**).

Figure 9.1 **Trends in antenatal care coverage**

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



Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher percentage of women in urban areas (18%) than rural areas (4%) received ANC from doctors or AMOs. Dar es Salaam (52%), Morogoro (28%), and Kaskazini Pemba (18%) had the highest percentages of women who received ANC from doctors or AMOs.
- The percentage of women who received ANC from skilled providers generally increases with increasing education and wealth.
- By region, the percentage of women who received ANC from a skilled provider ranges from 65% in Njombe to 100% in Kagera, Kusini Unguja, and Kaskazini Pemba (**Table 9.1**).

9.1.2 Timing and Number of Antenatal Care Visits

Antenatal care is most effective in improving maternal health and pregnancy outcomes when it is sought early in pregnancy and continues through to delivery. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends that pregnant women without complications have at least four antenatal care visits and that the first visit occur during the first trimester of pregnancy.

Sixty-five percent of women had at least four ANC visits during their last pregnancy resulting in a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey. However, only 34% of women started ANC within the first 3 months of pregnancy, and 6% did not seek ANC until the seventh month or later. The median gestational age at the first ANC visit is 4.5 months (**Table 9.2**).

Sixty percent of women who had a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey had four or more ANC visits for their most recent stillbirth, and 40% made their first ANC visit within the first 3 months of pregnancy.

Trends: The percentage of women who had the recommended four or more ANC visits increased from 38% in the 2010 TDHS to 48% in the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS and 65% in the 2022 TDHS-MIS. The percentage of women who sought ANC during the first trimester also increased, from 13% in the 2010 TDHS to 22% in the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS and 34% in the 2022 THIS-MIS (**Figure 9.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher percentage of urban women (76%) than rural women (61%) had four or more ANC visits. Similarly, a slightly higher percentage of urban women than rural women sought ANC within the first trimester (40% versus 32%) (**Table 9.2**).
- By region, the percentage of women with four or more ANC visits ranges from 36% in Simiyu to 90% in Dar es Salaam, while the percentage who sought ANC during the first trimester ranges from 10% in Katavi to 58% in Iringa and Mtwara.

9.2 Components of Antenatal Care

Components of antenatal care

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

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

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

The ability for antenatal care to act as an effective intervention for identifying issues occurring during pregnancy that could adversely affect pregnancy outcomes is dictated in large part by the components of ANC services offered by the health care provider. As a part of ANC, certain interventions and tests are recommended. These include the following:

- Measuring blood pressure. Taking a woman's blood pressure at each antenatal care visit is essential to monitor for gestational hypertension or preeclampsia.
- Conducting urine and blood tests. These tests assess signs of infection or other diseases and conditions that could negatively affect a woman or her baby during or after pregnancy.
- Listening to the baby's heartbeat. This can confirm that the foetus is alive as well as reassure the mother.
- Counselling on maternal nutrition, specifically on healthy eating during pregnancy and breastfeeding. These counselling messages promote healthy weight gain during pregnancy and can help the pregnant woman breastfeed her newborn early.

- Asking about vaginal bleeding. Light bleeding or spotting is common, especially during the first few months of a pregnancy. Heavy bleeding may be a sign of something more serious.

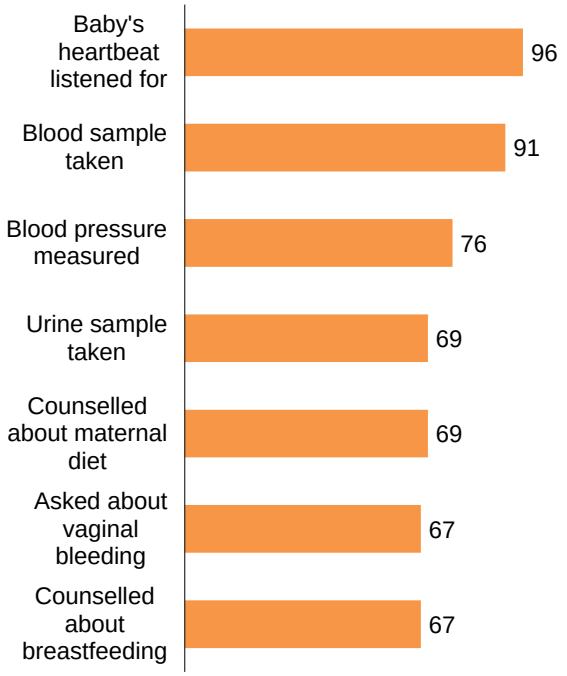
In the 2022 TDHS-MIS, data collected on components of ANC were tabulated in two ways. **Table 9.3.1** shows the percentage of women who received specified ANC services among those who reported that they had at least one ANC visit. This tabulation is a measure of the quality of the ANC services these women received. **Table 9.3.2** shows the percentage of all women who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey and received specified ANC services, regardless of whether they reported an ANC visit; this tabulation is a measure of coverage of these key ANC interventions among the population of women in need of them.

Among women age 15–49 who received ANC for their most recent live birth, three quarters (76%) had their blood pressure measured, 91% had a blood sample taken, 69% had a urine sample taken, and almost all had their baby's heartbeat checked (96%). Approximately two-thirds of women received counselling on their diet (69%) and breastfeeding (67%) and were asked about vaginal bleeding (67%) (**Table 9.3.1** and **Figure 9.2**). Among women who had a stillbirth and received ANC, 87% had their blood pressure measured, 92% had a blood sample taken, 85% had a urine sample taken, 94% had their baby's heartbeat checked, 71% received counselling on their diet, 50% received counselling on breastfeeding, and 73% were asked about vaginal bleeding.

Trends: Among women who received ANC for their most recent live birth in the 2 years before the survey, the percentage who had their blood pressure measured increased slightly from 69% in the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS to 76% in the 2022 TDHS-MIS. Over the same period, the proportion who had a urine sample taken increased from 59% to 69%.

***Figure 9.2* Components of antenatal care**

Among women who received ANC for their most recent live birth, the percentage with selected services



9.2.1 Deworming and Iron Supplementation during Pregnancy

During pregnancy, women have higher micronutrient needs and are at risk of micronutrient deficiencies, including iron deficiency, which is a primary cause of anaemia. Severe anaemia can place the mother and the baby in danger through an increased risk of blood loss during labour and an increased risk of preterm delivery, low birth weight, and perinatal mortality (Haider et al. 2013). To help address maternal anaemia, iron tablets or syrup are provided to pregnant women (WHO 2016c). The 2022 TDHS-MIS findings show that 62% of women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey took deworming medication during their most recent pregnancy resulting in a live birth, while 81% took iron-containing supplements or syrup (**Table 9.4**). Coverage of deworming medication is slightly higher among pregnancies ending in stillbirths (69%), whereas coverage of iron supplementation is similar among live births and stillbirths.

9.2.2 Source of Iron-containing Supplements

Information on sources of iron-containing supplements increases understanding of the availability and distribution patterns of the supplements.

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who took some form of iron supplementation during their most recent pregnancy, 90% obtained the iron supplements from the public sector and 5% from religious/voluntary organisations. Three quarters (75%) of pregnant women obtained iron supplements from dispensaries and health centres (**Table 9.5**). In pregnancies ending in stillbirths, mothers were somewhat less likely to obtain their iron supplements from the public sector (72%) and somewhat more likely to obtain them from religious/voluntary organisations (9%), the private medical sector (12%), and other private sector sources (10%).

9.3 Protection against Neonatal Tetanus

Protection against neonatal tetanus

Protection of a baby from neonatal tetanus depends on the mother's tetanus toxoid vaccination status. 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, one of the major causes of early infant death in many countries. Neonatal tetanus is often caused by failure to observe hygienic procedures during delivery. More than half (57%) of women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received two or more tetanus toxoid injections for their most recent live birth. Overall, 85% of women's most recent live births were protected against neonatal tetanus (**Table 9.6**).

Trends: The percentage of women whose last birth in the 2 years preceding the survey was protected against neonatal tetanus has decreased slightly since the 2015–16 TDHS, from 87% to 85%. However, the percentage of women receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during their last pregnancy has increased from 51% to 57%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Sixth- or higher-order births are more likely to be fully protected against tetanus than first-order births (87% versus 73%) (**Table 9.6**). Births to mothers under age 20 are less likely to be protected against neonatal tetanus than births to mothers age 35–49 (74% versus 90%). The percentage of women receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during pregnancy is much lower in rural areas than in urban areas (54% versus 66%).

- The percentage of women whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus and the percentage who received two or more tetanus toxoid injections during pregnancy generally increase with increasing education and wealth. The percentage of women whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ranges from 72% in Tabora and Katavi to 96% in Kusini Unguja.

9.4 Delivery Services

9.4.1 Institutional Deliveries

Institutional deliveries

Deliveries that occur in health facilities.

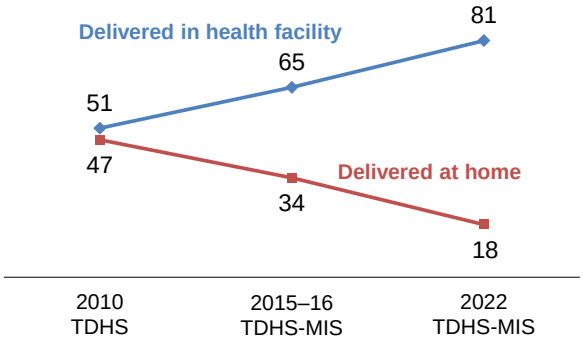
Sample: All live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey

One way to expand timely access to key interventions needed to prevent and treat obstetric and newborn complications is to increase the percentage of births that occur in health facilities. Therefore, the percentage of births that take place in health facilities is an important indicator of maternal and newborn health. More than 8 in 10 live births and more than 9 in 10 stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey took place in health facilities. Three quarters of live births took place in a government health facility, 4% in a religious/voluntary sector health facility, and 2% in a private medical sector health facility. Among stillbirths, 80% took place in a government facility, 9% in a religious/voluntary sector facility, and 5% in a private medical sector facility (**Table 9.7**).

Trends: Facility deliveries in Tanzania have increased substantially over time, from 51% in the 2010 TDHS to 81% in the 2022 TDHS-MIS (**Figure 9.3**).

Figure 9.3 **Trends in place of birth**

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey

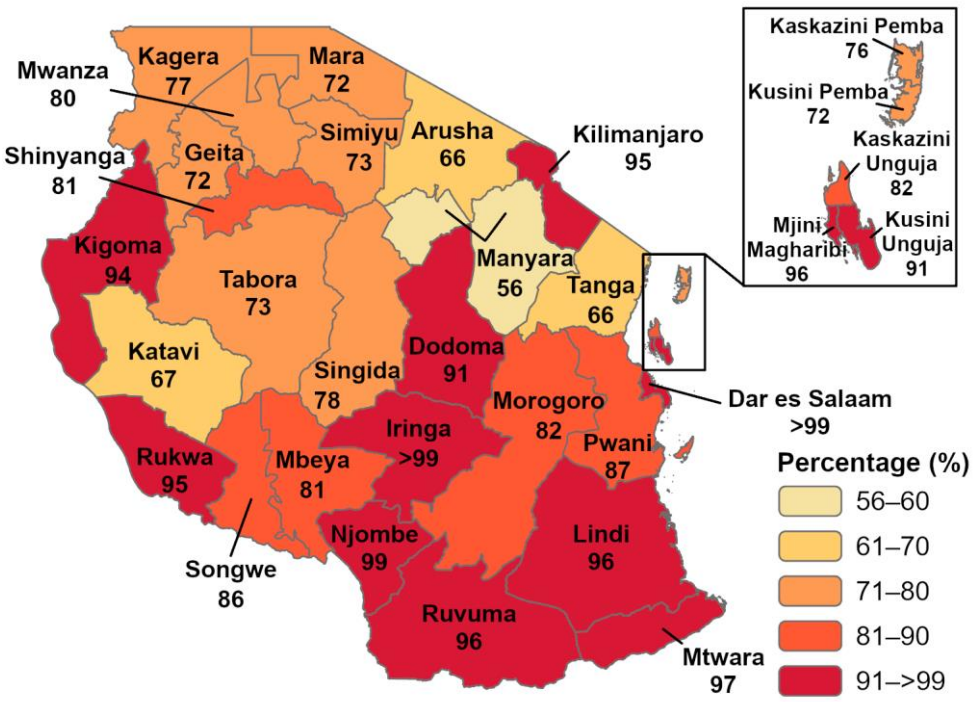


Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of live births delivered in a health facility decreases with birth order, from 91% among first-order births to 66% among sixth- or higher-order births (**Table 9.7**).
- A higher percentage of births in urban areas (94%) than rural areas (76%) occur in health facilities.
- As expected, the percentage of births that occur in a health facility increases with increasing mother's education (from 66% of births to mothers with no education to 94% of births to mothers with a secondary education or higher) and household wealth (from 64% of births to mothers in the lowest wealth quintile to 97% of births to mothers in the highest quintile).
- The percentage of live births occurring in a health facility increases with number of ANC visits, from 77% of births to women with no visits to 86% of births to women with four or more visits. Within Zanzibar, Unguja has a higher percentage of institutional deliveries (92%) than Pemba (74%).
- The proportion of births occurring in a health facility varies widely by zone and region, ranging from 72% in Northern to 98% in Southern Highlands and from 56% in Manyara to 100% in Dar es Salaam and Iringa. In Zanzibar, the percentage of facility deliveries is highest in Mjini Magharibi (96%) and lowest in Kusini Pemba (72%) (**Map 9.1**).

Map 9.1 Health facility births by region

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered in a health facility



9.4.2 Delivery by Caesarean

Caesarean section, also known as C-section, is a surgical intervention to prevent or treat life-threatening maternal or perinatal complications. Appropriate use of caesarean sections reduces maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality and complications such as obstetric fistula. However, WHO advises that caesarean sections be done only when medically necessary. Use of caesarean sections without medical need can put women at risk of short- and long-term health problems. WHO does not recommend a target rate for caesarean deliveries; however, research conducted by WHO has shown that caesarean section rates above 10% are not associated with reductions in maternal and newborn mortality rates (WHO 2015). Eleven percent of live births and 39% of stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the 2022 TDHS-MIS were delivered via caesarean section (**Table 9.8**).

Trends: The percentage of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey delivered via caesarean section increased from 7% in the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS to 11% in the 2022 TDHS-MIS.

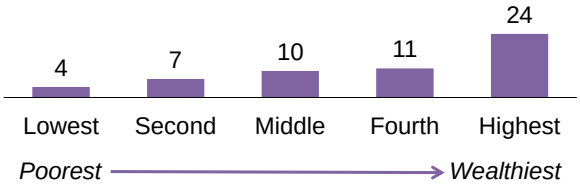
Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of live births delivered via C-section decreases with birth order, from 17% among first-order births to 6% among sixth- or higher-order births (**Table 9.8**). Caesarean deliveries are more common in urban than in rural areas (19% and 8%, respectively).
- The percentage of live births delivered via C-section is highest in private medical sector health facilities (30%), followed by religious/voluntary facilities (28%). Public sector facilities have the lowest percentage of live births delivered via C-section (12%).

- By region, the percentage of live births delivered via C-section is highest in Njombe (33%), Kilimanjaro (30%), and Dar es Salaam (26%) and lowest in Simiyu and Geita (2% each).
- Four percent of live births to women with no education are delivered via C-section, as compared with 20% of live births to women with a secondary education or higher.
- The percentage of live births delivered via C-section is six times higher in the highest wealth quintile than in the lowest wealth quintile (24% versus 4%) (**Figure 9.4**).

***Figure 9.4* Caesarean sections by household wealth**

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered by caesarean section



9.4.3 Skilled Assistance during Delivery

Skilled assistance during delivery

Births delivered with the assistance of doctors/assistant medical officers (AMOs), clinical officers, assistant clinical officers, nurses/midwives, assistant nurses, and maternal and child health (MCH) aides.

Sample: All live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey

Obstetric care from a health professional during delivery is recognised as a critical element in managing complications that may arise during childbirth and hence reducing maternal and neonatal mortality. In the 2 years preceding the survey, 85% of live births were delivered by a skilled provider. Fifty-eight percent of births were delivered by nurses and midwives, while 11% were delivered by doctors or AMOs, 7% by clinical officers or assistance clinical officers, and 8% by assistant nurses (**Table 9.9**). Five percent of births were assisted by a traditional birth attendant and 7% by a relative or friend.

The pattern of delivery assistance differs between live births and stillbirths. A higher percentage of stillbirths than live births were delivered by skilled attendants (96% versus 85%), and a higher percentage were delivered by the most skilled cadres—doctors and AMOs (33% versus 11%). Fifty-five percent of infants born in the 2 years preceding the survey had skin-to-skin contact with their mother immediately after birth.

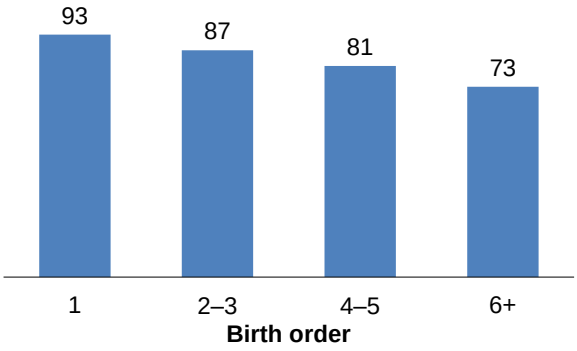
Trends: The percentage of live births with skilled assistance during delivery increased from 66% in the 2015–16 TDHS to 85% in the 2022 TDHS MIS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of live births attended by a skilled provider decreases with increasing birth order, from 93% among first-order births to 73% among sixth- or higher-order births (**Table 9.9** and **Figure 9.5**).
- Births to mothers with four or more antenatal care visits are more likely to be assisted by a skilled provider than births to mothers with no visits (90% and 80%, respectively).
- The percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider is higher in urban areas (96%) than in rural areas (81%).
- In Zanzibar, the percentage of deliveries assisted by skilled providers is higher in Unguja (94%) than in Pemba (78%). The percentage of live births assisted by a skilled provider varies by zone, from 79% in Northern and 80% in Lake to 99% in Southern Highlands and 98% in Southern.

Figure 9.5 **Skilled assistance at delivery by birth order**

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered by a skilled provider



- The percentage of live births assisted by skilled providers is highest in Kilimanjaro and Dar es Salaam (100% each) and lowest in Manyara (61%) and Arusha (67%).
- The percentage of births assisted by a skilled provider increases with increasing mother's education and household wealth.

9.4.4 Birth Companion

A birth companion is a support person whom a woman may choose to be with her during labour or delivery. This might be the woman's husband or partner, or it could be another family member or friend of her choosing. Women who gave birth in a health facility in the 2 years preceding the survey were asked if they had their partner or another close person with them during labour and delivery. Eighty percent of women who had a live birth in a health facility in the last 2 years said they had a birth companion with them for their most recent live birth, as compared with 82% of women who had a stillbirth. The percentage of women who had a birth companion is higher in Tanzania Mainland (81%) than in Zanzibar (57%) (**Table 9.10**). For information on male involvement in reproductive health, including whether or not a woman's husband or partner escorted her to the place where she gave birth, see section 9.6.

9.4.5 Respectful Care and Nondignified Treatment in Health Facilities

Respectful care during delivery is an essential indicator of maternal health care quality. When women are treated with respect and dignity during childbirth, they are likely to have positive birth experiences, feel empowered to make informed decisions about their care, and have better health outcomes for themselves and their newborns. In the 2022 TDHS-MIS, women who gave birth in health facilities were asked three questions about different aspects of respectful care: whether health care providers treated them with respect, whether providers explained the reasons for examinations or procedures, and whether providers took the best possible care of them (**Table 9.11**).

Women were also asked if they suffered nondignified treatment, such as having to share a bed with another patient, having to sleep on the floor without a mattress, being denied medical services due to lack of payment, and being prevented from leaving the health facility due to lack of payment (**Table 9.12**).

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent birth in a health facility:

- Ninety percent reported that they were treated with respect at all times. Only 1% reported that they were not treated with respect at all (Table 9.11).
- Seventy-six percent reported that they were always given an explanation regarding why examinations or procedures were done, 16% said that they were sometimes given an explanation, and 8% said that they were never given an explanation.
- Eighty-eight percent reported that health care providers took the best care of them all of the time, 11% said that providers took the best care of them some of the time, and 1% said that providers never took the best care of them.
- Eleven percent reported that they shared a bed. Sharing of a bed was reported more often in urban areas (19%) than in rural areas (8%) and was more common in Zanzibar (30%) than in Tanzania Mainland (11%) (**Table 9.12**).
- Three percent slept on the floor without a mattress.
- Four percent were denied medical services due to lack of money, and another 4% were prevented from leaving the health facility due to lack of payment.

The percentage of women who felt that they did not receive respectful care is higher among those who had a stillbirth than among those with a live birth:

- Seven percent reported that they were not treated with respect at all (versus 1% among women with a live birth).
- Eleven percent reported that health care providers did not take the best care of them at all (versus 1% among women with a live birth).

9.4.6 Presence of and Access to Toilets in Health Facilities

Ninety-one percent of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered their last live birth in a health facility reported that the facility had a toilet for patients, and among these women 93% reported that the toilet was functioning when they needed to use it (**Table 9.13**).

9.4.7 Experience of Physical and Verbal Abuse in Health Facilities

In the 2022 TDHS-MIS, women who gave birth in a health facility in the 2 years before the survey were asked if they experienced any form of physical or verbal abuse by health care providers at any time during their stay in the facility. In terms of physical abuse, women were asked if they were slapped, punched or hit, physically threatened, or physically mistreated in any other way by any health facility staff member. With respect to verbal abuse, women were asked if any health facility staff member shouted at them, said something to humiliate them, verbally threatened them, or verbally mistreated them in any other way.

- The level of reported physical abuse is low. Only 6% of women reported that they experienced at least one form of physical abuse from a health facility staff member at any time during their stay in the facility (**Table 9.14**).
- Women who gave birth in religious/voluntary facilities (8%) were more likely than those who gave birth in private facilities (2%) to report at least one form of physical abuse.
- The percentage of women reporting any form of physical abuse ranges from less than 1% in Mtwara, Lindi, Kusini Unguja, and Kaskazini Pemba to 13% in Dar es Salaam and 12% in Kagera.

- Thirteen percent of women who delivered their most recent live birth in a health facility experienced at least one form of verbal abuse (**Table 9.15**).

- The percentage of women who experienced any form of verbal abuse varies from less than 1% in Lindi and Mtwara to 34% in Dar es Salaam, 22% in Mwanza, and 21% in Kaskazini Pemba. Women with stillbirths reported levels of physical abuse similar to those reported by women with live births; however, the percentage of women reporting verbal abuse is higher among those with a stillbirth than among those with a live birth (25% versus 13%).

9.4.8 Duration of Stay at the Health Facility

Monitoring of the mother and the newborn after birth is necessary to ensure timely diagnosis and treatment of any complications that may arise. To enable close monitoring of both mothers and newborns, it is recommended that women with uncomplicated vaginal deliveries stay in the hospital at least 24 hours after delivery. Women with a caesarean delivery should stay in the hospital for 3 to 4 days. The 2022 TDHS-MIS findings show that 62% of women with a vaginal live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey stayed at the health facility 1–2 days after their delivery (**Table 9.16**). By contrast, 76% of women with a live birth via C-section stayed at the facility 3 days or longer. Longer hospital stays were more common among women with stillbirths. Among women with vaginal deliveries, 17% of those whose pregnancy resulted in a stillbirth stayed 3 or more days in the health facility after birth, as compared with 8% of those with a live birth.

9.5 Postnatal Care

9.5.1 Postnatal Health Check for Mothers

The postnatal period—the days and weeks immediately following childbirth—is a critical phase in the lives of mothers and newborn babies. Most maternal and infant deaths occur during this period (WHO 2004).

In Tanzania, 51% of women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey and 61% with a stillbirth had a check-up within the first 2 days after birth (**Table 9.17**).

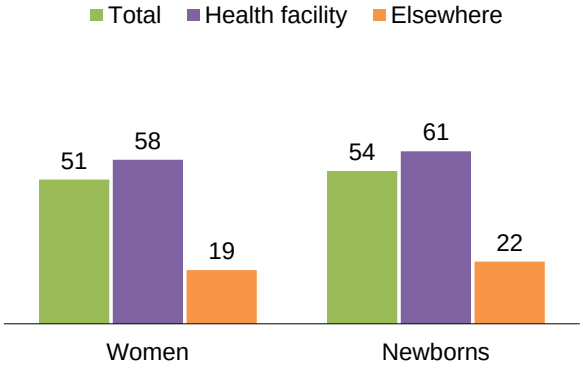
Trends: The percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check within 2 days after birth increased from 34% in the 2015–2016 TDHS-MIS to 51% in the 2022 TDHS-MIS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after a live birth increases with age and decreases with the birth order of the child (**Table 9.17**).
- The percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after a live birth is higher among those who delivered in a health facility than among those who delivered elsewhere (**Figure 9.6**).
- The percentage of women who received timely postnatal care is higher in urban areas (60%) than in rural areas (47%).
- There are marked regional differences in the percentage of women who received a postnatal check within 2 days after a live birth. In Tanzania Mainland, the percentage is lowest in Katavi (21%) and Rukwa (24%) and highest in Iringa (86%) and Njombe (78%). In Zanzibar, the percentage is lowest in Kaskazini Pemba (18%) and highest in Mjini Magharibi (77%).
- The percentage of women who received timely postnatal care increases with increasing education and household wealth.

Figure 9.6 Postnatal care by place of delivery

Percentage of last live births in the 2 years before the survey for which women and newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth



Type of Provider

The skill level of the health provider who performs the first postnatal check also has important implications for maternal and neonatal health. Among women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, 34% received their first postnatal check-up during the first 2 days after birth from a nurse or midwife, and 14% were seen by a doctor or AMO. Among women with a stillbirth, 30% received their first postnatal check-up from a nurse or midwife and 31% from a doctor or AMO (**Table 9.18**).

Content of Care

Thirty-two percent of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey had their blood pressure measured, 39% were asked about vaginal bleeding, 45% discussed family planning, and 42% discussed nutrition needs. Among women with a stillbirth, 58% had their blood pressure measured, 57% were asked about vaginal bleeding, 46% discussed family planning, and 53% discussed nutrition needs (**Table 9.19**).

9.5.2 Postnatal Health Check for Newborns

The probability of neonatal death is particularly high during the first 48 hours after birth, making postnatal checks in this period particularly important. Postnatal care services for newborns should start as soon as possible after birth. In Tanzania, 54% of newborns received a postnatal check within 2 days after birth, while 41% did not receive a postnatal health check at all (**Table 9.20**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of newborns who received a postnatal check-up within 2 days after birth decreases with birth order, from 58% among first births to 46% among sixth- or higher-order births (**Table 9.20**).

- The percentage of newborns with a postnatal health check-up within 2 days after birth is higher among those delivered in a health facility (61%) than among those delivered elsewhere (22%) (**Figure 9.6**).
- Timely postnatal care for newborns is higher in urban than rural areas (63% versus 51%).
- The percentage of newborns who received a postnatal health check within 2 days varies by region, from 20% in Katavi to 85% in Iringa and Lindi.
- The percentage of newborns with a postnatal check-up in the first 2 days increases with increasing mother's education and household wealth.

Type of Provider

Nurses and midwives are the most common health care providers for newborns who received a check-up within the first 2 days after birth (35%) (**Table 9.21**). Nine percent of newborns were seen by a doctor or assistant medical officer, and 6% were seen by a clinical officer or assistant clinical officer.

Content of Care

The 2022 TDHS-MIS collected information on whether newborns received five key elements of newborn care (signal functions) within 2 days after birth. These signal functions are (1) examining the umbilical cord, (2) measuring temperature, (3) observing and/or counselling on breastfeeding, (4) telling the mother about danger signs and how to recognise if the baby needs immediate attention, and (5) weighing the newborn (Moran et al. 2013). In addition, mothers were asked if a health care provider spoke with them about childhood vaccinations.

Seventy-nine percent of Tanzanian newborns were weighed by a health care provider in the first 2 days after birth, 50% had their umbilical cord examined, and 34% had their temperature measured (**Table 9.22**). In addition, 35% of mothers were told how to recognise if the baby needs immediate medical attention, 49% were counselled on breastfeeding, and 51% were observed while breastfeeding. Fewer than one quarter (24%) of newborns had all five signal functions performed within 2 days after birth. Fifty-nine percent of mothers were informed about childhood vaccinations.

9.5.3 Postnatal Health Checks for Mothers and Newborns

Overall, 45% of both mothers and newborns received a postnatal check within 2 days after birth. In 41% of live births, neither the mother nor the newborn received a postnatal check (**Table 9.23**).

9.6 Men's Involvement in Maternal Health Care

Male involvement in maternal and child health is a practice wherein fathers actively participate in caring for women and supporting their family to access better health services. Men's health status and behaviour affect women's and newborns' health. Men who are involved in maternal health care typically have increased awareness, acceptance, and support of their partners' needs, choices, and rights. Questions were asked to both men (**Table 9.24**) and women (**Table 9.25**) about male involvement in women's health during ANC and delivery.

Almost all men with a youngest child age 0–2 (94%) reported that the child's mother had an antenatal check-up during the pregnancy. Among men who reported that the mother of their youngest child had an antenatal check-up, 84% said that they were present during an antenatal visit. Eighty-eight percent of men reported that their child was delivered in a health facility. About three quarters (76%) of men who reported that their youngest child was delivered in a health facility said that they went with the child's mother to the health facility at the time of delivery.

Women who received ANC for their most recent live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey were asked whether their partner encouraged them to receive ANC and accompanied them to ANC (**Table 9.25**). Eighty-seven percent of women reported that their partner encouraged them to receive ANC, and 74% reported that their partner accompanied them to ANC.

9.7 Breast and Cervical Cancer Examinations

Breast cancer examination

Women were asked if a doctor or other health care provider examined their breasts to check for cancer. The examination could include either a clinical breast exam, in which health care providers use their hands to feel for lumps or other changes, or use of medical equipment to make an image of the breast tissue, such as a mammogram.

Cervical cancer examination

To be checked for cervical cancer, a woman is asked to lie on her back with her legs apart. Then the health care worker uses a brush or swab to collect a sample from inside her. The sample is sent to a laboratory for testing. This test is called a Pap smear or human papillomavirus (HPV) test. Another method is visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA). In this test, the health care worker puts vinegar on the cervix to see if there is a reaction. Women were asked if a doctor or other health care provider ever tested them for cervical cancer. Information on the type of screening test was not collected.

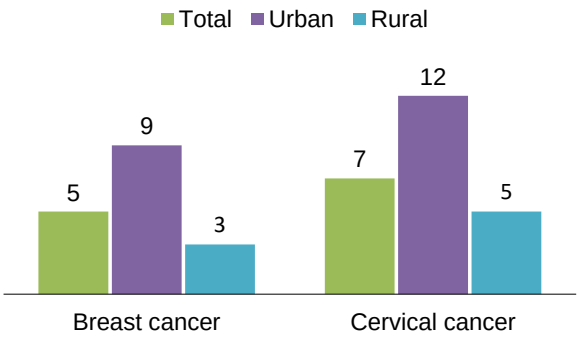
Sample: Women age 15–49

Both cervical and breast cancer can be cured if diagnosed at an early stage. Screening women for these cancers is therefore important to enable early diagnosis and timely treatment. The 2022 TDHS-MIS included questions on history of breast and cervical cancer screening.

Only 5% of women age 15–49 reported that they had ever been examined by a doctor or other health care provider to check for breast cancer. Similarly, 7% reported that they had been screened for cervical cancer (**Table 9.26**). The percentage of women who have received breast and cervical cancer examinations is higher in urban than rural areas and increases with increasing education and household wealth (**Table 9.26** and **Figure 9.7**).

Figure 9.7 **Breast and cervical cancer screening by residence**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who were ever examined by a health care worker for breast or cervical cancer



9.8 Problems in Accessing Health Facilities

Problems in accessing health facilities

Women were asked whether each of the following factors is a big problem in seeking medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick:

- Getting permission to go to the doctor
- Getting money for advice or treatment
- Distance to a health facility
- Not wanting to go alone

Sample: Women age 15–49

Easy physical access to health facilities enhances timely utilisation of health services. The 2022 TDHS-MIS findings show that 50% of women age 15–49 reported at least one problem in accessing health care for themselves (**Table 9.27**). The most frequently mentioned problems were getting money for treatment (36%) and distance to the facility (29%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher percentage of women in rural than urban areas reported at least one problem in accessing health care (56% versus 39%) (**Table 9.27**).

- The percentage of women reporting at least one problem in accessing health care decreases with increasing education (from 62% among those with no education to 38% among those with a secondary education or higher) and increasing household wealth (from 70% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 32% among those in the highest quintile).

9.9 Distance and Means of Transport to the Nearest Health Facility

Short distances and availability of transportation to health facilities enable easier access to facilities, which improves utilisation of health services. The 2022 TDHS-MIS collected information on the amount of time it took for women reach a health facility and whether they used motorised transport to travel there.

Almost half of women (47%) reported that it takes them less than 30 minutes to travel to the nearest health facility, 28% reported that they need between 30 minutes and 1 hour, 16% need between 1 and 2 hours, and 9% need 2 hours or more (**Table 9.28**). Only 15% of women travel to the nearest health facility using a motorised vehicle such as a car or truck, a public bus, a motorcycle/scooter, or a boat with a motor. Eighty-five percent use a nonmotorised means of transport such as walking or using a bicycle, an animal-drawn cart, or a boat without a motor.

List of Tables

For more information on maternal and newborn health care, see the following tables:

- **Table 9.1 Antenatal care**
- **Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit**
- **Table 9.3.1 Components of antenatal care among women receiving ANC**
- **Table 9.3.2 Components of antenatal care among all women**
- **Table 9.4 Deworming and iron-containing supplementation during pregnancy**
- **Table 9.5 Source of iron-containing supplements**
- **Table 9.6 Tetanus toxoid injections**
- **Table 9.7 Place of delivery**
- **Table 9.8 Caesarean section**
- **Table 9.9 Assistance during delivery**
- **Table 9.10 Presence of a companion during labour and delivery**
- **Table 9.11 Respectful care**
- **Table 9.12 Nondignified treatment at the health facility**
- **Table 9.13 Toilet for patients in the health facility**
- **Table 9.14 Experience of physical abuse in a health facility**
- **Table 9.15 Experience of verbal abuse in a health facility**
- **Table 9.16 Duration of stay in health facility after birth**
- **Table 9.17 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother**
- **Table 9.18 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother**
- **Table 9.19 Content of postnatal care for the mother**
- **Table 9.20 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn**
- **Table 9.21 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn**
- **Table 9.22 Content of postnatal care for newborns**
- **Table 9.23 Postnatal checks on mother and newborn**
- **Table 9.24 Men's involvement in maternal health care**
- **Table 9.25 Husband's or partner's involvement in antenatal care**
- **Table 9.26 Examinations for breast and cervical cancer**
- **Table 9.27 Problems in accessing health care**
- **Table 9.28 Distance from health care**

Table 9.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth and percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Antenatal care provider								
	Doctor/ AMO	Clinical officer/ assistant clinical officer	Nurse/ midwife/ PHNB	Assistant nurse	MCH aide	No ANC	Total	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1]	Number of women
				LIVE BIRTHS					
Age at birth									
<20	4.9	6.3	69.3	9.4	1.2	9.0	100.0	91.0	650
20–34	8.2	5.8	64.5	9.7	1.6	10.2	100.0	89.8	2,960
35–49	8.8	5.2	61.2	11.0	2.3	11.4	100.0	88.6	724
Birth order[2]									
1	9.6	6.5	65.9	8.4	1.4	8.1	100.0	91.9	995
2–3	9.4	5.8	64.9	9.3	1.4	9.2	100.0	90.8	1,687
4–5	6.0	5.8	64.8	9.8	1.9	11.7	100.0	88.3	916
6+	4.1	4.6	62.2	13.0	2.5	13.7	100.0	86.3	737
Residence									
Urban	18.1	6.7	60.4	6.0	0.7	8.1	100.0	91.9	1,193
Rural	3.9	5.4	66.3	11.3	2.0	11.1	100.0	88.9	3,142
Mainland/Zanzibar									
Mainland	7.8	5.7	64.5	9.8	1.6	10.5	100.0	89.5	4,209
Urban	18.5	6.7	60.1	5.8	0.6	8.3	100.0	91.7	1,157
Rural	3.8	5.3	66.2	11.4	2.0	11.4	100.0	88.6	3,051
Zanzibar	7.9	7.9	69.7	9.9	3.5	1.1	100.0	98.9	126
Unguja	6.4	8.0	71.6	10.7	2.3	1.0	100.0	99.0	87
Pemba	11.2	7.6	65.4	8.1	6.4	1.3	100.0	98.7	39
Zone									
Western	2.0	2.8	70.2	6.7	1.6	16.7	100.0	83.3	445
Northern	4.5	4.5	54.8	15.5	0.0	20.7	100.0	79.3	462
Central	6.1	5.6	81.4	3.8	0.0	3.1	100.0	96.9	430
Southern Highlands	7.8	8.6	61.0	11.6	0.4	10.5	100.0	89.5	233
Southern	4.0	10.2	78.7	6.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.9	174
South West Highlands	5.2	3.7	69.7	4.4	0.4	16.6	100.0	83.4	419
Lake	1.7	7.6	64.2	13.8	3.9	8.8	100.0	91.2	1,471
Eastern	34.8	3.0	49.4	6.5	0.2	6.1	100.0	93.9	576
Zanzibar	7.9	7.9	69.7	9.9	3.5	1.1	100.0	98.9	126
Region									
Dodoma	9.9	4.8	78.8	3.8	0.0	2.8	100.0	97.2	189
Arusha	6.6	2.6	81.2	4.4	0.0	5.3	100.0	94.7	141
Kilimanjaro	10.5	13.5	54.7	6.9	0.0	14.5	100.0	85.5	102
Tanga	0.4	1.6	38.0	26.6	0.0	33.5	100.0	66.5	220
Morogoro	27.5	1.0	59.1	11.5	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	209
Pwani	12.2	1.8	47.9	10.8	0.9	26.5	100.0	73.5	116
Dar es Salaam	51.6	5.3	41.9	0.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	250
Lindi	2.1	13.6	75.4	8.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	81
Mtwara	5.7	7.2	81.5	4.3	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.8	93
Ruvuma	16.8	13.6	61.7	3.4	1.0	3.5	100.0	96.5	108
Iringa	0.0	5.0	66.7	22.4	0.0	5.9	100.0	94.1	80
Mbeya	8.6	5.8	70.9	6.2	0.0	8.6	100.0	91.4	126
Singida	2.4	9.5	81.6	3.9	0.0	2.7	100.0	97.3	105
Tabora	1.2	1.6	71.0	9.3	2.7	14.2	100.0	85.8	270
Rukwa	1.0	1.5	67.4	0.6	0.0	29.5	100.0	70.5	114
Kigoma	3.3	4.7	68.8	2.8	0.0	20.5	100.0	79.5	175
Shinyanga	1.6	9.2	44.4	11.6	0.0	33.3	100.0	66.7	159
Kagera	0.0	13.8	53.4	28.0	4.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	264
Mwanza	5.5	10.3	72.0	3.2	6.9	2.2	100.0	97.8	353
Mara	0.8	1.1	71.4	23.1	3.2	0.5	100.0	99.5	255
Manyara	3.7	3.7	85.1	3.7	0.0	3.8	100.0	96.2	135
Njombe	0.0	3.0	49.2	12.2	0.0	35.5	100.0	64.5	45
Katavi	2.3	1.0	62.0	0.6	0.0	34.1	100.0	65.9	71
Simiyu	1.0	2.8	49.6	12.5	0.7	33.3	100.0	66.7	154
Geita	0.0	5.9	77.1	7.5	3.8	5.7	100.0	94.3	286
Songwe	7.4	5.1	75.9	9.0	1.7	0.9	100.0	99.1	108
Kaskazini Unguja	12.9	19.6	54.4	10.0	0.0	3.2	100.0	96.8	18
Kusini Unguja	12.0	14.6	70.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	11
Mjini Magharibi	3.4	3.3	76.9	12.4	3.4	0.5	100.0	99.5	59
Kaskazini Pemba	18.4	4.1	70.7	4.5	2.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	16
Kusini Pemba	6.0	10.2	61.5	10.8	9.3	2.2	100.0	97.8	23
Education									
No education	2.3	3.5	66.7	11.7	2.1	13.8	100.0	86.2	894
Primary incomplete	4.9	5.7	73.1	7.4	1.5	7.3	100.0	92.7	421
Primary complete	7.9	6.4	61.8	10.0	1.7	12.2	100.0	87.8	1,975
Secondary+	13.5	6.4	64.9	9.0	1.4	4.7	100.0	95.3	1,044

Continued…

Table 9.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Antenatal care provider					No ANC	Total	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1]	Number of women
	Doctor/ AMO	Clinical officer/ assistant clinical officer	Nurse/ midwife/ PHNB	Assistant nurse	MCH aide				
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	2.3	3.5	64.3	13.4	2.4	14.1	100.0	85.9	980
Second	4.8	6.3	64.7	10.0	2.8	11.4	100.0	88.6	865
Middle	5.7	4.1	68.3	11.2	0.8	10.0	100.0	90.0	838
Fourth	8.6	8.1	65.3	8.3	1.1	8.5	100.0	91.5	850
Highest	19.3	7.1	60.4	5.5	1.2	6.5	100.0	93.5	801
Total	7.8	5.7	64.7	9.8	1.7	10.3	100.0	89.7	4,335
STILLBIRTHS									
Total	13.4	5.0	65.1	6.9	0.0	9.5	100.0	90.5	83
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[3]									
Total	7.9	5.7	64.7	9.8	1.7	10.2	100.0	89.8	4,401

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

[1] Skilled provider includes doctor/assistant medical officer (AMO), clinical officer, assistant clinical officer, nurse/midwife/public health nurse B (PHNB), assistant nurse, and maternal and child health (MCH) aide.

[2] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

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

Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth and by the timing of the first visit; and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Number of ANC visits								Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit							Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	Number of women with ANC
	None	1	2–3	4–7	8+	Don't know	Total	4+ ANC visits	No antenatal care	<4	4–6	7+	Don't know	Total	Number of women		
	LIVE BIRTHS																
Age at birth																	
<20	9.0	2.2	25.0	61.3	2.2	0.4	100.0	63.5	9.0	31.1	54.5	5.4	0.0	100.0	650	4.7	592
20–34	10.2	1.8	21.5	62.9	3.3	0.2	100.0	66.3	10.2	35.7	48.5	5.5	0.1	100.0	2,960	4.4	2,657
35–49	11.4	1.3	25.4	58.7	3.1	0.1	100.0	61.7	11.4	32.0	47.9	8.5	0.2	100.0	724	4.6	641
Birth order[1]																	
1	8.1	1.6	16.0	70.3	3.8	0.1	100.0	74.1	8.1	41.1	48.0	2.7	0.1	100.0	995	4.2	914
2–3	9.2	1.5	20.3	64.8	3.8	0.3	100.0	68.7	9.2	38.6	47.4	4.7	0.1	100.0	1,687	4.3	1,531
4–5	11.7	1.2	26.4	57.6	2.8	0.3	100.0	60.4	11.7	28.7	53.6	6.0	0.0	100.0	916	4.7	809
6+	13.7	3.3	32.5	49.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	50.5	13.7	22.5	50.4	13.2	0.2	100.0	737	5.1	636
Residence																	
Urban	8.1	1.4	14.3	68.5	7.4	0.4	100.0	75.9	8.1	40.4	47.7	3.7	0.1	100.0	1,193	4.2	1,096
Rural	11.1	1.9	25.9	59.5	1.5	0.1	100.0	61.0	11.1	32.1	50.0	6.8	0.1	100.0	3,142	4.6	2,794
Mainland/ Zanzibar																	
Mainland	10.5	1.8	22.8	61.6	3.1	0.2	100.0	64.7	10.5	34.5	48.9	6.0	0.1	100.0	4,209	4.5	3,766
Urban	8.3	1.4	14.1	68.3	7.5	0.4	100.0	75.8	8.3	40.6	47.4	3.6	0.1	100.0	1,157	4.2	1,061
Rural	11.4	2.0	26.1	59.1	1.4	0.1	100.0	60.4	11.4	32.2	49.4	6.9	0.1	100.0	3,051	4.6	2,705
Zanzibar	1.1	0.1	18.9	74.5	4.8	0.5	100.0	79.4	1.1	28.1	65.5	5.0	0.3	100.0	126	4.7	125
Unguja	1.0	0.1	16.0	77.4	5.3	0.3	100.0	82.6	1.0	27.3	65.8	5.8	0.2	100.0	87	4.7	86
Pemba	1.3	0.0	25.6	68.1	3.9	1.1	100.0	72.1	1.3	29.9	64.9	3.3	0.6	100.0	39	4.7	39
Zone																	
Western	16.7	2.5	26.2	52.5	1.9	0.2	100.0	54.4	16.7	32.0	43.9	7.4	0.0	100.0	445	4.6	371
Northern	20.7	2.1	15.3	59.0	2.8	0.0	100.0	61.8	20.7	30.1	42.4	6.5	0.3	100.0	462	4.4	366
Central	3.1	0.9	31.9	62.5	1.7	0.0	100.0	64.2	3.1	34.6	51.5	10.8	0.0	100.0	430	4.8	416
Southern Highlands	10.5	1.0	17.9	67.5	3.2	0.0	100.0	70.7	10.5	45.2	43.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	233	4.0	208
Southern	1.1	0.0	22.4	75.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	76.5	1.1	50.0	48.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	174	4.0	172
South West Highlands	16.6	2.0	21.4	57.8	2.0	0.2	100.0	59.8	16.6	30.4	47.6	5.4	0.0	100.0	419	4.6	350
Lake	8.8	2.8	26.9	59.1	2.2	0.2	100.0	61.3	8.8	31.4	52.3	7.5	0.0	100.0	1,471	4.7	1,341
Eastern	6.1	0.0	12.0	72.5	8.8	0.7	100.0	81.3	6.1	42.1	50.3	1.2	0.2	100.0	576	4.2	541
Zanzibar	1.1	0.1	18.9	74.5	4.8	0.5	100.0	79.4	1.1	28.1	65.5	5.0	0.3	100.0	126	4.7	125
Region																	
Dodoma	2.8	0.6	19.7	74.8	2.0	0.0	100.0	76.8	2.8	52.5	39.3	5.5	0.0	100.0	189	3.9	184
Arusha	5.3	6.1	22.3	64.4	1.9	0.0	100.0	66.3	5.3	35.9	46.8	12.1	0.0	100.0	141	4.5	133
Kilimanjaro	14.5	0.0	22.1	56.0	7.4	0.0	100.0	63.4	14.5	38.3	39.7	6.1	1.3	100.0	102	4.3	87
Tanga	33.5	0.6	7.7	57.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	58.2	33.5	22.6	40.8	3.1	0.0	100.0	220	4.4	146
Morogoro	0.9	0.0	16.0	77.4	4.9	0.8	100.0	82.3	0.9	46.1	52.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	209	4.1	208
Pwani	26.5	0.0	13.1	57.9	2.6	0.0	100.0	60.4	26.5	21.4	49.3	2.9	0.0	100.0	116	4.7	85
Dar es Salaam	0.9	0.0	8.1	75.2	14.9	0.8	100.0	90.2	0.9	48.5	49.1	1.0	0.5	100.0	250	4.0	248
Lindi	1.0	0.0	29.5	68.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	69.5	1.0	40.9	58.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	81	4.2	80
Mtwara	1.2	0.0	16.3	81.4	1.1	0.0	100.0	82.5	1.2	57.9	40.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	93	3.8	92
Ruvuma	3.5	1.5	17.1	75.5	2.4	0.0	100.0	77.9	3.5	39.7	55.6	1.2	0.0	100.0	108	4.3	104
Iringa	5.9	0.0	21.6	68.1	4.4	0.0	100.0	72.5	5.9	58.1	34.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	80	3.6	75
Mbeya	8.6	0.5	22.0	62.7	5.5	0.7	100.0	68.2	8.6	45.1	43.9	2.4	0.0	100.0	126	4.0	116
Singida	2.7	0.0	37.6	57.3	2.4	0.0	100.0	59.7	2.7	27.3	56.4	13.6	0.0	100.0	105	5.4	102
Tabora	14.2	3.2	32.3	48.2	2.2	0.0	100.0	50.3	14.2	26.5	49.3	10.1	0.0	100.0	270	4.9	232
Rukwa	29.5	0.6	18.4	51.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	51.4	29.5	21.4	47.8	1.3	0.0	100.0	114	4.9	80
Kigoma	20.5	1.4	16.8	59.2	1.6	0.5	100.0	60.8	20.5	40.6	35.6	3.3	0.0	100.0	175	4.0	139
Shinyanga	33.3	3.8	16.3	43.7	1.3	1.7	100.0	44.9	33.3	20.3	38.4	7.7	0.4	100.0	159	4.9	106
Kagera	0.0	1.7	26.8	66.9	4.6	0.0	100.0	71.5	0.0	46.1	47.7	6.2	0.0	100.0	264	4.2	264
Mwanza	2.2	3.2	28.4	62.7	3.5	0.0	100.0	66.2	2.2	32.3	60.5	5.0	0.0	100.0	353	4.8	345
Mara	0.5	1.6	22.8	75.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	75.1	0.5	41.1	52.3	6.2	0.0	100.0	255	4.4	254
Manyara	3.8	1.9	44.4	49.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	49.9	3.8	15.4	64.8	16.0	0.0	100.0	135	5.5	130
Njombe	35.5	1.4	13.2	47.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	49.9	35.5	35.3	27.8	1.4	0.0	100.0	45	3.9	29
Katavi	34.1	3.3	21.1	40.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	41.6	34.1	10.2	45.1	10.7	0.0	100.0	71	5.2	47
Simiyu	33.3	2.6	28.1	35.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	36.0	33.3	13.0	44.4	9.3	0.0	100.0	154	5.3	102
Geita	5.7	3.9	34.0	54.6	1.8	0.0	100.0	56.4	5.7	24.0	58.5	11.7	0.0	100.0	286	5.0	270
Songwe	0.9	4.3	24.1	70.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	70.6	0.9	35.8	53.4	9.8	0.0	100.0	108	4.5	107
Kaskazini Unguja	3.2	0.0	26.4	69.1	0.0	1.4	100.0	69.1	3.2	20.1	72.5	4.2	0.0	100.0	18	4.7	17

Continued…

Table 9.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Number of ANC visits								Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit							Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	Number of women with ANC
	None	1	2–3	4–7	8+	Don't know	Total	4+ ANC visits	No antenatal care	<4	4–6	7+	Don't know	Total	Number of women		
Kusini Unguja	0.0	1.0	15.0	80.2	3.9	0.0	100.0	84.1	0.0	33.2	63.0	2.6	1.2	100.0	11	4.5	11
Mjini Magharibi	0.5	0.0	13.0	79.4	7.1	0.0	100.0	86.5	0.5	28.4	64.3	6.8	0.0	100.0	59	4.7	59
Kaskazini Pemba	0.0	0.0	23.9	71.6	4.5	0.0	100.0	76.1	0.0	24.4	71.5	2.5	1.5	100.0	16	4.8	16
Kusini Pemba	2.2	0.0	26.9	65.6	3.5	1.9	100.0	69.1	2.2	34.0	60.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	23	4.6	22
Education																	
No education	13.8	2.8	29.9	52.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	53.5	13.8	26.5	50.4	9.3	0.0	100.0	894	4.8	771
Primary incomplete	7.3	2.8	30.3	56.2	3.4	0.0	100.0	59.6	7.3	32.7	50.1	9.8	0.1	100.0	421	4.8	390
Primary complete	12.2	1.4	22.4	61.7	2.1	0.3	100.0	63.8	12.2	32.1	50.2	5.4	0.1	100.0	1,975	4.5	1,734
Secondary+	4.7	1.2	14.0	73.5	6.3	0.3	100.0	79.7	4.7	46.0	46.5	2.7	0.1	100.0	1,044	4.1	995
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	14.1	3.9	30.6	50.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	51.4	14.1	25.6	51.3	9.0	0.1	100.0	980	4.9	842
Second	11.4	1.2	28.3	57.7	1.2	0.2	100.0	59.0	11.4	30.9	50.1	7.6	0.0	100.0	865	4.6	767
Middle	10.0	1.4	25.0	62.2	1.3	0.3	100.0	63.5	10.0	31.3	52.8	5.8	0.2	100.0	838	4.7	755
Fourth	8.5	1.1	18.6	68.9	2.9	0.0	100.0	71.8	8.5	36.0	50.9	4.6	0.0	100.0	850	4.4	778
Highest	6.5	0.9	9.0	73.3	9.7	0.6	100.0	83.0	6.5	50.3	40.9	2.1	0.2	100.0	801	3.9	749
Total	10.3	1.8	22.7	62.0	3.1	0.2	100.0	65.1	10.3	34.4	49.3	6.0	0.1	100.0	4,335	4.5	3,890
STILLBIRTHS																	
Total	9.5	5.5	24.8	56.1	4.0	0.0	100.0	60.2	9.5	40.4	45.3	4.8	0.0	100.0	83	4.3	75
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]																	
Total	10.2	1.8	22.8	61.9	3.1	0.2	100.0	65.0	10.2	34.4	49.3	6.0	0.1	100.0	4,401	4.5	3,951

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

[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

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

Table 9.3.1 Components of antenatal care among women receiving ANC

Among women age 15–49 receiving antenatal care (ANC) for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services from a health care provider, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who received specific services during ANC from a health care provider:							Number of women with ANC for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Baby's heartbeat checked	Counselled about maternal diet	Counselled about breastfeeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	
	LIVE BIRTHS							
Age at birth								
<20	70.8	63.6	90.4	96.5	65.0	65.4	63.2	592
20–34	76.4	69.3	91.3	95.4	69.4	67.7	66.5	2,657
35–49	80.4	72.4	92.8	96.7	71.6	67.0	70.0	641
Birth order[1]								
1	78.7	73.5	91.9	95.3	71.4	67.8	68.2	914
2–3	79.2	72.0	92.4	95.7	71.9	70.2	69.4	1,531
4–5	75.9	67.6	91.3	96.6	65.9	67.0	63.3	809
6+	65.9	56.7	88.5	95.9	63.2	59.6	61.6	636
Residence								
Urban	93.6	88.6	98.2	97.0	78.5	76.4	74.3	1,096
Rural	69.4	61.2	88.8	95.4	65.4	63.7	63.5	2,794
Mainland/Zanzibar								
Mainland	75.5	68.0	91.2	95.7	68.5	66.8	66.3	3,766
Urban	93.4	88.3	98.1	96.9	78.2	76.2	74.4	1,061
Rural	68.5	60.0	88.5	95.2	64.7	63.2	63.2	2,705
Zanzibar	98.3	98.2	98.6	99.3	88.4	79.1	73.6	125
Unguja	98.5	98.3	99.2	99.8	90.8	78.0	75.3	86
Pemba	97.7	98.1	97.2	98.4	82.8	81.5	69.8	39
Zone								
Western	53.8	61.6	88.2	90.6	56.3	50.7	54.4	371
Northern	88.6	77.1	88.8	96.6	67.7	67.9	65.1	366
Central	82.1	64.7	92.6	96.7	68.5	58.8	63.2	416
Southern Highlands	91.1	90.5	97.2	98.5	88.2	87.7	86.9	208
Southern	85.6	75.3	95.9	95.4	76.7	74.3	75.7	172
South West Highlands	72.3	60.2	93.1	89.5	62.6	65.2	64.6	350
Lake	67.1	60.7	87.1	96.6	65.6	68.0	63.0	1,341
Eastern	90.3	80.6	98.8	98.6	78.0	71.2	76.3	541
Zanzibar	98.3	98.2	98.6	99.3	88.4	79.1	73.6	125
Region								
Dodoma	86.1	74.7	94.4	96.2	76.9	68.0	75.8	184
Arusha	88.4	71.9	91.4	95.0	63.6	61.6	55.8	133
Kilimanjaro	96.3	94.2	100.0	96.4	80.8	82.7	76.7	87
Tanga	84.1	71.7	79.9	98.3	63.7	64.9	66.6	146
Morogoro	82.9	63.3	100.0	98.4	67.4	58.4	64.1	208
Pwani	84.5	76.3	94.1	98.2	74.0	63.5	71.4	85
Dar es Salaam	98.4	96.7	99.5	98.9	88.3	84.7	88.1	248
Lindi	79.3	73.8	93.9	95.8	67.6	72.0	70.3	80
Mtwara	91.1	76.6	97.6	95.1	84.7	76.3	80.4	92
Ruvuma	94.7	89.8	98.4	99.0	82.4	83.3	80.8	104
Iringa	92.7	94.6	94.4	98.0	92.5	91.2	91.6	75
Mbeya	89.0	77.7	95.8	97.5	75.3	77.4	74.3	116
Singida	79.3	72.2	94.7	98.8	70.9	58.3	64.9	102
Tabora	53.2	64.4	91.1	95.8	48.2	41.2	46.8	232
Rukwa	46.8	38.7	83.5	68.0	38.7	39.9	45.6	80
Kigoma	54.8	57.0	83.4	81.8	69.8	66.4	67.2	139
Shinyanga	71.5	66.8	90.3	97.1	65.7	75.4	73.1	106
Kagera	56.8	42.9	82.5	99.1	69.1	69.7	60.0	264
Mwanza	87.8	79.6	93.5	92.7	73.3	74.0	70.3	345
Mara	66.7	56.5	87.4	97.7	49.4	43.5	44.8	254
Manyara	78.7	44.6	88.4	95.8	54.7	46.3	44.1	130
Njombe	74.1	82.6	100.0	97.9	97.9	94.1	96.4	29
Katavi	64.6	46.2	88.8	93.0	59.9	66.0	61.2	47
Simiyu	40.1	55.3	84.8	98.2	65.6	78.4	71.7	102
Geita	59.4	57.6	82.7	97.2	67.5	74.8	66.6	270
Songwe	76.8	63.4	99.1	95.6	67.8	70.8	69.9	107
Kaskazini Unguja	96.4	95.3	97.4	98.8	91.8	73.2	83.3	17
Kusini Unguja	98.4	100.0	97.4	100.0	86.1	76.2	70.9	11
Mjini Magharibi	99.2	98.8	100.0	100.0	91.4	79.8	73.8	59
Kaskazini Pemba	98.3	96.4	97.2	98.0	80.8	79.4	62.7	16
Kusini Pemba	97.2	99.3	97.3	98.7	84.4	83.0	75.2	22

Continued…

Table 9.3.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who received specific services during ANC from a health care provider: Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Baby's heartbeat checked	Counselled about maternal diet	Counselled about breastfeeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	Number of women with ANC for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
Education								
No education	62.3	54.1	87.7	93.5	57.2	58.2	57.8	771
Primary incomplete	67.1	62.9	89.8	96.8	66.1	61.9	61.7	390
Primary complete	76.8	67.6	91.3	96.3	68.9	67.0	67.1	1,734
Secondary+	89.6	85.1	95.1	96.4	79.8	76.9	74.3	995
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	62.2	54.3	85.5	93.8	58.6	58.1	56.8	842
Second	66.6	55.7	90.5	94.9	64.1	59.8	59.8	767
Middle	75.1	64.4	89.4	96.2	66.3	65.1	66.6	755
Fourth	84.5	79.9	95.8	95.8	74.1	70.9	72.8	778
Highest	94.5	92.1	96.4	98.6	83.8	83.5	78.1	749
Total	76.2	68.9	91.4	95.8	69.1	67.2	66.6	3,890
STILLBIRTHS								
Total	86.6	85.3	91.5	93.8	70.6	50.0	73.1	75
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]								
Total	76.4	69.3	91.4	95.8	69.0	66.8	66.6	3,951

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received ANC for that birth. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

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

Table 9.3.2 Components of antenatal care among all women

Among all women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services from a health care provider for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who received specific services during ANC from a health care provider:							Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Baby's heartbeat checked	Counselled about maternal diet	Counselled about breastfeeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	
	LIVE BIRTHS							
Age at birth								
<20	64.4	57.9	82.3	87.8	59.1	59.5	57.5	650
20–34	68.6	62.2	82.0	85.7	62.3	60.8	59.7	2,960
35–49	71.2	64.1	82.2	85.6	63.4	59.3	62.0	724
Birth order[1]								
1	72.3	67.5	84.4	87.5	65.6	62.3	62.7	995
2–3	71.9	65.4	83.9	86.9	65.2	63.8	63.0	1,687
4–5	67.0	59.7	80.7	85.3	58.2	59.1	55.9	916
6+	56.9	48.9	76.4	82.8	54.5	51.4	53.2	737
Residence								
Urban	86.0	81.4	90.2	89.1	72.2	70.2	68.3	1,193
Rural	61.7	54.4	78.9	84.8	58.2	56.6	56.5	3,142
Mainland/Zanzibar								
Mainland	67.6	60.8	81.6	85.6	61.3	59.8	59.4	4,209
Urban	85.6	80.9	90.0	88.8	71.7	69.8	68.2	1,157
Rural	60.7	53.2	78.4	84.4	57.3	56.0	56.0	3,051
Zanzibar	97.2	97.1	97.5	98.3	87.4	78.3	72.8	126
Unguja	97.5	97.3	98.2	98.8	89.9	77.3	74.6	87
Pemba	96.5	96.9	96.0	97.1	81.8	80.5	69.0	39
Zone								
Western	44.8	51.4	73.5	75.5	46.9	42.2	45.4	445
Northern	70.2	61.1	70.4	76.6	53.7	53.9	51.6	462
Central	79.6	62.7	89.8	93.7	66.4	57.0	61.2	430
Southern Highlands	81.6	81.0	87.0	88.2	79.0	78.5	77.8	233
Southern	84.7	74.5	94.8	94.3	75.9	73.5	74.9	174
South West Highlands	60.3	50.2	77.6	74.7	52.2	54.4	53.9	419
Lake	61.2	55.4	79.5	88.1	59.8	62.0	57.5	1,471
Eastern	84.8	75.7	92.8	92.6	73.3	66.9	71.6	576
Zanzibar	97.2	97.1	97.5	98.3	87.4	78.3	72.8	126
Region								
Dodoma	83.7	72.6	91.8	93.5	74.7	66.1	73.6	189
Arusha	83.8	68.2	86.6	90.1	60.2	58.3	52.9	141
Kilimanjaro	82.3	80.5	85.5	82.4	69.1	70.7	65.6	102
Tanga	56.0	47.7	53.2	65.4	42.4	43.2	44.3	220
Morogoro	82.2	62.7	99.1	97.5	66.8	57.9	63.5	209
Pwani	62.1	56.1	69.2	72.2	54.4	46.7	52.5	116
Dar es Salaam	97.6	95.8	98.6	98.0	87.5	83.9	87.3	250
Lindi	78.5	73.1	92.9	94.8	66.9	71.3	69.6	81
Mtwara	90.0	75.7	96.5	93.9	83.7	75.4	79.4	93
Ruvuma	91.4	86.7	95.0	95.5	79.6	80.4	78.0	108
Iringa	87.2	89.0	88.8	92.2	87.0	85.8	86.1	80
Mbeya	81.4	71.0	87.6	89.1	68.9	70.8	67.9	126
Singida	77.2	70.3	92.2	96.1	69.0	56.7	63.1	105
Tabora	45.6	55.3	78.1	82.2	41.3	35.4	40.1	270
Rukwa	33.0	27.3	58.8	47.9	27.3	28.1	32.1	114
Kigoma	43.6	45.3	66.4	65.1	55.5	52.8	53.4	175
Shinyanga	47.7	44.6	60.2	64.8	43.9	50.3	48.8	159
Kagera	56.8	42.9	82.5	99.1	69.1	69.7	60.0	264
Mwanza	85.9	77.9	91.5	90.7	71.7	72.4	68.8	353
Mara	66.4	56.2	87.0	97.3	49.1	43.3	44.6	255
Manyara	75.7	42.9	85.1	92.2	52.7	44.6	42.5	135
Njombe	47.8	53.3	64.5	63.2	63.1	60.7	62.2	45
Katavi	42.6	30.5	58.6	61.3	39.5	43.5	40.4	71
Simiyu	26.8	36.9	56.6	65.6	43.8	52.3	47.8	154
Geita	56.0	54.3	78.0	91.6	63.7	70.5	62.8	286
Songwe	76.0	62.8	98.2	94.7	67.2	70.1	69.3	108
Kaskazini Unguja	93.3	92.3	94.3	95.6	88.9	70.9	80.6	18
Kusini Unguja	98.4	100.0	97.4	100.0	86.1	76.2	70.9	11
Mjini Magharibi	98.6	98.3	99.5	99.5	90.9	79.4	73.4	59
Kaskazini Pemba	98.3	96.4	97.2	98.0	80.8	79.4	62.7	16
Kusini Pemba	95.1	97.2	95.2	96.5	82.6	81.2	73.6	23
Education								
No education	53.7	46.7	75.6	80.6	49.3	50.2	49.9	894
Primary incomplete	62.2	58.3	83.2	89.7	61.3	57.4	57.2	421
Primary complete	67.4	59.4	80.2	84.6	60.5	58.8	58.9	1,975
Secondary+	85.4	81.1	90.6	91.8	76.0	73.2	70.8	1,044

Continued…

Table 9.3.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who received specific services during ANC from a health care provider: Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Baby's heartbeat checked	Counselled about maternal diet	Counselled about breastfeeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	53.4	46.6	73.5	80.6	50.3	49.9	48.8	980
Second	59.1	49.4	80.2	84.1	56.8	53.0	53.0	865
Middle	67.6	58.0	80.5	86.6	59.7	58.6	59.9	838
Fourth	77.2	73.1	87.6	87.6	67.7	64.9	66.6	850
Highest	88.4	86.1	90.2	92.2	78.4	78.1	73.0	801
Total	68.4	61.9	82.1	86.0	62.0	60.3	59.8	4,335
STILLBIRTHS								
Total	78.3	77.2	82.8	84.9	63.9	45.2	66.2	83
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]								
Total	68.6	62.2	82.0	86.0	62.0	60.0	59.8	4,401

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, whether or not they received ANC for that birth. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

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

Table 9.4 Deworming and iron-containing supplementation during pregnancy

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentages who took deworming medication and took any iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth or stillbirth, and percent distribution of the number of days during which women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey took iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Among women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years, percentage who during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth:		Number of days during which women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years took iron-containing supplements[1] during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth:							Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
	Took deworming medication	Took any iron-containing supplements[1]	None	<60	60–89	90–179	180+	Don't know	Total	
					LIVE BIRTHS					
Age at birth										
<20	58.1	80.4	19.6	30.5	10.3	31.5	7.2	1.0	100.0	650
20–34	63.1	81.0	19.0	26.0	12.1	33.3	8.4	1.1	100.0	2,960
35–49	59.9	81.1	18.9	24.7	15.6	30.5	9.5	0.9	100.0	724
Birth order[2]										
1	57.9	81.9	18.1	26.1	10.5	31.5	12.4	1.5	100.0	995
2–3	66.6	81.2	18.8	24.6	12.0	35.1	9.0	0.5	100.0	1,687
4–5	63.4	82.2	17.8	30.0	12.3	32.7	6.2	1.1	100.0	916
6+	54.1	77.2	22.8	26.7	16.0	28.2	4.6	1.6	100.0	737
Residence										
Urban	68.8	83.1	16.9	23.3	10.2	33.9	14.4	1.3	100.0	1,193
Rural	59.1	80.1	19.9	27.7	13.3	32.1	6.2	0.9	100.0	3,142
Mainland/Zanzibar										
Mainland	62.5	80.8	19.2	26.3	12.3	32.7	8.6	0.9	100.0	4,209
Urban	69.8	82.9	17.1	23.1	9.9	34.1	14.7	1.0	100.0	1,157
Rural	59.7	80.0	20.0	27.5	13.2	32.2	6.3	0.9	100.0	3,051
Zanzibar	38.0	85.3	14.7	32.2	16.7	27.0	3.1	6.3	100.0	126
Unguja	38.9	86.5	13.5	31.3	15.4	28.9	3.5	7.4	100.0	87
Pemba	35.8	82.4	17.6	34.2	19.4	22.6	2.1	4.0	100.0	39
Zone										
Western	54.8	83.9	16.1	45.0	13.4	22.4	2.8	0.3	100.0	445
Northern	65.4	88.1	11.9	14.5	11.3	50.7	9.8	1.9	100.0	462
Central	64.3	78.5	21.5	23.3	15.1	29.3	10.7	0.2	100.0	430
Southern Highlands	84.1	93.3	6.7	13.9	14.7	52.2	11.3	1.2	100.0	233
Southern	72.0	88.8	11.2	19.1	19.3	45.6	4.9	0.0	100.0	174
South West Highlands	60.2	81.8	18.2	36.0	12.5	28.7	3.6	1.0	100.0	419
Lake	56.2	72.7	27.3	28.3	10.6	26.8	6.0	1.0	100.0	1,471
Eastern	70.9	86.7	13.3	18.4	11.2	35.3	20.9	0.9	100.0	576
Zanzibar	38.0	85.3	14.7	32.2	16.7	27.0	3.1	6.3	100.0	126
Region										
Dodoma	69.9	78.7	21.3	22.3	14.1	27.6	14.7	0.0	100.0	189
Arusha	42.7	83.0	17.0	14.2	7.7	47.6	13.6	0.0	100.0	141
Kilimanjaro	84.8	86.8	13.2	26.4	10.3	36.4	13.5	0.2	100.0	102
Tanga	70.9	92.0	8.0	9.1	14.0	59.4	5.6	3.9	100.0	220
Morogoro	60.1	89.2	10.8	30.9	14.9	28.9	14.4	0.0	100.0	209
Pwani	79.6	88.6	11.4	22.1	13.8	41.9	7.7	3.2	100.0	116
Dar es Salaam	75.8	83.7	16.3	6.1	6.9	37.6	32.6	0.5	100.0	250
Lindi	70.8	90.4	9.6	28.1	16.2	40.8	5.3	0.0	100.0	81
Mtwara	73.0	87.4	12.6	11.3	21.9	49.7	4.5	0.0	100.0	93
Ruvuma	75.1	93.1	6.9	17.8	17.1	50.2	5.4	2.6	100.0	108
Iringa	95.1	93.9	6.1	6.4	10.6	57.1	19.8	0.0	100.0	80
Mbeya	60.6	89.7	10.3	37.0	11.8	33.7	7.2	0.0	100.0	126
Singida	66.9	74.2	25.8	23.4	13.6	25.9	10.3	0.9	100.0	105
Tabora	53.9	81.7	18.3	40.8	14.2	24.5	1.9	0.3	100.0	270
Rukwa	60.8	75.1	24.9	37.4	10.1	23.9	2.1	1.6	100.0	114
Kigoma	56.2	87.3	12.7	51.4	12.3	19.1	4.2	0.3	100.0	175
Shinyanga	57.7	60.7	39.3	18.9	3.8	31.0	4.0	3.0	100.0	159
Kagera	57.2	67.8	32.2	21.2	9.4	35.4	1.8	0.0	100.0	264
Mwanza	50.7	80.5	19.5	36.3	12.1	17.5	14.2	0.4	100.0	353
Mara	63.6	77.9	22.1	31.5	13.0	30.4	2.9	0.0	100.0	255
Manyara	54.5	81.6	18.4	24.5	17.5	34.3	5.3	0.0	100.0	135
Njombe	86.3	93.0	7.0	17.9	16.5	48.1	10.5	0.0	100.0	45
Katavi	57.9	78.9	21.1	43.0	10.7	23.0	0.5	1.7	100.0	71
Simiyu	45.0	71.8	28.2	33.2	6.0	26.0	1.9	4.6	100.0	154
Geita	61.0	70.0	30.0	24.9	13.9	25.3	5.5	0.3	100.0	286
Songwe	60.6	81.5	18.5	28.8	17.1	31.8	2.9	1.0	100.0	108

Continued…

Table 9.4—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years, percentage who during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth:		Number of days during which women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years took iron-containing supplements[1] during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth:							Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
	Took deworming medication	Took any iron-containing supplements[1]	None	<60	60–89	90–179	180+	Don't know	Total	
Kaskazini Unguja	31.1	71.6	28.4	35.5	8.9	23.1	4.0	0.2	100.0	18
Kusini Unguja	35.1	91.8	8.2	18.4	18.0	47.4	8.0	0.0	100.0	11
Mjini Magharibi	42.0	90.1	9.9	32.4	16.9	27.4	2.6	10.9	100.0	59
Kaskazini Pemba	46.1	76.4	23.6	27.2	18.7	23.8	3.2	3.5	100.0	16
Kusini Pemba	28.3	86.8	13.2	39.4	20.0	21.8	1.3	4.4	100.0	23
Education										
No education	53.0	74.5	25.5	26.6	13.1	28.6	4.4	1.8	100.0	894
Primary incomplete	54.7	75.9	24.1	32.3	12.7	25.2	5.6	0.1	100.0	421
Primary complete	65.7	82.1	17.9	27.7	12.9	33.5	7.1	0.9	100.0	1,975
Secondary+	64.8	86.2	13.8	21.6	10.8	37.3	15.4	1.1	100.0	1,044
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	52.7	77.8	22.2	30.7	13.6	28.1	4.1	1.4	100.0	980
Second	59.3	80.1	19.9	27.9	14.3	31.2	6.3	0.4	100.0	865
Middle	62.5	81.5	18.5	25.0	13.1	36.1	6.6	0.7	100.0	838
Fourth	62.6	79.1	20.9	26.7	10.6	32.4	8.0	1.4	100.0	850
Highest	74.2	87.0	13.0	21.0	10.1	36.2	18.4	1.4	100.0	801
Total	61.8	80.9	19.1	26.5	12.4	32.6	8.4	1.0	100.0	4,335
STILLBIRTHS										
Total	68.5	78.1	21.9	34.6	14.7	24.0	4.7	0.0	100.0	83
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[3]										
Total	61.9	80.8	19.2	26.6	12.4	32.5	8.3	1.0	100.0	4,401

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

[1] Iron tablets and syrup

[2] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

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

Table 9.5 Source of iron-containing supplements

Among women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey and were given or bought iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth or stillbirth, percentage who obtained supplements, according to source, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Source	Percentage who obtained iron-containing supplements[1] from each source: Live births	Stillbirths	Live births and stillbirths[2]
Public sector	**90.2**	**72.0**	**89.9**
National/zonal referral/specialised hospital	0.3	0.0	0.2
Regional referral hospital	0.6	0.0	0.6
Regional hospital	0.9	0.1	0.9
District hospital	5.5	6.5	5.5
Health centre	20.7	18.5	20.7
Dispensary	54.6	45.1	54.4
Clinic	9.7	3.6	9.6
Religious/voluntary	**5.4**	**9.0**	**5.5**
Referral specialised hospital	0.3	0.0	0.3
District hospital	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other hospital	0.7	0.8	0.7
Health centre	1.3	0.9	1.3
Dispensary	1.2	4.2	1.3
Clinic	1.8	2.9	1.8
Private medical sector	**4.1**	**11.6**	**4.2**
Specialised hospital	0.4	0.0	0.4
Other hospital	0.7	0.0	0.7
Health centre	0.3	8.1	0.4
Dispensary	0.6	0.0	0.6
Clinic	0.8	0.0	0.8
Other private sector	**3.1**	**10.4**	**3.3**
Pharmacy	1.2	3.5	1.3
ADDO	1.3	7.5	1.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of women	3,533	67	3,585

Note: Supplements may have been obtained from more than one source. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
ADDO = accredited drug dispensing outlet
[1] Iron tablets and syrup
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.6 Tetanus toxoid injections

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage receiving two or more injections during the pregnancy for the last live birth	Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Number of women
Age at birth			
<20	63.9	74.0	650
20–34	58.3	86.2	2,960
35–49	44.6	89.5	724
Birth order[2]			
1	69.9	73.3	995
2–3	61.9	88.8	1,687
4–5	48.4	88.2	916
6+	38.2	87.4	737
Residence			
Urban	65.9	87.2	1,193
Rural	53.5	84.0	3,142
Mainland/Zanzibar			
Mainland	57.6	84.6	4,209
Urban	66.9	87.1	1,157
Rural	54.1	83.7	3,051
Zanzibar	33.4	93.4	126
Unguja	38.8	93.1	87
Pemba	21.4	94.0	39
Zone			
Western	44.1	77.9	445
Northern	59.1	83.9	462
Central	55.8	82.2	430
Southern Highlands	69.2	89.8	233
Southern	66.0	88.3	174
South West Highlands	62.8	83.1	419
Lake	54.1	85.0	1,471
Eastern	65.9	89.1	576
Zanzibar	33.4	93.4	126
Region			
Dodoma	65.7	81.4	189
Arusha	53.8	84.7	141
Kilimanjaro	62.7	92.6	102
Tanga	60.7	79.4	220
Morogoro	51.6	87.0	209
Pwani	63.4	84.7	116
Dar es Salaam	79.2	92.8	250
Lindi	60.3	84.5	81
Mtwara	71.0	91.7	93
Ruvuma	60.6	89.0	108
Iringa	78.0	92.9	80
Mbeya	62.6	87.7	126
Singida	51.7	86.8	105
Tabora	39.8	71.7	270
Rukwa	75.1	89.5	114
Kigoma	50.8	87.5	175
Shinyanga	52.1	75.1	159
Kagera	54.8	91.3	264
Mwanza	52.1	85.4	353
Mara	65.3	83.2	255
Manyara	45.3	79.8	135
Njombe	74.3	86.4	45
Katavi	55.3	71.9	71
Simiyu	53.0	78.5	154
Geita	47.6	89.5	286
Songwe	54.9	78.4	108
Kaskazini Unguja	35.9	93.8	18
Kusini Unguja	39.4	96.2	11
Mjini Magharibi	39.5	92.3	59
Kaskazini Pemba	21.6	92.6	16
Kusini Pemba	21.3	95.1	23

Continued…

Table 9.6—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage receiving two or more injections during the pregnancy for the last live birth	Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Number of women
Education			
No education	48.5	79.0	894
Primary incomplete	48.3	84.4	421
Primary complete	58.5	86.2	1,975
Secondary+	64.3	87.7	1,044
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	49.1	78.6	980
Second	53.8	83.3	865
Middle	56.2	87.6	838
Fourth	60.9	83.0	850
Highest	66.2	93.4	801
Total	56.9	84.9	4,335

[1] Includes women with two injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the most recent live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the most recent live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the most recent live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the most recent birth
[2] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.7 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Health facility			Home[1]	Other	Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	Religious/ voluntary	Private medical sector					
	LIVE BIRTHS							
Mother's age at birth								
<20	75.3	4.2	2.2	17.7	0.6	100.0	81.7	673
20–34	75.4	4.2	2.2	16.9	1.4	100.0	81.8	3,082
35–49	70.0	5.0	3.2	20.3	1.5	100.0	78.2	752
Birth order[2]								
1	83.7	4.8	2.8	8.6	0.2	100.0	91.2	1,039
2–3	76.2	4.4	3.0	14.8	1.6	100.0	83.6	1,752
4–5	72.1	4.3	1.8	20.4	1.5	100.0	78.2	948
6+	61.0	3.5	1.2	32.6	1.7	100.0	65.7	767
Antenatal care visits[3]								
None	71.8	4.7	0.5	22.3	0.6	100.0	77.0	444
1–3	64.8	3.0	1.1	29.1	1.9	100.0	68.9	1,060
4+	78.5	4.8	3.1	12.4	1.2	100.0	86.4	2,822
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	9
Residence								
Urban	83.9	6.4	4.0	5.5	0.2	100.0	94.3	1,251
Rural	70.9	3.5	1.8	22.2	1.7	100.0	76.1	3,255
Mainland/Zanzibar								
Mainland	74.3	4.3	2.4	17.7	1.3	100.0	81.0	4,373
Urban	83.8	6.4	4.1	5.5	0.2	100.0	94.3	1,214
Rural	70.6	3.5	1.8	22.4	1.7	100.0	75.9	3,159
Zanzibar	80.9	4.9	0.8	12.4	1.0	100.0	86.6	133
Unguja	84.7	6.8	0.9	6.8	0.8	100.0	92.4	91
Pemba	72.6	0.9	0.4	24.5	1.6	100.0	73.9	42
Zone								
Western	77.2	3.1	0.5	18.2	1.0	100.0	80.7	466
Northern	61.6	6.8	3.9	27.7	0.0	100.0	72.3	472
Central	69.9	5.5	1.4	22.1	1.1	100.0	76.8	441
Southern Highlands	84.8	9.1	3.9	1.9	0.3	100.0	97.8	242
Southern	93.6	1.6	1.6	3.2	0.0	100.0	96.8	180
South West Highlands	79.0	3.9	0.7	15.3	1.1	100.0	83.6	428
Lake	70.4	3.1	2.4	21.6	2.5	100.0	75.9	1,546
Eastern	81.8	4.7	4.4	8.6	0.4	100.0	91.0	597
Zanzibar	80.9	4.9	0.8	12.4	1.0	100.0	86.6	133
Region								
Dodoma	86.5	3.4	1.0	9.1	0.0	100.0	90.9	195
Arusha	47.8	10.0	7.7	34.4	0.0	100.0	65.6	144
Kilimanjaro	79.2	11.4	4.6	4.8	0.0	100.0	95.2	107
Tanga	62.1	2.4	1.1	34.4	0.0	100.0	65.6	221
Morogoro	73.0	7.3	1.8	16.7	1.1	100.0	82.2	213
Pwani	73.9	7.6	5.1	13.4	0.0	100.0	86.6	119
Dar es Salaam	92.5	1.3	6.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	265
Lindi	93.4	0.6	2.3	3.8	0.0	100.0	96.2	85
Mtwara	93.8	2.5	1.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	97.4	95
Ruvuma	83.6	4.4	7.8	3.6	0.6	100.0	95.8	111
Iringa	84.1	14.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	84
Mbeya	76.6	2.3	2.0	15.5	3.6	100.0	80.9	130
Singida	66.1	8.5	3.5	21.1	0.9	100.0	78.0	107
Tabora	70.3	2.0	0.4	26.5	0.8	100.0	72.7	286
Rukwa	92.3	2.6	0.0	5.1	0.0	100.0	94.9	115
Kigoma	88.1	4.8	0.6	5.1	1.4	100.0	93.5	180
Shinyanga	77.9	2.5	0.7	17.5	1.3	100.0	81.1	167
Kagera	61.2	9.1	6.9	22.4	0.4	100.0	77.2	272
Mwanza	75.7	2.5	1.9	18.6	1.3	100.0	80.1	380
Mara	70.9	0.9	0.0	20.9	7.3	100.0	71.8	274
Manyara	49.8	6.2	0.3	41.1	2.7	100.0	56.2	140
Njombe	88.7	10.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	98.7	47
Katavi	64.0	2.4	0.0	33.5	0.0	100.0	66.5	72
Simiyu	71.6	0.8	0.0	26.6	0.9	100.0	72.5	160
Geita	66.5	1.9	3.7	24.9	3.0	100.0	72.1	294
Songwe	77.7	7.9	0.4	14.0	0.0	100.0	86.0	112
Kaskazini Unguja	77.7	4.0	0.0	15.7	2.6	100.0	81.7	19
Kusini Unguja	86.0	2.8	2.0	7.3	2.0	100.0	90.8	11
Mjini Magharibi	86.6	8.3	1.0	4.1	0.0	100.0	95.9	62
Kaskazini Pemba	74.6	1.2	0.2	21.1	2.9	100.0	76.0	18
Kusini Pemba	71.0	0.7	0.6	27.1	0.6	100.0	72.3	24

Continued…

Table 9.7—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Health facility			Home[1]	Other	Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	Religious/ voluntary	Private medical sector					
Mother's education								
No education	62.0	2.8	1.0	32.9	1.3	100.0	65.8	932
Primary incomplete	72.5	2.5	1.9	22.3	0.7	100.0	76.9	431
Primary complete	76.2	4.2	1.9	16.0	1.7	100.0	82.3	2,053
Secondary+	82.6	6.5	4.7	5.6	0.6	100.0	93.8	1,089
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	60.0	2.0	1.6	34.5	1.9	100.0	63.6	1,017
Second	71.4	3.8	1.1	22.1	1.6	100.0	76.3	898
Middle	74.6	5.5	2.0	16.3	1.7	100.0	82.1	873
Fourth	85.5	3.2	1.6	8.7	1.1	100.0	90.2	885
Highest	83.6	7.6	6.0	2.8	0.0	100.0	97.2	833
Total	74.5	4.3	2.4	17.6	1.3	100.0	81.2	4,506
STILLBIRTHS								
Total	79.5	9.2	4.5	6.8	0.0	100.0	93.2	85
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS								
Total	74.6	4.4	2.4	17.4	1.3	100.0	81.4	4,591

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Includes woman's home, another home, and premises of a traditional birth attendant

[2] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[3] Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

Table 9.8 Caesarean section

Percentage of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey delivered via caesarean section (C-section), according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage delivered via C-section	Number of births
LIVE BIRTHS		
Mother's age at birth		
<20	9.2	673
20–34	10.7	3,082
35–49	12.8	752
Birth order[1]		
1	16.6	1,039
2–3	12.1	1,752
4–5	6.2	948
6+	5.6	767
Antenatal care visits[2]		
None	7.5	444
1–3	6.2	1,060
4+	12.9	2,822
Don't know	*	9
Place of delivery		
Health facility	13.3	3,658
Public sector	12.0	3,356
Religious/voluntary	27.6	194
Private medical sector	29.8	108
Residence		
Urban	19.1	1,251
Rural	7.6	3,255
Mainland/Zanzibar		
Mainland	10.7	4,373
Urban	19.0	1,214
Rural	7.6	3,159
Zanzibar	13.5	133
Unguja	16.9	91
Pemba	6.1	42
Zone		
Western	5.4	466
Northern	14.5	472
Central	12.0	441
Southern Highlands	25.2	242
Southern	15.9	180
South West Highlands	9.7	428
Lake	5.1	1,546
Eastern	18.9	597
Zanzibar	13.5	133
Region		
Dodoma	16.8	195
Arusha	12.7	144
Kilimanjaro	29.7	107
Tanga	8.3	221
Morogoro	15.3	213
Pwani	9.0	119
Dar es Salaam	26.3	265
Lindi	15.1	85
Mtwara	16.6	95
Ruvuma	23.1	111
Iringa	23.4	84
Mbeya	19.7	130
Singida	11.0	107
Tabora	3.7	286
Rukwa	2.6	115
Kigoma	8.1	180
Shinyanga	4.5	167
Kagera	6.9	272
Mwanza	8.7	380
Mara	4.6	274
Manyara	6.1	140
Njombe	33.2	47
Katavi	4.1	72
Simiyu	1.5	160
Geita	1.8	294
Songwe	8.9	112

Continued…

Table 9.8—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage delivered via C-section	Number of births
Kaskazini Unguja	6.2	19
Kusini Unguja	15.0	11
Mjini Magharibi	20.4	62
Kaskazini Pemba	4.6	18
Kusini Pemba	7.3	24
Mother's education		
No education	4.3	932
Primary incomplete	5.4	431
Primary complete	10.2	2,053
Secondary+	19.8	1,089
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	4.1	1,017
Second	6.6	898
Middle	10.4	873
Fourth	11.2	885
Highest	23.7	833
Total	10.8	4,506
STILLBIRTHS		
Total	28.9	85
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS		
Total	11.2	4,591

Note: The question on C-section is asked only of women who delivered in a health facility. In this table, it is assumed that women who did not give birth in a health facility did not receive a C-section. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[2] Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

Table 9.9 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery and percentage assisted by a skilled provider; and among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery									Total	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1]	Number of live births and/or stillbirths	Percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth	Number of live births
	Doctor/ AMO	Clinical officer/ assistant clinical officer	Nurse/ midwife	Assistant nurse	MCH aide	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/ other	No one					
	LIVE BIRTHS													
Mother's age at birth														
<20	7.0	9.1	60.8	8.0	0.2	0.4	5.3	8.0	1.2	100.0	85.1	673	54.7	650
20–34	11.8	6.5	58.9	7.8	0.3	0.3	4.9	6.9	2.6	100.0	85.2	3,082	56.2	2,960
35–49	12.9	7.7	52.9	9.5	0.7	0.1	5.0	7.2	3.9	100.0	83.8	752	52.3	724
Birth order[2]														
1	15.3	9.8	59.7	8.4	0.0	0.1	2.4	3.7	0.6	100.0	93.2	1,039	56.7	995
2–3	12.5	6.1	60.4	8.0	0.4	0.3	4.7	5.8	1.9	100.0	87.4	1,752	56.8	1,687
4–5	8.7	6.1	58.2	8.1	0.2	0.5	5.5	9.7	3.0	100.0	81.3	948	58.1	916
6+	6.3	6.7	50.9	8.2	0.7	0.3	8.8	11.3	6.7	100.0	72.9	767	46.6	737
Antenatal care visits[3]														
None	4.4	11.4	56.4	7.8	0.1	0.9	7.2	7.8	3.9	100.0	80.1	444	38.5	444
1–3	7.5	5.2	53.9	6.8	0.4	0.2	8.4	12.4	5.3	100.0	73.7	1,060	52.5	1,060
4+	13.7	7.1	60.0	8.8	0.4	0.2	3.5	4.9	1.4	100.0	90.0	2,822	59.0	2,822
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	9	*	9
Place of delivery														
Health facility	13.8	8.4	68.1	9.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.7	3,658	66.2	3,518
Public sector	12.7	8.0	69.2	9.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.8	3,356	66.9	3,227
Religious/ voluntary	24.0	10.4	59.4	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	194	61.2	189
Private medical sector	30.8	16.1	50.6	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	108	55.9	102
Elsewhere	0.4	1.3	15.3	3.7	0.7	1.2	26.6	37.1	13.7	100.0	21.4	849	8.3	817
Residence														
Urban	23.4	8.2	58.2	6.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	2.5	0.8	100.0	95.9	1,251	62.1	1,193
Rural	6.6	6.6	58.2	8.9	0.4	0.3	6.7	8.8	3.4	100.0	80.8	3,255	52.8	3,142
Mainland/ Zanzibar														
Mainland	11.2	7.1	57.9	8.3	0.3	0.3	4.9	7.3	2.7	100.0	84.8	4,373	54.6	4,209
Urban	23.6	8.3	57.7	6.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	2.6	0.8	100.0	96.0	1,214	61.5	1,157
Rural	6.4	6.6	58.0	9.1	0.4	0.3	6.5	9.1	3.5	100.0	80.6	3,159	51.9	3,051
Zanzibar	14.7	5.8	66.0	2.7	0.0	0.2	9.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	89.2	133	81.2	126
Unguja	14.4	6.1	70.4	3.2	0.0	0.2	4.6	0.9	0.1	100.0	94.1	91	83.8	87
Pemba	15.4	5.2	56.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	21.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	78.4	42	75.6	39
Zone														
Western	4.6	3.1	68.0	7.3	0.5	0.8	0.6	10.4	4.9	100.0	83.4	466	60.4	445
Northern	14.0	6.1	49.6	9.7	0.0	0.1	13.5	6.8	0.1	100.0	79.4	472	52.4	462
Central	10.6	5.2	60.7	4.4	0.0	0.3	8.9	8.3	1.6	100.0	80.9	441	48.4	430
Southern Highlands	10.5	15.4	63.1	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.8	100.0	98.6	242	56.6	233
Southern	7.3	8.2	74.9	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.1	180	35.9	174
South West Highlands	10.9	7.7	64.7	4.4	0.1	0.2	5.6	4.8	1.7	100.0	87.7	428	44.2	419
Lake	3.1	9.3	56.7	10.4	0.7	0.4	4.2	10.5	4.8	100.0	80.2	1,546	59.1	1,471
Eastern	37.1	2.7	45.7	8.0	0.2	0.1	2.8	3.0	0.5	100.0	93.6	597	57.0	576
Zanzibar	14.7	5.8	66.0	2.7	0.0	0.2	9.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	89.2	133	81.2	126
Region														
Dodoma	10.8	8.1	69.6	4.7	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.0	0.7	100.0	93.2	195	60.0	189
Arusha	27.4	0.8	36.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	19.3	13.3	0.5	100.0	66.9	144	43.4	141
Kilimanjaro	13.4	14.5	65.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	107	57.6	102
Tanga	5.6	5.5	50.3	16.3	0.0	0.3	16.3	5.8	0.0	100.0	77.7	221	55.8	220
Morogoro	22.0	0.0	48.1	17.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	5.8	1.3	100.0	87.1	213	47.4	209
Pwani	11.0	1.1	68.5	9.8	0.8	0.6	3.6	4.6	0.0	100.0	91.2	119	59.3	116
Dar es Salaam	60.9	5.5	33.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	265	64.0	250
Lindi	7.0	9.7	71.2	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.2	100.0	97.8	85	29.3	81
Mtwara	7.6	6.8	78.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.4	95	41.6	93
Ruvuma	13.9	7.7	67.6	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.0	100.0	98.4	111	43.9	108

Continued…

Table 9.9—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery									Total	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1]	Number of live births and/or still-births	Percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth	Number of live births
	Doctor/ AMO	Clinical officer/ assistant clinical officer	Nurse/ midwife	Assistant nurse	MCH aide	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/ other	No one					
Iringa	7.5	21.7	63.7	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.9	84	69.4	80
Mbeya	21.2	12.9	44.2	5.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	10.1	4.0	100.0	84.2	130	33.9	126
Singida	8.5	4.1	71.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	7.6	4.7	100.0	84.1	107	50.7	105
Tabora	2.9	1.2	60.1	10.4	0.7	1.3	0.0	16.0	7.5	100.0	75.3	286	50.9	270
Rukwa	3.5	2.2	89.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.1	115	62.1	114
Kigoma	7.2	6.0	80.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.5	0.8	100.0	96.1	180	75.0	175
Shinyanga	4.2	12.0	56.1	10.9	0.0	0.9	4.5	7.1	4.3	100.0	83.2	167	50.8	159
Kagera	1.0	13.0	48.3	20.4	1.7	1.2	5.0	3.7	5.7	100.0	84.4	272	63.1	264
Mwanza	5.8	11.5	64.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	12.0	2.7	100.0	83.9	380	61.2	353
Mara	2.6	0.3	52.5	16.9	2.3	0.0	9.6	9.8	6.0	100.0	74.7	274	64.9	255
Manyara	12.0	1.9	40.0	7.3	0.0	1.1	21.0	16.2	0.5	100.0	61.2	140	30.3	135
Njombe	8.1	22.3	51.7	16.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	47	64.8	45
Katavi	1.5	3.0	65.7	4.0	0.3	1.2	20.7	2.1	1.6	100.0	74.4	72	35.2	71
Simiyu	3.6	13.6	49.4	9.5	0.0	0.5	3.9	16.3	3.1	100.0	76.2	160	38.2	154
Geita	1.1	7.6	62.3	6.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	14.4	6.8	100.0	77.1	294	63.7	286
Songwe	12.7	10.2	62.2	4.7	0.0	0.0	4.4	5.2	0.7	100.0	89.7	112	43.2	108
Kaskazini Unguja	10.3	15.8	47.9	10.3	0.0	1.2	12.3	2.1	0.0	100.0	84.4	19	81.8	18
Kusini Unguja	11.3	7.0	68.7	6.9	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.0	0.5	100.0	93.9	11	82.6	11
Mjini Magharibi	16.2	3.0	77.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	97.1	62	84.6	59
Kaskazini Pemba	20.5	5.5	53.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	18.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	81.5	18	77.6	16
Kusini Pemba	11.5	5.0	58.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	23.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	76.1	24	74.1	23
Mother's education														
No education	3.3	3.9	55.3	9.1	0.5	0.7	9.2	12.4	5.7	100.0	72.1	932	43.2	894
Primary incomplete	8.5	8.3	55.8	7.4	0.0	0.3	5.6	11.8	2.4	100.0	80.0	431	53.5	421
Primary complete	11.1	7.5	59.2	8.4	0.2	0.2	4.8	6.0	2.5	100.0	86.5	2,053	56.4	1,975
Secondary+	19.5	8.4	59.6	7.2	0.5	0.2	1.6	2.7	0.4	100.0	95.2	1,089	64.5	1,044
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	4.0	4.9	51.8	8.8	0.7	0.5	9.6	14.4	5.4	100.0	70.1	1,017	41.6	980
Second	5.3	5.8	60.7	8.4	0.2	0.6	5.8	9.1	4.2	100.0	80.3	898	52.0	865
Middle	9.6	7.3	58.7	10.2	0.5	0.2	5.7	6.1	1.7	100.0	86.3	873	58.1	838
Fourth	12.7	8.2	64.2	7.7	0.1	0.1	2.6	3.4	0.8	100.0	93.1	885	60.2	850
Highest	27.0	9.5	56.3	5.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.5	100.0	98.2	833	67.5	801
Total	11.3	7.1	58.2	8.2	0.3	0.3	5.0	7.1	2.6	100.0	85.0	4,506	55.3	4,335
STILLBIRTHS														
Total	32.5	8.5	49.5	4.3	1.1	0.0	0.4	1.1	2.6	100.0	95.9	85	na	na
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS														
Total	11.7	7.1	58.0	8.1	0.3	0.3	4.9	7.0	2.6	100.0	85.2	4,591	na	na

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = not applicable
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor/assistant medical officer (AMO), clinical officer, assistant clinical officer, nurse/midwife, assistant nurse, and maternal and child health (MCH) aide.
[2] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[3] Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

Table 9.10 Presence of a companion during labour and delivery

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent birth in a health facility, percentage who had a companion with them during labour and delivery, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who had a companion with them during labour and delivery	Number of women
LIVE BIRTHS		
Mother's age at birth		
<20	81.7	531
20–34	80.5	2,422
35–49	78.0	565
Birth order[1]		
1	79.1	908
2–3	80.8	1,411
4–5	81.5	716
6+	79.2	483
Antenatal care visits		
None	74.5	336
1–3	81.8	701
4+	80.7	2,345
Don't know	*	7
Managing authority of health facility		
Public sector	80.1	3,227
Religious/voluntary	85.7	189
Private medical sector	77.5	102
Residence		
Urban	75.5	1,122
Rural	82.5	2,396
Mainland/Zanzibar		
Mainland	81.0	3,409
Urban	75.9	1,089
Rural	83.5	2,320
Zanzibar	57.0	109
Unguja	59.5	81
Pemba	49.9	29
Zone		
Western	91.3	360
Northern	83.5	331
Central	91.2	329
Southern Highlands	68.4	229
Southern	71.5	168
South West Highlands	73.5	350
Lake	87.5	1,116
Eastern	66.0	526
Zanzibar	57.0	109
Region		
Dodoma	93.7	171
Arusha	69.7	91
Kilimanjaro	77.6	97
Tanga	96.2	144
Morogoro	69.3	175
Pwani	84.8	101
Dar es Salaam	56.1	250
Lindi	89.6	78
Mtwara	55.9	90
Ruvuma	34.4	104
Iringa	98.2	80
Mbeya	86.8	102
Singida	100.0	82
Tabora	99.3	197
Rukwa	70.9	108
Kigoma	81.7	164
Shinyanga	59.0	130
Kagera	98.7	205
Mwanza	85.9	281
Mara	100.0	182
Manyara	76.1	75
Njombe	94.8	45
Katavi	67.6	47
Simiyu	67.7	111

Continued…

Table 9.10—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who had a companion with them during labour and delivery	Number of women
Geita	95.8	209
Songwe	65.0	93
Kaskazini Unguja	14.8	15
Kusini Unguja	56.4	10
Mjini Magharibi	71.7	56
Kaskazini Pemba	48.8	13
Kusini Pemba	50.7	16
Education		
No education	79.8	588
Primary incomplete	82.4	326
Primary complete	80.9	1,624
Secondary+	78.9	979
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	81.1	620
Second	82.1	666
Middle	82.4	691
Fourth	79.5	764
Highest	77.1	778
Total	80.3	3,518
STILLBIRTHS		
Total	81.9	77
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]		
Total	80.4	3,580

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey and both occurred in a health facility, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.11 Respectful care

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent birth in a health facility, percent distribution by amount of time health care providers in the health facility demonstrated three aspects of respectful care, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Treated with respect				Given explanation why examinations or procedures were done				Provider took the best care				Number of women
	All of the time	Some of the time	Not at all	Total	All of the time	Some of the time	Not at all	Total	All of the time	Some of the time	Not at all	Total	
						LIVE BIRTHS							
Age at birth													
<20	90.3	8.9	0.8	100.0	76.7	13.6	9.6	100.0	87.8	11.6	0.6	100.0	531
20–34	89.5	9.8	0.7	100.0	75.7	16.2	8.1	100.0	87.8	11.5	0.7	100.0	2,422
35–49	91.8	7.9	0.3	100.0	76.3	16.7	7.0	100.0	91.2	8.7	0.0	100.0	565
Birth order[1]													
1	89.9	9.5	0.7	100.0	76.3	15.0	8.7	100.0	88.2	11.3	0.5	100.0	908
2–3	90.7	8.5	0.8	100.0	76.7	15.3	8.0	100.0	88.9	10.2	0.9	100.0	1,411
4–5	88.7	10.8	0.5	100.0	76.5	16.2	7.3	100.0	88.1	11.6	0.4	100.0	716
6+	90.2	9.5	0.3	100.0	72.5	19.0	8.5	100.0	87.6	12.3	0.1	100.0	483
Managing authority of health facility													
Public sector	89.7	9.6	0.7	100.0	75.2	16.5	8.3	100.0	88.0	11.4	0.6	100.0	3,227
Religious/voluntary	92.7	7.3	0.0	100.0	81.7	9.9	8.4	100.0	92.9	7.1	0.0	100.0	189
Private medical sector	94.9	4.6	0.4	100.0	89.3	9.5	1.2	100.0	90.7	8.8	0.4	100.0	102
Residence													
Urban	90.0	9.0	1.0	100.0	77.9	12.7	9.4	100.0	89.5	9.6	1.0	100.0	1,122
Rural	90.0	9.5	0.5	100.0	75.1	17.4	7.5	100.0	87.9	11.8	0.4	100.0	2,396
Mainland/Zanzibar													
Mainland	90.0	9.4	0.6	100.0	76.3	15.8	7.9	100.0	88.4	11.1	0.5	100.0	3,409
Urban	90.0	9.0	0.9	100.0	78.2	12.6	9.2	100.0	89.4	9.7	1.0	100.0	1,089
Rural	90.0	9.6	0.5	100.0	75.4	17.3	7.2	100.0	87.9	11.8	0.3	100.0	2,320
Zanzibar	90.2	8.5	1.3	100.0	64.5	19.3	16.1	100.0	88.0	9.8	2.2	100.0	109
Unguja	89.4	9.3	1.3	100.0	62.8	21.8	15.4	100.0	86.7	10.9	2.4	100.0	81
Pemba	92.4	6.3	1.3	100.0	69.5	12.4	18.2	100.0	91.7	6.7	1.6	100.0	29
Zone													
Western	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	84.8	7.1	8.1	100.0	96.4	3.5	0.1	100.0	360
Northern	84.4	13.6	2.0	100.0	74.1	14.2	11.6	100.0	85.0	14.0	1.0	100.0	331
Central	92.6	7.0	0.4	100.0	76.5	15.2	8.3	100.0	89.4	10.6	0.0	100.0	329
Southern Highlands	96.8	2.8	0.4	100.0	90.1	8.0	1.9	100.0	95.8	3.8	0.4	100.0	229
Southern	93.2	6.8	0.0	100.0	89.6	10.4	0.0	100.0	94.5	5.5	0.0	100.0	168
South West Highlands	82.1	17.0	0.9	100.0	72.7	20.3	6.9	100.0	79.7	19.7	0.6	100.0	350
Lake	88.2	11.5	0.3	100.0	73.7	19.0	7.2	100.0	86.2	13.3	0.6	100.0	1,116
Eastern	90.7	8.3	1.0	100.0	69.5	18.4	12.1	100.0	89.7	9.4	0.8	100.0	526
Zanzibar	90.2	8.5	1.3	100.0	64.5	19.3	16.1	100.0	88.0	9.8	2.2	100.0	109
Region													
Dodoma	95.7	3.4	0.9	100.0	75.5	12.5	12.0	100.0	91.8	8.2	0.0	100.0	171
Arusha	86.2	13.1	0.7	100.0	80.9	12.1	7.0	100.0	83.5	15.8	0.7	100.0	91
Kilimanjaro	88.2	10.4	1.3	100.0	75.3	8.7	16.0	100.0	88.5	8.8	2.7	100.0	97
Tanga	80.6	16.1	3.3	100.0	69.1	19.3	11.6	100.0	83.7	16.3	0.0	100.0	144
Morogoro	93.0	6.3	0.7	100.0	43.1	30.6	26.3	100.0	90.0	9.4	0.7	100.0	175
Pwani	93.2	6.8	0.0	100.0	74.6	19.7	5.7	100.0	84.4	15.6	0.0	100.0	101
Dar es Salaam	88.1	10.3	1.6	100.0	86.0	9.3	4.7	100.0	91.8	7.0	1.2	100.0	250
Lindi	88.2	11.8	0.0	100.0	81.9	18.1	0.0	100.0	91.1	8.9	0.0	100.0	78
Mtwara	97.5	2.5	0.0	100.0	96.1	3.9	0.0	100.0	97.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	90
Ruvuma	99.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	98.1	0.0	1.9	100.0	97.2	2.0	0.9	100.0	104
Iringa	95.5	3.3	1.2	100.0	87.3	11.5	1.2	100.0	96.5	3.5	0.0	100.0	80
Mbeya	93.7	4.2	2.1	100.0	81.2	13.0	5.8	100.0	89.8	9.0	1.2	100.0	102
Singida	91.4	8.6	0.0	100.0	75.7	16.9	7.4	100.0	90.3	9.7	0.0	100.0	82
Tabora	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	77.3	7.9	14.8	100.0	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	197
Rukwa	68.0	32.0	0.0	100.0	66.8	23.4	9.7	100.0	67.7	31.8	0.5	100.0	108
Kigoma	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	93.9	6.1	0.0	100.0	93.3	6.4	0.3	100.0	164
Shinyanga	60.4	38.6	1.0	100.0	40.9	55.2	3.9	100.0	57.6	41.4	1.0	100.0	130
Kagera	96.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	80.6	14.9	4.5	100.0	95.2	4.8	0.0	100.0	205
Mwanza	91.0	9.0	0.0	100.0	76.1	10.2	13.7	100.0	87.5	11.3	1.2	100.0	281
Mara	93.8	5.7	0.5	100.0	74.7	12.5	12.7	100.0	92.5	6.6	0.9	100.0	182
Manyara	86.6	13.4	0.0	100.0	79.5	19.5	1.0	100.0	82.8	17.2	0.0	100.0	75
Njombe	93.5	6.5	0.0	100.0	76.4	20.6	3.0	100.0	91.5	8.5	0.0	100.0	45
Katavi	74.7	24.3	1.1	100.0	71.6	22.3	6.2	100.0	71.8	28.2	0.0	100.0	47
Simiyu	69.6	29.3	1.2	100.0	56.2	39.7	4.1	100.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	100.0	111
Geita	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	92.7	7.1	0.2	100.0	98.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	209
Songwe	89.5	10.0	0.5	100.0	70.8	23.7	5.4	100.0	86.6	13.0	0.5	100.0	93
Kaskazini Unguja	73.9	21.3	4.8	100.0	53.4	34.2	12.4	100.0	66.9	24.5	8.6	100.0	15
Kusini Unguja	77.2	22.4	0.4	100.0	42.1	30.6	27.3	100.0	68.0	31.3	0.7	100.0	10
Mjini Magharibi	95.5	4.0	0.6	100.0	68.7	17.1	14.2	100.0	95.0	3.9	1.1	100.0	56
Kaskazini Pemba	92.0	6.9	1.1	100.0	60.1	13.4	26.5	100.0	93.8	5.6	0.5	100.0	13
Kusini Pemba	92.7	5.8	1.5	100.0	76.8	11.5	11.7	100.0	90.0	7.6	2.4	100.0	16

Continued…

Table 9.11—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Treated with respect				Given explanation why examinations or procedures were done				Provider took the best care				Number of women
	All of the time	Some of the time	Not at all	Total	All of the time	Some of the time	Not at all	Total	All of the time	Some of the time	Not at all	Total	
Education													
No education	87.3	12.2	0.5	100.0	74.4	19.0	6.6	100.0	84.9	14.7	0.3	100.0	588
Primary incomplete	88.3	11.3	0.4	100.0	71.7	18.7	9.7	100.0	87.4	12.6	0.0	100.0	326
Primary complete	90.5	8.8	0.7	100.0	75.7	15.9	8.4	100.0	88.5	11.1	0.4	100.0	1,624
Secondary+	91.3	8.0	0.7	100.0	78.8	13.2	8.0	100.0	90.6	8.2	1.2	100.0	979
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	87.5	12.0	0.5	100.0	75.2	19.5	5.2	100.0	85.9	14.1	0.0	100.0	620
Second	88.6	10.9	0.4	100.0	74.1	19.3	6.6	100.0	87.7	11.9	0.3	100.0	666
Middle	92.0	7.5	0.6	100.0	76.7	13.8	9.4	100.0	88.9	10.6	0.5	100.0	691
Fourth	90.0	9.5	0.5	100.0	73.0	16.3	10.6	100.0	89.2	10.3	0.5	100.0	764
Highest	91.4	7.5	1.1	100.0	80.4	11.6	8.1	100.0	89.6	9.1	1.2	100.0	778
Total	90.0	9.4	0.6	100.0	76.0	15.9	8.1	100.0	88.4	11.1	0.6	100.0	3,518
STILLBIRTHS													
Total	84.4	8.4	7.2	100.0	73.2	17.3	9.5	100.0	81.5	7.6	10.8	100.0	77
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]													
Total	89.9	9.3	0.8	100.0	75.9	16.0	8.1	100.0	88.2	11.0	0.8	100.0	3,580

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

[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

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

Table 9.12 Nondignified treatment at the health facility

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent birth in a health facility, percentage who at any time during their stay in the health facility shared a bed with another patient, percentage who slept on the floor without a mattress, percentage who were denied medical services due to lack of money, and percentage who were prevented from leaving the facility due to lack of payment, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who at any time during their stay in the health facility for the delivery of their most recent live birth or stillbirth: Shared a bed with another patient	Slept on the floor without a mattress	Were denied medical services due to lack of money	Were prevented from leaving the facility due to lack of payment	Number of women
			LIVE BIRTHS		
Mother's age at birth					
<20	8.6	2.7	4.9	5.0	531
20–34	11.5	2.2	4.3	3.8	2,422
35–49	12.8	4.2	3.6	4.1	565
Birth order[1]					
1	13.4	2.2	3.7	3.9	908
2–3	11.6	2.6	4.5	4.0	1,411
4–5	9.9	2.8	5.7	5.0	716
6+	8.3	3.1	2.7	3.0	483
Managing authority of health facility					
Public sector	11.6	2.7	4.5	3.8	3,227
Religious/voluntary	9.1	2.0	2.9	6.0	189
Private medical sector	2.6	0.0	0.0	7.0	102
Residence					
Urban	18.6	2.9	5.0	4.9	1,122
Rural	7.8	2.4	3.9	3.7	2,396
Mainland/Zanzibar					
Mainland	10.7	2.6	4.4	4.2	3,409
Urban	18.2	3.0	5.2	5.0	1,089
Rural	7.1	2.5	4.1	3.8	2,320
Zanzibar	29.6	1.3	0.2	0.3	109
Unguja	36.6	1.6	0.2	0.1	81
Pemba	10.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	29
Zone					
Western	6.4	1.2	4.2	4.1	360
Northern	10.8	2.8	7.8	7.3	331
Central	13.3	1.7	2.6	2.9	329
Southern Highlands	5.9	2.3	2.7	1.5	229
Southern	3.5	0.7	6.1	2.3	168
South West Highlands	9.2	3.7	2.6	3.8	350
Lake	12.9	3.7	4.8	4.0	1,116
Eastern	12.5	2.0	4.1	5.3	526
Zanzibar	29.6	1.3	0.2	0.3	109
Region					
Dodoma	16.3	1.8	3.6	4.4	171
Arusha	12.6	1.8	0.6	2.9	91
Kilimanjaro	17.2	5.4	4.0	7.2	97
Tanga	5.4	1.6	15.0	10.3	144
Morogoro	2.9	0.0	0.9	3.7	175
Pwani	7.9	1.6	6.5	2.7	101
Dar es Salaam	21.1	3.5	5.4	7.5	250
Lindi	1.7	1.5	9.5	2.1	78
Mtwara	5.1	0.0	3.2	2.4	90
Ruvuma	9.8	4.0	2.4	0.0	104
Iringa	1.9	1.3	4.7	3.6	80
Mbeya	11.5	4.9	5.1	5.1	102
Singida	12.5	2.0	0.5	0.0	82
Tabora	3.5	0.6	3.3	3.2	197
Rukwa	6.4	1.5	2.0	2.4	108
Kigoma	9.9	1.9	5.2	5.2	164
Shinyanga	4.7	3.7	7.4	9.4	130
Kagera	7.3	2.7	6.6	2.4	205
Mwanza	26.8	4.1	5.2	5.0	281
Mara	9.1	3.6	4.4	3.7	182
Manyara	7.4	1.1	2.5	2.5	75
Njombe	3.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	45
Katavi	16.7	10.7	2.7	3.4	47
Simiyu	3.1	2.4	2.8	2.0	111

Continued…

Table 9.12—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who at any time during their stay in the health facility for the delivery of their most recent live birth or stillbirth: Shared a bed with another patient	Slept on the floor without a mattress	Were denied medical services due to lack of money	Were prevented from leaving the facility due to lack of payment	Number of women
Geita	13.0	5.0	2.5	2.4	209
Songwe	6.1	1.5	0.7	4.1	93
Kaskazini Unguja	26.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	15
Kusini Unguja	38.2	1.0	1.7	0.7	10
Mjini Magharibi	38.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	56
Kaskazini Pemba	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	13
Kusini Pemba	8.3	0.9	0.0	1.9	16
Education					
No education	8.6	2.7	4.3	4.6	588
Primary incomplete	10.5	2.5	1.5	1.9	326
Primary complete	9.4	2.3	5.3	5.0	1,624
Secondary+	16.2	3.0	3.6	2.9	979
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	6.4	1.9	5.1	4.0	620
Second	4.9	2.1	4.8	2.9	666
Middle	7.8	1.8	2.5	3.6	691
Fourth	16.3	2.9	3.8	5.9	764
Highest	18.6	4.0	5.2	3.6	778
Total	11.2	2.6	4.3	4.0	3,518
STILLBIRTHS					
Total	14.0	0.9	3.5	3.6	77
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]					
Total	11.3	2.6	4.3	4.1	3,580

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] If a mother had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey and both occurred in a health facility, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.13 Toilet for patients in the health facility

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent birth in a health facility, percentage who reported that the health facility had a toilet or latrine for patients, and among those who reported that the health facility had a toilet or latrine for patients, percentage who said that it was working when they needed to use it, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who reported that the facility had a toilet or latrine for patients	Number of women	Among women who reported that the health facility had a toilet or latrine for patients: Percentage who reported that the toilet or latrine was working when they needed to use it	Among women who reported that the health facility had a toilet or latrine for patients: Number of women
		LIVE BIRTHS		
Managing authority of health facility				
Public sector	90.8	3,227	92.1	2,929
Religious/voluntary	93.2	189	96.6	176
Private medical sector	96.1	102	97.4	98
Residence				
Urban	94.0	1,122	89.7	1,055
Rural	89.7	2,396	93.9	2,148
Mainland/Zanzibar				
Mainland	90.9	3,409	92.5	3,100
Urban	93.9	1,089	89.7	1,023
Rural	89.6	2,320	93.8	2,077
Zanzibar	94.1	109	95.0	103
Unguja	94.1	81	94.8	76
Pemba	94.1	29	95.7	27
Zone				
Western	92.8	360	92.2	334
Northern	88.5	331	94.7	293
Central	84.0	329	98.3	276
Southern Highlands	88.0	229	99.7	202
Southern	83.1	168	96.8	140
South West Highlands	93.9	350	84.2	329
Lake	92.0	1,116	92.3	1,027
Eastern	95.1	526	89.8	500
Zanzibar	94.1	109	95.0	103
Region				
Dodoma	89.8	171	98.3	154
Arusha	80.8	91	98.4	73
Kilimanjaro	89.0	97	94.8	86
Tanga	93.0	144	92.6	134
Morogoro	94.8	175	97.6	166
Pwani	93.2	101	97.7	94
Dar es Salaam	96.1	250	81.3	240
Lindi	75.9	78	96.7	59
Mtwara	89.2	90	96.9	81
Ruvuma	94.4	104	99.4	99
Iringa	78.1	80	100.0	62
Mbeya	95.2	102	95.8	97
Singida	80.0	82	96.8	65
Tabora	93.2	197	86.1	183
Rukwa	92.9	108	68.7	100
Kigoma	92.3	164	99.6	151
Shinyanga	82.8	130	93.9	107
Kagera	97.0	205	98.3	199
Mwanza	94.5	281	93.2	265
Mara	95.5	182	74.5	174
Manyara	75.3	75	100.0	57
Njombe	90.9	45	100.0	41
Katavi	89.2	47	65.2	42
Simiyu	79.6	111	98.8	88
Geita	93.2	209	96.8	195
Songwe	96.0	93	97.9	90
Kaskazini Unguja	95.3	15	96.9	14
Kusini Unguja	84.6	10	97.2	8
Mjini Magharibi	95.4	56	93.9	54
Kaskazini Pemba	96.5	13	97.8	12
Kusini Pemba	92.1	16	94.0	15
Education				
No education	89.2	588	92.7	525
Primary incomplete	92.5	326	93.9	302
Primary complete	90.1	1,624	92.8	1,464
Secondary+	93.2	979	91.6	913

Continued…

Table 9.13—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who reported that the facility had a toilet or latrine for patients	Number of women	Among women who reported that the health facility had a toilet or latrine for patients: Percentage who reported that the toilet or latrine was working when they needed to use it	Among women who reported that the health facility had a toilet or latrine for patients: Number of women
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	89.1	620	93.5	553
Second	89.1	666	93.4	593
Middle	90.0	691	93.6	622
Fourth	92.5	764	91.3	707
Highest	93.7	778	91.4	728
Total	91.0	3,518	92.5	3,203
STILLBIRTHS				
Total	92.9	77	91.6	72
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[1]				
Total	91.0	3,580	92.5	3,259

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[1] If a mother had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey and both occurred in a health facility, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.14 Experience of physical abuse in a health facility

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent birth in a health facility, percentage who experienced four specific forms of physical abuse by any staff member at any time during their stay in the health facility and percentage who experienced any of the four forms of physical abuse, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who experienced specific forms of physical abuse committed by any staff member during their stay in the health facility				Percentage of women who experienced any of the four forms of physical abuse committed by any staff member during their stay in the health facility	Number of women
	Health facility staff member slapped them	Health facility staff member hit or punched them	Health facility staff member physically threatened them	Health facility staff member physically mistreated them in another way		
			LIVE BIRTHS			
Age at birth						
<20	1.6	0.9	1.1	2.1	5.7	531
20–34	2.1	1.1	0.8	0.9	5.5	2,422
35–49	2.1	0.9	0.3	1.3	6.4	565
Birth order[1]						
1	2.0	1.1	0.8	1.0	5.2	908
2–3	2.6	1.6	1.0	1.7	7.4	1,411
4–5	1.8	0.2	0.7	0.3	4.8	716
6+	0.8	0.4	0.2	1.0	2.9	483
Managing authority of health facility						
Public sector	2.0	0.9	0.7	1.1	5.7	3,227
Religious/voluntary	2.4	2.7	2.3	3.2	7.8	189
Private medical sector	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	102
Residence						
Urban	2.5	1.4	1.1	1.6	7.0	1,122
Rural	1.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	5.1	2,396
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	2.1	1.0	0.8	1.1	5.8	3,409
Urban	2.5	1.5	1.1	1.6	7.1	1,089
Rural	1.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	5.2	2,320
Zanzibar	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.1	3.2	109
Unguja	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.5	4.1	81
Pemba	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	29
Zone						
Western	2.7	1.2	0.2	0.7	6.7	360
Northern	1.8	0.6	1.5	0.6	6.0	331
Central	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.2	6.2	329
Southern Highlands	2.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	5.5	229
Southern	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	168
South West Highlands	2.2	0.8	0.5	1.6	4.8	350
Lake	1.7	1.3	0.7	1.0	5.4	1,116
Eastern	3.0	1.0	1.0	2.2	8.3	526
Zanzibar	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.1	3.2	109
Region						
Dodoma	2.4	1.1	2.0	1.1	8.8	171
Arusha	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	4.1	91
Kilimanjaro	4.0	1.4	1.5	1.3	11.2	97
Tanga	0.5	0.5	1.8	0.5	3.7	144
Morogoro	0.7	0.0	1.1	1.1	5.8	175
Pwani	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	101
Dar es Salaam	5.3	2.2	1.3	3.9	12.5	250
Lindi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78
Mtwara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90
Ruvuma	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.9	5.5	104
Iringa	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	80
Mbeya	5.1	1.9	0.9	3.9	10.2	102
Singida	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	5.2	82
Tabora	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.4	197
Rukwa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.4	108
Kigoma	3.9	2.1	0.5	1.4	9.4	164
Shinyanga	3.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	8.9	130
Kagera	3.4	3.0	1.1	2.4	12.1	205
Mwanza	1.6	2.3	1.1	1.1	5.6	281
Mara	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.4	182
Manyara	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	75
Njombe	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	45
Katavi	3.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	7.9	47
Simiyu	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	111
Geita	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.7	209
Songwe	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	93

Continued…

Table 9.14—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who experienced specific forms of physical abuse committed by any staff member during their stay in the health facility				Percentage of women who experienced any of the four forms of physical abuse committed by any staff member during their stay in the health facility	Number of women
	Health facility staff member slapped them	Health facility staff member hit or punched them	Health facility staff member physically threatened them	Health facility staff member physically mistreated them in another way		
Kaskazini Unguja	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.2	15
Kusini Unguja	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10
Mjini Magharibi	0.6	1.1	0.6	2.1	5.3	56
Kaskazini Pemba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13
Kusini Pemba	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	16
Education						
No education	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.4	3.3	588
Primary incomplete	2.3	0.9	0.7	1.8	7.3	326
Primary complete	2.5	0.8	0.8	1.3	6.3	1,624
Secondary+	1.8	1.5	0.8	1.1	5.7	979
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.5	620
Second	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	6.6	666
Middle	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	4.1	691
Fourth	2.3	0.8	0.8	1.8	6.9	764
Highest	2.8	2.1	1.2	1.7	8.5	778
Total	2.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	5.7	3,518
STILLBIRTHS						
Total	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.4	77
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]						
Total	2.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	5.7	3,580

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] If a mother had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey and both occurred in a health facility, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.15 Experience of verbal abuse in a health facility

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent birth in a health facility, percentage who experienced four specific forms of verbal abuse by any staff member at any time during their stay in the health facility and percentage who experienced any of the four forms of abuse, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who experienced specific forms of verbal abuse committed by any staff member during their stay in the health facility				Percentage of women who experienced any of the four forms of verbal abuse committed by any staff member during their stay in the health facility	Number of women
	Health facility staff member shouted at them	Health facility staff member said or did something to humiliate them	Health facility staff member verbally threatened them	Health facility staff member verbally mistreated them in another way		
	LIVE BIRTHS					
Age at birth						
<20	5.7	2.4	2.9	1.4	13.0	531
20–34	5.8	1.7	4.8	1.4	13.6	2,422
35–49	4.2	3.2	3.8	2.5	11.4	565
Birth order[1]						
1	5.8	2.0	4.3	1.5	14.1	908
2–3	6.6	2.5	5.4	1.3	14.7	1,411
4–5	4.1	1.3	2.9	1.8	10.3	716
6+	3.9	2.0	3.7	2.0	11.2	483
Managing authority of health facility						
Public sector	5.8	2.1	4.5	1.5	13.8	3,227
Religious/voluntary	4.0	1.8	2.9	2.1	7.9	189
Private medical sector	0.9	0.8	2.1	1.2	4.2	102
Residence						
Urban	8.8	2.8	7.2	2.1	20.6	1,122
Rural	4.0	1.7	3.0	1.3	9.7	2,396
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	5.5	2.1	4.4	1.6	13.2	3,409
Urban	8.9	2.8	7.3	2.1	20.9	1,089
Rural	4.0	1.7	3.0	1.3	9.6	2,320
Zanzibar	5.4	1.7	3.6	1.1	11.8	109
Unguja	4.9	1.9	3.0	1.0	10.1	81
Pemba	6.8	1.1	5.4	1.3	16.6	29
Zone						
Western	5.1	1.1	3.3	0.4	11.2	360
Northern	7.3	3.0	5.2	1.9	18.2	331
Central	1.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	4.9	329
Southern Highlands	3.9	1.7	3.5	2.2	12.7	229
Southern	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	168
South West Highlands	5.5	2.7	4.4	1.9	13.6	350
Lake	5.3	2.5	4.6	2.0	12.7	1,116
Eastern	9.8	2.5	8.0	1.9	21.9	526
Zanzibar	5.4	1.7	3.6	1.1	11.8	109
Region						
Dodoma	3.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	7.6	171
Arusha	4.7	4.7	6.7	2.8	16.4	91
Kilimanjaro	6.8	1.5	6.0	1.5	19.4	97
Tanga	9.3	2.9	3.8	1.6	18.6	144
Morogoro	4.6	0.2	2.8	0.0	9.5	175
Pwani	5.6	1.1	3.4	1.0	13.1	101
Dar es Salaam	15.2	4.6	13.5	3.7	34.1	250
Lindi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78
Mtwara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90
Ruvuma	3.5	2.0	4.5	4.1	16.4	104
Iringa	5.1	1.6	2.7	0.8	11.8	80
Mbeya	7.6	5.1	7.3	3.9	19.4	102
Singida	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.4	82
Tabora	2.5	0.4	1.2	0.0	6.6	197
Rukwa	1.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	5.0	108
Kigoma	8.3	2.0	5.8	0.9	16.7	164
Shinyanga	5.8	3.4	7.2	3.9	15.6	130
Kagera	6.8	3.7	4.7	2.0	14.5	205
Mwanza	9.9	2.6	7.8	2.7	22.2	281
Mara	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.4	182
Manyara	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	75
Njombe	2.7	1.2	2.7	0.0	5.4	45
Katavi	6.7	1.9	3.2	2.9	14.2	47
Simiyu	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.2	4.9	111
Geita	3.3	3.4	3.7	1.9	10.4	209
Songwe	7.3	3.5	4.7	1.3	17.1	93
Kaskazini Unguja	7.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	14.6	15

Continued…

Table 9.15—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who experienced specific forms of verbal abuse committed by any staff member during their stay in the health facility: Health facility staff member shouted at them	Health facility staff member said or did something to humiliate them	Health facility staff member verbally threatened them	Health facility staff member verbally mistreated them in another way	Percentage of women who experienced any of the four forms of verbal abuse committed by any staff member during their stay in the health facility	Number of women
Kusini Unguja	7.9	6.1	6.6	1.9	18.5	10
Mjini Magharibi	3.8	1.1	2.5	0.6	7.5	56
Kaskazini Pemba	6.9	1.7	5.9	2.3	20.6	13
Kusini Pemba	6.7	0.6	5.0	0.6	13.4	16
Education						
No education	4.4	2.0	3.1	1.6	9.9	588
Primary incomplete	3.9	0.8	2.6	2.0	10.5	326
Primary complete	5.5	1.8	4.6	1.8	13.1	1,624
Secondary+	6.8	2.9	5.4	1.0	16.1	979
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	3.1	1.3	2.4	0.6	6.4	620
Second	4.4	1.4	3.7	1.7	11.9	666
Middle	3.9	1.9	3.0	1.6	9.4	691
Fourth	7.2	2.8	6.1	2.2	17.3	764
Highest	8.2	2.7	6.0	1.6	18.9	778
Total	5.5	2.1	4.4	1.6	13.2	3,518
STILLBIRTHS						
Total	11.9	3.6	7.0	3.6	25.3	77
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]						
Total	5.7	2.1	4.4	1.6	13.5	3,580

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] If a mother had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey and both occurred in a health facility, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.16 Duration of stay in health facility after birth

Among women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent live birth in a health facility, percent distribution by duration of stay in the health facility following their most recent live birth, according to type of delivery, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Type of delivery	<6 hours	6–11 hours	12–23 hours	1–2 days	3+ days	Don't know	Total	Number of women
LIVE BIRTHS								
Vaginal birth	9.0	9.3	11.4	61.6	7.9	0.8	100.0	3,056
Caesarean section	2.5	1.3	1.4	18.8	75.6	0.3	100.0	462
STILLBIRTHS								
Vaginal birth	9.2	9.2	24.8	40.0	16.9	0.0	100.0	54
Caesarean section	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	23
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[1]								
Vaginal birth	8.9	9.3	11.6	61.3	8.0	0.8	100.0	3,099
Caesarean section	2.4	1.3	1.4	18.1	76.6	0.3	100.0	481

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.17 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check for the most recent live birth or stillbirth by time after delivery, and percentage of women with a live birth or stillbirth during the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check in the first 2 days after giving birth, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check[1]								Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of women
	Less than 4 hours	4–23 hours	1–2 days	3–6 days	7–41 days	Don't know/ missing	No postnatal check[2]	Total		
	LIVE BIRTHS									
Age at birth										
<20	23.6	16.9	7.4	0.8	1.0	3.2	47.1	100.0	48.0	650
20–34	29.1	12.7	7.9	0.7	1.7	3.2	44.6	100.0	49.8	2,960
35–49	32.4	14.8	8.5	0.8	1.6	2.1	39.8	100.0	55.7	724
Birth order[3]										
1	28.8	16.5	8.4	0.7	1.9	4.0	39.7	100.0	53.7	995
2–3	30.0	13.8	8.5	1.1	1.5	2.9	42.2	100.0	52.3	1,687
4–5	31.1	11.7	7.1	0.3	1.2	3.1	45.5	100.0	50.0	916
6+	23.2	12.2	7.3	0.6	2.0	1.8	52.9	100.0	42.7	737
Place of delivery										
Health facility	33.1	15.9	8.9	0.8	1.7	3.6	36.0	100.0	57.8	3,518
Elsewhere	10.6	4.3	4.0	0.7	1.0	0.4	79.1	100.0	18.9	817
Residence										
Urban	34.9	16.8	8.1	0.9	2.9	4.7	31.7	100.0	59.8	1,193
Rural	26.5	12.5	7.9	0.7	1.1	2.4	48.9	100.0	47.0	3,142
Mainland/Zanzibar										
Mainland	28.4	13.8	8.1	0.8	1.6	3.0	44.4	100.0	50.2	4,209
Urban	34.3	16.9	8.2	0.9	3.0	4.7	31.9	100.0	59.4	1,157
Rural	26.1	12.6	8.1	0.7	1.1	2.3	49.1	100.0	46.7	3,051
Zanzibar	44.1	12.0	3.1	0.4	0.2	3.9	36.3	100.0	59.2	126
Unguja	52.7	13.6	4.2	0.6	0.3	2.1	26.6	100.0	70.5	87
Pemba	24.9	8.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	8.0	57.9	100.0	34.0	39
Zone										
Western	19.5	12.5	13.6	0.9	0.7	0.0	52.7	100.0	45.7	445
Northern	30.8	7.7	4.7	0.5	1.3	1.4	53.5	100.0	43.3	462
Central	24.5	13.6	5.7	0.4	0.8	6.2	48.7	100.0	43.9	430
Southern Highlands	48.1	16.4	14.8	0.5	3.5	0.8	15.8	100.0	79.3	233
Southern	33.1	27.9	13.9	0.0	1.6	0.0	23.5	100.0	74.9	174
South West Highlands	23.5	9.2	7.7	1.3	2.2	7.2	49.0	100.0	40.4	419
Lake	27.3	14.0	8.1	0.9	1.6	1.2	46.9	100.0	49.3	1,471
Eastern	33.1	17.0	4.3	0.7	2.1	7.4	35.3	100.0	54.4	576
Zanzibar	44.1	12.0	3.1	0.4	0.2	3.9	36.3	100.0	59.2	126
Region										
Dodoma	31.8	19.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	6.4	38.3	100.0	55.3	189
Arusha	18.9	13.7	6.0	0.9	2.5	0.0	58.0	100.0	38.6	141
Kilimanjaro	47.1	10.5	10.5	1.3	1.3	2.0	27.3	100.0	68.1	102
Tanga	30.9	2.6	1.2	0.0	0.5	2.0	62.8	100.0	34.8	220
Morogoro	20.7	19.0	5.2	1.9	3.8	0.7	48.7	100.0	44.9	209
Pwani	30.6	16.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	4.5	47.6	100.0	46.8	116
Dar es Salaam	44.7	15.6	5.6	0.0	1.3	14.5	18.4	100.0	65.9	250
Lindi	32.0	30.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.7	100.0	76.3	81
Mtwara	34.1	26.0	13.5	0.0	3.0	0.0	23.3	100.0	73.7	93
Ruvuma	40.3	14.7	19.5	1.1	7.0	0.0	17.4	100.0	74.5	108
Iringa	64.6	17.9	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	100.0	86.4	80
Mbeya	25.7	10.1	12.2	2.6	1.9	0.9	46.6	100.0	48.0	126
Singida	22.0	8.8	7.2	1.0	0.0	13.7	47.4	100.0	37.9	105
Tabora	10.2	14.5	14.8	0.6	1.2	0.0	58.8	100.0	39.5	270
Rukwa	21.0	2.7	0.6	0.0	2.1	18.2	55.5	100.0	24.2	114
Kigoma	34.0	9.5	11.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	43.3	100.0	55.3	175
Shinyanga	18.3	12.8	11.5	0.7	0.0	2.3	54.4	100.0	42.6	159
Kagera	46.0	10.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	100.0	60.0	264
Mwanza	25.2	18.4	12.5	0.9	4.6	0.5	37.8	100.0	56.1	353
Mara	11.6	12.9	12.1	2.7	0.7	0.0	60.1	100.0	36.5	255
Manyara	16.4	9.3	6.8	0.6	2.6	0.0	64.3	100.0	32.5	135
Njombe	37.2	18.0	23.1	0.0	1.4	4.4	15.9	100.0	78.4	45
Katavi	11.1	6.4	3.4	0.3	3.4	7.9	67.5	100.0	20.9	71
Simiyu	32.1	9.5	3.0	0.6	0.3	7.9	46.7	100.0	44.6	154
Geita	28.9	16.2	3.8	0.3	1.9	0.0	48.9	100.0	48.9	286
Songwe	31.7	16.8	12.6	1.8	1.8	2.4	32.8	100.0	61.1	108
Kaskazini Unguja	48.9	7.5	3.0	0.0	1.6	7.3	31.8	100.0	59.3	18

Continued…

Table 9.17—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check[1]									
	Less than 4 hours	4–23 hours	1–2 days	3–6 days	7–41 days	Don't know/ missing	No postnatal check[2]	Total	Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of women
Kusini Unguja	34.2	17.3	4.3	0.9	0.0	1.6	41.6	100.0	55.8	11
Mjini Magharibi	57.2	14.8	4.5	0.7	0.0	0.6	22.3	100.0	76.5	59
Kaskazini Pemba	14.6	2.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	10.1	71.9	100.0	18.0	16
Kusini Pemba	32.4	12.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	6.5	47.7	100.0	45.8	23
Education										
No education	21.5	11.0	5.9	0.5	1.3	2.7	57.2	100.0	38.4	894
Primary incomplete	21.1	14.0	7.9	0.8	3.0	2.3	50.9	100.0	43.0	421
Primary complete	29.5	13.2	8.2	0.8	1.1	2.9	44.2	100.0	50.9	1,975
Secondary+	37.1	16.9	9.2	0.8	2.2	3.8	30.1	100.0	63.1	1,044
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	21.3	9.8	6.5	0.6	0.8	2.6	58.3	100.0	37.6	980
Second	24.6	13.8	8.6	0.3	1.6	2.0	49.1	100.0	47.0	865
Middle	29.7	12.5	7.6	1.5	1.4	2.2	45.1	100.0	49.9	838
Fourth	32.5	14.4	8.7	1.0	1.3	4.3	37.8	100.0	55.6	850
Highest	37.9	18.9	8.6	0.5	3.1	4.0	27.1	100.0	65.4	801
Total	28.8	13.7	8.0	0.8	1.6	3.0	44.1	100.0	50.5	4,335
STILLBIRTHS										
Total	39.6	13.3	7.8	0.0	0.7	3.6	35.0	100.0	60.7	83
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[4]										
Total	29.0	13.7	8.0	0.7	1.6	3.0	44.0	100.0	50.6	4,401

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

[1] Includes women who received a check from a doctor, nurse/midwife, auxiliary midwife, community health worker/fieldworker, or traditional birth attendant

[2] Includes women who received a check after 41 days

[3] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

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

Table 9.18 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by type of provider of the mother's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check							No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of women
	Doctor/ AMO	Clinical officer/ assistant clinical officer	Nurse/ midwife	Assistant nurse	MCH aide	Commu-nity health worker	Tradi-tional birth atten-dant			
					LIVE BIRTHS					
Age at birth										
<20	12.3	0.8	33.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.0	100.0	650
20–34	14.2	0.5	33.4	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	50.2	100.0	2,960
35–49	14.3	0.8	38.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	44.3	100.0	724
Birth order[1]										
1	18.9	0.3	33.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.3	100.0	995
2–3	15.2	0.9	34.9	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	47.7	100.0	1,687
4–5	11.7	0.0	36.5	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	50.0	100.0	916
6+	7.2	1.2	31.9	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.4	57.3	100.0	737
Place of delivery										
Health facility	17.0	0.1	39.6	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	42.2	100.0	3,518
Elsewhere	0.7	2.6	11.8	1.6	0.2	0.2	1.9	81.1	100.0	817
Residence										
Urban	22.6	0.9	35.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	40.2	100.0	1,193
Rural	10.7	0.5	33.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.5	53.0	100.0	3,142
Mainland/Zanzibar										
Mainland	13.9	0.6	34.1	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	49.8	100.0	4,209
Urban	22.7	0.8	35.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	40.6	100.0	1,157
Rural	10.6	0.5	33.6	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.5	53.3	100.0	3,051
Zanzibar	14.5	0.8	42.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	40.8	100.0	126
Unguja	17.9	1.1	50.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	29.5	100.0	87
Pemba	6.8	0.0	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.5	66.0	100.0	39
Zone										
Western	9.0	0.3	34.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	54.3	100.0	445
Northern	14.6	0.1	26.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	56.7	100.0	462
Central	14.4	0.6	28.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.1	100.0	430
Southern Highlands	25.7	0.3	50.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.7	100.0	233
Southern	10.6	0.8	60.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.1	100.0	174
South West Highlands	9.4	0.2	29.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.6	100.0	419
Lake	9.8	1.2	36.2	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	50.7	100.0	1,471
Eastern	26.9	0.0	27.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.6	100.0	576
Zanzibar	14.5	0.8	42.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	40.8	100.0	126
Region										
Dodoma	24.5	0.0	30.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.7	100.0	189
Arusha	10.9	0.0	27.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.4	100.0	141
Kilimanjaro	32.0	0.0	32.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	31.9	100.0	102
Tanga	8.9	0.3	23.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	65.2	100.0	220
Morogoro	19.3	0.0	25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.1	100.0	209
Pwani	19.3	0.0	27.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.2	100.0	116
Dar es Salaam	36.8	0.0	29.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.1	100.0	250
Lindi	13.9	0.5	59.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.7	100.0	81
Mtwara	7.7	1.0	62.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.3	100.0	93
Ruvuma	9.5	0.0	62.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.5	100.0	108
Iringa	44.8	0.0	37.4	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	100.0	80
Mbeya	7.8	0.7	38.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.0	100.0	126
Singida	5.2	0.9	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.1	100.0	105
Tabora	7.7	0.5	28.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.5	100.0	270
Rukwa	14.2	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.8	100.0	114
Kigoma	11.1	0.0	43.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	44.7	100.0	175
Shinyanga	14.1	2.7	25.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.4	100.0	159
Kagera	8.2	0.7	46.8	1.7	0.0	1.4	1.2	40.0	100.0	264
Mwanza	15.7	3.0	35.7	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	43.9	100.0	353
Mara	5.9	0.0	27.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.8	63.5	100.0	255
Manyara	7.6	1.1	23.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.5	100.0	135
Njombe	30.7	1.5	46.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.6	100.0	45
Katavi	6.6	0.0	12.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.1	100.0	71
Simiyu	14.5	0.0	28.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	55.4	100.0	154
Geita	2.6	0.4	45.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.1	100.0	286
Songwe	8.0	0.0	49.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.9	100.0	108
Kaskazini Unguja	14.8	0.7	43.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.7	100.0	18
Kusini Unguja	15.2	0.0	39.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.2	100.0	11
Mjini Magharibi	19.4	1.5	55.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	23.5	100.0	59
Kaskazini Pemba	4.7	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.0	100.0	16
Kusini Pemba	8.4	0.0	34.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.7	54.2	100.0	23

Continued…

Table 9.18—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check							No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of women
	Doctor/ AMO	Clinical officer/ assistant clinical officer	Nurse/ midwife	Assistant nurse	MCH aide	Commu- nity health worker	Tradi- tional birth atten- dant			
Education										
No education	6.3	0.2	30.1	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	61.6	100.0	894
Primary incomplete	7.9	0.8	32.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	57.0	100.0	421
Primary complete	13.4	1.0	34.8	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	49.1	100.0	1,975
Secondary+	24.0	0.1	37.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.9	100.0	1,044
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	6.7	0.3	27.8	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.7	62.4	100.0	980
Second	10.3	0.4	34.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	53.0	100.0	865
Middle	12.2	0.3	35.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	50.1	100.0	838
Fourth	14.3	1.6	38.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	44.4	100.0	850
Highest	28.2	0.4	36.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.6	100.0	801
Total	13.9	0.6	34.3	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	49.5	100.0	4,335
STILLBIRTHS										
Total	31.2	0.0	29.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.3	100.0	83
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]										
Total	14.3	0.6	34.2	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	49.4	100.0	4,401

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
AMO = assistant medical officer
MCH = maternal and child health
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.19 Content of postnatal care for the mother

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected checks were performed during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage for whom during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, any health care provider: Measured blood pressure	Discussed vaginal bleeding	Discussed family planning	Discussed nutrition needs	Percentage with first three checks performed in the first 2 days after birth	Number of women
			LIVE BIRTHS			
Age at birth						
<20	27.1	35.8	40.3	39.4	21.0	650
20–34	33.1	39.9	45.6	41.3	24.4	2,960
35–49	34.5	40.6	49.4	44.2	27.0	724
Birth order[1]						
1	37.3	44.3	47.6	47.8	27.8	995
2–3	36.6	42.0	47.2	44.8	27.4	1,687
4–5	29.0	36.4	44.0	37.8	21.3	916
6+	20.6	30.7	40.2	29.8	16.5	737
Place of delivery						
Health facility	37.9	45.3	52.4	48.1	28.8	3,518
Public sector	36.4	44.3	52.3	46.9	27.7	3,227
Religious/voluntary	53.4	57.0	53.1	57.2	40.7	189
Private medical sector	57.5	56.4	55.0	67.1	40.5	102
Elsewhere	8.6	14.0	15.3	13.0	5.0	817
Residence						
Urban	52.2	55.1	60.5	60.6	39.1	1,193
Rural	24.9	33.4	39.7	34.2	18.7	3,142
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	32.2	39.5	45.5	41.5	24.3	4,209
Urban	52.3	55.5	60.8	61.0	39.5	1,157
Rural	24.6	33.4	39.7	34.1	18.6	3,051
Zanzibar	39.7	37.4	43.0	39.9	24.8	126
Unguja	47.4	42.9	50.0	46.8	29.6	87
Pemba	22.6	25.2	27.4	24.5	13.9	39
Zone						
Western	12.4	18.3	32.2	23.0	8.4	445
Northern	27.9	28.8	37.5	34.9	18.7	462
Central	32.6	34.4	41.4	35.9	23.4	430
Southern Highlands	65.4	73.4	76.3	73.3	60.5	233
Southern	25.1	27.0	46.1	38.5	19.5	174
South West Highlands	26.9	39.5	45.4	43.5	23.4	419
Lake	29.5	41.6	42.5	39.9	21.6	1,471
Eastern	50.0	52.6	60.4	56.0	36.2	576
Zanzibar	39.7	37.4	43.0	39.9	24.8	126
Region						
Dodoma	44.1	45.0	55.9	50.6	32.0	189
Arusha	29.9	34.1	44.2	38.4	22.9	141
Kilimanjaro	53.8	51.0	53.5	61.3	31.3	102
Tanga	14.7	15.2	25.9	20.5	10.2	220
Morogoro	32.5	36.6	49.2	33.7	20.9	209
Pwani	25.1	31.6	42.8	36.7	16.8	116
Dar es Salaam	76.3	75.9	77.9	83.7	58.0	250
Lindi	18.9	29.0	44.3	34.8	15.4	81
Mtwara	30.4	25.2	47.7	41.7	23.1	93
Ruvuma	50.6	56.6	59.1	56.6	43.7	108
Iringa	79.0	89.3	88.6	84.1	79.0	80
Mbeya	47.5	55.8	63.3	67.1	41.3	126
Singida	38.2	38.3	41.0	36.6	28.5	105
Tabora	10.9	13.9	26.6	16.9	6.9	270
Rukwa	8.5	18.2	17.7	19.5	6.7	114
Kigoma	14.7	25.0	40.9	32.3	10.8	175
Shinyanga	27.4	47.7	30.7	31.2	16.3	159
Kagera	27.2	50.1	53.5	48.2	23.2	264
Mwanza	48.8	51.8	55.9	51.2	34.6	353
Mara	24.3	25.2	30.6	27.3	19.1	255
Manyara	12.1	16.4	21.4	15.0	7.5	135
Njombe	76.9	85.8	96.2	94.5	68.0	45
Katavi	20.5	28.0	31.7	30.7	19.2	71
Simiyu	22.1	48.7	37.2	37.6	16.1	154
Geita	17.6	28.7	35.7	35.7	12.1	286
Songwe	26.4	50.5	62.7	49.7	22.6	108
Kaskazini Unguja	29.0	35.4	40.3	36.0	22.6	18
Kusini Unguja	42.4	44.5	53.5	43.3	23.3	11
Mjini Magharibi	53.9	44.8	52.2	50.7	32.9	59
Kaskazini Pemba	24.3	33.2	30.3	26.7	15.8	16
Kusini Pemba	21.3	19.3	25.2	22.9	12.5	23

Continued…

Table 9.19—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage for whom during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, any health care provider: Measured blood pressure	Discussed vaginal bleeding	Discussed family planning	Discussed nutrition needs	Percentage with first three checks performed in the first 2 days after birth	Number of women
Mother's education						
No education	17.2	26.2	34.4	27.7	12.9	894
Primary incomplete	24.6	34.6	39.8	31.4	18.8	421
Primary complete	31.3	37.9	45.0	40.7	22.8	1,975
Secondary+	50.6	55.5	58.0	58.9	39.2	1,044
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	15.8	23.0	31.5	25.7	11.5	980
Second	23.6	34.1	39.7	32.3	16.4	865
Middle	29.8	36.3	42.0	38.4	21.9	838
Fourth	37.2	44.3	51.9	49.2	28.7	850
Highest	59.8	63.3	65.3	65.5	46.4	801
Total	32.4	39.4	45.4	41.5	24.3	4,335
STILLBIRTHS						
Total	57.6	56.6	45.8	53.3	26.4	83
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]						
Total	32.8	39.7	45.4	41.6	24.4	4,401

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.20 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, and percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of newborn's first postnatal check[1]						No postnatal check[2]	Total	Percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1–3 hours	4–23 hours	1–2 days	3–6 days	Don't know				
Mother's age at birth										
<20	5.0	23.9	16.1	7.3	2.3	3.3	42.1	100.0	52.3	650
20–34	7.8	23.4	13.2	8.8	1.0	3.6	42.2	100.0	53.3	2,960
35–49	7.3	26.0	14.7	10.1	1.2	3.1	37.5	100.0	58.1	724
Birth order[3]										
1	8.3	24.9	15.8	9.3	1.1	4.1	36.6	100.0	58.3	995
2–3	8.0	25.5	13.8	9.0	1.4	3.7	38.6	100.0	56.3	1,687
4–5	7.3	23.5	12.1	8.0	1.3	3.4	44.3	100.0	51.0	916
6+	4.6	19.3	13.6	8.9	0.9	2.3	50.5	100.0	46.4	737
Place of delivery										
Health facility	8.6	26.5	16.2	10.1	0.9	4.1	33.6	100.0	61.4	3,518
Elsewhere	1.7	12.6	3.9	3.6	2.6	0.6	75.0	100.0	21.8	817
Residence										
Urban	13.2	27.0	15.2	7.4	1.3	4.8	31.1	100.0	62.8	1,193
Rural	5.1	22.7	13.4	9.4	1.2	3.0	45.3	100.0	50.6	3,142
Mainland/Zanzibar										
Mainland	7.0	23.7	14.1	9.1	1.2	3.4	41.5	100.0	53.8	4,209
Urban	12.5	27.1	15.4	7.6	1.4	4.9	31.1	100.0	62.6	1,157
Rural	4.8	22.4	13.6	9.6	1.2	2.9	45.4	100.0	50.5	3,051
Zanzibar	20.0	29.4	7.3	1.1	0.5	4.2	37.4	100.0	57.9	126
Unguja	25.3	32.8	7.3	1.5	0.7	3.1	29.3	100.0	66.8	87
Pemba	8.1	22.0	7.3	0.5	0.0	6.7	55.4	100.0	37.9	39
Zone										
Western	0.0	18.8	13.2	17.6	1.2	0.0	49.2	100.0	49.6	445
Northern	4.0	27.2	9.2	7.7	1.5	1.0	49.3	100.0	48.1	462
Central	3.3	21.8	18.2	5.9	0.3	6.9	43.6	100.0	49.2	430
Southern Highlands	22.6	29.9	18.2	12.5	0.9	1.3	14.6	100.0	83.2	233
Southern	6.5	28.2	27.6	14.5	0.0	0.8	22.4	100.0	76.8	174
South West Highlands	6.2	18.3	8.3	6.7	0.6	6.5	53.3	100.0	39.5	419
Lake	4.4	23.7	15.5	9.2	2.1	2.1	43.0	100.0	52.8	1,471
Eastern	18.2	26.3	10.6	4.2	0.5	8.4	31.8	100.0	59.2	576
Zanzibar	20.0	29.4	7.3	1.1	0.5	4.2	37.4	100.0	57.9	126
Region										
Dodoma	2.7	28.1	24.9	5.3	0.8	7.5	30.7	100.0	61.0	189
Arusha	7.0	15.2	15.2	7.6	2.8	1.0	51.4	100.0	44.9	141
Kilimanjaro	8.7	35.4	12.5	18.8	0.0	0.5	24.1	100.0	75.4	102
Tanga	0.0	31.1	3.8	2.7	1.4	1.3	59.7	100.0	37.6	220
Morogoro	2.5	27.6	15.3	7.7	1.2	2.8	43.0	100.0	53.1	209
Pwani	1.6	30.5	10.4	1.1	0.6	4.7	51.1	100.0	43.6	116
Dar es Salaam	39.2	23.2	6.7	2.6	0.0	14.8	13.5	100.0	71.6	250
Lindi	1.7	37.3	33.1	12.8	0.0	0.0	15.2	100.0	84.8	81
Mtwara	10.7	20.3	22.8	16.1	0.0	1.4	28.7	100.0	69.8	93
Ruvuma	17.9	27.8	18.0	20.6	0.0	0.0	15.7	100.0	84.3	108
Iringa	41.6	22.8	17.6	2.9	1.0	0.0	14.1	100.0	84.9	80
Mbeya	5.4	23.8	9.9	8.6	1.9	0.9	49.5	100.0	47.6	126
Singida	2.6	18.0	9.2	7.8	0.0	14.6	47.8	100.0	37.6	105
Tabora	0.0	10.9	14.2	18.5	1.4	0.0	54.9	100.0	43.6	270
Rukwa	1.5	18.7	2.7	0.6	0.0	17.4	59.1	100.0	23.5	114
Kigoma	0.0	30.9	11.6	16.3	0.8	0.0	40.4	100.0	58.7	175
Shinyanga	0.0	23.1	17.0	15.1	0.5	3.5	40.7	100.0	55.2	159
Kagera	17.0	30.4	15.4	3.5	1.6	2.7	29.5	100.0	66.2	264
Mwanza	3.1	20.0	18.4	13.2	2.3	1.2	41.7	100.0	54.8	353
Mara	0.0	17.4	10.9	13.1	4.9	0.0	53.6	100.0	41.4	255
Manyara	4.7	15.8	15.9	5.4	0.0	0.0	58.2	100.0	41.8	135
Njombe	0.0	47.8	19.7	10.2	3.0	6.7	12.6	100.0	77.7	45
Katavi	0.9	9.8	4.7	4.3	0.3	4.7	75.3	100.0	19.7	71
Simiyu	1.6	29.7	10.5	4.8	1.4	9.1	42.9	100.0	46.6	154
Geita	2.4	24.5	17.9	5.3	1.0	0.0	48.9	100.0	50.0	286
Songwe	15.6	17.2	14.5	12.5	0.0	2.8	37.4	100.0	59.8	108
Kaskazini Unguja	4.8	53.8	9.2	3.0	0.0	9.6	19.6	100.0	70.8	18
Kusini Unguja	4.9	30.4	10.2	0.4	0.0	3.0	51.0	100.0	46.0	11
Mjini Magharibi	35.1	26.8	6.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	28.4	100.0	69.3	59
Kaskazini Pemba	4.9	20.6	6.3	0.4	0.0	10.4	57.4	100.0	32.2	16
Kusini Pemba	10.5	22.9	8.1	0.5	0.0	4.0	53.9	100.0	42.0	23

Continued…

Table 9.20—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of newborn's first postnatal check[1]						No postnatal check[2]	Total	Percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1–3 hours	4–23 hours	1–2 days	3–6 days	Don't know				
Mother's education										
No education	3.6	20.1	10.2	7.6	2.3	1.9	54.3	100.0	41.5	894
Primary incomplete	4.5	18.8	18.3	10.5	0.6	2.2	45.1	100.0	52.1	421
Primary complete	6.7	25.0	14.0	8.6	0.9	3.9	41.0	100.0	54.3	1,975
Secondary+	12.9	27.1	15.0	9.8	1.2	4.5	29.6	100.0	64.7	1,044
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	3.2	18.1	11.2	7.6	1.7	2.3	55.8	100.0	40.2	980
Second	4.4	23.5	14.2	9.8	0.6	3.1	44.4	100.0	51.9	865
Middle	6.0	27.1	13.1	10.0	1.1	2.6	40.0	100.0	56.3	838
Fourth	8.0	26.2	14.1	9.2	1.4	4.4	36.7	100.0	57.5	850
Highest	16.1	25.4	17.4	7.7	1.1	5.2	26.9	100.0	66.7	801
Total	7.3	23.9	13.9	8.8	1.2	3.5	41.4	100.0	53.9	4,335

[1] Includes newborns who received a check from a doctor, nurse/midwife, auxiliary midwife, community health worker/fieldworker, or traditional birth attendant
[2] Includes newborns who received a check after the first week of life
[3] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.21 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by type of provider of the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal check							No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of births
	Doctor/ AMO	Clinical officer/ assistant clinical officer	Nurse/ midwife	Assistant nurse	MCH aide	Commu-nity health worker	Traditional birth attendant			
Mother's age at birth										
<20	7.8	4.5	36.8	2.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	47.7	100.0	650
20–34	8.6	6.2	33.9	3.3	0.0	0.2	1.0	46.7	100.0	2,960
35–49	9.6	6.2	36.4	3.3	0.5	0.0	2.1	41.9	100.0	724
Birth order[1]										
1	11.5	5.7	37.8	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	41.7	100.0	995
2–3	9.8	6.1	36.0	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.8	43.7	100.0	1,687
4–5	6.7	6.5	33.0	3.6	0.0	0.3	0.9	49.0	100.0	916
6+	4.6	5.3	29.9	3.3	0.5	0.2	2.5	53.6	100.0	737
Place of delivery										
Health facility	10.5	6.7	40.6	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	38.6	100.0	3,518
Elsewhere	0.9	2.8	9.7	2.4	0.0	0.7	5.2	78.2	100.0	817
Residence										
Urban	15.8	6.8	37.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	37.2	100.0	1,193
Rural	6.0	5.6	33.7	3.5	0.2	0.2	1.4	49.4	100.0	3,142
Mainland/Zanzibar										
Mainland	8.7	6.0	34.6	3.3	0.1	0.2	1.0	46.2	100.0	4,209
Urban	16.0	6.9	37.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	37.4	100.0	1,157
Rural	5.9	5.6	33.6	3.6	0.2	0.2	1.4	49.5	100.0	3,051
Zanzibar	8.6	4.8	41.0	1.2	0.1	0.2	2.1	42.1	100.0	126
Unguja	10.2	5.4	48.8	1.2	0.1	0.1	1.0	33.2	100.0	87
Pemba	5.0	3.4	23.5	1.1	0.0	0.4	4.5	62.1	100.0	39
Zone										
Western	8.3	2.5	34.7	3.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	50.4	100.0	445
Northern	7.9	4.9	27.2	5.7	0.0	0.0	2.5	51.9	100.0	462
Central	8.4	5.0	35.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	50.8	100.0	430
Southern Highlands	13.1	7.9	56.1	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.8	100.0	233
Southern	5.1	7.4	59.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	23.2	100.0	174
South West Highlands	4.7	3.0	30.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	60.5	100.0	419
Lake	3.0	9.1	34.9	3.6	0.3	0.4	1.4	47.2	100.0	1,471
Eastern	26.3	3.4	26.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	40.8	100.0	576
Zanzibar	8.6	4.8	41.0	1.2	0.1	0.2	2.1	42.1	100.0	126
Region										
Dodoma	12.9	8.9	39.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.0	100.0	189
Arusha	11.7	0.5	28.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	55.1	100.0	141
Kilimanjaro	15.4	19.2	37.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.6	100.0	102
Tanga	1.9	1.0	21.6	9.3	0.0	0.0	3.8	62.4	100.0	220
Morogoro	20.2	1.3	28.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	46.9	100.0	209
Pwani	13.5	3.4	18.4	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	56.4	100.0	116
Dar es Salaam	37.4	5.1	28.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.4	100.0	250
Lindi	6.2	10.6	61.1	5.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	15.2	100.0	81
Mtwara	4.2	4.7	58.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.2	100.0	93
Ruvuma	2.0	3.7	73.2	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.7	100.0	108
Iringa	26.8	12.2	40.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	100.0	80
Mbeya	0.0	4.6	43.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.4	100.0	126
Singida	2.4	1.9	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.4	100.0	105
Tabora	8.0	2.6	27.9	4.4	0.0	0.5	0.3	56.4	100.0	270
Rukwa	9.6	1.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.5	100.0	114
Kigoma	8.9	2.3	45.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	41.3	100.0	175
Shinyanga	1.0	18.1	31.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.8	100.0	159
Kagera	1.1	6.1	45.6	8.4	0.0	1.9	3.1	33.8	100.0	264
Mwanza	6.0	15.1	32.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.2	100.0	353
Mara	4.3	0.5	29.0	2.8	1.5	0.0	3.3	58.6	100.0	255
Manyara	6.9	2.0	30.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	58.2	100.0	135
Njombe	15.6	10.6	42.3	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.3	100.0	45
Katavi	4.1	1.3	12.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.3	100.0	71
Simiyu	4.5	14.2	22.3	2.9	0.0	0.5	2.3	53.4	100.0	154
Geita	0.4	4.4	42.0	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.4	50.0	100.0	286
Songwe	5.4	4.4	44.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	2.6	40.2	100.0	108
Kaskazini Unguja	7.7	13.6	43.0	3.6	0.6	0.6	1.8	29.2	100.0	18
Kusini Unguja	8.3	1.1	33.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	54.0	100.0	11
Mjini Magharibi	11.3	3.7	53.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	30.7	100.0	59
Kaskazini Pemba	9.1	4.0	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	67.8	100.0	16
Kusini Pemba	1.9	2.9	28.8	2.0	0.0	0.6	5.8	58.0	100.0	23

Continued…

Table 9.21—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal check							No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of births
	Doctor/ AMO	Clinical officer/ assistant clinical officer	Nurse/ midwife	Assistant nurse	MCH aide	Commu- nity health worker	Traditional birth attendant			
Mother's education										
No education	3.3	4.2	28.3	3.5	0.3	0.5	1.4	58.5	100.0	894
Primary incomplete	7.2	3.6	38.3	1.8	0.0	0.3	1.0	47.9	100.0	421
Primary complete	8.7	6.6	33.6	3.7	0.1	0.1	1.4	45.7	100.0	1,975
Secondary+	13.8	7.2	41.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	35.3	100.0	1,044
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	2.3	4.7	27.5	3.2	0.3	0.4	1.8	59.8	100.0	980
Second	6.2	5.1	34.8	4.3	0.1	0.3	1.1	48.1	100.0	865
Middle	8.9	5.8	36.0	3.8	0.1	0.0	1.6	43.7	100.0	838
Fourth	10.5	6.4	36.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	42.5	100.0	850
Highest	16.9	8.2	40.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	33.3	100.0	801
Total	8.7	6.0	34.8	3.2	0.1	0.2	1.1	46.1	100.0	4,335

AMO = assistant medical officer
MCH = maternal and child health
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.22 Content of postnatal care for newborns

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected functions were performed during the first 2 days after birth and percentage with five signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Percentage of most recent live births for whom a health care provider performed the selected functions during the first 2 days after birth:									
Background characteristic	Cord examined	Temperature measured	Mother told how to recognise if the baby needs immediate medical attention	Mother counselled on breastfeeding	Observed breastfeeding	Mother both counselled on breastfeeding and observed breastfeeding	Mother told about child vaccination	Weighed[1]	Percentage with five[2] signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth	Number of births
Mother's age at birth										
<20	48.6	32.4	30.8	44.8	47.1	40.6	55.6	79.6	23.3	650
20–34	48.9	33.7	34.4	50.3	51.7	45.3	58.7	80.0	23.7	2,960
35–49	53.1	36.7	39.3	49.3	50.4	45.0	61.4	76.2	27.1	724
Birth order[3]										
1	54.0	40.5	38.3	55.5	55.9	50.7	63.3	87.1	30.5	995
2–3	50.4	37.5	37.6	52.9	55.2	48.3	61.5	81.7	27.0	1,687
4–5	46.9	29.5	31.0	45.1	46.3	40.1	56.0	78.1	19.7	916
6+	45.0	22.7	27.4	37.9	39.3	33.2	49.4	64.5	14.6	737
Place of delivery										
Health facility	53.5	39.2	39.9	55.9	57.3	50.9	66.2	92.5	28.8	3,518
Elsewhere	32.9	11.5	11.8	20.8	22.6	17.3	26.0	22.2	4.3	817
Residence										
Urban	59.4	51.3	50.0	65.6	66.0	60.6	72.9	93.2	40.4	1,193
Rural	45.8	27.4	28.8	43.1	45.0	38.5	53.3	74.0	18.0	3,142
Mainland/Zanzibar										
Mainland	49.8	34.0	34.7	49.2	50.8	44.6	58.8	79.1	24.2	4,209
Urban	59.9	51.7	50.4	65.7	66.2	60.8	73.1	93.3	40.8	1,157
Rural	46.0	27.3	28.8	43.0	45.0	38.5	53.4	73.7	17.9	3,051
Zanzibar	42.5	35.3	31.7	52.1	48.2	43.3	53.4	84.4	23.9	126
Unguja	49.0	41.6	36.6	58.7	53.5	48.4	60.9	90.9	29.5	87
Pemba	28.1	21.2	20.7	37.3	36.4	31.9	36.6	69.8	11.5	39
Zone										
Western	29.8	15.7	17.8	26.7	32.9	23.3	39.1	76.5	9.8	445
Northern	37.1	27.1	25.3	40.8	41.8	35.1	48.0	69.3	17.8	462
Central	44.2	25.6	22.5	38.7	43.4	36.3	47.8	74.0	16.5	430
Southern Highlands	77.7	74.3	72.2	77.8	76.8	72.9	83.2	97.2	64.8	233
Southern	44.8	21.3	29.2	46.6	47.0	42.7	53.0	92.3	18.2	174
South West Highlands	36.3	28.3	30.5	42.2	38.6	35.4	50.7	77.6	20.5	419
Lake	56.2	31.4	37.3	52.4	53.9	47.9	63.7	76.6	21.3	1,471
Eastern	63.2	58.1	47.4	67.4	69.1	62.3	76.5	89.2	41.7	576
Zanzibar	42.5	35.3	31.7	52.1	48.2	43.3	53.4	84.4	23.9	126
Region										
Dodoma	55.7	32.6	28.1	48.7	54.0	47.2	62.4	92.5	19.8	189
Arusha	47.7	35.3	29.1	52.0	52.4	46.1	58.5	61.4	21.1	141
Kilimanjaro	52.9	52.4	45.2	66.8	67.1	62.0	72.2	95.7	34.8	102
Tanga	23.0	10.2	13.8	21.6	23.4	15.7	30.0	62.2	7.9	220
Morogoro	48.8	40.7	24.2	55.5	60.1	51.7	70.2	77.6	15.5	209
Pwani	45.9	33.5	23.5	45.8	48.7	38.0	62.0	91.4	21.7	116
Dar es Salaam	83.4	84.1	78.0	87.4	86.1	82.4	88.5	97.9	72.9	250
Lindi	49.8	16.8	29.7	44.5	43.8	40.1	49.7	86.0	13.8	81
Mtwara	40.5	25.1	28.8	48.5	49.8	45.0	55.9	97.7	22.0	93
Ruvuma	61.3	59.3	56.3	60.6	62.6	58.3	69.0	97.4	48.9	108
Iringa	92.8	87.7	87.8	90.8	87.0	83.0	93.2	96.0	79.9	80
Mbeya	51.9	50.3	46.7	64.1	56.9	55.0	67.9	84.9	38.7	126
Singida	36.2	22.2	20.8	27.9	32.8	25.4	32.1	74.0	17.4	105
Tabora	27.1	11.4	13.6	19.3	25.6	17.7	33.4	69.4	7.3	270
Rukwa	7.6	2.2	6.8	14.4	18.1	14.4	23.5	67.1	1.1	114
Kigoma	34.0	22.3	24.4	38.2	44.1	31.9	47.9	87.3	13.6	175
Shinyanga	45.9	30.3	32.3	44.1	44.5	38.7	50.2	75.1	19.7	159
Kagera	77.7	32.2	45.5	68.5	64.5	60.0	80.0	80.2	27.8	264
Mwanza	55.4	45.0	43.2	57.3	61.0	52.1	70.2	82.6	33.6	353
Mara	45.6	23.3	24.4	34.9	36.5	32.8	51.2	74.8	14.5	255
Manyara	34.4	18.6	15.8	33.0	36.9	29.7	39.6	48.0	11.3	135
Njombe	90.5	86.8	82.7	95.8	92.8	90.1	100.0	98.8	76.3	45
Katavi	24.4	20.6	19.1	24.4	28.0	24.1	33.1	61.0	11.4	71
Simiyu	57.5	31.5	47.0	54.8	66.5	53.3	63.0	62.4	17.6	154
Geita	51.9	21.6	31.8	50.7	49.5	47.2	59.4	75.8	9.0	286
Songwe	56.0	35.0	43.8	57.6	45.9	42.1	70.7	91.0	25.5	108
Kaskazini Unguja	40.7	32.8	33.6	46.1	36.0	31.6	41.1	78.9	22.8	18
Kusini Unguja	46.9	43.3	29.2	61.8	60.9	54.4	60.5	87.2	20.0	11

Continued…

Table 9.22—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage of most recent live births for whom a health care provider performed the selected functions during the first 2 days after birth: Cord examined	Temperature measured	Mother told how to recognise if the baby needs immediate medical attention	Mother counselled on breastfeeding	Observed breastfeeding	Mother both counselled on breastfeeding and observed breastfeeding	Mother told about child vaccination	Weighed[1]	Percentage with five[2] signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth	Number of births
Mjini Magharibi	51.8	44.0	38.9	61.9	57.5	52.4	67.0	95.2	33.2	59
Kaskazini Pemba	31.9	26.6	26.0	44.1	43.3	39.8	43.9	72.7	16.4	16
Kusini Pemba	25.2	17.3	16.8	32.4	31.4	26.2	31.3	67.6	7.9	23
Mother's education										
No education	39.3	20.9	23.9	33.6	35.9	29.7	43.8	60.1	12.2	894
Primary incomplete	48.5	27.9	31.1	45.2	46.9	41.3	58.0	75.1	19.8	421
Primary complete	48.2	32.5	32.0	48.3	50.4	43.3	59.2	81.8	22.0	1,975
Secondary+	61.5	50.6	50.3	66.2	65.7	60.9	70.8	92.6	40.4	1,044
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	36.5	17.4	19.2	30.5	34.4	27.1	41.7	57.4	9.7	980
Second	47.9	27.8	28.7	43.6	45.7	38.5	56.2	75.6	16.7	865
Middle	48.3	32.0	34.3	48.5	48.5	43.2	57.3	82.8	24.0	838
Fourth	53.3	38.6	39.3	57.7	57.8	52.0	63.9	88.7	26.2	850
Highest	64.7	58.3	55.3	70.3	71.2	66.0	78.0	96.4	48.0	801
Total	49.6	34.0	34.6	49.3	50.8	44.6	58.7	79.3	24.2	4,335

[1] Captures newborns who were weighed "at birth." May exclude some newborns who were weighed during the 2 days after birth.
[2] The functions are (1) examining the umbilical cord, (2) measuring temperature, (3) observing and/or counselling on breastfeeding, (4) telling the mother about danger signs/how to recognise if the baby needs immediate attention, and (5) weighing. Corresponds to the definition of the five signal functions to assess the content of postnatal care for newborns described in Moran et al. 2013.
[3] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.23 Postnatal checks on mother and newborn

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for which mothers age 15–49 received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for which newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for which both mothers and newborns received a postnatal check, and percentage for which neither mothers nor newborns received a postnatal check, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who received a postnatal check[1] during the first 2 days after birth				Number of births
	Mother	Newborn	Both mother and newborn	Neither mother nor newborn received a postnatal check[2]	
Mother's age at birth					
<20	48.0	52.3	42.9	42.7	650
20–34	49.8	53.3	44.4	41.4	2,960
35–49	55.7	58.1	49.4	35.5	724
Birth order[3]					
1	53.7	58.3	47.0	35.0	995
2–3	52.3	56.3	47.6	39.1	1,687
4–5	50.0	51.0	43.7	42.7	916
6+	42.7	46.4	38.0	48.9	737
Place of delivery					
Health facility	57.8	61.4	51.8	32.6	3,518
Public sector	56.8	60.6	50.9	33.6	3,227
Religious/voluntary	71.1	71.2	63.0	20.8	189
Private medical sector	66.4	69.0	59.9	24.4	102
Elsewhere	18.9	21.8	15.7	75.0	817
Residence					
Urban	59.8	62.8	51.8	29.2	1,193
Rural	47.0	50.6	42.4	44.9	3,142
Mainland/Zanzibar					
Mainland	50.2	53.8	45.0	40.9	4,209
Urban	59.4	62.6	51.6	29.6	1,157
Rural	46.7	50.5	42.4	45.2	3,051
Zanzibar	59.2	57.9	47.4	30.3	126
Unguja	70.5	66.8	56.9	19.6	87
Pemba	34.0	37.9	26.1	54.2	39
Zone					
Western	45.7	49.6	40.4	45.1	445
Northern	43.3	48.1	37.2	45.8	462
Central	43.9	49.2	40.8	47.7	430
Southern Highlands	79.3	83.2	75.5	12.9	233
Southern	74.9	76.8	71.0	19.3	174
South West Highlands	40.4	39.5	35.5	55.6	419
Lake	49.3	52.8	44.2	42.1	1,471
Eastern	54.4	59.2	46.4	32.7	576
Zanzibar	59.2	57.9	47.4	30.3	126
Region					
Dodoma	55.3	61.0	51.6	35.2	189
Arusha	38.6	44.9	31.5	48.0	141
Kilimanjaro	68.1	75.4	63.4	20.0	102
Tanga	34.8	37.6	28.8	56.4	220
Morogoro	44.9	53.1	35.9	37.9	209
Pwani	46.8	43.6	39.0	48.6	116
Dar es Salaam	65.9	71.6	58.5	21.0	250
Lindi	76.3	84.8	74.0	12.9	81
Mtwara	73.7	69.8	68.4	24.9	93
Ruvuma	74.5	84.3	72.6	13.8	108
Iringa	86.4	84.9	83.6	12.3	80
Mbeya	48.0	47.6	43.0	47.3	126
Singida	37.9	37.6	33.1	57.6	105
Tabora	39.5	43.6	35.3	52.2	270
Rukwa	24.2	23.5	23.5	75.8	114
Kigoma	55.3	58.7	48.3	34.3	175
Shinyanga	42.6	55.2	41.3	43.4	159
Kagera	60.0	66.2	56.9	30.7	264
Mwanza	56.1	54.8	44.1	33.2	353
Mara	36.5	41.4	35.0	57.1	255
Manyara	32.5	41.8	31.8	57.5	135
Njombe	78.4	77.7	67.7	11.6	45
Katavi	20.9	19.7	16.6	76.1	71
Simiyu	44.6	46.6	40.9	49.7	154
Geita	48.9	50.0	44.2	45.3	286
Songwe	61.1	59.8	51.6	30.6	108
Kaskazini Unguja	59.3	70.8	54.5	24.4	18

Continued…

Table 9.23—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who received a postnatal check[1] during the first 2 days after birth: Mother	Newborn	Both mother and newborn	Neither mother nor newborn received a postnatal check[2]	Number of births
Kusini Unguja	55.8	46.0	34.8	32.9	11
Mjini Magharibi	76.5	69.3	61.6	15.7	59
Kaskazini Pemba	18.0	32.2	15.0	64.8	16
Kusini Pemba	45.8	42.0	34.2	46.4	23
Mother's education					
No education	38.4	41.5	34.5	54.6	894
Primary incomplete	43.0	52.1	38.5	43.3	421
Primary complete	50.9	54.3	45.4	40.2	1,975
Secondary+	63.1	64.7	55.9	28.1	1,044
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	37.6	40.2	34.2	56.5	980
Second	47.0	51.9	42.7	43.8	865
Middle	49.9	56.3	45.0	38.9	838
Fourth	55.6	57.5	48.7	35.7	850
Highest	65.4	66.7	56.8	24.6	801
Total	50.5	53.9	45.0	40.6	4,335

[1] Includes checks from a doctor/assistant medical officer (AMO), clinical officer/assistant clinical officer, nurse/midwife, assistant nurse, maternal and child health (MCH) aide, community health worker, and traditional birth attendant
[2] Includes checks after the first 2 days or by other persons
[3] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.24 Men's involvement in maternal health care

Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2, percentage who report that the child's mother had any antenatal check-ups during the pregnancy with the child; among men for whom the mother of the youngest child age 0–2 had any antenatal check-ups during the pregnancy with the child, percentage who were present for any antenatal check-up; among men with a child age 0–2, percentage who report that their child was born in a health facility; and among men whose youngest child age 0–2 was born in a health facility, percentage who went to the health facility with the mother, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2		Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 for whom the mother had any antenatal check-ups		Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2		Among men age 15–49 whose youngest child age 0–2 was born in a health facility	
Background characteristic	Percentage who report that the child's mother had any antenatal check-ups during pregnancy with the child	Number of men	Percentage ever present during any antenatal check-up	Number of men	Percentage who report that their child was born in a health facility	Number of men	Percentage who went with the child's mother to health facility	Number of men
Father's age at interview								
<20	*	15	*	10	*	15	*	9
20–34	94.5	1,016	86.1	959	90.6	1,016	74.3	920
35–49	94.7	755	81.0	715	85.4	755	78.8	645
Number of children ever fathered								
1	90.0	377	80.1	339	93.4	377	65.8	352
2–3	93.8	621	87.8	582	90.8	621	76.2	564
4–5	98.2	391	83.4	384	87.7	391	81.2	342
6+	95.4	397	82.0	379	79.5	397	81.7	316
Residence								
Urban	89.6	496	81.8	444	97.3	496	74.7	482
Rural	96.1	1,291	84.7	1,240	84.6	1,291	76.7	1,092
Mainland/Zanzibar								
Mainland	94.4	1,730	83.9	1,634	88.0	1,730	76.3	1,522
Urban	89.4	478	81.4	427	97.3	478	74.5	465
Rural	96.4	1,252	84.8	1,207	84.5	1,252	77.0	1,058
Zanzibar	89.7	56	86.3	51	92.6	56	70.2	52
Unguja	91.6	43	87.9	39	96.9	43	73.0	42
Pemba	84.0	14	80.6	11	78.8	14	59.3	11
Zone								
Western	97.9	174	90.7	170	84.8	174	70.2	148
Northern	95.8	169	71.3	162	79.7	169	74.0	135
Central	98.5	157	74.8	155	87.0	157	65.4	137
Southern Highlands	97.3	95	83.9	92	99.3	95	80.1	94
Southern	96.7	74	94.4	72	100.0	74	86.7	74
South West Highlands	93.4	198	82.4	185	86.7	198	76.0	172
Lake	96.7	624	86.4	603	87.3	624	84.2	544
Eastern	81.5	238	85.5	194	91.8	238	63.7	219
Zanzibar	89.7	56	86.3	51	92.6	56	70.2	52
Region								
Dodoma	(99.6)	70	(83.4)	70	(97.8)	70	(70.0)	69
Arusha	(92.7)	57	(63.9)	53	(58.2)	57	(90.4)	33
Kilimanjaro	(93.3)	46	(53.4)	42	(96.7)	46	(57.5)	44
Tanga	(100.0)	67	(88.5)	67	(86.5)	67	(77.1)	58
Morogoro	90.4	79	(92.5)	72	81.4	79	(75.7)	65
Pwani	(92.6)	48	(91.7)	44	(89.8)	48	(57.9)	43
Dar es Salaam	70.4	112	(75.6)	79	100.0	112	58.9	112
Lindi	(100.0)	33	(90.5)	33	(100.0)	33	(82.2)	33
Mtwara	(94.0)	41	(97.7)	39	(100.0)	41	(90.2)	41
Ruvuma	(97.7)	38	(90.4)	37	(100.0)	38	(87.5)	38
Iringa	(94.7)	31	(74.1)	30	(97.9)	31	(72.7)	31
Mbeya	100.0	61	81.1	61	91.1	61	77.6	55
Singida	(100.0)	39	(84.4)	39	(91.9)	39	(52.9)	36
Tabora	97.4	103	92.4	101	78.4	103	75.8	81
Rukwa	86.5	61	81.9	53	87.8	61	68.1	53
Kigoma	98.5	71	88.2	70	94.0	71	63.5	67
Shinyanga	96.4	73	91.5	70	98.9	73	91.2	72
Kagera	96.3	112	84.3	108	85.4	112	77.4	95
Mwanza	95.5	146	78.1	140	82.7	146	78.0	121
Mara	98.0	114	91.2	112	95.3	114	85.2	109
Manyara	(95.5)	48	(53.2)	46	(67.0)	48	(69.6)	32
Njombe	(100.0)	25	(85.7)	25	(100.0)	25	(77.8)	25
Katavi	84.1	30	73.1	26	74.2	30	75.4	23
Simiyu	93.6	63	94.8	59	72.8	63	81.1	46
Geita	99.2	117	86.3	116	87.5	117	93.5	102

Continued…

Table 9.24—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2		Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 for whom the mother had any antenatal check-ups		Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2		Among men age 15–49 whose youngest child age 0–2 was born in a health facility	
	Percentage who report that the child's mother had any antenatal check-ups during pregnancy with the child	Number of men	Percentage ever present during any antenatal check-up	Number of men	Percentage who report that their child was born in a health facility	Number of men	Percentage who went with the child's mother to health facility	Number of men
Songwe	100.0	46	89.9	46	87.5	46	(84.5)	40
Kaskazini Unguja	(97.7)	6	(74.6)	6	(90.5)	6	(75.1)	6
Kusini Unguja	60.5	5	(76.7)	3	92.5	5	32.4	5
Mjini Magharibi	95.5	31	92.0	30	98.9	31	79.0	31
Kaskazini Pemba	(68.9)	6	(63.0)	4	(75.7)	6	(46.2)	5
Kusini Pemba	96.8	7	91.3	7	81.5	7	(69.7)	6
Father's education								
No education	93.3	204	84.3	190	72.7	204	79.3	148
Primary incomplete	97.3	257	80.4	250	84.3	257	75.7	217
Primary complete	95.6	854	84.5	817	89.4	854	78.2	763
Secondary+	90.7	471	84.8	427	94.6	471	71.4	446
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	94.3	345	83.9	326	70.3	345	73.6	243
Second	96.6	351	83.9	339	84.1	351	74.8	296
Middle	95.6	332	87.5	317	90.5	332	79.7	300
Fourth	96.8	413	82.5	400	96.6	413	79.0	399
Highest	87.7	345	82.4	302	97.8	345	72.2	337
Total	94.3	1,786	84.0	1,684	88.2	1,786	76.1	1,575

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

Table 9.25 Husband's or partner's involvement in antenatal care

Among women age 15–49 receiving antenatal care (ANC) for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage whose husbands or partners prevented them from receiving antenatal care (ANC), encouraged them to receive ANC, showed no interest in ANC, and accompanied them to ANC during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Woman's husband or partner				Number of women with ANC for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
	Prevented her from receiving ANC	Encouraged her to receive ANC	Showed no interest in ANC	Accompanied her to receive ANC	
	LIVE BIRTHS				
Mother's age at birth					
<20	2.6	83.5	4.2	73.5	592
20–34	3.8	86.9	4.2	75.1	2,657
35–49	2.7	87.9	2.8	71.4	641
Birth order[1]					
1	3.9	83.6	5.3	71.9	914
2–3	3.9	87.8	4.6	75.5	1,531
4–5	2.8	87.0	2.9	74.5	809
6+	2.5	87.4	2.0	74.2	636
Antenatal care visits					
1–3	2.8	83.1	3.8	66.5	1,060
4+	3.7	87.8	4.1	77.3	2,822
Don't know	*	*	*	*	9
Residence					
Urban	5.4	86.8	6.5	68.4	1,096
Rural	2.7	86.5	3.0	76.5	2,794
Mainland/Zanzibar					
Mainland	3.5	86.5	4.0	74.7	3,766
Urban	5.5	86.6	6.6	68.5	1,061
Rural	2.7	86.5	3.0	77.1	2,705
Zanzibar	3.7	87.4	4.0	60.6	125
Unguja	2.9	89.6	3.1	59.2	86
Pemba	5.6	82.7	6.0	63.7	39
Zone					
Western	3.7	93.8	3.8	82.7	371
Northern	2.7	88.7	2.7	70.5	366
Central	4.4	90.7	1.6	75.4	416
Southern Highlands	3.7	90.1	9.7	81.3	208
Southern	0.0	87.3	1.1	68.3	172
South West Highlands	1.2	85.5	1.3	70.3	350
Lake	4.4	79.3	5.2	73.9	1,341
Eastern	3.4	93.8	4.4	75.9	541
Zanzibar	3.7	87.4	4.0	60.6	125
Region					
Dodoma	5.3	95.6	1.5	75.2	184
Arusha	2.2	82.9	0.7	69.7	133
Kilimanjaro	6.5	87.4	9.3	67.8	87
Tanga	0.8	94.8	0.5	72.7	146
Morogoro	0.0	93.8	0.1	82.2	208
Pwani	0.0	98.2	0.9	79.6	85
Dar es Salaam	7.4	92.4	9.2	69.4	248
Lindi	0.0	84.4	0.0	63.0	80
Mtwara	0.0	89.8	2.0	72.9	92
Ruvuma	2.3	93.1	13.1	87.5	104
Iringa	3.2	89.2	3.3	75.9	75
Mbeya	0.0	86.1	1.0	58.5	116
Singida	3.1	97.9	0.4	89.4	102
Tabora	3.3	93.0	3.7	79.8	232
Rukwa	0.8	80.6	0.5	76.6	80
Kigoma	4.3	95.2	4.1	87.5	139
Shinyanga	6.0	83.6	4.5	55.3	106
Kagera	2.9	91.3	3.6	82.8	264
Mwanza	9.7	75.8	9.2	59.1	345
Mara	1.5	57.2	6.5	88.9	254
Manyara	4.1	78.1	2.7	64.6	130
Njombe	10.4	81.6	14.1	72.8	29
Katavi	5.8	77.9	1.4	77.9	47
Simiyu	1.7	86.2	3.8	65.6	102
Geita	1.9	88.5	1.0	80.5	270
Songwe	0.6	91.6	2.3	75.1	107
Kaskazini Unguja	5.3	72.0	8.1	43.9	17
Kusini Unguja	4.1	86.0	2.2	58.8	11
Mjini Magharibi	2.0	95.4	1.8	63.7	59
Kaskazini Pemba	7.0	79.6	5.3	52.7	16
Kusini Pemba	4.5	85.0	6.6	71.8	22

Continued…

Table 9.25—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Woman's husband or partner				Number of women with ANC for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
	Prevented her from receiving ANC	Encouraged her to receive ANC	Showed no interest in ANC	Accompanied her to receive ANC	
Mother's education					
No education	2.8	86.5	2.4	73.6	771
Primary incomplete	5.2	85.4	4.4	74.9	390
Primary complete	2.4	87.1	3.9	74.8	1,734
Secondary+	5.3	86.1	5.3	73.6	995
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	2.4	86.9	3.2	76.0	842
Second	2.1	86.7	1.4	74.5	767
Middle	3.5	82.2	5.1	73.5	755
Fourth	5.3	88.1	5.3	73.2	778
Highest	4.1	88.9	5.0	74.0	749
Total	3.5	86.6	4.0	74.3	3,890
STILLBIRTHS					
Total	3.0	87.7	3.7	83.3	75
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]					
Total	3.4	86.6	4.0	74.3	3,952

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

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

Table 9.26 Examinations for breast and cervical cancer

Percentage of women age 15–49 ever examined by a doctor or health care worker for breast cancer and percentage ever tested by a doctor or health care worker for cervical cancer, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage examined for breast cancer	Percentage tested for cervical cancer	Number of women
Age			
15–29	2.8	3.1	8,343
30–49	8.1	12.2	6,911
30–34	5.4	10.2	2,076
35–39	7.7	11.6	1,884
40–44	10.0	13.7	1,588
45–49	10.4	14.4	1,363
30–44	7.5	11.7	5,548
40–49	10.2	14.0	2,951
Number of living children			
0	2.4	3.5	3,979
1–2	5.2	6.9	4,794
3–4	8.3	11.3	3,686
5+	4.9	7.8	2,795
Marital status			
Never married	2.8	3.6	4,047
Married or living together	5.7	8.1	9,252
Divorced/separated/widowed	7.6	10.6	1,955
Employment (last 12 months)			
Not employed	3.2	4.5	5,452
Employed for cash	7.8	11.2	6,262
Employed not for cash	3.5	4.4	3,540
Residence			
Urban	8.7	11.7	5,446
Rural	3.2	4.7	9,808
Mainland/Zanzibar			
Mainland	5.2	7.3	14,737
Urban	8.8	11.9	5,268
Rural	3.1	4.7	9,468
Zanzibar	5.0	5.4	517
Unguja	6.0	6.0	381
Pemba	2.1	3.8	137
Zone			
Western	1.6	4.2	1,268
Northern	6.7	9.3	1,733
Central	4.1	5.2	1,573
Southern Highlands	6.6	13.3	924
Southern	3.7	2.6	805
South West Highlands	5.2	7.7	1,322
Lake	4.7	6.0	4,454
Eastern	7.3	10.1	2,657
Zanzibar	5.0	5.4	517
Region			
Dodoma	5.7	4.4	772
Arusha	5.3	8.0	558
Kilimanjaro	12.8	12.8	417
Tanga	4.2	8.4	758
Morogoro	3.9	4.8	727
Pwani	4.7	10.8	539
Dar es Salaam	10.0	12.6	1,391
Lindi	2.9	3.5	336
Mtwara	4.3	1.9	468
Ruvuma	2.6	4.1	382
Iringa	7.5	19.9	326
Mbeya	9.3	9.3	489
Singida	1.5	3.9	384
Tabora	1.7	4.1	723
Rukwa	2.3	5.4	317
Kigoma	1.6	4.4	545
Shinyanga	3.5	3.8	533
Kagera	3.7	7.0	769
Mwanza	8.5	9.9	1,245
Mara	3.1	4.0	749
Manyara	3.6	8.0	417
Njombe	12.3	19.3	216
Katavi	1.9	4.8	197
Simiyu	4.2	3.8	374

Continued…

Table 9.26—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage examined for breast cancer	Percentage tested for cervical cancer	Number of women
Geita	2.4	3.2	782
Songwe	3.8	9.2	319
Kaskazini Unguja	1.8	3.1	70
Kusini Unguja	10.8	8.1	38
Mjini Magharibi	6.4	6.4	272
Kaskazini Pemba	2.1	2.3	64
Kusini Pemba	2.1	5.2	73
Education			
No education	2.0	3.1	2,450
Primary incomplete	3.6	5.8	1,380
Primary complete	5.5	8.2	6,744
Secondary+	6.9	8.4	4,681
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	1.3	2.0	2,466
Second	2.2	3.9	2,578
Middle	4.0	5.0	2,880
Fourth	5.8	9.0	3,359
Highest	9.9	12.7	3,971
Total	5.2	7.2	15,254

Table 9.27 Problems in accessing health care

Percentage of women age 15–49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Problems in accessing health care					
	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Not wanting to go alone	At least one problem accessing health care	Number of women
Age						
15–19	8.7	34.9	28.8	23.2	50.3	3,083
20–34	7.3	34.6	27.9	15.2	47.7	7,336
35–49	6.1	39.6	30.2	15.3	52.6	4,835
Number of living children						
0	8.1	33.4	24.7	20.8	46.5	3,979
1–2	6.4	31.9	24.6	12.5	44.8	4,794
3–4	7.1	38.0	30.6	16.7	51.7	3,686
5+	7.5	45.4	39.4	18.8	60.4	2,795
Marital status						
Never married	7.5	34.1	22.5	18.5	46.0	4,047
Married or living together	7.6	34.7	31.6	16.5	49.8	9,252
Divorced/separated/ widowed	4.5	48.2	28.8	14.8	57.6	1,955
Employment (last 12 months)						
Not employed	8.5	35.9	27.9	20.0	50.4	5,452
Employed for cash	5.7	34.4	26.0	14.0	46.4	6,262
Employed not for cash	8.0	40.0	35.1	17.1	54.7	3,540
Residence						
Urban	5.9	30.5	14.7	10.8	38.5	5,446
Rural	7.9	39.5	36.6	20.2	56.0	9,808
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	7.3	36.6	29.3	16.9	50.1	14,737
Urban	5.9	30.7	14.9	10.6	38.5	5,268
Rural	8.1	39.8	37.3	20.3	56.6	9,468
Zanzibar	4.0	27.1	13.7	15.7	39.8	517
Unguja	4.4	24.3	11.5	15.3	37.2	381
Pemba	3.0	34.9	19.8	16.6	47.1	137
Zone						
Western	3.5	32.0	23.4	13.1	45.6	1,268
Northern	8.9	42.3	37.1	28.1	57.9	1,733
Central	5.7	45.2	35.9	16.1	61.6	1,573
Southern Highlands	2.5	31.8	18.7	12.6	42.6	924
Southern	2.0	27.5	32.5	16.5	46.5	805
South West Highlands	1.8	20.0	24.7	6.1	34.4	1,322
Lake	15.1	45.0	35.1	22.4	57.7	4,454
Eastern	2.1	28.4	18.5	9.6	39.3	2,657
Zanzibar	4.0	27.1	13.7	15.7	39.8	517
Region						
Dodoma	7.7	50.8	28.6	12.1	61.2	772
Arusha	6.2	35.4	27.6	21.7	49.4	558
Kilimanjaro	8.4	28.7	22.0	16.4	42.5	417
Tanga	11.0	54.9	52.3	39.2	72.7	758
Morogoro	0.3	15.6	21.1	12.8	32.6	727
Pwani	2.8	40.8	24.9	17.3	52.4	539
Dar es Salaam	2.7	30.3	14.7	4.9	37.7	1,391
Lindi	2.5	24.6	23.7	15.7	41.3	336
Mtwara	1.6	29.5	38.8	17.0	50.2	468
Ruvuma	2.9	36.7	26.7	11.0	51.5	382
Iringa	2.0	29.8	14.8	15.9	38.3	326
Mbeya	2.4	17.0	25.6	3.3	34.2	489
Singida	4.7	46.3	37.5	11.7	62.7	384
Tabora	4.1	29.6	35.2	19.7	50.4	723
Rukwa	0.9	9.1	5.7	8.1	12.5	317
Kigoma	2.6	35.1	7.7	4.4	39.3	545
Shinyanga	25.2	49.5	36.6	11.7	56.2	533
Kagera	10.6	53.8	38.2	22.7	63.9	769
Mwanza	18.6	46.6	31.1	30.3	59.9	1,245
Mara	3.8	24.4	35.9	20.3	47.2	749
Manyara	2.7	33.9	47.9	27.4	61.2	417
Njombe	2.5	26.2	10.2	10.4	33.2	216
Katavi	4.4	41.6	30.2	17.7	48.1	197

Continued…

Table 9.27—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Problems in accessing health care					
	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Not wanting to go alone	At least one problem accessing health care	Number of women
Simiyu	23.3	43.5	37.2	11.8	51.6	374
Geita	14.0	51.3	35.8	23.9	61.9	782
Songwe	0.0	21.9	38.9	1.3	48.2	319
Kaskazini Unguja	2.1	32.8	11.0	10.3	40.0	70
Kusini Unguja	2.5	25.3	24.6	17.3	43.2	38
Mjini Magharibi	5.3	22.0	9.7	16.3	35.6	272
Kaskazini Pemba	4.1	37.4	22.2	19.9	49.9	64
Kusini Pemba	2.0	32.7	17.7	13.8	44.7	73
Education						
No education	9.1	47.7	42.5	23.9	62.3	2,450
Primary incomplete	8.7	45.1	36.7	21.7	58.9	1,380
Primary complete	7.6	37.4	29.5	15.6	51.5	6,744
Secondary+	5.2	26.1	18.2	13.5	38.0	4,681
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	10.2	51.5	51.0	26.4	69.6	2,466
Second	7.5	43.5	42.6	22.3	61.1	2,578
Middle	6.1	36.9	32.9	17.5	53.0	2,880
Fourth	7.0	34.8	19.2	14.1	45.2	3,359
Highest	6.1	22.9	11.2	9.2	31.6	3,971
Total	7.2	36.2	28.8	16.8	49.8	15,254

Table 9.28 Distance from health care

Percent distributions of women age 15–49 by travel time to nearest health facility and by means of transport to nearest health facility, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Travel time to nearest health facility					Means of transport to nearest health facility			Number of women
	<30 minutes	30–59 minutes	60–119 minutes	≥2 hours	Total	Motorised[1]	Not motorised[2]	Total	
Age									
15–19	44.2	29.3	17.6	8.9	100.0	14.3	85.7	100.0	3,083
20–34	49.5	27.0	14.8	8.8	100.0	16.1	83.9	100.0	7,336
35–49	46.2	28.9	15.5	9.4	100.0	14.6	85.4	100.0	4,835
Accessing health care									
Distance to health facility is a problem	23.5	21.2	30.7	24.6	100.0	18.5	81.5	100.0	4,393
Distance to health facility is not a problem	57.0	30.8	9.4	2.7	100.0	14.0	86.0	100.0	10,861
Means of transport to nearest health facility									
Motorised[1]	51.7	34.3	9.2	4.8	100.0	na	na	na	2,328
Not motorised[2]	46.6	26.9	16.7	9.7	100.0	na	na	na	12,925
Residence									
Urban	59.4	32.2	6.9	1.5	100.0	19.8	80.2	100.0	5,446
Rural	40.7	25.8	20.4	13.2	100.0	12.7	87.3	100.0	9,808
Mainland/Zanzibar									
Mainland	46.9	28.0	15.8	9.2	100.0	15.1	84.8	100.0	14,737
Urban	59.4	32.2	6.9	1.5	100.0	19.7	80.3	100.0	5,268
Rural	39.9	25.7	20.8	13.5	100.0	12.6	87.4	100.0	9,468
Zanzibar	60.9	29.4	7.3	2.3	100.0	18.6	81.4	100.0	517
Unguja	62.9	28.9	6.9	1.2	100.0	19.0	81.0	100.0	381
Pemba	55.4	30.7	8.5	5.3	100.0	17.3	82.7	100.0	137
Zone									
Western	40.5	25.7	25.9	7.9	100.0	6.6	93.4	100.0	1,268
Northern	39.0	28.3	18.5	14.3	100.0	19.4	80.6	100.0	1,733
Central	32.5	31.7	22.4	13.5	100.0	17.1	82.9	100.0	1,573
Southern Highlands	52.5	32.1	8.4	7.1	100.0	13.4	86.6	100.0	924
Southern	54.5	22.0	14.0	9.5	100.0	8.7	91.3	100.0	805
South West Highlands	59.7	27.0	9.1	4.2	100.0	11.2	88.7	100.0	1,322
Lake	46.4	27.0	16.1	10.5	100.0	16.0	84.0	100.0	4,454
Eastern	53.9	29.4	11.6	5.1	100.0	18.3	81.7	100.0	2,657
Zanzibar	60.9	29.4	7.3	2.3	100.0	18.6	81.4	100.0	517
Region									
Dodoma	38.6	33.5	16.3	11.7	100.0	22.8	77.2	100.0	772
Arusha	41.0	26.8	12.2	20.0	100.0	12.2	87.8	100.0	558
Kilimanjaro	49.5	35.1	11.7	3.7	100.0	28.0	72.0	100.0	417
Tanga	31.8	25.6	26.8	15.8	100.0	20.0	80.0	100.0	758
Morogoro	27.9	35.0	22.5	14.5	100.0	11.1	88.9	100.0	727
Pwani	50.3	28.0	16.3	5.3	100.0	20.5	79.5	100.0	539
Dar es Salaam	68.8	27.0	4.1	0.1	100.0	21.1	78.9	100.0	1,391
Lindi	57.3	24.3	16.3	2.1	100.0	5.0	95.0	100.0	336
Mtwara	52.5	20.4	12.4	14.8	100.0	11.5	88.5	100.0	468
Ruvuma	44.5	33.9	10.5	11.1	100.0	9.7	90.3	100.0	382
Iringa	59.9	28.2	5.7	6.2	100.0	21.2	78.8	100.0	326
Mbeya	59.9	32.2	5.1	2.8	100.0	16.5	83.4	100.0	489
Singida	35.8	29.1	21.3	13.7	100.0	9.5	90.5	100.0	384
Tabora	24.9	22.3	41.0	11.7	100.0	7.2	92.8	100.0	723
Rukwa	80.4	14.0	5.6	0.0	100.0	4.6	95.4	100.0	317
Kigoma	61.1	30.2	5.8	2.9	100.0	5.7	94.3	100.0	545
Shinyanga	42.3	26.8	23.4	7.5	100.0	21.8	78.2	100.0	533
Kagera	39.7	23.0	17.0	20.3	100.0	18.4	81.6	100.0	769
Mwanza	57.0	29.3	7.6	6.1	100.0	16.2	83.8	100.0	1,245
Mara	48.8	25.3	16.9	9.0	100.0	18.5	81.5	100.0	749
Manyara	18.3	30.6	34.5	16.6	100.0	13.7	86.3	100.0	417
Njombe	55.2	35.0	8.6	1.1	100.0	8.4	91.6	100.0	216
Katavi	63.8	27.9	6.3	2.1	100.0	14.2	85.8	100.0	197
Simiyu	31.1	20.4	33.5	15.0	100.0	6.1	93.9	100.0	374
Geita	43.8	32.3	14.8	9.1	100.0	11.9	88.1	100.0	782
Songwe	36.2	31.4	20.3	12.0	100.0	7.9	92.1	100.0	319
Kaskazini Unguja	78.1	16.8	4.7	0.4	100.0	14.9	85.1	100.0	70
Kusini Unguja	60.8	32.9	4.6	1.8	100.0	26.6	73.4	100.0	38
Mjini Magharibi	59.4	31.5	7.8	1.4	100.0	19.0	81.0	100.0	272
Kaskazini Pemba	54.9	32.0	7.0	6.1	100.0	9.4	90.6	100.0	64
Kusini Pemba	55.8	29.6	9.9	4.7	100.0	24.2	75.8	100.0	73

Continued…

Table 9.28—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Travel time to nearest health facility					Means of transport to nearest health facility			
	<30 minutes	30–59 minutes	60–119 minutes	≥2 hours	Total	Motorised[1]	Not motorised[2]	Total	Number of women
Education									
No education	35.1	23.8	23.7	17.4	100.0	9.8	90.2	100.0	2,450
Primary incomplete	39.0	27.5	18.6	14.9	100.0	12.6	87.4	100.0	1,380
Primary complete	46.0	29.3	16.0	8.8	100.0	14.6	85.4	100.0	6,744
Secondary+	58.3	28.8	9.8	3.2	100.0	19.8	80.1	100.0	4,681
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	28.0	21.1	28.3	22.6	100.0	7.2	92.8	100.0	2,466
Second	34.4	26.1	23.3	16.2	100.0	10.7	89.3	100.0	2,578
Middle	42.6	29.1	19.0	9.3	100.0	12.6	87.4	100.0	2,880
Fourth	53.2	33.5	10.2	3.1	100.0	17.6	82.4	100.0	3,359
Highest	66.4	28.4	4.6	0.6	100.0	23.1	76.9	100.0	3,971
Total	47.4	28.1	15.6	9.0	100.0	15.3	84.7	100.0	15,254

Note: Total includes one case in which means of transport was reported as neither motorised nor not motorised.
na = not applicable
[1] Includes car/truck, public bus, motorcycle/scooter, and boat with motor
[2] Includes animal-drawn cart, bicycle, boat without motor, and walking

CHILD HEALTH 10

Key Findings

- ***Vaccinations:*** 53% of children age 12–23 months were fully vaccinated against all basic antigens, and 23% were fully vaccinated according to the national schedule.
- ***Symptoms of acute respiratory infection:*** 2% of children under age 5 had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks before the survey; advice or treatment was sought for 79% of them.
- ***Fever:*** 11% of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey, and advice or treatment was sought for 78% of them.
- ***Diarrhoea:*** 9% of children under age 5 had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey, and advice or treatment was sought for 64% of these children. Forty-nine percent of children with diarrhoea received oral rehydration therapy (ORT); 23% received no treatment.
- ***Early Childhood Development Index:*** According to the ECDI2030, 47% of youngest children age 24–59 months living with their biological mother are developmentally on-track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being.

Information on child health and survival can help policymakers and programme managers assess the efficacy of current strategies, formulate appropriate interventions to prevent deaths from childhood illnesses, and improve the health of children in Tanzania.

This chapter presents information on child's size at birth and vaccination status for young children. It also looks at the prevalence of, and care-seeking behaviours for, three common childhood illnesses: symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrhoea. In addition, the chapter presents data on early childhood development, which will provide insight regarding whether the children of Tanzania are on track in terms of health, learning, and psychosocial well-being.

10.1 CHILD'S SIZE AT BIRTH

The 2022 TDHS-MIS collected information on the size and birthweight of all children born in the 2 years before the survey. Children who weigh less than 2.5 kg at birth or are reported to be very small or smaller than average are considered to have a higher-than-average risk of early childhood death.

Among all live births, 1% were reported as very small, 7% as smaller than average, and 87% as average or larger (**Table 10.1**).

Seventy-nine percent of births have a reported birth weight, 55% from a written record and 24% from the mother's recall. However, so as to avoid possible bias, a 90% threshold was used for reporting the percentage of children with a birth weight below 2.5 kg. Therefore, the data are not presented in this report.

10.2 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

Universal immunisation of children against common vaccine-preventable diseases is crucial in reducing infant and child morbidity and mortality. In Tanzania, routine childhood vaccines include BCG (tuberculosis); oral polio vaccine (OPV) or inactivated polio vaccine (IPV); pentavalent or DPT-HepB-Hib (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, hepatitis B, and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b); pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV); rotavirus vaccine (RV); and measles-rubella (MR) vaccine.

Information on vaccination coverage was obtained in two ways in the TDHS-MIS: from written vaccination records, including vaccination or health cards, or from verbal reports. For each child born in the 3 years before the survey, mothers were asked to show the interviewer the vaccination card or other document used for recording the child's immunisations. If the vaccination card or other document was available, the interviewer copied the dates of each vaccination received. If a vaccination was not recorded in the vaccination card or on the document as having been administered, the mother was asked to recall whether that particular vaccination had been given during a vaccination campaign. If the mother was not able to present the vaccination card or other document for a child, she was asked to recall whether the child had received the BCG, polio, DPT-HepB-Hib, pneumococcal, rotavirus, and measles-rubella vaccines. If she indicated that the child had received any of the multi-dose vaccines, she was asked the number of doses the child received.

10.2.1 Vaccination Card Ownership and Availability

Vaccination cards are critical tools in confirming that a child received all recommended vaccinations on schedule. Among children age 12–23 months and age 24–35 months, 97% and 96%, respectively, ever had a vaccination card or other document on which their vaccinations were recorded (**Table 10.2**). However, not all mothers were able to produce their child's vaccination card at the time of the interview; 81% of children age 12–23 months and 73% of children age 24–35 months had vaccination cards available at the time of the interview.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Ownership of vaccination cards differed little by background characteristics. However, the percentage of children with a vaccination card seen showed wide variation by region. In Rukwa it was as low as 58% and 47% among children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months, respectively.

10.2.2 Basic Antigen Coverage

Fully vaccinated—basic antigens

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To have received all basic antigens, a child must receive at least:

- One dose of BCG vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis
- Three doses of polio vaccine given as oral polio vaccine (OPV), inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), or a combination of OPV and IPV
- Three doses of DPT-containing vaccine, which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus
- One dose of measles-containing vaccine given as measles rubella (MR)

Sample: Children age 12–23 months and age 24–35 months

Historically, an important measure of vaccination coverage has been the proportion of children receiving all "basic" antigens. Children are considered fully vaccinated against all basic antigens if they have received the BCG vaccine, three doses each of polio vaccine and DPT-containing vaccine, and a single dose of measles-containing vaccine. In Tanzania, the BCG vaccine is usually given at birth or at first clinic contact, while the polio and DPT-containing vaccines are given approximately age 6, 10, and 14 weeks. A first measles-containing vaccination should be given at or soon after age 9 months.

Among children age 12–23 months, overall, 53% are fully vaccinated with basic antigens: 91% received the BCG vaccine, 90% received three doses of DPT-containing vaccine, 59% received the three doses of oral polio vaccine, and 87% received an MR vaccination (**Table 10.3** and **Figure 10.1**). Among children age 24–35 months, 59% are fully vaccinated with the basic antigens. However, only 49% of children age 12–23 months and 52% of children age 24–35 months received all basic vaccines by the time the time they were age 12 months.

Trends: The percentage of children who were fully vaccinated against basic antigens held relatively steady between the 1991–92 TDHS (71%) and the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS (75%) but dropped off markedly in 2022 (53%). Over this same time period, the percentage of children age 12–23 months who did not receive any vaccinations has varied between 2% and 5% (**Figure 10.2**).

***Figure 10.1* Childhood vaccinations**

Percentage of children age 12–23 months vaccinated at any time before the survey

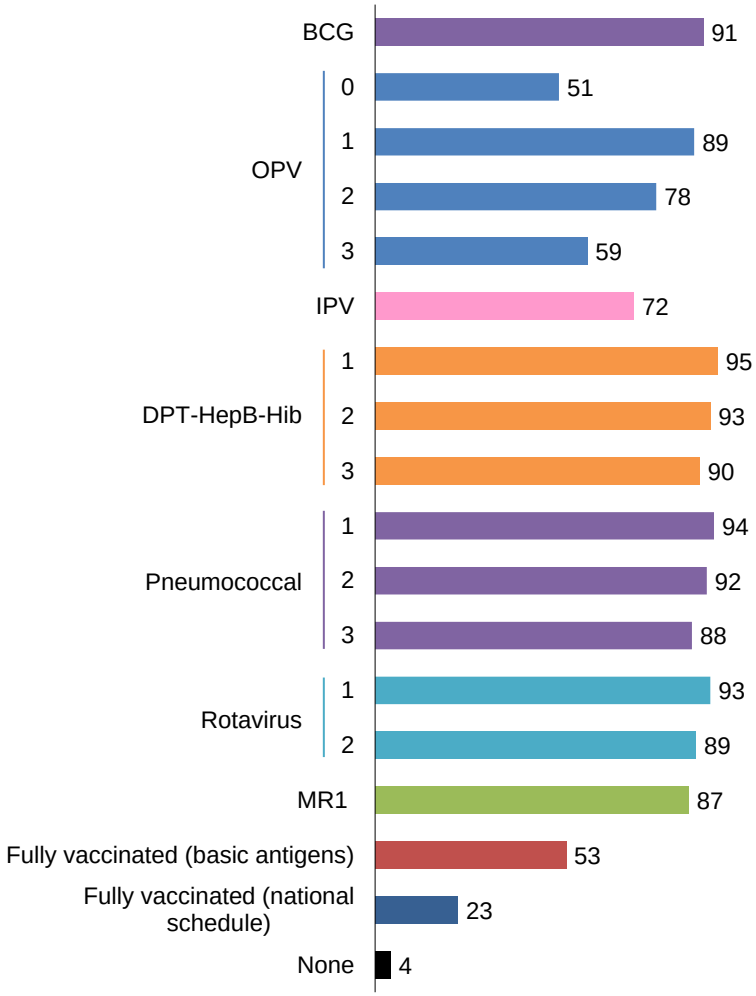
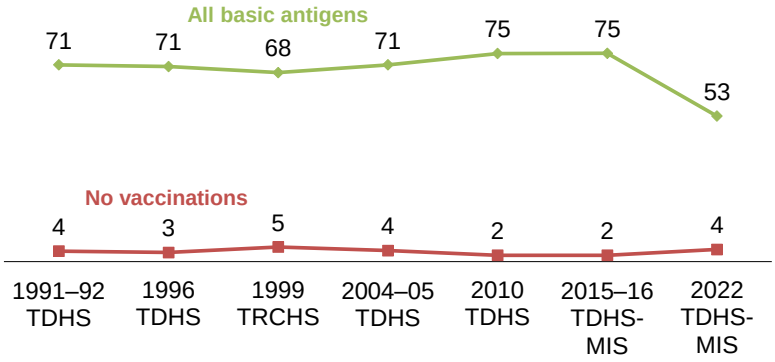


***Figure 10.2* Trends in childhood vaccinations**

Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received all basic antigens at any time before the survey



The decline in children fully vaccinated against all basic antigens relative to the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS appears due to a large drop off in the coverage of OPV3, from 83% in 2015–16 to 59% in 2022. It should also be mentioned that data collection was conducted in the aftermath of the COVID pandemic.

10.2.3 National Schedule Coverage

Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (age 12–23 months)

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To be fully vaccinated according to national schedule, a child must receive the following:

- One dose of BCG vaccine
- OPV (birth dose)
- Three doses of OPV and one dose of IPV
- Three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib
- Three doses of PCV
- Two doses of RV
- One dose of measles rubella (MR)

Sample: Children age 12–23 months

Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (age 24–35 months)

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To be fully vaccinated according to national schedule, a child must receive all of the vaccinations listed above along with the following:

- A second dose of measles rubella (MR)

Sample: Children age 24–35 months

A second measure of vaccination coverage is the percentage of children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months who are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule. In this report, a child age 12–23 months is considered to be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule if the child has received all basic antigens as well as a birth dose of BCG and OPV, a dose of IPV, three doses of HepB and Hib (given as part of DPT-containing vaccine), three doses of the pneumococcal vaccine, and two doses of rotavirus vaccine. Children age 24–35 months have received all vaccinations according to the national schedule if they have received a second dose of the MR vaccine in addition to all of the vaccinations relevant for a child age 12–23 months.

Twenty-three percent of children age 12–23 months were fully vaccinated according to the national schedule; 21% received the vaccinations appropriate for their age by age 12 months, as recommended. Children age 24–35 months are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule if they have received a second dose of the MR vaccine in addition to all of the vaccinations relevant for a child age 12–23 months. Sixty-four percent of children age 24–25 months received a second dose of MR. Overall, 23% of children age 24–35 months were fully vaccinated according to the national schedule; 19% received the vaccinations appropriate for their age by 24 months, as recommended. Four percent of children age 24–35 months did not receive any vaccinations (**Table 10.3**). The low proportions of OPV 0 and OPV 3 coverage may explain the low level of this indicator among children age 12–23 months especially.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fully vaccinated according to the national schedule is lower among sixth- and higher-order births (16%) than among lower-order births (23%–26%) (**Table 10.4**).
- Twenty-six percent of children age 12–23 months with a vaccination card seen are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, as compared with 12% of children without a card seen and 0% of children who never had a vaccination card.
- Forty percent of children age 12–23 months in Zanzibar are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, compared with 23% in Tanzania Mainland.

Source of Vaccinations

Nearly all children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months received vaccinations from public medical sector sources (94% each) (**Table 10.5**).

10.3 Symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection and Care-seeking Behaviour

Acute respiratory infection (ARI) is among the leading causes of morbidity and mortality globally, including Tanzania. Among acute respiratory diseases, pneumonia is the most serious for young children. Early diagnosis and treatment with antibiotics can prevent a large proportion of deaths from pneumonia among children.

Care seeking for symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)
Children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought. ARI symptoms consist of short, rapid breathing that is chest-related, and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.
Sample: Children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey

Two percent of children under age 5 were reported by their mothers as having symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey. Among these children, 79% were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment, and 47% were taken on the same or next day after symptoms developed (**Table 10.6**).

Trends: The percentage of children with ARI symptoms who were taken for advice or treatment increased from 80% in 2010 to 85% in 2015–16 before declining to 79% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- In general, the percentage of children with ARI symptoms did not vary widely by background characteristics. The largest differences were observed by region, with the percentage of children with ARI symptoms ranging from less than 0.1% in Mtwara, Singida, and Tabora to 7% in Kusini Unguja.
- The percentage of children with ARI symptoms for whom advice or treatment was sought is slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas (82% versus 76%).

Source of Advice or Treatment for Symptoms of ARI

Among children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought, the most common places from which advice or treatment was sought were dispensaries (40%) and health centres (17%) in the public sector, and pharmacies (18%), in the private sector (**Table 10.7**).

10.4 Fever and Care-seeking Behaviour

Fever is an abnormally high body temperature, which is usually accompanied by shivering, headache, and restlessness. Fever indicates the presence of various illnesses, which can include malaria, measles, pneumonia, influenza, and other infections. Delays in diagnosis and treatment of those infections may contribute to high levels of morbidity and mortality in young children.

Care seeking for fever
Children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought.
Sample: Children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

In Tanzania, 11% of children under age 5 were reported to have fever in the 2 weeks before the survey. Among those, advice or treatment was sought for 78%, and 49% were given antibiotics (**Table 10.8**).

Trends: Care seeking for children with fever has changed little over the last decade, from 79% in 2010 to 81% in 2015–16 and 78% in 2022.

10.5 DIARRHOEAL DISEASE

Diarrhoeal disease remains an important cause of morbidity and mortality among young children in Tanzania. Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) combined with continued feeding is the recommended interventions for treating diarrhoea. The ORT can be provided as increased fluids (especially increased breastfeeding), as fluid prepared from a packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS), or as government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF). Zinc has been shown to reduce the severity and duration of diarrhoea, and it is recommended that all children with diarrhoea receive a 5-day course of zinc.

10.5.1 Diarrhoea and Care-seeking Behaviour

Care seeking for diarrhoea
Children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought.
Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Nine percent of children under age 5 were reported by their mothers to have had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey; treatment or advice was sought for 64% percent of children with diarrhoea (**Table 10.9**).

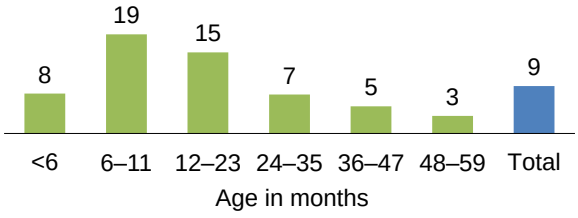
Trends: The percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought went from 64% in 2010 to 71% in 2015–16 and 64% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of diarrhoea peaks among children age 6–23 months (15%–19%). This corresponds to the time when children start losing protection from maternal antibodies through breastfeeding as they are weaned, begin to crawl and walk, and are at increased risk of contamination from food, water, and the environment. Prevalence of diarrhoea steadily declines after children reach age 2, with 3% of children age 48–59 months with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (**Figure 10.3**).
- The percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought does not differ by urban-rural residence (64% each).

Figure 10.3 **Diarrhoea prevalence by age**

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey



- Overall, care seeking for children with diarrhoea does not differ between Zanzibar and Tanzania Mainland (64% each). However, within Zanzibar, care seeking is higher in Unguja (72%) than in Pemba (53%).

10.5.2 Feeding Practices

To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, caretakers are encouraged to continue normal feeding of children with diarrhoea and to increase the amount of fluids given to the child.

Appropriate feeding practices

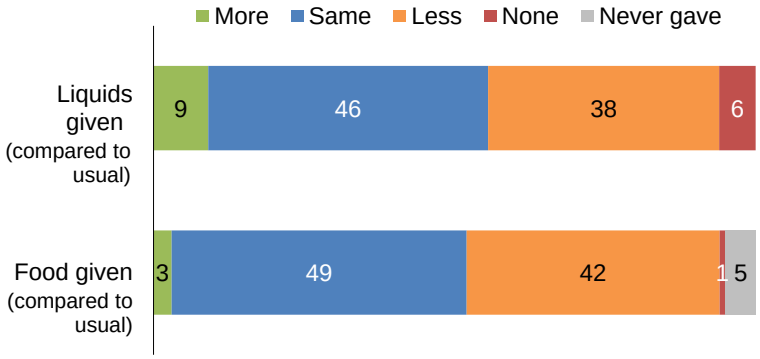
Children with diarrhoea are given more liquids than usual, and as much food or more than usual.

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Only 9% of children under age 5 with diarrhoea were given more liquids than usual, as recommended, while nearly half of the children (46%) received the same amount of liquids as recommended. It is of concern that 38% of children were given somewhat less or much less liquid than usual, and 6% were given no liquids at all. Just over half (51%) of children with diarrhoea were fed according to the recommended practice of giving the same or more food than usual. Forty-two percent were given much less or somewhat less food than usual, while 1% were given no food during diarrhoea (**Figure 10.4** and **Table 10.10**).

Figure 10.4 **Feeding practices during diarrhoea**

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given more liquids than usual was higher in Zanzibar than Tanzania Mainland (21% and 9%, respectively). In contrast, the percentage of children with diarrhoea who were fed as much food or more than usual was higher in Tanzania Mainland than Zanzibar (52% versus 41%).

10.5.3 Oral Rehydration Therapy, Continued Feeding, and Other Treatments

Oral rehydration therapy

Children with diarrhoea are given increased fluids, or a fluid made from a special packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS), or government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF).

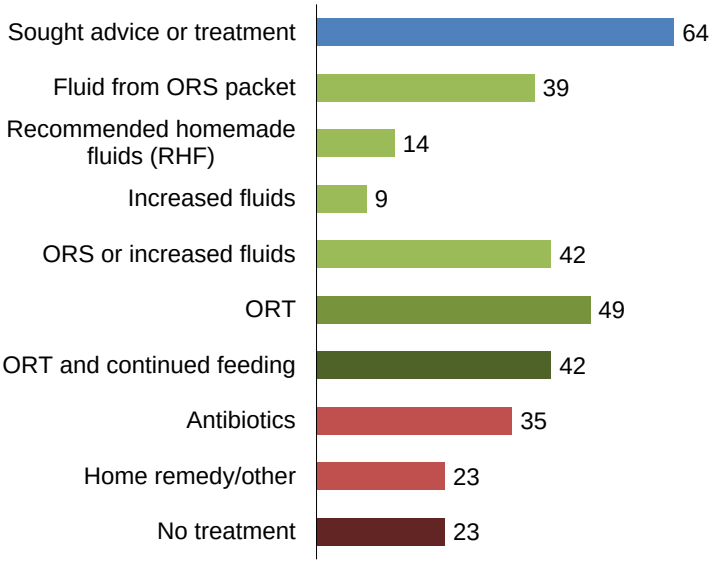
Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

About half of children under age 5 with diarrhoea (49%) received some form of ORT. Forty-two percent received ORT and continued feeding. About one-third of children with diarrhoea (35%) received antibiotics, and 23% did not receive any treatment (**Figure 10.5** and **Table 10.11**).

Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey who received ORT declined from 63% in 2010 to 56% in 2015–16 and 49% in 2022. Over this same time period, the percentage of children who received no treatment increased from 17% to 23%.

***Figure 10.5* Treatment of diarrhoea**

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey



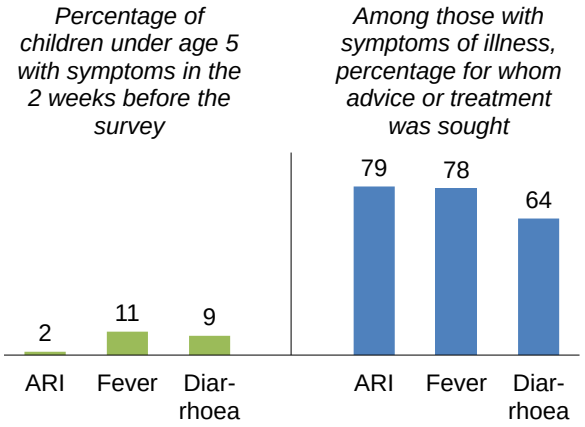
Source of Advice or Treatment for Diarrhoea

Among children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought, the majority (67%) were taken to a public sector source, most often a dispensary (48%) or a health centre (13%) (**Table 10.12**).

10.6 Treatment of Childhood Illness

Fever (11%) was the most common illness reported among children under age 5 during the 2 weeks before the survey, followed by diarrhoea (9%) and symptoms of ARI (2%); however, more children with ARI symptoms and fever were taken for advice or treatment as compared to children with diarrhoea (**Figure 10.6**).

***Figure 10.6* Symptoms of childhood illness and care seeking**



10.7 Early Childhood Development Index 2030

Early childhood development is a multidimensional process that involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socioemotional, and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life (UNICEF et al. 2016). While these are distinct domains of early childhood development, they are interconnected. Nurturing and supporting all of these dimensions in a holistic manner is key to ensuring that children have the best chance to reach their full potential. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socioemotional development, and learning readiness set the trajectory for lifelong health, learning, and well-being (Shonkoff and Phillips 2000).

Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI2030)

The 20 items that comprise the ECDI2030 are organised according to the three general domains of health, learning, and psychosocial well-being. Each of the three general domains is composed of a set of core sub-domains:

- Health sub-domains: gross motor development, fine motor development, and self-care.
- Learning sub-domains: expressive language, literacy, numeracy, pre-writing, and executive functioning.
- Psychosocial well-being sub-domains: emotional skills, social skills, internalizing behaviour, and externalizing behaviour.

The ECDI2030 module is not designed to report on individual domains separately. Rather, it is meant to produce a single summary score that captures the interlinked developmental concepts embedded in the three domains mentioned in SDG 4.2.1.

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 20 questions about the youngest biological child living with them who was between age 24 months and 59 months. The questions covered 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.

Children developmentally on track according to the Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI2030)

Percentage of children who have achieved the minimum number of ECDI2030 milestones expected for their age group as follows:

- 24–29 months: at least 7 milestones
- 30–35 months: at least 9 milestones
- 36–41 months: at least 11 milestones
- 42–47 months: at least 13 milestones
- 48–59 months: at least 15 milestones

Sample: Respondents' youngest child age 24–59 months living with them

According to the ECDI2030, 47% of youngest children age 24–59 months living with their biological mother are on-track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being (**Table 10.13**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children developmentally on track decreases with increasing age, from 58% of children age 24–35 months to 36% of children age 48–59 months.
- Half of girls (51%) are developmentally on-track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being compared with 44% of boys.
- A higher percentage of children in urban areas are developmentally on track than children in rural areas (56% versus 44%).
- The percentage of children developmentally on track increases with increasing mothers' education, from 32% among children whose mothers have no education to 61% among those whose mothers have secondary education or higher.
- The percentage of children developmentally on track also increases with increasing household wealth, from 37% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 65% among those in the highest quintile.

- By zone, the highest percentage of children who are developmentally on track ranges from 61% in Zanzibar to 21% in Western.

List of Tables

For more information on child health, see the following tables:

- **Table 10.1 Child's size**
- **Table 10.2 Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics**
- **Table 10.3 Vaccinations by source of information**
- **Table 10.4 Vaccinations by background characteristics**
- **Table 10.5 Source of vaccinations**
- **Table 10.6 Children with symptoms of ARI and care seeking for symptoms of ARI**
- **Table 10.7 Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI**
- **Table 10.8 Children with fever and care seeking for fever**
- **Table 10.9 Children with diarrhoea and care seeking for diarrhoea**
- **Table 10.10 Feeding practices during diarrhoea**
- **Table 10.11 Oral rehydration salts, continued feeding, and other treatments for diarrhoea**
- **Table 10.12 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea**
- **Table 10.13 Early Childhood Development Index 2030**

Table 10.1 Child's size

Percent distribution of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, and percentage of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight by source of information (written record or mother's report), according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth based on mother's estimate					Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight according to:			
Background characteristic	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know	Total	Written record	Mother's report	Either[1]	Number of births
Mother's age at birth									
<20	2.2	6.8	86.0	5.0	100.0	53.5	25.4	78.9	673
20–34	1.1	7.0	87.1	4.8	100.0	56.9	23.0	79.9	3,082
35–49	1.1	6.4	86.3	6.3	100.0	51.3	25.0	76.3	752
Birth order									
1	2.4	8.6	85.2	3.8	100.0	62.1	24.5	86.7	1,039
2–3	1.0	7.4	87.1	4.5	100.0	59.1	22.6	81.7	1,752
4–5	1.0	3.9	90.0	5.1	100.0	54.9	23.1	78.1	948
6+	0.6	6.8	84.3	8.3	100.0	38.7	25.7	64.4	767
Residence									
Urban	1.7	9.7	87.2	1.4	100.0	69.7	23.7	93.3	1,251
Rural	1.1	5.7	86.7	6.5	100.0	50.0	23.7	73.7	3,255
Mainland/Zanzibar									
Mainland	1.2	6.8	86.8	5.2	100.0	55.1	23.9	79.0	4,373
Urban	1.7	9.7	87.2	1.4	100.0	69.5	23.8	93.4	1,214
Rural	1.0	5.7	86.7	6.6	100.0	49.5	23.9	73.5	3,159
Zanzibar	2.6	8.5	86.1	2.8	100.0	67.1	17.1	84.2	133
Unguja	2.8	8.9	87.0	1.3	100.0	73.9	16.8	90.7	91
Pemba	1.9	7.7	84.1	6.3	100.0	52.2	17.7	69.9	42
Zone									
Western	1.0	8.8	84.2	6.0	100.0	47.2	28.3	75.5	466
Northern	1.7	6.1	86.9	5.4	100.0	54.2	15.5	69.7	472
Central	0.5	5.8	90.6	3.1	100.0	51.7	22.1	73.8	441
Southern Highlands	3.1	8.4	88.2	0.3	100.0	78.5	18.2	96.7	242
Southern	0.8	6.0	93.0	0.3	100.0	80.2	11.6	91.8	180
South West Highlands	0.1	2.6	85.8	11.4	100.0	53.0	24.7	77.7	428
Lake	1.6	6.3	86.2	5.9	100.0	46.5	30.0	76.6	1,546
Eastern	0.7	10.3	86.1	2.9	100.0	71.0	18.0	89.0	597
Zanzibar	2.6	8.5	86.1	2.8	100.0	67.1	17.1	84.2	133
Region									
Dodoma	0.4	5.5	93.2	0.8	100.0	69.9	22.8	92.8	195
Arusha	1.5	4.9	92.4	1.2	100.0	42.4	19.4	61.8	144
Kilimanjaro	2.5	10.6	86.9	0.0	100.0	84.0	11.4	95.4	107
Tanga	1.5	4.6	83.2	10.7	100.0	47.6	14.9	62.4	221
Morogoro	0.5	2.0	91.1	6.5	100.0	59.4	17.0	76.5	213
Pwani	0.8	10.9	86.7	1.6	100.0	80.6	10.4	91.0	119
Dar es Salaam	0.9	16.6	81.8	0.7	100.0	75.9	22.2	98.0	265
Lindi	1.6	4.1	93.7	0.5	100.0	73.7	11.5	85.2	85
Mtwara	0.0	7.6	92.4	0.0	100.0	86.0	11.8	97.8	95
Ruvuma	2.0	9.0	88.4	0.6	100.0	80.4	17.1	97.4	111
Iringa	6.2	2.3	91.5	0.0	100.0	72.1	23.3	95.3	84
Mbeya	0.0	5.2	91.5	3.3	100.0	71.9	13.4	85.3	130
Singida	0.8	5.3	85.2	8.7	100.0	49.8	23.3	73.1	107
Tabora	1.1	6.0	85.5	7.3	100.0	31.4	36.8	68.1	286
Rukwa	0.0	1.2	86.1	12.7	100.0	30.1	37.3	67.4	115
Kigoma	0.9	13.2	82.0	3.9	100.0	72.4	14.9	87.3	180
Shinyanga	0.5	4.3	87.6	7.6	100.0	46.7	28.9	75.6	167
Kagera	0.4	2.7	88.4	8.4	100.0	61.5	18.1	79.6	272
Mwanza	4.2	9.9	82.9	3.0	100.0	50.2	33.2	83.5	380
Mara	1.5	9.1	87.6	1.8	100.0	47.4	27.1	74.5	274
Manyara	0.6	6.5	91.0	1.9	100.0	27.9	20.2	48.1	140
Njombe	0.0	18.1	81.9	0.0	100.0	85.7	11.8	97.6	47
Katavi	0.0	0.5	73.6	26.0	100.0	34.6	27.2	61.7	72
Simiyu	0.7	8.1	82.1	9.1	100.0	25.4	37.4	62.9	160
Geita	0.3	2.8	88.5	8.4	100.0	38.5	36.3	74.8	294
Songwe	0.4	2.6	86.9	10.1	100.0	66.6	23.1	89.7	112
Kaskazini Unguja	3.4	12.6	78.3	5.7	100.0	66.0	13.2	79.2	19
Kusini Unguja	4.8	6.2	88.1	0.9	100.0	62.6	25.1	87.7	11
Mjini Magharibi	2.3	8.2	89.4	0.0	100.0	78.3	16.4	94.7	62
Kaskazini Pemba	2.2	6.4	83.5	7.9	100.0	52.2	20.1	72.2	18
Kusini Pemba	1.7	8.6	84.5	5.1	100.0	52.3	15.9	68.2	24
Mother's education									
No education	0.9	6.2	82.6	10.2	100.0	34.3	25.9	60.2	932
Primary incomplete	2.1	5.6	86.7	5.6	100.0	47.1	27.6	74.7	431
Primary complete	1.0	7.2	87.1	4.6	100.0	59.4	22.3	81.7	2,053
Secondary+	1.6	7.1	89.9	1.4	100.0	69.5	22.8	92.2	1,089

Continued…

Table 10.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth based on mother's estimate					Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight according to:			Number of births
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know	Total	Written record	Mother's report	Either[1]	
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	1.2	6.6	82.5	9.7	100.0	36.8	20.8	57.6	1,017
Second	1.0	4.9	86.4	7.7	100.0	50.8	24.4	75.1	898
Middle	1.2	7.3	87.6	3.9	100.0	56.8	25.3	82.1	873
Fourth	2.0	7.7	87.9	2.4	100.0	62.8	26.1	88.9	885
Highest	1.0	7.8	90.5	0.8	100.0	74.1	22.2	96.3	833
Total	1.3	6.8	86.8	5.1	100.0	55.4	23.7	79.1	4,506

[1] Based on either a written record or the mother's recall

Table 10.2 Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who ever had a vaccination card, and percentage with a vaccination card seen, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Children age 12–23 months			Children age 24–35 months		
	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1]	Number of children	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1]	Number of children
Sex						
Male	96.6	81.5	1,139	96.9	74.3	1,037
Female	97.1	80.7	1,041	95.2	70.9	972
Birth order						
1	97.4	78.1	478	96.0	65.7	453
2–3	97.4	82.6	878	96.8	76.3	770
4–5	96.5	80.5	441	96.6	74.4	447
6+	95.4	82.1	383	94.2	71.3	339
Residence						
Urban	98.2	81.2	603	97.0	71.8	541
Rural	96.4	81.1	1,578	95.8	73.0	1,468
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	96.8	81.1	2,120	96.0	72.7	1,944
Urban	98.2	81.3	587	96.9	72.0	519
Rural	96.3	81.0	1,533	95.7	73.0	1,425
Zanzibar	99.8	80.9	61	99.8	70.3	65
Unguja	99.6	79.7	40	99.7	68.0	44
Pemba	100.0	83.4	21	100.0	75.1	22
Zone						
Western	94.3	80.5	230	93.8	74.0	222
Northern	99.5	85.4	226	98.1	72.7	236
Central	96.8	78.8	222	96.5	74.6	200
Southern Highlands	99.3	82.8	124	100.0	76.0	91
Southern	98.5	69.4	84	100.0	67.9	73
South West Highlands	91.2	72.7	200	95.0	62.8	182
Lake	96.3	81.2	737	94.6	73.5	695
Eastern	100.0	88.2	298	97.5	75.2	244
Zanzibar	99.8	80.9	61	99.8	70.3	65
Region						
Dodoma	100.0	92.1	96	(95.3)	(80.6)	70
Arusha	98.4	84.8	74	100.0	81.4	75
Kilimanjaro	(100.0)	(92.6)	44	(98.0)	(64.8)	45
Tanga	100.0	82.7	107	96.9	70.1	115
Morogoro	100.0	93.4	108	100.0	82.9	74
Pwani	100.0	91.9	58	98.0	66.0	62
Dar es Salaam	100.0	82.2	131	95.5	75.3	108
Lindi	(100.0)	(63.3)	34	(100.0)	(63.3)	36
Mtwara	(97.5)	(73.5)	51	(100.0)	(72.4)	37
Ruvuma	98.1	85.8	49	(100.0)	(69.5)	35
Iringa	100.0	72.6	52	(100.0)	(66.7)	30
Mbeya	87.7	74.7	61	98.2	72.9	55
Singida	95.1	77.2	50	93.4	73.9	58
Tabora	93.9	75.0	135	92.3	70.7	131
Rukwa	91.3	57.8	54	92.1	47.8	50
Kigoma	94.8	88.2	95	96.0	78.8	91
Shinyanga	84.8	64.4	87	80.6	50.1	93
Kagera	98.9	93.1	130	97.4	80.5	115
Mwanza	100.0	92.0	167	97.0	78.3	151
Mara	99.2	79.6	149	99.3	68.8	136
Manyara	94.0	63.3	77	100.0	69.5	73
Njombe	(100.0)	(100.0)	22	(100.0)	(94.9)	27
Katavi	84.9	63.2	29	86.7	55.1	31
Simiyu	88.2	65.2	70	87.1	71.6	63
Geita	97.9	77.1	134	98.0	84.0	137
Songwe	98.0	89.9	56	100.0	72.2	46
Kaskazini Unguja	100.0	85.4	8	98.3	83.1	7
Kusini Unguja	97.2	77.1	5	100.0	63.0	5
Mjini Magharibi	100.0	78.5	27	100.0	65.4	31
Kaskazini Pemba	100.0	87.7	9	100.0	76.0	11
Kusini Pemba	100.0	80.0	12	100.0	74.2	11
Mother's education						
No education	90.3	72.3	483	93.2	67.0	403
Primary incomplete	98.2	85.3	204	96.9	77.9	202
Primary complete	98.8	84.5	992	96.5	74.9	969
Secondary+	98.9	81.1	501	97.6	70.4	434
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	93.5	77.5	514	94.6	71.4	442
Second	96.1	81.2	438	95.3	75.9	407
Middle	98.0	81.0	392	97.2	71.1	396
Fourth	98.9	83.9	424	95.8	73.3	424
Highest	98.7	82.8	413	98.3	71.3	340
Total	96.9	81.1	2,180	96.1	72.6	2,009

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Vaccination card, booklet or other home-based record

Table 10.3 Vaccinations by source of information

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), and percentage who received specific vaccines by the appropriate age, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Children age 12–23 months				Children age 24–35 months			
Vaccine	Vaccination card[1]	Mother's report	Either source (crude coverage)	Vaccinated by appropriate age[2,3,4]	Vaccination card[1]	Mother's report	Either source (crude coverage)	Vaccinated by appropriate age[2,3,4]
BCG	76.9	14.1	91.0	90.4	69.4	22.4	91.9	91.0
DPT-HepB-Hib								
1	80.6	14.0	94.6	94.5	72.6	22.2	94.8	94.2
2	79.6	13.6	93.1	92.9	71.7	21.5	93.2	92.3
3	77.9	12.1	90.0	89.2	69.6	19.9	89.5	87.7
Polio								
OPV 0 (birth dose)	42.4	8.7	51.1	51.1	50.9	14.0	64.9	64.8
OPV 1	74.6	13.9	88.5	88.3	67.7	21.7	89.3	88.6
OPV 2	65.0	12.6	77.6	77.2	61.9	19.1	81.0	79.3
OPV 3	52.5	6.4	58.9	58.0	53.8	8.9	62.8	61.1
IPV	59.5	12.3	71.8	70.6	49.9	18.4	68.3	66.2
Pneumococcal								
1	80.0	14.0	94.0	93.9	71.7	22.0	93.7	92.8
2	78.9	13.5	92.4	92.0	71.0	21.8	92.7	91.4
3	76.2	11.7	87.9	86.7	68.7	20.2	88.9	87.0
Rotavirus								
1	79.0	14.1	93.1	92.9	70.0	21.1	91.1	90.1
2	76.0	13.1	89.1	88.5	66.9	20.8	87.7	85.1
MR								
1	73.8	12.9	86.7	81.3	68.1	21.1	89.3	79.4
2	na	na	na	na	48.6	15.2	63.8	60.8
Fully vaccinated (basic antigens)[5]	**47.4**	**5.2**	**52.6**	**48.7**	**50.7**	**8.0**	**58.6**	**52.1**
Fully vaccinated (according to national schedule)[6]	**21.1**	**1.9**	**23.0**	**21.4**	**20.8**	**1.8**	**22.6**	**19.4**
No vaccinations	**0.1**	**4.2**	**4.4**	**na**	**0.1**	**4.2**	**4.2**	**na**
Number of children	1,768	412	2,180	2,180	1,459	550	2,009	2,009

na = not applicable
BCG = bacille Calmette-Guerin
DPT = diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus
HepB = hepatitis B
Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b
IPV = inactivated polio vaccine
MR = measles and rubella
OPV = oral polio vaccine
[1] Vaccination card, booklet or other home-based record
[2] Received by age 12 months
[3] For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.
[4] Received by age 12 months for all vaccines except MR 2, which should be received by age 24 months
[5] BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of MR
[6] For children 12–23 months: BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, four doses of OPV, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of MR. For children 24–35 months, all of these plus a second dose of MR.

Table 10.4 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), percentage fully vaccinated (basic antigens), percentage fully vaccinated (according to national schedule), and percentage who received no vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

		DPT-HepB-Hib			Polio					Pneumococcal			Rotavirus							Children age 24–35 months:		
Background characteristic	BCG	1	2	3	OPV 0 (birth dose)	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3	IPV	1	2	3	1	2	MR 1	Fully vaccinated (basic antigens)[2]	Fully vaccinated (according to national schedule)[3]	No vaccinations	Number of children	MR 2	Fully vaccinated (according to national schedule)[4]	Number of children
Sex																						
Male	92.0	94.7	93.5	90.9	50.9	87.9	77.2	60.3	72.8	93.8	92.6	88.0	93.2	89.8	87.3	53.6	24.1	4.5	1,139	62.7	23.3	1,037
Female	89.9	94.5	92.7	89.1	51.2	89.2	78.0	57.5	70.6	94.3	92.1	87.8	93.0	88.4	86.2	51.5	21.8	4.3	1,041	65.0	21.9	972
Birth order																						
1	91.6	94.4	93.7	91.4	54.5	88.4	78.1	57.8	73.9	94.5	93.4	89.9	93.4	89.8	88.8	53.2	23.9	4.8	478	65.9	22.4	453
2–3	92.4	95.5	94.2	91.2	57.4	88.8	77.5	58.2	71.7	94.8	93.6	89.3	94.2	89.9	88.2	52.8	25.6	3.7	878	66.1	23.4	770
4–5	90.5	93.6	92.5	89.8	47.8	87.8	76.7	62.1	73.1	93.5	92.5	89.0	91.7	88.6	86.2	54.9	23.2	5.2	441	64.0	25.2	447
6+	87.6	94.1	90.6	85.8	36.0	88.8	78.2	58.3	68.0	92.4	88.2	81.2	91.6	87.0	81.5	48.7	15.5	4.6	383	55.6	17.5	339
Vaccination card[5]																						
Seen	94.8	99.4	98.1	96.1	52.3	92.0	80.2	64.8	73.4	98.6	97.2	93.9	97.4	93.7	91.0	58.4	26.0	0.2	1,768	66.8	28.7	1,459
Not seen or no longer has	81.6	80.6	78.5	70.7	51.3	80.3	72.8	37.4	71.5	81.0	78.5	69.6	81.4	76.6	74.6	31.7	12.0	15.7	344	59.9	7.3	472
Never had	39.6	41.9	38.1	29.8	18.7	40.6	35.3	16.0	31.4	40.4	35.8	24.5	39.9	33.4	37.8	7.9	0.0	56.5	68	30.0	1.6	78
Residence																						
Urban	94.1	94.8	94.8	94.1	61.8	88.6	78.0	57.6	77.2	93.6	93.2	90.4	92.6	90.6	90.3	53.8	26.4	4.2	603	72.3	28.1	541
Rural	89.8	94.5	92.5	88.4	46.9	88.5	77.4	59.4	69.7	94.2	92.0	86.9	93.2	88.6	85.4	52.1	21.7	4.5	1,578	60.6	20.5	1,468
Mainland/Zanzibar																						
Mainland	90.8	94.5	93.0	89.9	50.5	88.3	77.2	58.4	71.8	93.9	92.2	87.8	93.0	89.0	86.8	52.1	22.5	4.5	2,120	63.6	22.1	1,944
Urban	94.0	94.7	94.7	94.1	61.2	88.4	77.8	57.3	77.3	93.5	93.1	90.4	92.5	90.5	90.6	53.7	26.0	4.3	587	72.6	27.7	519
Rural	89.6	94.4	92.4	88.3	46.4	88.3	77.0	58.8	69.7	94.1	91.9	86.8	93.1	88.4	85.3	51.5	21.2	4.5	1,533	60.4	20.1	1,425
Zanzibar	97.1	97.4	96.9	93.5	71.7	96.1	91.6	77.6	72.4	97.4	97.2	92.4	96.3	93.2	85.7	70.0	39.5	1.6	61	68.6	35.6	65
Unguja	97.3	96.3	96.3	92.4	77.9	96.4	91.4	77.9	76.0	96.3	96.3	90.8	94.9	90.9	85.4	73.0	46.8	2.5	40	71.6	41.1	44
Pemba	96.8	99.7	98.2	95.6	59.8	95.7	92.0	77.1	65.7	99.7	99.0	95.3	98.9	97.8	86.3	64.3	25.4	0.0	21	62.5	24.5	22
Zone																						
Western	86.1	95.6	86.1	79.6	49.2	86.2	72.6	60.5	63.3	95.2	88.0	80.4	90.6	80.7	82.3	52.4	20.6	4.0	230	63.6	15.3	222
Northern	92.6	95.9	95.9	92.9	49.9	90.9	80.9	63.0	76.7	94.7	93.8	88.1	96.2	91.1	85.0	54.2	26.8	2.9	226	62.0	22.9	236
Central	97.0	99.4	98.9	96.3	56.5	92.0	80.9	65.6	66.8	98.1	97.4	95.1	96.1	92.7	89.4	58.4	23.4	0.6	222	62.2	18.2	200
Southern Highlands	97.4	98.1	98.1	98.1	73.3	93.7	82.4	69.0	77.0	97.3	97.3	97.3	98.1	98.1	93.3	64.2	43.7	0.7	124	73.7	37.1	91
Southern	96.9	98.1	94.9	93.6	69.6	89.6	78.9	53.6	71.9	97.0	93.8	89.7	95.4	91.4	86.7	40.6	20.1	0.0	84	65.5	14.0	73
South West Highlands	83.5	90.1	88.3	81.7	45.3	85.3	73.3	54.3	63.5	90.1	88.9	83.5	88.7	86.1	80.8	46.3	14.5	9.0	200	53.0	11.8	182
Lake	88.0	91.3	91.3	88.3	41.7	88.2	78.2	56.5	74.6	91.5	90.7	86.2	91.3	88.6	86.1	51.0	22.0	7.2	737	61.3	24.5	695
Eastern	96.0	97.4	96.5	95.7	57.7	84.7	72.7	52.4	74.6	95.6	93.9	90.1	94.3	89.6	92.6	50.4	18.8	2.0	298	76.5	28.6	244
Zanzibar	97.1	97.4	96.9	93.5	71.7	96.1	91.6	77.6	72.4	97.4	97.2	92.4	96.3	93.2	85.7	70.0	39.5	1.6	61	68.6	35.6	65
Region																						
Dodoma	98.1	100.0	100.0	98.5	77.2	94.5	80.2	73.0	73.5	98.1	98.1	96.6	94.6	91.1	89.0	65.8	36.8	0.0	96	(82.1)	(33.0)	70
Arusha	94.8	99.3	99.3	99.3	40.6	96.9	76.4	59.9	73.4	98.6	98.6	95.2	97.7	95.1	91.2	54.2	21.0	0.7	74	52.4	16.7	75
Kilimanjaro	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(90.1)	(100.0)	(95.0)	(83.8)	(85.2)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(99.5)	(99.5)	(100.0)	(83.8)	(65.5)	(0.0)	44	(78.6)	(37.9)	45
Tanga	88.0	91.8	91.8	85.5	39.7	82.9	78.2	56.4	75.4	89.9	87.9	78.2	93.7	84.7	74.5	41.8	14.8	5.6	107	61.8	21.1	115
Morogoro	96.4	100.0	98.5	97.3	40.6	86.5	72.2	53.2	78.6	96.9	95.4	89.6	98.9	92.0	94.9	51.0	15.6	0.0	108	77.3	35.0	74
Pwani	98.7	95.4	93.8	92.1	44.6	83.5	71.7	50.8	93.8	98.7	97.1	95.4	98.7	95.9	90.1	48.7	12.6	1.3	58	69.8	18.8	62
Dar es Salaam	94.4	96.1	96.1	96.1	77.6	83.8	73.5	52.4	62.7	93.1	91.3	88.2	88.4	84.7	91.7	50.7	24.2	3.9	131	79.7	29.8	108
Lindi	(93.6)	(95.3)	(87.3)	(87.3)	(60.7)	(95.6)	(82.7)	(66.9)	(70.7)	(92.5)	(88.4)	(85.6)	(98.2)	(91.3)	(90.3)	(54.8)	(27.7)	(0.0)	34	(82.4)	(12.7)	36
Mtwara	(99.2)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.8)	(75.6)	(85.6)	(76.4)	(44.8)	(72.7)	(100.0)	(97.5)	(92.4)	(93.5)	(91.5)	(84.4)	(31.1)	(15.0)	(0.0)	51	(49.1)	(15.3)	37

Continued…

Table 10.4—*Continued*

Background characteristic	BCG	DPT-HepB-Hib 1	DPT-HepB-Hib 2	DPT-HepB-Hib 3	Polio OPV 0 (birth dose)	Polio OPV 1	Polio OPV 2	Polio OPV 3	Polio IPV	Pneumococcal 1	Pneumococcal 2	Pneumococcal 3	Rotavirus 1	Rotavirus 2	MR 1	Fully vaccinated (basic antigens)[2]	Fully vaccinated (according to national schedule)[3]	No vaccinations	Number of children	Children age 24–35 months: MR 2	Children age 24–35 months: Fully vaccinated (according to national schedule)[4]	Children age 24–35 months: Number of children
Ruvuma	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	71.2	92.7	76.4	59.0	91.2	96.1	96.1	96.1	98.1	98.1	96.3	59.0	44.0	1.9	49	(52.0)	(30.7)	35
Iringa	95.6	97.3	97.3	97.3	76.4	94.1	86.9	77.9	70.8	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	89.9	68.8	45.9	0.0	52	(91.7)	(44.4)	30
Mbeya	81.5	85.4	85.4	79.6	49.4	83.5	76.3	55.2	55.6	85.4	85.4	81.5	83.4	83.4	80.0	51.7	15.0	14.6	61	59.5	10.4	55
Singida	94.7	97.3	95.1	89.4	41.2	91.7	87.4	72.6	51.3	95.2	95.2	92.6	93.0	93.0	85.2	64.7	19.9	2.7	50	41.6	14.8	58
Tabora	81.1	93.8	82.9	74.0	34.7	81.3	60.6	43.1	64.0	93.8	83.8	73.1	88.9	76.6	74.9	36.0	14.4	5.3	135	53.2	10.9	131
Rukwa	89.5	94.3	89.7	79.3	46.8	86.4	65.7	41.6	83.9	92.8	89.7	80.3	91.8	85.8	82.2	38.6	10.5	5.7	54	45.4	8.8	50
Kigoma	93.4	98.0	90.7	87.6	70.0	93.1	89.7	85.2	62.2	97.0	93.9	90.9	93.0	86.6	92.9	75.8	29.3	2.0	95	78.6	21.7	91
Shinyanga	78.4	80.2	80.2	70.2	29.2	77.1	58.5	39.3	50.0	79.8	74.7	64.8	79.0	70.3	72.8	32.2	2.5	14.5	87	52.3	8.9	93
Kagera	91.5	95.8	95.8	94.4	32.1	93.7	77.8	50.2	83.2	95.8	94.6	87.3	95.8	94.6	91.5	46.1	16.5	4.2	130	64.0	30.4	115
Mwanza	91.9	95.5	95.5	95.5	48.5	92.8	82.8	61.3	87.8	95.5	95.5	94.8	95.5	94.3	92.4	56.0	32.8	3.3	167	70.7	32.4	151
Mara	92.2	94.1	94.1	91.1	55.3	93.1	91.4	72.5	89.8	94.1	94.1	92.2	94.1	94.1	87.5	67.9	35.4	5.9	149	77.9	44.8	136
Manyara	97.1	100.0	100.0	98.1	40.5	89.1	77.6	51.8	68.3	100.0	97.9	94.9	100.0	94.5	92.5	45.0	8.8	0.0	77	59.5	6.7	73
Njombe	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(70.6)	(95.0)	(85.2)	(70.3)	(60.2)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(94.5)	(64.8)	(38.1)	(0.0)	22	(81.7)	(37.4)	27
Katavi	68.7	83.1	79.5	74.8	37.4	87.2	73.8	57.6	74.0	86.1	83.9	73.7	86.2	80.8	73.4	35.4	17.4	10.5	29	43.0	15.0	31
Simiyu	86.6	93.6	93.6	84.4	47.6	78.5	72.9	48.1	65.9	94.0	94.0	78.0	93.2	86.0	88.8	41.1	17.1	4.9	70	40.9	2.1	63
Geita	82.1	84.9	84.9	84.3	32.2	84.1	73.4	54.3	53.6	85.9	85.9	85.9	85.6	82.7	78.8	48.3	14.0	12.6	134	47.8	11.8	137
Songwe	87.3	94.6	94.6	89.8	43.5	85.4	77.3	63.8	47.0	94.6	94.6	93.7	92.8	91.9	84.2	53.4	16.4	5.4	56	60.1	14.6	46
Kaskazini Unguja	95.6	95.6	95.6	93.5	55.8	95.6	95.6	88.5	74.8	95.6	95.6	93.5	95.6	93.5	91.5	84.4	40.4	4.4	8	73.0	39.1	7
Kusini Unguja	98.5	95.3	95.3	95.3	66.1	96.2	90.5	82.1	61.9	95.3	95.3	89.7	91.2	91.2	88.2	72.6	29.4	0.0	5	60.3	17.7	5
Mjini Magharibi	97.6	96.6	96.6	91.6	86.6	96.6	90.3	74.0	79.1	96.6	96.6	90.2	95.5	90.0	83.1	69.8	52.1	2.4	27	73.1	45.5	31
Kaskazini Pemba	94.4	99.3	99.3	98.5	56.1	97.0	97.0	84.5	69.4	99.3	99.3	99.3	97.6	96.7	86.3	69.4	28.0	0.0	9	63.3	20.6	11
Kusini Pemba	98.6	100.0	97.4	93.3	62.7	94.7	88.0	71.3	62.8	100.0	98.7	92.2	100.0	98.7	86.3	60.1	23.3	0.0	12	61.7	28.3	11
Mother's education																						
No education	84.7	89.8	86.7	80.4	36.8	82.5	70.1	52.4	63.0	88.8	84.9	77.7	88.4	82.4	78.0	43.2	12.7	8.5	483	48.4	14.7	403
Primary incomplete	91.0	95.5	92.4	89.4	45.9	87.4	78.7	57.5	64.5	96.1	93.0	88.5	94.1	90.4	86.4	51.0	21.1	2.6	204	59.3	24.5	202
Primary complete	92.4	95.9	95.0	92.3	52.7	89.9	78.3	60.2	74.8	95.5	94.7	90.3	94.1	90.8	88.6	53.7	24.6	3.2	992	65.6	23.2	969
Secondary+	94.3	96.2	95.8	94.9	63.6	92.0	82.9	63.3	77.2	95.2	94.7	92.8	95.1	91.8	91.7	60.2	30.5	3.5	501	76.1	27.6	434
Wealth quintile																						
Lowest	86.2	92.8	90.2	83.3	35.1	84.1	69.1	50.9	64.7	92.3	88.7	79.6	89.5	83.2	80.4	42.5	12.2	5.9	514	51.5	13.9	442
Second	90.0	95.5	92.5	88.5	47.4	90.4	81.9	64.2	70.6	94.6	92.6	88.4	94.1	89.7	87.2	55.2	22.2	3.7	438	60.2	22.7	407
Middle	92.8	93.7	92.7	91.1	54.9	88.2	78.0	64.6	74.2	93.3	92.0	88.9	94.0	90.4	85.0	57.3	28.4	4.2	392	68.5	24.3	396
Fourth	93.5	96.2	95.9	94.3	59.0	92.6	83.9	59.3	74.6	96.5	95.8	93.1	95.7	92.3	92.1	56.1	25.5	3.4	424	65.6	24.7	424
Highest	93.7	95.1	95.1	94.4	63.0	88.1	76.7	57.5	76.8	93.8	93.6	91.6	92.8	91.4	90.4	54.4	29.5	4.4	413	76.3	29.1	340
Total	91.0	94.6	93.1	90.0	51.1	88.5	77.6	58.9	71.8	94.0	92.4	87.9	93.1	89.1	86.7	52.6	23.0	4.4	2,180	63.8	22.6	2,009

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

BCG = bacille Calmette-Guérin
DPT = diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus
HepB = hepatitis B
Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b
IPV = inactivated polio vaccine
MR = measles and rubella
OPV = oral polio vaccine

[1] Children are considered to have received HepB (birth dose) if it was recorded on their card or reported by their mother, regardless of timing.
[2] BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of MR
[3] BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, four doses of OPV, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of MR
[4] BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, four doses of OPV, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and two doses of MR
[5] Vaccination card, booklet or other home-based record

Table 10.5 Source of vaccinations

Among children who received at least one vaccination, percent distribution of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months by source of most vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Children age 12–23 months who received at least one vaccination						Children age 24–35 months who received at least one vaccination					
	Public medical sector	Religious/ voluntary	Private medical sector	Other	Total	Number of children	Public medical sector	Religious/ voluntary	Private medical sector	Other	Total	Number of children
Sex												
Male	94.3	2.6	2.4	0.7	100.0	1,088	94.3	2.8	1.9	1.0	100.0	997
Female	94.4	3.0	2.2	0.4	100.0	997	93.6	3.2	2.3	1.0	100.0	927
Birth order												
1	91.8	4.2	3.5	0.5	100.0	455	93.5	4.0	1.9	0.7	100.0	430
2–3	93.9	2.6	2.9	0.6	100.0	846	93.4	2.7	3.3	0.7	100.0	750
4–5	96.0	2.1	1.3	0.7	100.0	418	94.2	3.4	1.3	1.1	100.0	425
6+	96.8	2.4	0.5	0.4	100.0	366	95.5	1.9	0.8	1.8	100.0	318
Residence												
Urban	90.1	3.2	6.5	0.2	100.0	577	90.3	4.2	5.0	0.5	100.0	518
Rural	96.0	2.6	0.7	0.7	100.0	1,507	95.3	2.6	1.0	1.1	100.0	1,406
Mainland/Zanzibar												
Mainland	94.3	2.8	2.3	0.6	100.0	2,025	93.9	3.0	2.1	0.9	100.0	1,860
Urban	89.8	3.3	6.7	0.2	100.0	561	90.2	4.3	5.1	0.5	100.0	495
Rural	96.0	2.6	0.7	0.7	100.0	1,464	95.3	2.6	1.1	1.1	100.0	1,365
Zanzibar	96.8	2.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	60	95.3	2.1	1.3	1.3	100.0	64
Unguja	96.9	2.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	39	94.5	2.1	1.5	1.9	100.0	43
Pemba	96.8	2.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	21	97.0	2.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	21
Zone												
Western	97.0	2.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	221	97.8	1.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	214
Northern	91.7	2.1	4.4	1.7	100.0	219	93.3	2.4	4.2	0.0	100.0	227
Central	94.9	2.9	1.5	0.7	100.0	221	95.8	3.1	0.3	0.8	100.0	197
Southern Highlands	93.3	5.4	1.3	0.0	100.0	123	94.0	3.7	1.4	1.0	100.0	91
Southern	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	84	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	73
South West Highlands	92.4	6.6	0.5	0.6	100.0	182	94.5	2.6	2.9	0.0	100.0	168
Lake	93.9	2.7	2.8	0.6	100.0	684	93.0	4.0	1.5	1.4	100.0	649
Eastern	94.6	1.4	3.5	0.4	100.0	292	90.0	2.2	5.3	2.4	100.0	240
Zanzibar	96.8	2.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	60	95.3	2.1	1.3	1.3	100.0	64
Region												
Dodoma	96.7	2.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	96	(93.5)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	68
Arusha	83.2	3.2	10.1	3.4	100.0	73	92.3	2.3	5.4	0.0	100.0	75
Kilimanjaro	(88.6)	(3.5)	(5.1)	(2.8)	100.0	44	(96.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	44
Tanga	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	101	93.0	2.0	5.1	0.0	100.0	108
Morogoro	94.4	1.1	3.3	1.2	100.0	108	91.2	2.0	1.6	5.2	100.0	74
Pwani	92.1	3.5	4.4	0.0	100.0	57	92.0	0.0	4.8	3.1	100.0	61
Dar es Salaam	96.0	0.7	3.4	0.0	100.0	126	88.1	3.7	8.2	0.0	100.0	105
Lindi	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	34	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	36
Mtwara	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	51	(96.1)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	37
Ruvuma	91.3	5.3	3.4	0.0	100.0	48	(90.0)	(4.9)	(2.5)	(2.6)	100.0	35
Iringa	96.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	52	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Mbeya	(90.8)	(9.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	52	(89.9)	(5.3)	(4.8)	(0.0)	100.0	49
Singida	88.9	5.8	5.3	0.0	100.0	48	98.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	58
Tabora	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	128	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	125
Rukwa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	51	98.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	49
Kigoma	93.0	5.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	93	96.0	2.9	0.6	0.6	100.0	89
Shinyanga	96.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	75	90.0	7.5	1.1	1.4	100.0	84
Kagera	88.6	8.3	1.0	2.1	100.0	124	84.7	6.6	3.4	5.2	100.0	103
Mwanza	89.6	1.6	8.8	0.0	100.0	161	95.0	2.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	146
Mara	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	141	99.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	133
Manyara	96.4	1.7	0.0	1.9	100.0	77	95.5	2.4	0.0	2.1	100.0	71
Njombe	(89.2)	(10.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	22	(92.3)	(6.1)	(1.6)	(0.0)	100.0	27
Katavi	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	26	97.2	0.6	2.2	0.0	100.0	29
Simiyu	98.3	1.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	66	96.7	2.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	56
Geita	93.8	1.8	3.1	1.3	100.0	117	91.6	6.0	0.6	1.9	100.0	128
Songwe	84.2	12.3	1.6	1.9	100.0	53	92.8	4.1	3.1	0.0	100.0	41
Kaskazini Unguja	(92.1)	(5.7)	(2.2)	(0.0)	100.0	7	(92.7)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	7
Kusini Unguja	93.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5
Mjini Magharibi	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	26	94.0	1.2	2.1	2.7	100.0	31
Kaskazini Pemba	96.9	1.6	1.5	0.0	100.0	9	95.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	10
Kusini Pemba	96.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	12	98.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	11
Mother's education												
No education	96.6	1.4	0.5	1.5	100.0	442	93.9	3.5	1.6	1.0	100.0	374
Primary incomplete	94.8	3.6	1.7	0.0	100.0	199	93.3	3.4	0.7	2.6	100.0	195
Primary complete	95.1	3.1	1.3	0.5	100.0	961	95.3	2.5	1.5	0.7	100.0	934
Secondary+	90.7	3.3	6.0	0.0	100.0	483	91.3	3.5	4.6	0.7	100.0	422
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	97.0	0.7	0.9	1.4	100.0	484	95.2	2.2	0.7	1.9	100.0	417
Second	95.5	3.2	1.0	0.3	100.0	422	96.6	2.3	0.3	0.8	100.0	394
Middle	95.1	4.3	0.2	0.4	100.0	376	94.8	3.3	1.2	0.7	100.0	378
Fourth	93.6	3.2	2.9	0.2	100.0	409	94.2	3.2	2.0	0.7	100.0	408
Highest	90.0	3.0	6.6	0.3	100.0	394	87.9	4.2	7.3	0.6	100.0	327
Total	94.4	2.8	2.3	0.6	100.0	2,085	93.9	3.0	2.1	1.0	100.0	1,924

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

Table 10.6 Children with symptoms of ARI and care seeking for symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:		
Background characteristic	Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2]	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day[2]	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	1.0	1,115	*	*	11
6–11	2.9	1,073	(95.1)	(60.3)	32
12–23	1.8	2,180	(80.4)	(51.2)	39
24–35	1.5	2,009	(68.5)	(48.9)	31
36–47	1.1	2,023	*	*	21
48–59	1.3	2,097	(83.4)	(53.5)	27
Sex					
Male	1.8	5,349	81.8	49.4	94
Female	1.3	5,147	75.8	43.2	68
Residence					
Urban	2.3	2,853	82.7	54.9	65
Rural	1.3	7,643	77.0	41.3	97
Mainland/Zanzibar					
Mainland	1.5	10,181	78.7	46.8	157
Urban	2.3	2,757	82.5	55.4	64
Rural	1.2	7,424	76.0	40.9	92
Zanzibar	1.7	315	(97.8)	(45.1)	5
Unguja	2.1	216	(97.4)	(42.3)	5
Pemba	0.7	100	*	*	1
Zone					
Western	0.1	1,085	*	*	1
Northern	2.4	1,135	(81.6)	(51.0)	28
Central	0.8	1,068	*	*	9
Southern Highlands	1.4	537	*	*	8
Southern	0.4	387	*	*	1
South West Highlands	1.2	990	*	*	12
Lake	1.8	3,617	(87.7)	(51.5)	65
Eastern	2.5	1,363	*	*	34
Zanzibar	1.7	315	(97.8)	(45.1)	5
Region					
Dodoma	0.6	436	*	*	3
Arusha	4.3	355	*	*	15
Kilimanjaro	2.4	243	*	*	6
Tanga	1.2	537	*	*	7
Morogoro	0.6	455	*	*	3
Pwani	1.2	320	*	*	4
Dar es Salaam	4.6	588	*	*	27
Lindi	0.8	171	*	*	1
Mtwara	0.0	215	*	*	0
Ruvuma	1.5	237	*	*	3
Iringa	0.9	181	*	*	2
Mbeya	1.4	287	*	*	4
Singida	0.0	282	*	*	0
Tabora	0.0	652	*	*	0
Rukwa	2.0	277	*	*	5
Kigoma	0.3	434	*	*	1
Shinyanga	1.0	415	*	*	4
Kagera	5.1	623	*	*	32
Mwanza	1.9	867	*	*	16
Mara	0.0	621	*	*	0
Manyara	1.7	350	*	*	6
Njombe	2.2	118	*	*	3
Katavi	1.1	162	*	*	2
Simiyu	0.5	373	*	*	2
Geita	1.4	718	*	*	10
Songwe	0.3	264	*	*	1
Kaskazini Unguja	2.4	44	*	*	1
Kusini Unguja	6.8	25	*	*	2
Mjini Magharibi	1.3	147	*	*	2
Kaskazini Pemba	0.5	46	*	*	0
Kusini Pemba	0.9	54	*	*	0

Continued…

Table 10.6—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5: Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Among children under age 5: Number of children	Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI: Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2]	Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI: Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day[2]	Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI: Number of children
Mother's education					
No education	1.0	2,249	*	*	23
Primary incomplete	2.0	992	*	*	19
Primary complete	1.5	4,958	78.8	48.4	73
Secondary+	2.1	2,297	81.4	50.5	47
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	1.0	2,409	*	*	25
Second	1.4	2,088	(79.8)	(37.8)	30
Middle	1.3	2,001	(75.9)	(34.2)	27
Fourth	2.1	2,110	(90.7)	(60.4)	43
Highest	1.9	1,889	(75.4)	(50.5)	37
Total	1.5	10,497	79.3	46.8	162

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 non-governmental organisation (NGO)/voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) centre. Excludes advice or treatment from a shop/kiosk/market/traditional practitioner.

Table 10.7 Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI

Percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
Source	Among children with symptoms of ARI[1]	Among children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]
Public sector	51.3	63.4
Regional referral hospital	0.5	0.7
Regional hospital	0.5	0.6
District hospital	4.9	6.0
Health centre	13.7	16.9
Dispensary	31.9	39.5
Clinic	0.8	1.0
Religious/voluntary	6.0	7.4
Referral specialised hospital	0.1	0.1
District hospital	0.1	0.1
Other hospital	2.7	3.3
Health centre	1.0	1.2
Dispensary	2.1	2.6
Private medical sector	5.1	6.4
Specialised hospital	3.4	4.2
Other hospital	0.1	0.1
Health centre	0.9	1.1
Dispensary	0.8	1.0
Other private sector	20.6	25.4
Pharmacy	14.1	17.5
ADDO	5.5	6.7
Shop/kiosk/market/traditional practitioner	1.6	1.9
Number of children	162	131

Note: Advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI may have been sought from more than one source.
ADDO = accredited drug dispensing outlet
[1] Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Table 10.8 Children with fever and care seeking for fever

Among children under age 5, percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with fever:			
Background characteristic	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day[1]	Percentage who took antibiotics	Number of children with fever
Age in months						
<6	4.3	1,115	(87.5)	(46.0)	(59.3)	48
6–11	14.8	1,073	81.7	43.2	53.7	159
12–23	13.9	2,180	80.0	43.2	50.5	304
24–35	10.3	2,009	74.4	50.0	40.5	206
36–47	9.1	2,023	74.5	38.5	55.4	184
48–59	9.4	2,097	74.3	39.4	45.0	196
Sex						
Male	10.8	5,349	79.5	47.7	47.4	575
Female	10.2	5,147	75.4	38.2	51.5	523
Residence						
Urban	11.4	2,853	82.3	49.8	57.1	325
Rural	10.1	7,643	75.6	40.3	46.1	773
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	10.5	10,181	77.5	43.3	49.2	1,066
Urban	11.5	2,757	82.4	50.1	57.3	318
Rural	10.1	7,424	75.4	40.4	45.8	749
Zanzibar	10.0	315	80.8	38.3	53.2	32
Unguja	9.4	216	90.1	44.1	55.5	20
Pemba	11.4	100	64.1	28.1	49.2	11
Zone						
Western	6.3	1,085	71.2	36.9	39.5	68
Northern	15.3	1,135	72.5	37.8	58.2	174
Central	6.5	1,068	68.3	39.1	52.4	69
Southern Highlands	4.5	537	(81.1)	(53.5)	(54.1)	24
Southern	5.3	387	*	*	*	21
South West Highlands	3.5	990	55.7	31.4	30.7	35
Lake	12.6	3,617	78.2	43.6	46.5	457
Eastern	16.0	1,363	86.8	50.0	51.6	218
Zanzibar	10.0	315	80.8	38.3	53.2	32
Region						
Dodoma	8.9	436	*	*	*	39
Arusha	25.8	355	77.1	50.1	61.3	91
Kilimanjaro	15.1	243	(80.5)	(33.8)	(56.4)	37
Tanga	8.5	537	(57.1)	(16.3)	(53.4)	46
Morogoro	20.3	455	93.3	58.5	55.3	92
Pwani	10.5	320	(74.9)	(32.2)	(19.8)	34
Dar es Salaam	15.7	588	84.6	47.9	59.5	92
Lindi	7.1	171	*	*	*	12
Mtwara	3.9	215	*	*	*	8
Ruvuma	6.6	237	*	*	*	16
Iringa	3.2	181	*	*	*	6
Mbeya	4.2	287	*	*	*	12
Singida	1.9	282	*	*	*	5
Tabora	5.6	652	(64.6)	(45.0)	(41.1)	37
Rukwa	2.9	277	*	*	*	8
Kigoma	7.3	434	(79.0)	(27.4)	(37.7)	31
Shinyanga	10.8	415	(79.9)	(41.6)	(32.8)	45
Kagera	17.9	623	81.1	40.3	56.6	111
Mwanza	14.4	867	86.3	46.6	49.3	125
Mara	8.5	621	(76.5)	(30.8)	(45.5)	53
Manyara	7.3	350	(71.3)	(27.1)	(47.4)	25
Njombe	2.1	118	*	*	*	2
Katavi	5.5	162	*	*	*	9
Simiyu	7.5	373	(78.3)	(55.7)	(37.3)	28
Geita	13.4	718	64.4	48.1	41.0	96
Songwe	2.2	264	*	*	*	6
Kaskazini Unguja	11.6	44	(89.2)	(42.0)	(62.7)	5
Kusini Unguja	14.3	25	(86.4)	(56.3)	(67.1)	4
Mjini Magharibi	7.9	147	(91.6)	(41.3)	(48.8)	12
Kaskazini Pemba	12.8	46	(69.5)	(48.1)	(53.0)	6
Kusini Pemba	10.3	54	(58.5)	(6.9)	(45.1)	6
Mother's education						
No education	8.4	2,249	70.8	30.2	37.5	189
Primary incomplete	12.0	992	66.3	44.6	51.7	119
Primary complete	10.3	4,958	81.6	47.1	49.9	508
Secondary+	12.3	2,297	79.5	44.0	55.1	282

Continued…

Table 10.8—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with fever:			
	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day[1]	Percentage who took antibiotics	Number of children with fever
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	8.1	2,409	70.8	33.5	41.8	195
Second	9.2	2,088	80.1	43.5	40.9	192
Middle	9.8	2,001	75.9	37.2	49.8	197
Fourth	12.5	2,110	75.5	42.1	52.9	264
Highest	13.2	1,889	84.4	56.1	57.6	250
Total	10.5	10,497	77.6	43.1	49.3	1,098

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, religious/voluntary sector, private medical sector, pharmacy, accredited drug dispensing outlet (ADDO), and non-governmental organisation (NGO)/voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) centre. Excludes advice or treatment from a shop/kiosk/market/traditional practitioner.

Table 10.9 Children with diarrhoea and care seeking for diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage with diarrhoea	Number of children	Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea: Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea: Number of children with diarrhoea
Age in months				
<6	7.5	1,115	56.0	84
6–11	18.6	1,073	66.8	200
12–23	15.2	2,180	64.6	330
24–35	7.3	2,009	64.2	147
36–47	5.1	2,023	66.5	102
48–59	3.3	2,097	57.5	70
Sex				
Male	9.7	5,349	62.5	517
Female	8.1	5,147	65.6	415
Source of drinking water[2]				
Improved	9.3	7,193	63.9	669
Unimproved	7.6	2,280	64.3	174
Surface	8.7	1,023	63.3	89
Type of toilet facility[3]				
Improved sanitation facility	9.3	7,229	61.8	671
Unimproved facility	8.9	2,007	64.4	179
Open defecation	6.5	1,260	79.9	82
Residence				
Urban	11.1	2,853	63.6	318
Rural	8.0	7,643	64.1	615
Mainland/Zanzibar				
Mainland	8.9	10,181	63.9	911
Urban	11.4	2,757	63.7	313
Rural	8.0	7,424	64.0	597
Zanzibar	6.9	315	64.0	22
Unguja	6.1	216	71.6	13
Pemba	8.6	100	52.5	9
Zone				
Western	8.2	1,085	62.9	89
Northern	11.9	1,135	66.7	135
Central	9.4	1,068	70.6	100
Southern Highlands	4.1	537	(59.3)	22
Southern	0.9	387	*	3
South West Highlands	4.8	990	43.8	47
Lake	9.9	3,617	65.3	357
Eastern	11.6	1,363	60.8	158
Zanzibar	6.9	315	64.0	22
Region				
Dodoma	14.3	436	(73.3)	62
Arusha	13.9	355	(74.7)	49
Kilimanjaro	13.6	243	(42.7)	33
Tanga	9.8	537	(74.4)	53
Morogoro	16.2	455	71.8	74
Pwani	4.9	320	*	16
Dar es Salaam	11.7	588	(53.0)	69
Lindi	1.0	171	*	2
Mtwara	0.8	215	*	2
Ruvuma	5.5	237	*	13
Iringa	2.6	181	*	5
Mbeya	6.2	287	*	18
Singida	5.3	282	*	15
Tabora	7.3	652	(59.3)	48
Rukwa	4.5	277	*	13
Kigoma	9.4	434	(67.2)	41
Shinyanga	8.2	415	(68.1)	34
Kagera	9.9	623	(53.8)	61
Mwanza	14.3	867	66.6	124
Mara	10.8	621	(62.1)	67
Manyara	6.5	350	*	23
Njombe	3.9	118	*	5
Katavi	4.3	162	*	7
Simiyu	4.2	373	*	16
Geita	7.6	718	(75.5)	55
Songwe	3.8	264	*	10
Kaskazini Unguja	9.3	44	(70.7)	4
Kusini Unguja	9.3	25	*	2

Continued…

Table 10.9—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage with diarrhoea	Number of children	Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea: Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea: Number of children with diarrhoea
Mjini Magharibi	4.6	147	*	7
Kaskazini Pemba	9.0	46	(49.6)	4
Kusini Pemba	8.4	54	(55.1)	5
Mother's education				
No education	6.5	2,249	72.0	147
Primary incomplete	11.3	992	50.8	112
Primary complete	8.6	4,958	63.4	428
Secondary+	10.7	2,297	65.9	245
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	6.5	2,409	73.5	156
Second	7.6	2,088	62.7	158
Middle	9.7	2,001	62.8	194
Fourth	9.9	2,110	61.9	209
Highest	11.4	1,889	60.8	215
Total	8.9	10,497	63.9	932

Note: Advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea may have been sought from more than one source. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, religious/voluntary sector, private medical sector, pharmacy, accredited drug dispensing outlet (ADDO), and non-governmental organisation (NGO)/voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) centre. Excludes advice or treatment from a shop/kiosk/market/traditional practitioner.

[2] See Table 16.1 for definition of categories.

[3] See Table 16.6 for definition of categories.

Table 10.10 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given								Number of children with diarrhoea
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know	Total	
Age in months																
<6	0.8	51.6	17.9	5.3	24.2	0.1	100.0	0.0	40.8	18.1	0.2	0.0	40.8	0.1	100.0	84
6–11	6.3	43.4	28.7	11.8	8.6	1.3	100.0	5.7	45.2	36.2	9.1	0.1	3.1	0.6	100.0	200
12–23	8.2	41.5	36.7	10.0	3.1	0.4	100.0	1.1	49.8	35.7	9.4	1.8	1.4	0.8	100.0	330
24–35	5.9	59.0	22.0	7.9	4.4	0.8	100.0	0.7	53.6	36.4	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	147
36–47	19.6	39.6	25.4	13.0	2.2	0.2	100.0	7.8	42.9	38.8	7.2	1.7	1.3	0.2	100.0	102
48–59	23.1	50.7	12.4	7.7	4.8	1.2	100.0	3.7	58.3	24.8	7.4	2.6	3.1	0.0	100.0	70
Sex																
Male	5.8	49.0	29.3	8.3	6.8	0.8	100.0	2.4	47.9	34.4	7.1	1.0	6.6	0.6	100.0	517
Female	13.3	42.4	26.2	11.7	5.8	0.6	100.0	3.3	49.2	33.2	9.4	1.1	3.4	0.3	100.0	415
Breastfeeding status[1]																
Breastfeeding	6.2	45.5	28.8	10.5	8.7	0.3	100.0	2.5	48.6	31.4	7.7	1.0	8.8	0.1	100.0	511
Not breastfeeding	7.0	48.5	31.5	7.7	3.9	1.5	100.0	1.2	47.8	39.5	9.5	0.5	0.0	1.5	100.0	249
Residence																
Urban	9.8	48.2	26.2	12.0	3.1	0.7	100.0	3.4	52.2	31.4	10.3	0.0	2.2	0.5	100.0	318
Rural	8.8	45.0	28.9	8.7	8.1	0.7	100.0	2.6	46.6	35.1	7.0	1.6	6.7	0.5	100.0	615
Mainland/ Zanzibar																
Mainland	8.9	46.2	28.1	9.8	6.5	0.6	100.0	2.8	48.8	33.8	7.9	1.0	5.3	0.4	100.0	911
Urban	9.8	47.9	26.3	12.1	3.2	0.6	100.0	3.4	52.1	31.5	10.4	0.0	2.3	0.4	100.0	313
Rural	8.4	45.2	29.0	8.6	8.2	0.6	100.0	2.5	47.0	35.0	6.6	1.6	6.8	0.4	100.0	597
Zanzibar	20.7	41.6	21.5	9.5	2.7	3.9	100.0	4.9	36.2	35.3	16.1	1.5	2.0	3.9	100.0	22
Unguja	27.6	39.7	17.8	9.3	1.2	4.4	100.0	7.0	39.0	35.4	14.2	0.0	0.0	4.4	100.0	13
Pemba	10.4	44.4	27.2	9.8	5.1	3.3	100.0	1.8	31.9	35.2	19.0	3.9	5.1	3.3	100.0	9
Zone																
Western	2.9	48.3	32.9	5.0	10.9	0.0	100.0	1.3	58.4	28.1	6.2	0.0	6.1	0.0	100.0	89
Northern	21.8	38.8	27.3	7.8	2.4	1.8	100.0	2.6	31.6	47.0	8.6	6.1	3.4	0.8	100.0	135
Central	4.0	48.6	33.0	11.7	2.8	0.0	100.0	1.5	49.5	36.6	7.4	1.3	3.7	0.0	100.0	100
Southern Highlands	(14.2)	(28.1)	(34.6)	(14.9)	(8.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(48.3)	(30.5)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(11.2)	(0.0)	100.0	22
Southern	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
South West Highlands	14.2	33.4	28.4	8.9	10.9	4.3	100.0	10.0	41.7	37.2	6.5	0.0	4.7	0.0	100.0	47
Lake	7.1	53.9	20.9	8.2	9.4	0.3	100.0	3.4	57.8	26.8	5.5	0.0	5.8	0.7	100.0	357
Eastern	4.5	39.2	38.2	16.5	1.6	0.0	100.0	1.5	39.0	39.6	14.2	0.0	5.7	0.0	100.0	158
Zanzibar	20.7	41.6	21.5	9.5	2.7	3.9	100.0	4.9	36.2	35.3	16.1	1.5	2.0	3.9	100.0	22
Mother's education																
No education	11.7	45.5	28.8	6.4	6.7	0.9	100.0	2.8	48.2	36.3	5.3	1.9	5.6	0.0	100.0	147
Primary incomplete	6.1	52.2	24.6	8.4	7.6	1.2	100.0	7.2	51.4	31.1	3.8	0.2	5.2	1.2	100.0	112
Primary complete	9.4	48.3	27.7	9.5	5.0	0.0	100.0	2.0	50.1	33.7	8.1	1.6	4.4	0.0	100.0	428
Secondary+	8.6	39.7	29.3	12.9	8.1	1.5	100.0	2.3	44.5	33.8	11.8	0.0	6.4	1.2	100.0	245
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	10.9	42.5	30.6	10.2	5.7	0.0	100.0	3.1	47.5	33.5	6.2	0.8	8.9	0.0	100.0	156
Second	4.0	44.9	34.9	9.0	5.4	1.8	100.0	1.1	49.0	34.8	8.2	3.4	3.3	0.2	100.0	158
Middle	9.0	46.5	27.9	7.4	9.0	0.2	100.0	4.7	45.3	37.4	4.9	0.8	6.7	0.2	100.0	194
Fourth	9.5	45.3	26.5	8.0	10.1	0.6	100.0	4.4	46.0	35.4	8.0	0.8	4.8	0.6	100.0	209
Highest	11.3	49.8	22.3	13.9	1.7	1.0	100.0	0.7	54.1	28.7	12.5	0.0	2.9	1.1	100.0	215
Total	9.1	46.1	27.9	9.8	6.4	0.7	100.0	2.8	48.5	33.8	8.1	1.1	5.2	0.5	100.0	932

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. 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] Breastfeeding status is captured for children age 0–35 months only.

Table 10.11 Oral rehydration salts, continued feeding, and other treatments for diarrhoea

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage given fluid from an ORS packet, ORS and continued feeding, ORS or increased fluids, recommended homemade fluids (RHF), oral rehydration therapy (ORT), ORT and continued feeding, and other treatments; and percentage given no treatment, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:												
Background characteristic	Fluid from ORS packet	ORS and continued feeding[1]	ORS or increased fluids	Recommended home fluids (RHF)	ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids)	ORT and continued feeding[1]	Antibiotic	Antimotility	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/ other	Don't know	Percentage given no treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea
Age in months													
<6	19.6	14.7	20.5	0.0	20.5	14.7	28.2	9.5	0.0	18.5	0.0	42.7	84
6–11	42.7	37.0	44.2	11.2	49.3	43.5	34.5	5.6	0.9	20.8	0.0	24.9	200
12–23	37.8	31.7	41.3	9.6	46.7	38.5	42.7	5.1	0.0	19.6	1.0	22.1	330
24–35	45.3	38.9	48.0	18.1	57.1	49.9	31.3	3.3	0.6	26.9	0.0	19.0	147
36–47	42.0	37.2	44.5	27.5	58.9	54.1	27.2	4.9	0.0	34.8	0.0	17.4	102
48–59	41.0	33.1	50.3	28.4	59.6	48.1	28.6	2.8	0.0	23.1	0.3	19.1	70
Sex													
Male	36.9	30.6	39.4	12.3	46.0	39.2	34.5	6.5	0.2	23.3	0.6	22.2	517
Female	41.8	36.3	45.5	15.6	52.4	44.7	35.8	3.5	0.4	22.2	0.1	24.7	415
Residence													
Urban	38.5	34.1	42.4	15.7	49.0	42.9	40.3	3.7	0.3	20.3	0.4	22.8	318
Rural	39.4	32.7	42.0	12.8	48.8	41.0	32.4	5.9	0.3	24.2	0.4	23.6	615
Mainland/ Zanzibar													
Mainland	38.8	33.0	41.9	13.6	48.5	41.5	35.3	5.1	0.3	22.8	0.3	23.3	911
Urban	38.4	34.0	42.3	15.5	48.8	42.8	40.4	3.7	0.3	20.3	0.4	22.7	313
Rural	39.0	32.4	41.6	12.6	48.4	40.8	32.6	5.9	0.3	24.2	0.3	23.6	597
Zanzibar	52.0	40.4	53.5	22.4	62.8	49.2	27.9	5.5	0.0	23.7	1.1	23.6	22
Unguja	56.6	47.6	58.0	30.2	70.6	58.4	33.9	8.1	0.0	19.5	1.7	15.0	13
Pemba	45.1	29.5	46.7	10.5	51.0	35.4	18.7	1.6	0.0	30.0	0.0	36.8	9
Zone													
Western	46.8	43.7	46.8	4.4	48.1	45.0	48.8	3.8	0.0	12.5	0.0	20.2	89
Northern	47.2	41.0	57.4	23.8	67.8	57.8	18.7	5.4	0.8	30.3	1.8	21.0	135
Central	48.2	39.0	48.2	6.8	51.4	40.9	24.5	9.0	0.8	19.6	0.0	28.3	100
Southern Highlands	(34.9)	(24.9)	(37.9)	(22.9)	(50.2)	(37.1)	(46.6)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(18.0)	(0.0)	(26.8)	22
Southern	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
South West Highlands	33.7	30.2	39.7	14.5	47.8	44.3	32.2	1.4	0.0	20.6	1.5	29.0	47
Lake	35.3	30.9	36.9	15.6	44.5	38.9	41.2	5.5	0.3	26.7	0.0	17.0	357
Eastern	31.5	23.2	33.9	8.1	39.0	30.7	34.4	3.6	0.0	16.6	0.0	36.3	158
Zanzibar	52.0	40.4	53.5	22.4	62.8	49.2	27.9	5.5	0.0	23.7	1.1	23.6	22
Mother's education													
No education	44.0	39.4	46.5	9.4	49.1	43.6	33.9	9.4	0.0	24.9	1.4	14.2	147
Primary incomplete	33.0	28.6	33.1	6.4	38.5	34.0	25.0	2.7	0.0	23.2	0.2	32.8	112
Primary complete	38.0	31.8	42.4	15.2	50.2	43.1	36.6	4.5	0.6	23.3	0.0	23.9	428
Secondary+	41.0	33.8	43.2	17.3	51.1	41.4	37.7	4.8	0.0	20.6	0.5	23.6	245
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	50.8	42.7	55.0	6.3	58.0	50.0	37.3	8.0	0.0	22.0	1.3	13.6	156
Second	42.5	34.0	43.6	13.1	50.6	42.0	28.0	3.1	1.1	27.3	0.0	22.4	158
Middle	31.0	27.7	33.1	18.5	43.3	38.7	38.8	6.9	0.0	19.0	0.1	27.4	194
Fourth	36.3	31.6	39.2	10.7	45.6	39.2	35.6	3.8	0.0	23.9	0.0	24.5	209
Highest	38.2	32.0	42.8	18.4	49.1	40.4	34.9	4.3	0.4	22.5	0.5	26.4	215
Total	39.1	33.1	42.1	13.8	48.9	41.6	35.1	5.1	0.3	22.8	0.4	23.3	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.
ORS = oral rehydration salts
[1] Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode.

Table 10.12 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children with diarrhoea who received ORS, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:		
Source	Among children with diarrhoea	Among children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought	Among children with diarrhoea who received ORS[1]
Public sector	44.3	67.3	71.1
Regional referral hospital	0.1	0.1	0.2
Regional hospital	0.1	0.1	0.2
District hospital	3.2	4.9	6.5
Health centre	8.8	13.4	13.8
Dispensary	31.8	48.3	50.0
Clinic	0.8	1.2	1.1
Other public sector	0.1	0.1	0.2
Religious/voluntary	1.9	2.9	2.6
District hospital	0.1	0.2	0.3
Other hospital	0.9	1.4	1.2
Health centre	0.4	0.6	0.9
Dispensary	0.6	1.0	0.6
Private medical sector	4.5	6.8	4.7
Specialised hospital	0.4	0.7	0.9
Other hospital	0.6	0.9	0.8
Health centre	1.4	2.1	2.0
Dispensary	1.6	2.4	0.8
Clinic	0.1	0.2	0.3
Other private medical sector	0.5	0.7	0.0
Other private sector	15.7	23.9	12.7
Pharmacy	5.8	8.7	5.0
ADDO	8.0	12.2	7.3
NGO/VCT centre	0.2	0.3	0.0
Shop/kiosk/market/traditional practitioner	1.9	2.9	0.4
Other	0.2	0.4	0.2
Number of children	932	614	365

Note: Advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea may have been sought from more than one source.
ADDO = accredited drug dispensing outlet
NGO = nongovernmental organisation
ORS = oral rehydration salts
VCT = voluntary counselling and testing centre
[1] Fluids from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid

Table 10.13 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

Background characteristic	Early Childhood Development Index 2030	
	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
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

NUTRITION OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS 11

Key Findings

- ***Nutritional status of children:*** 30% of children under age 5 are stunted, 3% are wasted, 12% are underweight, and 4% are overweight.
- ***Breastfeeding:*** 64% of children under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed. Seventy percent of children born in the 24 months before the survey were breastfed within 1 hour of birth, and 90% were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth.
- ***Complementary feeding:*** 19% of children age 6–23 months received meals with the minimum recommended diversity the day before the survey, 33% received meals at the minimum frequency, and 8% were fed a minimum acceptable diet. However, 30% were given sweet beverages and 7% were given unhealthy foods.
- ***Coverage of iron-containing supplementation, vitamin A, and deworming medication:*** 11% of children age 6–59 months were given iron-containing supplements in the last 12 months, and 53% were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months. Fifty percent of children age 12–59 months were given deworming medication in the last 6 months.
- ***Nutritional status of women:*** 2% of women age 20–49 are of short stature, 7% are thin, and 36% are overweight or obese. Among young women age 15–19, 12% are of short stature, 18% are thin, and 12% are overweight or obese.
- ***Nutrition status of men:*** 9% of men age 20–49 are thin and 17% are overweight or obese. Among young men age 15–19, 41% are thin and 3% are overweight or obese.
- ***Women's dietary practices:*** 25% of women age 15–49 consumed food from at least five of 10 specified food groups the previous day, 28% consumed sweet beverages, and 14% consumed unhealthy foods.
- ***Salt iodisation:*** 84% of households have iodised salt.

Nutrition is the foundation for the health and development of children and adults. This chapter reports on nutritional status and anaemia among children, adolescents, and adults; infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices; and women's dietary practices. In addition, the chapter presents key nutrition interventions including infant and young child feeding counselling, child growth monitoring, micronutrient supplementation, deworming for children, and the presence of iodine in household cooking salt. Chapter 9 presents information on nutritional interventions provided during the antenatal period such as maternal nutrition counselling, breastfeeding counselling, deworming, iron-containing supplementation and sources of the supplements, and postnatal breastfeeding counselling and observation. Chapter 10 presents information on child feeding practices during diarrhoea.

11.1 Nutritional Status of Children

Anthropometry is commonly used to measure child nutritional status. Anthropometric measurements are used to report on child growth indicators. The distribution of height and weight among children under age 5 was compared with the WHO Child Growth Standards reference population (WHO 2006). The distribution of a well-nourished population will be similar to that of the reference population, while the distribution of a poorly nourished population will not. The indices height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age are 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, or low height-for-age, is a measure of growth faltering. Stunting is a marker of the deficient growth environment to which children have been exposed and reflects the overall well-being of a population (Perumal et al. 2018). Suboptimal nutrition contributes to stunting, while other causes include recurrent infection, chronic diseases, and more; many of the causes of stunting are complex and unknown (WHO 2014a).

Wasting, or low weight-for-height, is a measure of acute undernutrition. It represents the failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period immediately before the survey. Wasting may result from inadequate food intake or from a recent episode of illness or infection causing weight loss.

Underweight, or low weight-for-age, is a composite index of weight-for-height and height-for-age. It reflects children who are stunted, wasted, or both.

Overweight, or high weight-for-height, results from an imbalance between energy consumed (too much) and energy expended (too little).

Stunting (assessed via height-for-age)

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

Sample: Children under age 5

Wasting (assessed via weight-for-height)

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

Sample: Children under age 5

Underweight (assessed via weight-for-age)

Weight-for-age is 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 *z* score is below minus three standard deviations (−3 SD) from the median are considered severely underweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

Overweight (assessed via weight-for-height)

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

Sample: Children under age 5

The mean *z* scores for height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age are calculated as summary statistics that represent the nutritional status of children in a population. The mean scores describe the nutritional status of the entire population of children without the use of a cutoff point. A mean *z* score of less than 0 (a negative mean value for stunting, wasting, or underweight) suggests a downward shift in the entire sample population's nutritional status relative to the reference population. The farther away mean *z* scores are from 0, the higher the severity of malnutrition.

Child Growth Measures of Malnutrition

Information on anthropometry training, standardisation, and data collection methodology can be found in Chapter 1. Appendix C, **Table C.7** provides the anthropometry standardisation results. The 2022 TDHS-MIS identified a total of 5,744 children under age 5 who were eligible for height and weight measurements. Valid height-for-age measurements were obtained for 96% of eligible children, valid weight-for-height measurements were obtained for 97% of eligible children, and valid weight-for-age measurements were obtained for 97% of eligible children (Appendix C, **Table C.8**). Appendix C, **Table C.8** provides additional information on the completeness and quality of anthropometry data for children.

Data collection included remeasurement of children as described in Chapter 1. The calculation of final *z* scores was based on the first measurement among children randomly selected for remeasurement, while the calculation of final *z* scores was based on the second measurement among children flagged for remeasurement due to out-of-range values. The remeasurement completion rate was over 99% among those selected for remeasurement. Appendix C, **Table C.9** provides additional details on remeasurement data (WHO and UNICEF 2019).

During measurements, 3% of children had hairstyles or ornamentation that interfered with height measurement, and 1% of children were not minimally dressed or wore heavy permanent ornaments that interfered with weight measurement (Appendix C, **Table C.10**).

Thirty percent of children under age 5 are stunted (too short for their age), including 9% who are severely stunted. Three percent are wasted (too thin for their height), including 1% who are severely wasted. Twelve percent of children are underweight (too thin for their age), including 3% who are severely underweight. Four percent of children are overweight (**Table 11.1** and **Figure 11.1**).

Trends: The prevalence of stunting and underweight has decreased over the years (**Figure 11.2**). Stunting decreased from 42% in 2010 to 30% in 2022, and underweight decreased from 16% to 12% over the same period. The prevalence of wasting decreased from 7% in 1991–92 to 3% in 2022. The prevalence of overweight in children has remained relatively stable over the past 30 years (4%–6%).

Figure 11.1 **Nutritional status of children**

Percentage of children under age 5 who are malnourished by severity

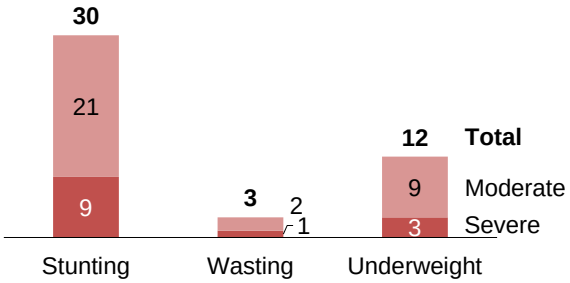
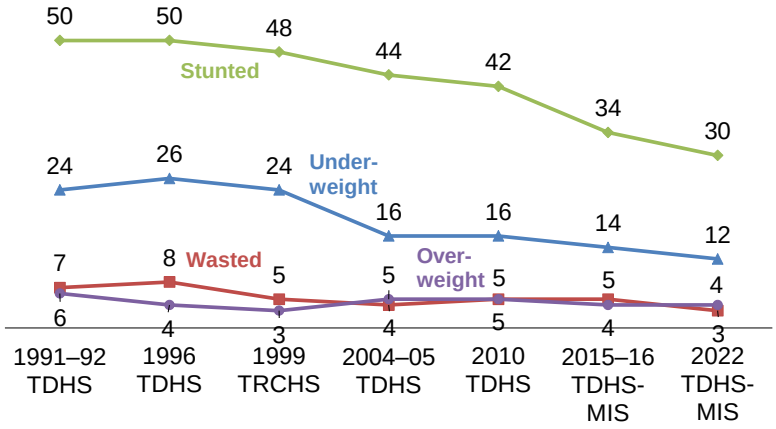


Figure 11.2 **Trends in child growth measures**

Percentage of children under age 5 who are malnourished

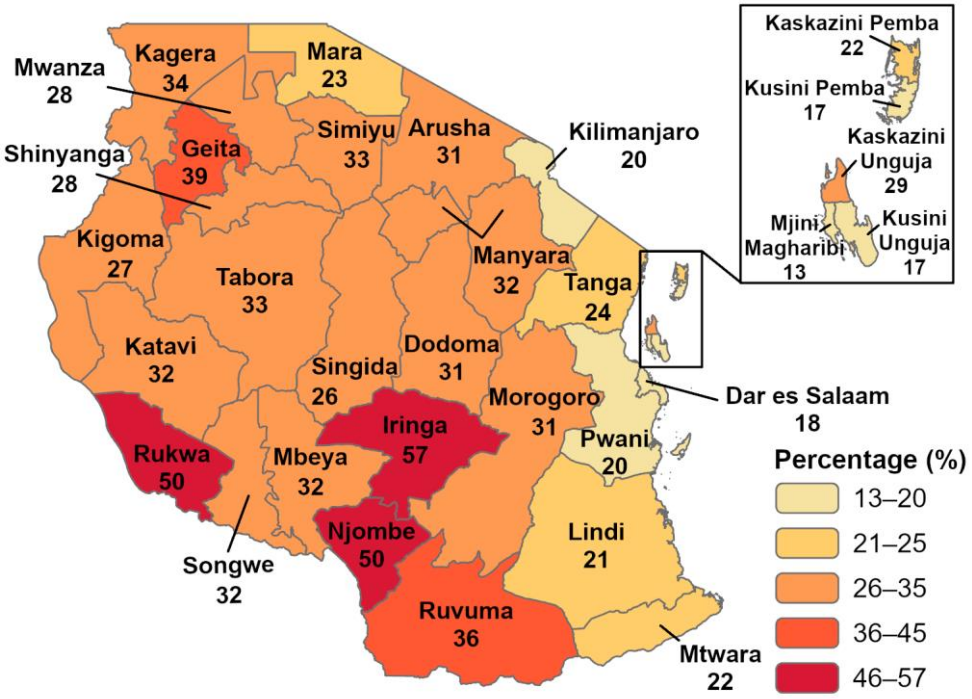


Patterns by background characteristics

- Stunting is more prevalent among children of mothers with no formal education (36%) than among children of mothers with a secondary education or higher (21%).
- The prevalence of stunting and underweight decreases with increasing household wealth, from 39% and 16%, respectively, in the lowest wealth quintile to 15% and 8% in the highest quintile.
- Children born to mothers who are thin are more likely to be wasted (11%) and underweight (21%) than children whose mothers are of normal weight (2% and 12%, respectively).
- Stunting is more prevalent in rural areas (33%) than in urban areas (21%).
- Stunting is higher in Tanzania Mainland (30%) than in Zanzibar (18%). Conversely, wasting is higher in Zanzibar (8%) than in Tanzania Mainland (3%).
- By zone, the prevalence of stunting is highest in Southern Highlands (46%) and lowest in Southern (22%). Regional variation in stunting is also observed; the prevalence is highest in Iringa, Njombe, and Rukwa (50% or above) and lowest in Kusini Unguja and Kusini Pemba (17% each) (**Map 11.1**).

Map 11.1 Stunting in children by region

Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted



11.2 Growth Monitoring and Promotion

Growth monitoring and promotion programmes include monitoring children's nutritional status through physical growth measurements and using this information to provide caregivers with counselling and referrals of children who have growth failure (WHO 2013; WHO 2017a). An important component of growth monitoring is regular measurement of children's weight and length/height.

Weight measured in the last 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight measured in the last 3 months.

Weight and height measured in the last 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight and height measured in the last 3 months.

Sample: Children under age 5

Sixty-eight percent of children under age 5 had their weight measured in the 3 months before the survey, while 8% had height measurements taken. Overall, 8% of children had both weight and height measurements taken (**Table 11.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children who had their weight measured is higher among those age 0–23 months (84%) than among those age 24–59 months (57%).
- There is wide variation by zone in the percentage of children who had their weight and height measured. Weight measurements were lowest in Zanzibar (41%) and highest in Southern Highlands (93%), while height measurements were lowest in Eastern and Southern (3%) and highest in Southern Highlands (47%).

- The percentage of children who had both weight and height measurements taken increases with increasing mother's education and household wealth.

11.3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices

Optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices are critical to the survival, good health, and development of young children. Recommended IYCF practices include early initiation of breastfeeding (within the first hour after birth), exclusive breastfeeding for the first 2 days after birth, exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months of life, continued breastfeeding for 2 years or more, and introduction of safe, appropriate, and adequate complementary foods at age 6 months. This section reports on IYCF indicators for children under age 2 (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

11.3.1 Ever Breastfed, Early Initiation of Breastfeeding, and Exclusive Breastfeeding for the First 2 Days after Birth

Breastfeeding supports children's growth and development and benefits mothers' health. Initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour of birth is important for both the mother and the child. The first breast milk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and has antibodies that protect the newborn from infections. Early initiation of breastfeeding also encourages bonding between the mother and her newborn, especially through skin-to-skin contact, which facilitates the production of breast milk. Feeding newborns anything other than breast milk in the first 2 days after birth can delay early initiation of breastfeeding and interrupt exclusive breastfeeding and is not recommended unless medically indicated (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Ever breastfed

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed.

Early initiation of breastfeeding

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth.

Exclusive breastfeeding for the first 2 days after birth

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first 2 days after birth.

Sample: Children born in the last 2 years

Among children born in the 2 years preceding the survey, 95% were breastfed at some point; 70% were breastfed within an hour after birth, and 90% were exclusively breastfed (given nothing other than breast milk to eat or drink) for the first 2 days after birth (**Table 11.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Notably, the percentages of infants breastfed within an hour after birth and exclusively breastfed during the first 2 days after birth are lowest in the highest wealth quintile (63% and 85%, respectively).
- Early initiation of breastfeeding is higher among women who were assisted by health personnel at delivery (73%) than among those assisted by a traditional birth attendant (62%) and those who did not receive any assistance (54%). A similar pattern is observed for exclusive breastfeeding in the first 2 days. Also, early initiation of breastfeeding is higher (73%) among women who delivered at a health facility than among those who delivered at home (60%).
- There are no differences in early initiation of breastfeeding and exclusive breastfeeding in the first 2 days after birth between children whose mothers did and did not receive breastfeeding counselling

during postnatal care (PNC) and between those whose mothers were and were not observed breastfeeding during PNC.

- Seventy-two percent of women in rural areas initiated breastfeeding within an hour after birth, as compared with 66% in urban areas. By region, early initiation of breastfeeding is lowest in Kusini Unguja (46%), Mbeya (52%), and Mwanza (54%) and highest in Iringa (84%), Lindi (86%), and Rukwa (90%).

11.3.2 Exclusive Breastfeeding and Mixed Milk Feeding

In the first 6 months of life, children should be exclusively breastfed; that is, they should be given nothing but breast milk. Exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months lowers the risk of infections that can lead to diarrhoea and respiratory illnesses and provides all of the nutrients and liquid an infant requires for optimal growth and development. Mixed milk feeding, in which children are fed both breast milk and formula or animal milk within the first 6 months, has the adverse effect of reducing breast milk output because the production of breast milk is modulated by the frequency and intensity of suckling. Mixed feeding under age 6 months also can increase children's risk of diarrhoea, alter their intestinal microflora, and lead to early cessation of breastfeeding (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed exclusively with breast milk during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother

Mixed milk feeding under 6 months

Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed both breast milk and formula and/or animal milk during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother

Figure 11.3 **Infant feeding practices by age**

Percent distribution of youngest children age 0–5 months

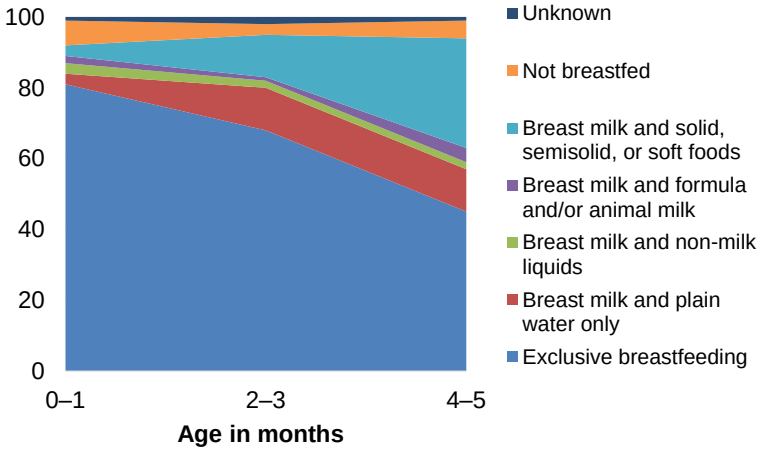


Figure 11.3, **Table 11.4**, and **Table 11.5** show the pattern of how children are fed in the first 6 months. Overall, 64% of children age 0–5 months are exclusively breastfed, 9% are receiving breast milk and plain water only, 2% are receiving breast milk and non-milk liquids, 2% are receiving breast milk and formula and/or animal milk, and 16% are receiving breast milk and solid, semisolid, or soft foods (**Table 11.5**). Five percent of children age 0–5 months are not breastfed at all. At age 0–1 month, 81% of children are exclusively breastfed as per WHO recommendations. The percentage decreases to 68% by 2–3 months and to 45% by 4–5 months. The percentage of children consuming breast milk in combination with solid, semisolid, or soft foods increases from 3% at age 0–1 month to 12% at age 2–3 months and 31% at age 4–5 months.

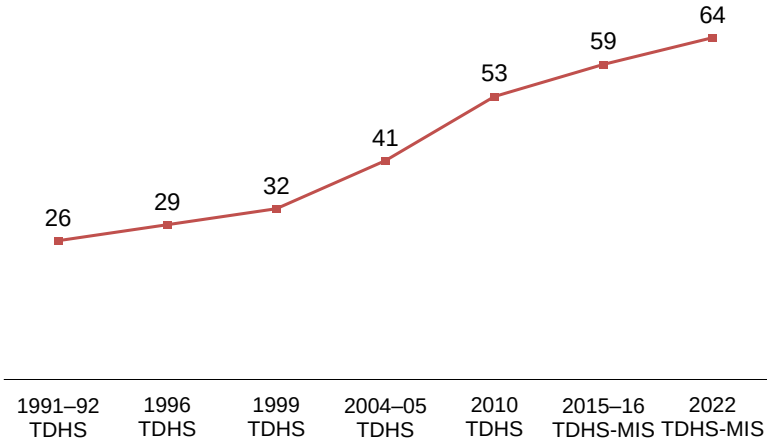
Trends: Exclusive breastfeeding among children under 6 months has increased substantially over time, from 26% in 1991–92 to 64% in 2022 (**Figure 11.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Exclusive breastfeeding among children age 0–5 months is slightly higher in urban areas (67%) than in rural areas (63%) (**Table 11.4**).
- Exclusive breastfeeding is higher in Tanzania Mainland (65%) than in Zanzibar (41%), with the lowest prevalence recorded in Pemba (31%).

Figure 11.4 **Trends in exclusive breastfeeding**

Percentage of youngest children age 0–5 months exclusively breastfed



11.3.3 Continued Breastfeeding and Bottle Feeding

Breastfeeding should continue for the first 2 years or beyond because breast milk lowers children's risk of illness, promotes their recovery during illness, and remains an important source of nutrients for healthy growth and development. Longer durations of breastfeeding have many health benefits for women, including reducing risks of certain breast and ovarian cancers and diabetes. The nipple on a feeding bottle is susceptible to contamination and increases the risk of disease among children (WHO and UNICEF 2021). Thus, bottle feeding is not recommended for children under age 2.

Continued breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fed breast milk during the previous day.

Sample: Children age 12–23 months

Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed from a bottle with a nipple during the previous day.

Sample: Children age 0–23 months

Among Tanzanian children age 12–23 months, 62% are currently breastfeeding. Five percent of children age 0–23 months are bottle fed (**Table 11.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children age 12–23 months who are currently breastfeeding declines sharply with increasing age, from 86% at 12–15 months to 35% at 20–23 months.
- By region, continued breastfeeding is highest in Dodoma (84%) and lowest in Geita (42%).
- The percentage of children age 0–23 months who are bottle fed is higher in urban areas (11%) than in rural areas (3%).

- Bottle feeding is more prevalent in Zanzibar (13%) than in Tanzania Mainland (5%).
- Use of a bottle with a nipple increases with increasing mother's education and household wealth.

11.3.4 Introduction of Complementary Foods

After the first 6 months, breast milk alone is no longer sufficient to meet all of the nutritional needs of an infant. After 6 months, appropriate complementary foods should be introduced while breastfeeding is continued until age 2 or older. Liquids and foods consumed by children under age 2 in the day or night preceding the interview (**Table 11.6** and **Table 11.7**) show some unhealthy feeding practices including sweet drinks and salty foods. The transition from exclusive breastfeeding to family foods is when children are most vulnerable to becoming undernourished. During this time, it is important that children receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods (WHO 2003; WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Introduction of solid, semisolid, or soft foods

Percentage of children age 6–8 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–8 months living with their mother

Overall, 89% of children were introduced to solid, semisolid, or soft foods at age 6–8 months (**Table 11.10**).

11.3.5 Minimum Dietary Diversity, Minimum Meal Frequency, Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency, Minimum Acceptable Diet, and Egg and/or Flesh Food Consumption

Infants and young children should be fed a minimum acceptable diet, which means that they are fed meals with appropriate frequency and a variety of foods to meet their energy and nutrient needs. The minimum acceptable diet indicator is a combination of minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency for breastfeeding children and the same combination along with minimum milk feeding frequency for nonbreastfed children.

Minimum dietary diversity is a proxy for adequate micronutrient density of foods. Consumption of food from at least five groups means that the child has a higher likelihood of consuming at least one animal source of food and at least one fruit or vegetable in addition to a staple food such as grains, roots, or tubers. The five groups should come from a list of eight food groups: breast milk; grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yogurt, and cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency is a proxy for meeting energy requirements. Breastfed children age 6–8 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least twice a day. Breastfed children age 9–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least three times a day. Nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods or milk feeds at least four times a day and if at least one of the feeds is a solid, semisolid, or soft food.

Minimum milk feeding frequency is a proxy for meeting the nutrient needs of nonbreastfed children. Milk and milk products are important sources of nutrients. Nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum milk feeding frequency if they receive at least two feeds of milk and/or milk products each day.

Egg and/or flesh food consumption by breastfed and nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months increases energy, protein, and nutrient intake. Eggs, meat, fish, poultry, and organ meats are important sources of nutrients that support healthy child growth (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Minimum dietary diversity

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum of five out of eight defined food groups during the previous day. The eight food groups are as follows: breast milk; grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yogurt, and cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods (including milk feeds for nonbreastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day.

Minimum milk feeding frequency

Percentage of nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months who were given at least two milk feeds during the previous day.

Minimum acceptable diet

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum acceptable diet during the previous day. This indicator is a composite of children fed with a minimum dietary diversity and a minimum meal frequency, with the additional requirement that nonbreastfed children are fed with a minimum milk feeding frequency.

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

Egg and/or flesh food consumption

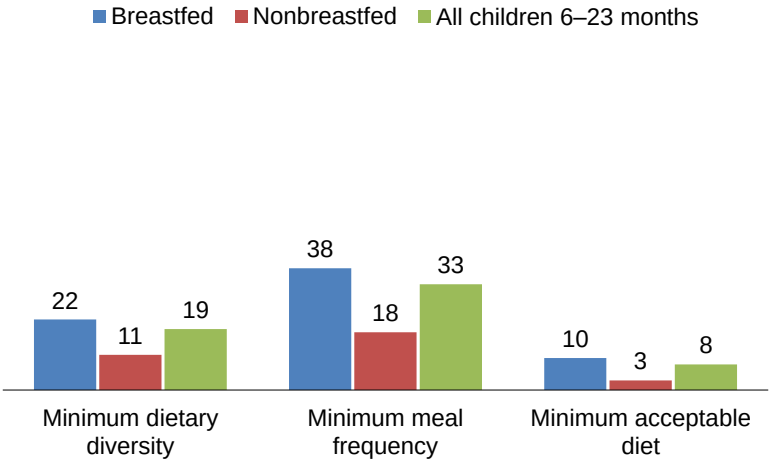
Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed eggs and/or flesh food during the previous day.

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

Nineteen percent of children age 6–23 months received the minimum number of food groups during the previous day or night (22% of breastfed children and 11% of nonbreastfed children), while 33% were fed the minimum number of times according to their age (38% of breastfed children and 18% of nonbreastfed children). Among nonbreastfed children, 12% received the minimum number of milk feeds the previous day. Overall, 8% of children were fed a minimum acceptable diet (10% of breastfed children and 3% of nonbreastfed children) (**Table 11.8** and **Figure 11.5**).

Figure 11.5 **IYCF indicators on minimum acceptable diet by breastfeeding status**

Percentage of children age 6–23 months meeting feeding practice recommendations



In addition, 44% of children age 6–23 months consumed eggs and/or flesh food such as meat, fish, poultry, and organ meats (**Table 11.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher percentage of children in urban areas than rural areas are fed with a minimum dietary diversity (26% versus 16%), are fed with a minimum meal frequency (36% versus 32%), and are fed a minimum acceptable diet (11% versus 7%). Similarly, children in urban areas are more likely to consume eggs and/or flesh foods (49% versus 42%).

- By region, the percentage of children fed with a minimum dietary diversity is highest in Kusini Unguja and Kilimanjaro (41%) and lowest in Mara (5%), the percentage of children fed the minimum number of times each day is highest in Dar es Salaam (56%) and lowest in Lindi (7%), and the percentage of children fed a minimum acceptable diet is highest in Kilimanjaro (25%) and lowest in Morogoro (less than 1%).

- Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, minimum acceptable diet, and consumption of eggs and/or flesh foods increase with increasing mother's education and household wealth.

11.3.6 Sweet Beverage Consumption, Unhealthy Food Consumption, and Zero Vegetable or Fruit Consumption among Children

Unhealthy infant and young child feeding practices should be avoided because they can replace nutritious foods that provide important nutrients for children and promote unhealthy weight gain. For infants and young children, consumption of sweet foods and beverages increases the risk of dental caries and obesity in childhood. In addition, too much salt in the diet increases the risk of noncommunicable diseases, and unhealthy fats and refined carbohydrates contribute to unhealthy weight gain. Children consuming diets low in vegetables and fruits have reduced nutrient intakes, which can negatively impact healthy growth and development; low vegetable and fruit consumption is also associated with noncommunicable diseases later in life. The indicator definition below for unhealthy food consumption describes "sentinel unhealthy foods," which are foods high in sugar, salt, and/or unhealthy fats that are commonly consumed by infants and young children (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Sweet beverage consumption

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

Unhealthy food consumption

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

Zero vegetable or fruit consumption

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were not fed any vegetables or fruits during the previous day.

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

Thirty percent of children age 6–23 months were given sweet beverages, 7% were given unhealthy foods, and 40% did not consume any vegetables or fruits during the previous day (**Table 11.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentages of children who consumed sweet beverages and unhealthy foods during the previous day are higher in urban areas (48% and 11%, respectively) than in rural areas (23% and 6%), while the percentage who did not consume any vegetables or fruits is higher in rural areas (44% versus 31%).

- Consumption of sweet beverages and unhealthy foods is higher in Zanzibar (63% and 35%, respectively) than in Tanzania Mainland (29% and 7%).

- The percentages of children who are fed sweet beverages and unhealthy foods generally increase with increasing mother's education and household wealth.
- The percentage of children who did not consume any vegetables or fruits during the previous day is highest in the lowest wealth quintile (47%) and lowest in the highest quintile (24%).

11.3.7 Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Indicators

Table 11.10 summarises all 17 WHO-UNICEF IYCF indicators.

11.4 Infant and Young Child Feeding Counselling

IYCF counselling helps support appropriate breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices (WHO 2003; WHO 2018). Counselling is an interactive process that helps empower mothers and caregivers to follow the recommended IYCF practices. Counselling can take place in health facilities and the community and is delivered by trained health providers, community health workers, and others in the community.

Mothers who received IYCF counselling in the last 6 months

Percentage of mothers with children age 6–23 months who received IYCF counselling in the last 6 months from a health care provider or community health worker.

Sample: Women whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them

Overall, 18% of mothers with children age 6–23 months received counselling in the last 6 months on how or what to feed their child **Table 11.11**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Twenty-six percent of mothers living in urban areas received IYCF counselling, as compared with 15% of those living in rural areas.
- The percentage of mothers who received counselling is higher in Zanzibar (26%) than in Tanzania Mainland (18%). By zone, a higher percentage of women in South West Highlands (31%) than Western (4%) received IYCF counselling.
- By region, IYCF counselling is highest in Dar es Salaam (46%) and lowest in Tabora and Mara (1% each).
- The percentage of mothers who received counselling increases with increasing education and household wealth.

11.5 Micronutrient Supplementation and Deworming among Children

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Micronutrient deficiency can be caused by a lack of consumption of foods that supply vitamins and minerals, as well as by infections and genetic abnormalities. Strategies to prevent or address micronutrient deficiency include agricultural approaches such as biofortification, food-based approaches that can be complemented with food fortification, and, for specific life stages and population groups, direct micronutrient supplementation (USAID 2019).

Iron is a micronutrient that plays an important role in numerous biological systems. Iron deficiency is one of the primary causes of anaemia. Interventions targeting iron deficiency and anaemia include periodically giving children iron tablets or syrup and/or iron-containing micronutrient powders (WHO 2011a; WHO 2016a; WHO 2016b).

Vitamin A is a micronutrient that supports the immune system and plays an important role in maintaining the epithelial tissue in the body. Severe vitamin A deficiency can cause eye damage, increase the severity of infections such as those causing measles, and slow recovery from illness. Vitamin A supplementation programmes help reduce vitamin A deficiency and mortality in children (WHO 2011b).

Soil-transmitted helminth infections can cause internal bleeding, inflammation, impaired nutrient absorption, diarrhoea, vomiting, and loss of appetite. Deworming programmes help reduce the burden of helminth infections (WHO 2017b).

Iron-containing supplements

Percentage of children age 6–59 months who were given iron-containing supplements in the last 12 months, including micronutrient powders.

Sample: Children age 6–59 months

Vitamin A supplements

Percentage of children age 6–59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months.

Sample: Children age 6–59 months

Deworming medication

Percentage of children age 12–59 months who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months.

Sample: Children age 12–59 months

Overall, 11% of children age 6–59 months were given iron-containing supplements (in the form of multiple micronutrient powders) in the last 12 months, and 53% received vitamin A supplements within 6 months prior to the survey. Among children age 12–59 months, 50% received deworming medication within the 6 months prior to the survey (**Table 11.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of children receiving multiple micronutrient powders and deworming medication generally increases with increasing mother's education and household wealth.
- Children in urban areas are more likely to receive multiple micronutrient powders and deworming medication (18% and 61%, respectively) than those in rural areas (8% and 45%).
- By region, the percentage of children receiving multiple micronutrient powders is highest in Dar es Salaam (36%) and lowest in Tabora and Songwe (both at 1%). Vitamin A supplementation is highest in Njombe (91%) and Iringa (90%) and lowest in Simiyu (29%) and Arusha (33%).
- The percentage of children receiving deworming medication is highest in Iringa (91%) and Njombe (90%) and lowest in Simiyu (19%) and Rukwa (20%).

11.6 Anaemia Prevalence in Children and Women

Anaemia is a condition characterised by insufficient haemoglobin, a protein responsible for transporting oxygen in the blood (Chaparro and Suchdev 2019). In children, anaemia can impair cognitive development and is associated with long-term health consequences. When anaemia is severe, it can cause death (Chaparro and Suchdev 2019).

In the 2022 TDHS-MIS, the main test for anaemia was done using capillary blood, and this test was conducted in the subsample for standard biomarkers of 50% of households. Capillary blood-based anaemia

estimates were used to look at differences by background characteristics and to assess trends over time. However, recent studies show that venous blood may provide more accurate estimates for anaemia. Women and children in the micronutrient subsample of the survey provided venous blood to assess anaemia. For more information on anaemia measurement procedures in the 2022 TDHS-MIS, see Chapter 1. Results from anaemia testing on capillary blood are presented first, followed by results from anaemia testing on venous blood samples.

11.6.1 Anaemia in Children Based on Capillary Blood Samples

Anaemia in children

Anaemia status	Haemoglobin level in grams/decilitre*
Anaemic	<11.0
Mildly anaemic	10.0–10.9
Moderately anaemic	7.0–9.9
Severely anaemic	<7.0
Not anaemic	≥11.0

* Haemoglobin levels are adjusted for altitude in enumeration areas above 1,000 metres.

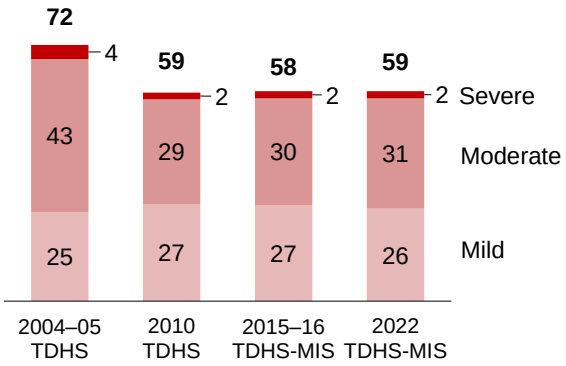
Sample: Children age 6–59 months

Table 11.13.1 presents information on the prevalence and severity of anaemia among children age 6–59 months based on capillary blood samples. Anaemia testing using capillary blood was successfully completed for 97% of eligible children (Appendix C, **Table C.13.1**). The overall prevalence of anaemia among children 6–59 months based on capillary blood is 59%, with 26% having mild anaemia, 31% having moderate anaemia, and 2% having severe anaemia.

Trends: The percentage of children age 6–59 months classified as anaemic decreased from 72% in 2004–05 to 59% in 2010 and has since remained relatively stable (**Figure 11.6**). It should be noted that the greater variability in anaemia measures taken using capillary blood as compared with venous blood may affect the reliability of trends in estimates based on capillary blood samples.

Figure 11.6 **Trends in childhood anaemia: capillary blood**

Percentage of children age 6–59 months classified as anaemic

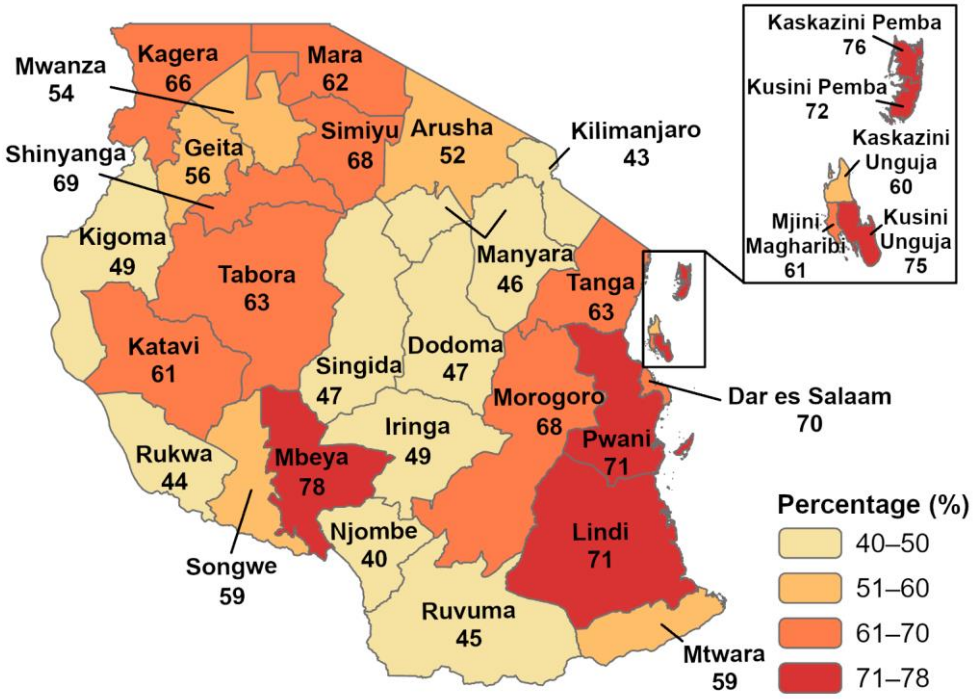


Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of anaemia declines gradually with age, from 76% among children age 6–11 months to 44% among children age 48–59 months.
- By zone, the prevalence of anaemia is highest in Eastern (70%) and lowest in Southern Highlands (45%).
- Children in the Mbeya and Kaskazini Pemba regions have the highest prevalence of anaemia (78% and 76%, respectively), while those in the Njombe and Kilimanjaro regions have the lowest prevalence (40% and 43%) (**Map 11.2**).
- As expected, children who tested positive for malaria in the field have a higher prevalence of anaemia (83%) than those who tested negative (57%).

Map 11.2 Anaemia in children by region: capillary blood

Percentage of children age 6–59 months with any anaemia



11.6.2 Anaemia in Women Based on Capillary Blood Samples

Anaemia in adults can cause fatigue, lethargy, reduced physical productivity, and poor work performance (Chaparro and Suchdev 2019). Anaemia is a major concern among pregnant women because it can lead to increased maternal mortality and poor birth outcomes (Haider et al. 2013).

Haemoglobin levels below which women are considered anaemic

Respondents	Haemoglobin level in grams/decilitre*
Nonpregnant women age 15–49	Less than 12.0
Pregnant women age 15–49	Less than 11.0

* Haemoglobin levels are adjusted for cigarette smoking and for altitude in enumeration areas above 1,000 metres.

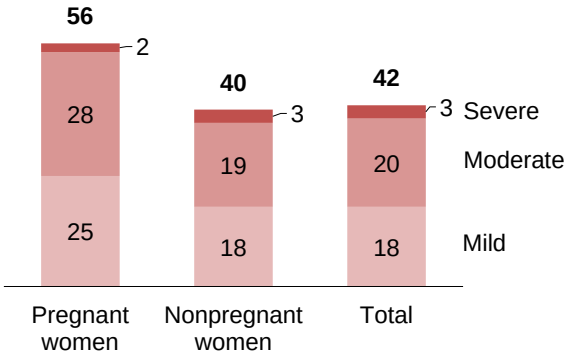
Sample: Women age 15–49

Anaemia testing using capillary blood was successfully completed for 99% of eligible women (Appendix C, **Table C.14.1**). The overall prevalence of anaemia among women age 15–49 measured by capillary blood is 42%.

Trends: The prevalence of anaemia among women has remained relatively stable over time (48% in 2004–05, 40% in 2010, 45% in 2015–16, and 42% in 2022). It should be noted that the greater variability in anaemia measures taken using capillary blood as compared with venous blood may affect the reliability of trends in estimates based on capillary blood samples.

***Figure 11.7* Anaemia in pregnant and nonpregnant women: capillary blood**

Percentage of women age 15–49 classified as anaemic



Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of anaemia is higher among pregnant women (56%) than among nonpregnant women (40%) (**Table 11.14.1** and **Figure 11.7**).
- The prevalence of anaemia is higher in Zanzibar (60%) than in Tanzania Mainland (41%). In Zanzibar, the prevalence is highest in Kaskazini Pemba (65%) and Mjini Magharibi (61%). In Tanzania Mainland, the highest prevalence is observed in Pwani (58%) and Mbeya (51%). The only region with a prevalence of less than 20% is Rukwa (15%).

11.6.3 Anaemia in Children and Women Based on Venous Blood Samples

Literature shows that there is a greater variability in anaemia measures taken using capillary blood that may affect the validity and reliability of anaemia estimates based on capillary blood samples (Neufeld et al. 2019). In the 2022 TDHS-MIS micronutrient subsample, haemoglobin and additional tests were conducted using venous blood in women and children to gain more insight on current anaemia status and causes of anaemia. Summary results on the prevalence of anaemia based on venous blood samples are presented below. More detailed results of the anaemia testing using venous blood will be presented in a separate micronutrient report and in an anaemia brief. Prevalence estimates based on capillary and venous blood are not comparable and should not be used interchangeably.

Anaemia testing using venous blood was successfully completed for 93% of eligible children (Appendix C, **Table C.13.2**). The overall prevalence of anaemia among children age 6–59 months based on venous blood is 47%, with 25% having mild anaemia, 21% having moderate anaemia, and 1% having severe anaemia (**Table 11.13.2**). The percentage of children with any anaemia is higher in rural areas (49%) than in urban areas (42%).

Anaemia testing using venous blood was successfully completed for 97% of eligible women (Appendix C, **Table C.14.2**). The overall prevalence of anaemia among women age 15–49 measured by venous blood is 37% (**Table 11.14.2**). Nineteen percent of women have mild anaemia, 17% have moderate anaemia, and 2% have severe anaemia. The percentage of women with any anaemia is slightly higher in urban than in rural areas (40% versus 36%). A comparison of haemoglobin concentration and anaemia using capillary and venous blood for both children and women is provided in Appendix C, **Table C.15**.

11.7 Adults' Nutritional Status

Chronic energy deficiency is caused by eating too little or having an unbalanced diet that lacks adequate nutrients. Women of reproductive age (age 15–49) are especially vulnerable to chronic energy deficiency and malnutrition due to low dietary intakes, inequitable distribution of food within the household,

improper food storage and preparation, dietary taboos, infectious diseases, and inadequate care practices. Chronic energy deficiency leads to low productivity among adults and greater morbidity and mortality (WHO 1995). In addition, undernutrition among women is a major risk factor for adverse birth outcomes. Overweight and obesity have adverse health outcomes as well. Overweight and obesity are major risk factors for several chronic diseases, including diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and cancer.

Body mass index (BMI) is the ratio of weight relative to height squared; it is used to measure nutritional status among adults age 20 or older. BMI values are independent of age and sex. Adult women age 20 or older whose height is less than 145 centimetres are classified as being of short stature.

BMI-for-age, the ratio of weight relative to height for different age groups, is used to measure nutritional status among children and adolescents age 5–19 (WHO 2007). BMI-for-age is sex and age specific. The reason is that children and adolescents are still growing and the timing of peak growth velocity differs in boys and girls. In the DHS surveys, BMI-for-age is reported among adolescents age 15–19. Similarly, short stature among adolescent women (age 15–19) is assessed according to low height-for-age.

Body mass index (BMI)

BMI is calculated by dividing weight in kilogrammes by height in metres squared (kg/m^2).

Adult status	BMI
Too thin for height	Less than 18.5
Normal	Between 18.5 and 24.9
Overweight	Between 25.0 and 29.9
Obese	Greater than or equal to 30.0

Sample: Women age 20–49 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey and men age 20–49

BMI-for-age

BMI-for-age is measured in *z* score standard deviations (SD).

Adolescent status	BMI-for-age
Too thin for height	Less than −1 SD
Normal	Between −1 SD and +1 SD
Overweight	Between +1 SD and +2 SD
Obese	Greater than +2 SD

Sample: Women age 15–19 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey and men age 15–19

Short stature

Percentage of women age 20–49 with height under 145 cm.

Sample: Women age 20–49

Percentage of women age 15–19 with height-for-age *z* score less than −2 SD.

Sample: Women age 15–19

11.7.1 Nutritional Status of Women

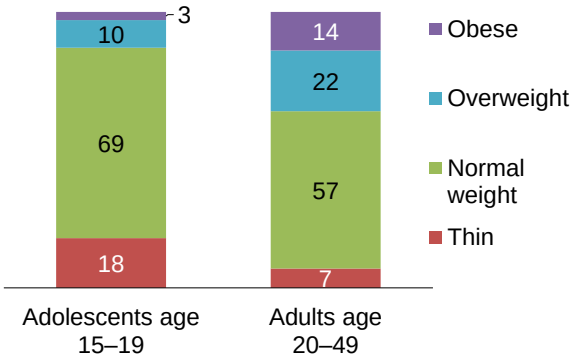
Height and weight data were collected for 96% of eligible women age 15–49 (Appendix C, **Table C.6**). During measurements, 8% of women had hairstyles or ornamentation that interfered with height measurement, and 3% of women were not wearing lightweight clothing or wore heavy permanent ornaments that interfered with weight measurement (Appendix C, **Table C.11**).

Among women age 20–49, data on height and weight were used to calculate two measures of nutritional status: height and BMI. Overall, 2% of women are shorter than 145 cm. Seven percent of women are thin, while 36% are overweight or obese (**Table 11.15.1** and **Figure 11.8**).

Among adolescent women age 15–19, data on height, weight, and age were used to calculate two measures of nutritional status: height-for-age and BMI-for-age. Overall, 12% of adolescents are of short stature, 18% are thin, and 12% are overweight or obese (**Table 11.15.2** and **Figure 11.8**).

Figure 11.8 **Nutritional status of adolescent and adult women**

Percent distribution of women age 15–19 and 20–49 by nutritional status



Patterns by background characteristics

- Among women age 20–49, those who are younger (age 20–29) are more likely to be thin (10%) than those who are older (age 30–49) (5%). Conversely, the percentage of women who are overweight or obese increases with age, from 26% among those age 20–29 to 46% among those age 40–49 (**Table 11.15.1**).
- The prevalence of overweight or obesity among women age 20–49 increases with increasing education and household wealth.
- The percentage of women who are overweight or obese is higher in Zanzibar (46%) than in Tanzania Mainland (36%) and higher in urban (50%) than rural (28%) areas. There is less variation by place of residence in the proportion of women who are thin.
- The proportion of women who are overweight or obese is highest in Dar es Salaam (54%), Kusini Unguja (54%), and Mbeya (53%) and lowest in Rukwa and Mara (18% each). The proportion of women who are thin is highest in Kaskazini Unguja (14%) and lowest in Iringa (1%).
- Among adolescent women age 15–19, the percentage who are overweight or obese is higher in urban areas (20%) than in rural areas (9%). There are no substantial differences by residence in the percentage of women who are thin (**Table 11.15.2**).
- The percentage of adolescents who are overweight or obese generally increases with increasing education and household wealth.

11.7.2 Nutritional Status of Men

Height and weight data were collected for 88% of eligible men age 15–49 (Appendix C, **Table C.6**). During measurements, 4% of men had hairstyles or ornamentation that interfered with height measurement, and 3% of men were not wearing lightweight clothing or wore heavy permanent ornaments that interfered with weight measurement (Appendix C, **Table C.11**).

Among men age 20–49, data on height and weight were used to calculate BMI. Overall, 17% of men are overweight or obese and 9% are thin (**Table 11.15.3**).

Among adolescent men age 15–19, data on height, weight, and age were used to calculate BMI-for-age. Three percent of adolescent men are overweight or obese, and 41% are thin (**Table 11.15.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of overweight and obesity among men age 20–49 increases with increasing age, education, and household wealth (**Table 11.15.3**).
- The percentage of men who are overweight or obese is twice as high in urban areas (26%) as in rural areas (12%).
- By region, the percentage of men who are overweight or obese is highest in Kusini Unguja (32%), Dar es Salaam (30%), and Mbeya (28%) and lowest in Shinyanga (6%), Simiyu (7%), Tabora (10%), and Geita (10%).
- The percentage of adolescent men age 15–19 who are overweight or obese is higher in Zanzibar (10%) than in Tanzania Mainland (3%).

11.8 Women's Dietary Practices

Dietary practices that support a healthy diet include eating a variety of different foods and food groups and limiting consumption of sugary beverages and unhealthy foods. Eating a variety of unprocessed foods helps women consume the appropriate amount of essential vitamins and minerals. A healthy diet also protects against overweight, obesity, and noncommunicable diseases.

Minimum dietary diversity for women is an indicator of diet diversity validated for nonpregnant women age 15–49. The indicator is based on 10 food groups: grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; pulses (beans, peas, and lentils); nuts and seeds; dairy (milk and milk products); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; dark green leafy vegetables; vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables; other vegetables; and other fruits. Women who consumed at least five of the 10 possible food groups in the 24 hours before the survey were classified as having minimally adequate dietary diversity. Deficiencies in micronutrients such as iron, iodine, vitamin A, folate, and zinc can have devastating consequences for the human body. Women, particularly those of childbearing age, are especially vulnerable due to their greater needs for essential vitamins and minerals. Having minimally adequate dietary diversity is important for micronutrient adequacy (FAO 2021).

Unhealthy foods and sweet beverages should be limited because they are associated with overweight, obesity, and noncommunicable diseases (Askari et al. 2020). Overweight and obesity among women can affect reproductive health and increase complications in pregnancy (Mitchell and Shaw 2015). The indicator for unhealthy food consumption describes "sentinel unhealthy foods," which are fried foods or foods high in sugar, salt, and/or unhealthy fats that are commonly consumed by women (FAO 2021).

Minimum dietary diversity for women

Percentage of women who consumed foods from at least five out of 10 defined food groups during the previous day. The 10 food groups are as follows: grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; pulses (beans, peas, and lentils); nuts and seeds; dairy (milk and milk products); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; dark green leafy vegetables; vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables; other vegetables; and other fruits.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Sweet beverage consumption

Percentage of women who consumed sweet beverages during the previous day.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Unhealthy food consumption

Percentage of women who consumed selected sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day.

Sample: Women age 15–49

The most commonly consumed foods are those made from grains (95%); meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat (56%); and dark green leafy vegetables (55%). The foods consumed least often are eggs (4%); sweet foods such as chocolate, candies, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, and popsicles (5%); and nuts and seeds (7%) (**Table 11.16**). Overall, 25% of women age 15–49 consumed foods from at least five of the 10 defined food groups during the day or night preceding the survey, while 28% consumed sweet beverages and 14% consumed unhealthy foods (**Table 11.17**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women with minimum dietary diversity is higher in urban areas (38%) than in rural areas (18%). Similarly, women in urban areas are more likely than those in rural areas to consume sweet beverages (48% versus 18%) and unhealthy foods (24% versus 9%) (**Table 11.17**).
- Consumption of sweet beverages and unhealthy food is higher in Zanzibar (57% and 36%, respectively) than in Tanzania Mainland (27% and 13%).
- Minimum dietary diversity increases with increasing education and household wealth. The same pattern is observed with consumption of sweet beverages and unhealthy foods.
- Minimum dietary diversity is highest in Dar es Salaam (49%), Arusha (45%), and Kilimanjaro (45%) and lowest in Singida and Shinyanga (8% each).
- The percentage of women consuming sweet beverages is highest in Dar es Salaam (71%) and Kusini Unguja (61%) and lowest in Singida (8%) and Kigoma (9%).
- Unhealthy food consumption is highest in Kaskazini Pemba (45%), Kusini Pemba (36%), Dar es Salaam (35%), and Mjini Magharibi (35%) and lowest in Singida (3%), Ruvuma (4%), and Morogoro, Tabora, Shinyanga, and Mtwara (5% each).

11.9 Presence of Iodised Salt in Households

Iodine is a micronutrient that plays an important role in thyroid function, which is critical for reproductive function, growth, and development. It is recommended that household salt be fortified with iodine. Sufficient iodine prevents goitre, brain damage, and other thyroid-related health problems (WHO 2014b).

Household salt iodisation

Percentage of households with iodised salt.

Sample: Households in which salt was tested for iodine content

In Tanzania, salt is fortified with potassium iodate. The 2022 TDHS-MIS tested for the presence of potassium iodate in salt available in the household using a rapid test kit. Among households with tested salt, 84% had iodised salt. Five percent of households did not have salt on the day of the survey (**Table 11.18**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of households with iodised salt is higher in urban (94%) than rural (80%) areas.
- By zone, the percentage of households with iodised salt is highest in South West Highlands and Eastern (95% each) and lowest in Southern (41%). By region, the percentage is highest in Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Mbeya, Mara, and Songwe (99% and higher) and lowest in Lindi (34%), Mtwara (47%), and Singida (59%).
- The percentage of households with iodised salt increases with increasing household wealth, from 72% in the lowest wealth quintile to 97% in the highest quintile.

11.10 Urinary Iodine Concentrations in Women

Urinary iodine concentration (UIC) is an indicator of iodine status. Women age 15–49, regardless of pregnancy status, were asked to provide a urine sample for laboratory testing to detect the presence of iodine. Among eligible women, 94% provided urine samples (Appendix C, **Table C.16**). The samples were sent to the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre and tested as per the methods described in Chapter 1.

Iodine insufficiency in women

Population	Median urinary iodine concentration in micrograms/litre (µg/L)
Nonpregnant women age 15–49	Less than 100
Pregnant women age 15–49	Less than 150

Sample: Nonpregnant and pregnant women age 15–49 whose urine was tested for iodine

Iodine insufficiency is measured at the population level rather than the individual level through comparing the median UIC for the population with the established cutoff. Median concentrations of urinary iodine were 166.0 µg/L among pregnant women, 157.0 µg/L among nonpregnant women who were breastfeeding, and 196.3 µg/L among nonpregnant women who were not breastfeeding (**Tables 11.19.1** and **11.19.2**). These median concentrations are all above the thresholds. Therefore, these women are not considered to have iodine insufficiency.

Trends: The median concentration of urinary iodine among pregnant women increased from 136.0 µg/L in 2010 to 171.4 µg/L in 2015–16 and then decreased to 166.0 µg/L in 2022. The median concentration among nonpregnant breastfeeding women has increased over time, from 113.3 µg/L in 2010 and 122.9 µg/L in 2015–16 to 157.0 µg/L in 2022. The median concentration among nonpregnant women who are not breastfeeding has remained relatively stable, at 193.6 µg/L in 2010, 203.7 µg/L in 2015–16, and 196.3 µg/L in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among nonpregnant women age 15–49, the median UIC generally declines with increasing age, from 193.7 µg/L among those age 15–19 to 165.5 µg/L among those age 40–49. Among pregnant women, median UIC increases from age 15–19 to age 20–24 and decreases thereafter (**Table 11.19.2**). Pregnant women age 30–39 have a median UIC of 139.7 µg/L, which is below the cutoff of 150 µg/L, and thus this population is considered iodine insufficient.
- Among nonpregnant women, the median UIC is lower in rural areas (153.6 µg/L) than in urban areas (254.2 µg/L). Nonpregnant women in the Southern zone (98.0 µg/L) and in Mtwara (87.1 µg/L) and Geita (66.5 µg/L) have median concentrations below the cutoff of 100 µg/L.

- The median UIC among pregnant women in rural areas (139.6 µg/L) is below the cutoff of 150 µg/L. By zone, the median UIC among pregnant women is below the cutoff in Western (117.7 µg/L) and Lake (146.3 µg/L).

- The median UIC among nonpregnant women with at least a secondary education (219.7 µg/L) is higher than that of women with no education (148.3 µg/L). Among pregnant women, those with no education (116.1 µg/L) and those with an incomplete primary education (128.3 µg/L) are considered iodine insufficient, whereas those with a complete primary education and those with a secondary education or higher have median concentrations above the cutoff of 150 µg/L.

- The median UIC increases with increasing household wealth. Among pregnant and nonpregnant women in the lowest quintile, the median concentrations are 116.4 µg/L and 148.1 µg/L, respectively, while the medians among pregnant and nonpregnant women in the highest quintile are 232.0 and 252.4 µg/L, respectively. The median UIC among pregnant women in the lowest three wealth quintiles is below the cutoff of 150 µg/L.

List of Tables

For more information on nutrition of children and adults, see the following tables:

- **Table 11.1 Nutritional status of children**
- **Table 11.2 Child growth monitoring**
- **Table 11.3 Early breastfeeding**
- **Table 11.4 Breastfeeding status according to age**
- **Table 11.5 Infant feeding practices by age**
- **Table 11.6 Liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview**
- **Table 11.7 Foods consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview**
- **Table 11.8 Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet among children**
- **Table 11.9 Egg and/or flesh food consumption and unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months**
- **Table 11.10 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators**
- **Table 11.11 Infant and young child feeding counselling**
- **Table 11.12 Micronutrient supplementation and deworming among children**
- **Table 11.13.1 Prevalence of anaemia in children: Capillary blood**
- **Table 11.13.2 Prevalence of anaemia in children: Venous blood**
- **Table 11.14.1 Prevalence of anaemia in women: Capillary blood**
- **Table 11.14.2 Prevalence of anaemia in women: Venous blood**
- **Table 11.15.1 Nutritional status of women age 20–49**
- **Table 11.15.2 Nutritional status of adolescent women age 15–19**
- **Table 11.15.3 Nutritional status of men age 20–49**
- **Table 11.15.4 Nutritional status of adolescent men age 15–19**
- **Table 11.16 Foods and liquids consumed by women in the day or night preceding the interview**
- **Table 11.17 Minimum dietary diversity and unhealthy food and beverage consumption among women**
- **Table 11.18 Presence of iodised salt in household**
- **Table 11.19.1 Urinary iodine concentrations in nonpregnant women**
- **Table 11.19.2 Urinary iodine concentrations in pregnant women**

Table 11.1 Nutritional status of children

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

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height[1]					Weight-for-age			
	Percentage below −3 SD	Percentage below −2 SD[2]	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below −3 SD	Percentage below −2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below −3 SD	Percentage below −2 SD[2]	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months													
<6	5.6	17.7	−0.8	551	0.9	2.1	13.7	0.7	553	2.1	5.3	−0.1	557
6–11	6.3	18.7	−1.1	523	0.3	3.4	4.0	0.1	524	2.4	12.9	−0.6	524
12–23	12.0	36.3	−1.6	1,117	1.5	4.8	2.4	−0.1	1,123	3.8	13.6	−0.9	1,120
24–35	11.1	38.7	−1.6	1,067	0.8	2.6	2.8	0.0	1,072	2.9	13.5	−0.9	1,076
36–47	9.2	30.9	−1.5	1,086	0.9	3.3	2.5	−0.0	1,096	2.3	13.2	−0.9	1,093
48–59	6.2	25.8	−1.4	1,107	0.7	3.1	0.9	−0.2	1,117	2.2	11.0	−1.0	1,108
0–23	9.0	27.4	−1.3	2,191	1.1	3.8	5.6	0.1	2,200	3.0	11.3	−0.6	2,201
24–59	8.8	31.7	−1.5	3,259	0.8	3.0	2.1	−0.1	3,285	2.5	12.6	−0.9	3,276
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
Birth interval in months[3]													
First birth[4]	8.0	32.5	−1.5	970	1.1	4.6	4.5	0.0	975	3.0	12.6	−0.8	975
<24	12.2	32.7	−1.5	749	1.2	3.4	3.4	−0.0	752	3.5	13.5	−0.9	751
24–47	8.5	29.8	−1.4	1,859	0.7	3.1	2.8	−0.0	1,868	2.6	11.6	−0.8	1,869
48+	6.5	25.3	−1.2	1,195	0.8	2.3	4.2	0.1	1,200	1.9	10.0	−0.6	1,202
Size at birth[3,5]													
Very small	(49.2)	(85.5)	(−2.9)	27	(1.7)	(7.8)	(4.7)	(−0.6)	26	(37.9)	(58.1)	(−2.3)	29
Small	17.3	40.6	−1.8	173	1.4	5.8	2.1	−0.2	174	6.2	20.6	−1.2	173
Average or larger	7.8	28.9	−1.3	2,643	0.9	3.1	4.8	0.1	2,651	2.2	10.1	−0.6	2,656
Don't know	14.5	36.3	−1.5	164	0.5	2.6	5.9	0.1	164	4.5	15.1	−0.8	164
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 and not in the household[6]	12.9	32.3	−1.4	557	1.0	4.1	2.8	−0.0	569	3.5	14.5	−0.9	560
Mother's age at birth[3]													
<20	11.5	34.5	−1.6	708	1.0	3.9	3.4	0.0	711	3.3	11.7	−0.9	712
20–34	7.8	28.5	−1.4	3,270	0.9	3.3	3.6	0.0	3,280	2.5	11.7	−0.8	3,284
35–49	8.3	30.2	−1.4	796	1.0	2.6	3.8	−0.0	803	2.8	11.8	−0.8	803
Mother's nutritional status[7]													
Thin	6.1	27.7	−1.4	319	1.9	11.1	1.4	−0.6	324	4.5	20.6	−1.2	322
Normal	10.1	32.8	−1.5	2,724	0.6	2.2	3.1	0.0	2,736	2.6	11.9	−0.9	2,736
Overweight/ obese	4.2	22.2	−1.1	1,041	1.1	2.5	4.6	0.2	1,044	1.6	8.7	−0.5	1,045
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

Continued…

Table 11.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height[1]					Weight-for-age			
	Percentage below −3 SD	Percentage below −2 SD[2]	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below −3 SD	Percentage below −2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below −3 SD	Percentage below −2 SD[2]	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children
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
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[8]													
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 incomplete	11.9	33.7	−1.6	512	1.4	3.2	4.3	−0.0	512	4.9	15.9	−0.9	514
Primary complete	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. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

[1] Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children.

[2] Includes children who are below −3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median

[3] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

[4] First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.

[5] Information available only for children age 0–35 months

[6] Includes children whose mothers are deceased

[7] Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status is defined using body mass index (BMI) for mothers age 20–49 and BMI-for-age for mothers age 15–19 (as presented in Tables 11.15.1 and 11.15.2).

[8] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 11.2 Child growth monitoring

Percentage of children under age 5 who had selected measurements performed by a health care provider in the 3 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Weight	Height	Weight and height	Number of children
Age in months				
<6	74.5	7.1	7.0	1,115
6–11	92.3	6.8	6.6	1,073
12–23	83.9	8.7	8.4	2,180
24–35	69.6	8.5	8.4	2,009
36–47	56.5	8.5	8.2	2,023
48–59	44.3	7.8	7.5	2,097
0–23	83.5	7.8	7.6	4,368
24–59	56.6	8.2	8.0	6,128
Sex				
Male	67.5	8.1	7.9	5,349
Female	68.2	8.1	7.8	5,147
Mother's age				
15–19	66.2	6.3	6.2	1,631
20–29	68.9	9.1	9.0	5,372
30–39	67.3	7.1	6.7	2,979
40–49	64.4	7.9	7.7	515
Residence				
Urban	69.2	9.1	8.6	2,853
Rural	67.3	7.7	7.5	7,643
Mainland/Zanzibar				
Mainland	68.6	8.1	7.9	10,181
Urban	70.2	9.2	8.7	2,757
Rural	68.0	7.7	7.5	7,424
Zanzibar	41.3	7.2	7.2	315
Unguja	44.9	7.4	7.4	216
Pemba	33.6	6.7	6.7	100
Zone				
Western	63.5	11.4	11.2	1,085
Northern	63.5	4.7	4.2	1,135
Central	63.3	4.7	4.4	1,068
Southern Highlands	93.4	46.9	46.3	537
Southern	87.5	3.5	3.3	387
South West Highlands	68.0	14.4	14.2	990
Lake	63.3	4.1	3.9	3,617
Eastern	80.7	3.0	3.0	1,363
Zanzibar	41.3	7.2	7.2	315
Region				
Dodoma	75.9	8.2	8.2	436
Arusha	35.6	0.3	0.3	355
Kilimanjaro	76.2	12.9	12.9	243
Tanga	76.2	3.9	3.0	537
Morogoro	85.6	1.9	1.9	455
Pwani	79.8	3.8	3.5	320
Dar es Salaam	77.4	3.5	3.5	588
Lindi	89.1	4.7	4.3	171
Mtwara	86.3	2.6	2.6	215
Ruvuma	90.8	6.8	6.4	237
Iringa	93.6	76.7	75.9	181
Mbeya	72.1	14.0	13.6	287
Singida	60.0	3.9	2.9	282
Tabora	50.2	1.1	0.9	652
Rukwa	58.6	20.2	20.2	277
Kigoma	83.4	26.9	26.8	434
Shinyanga	41.4	3.2	3.0	415
Kagera	83.1	0.6	0.6	623
Mwanza	64.1	12.1	11.4	867
Mara	67.4	0.5	0.5	621
Manyara	50.1	0.9	0.8	350
Njombe	98.5	81.5	81.0	118
Katavi	61.8	25.6	25.4	162
Simiyu	40.2	1.5	1.5	373
Geita	66.3	2.7	2.4	718
Songwe	77.2	1.7	1.7	264
Kaskazini Unguja	40.9	6.8	6.5	44
Kusini Unguja	48.2	1.4	1.4	25
Mjini Magharibi	45.5	8.6	8.6	147
Kaskazini Pemba	30.4	5.8	5.8	46
Kusini Pemba	36.4	7.5	7.5	54

Continued…

Table 11.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Weight	Height	Weight and height	Number of children
Mother's education				
No education	58.5	4.7	4.6	2,249
Primary incomplete	65.2	7.8	7.1	992
Primary complete	69.9	8.8	8.5	4,958
Secondary+	73.5	10.0	9.8	2,297
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	59.3	3.8	3.8	2,409
Second	68.8	9.1	8.9	2,088
Middle	71.3	9.9	9.7	2,001
Fourth	69.7	8.0	7.6	2,110
Highest	71.7	10.6	10.1	1,889
Total	67.8	8.1	7.8	10,497

Note: "Height" refers to length (recumbent measurement) or height (standing measurement).

Table 11.3 Early breastfeeding

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed, percentage who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth, and percentage who were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage put to the breast within 1 hour of birth	Percentage exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of children born in the last 2 years
Sex				
Male	94.9	69.6	89.5	2,325
Female	96.0	71.0	91.0	2,181
Breastfeeding counselling during ANC[2]				
Counselled	96.6	71.8	91.3	2,616
Not counselled/don't know	95.7	69.7	89.8	1,270
Did not receive ANC	90.1	65.2	86.7	616
Assistance at delivery				
Health personnel[3]	96.0	72.5	91.1	3,829
Traditional birth attendant	95.2	62.3	85.0	226
Other	91.2	55.0	86.8	332
No one	89.4	54.3	81.7	119
Place of delivery				
Health facility	96.0	72.5	91.0	3,658
At home	92.9	60.4	86.7	848
Other	*	*	*	1
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	96.1	75.1	91.8	4,018
Caesarean section	90.0	30.5	76.9	488
Breastfeeding counselling during PNC[2,4]				
Counselled	96.9	70.4	91.1	2,137
Not counselled/don't know	94.9	70.9	90.3	2,197
Breastfeeding observation during PNC[2,4]				
Observed	97.1	71.7	90.9	2,200
Not observed/don't know	94.7	69.5	90.5	2,135
Residence				
Urban	94.8	65.5	87.5	1,251
Rural	95.7	72.0	91.3	3,255
Mainland/Zanzibar				
Mainland	95.4	70.7	90.4	4,373
Urban	94.7	65.7	87.8	1,214
Rural	95.6	72.6	91.4	3,159
Zanzibar	98.4	56.4	84.3	133
Unguja	99.2	55.2	81.8	91
Pemba	96.6	58.9	89.7	42
Zone				
Western	95.4	75.5	93.8	466
Northern	97.9	64.4	88.5	472
Central	97.3	74.6	93.9	441
Southern Highlands	93.9	69.6	89.0	242
Southern	95.7	83.6	92.5	180
South West Highlands	97.6	69.7	94.4	428
Lake	93.9	69.6	89.0	1,546
Eastern	94.4	68.9	87.6	597
Zanzibar	98.4	56.4	84.3	133
Region				
Dodoma	98.8	70.5	96.2	195
Arusha	98.7	65.6	90.7	144
Kilimanjaro	99.1	59.3	93.6	107
Tanga	96.8	66.1	84.5	221
Morogoro	95.2	62.8	92.8	213
Pwani	94.2	76.2	89.6	119
Dar es Salaam	93.8	70.5	82.4	265
Lindi	94.8	85.9	90.7	85
Mtwara	96.5	81.6	94.2	95
Ruvuma	92.7	62.4	87.2	111
Iringa	94.8	83.8	90.3	84
Mbeya	98.4	52.2	91.9	130
Singida	97.9	76.0	97.1	107
Tabora	93.1	74.2	91.1	286
Rukwa	97.7	89.9	95.8	115
Kigoma	99.1	77.5	98.2	180
Shinyanga	91.1	66.0	89.5	167

Continued…

Table 11.3—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage put to the breast within 1 hour of birth	Percentage exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of children born in the last 2 years
Kagera	98.7	79.6	93.8	272
Mwanza	95.0	53.6	87.9	380
Mara	94.8	77.6	90.2	274
Manyara	94.7	79.3	88.2	140
Njombe	95.3	60.9	91.0	47
Katavi	96.2	69.0	93.6	72
Simiyu	90.7	73.8	89.6	160
Geita	90.8	73.3	84.1	294
Songwe	97.3	69.6	96.3	112
Kaskazini Unguja	97.5	56.9	88.0	19
Kusini Unguja	97.6	46.2	77.8	11
Mjini Magharibi	100.0	56.4	80.6	62
Kaskazini Pemba	97.3	53.8	92.5	18
Kusini Pemba	96.1	62.8	87.6	24
Mother's education				
No education	94.9	73.0	91.5	932
Primary incomplete	91.7	70.0	86.9	431
Primary complete	95.8	71.7	91.1	2,053
Secondary+	96.6	65.1	88.9	1,089
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	95.9	71.2	91.9	1,017
Second	95.6	73.1	93.0	898
Middle	95.0	72.7	90.1	873
Fourth	95.2	70.8	90.3	885
Highest	95.4	62.7	85.2	833
Total	95.4	70.2	90.2	4,506

Note: Table is based on children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children were living or dead at the time of the interview. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
ANC = antenatal care
PNC = postnatal care
[1] Children given nothing other than breast milk to eat or drink during the first 2 days after delivery
[2] Information available for the most recent live birth only
[3] Doctor/assistant medical officer, clinical officer, assistant clinical officer, nurse/midwife, assistant nurse, or maternal and child health aide
[4] Women were asked about counselling on breastfeeding by any health care provider in the first 2 days after their most recent live birth regardless of where they gave birth.

Table 11.4 Breastfeeding status according to age

Among youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother, percentage exclusively breastfeeding and percentage receiving mixed milk feeding; among all children age 12–23 months, percentage currently breastfeeding; and among all children age 0–23 months, percentage using a bottle with a nipple, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother:			Among all children age 12–23 months:		Among all children age 0–23 months:	
	Percentage exclusively breastfeeding	Percentage receiving mixed milk feeding[1]	Number of children	Percentage currently breast-feeding[2]	Number of children	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of children
Age in months							
0–1	81.1	1.7	376	na	na	2.2	387
2–3	67.7	2.1	336	na	na	4.4	339
4–5	44.9	6.2	385	na	na	6.8	389
6–11	na	na	na	na	na	8.7	1,073
12–15	na	na	na	85.6	724	5.1	724
16–19	na	na	na	66.9	717	3.8	717
20–23	na	na	na	34.9	739	3.1	739
Sex							
Male	66.2	3.3	567	64.0	1,139	5.1	2,237
Female	62.3	3.5	530	60.3	1,041	5.5	2,131
Residence							
Urban	66.9	5.3	284	56.8	603	10.9	1,205
Rural	63.4	2.7	814	64.4	1,578	3.1	3,163
Mainland/Zanzibar							
Mainland	65.0	3.3	1,067	62.3	2,120	5.0	4,238
Urban	67.5	5.1	274	56.6	587	10.6	1,169
Rural	64.1	2.6	792	64.4	1,533	2.9	3,069
Zanzibar	40.7	7.8	31	62.1	61	12.8	130
Unguja	45.7	9.0	21	63.0	40	14.5	90
Pemba	29.8	5.2	10	60.4	21	9.2	40
Zone							
Western	61.4	2.8	119	65.9	230	0.7	456
Northern	50.4	8.3	108	70.9	226	7.2	459
Central	50.4	2.8	105	71.1	222	4.4	432
Southern Highlands	44.7	1.1	64	52.1	124	5.5	233
Southern	(51.2)	(0.0)	43	61.7	84	2.3	179
South West Highlands	74.8	1.4	105	68.2	200	2.6	413
Lake	76.6	3.3	402	56.3	737	6.1	1,493
Eastern	62.6	3.3	121	61.4	298	7.0	573
Zanzibar	40.7	7.8	31	62.1	61	12.8	130
Region							
Dodoma	(38.6)	(0.0)	49	83.6	96	8.2	188
Arusha	(42.1)	(15.0)	30	66.4	74	5.6	139
Kilimanjaro	*	*	27	(72.0)	44	11.0	106
Tanga	(45.0)	(8.8)	51	73.5	107	6.3	215
Morogoro	(67.2)	(0.0)	47	62.7	108	0.7	206
Pwani	(58.5)	(8.7)	30	46.5	58	0.0	115
Dar es Salaam	(60.5)	(3.1)	44	66.9	131	15.4	252
Lindi	*	*	22	(57.6)	34	2.3	85
Mtwara	*	*	20	(64.4)	51	2.3	94
Ruvuma	(40.8)	(0.0)	33	48.3	49	2.4	105
Iringa	*	*	17	60.0	52	9.3	83
Mbeya	(65.3)	(3.3)	34	62.2	61	3.5	125
Singida	(66.2)	(3.7)	28	63.6	50	1.6	105
Tabora	48.4	4.4	76	62.0	135	0.9	278
Rukwa	(92.7)	(0.0)	31	71.0	54	1.5	112
Kigoma	(83.8)	(0.0)	44	71.3	95	0.3	178
Shinyanga	(76.2)	(2.5)	38	50.2	87	2.3	161
Kagera	(89.1)	(0.0)	69	74.9	130	8.7	263
Mwanza	67.3	6.0	100	55.2	167	11.6	362
Mara	(73.7)	(6.8)	72	61.0	149	5.0	266
Manyara	(55.2)	(7.1)	27	60.3	77	1.4	139
Njombe	*	*	14	(42.2)	22	5.7	44
Katavi	(71.2)	(1.9)	18	70.6	29	4.3	68
Simiyu	(60.8)	(0.8)	40	49.3	70	1.7	156
Geita	87.9	1.4	82	42.2	134	2.2	284
Songwe	*	*	22	70.9	56	1.8	109
Kaskazini Unguja	*	*	3	60.7	8	5.8	18
Kusini Unguja	(38.6)	(10.2)	3	61.4	5	17.5	11
Mjini Magharibi	(49.5)	(9.7)	15	64.0	27	16.5	61
Kaskazini Pemba	(28.7)	(3.7)	4	56.1	9	9.5	18
Kusini Pemba	(30.5)	(6.2)	6	63.7	12	8.9	23
Mother's education							
No education	58.8	3.1	229	66.1	483	2.4	905
Primary incomplete	58.8	4.6	96	56.9	204	2.8	417
Primary complete	66.8	2.0	500	62.9	992	3.4	1,995
Secondary+	66.2	5.8	273	59.3	501	12.4	1,051

Continued…

Table 11.4—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother: Percentage exclusively breastfeeding	Percentage receiving mixed milk feeding[1]	Number of children	Among all children age 12–23 months: Percentage currently breast-feeding[2]	Number of children	Among all children age 0–23 months: Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of children
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	56.2	3.4	260	67.2	514	1.5	997
Second	68.3	1.4	226	63.4	438	1.5	867
Middle	62.5	1.9	220	63.4	392	3.3	845
Fourth	72.7	3.8	207	59.1	424	6.7	856
Highest	63.4	7.2	185	57.0	413	14.7	803
Total	64.3	3.4	1,098	62.3	2,180	5.3	4,368

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday during the day or at night). Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = not applicable
[1] Received breast milk and infant formula and/or fresh, powdered, or packaged animal milk. Excludes yogurt drinks because they are generally not fed as a substitute for breast milk. Excludes soy milks.
[2] Corresponds to the IYCF indicator "continued breastfeeding"

Table 11.5 Infant feeding practices by age

Percent distribution of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother by feeding category, according to age in months, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Age group in months	Breast milk only (exclusively breastfed)	Breast milk and plain water only	Breast milk and non-milk liquids[1]	Breast milk and formula and/or animal milk[2]	Breast milk and solid, semisolid, or soft foods[3]	Not breastfed	Unknown[4]	Total	Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother
0–1	81.1	2.8	2.9	1.5	3.2	6.6	1.8	100.0	376
2–3	67.7	11.6	1.5	1.3	12.3	2.7	2.8	100.0	336
4–5	44.9	12.0	1.6	3.7	31.1	4.8	1.9	100.0	385
0–5	64.3	8.8	2.0	2.2	15.8	4.8	2.1	100.0	1,098

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday during the day or at night). The categories of breast milk only; breast milk and plain water only; breast milk and non-milk liquids; breast milk and formula and/or animal milk; breast milk and solid, semisolid, or soft foods; and not breastfed are hierarchical and mutually exclusive. Thus, children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive breast milk and formula and/or animal milk and who do not receive any solid, semisolid, or soft foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. When combined with children whose feeding category is classified as unknown due to "don't know" responses, the percentages in each row add to 100%.
[1] Non-milk liquids include fruit juice or fruit-flavoured drinks, chocolate-flavoured drinks, sodas, clear broth or soup, tea, coffee, herbal drinks, soy milk, and other liquids.
[2] Animal milk here includes liquid yogurt but does not include solid yogurt. Note that animal milk in Table 11.4 excludes liquid yogurt and solid yogurt.
[3] Solid, semisolid, or soft foods includes solid yogurt but not liquid yogurt.
[4] Not classified elsewhere due to "don't know" responses

Table 11.6 Liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by type of liquids consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to age and breastfeeding status, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Age in months	Plain water	Infant formula[1]	Fresh, powdered, and packaged animal milk		Yogurt drinks		Soy milk		Fruit juice and fruit-flavoured drinks	Soft drinks	Tea, coffee		Clear broth and clear soup	Other liquids		Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother
			Any	Sweet/ flavoured	Any	Sweet/ flavoured	Any	Sweet/ flavoured			Any	Sweet/ flavoured		Any	Sweet/ flavoured	
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN																
0–1	5.8	1.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.2	0.0	3.2	0.4	351
2–3	19.2	1.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	4.3	2.4	327
4–5	39.6	0.7	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.8	1.9	1.6	0.0	5.4	2.5	367
6–8	84.5	1.9	9.7	2.8	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	6.2	0.7	9.7	7.3	0.0	2.9	2.0	490
9–11	90.2	0.9	9.9	2.3	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	12.9	2.3	14.8	10.4	0.0	4.4	2.4	496
12–17	92.0	0.6	8.5	2.7	2.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	12.3	3.2	19.2	16.6	0.0	3.0	2.0	863
18–23	93.4	0.6	7.9	3.4	3.1	0.7	0.4	0.0	15.6	2.0	23.8	20.5	0.0	2.6	1.8	455
0–5	21.8	0.9	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	1.2	1.0	0.0	4.3	1.8	1,045
6–11	87.3	1.4	9.8	2.5	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	9.6	1.5	12.3	8.8	0.0	3.7	2.2	986
12–23	92.5	0.6	8.3	3.0	2.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	13.4	2.8	20.8	17.9	0.0	2.9	1.9	1,318
6–23	90.3	0.9	8.9	2.8	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	11.8	2.2	17.1	14.0	0.0	3.2	2.0	2,304
Total	68.9	0.9	7.1	1.9	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	8.3	1.6	12.2	10.0	0.0	3.6	2.0	3,349
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN																
0–1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25
2–3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
4–5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
6–8	(59.5)	(0.0)	(14.2)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	35
9–11	(90.9)	(6.4)	(24.2)	(13.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.2)	(0.0)	(19.8)	(19.8)	(0.0)	(19.4)	(2.7)	35
12–17	94.4	1.1	8.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	20.5	3.4	17.2	13.4	0.0	5.2	4.4	162
18–23	94.6	1.4	8.5	4.1	3.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	18.4	3.6	26.3	22.1	0.0	3.9	1.7	554
0–5	17.1	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.9	0.0	1.7	1.7	53
6–11	75.3	3.2	19.2	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	10.2	10.2	0.0	9.7	1.3	71
12–23	94.6	1.3	8.5	4.0	3.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	18.9	3.5	24.2	20.1	0.0	4.2	2.3	716
6–23	92.8	1.5	9.4	4.4	2.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	18.0	3.2	23.0	19.2	0.0	4.7	2.2	786
Total	88.1	1.5	9.0	4.2	2.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	16.9	3.0	21.8	18.1	0.0	4.5	2.2	839

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] Infant formula includes Lactogen, S-26, Sma-pro, Similac, Enfamil, Nan-pro, and Aptamil.

Table 11.7 Foods consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by type of foods consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to age and breastfeeding status, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Solid or semisolid foods													
Age in months	Foods made from grains[1]	White/ pale starchy roots, tubers, and plan-tains[2]	Beans, peas, lentils, nuts, and seeds[3]	Cheese and yogurt	Meat, fish, poultry, organ meats[4]	Eggs	Vitamin A-rich fruits and vege-tables[5]	Other fruits and vege-tables[6]	Insects and other small protein foods[7]	Red palm oil	Sweet foods such as cakes, cookies, vishetti, sweet biscuits, candies, choco-lates, and ice cream	Fried and salty foods such as chips, bagia, mandaa-zi, fried potatoes, fried cassava, fried sweet potato, and instant noodles	Other solid, semi-solid, and soft food	Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0–1	2.2	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	351
2–3	10.7	1.1	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	327
4–5	31.4	2.7	3.3	1.0	3.5	0.4	4.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	367
6–8	81.8	21.7	21.1	3.9	29.4	3.9	29.9	15.5	0.0	1.7	1.3	1.4	0.1	490
9–11	91.3	23.2	25.0	4.8	40.6	4.2	44.2	30.1	0.0	2.1	3.3	2.2	0.8	496
12–17	92.6	24.4	35.3	7.1	46.8	5.4	51.4	30.0	0.2	2.9	3.9	4.1	0.4	863
18–23	95.4	25.8	39.5	7.2	44.0	8.4	51.6	36.1	0.0	1.4	5.2	8.5	0.4	455
0–5	15.1	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.7	0.2	1.9	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	1,045
6–11	86.6	22.4	23.1	4.3	35.0	4.0	37.1	22.8	0.0	1.9	2.3	1.8	0.4	986
12–23	93.6	24.9	36.7	7.2	45.8	6.4	51.5	32.1	0.1	2.4	4.3	5.6	0.4	1,318
6–23	90.6	23.8	30.9	5.9	41.2	5.4	45.3	28.1	0.1	2.2	3.5	4.0	0.4	2,304
Total	67.0	16.8	21.7	4.3	28.9	3.8	31.8	19.9	0.0	1.6	2.4	2.7	0.3	3,349
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0–1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25
2–3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
4–5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
6–8	(76.5)	(12.5)	(35.8)	(3.6)	(12.9)	(0.0)	(13.4)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	35
9–11	(99.2)	(31.0)	(36.3)	(6.7)	(38.2)	(8.8)	(55.2)	(30.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.8)	(5.7)	(0.0)	35
12–17	91.7	27.7	40.9	10.1	39.4	7.9	62.0	39.9	0.8	0.8	3.2	2.4	2.2	162
18–23	96.2	25.9	38.9	6.3	49.3	7.5	58.6	34.7	0.1	1.0	6.0	8.5	0.4	554
0–5	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	5.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53
6–11	87.9	21.8	36.0	5.2	25.6	4.4	34.4	17.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.9	0.0	71
12–23	95.2	26.3	39.3	7.1	47.0	7.6	59.4	35.9	0.3	0.9	5.3	7.1	0.8	716
6–23	94.5	25.9	39.0	7.0	45.1	7.3	57.1	34.2	0.3	0.9	4.9	6.7	0.7	786
Total	89.8	24.3	36.6	6.5	42.4	6.9	53.9	32.1	0.2	0.8	4.6	6.3	0.7	839

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

[1] Includes ugali, porridge, rice, pasta, bread, chapati, and kitumbua

[2] Includes cassava, cassava ugali, makopa, yams, green bananas, Irish potatoes, and white-flesh sweet potatoes

[3] Includes beans, green peas, cowpeas, green gram, pigeon peas, sesame kashata, groundnuts, and groundnut paste

[4] Includes liver, kidney, heart, gizzard, sausages, hot dogs, ham, bologna, and other meat such as beef, pork, mutton, goat, chicken, duck, guinea fowl, bush meat, fresh fish, dried small fish (dagaa), dried small tilapia, shrimp, prawn, shellfish, and octopus

[5] Includes carrots, sweet potatoes that are orange inside, mangoes, papayas, passionfruit, collard greens, spinach, chainizi, mchicha, majani ya kunde, au kisamvu, nightshade leaves, spider flower, jute mallow, sweet potato leaves, pumpkin leaves, and alabar spinach

[6] Includes bananas, oranges, watermelon, avocado, baobab, cabbage, tomato, African eggplant, eggplant, sweet pepper, cucumber, and okra

[7] Includes grasshoppers, flying termites, and termites

Table 11.8 Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who received minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Among youngest breastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage fed:				Among youngest nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage fed:					Among all youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage fed:			
Background characteristic	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Minimum acceptable diet[3]	Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months	Minimum milk feeding frequency[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]	Number of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[7]	Minimum acceptable diet[8]	Number of all children age 6–23 months
Age in months													
6–11	15.0	44.5	8.0	986	21.8	5.9	22.7	4.0	71	14.4	43.0	7.7	1,056
6–8	10.5	59.3	7.4	490	(14.2)	(0.6)	(13.4)	(0.6)	35	9.8	56.2	7.0	525
9–11	19.4	29.9	8.5	496	(29.3)	(11.1)	(32.0)	(7.3)	35	18.8	30.0	8.4	531
12–17	23.9	33.2	9.2	863	13.3	14.3	18.8	1.0	162	22.4	30.9	7.9	1,025
18–23	31.5	34.3	14.4	455	10.9	9.9	16.4	3.0	554	19.7	24.5	8.2	1,009
Sex													
Male	21.4	38.3	9.1	1,172	13.6	9.4	18.5	2.8	408	18.3	33.2	7.5	1,580
Female	21.9	38.1	10.3	1,131	11.1	11.6	16.4	2.6	378	19.3	32.7	8.3	1,510
Residence													
Urban	29.2	42.5	13.8	618	14.6	18.6	20.1	4.2	239	26.2	36.3	11.1	856
Rural	18.8	36.7	8.2	1,686	11.5	6.9	16.3	2.1	548	15.9	31.7	6.7	2,234
Mainland/Zanzibar													
Mainland	21.4	38.5	9.8	2,231	12.5	10.4	17.6	2.7	768	18.6	33.2	7.9	2,999
Urban	29.2	43.0	14.1	598	14.8	18.4	20.4	4.3	234	26.2	36.6	11.3	832
Rural	18.6	36.9	8.2	1,634	11.4	6.8	16.4	2.0	534	15.7	31.9	6.7	2,167
Zanzibar	27.4	28.9	7.8	72	10.7	14.2	10.9	3.5	18	24.7	25.3	6.9	91
Unguja	32.3	27.9	8.5	51	9.5	19.8	9.8	2.6	12	30.0	24.6	7.4	63
Pemba	15.3	31.5	5.9	21	(12.7)	(5.0)	(12.7)	(5.0)	7	12.7	26.8	5.7	28
Zone													
Western	19.8	29.8	7.3	248	12.3	4.8	22.0	1.9	68	16.6	28.2	6.1	315
Northern	25.8	50.0	14.1	277	(38.6)	(20.9)	(31.7)	(4.4)	57	25.0	46.9	12.5	334
Central	16.5	44.9	7.4	253	17.1	2.4	26.1	1.2	68	13.5	40.9	6.1	321
Southern Highlands	22.8	49.9	14.9	106	7.0	11.3	18.2	0.0	56	18.8	39.0	9.7	162
Southern	13.5	14.8	1.4	95	(5.2)	(8.2)	(8.5)	(5.2)	34	12.1	13.1	2.4	128
South West Highlands	23.9	25.5	6.7	238	13.5	10.1	10.1	5.4	60	21.1	22.4	6.4	298
Lake	21.9	38.9	10.7	701	6.7	10.8	14.4	2.7	309	18.5	31.4	8.3	1,010
Eastern	21.8	42.7	10.7	315	16.3	12.3	18.2	2.3	116	19.2	36.1	8.4	431
Zanzibar	27.4	28.9	7.8	72	10.7	14.2	10.9	3.5	18	24.7	25.3	6.9	91
Region													
Dodoma	21.9	40.3	5.0	121	*	*	*	*	16	19.3	41.9	4.4	137
Arusha	25.6	51.1	15.3	83	*	*	*	*	20	23.8	46.8	14.0	103
Kilimanjaro	40.3	53.2	28.3	61	*	*	*	*	9	40.7	50.1	24.5	70
Tanga	19.3	47.9	6.9	133	*	*	*	*	28	18.8	45.5	6.2	161
Morogoro	11.5	20.2	0.0	116	(9.4)	(2.9)	(6.4)	(0.0)	39	9.4	16.8	0.0	155
Pwani	11.5	41.7	4.8	52	*	*	*	*	32	7.1	26.7	3.0	84
Dar es Salaam	33.5	60.7	21.2	147	(32.4)	(29.2)	(39.8)	(5.9)	45	32.5	55.8	17.6	192
Lindi	(12.4)	(4.8)	(0.0)	42	*	*	*	*	16	13.7	6.5	3.0	58
Mtwara	(14.3)	(22.6)	(2.4)	53	*	*	*	*	18	10.7	18.5	1.8	71
Ruvuma	11.0	46.4	7.7	44	(2.7)	(2.4)	(17.8)	(0.0)	26	7.8	35.9	4.9	70
Iringa	32.7	58.5	22.6	44	*	*	*	*	18	27.0	46.2	16.1	62
Mbeya	34.0	24.3	7.4	65	*	*	*	*	20	28.8	22.7	7.1	85
Singida	9.0	53.1	6.3	56	*	*	*	*	21	6.5	42.0	4.6	77
Tabora	23.2	42.7	10.6	145	(14.5)	(2.8)	(30.0)	(0.0)	43	18.6	39.8	8.2	188
Rukwa	13.2	18.1	0.0	63	*	*	*	*	17	11.3	15.1	0.8	79
Kigoma	14.8	11.7	2.5	103	*	*	*	*	25	13.6	11.0	3.0	128
Shinyanga	9.6	18.3	2.1	70	(8.8)	(3.3)	(10.9)	(0.0)	45	7.1	15.4	1.3	115
Kagera	33.4	42.7	14.8	147	*	*	*	*	34	30.5	39.8	14.0	181
Mwanza	29.1	53.0	13.7	172	(3.6)	(12.6)	(15.3)	(3.6)	68	24.5	42.4	10.8	240
Mara	5.9	26.7	2.8	129	(0.0)	(2.5)	(7.9)	(0.0)	47	5.0	21.6	2.0	176
Manyara	13.5	46.3	11.9	76	(17.9)	(5.3)	(20.7)	(2.7)	31	11.1	38.8	9.2	107
Njombe	(27.6)	(36.6)	(13.3)	17	*	*	*	*	12	27.8	30.9	7.9	29
Katavi	36.0	38.2	12.1	41	*	*	*	*	8	35.0	33.5	11.0	49
Simiyu	7.5	29.4	4.1	74	(14.7)	(8.9)	(9.4)	(0.0)	34	8.0	23.2	2.8	108
Geita	31.3	45.2	20.1	109	(3.0)	(16.0)	(15.8)	(3.0)	81	24.8	32.7	12.8	191
Songwe	16.8	25.7	9.1	69	*	*	*	*	16	14.7	22.5	8.5	84
Kaskazini Unguja	28.1	34.3	8.4	11	*	*	*	*	3	23.0	28.0	6.8	14
Kusini Unguja	48.3	27.1	14.6	5	*	*	*	*	2	41.0	22.8	11.2	7
Mjini Magharibi	31.2	26.0	7.6	35	*	*	*	*	7	30.5	23.7	7.0	42
Kaskazini Pemba	19.0	27.7	7.1	9	*	*	*	*	3	15.3	22.8	6.8	12
Kusini Pemba	12.6	34.3	5.0	12	*	*	*	*	4	10.7	29.9	4.9	16

Continued…

Table 11.8—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among youngest breastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage fed:				Among youngest nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage fed:					Among all youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage fed:			
	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Minimum acceptable diet[3]	Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months	Minimum milk feeding frequency[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]	Number of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[7]	Minimum acceptable diet[8]	Number of all children age 6–23 months
Mother's education													
No education	14.7	32.7	5.5	479	14.2	2.9	17.9	1.0	165	11.6	28.9	4.3	644
Primary incomplete	19.5	40.7	7.7	217	1.4	8.6	12.1	0.0	94	16.2	32.0	5.4	311
Primary complete	20.9	37.4	8.8	1,065	12.6	8.8	16.3	2.1	344	17.9	32.3	7.1	1,409
Secondary+	30.0	43.8	16.0	542	16.1	21.3	22.1	6.8	184	27.8	38.3	13.7	726
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	13.7	32.4	4.8	536	12.9	2.1	8.8	0.1	166	10.9	26.8	3.7	703
Second	18.2	40.0	9.6	459	13.0	7.2	17.6	3.6	144	15.5	34.6	8.2	603
Middle	18.4	37.1	6.7	459	7.9	5.0	10.7	0.5	132	15.4	31.2	5.3	591
Fourth	22.5	37.4	11.1	443	4.4	8.4	17.6	1.2	176	18.5	31.8	8.2	619
Highest	38.5	46.1	18.2	406	23.5	28.1	31.2	7.9	167	35.5	41.7	15.2	574
Total	21.6	38.2	9.7	2,304	12.4	10.5	17.5	2.7	786	18.8	33.0	7.9	3,090

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

[1] Minimum dietary diversity is receiving foods from five or more of the following eight food groups: a. breast milk; b. grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; c. beans, peas, lentils, nuts, and seeds; d. dairy products (fresh, powdered, and packaged animal milk; infant formula; yogurt; cheese); e. flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats); f. eggs; g. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; h. other fruits and vegetables.

[2] For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semisolid, or soft food at least twice a day for infants age 6–8 months and at least three times a day for children age 9–23 months.

[3] For breastfed children, minimum acceptable diet is being fed a minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1) and a minimum meal frequency (footnote 2).

[4] For nonbreastfed children, minimum milk feeding frequency is two or more feedings of infant formula; fresh, powdered, or packaged animal milk; and liquid or solid yogurt.

[5] For nonbreastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semisolid, or soft food or milk feeds at least four times a day. At least one of the feeds must be a solid, semisolid, or soft feed.

[6] For nonbreastfed children, minimum acceptable diet is being fed a minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1), a minimum milk feeding frequency (footnote 4), and a minimum meal frequency (footnote 5).

[7] Minimum meal frequency is receiving the minimum recommended number of feeds per day according to age and breastfeeding status as defined in footnotes 2 and 5.

[8] Minimum acceptable diet is being fed a minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1), a minimum meal frequency (footnotes 2 and 5), and a minimum milk feeding frequency (footnote 4).

Table 11.9 Egg and/or flesh food consumption and unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months

Percentage of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who consumed eggs and/or flesh food, and percentage who experienced each specified unhealthy feeding practice, during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Eggs and/or flesh food[1]	Unhealthy feeding practices:			Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother
		Sweet beverage[2]	Unhealthy food[3]	Zero vegetables or fruits[4]	
Age in months					
6–11	35.9	21.1	3.9	53.0	1,056
6–8	29.7	15.3	2.5	64.8	525
9–11	41.9	26.8	5.3	41.3	531
12–17	46.9	31.7	6.6	34.9	1,025
18–23	49.4	37.5	11.7	32.8	1,009
Sex					
Male	45.5	29.8	7.1	39.7	1,580
Female	42.4	30.1	7.7	41.1	1,510
Breastfeeding status					
Breastfeeding	42.9	27.3	6.6	43.3	2,304
Not breastfeeding	47.1	37.8	9.7	31.9	786
Residence					
Urban	48.8	47.8	10.9	30.8	856
Rural	42.1	23.1	6.0	44.1	2,234
Mainland/Zanzibar					
Mainland	43.5	29.0	6.5	40.5	2,999
Urban	48.7	47.2	10.3	30.8	832
Rural	41.5	22.0	5.1	44.2	2,167
Zanzibar	60.4	62.6	35.2	36.2	91
Unguja	62.3	61.4	34.4	32.9	63
Pemba	56.1	65.3	37.2	43.7	28
Zone					
Western	32.4	11.5	7.5	41.9	315
Northern	33.5	37.1	12.7	44.5	334
Central	34.2	27.5	5.6	43.6	321
Southern Highlands	39.0	38.2	8.7	32.1	162
Southern	38.7	31.4	1.8	29.8	128
South West Highlands	47.3	26.2	3.2	46.4	298
Lake	56.4	28.9	5.0	41.7	1,010
Eastern	36.3	34.2	8.1	33.7	431
Zanzibar	60.4	62.6	35.2	36.2	91
Region					
Dodoma	40.2	33.6	7.7	33.8	137
Arusha	19.4	35.2	8.5	42.9	103
Kilimanjaro	46.5	59.1	15.9	28.1	70
Tanga	36.9	28.8	14.0	52.5	161
Morogoro	24.3	18.6	1.6	44.8	155
Pwani	33.1	33.3	11.6	37.3	84
Dar es Salaam	47.4	47.3	11.8	23.2	192
Lindi	34.4	42.1	2.6	15.5	58
Mtwara	42.3	22.7	1.2	41.5	71
Ruvuma	36.3	18.1	1.2	52.1	70
Iringa	37.7	51.3	10.4	14.8	62
Mbeya	47.4	41.9	6.1	32.1	85
Singida	33.3	19.1	3.7	39.1	77
Tabora	32.4	9.2	6.3	32.2	188
Rukwa	42.5	12.9	1.2	65.0	79
Kigoma	32.4	14.9	9.3	56.0	128
Shinyanga	29.7	17.6	0.9	45.2	115
Kagera	59.5	28.8	5.3	42.0	181
Mwanza	64.6	37.9	11.2	24.3	240
Mara	63.8	30.4	3.6	62.4	176
Manyara	27.1	25.6	4.1	59.4	107
Njombe	48.0	58.4	22.8	21.3	29
Katavi	55.7	20.6	1.8	42.8	49
Simiyu	40.5	13.0	3.9	48.6	108
Geita	61.4	32.3	1.5	38.4	191
Songwe	46.9	26.2	2.8	45.5	84
Kaskazini Unguja	61.2	54.8	43.2	41.8	14
Kusini Unguja	72.3	62.7	60.2	24.6	7
Mjini Magharibi	60.9	63.4	27.2	31.4	42
Kaskazini Pemba	62.2	52.8	47.6	40.3	12
Kusini Pemba	51.4	75.1	29.1	46.4	16

Continued…

Table 11.9—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Eggs and/or flesh food[1]	Unhealthy feeding practices: Sweet beverage[2]	Unhealthy food[3]	Zero vegetables or fruits[4]	Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother
Mother's education					
No education	36.9	17.5	3.6	44.7	644
Primary incomplete	43.4	23.7	7.7	36.3	311
Primary complete	43.1	29.1	5.9	43.0	1,409
Secondary+	52.2	45.2	13.4	33.4	726
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	37.7	13.0	2.9	47.0	703
Second	39.6	16.9	4.9	43.0	603
Middle	42.9	27.2	4.9	46.7	591
Fourth	44.6	40.8	11.1	39.5	619
Highest	56.6	55.6	13.8	24.1	574
Total	44.0	30.0	7.4	40.4	3,090

[1] Eggs and/or flesh food include meat, fish, poultry, organ meats, and eggs.
[2] Sweet beverages include sweet/flavoured milk and yogurt drinks, sweet/flavoured soy milks, fruit juice and fruit-flavoured drinks, chocolate-flavoured drinks, sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, energy drinks, sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, and other sweetened liquids.
[3] Unhealthy foods are a group of sentinel food types that include sweet foods such as chocolates, candies, cakes, cookies, vishetti, sweet biscuits, and ice cream and fried and salty foods such as chips, bagia, mandaazi, fried potatoes, fried cassava, fried sweet potatoes, and instant noodles.
[4] Vegetables or fruits include collard greens, spinach, chainizi, mchicha, majani ya kunde, au kisamvu, nightshade leaves, spider flower, jute mallow, sweet potato leaves, pumpkin leaves, malabar spinach, carrots, sweet potatoes that are orange inside, mangoes, papayas, passionfruit, and other fruits and vegetables such as bananas, oranges, watermelon, avocado, baobab, cabbage, tomato, African eggplant, eggplant, sweet pepper, cucumber, and okra.

Table 11.10 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators

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

IYCF number	IYCF abbreviation	Table number	Indicator	Indicator definition and denominator	Value
1	EvBF	11.3	Ever breastfed[1]	Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	95.4
				Number of children born in the last 2 years	4,506
2	EIBF	11.3	Early initiation of breastfeeding[1]	Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth	70.2
				Number of children born in the last 2 years	4,506
3	EBF2D	11.3	Exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth[1]	Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first 2 days after birth	90.2
				Number of children born in the last 2 years	4,506
4	EBF	11.4	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed exclusively with breast milk during the previous day	64.3
				Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother	1,098
5	MixMF	11.4	Mixed milk feeding under 6 months	Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed both breast milk and formula or animal milk during the previous day	3.4
				Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother	1,098
6	CBF	11.4	Continued breastfeeding 12–23 months	Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fed breast milk during the previous day	62.3
				Number of children age 12–23 months	2,180
7	ISSSF	-	Introduction of solid, semisolid, or soft foods 6–8 months	Percentage of children age 6–8 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods during the previous day	88.6
				Number of youngest children age 6–8 months living with their mother	525
8	MDD	11.8	Minimum dietary diversity 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed foods and beverages from at least five out of eight defined food groups during the previous day	18.8
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	3,090
9	MMF	11.8	Minimum meal frequency 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods (but also including milk feeds for nonbreastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day	33.0
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	3,090
10	MMFF	11.8	Minimum milk feeding frequency for nonbreastfed children 6–23 months	Percentage of nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months who were given at least two milk feeds during the previous day	12.4
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who were not breastfed	786
11	MAD	11.8	Minimum acceptable diet 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum acceptable diet during the previous day	7.9
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	3,090
12	EFF	11.9	Egg and/or flesh food consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed eggs and/or flesh food during the previous day	44.0
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	3,090
13	SWB	11.9	Sweet beverage consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were given a sweet beverage during the previous day	30.0
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	3,090
14	UFC	11.9	Unhealthy food consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed selected sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day	7.4
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	3,090
15	ZVF	11.9	Zero vegetable or fruit consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were not fed any vegetables or fruits during the previous day	40.4
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	3,090
16	BoF	11.4	Bottle feeding 0–23 months	Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed from a bottle with a nipple during the previous day	5.3
				Number of children age 0–23 months	4,368
17		11.5	Infant feeding area graph	Percent distribution of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother, by feeding category	
				Number of youngest children 0–5 months living with their mother	

[1] Includes children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children were living or dead at the time of the interview.

Table 11.11 Infant and young child feeding counselling

Among women age 15–49 whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them, percentage who talked with a health care provider or community health worker about how or what to feed their child in the last 6 months, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Counselled in last 6 months about how or what to feed their child	Number of women whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them
Child's age in months		
6–11	19.9	1,056
12–23	16.8	2,034
Child's sex		
Male	18.6	1,580
Female	17.0	1,510
Age		
15–19	14.9	266
20–29	19.2	1,584
30–39	16.6	1,019
40–49	17.8	221
Residence		
Urban	25.9	856
Rural	14.8	2,234
Mainland/Zanzibar		
Mainland	17.6	2,999
Urban	25.9	832
Rural	14.5	2,167
Zanzibar	25.5	91
Unguja	28.7	63
Pemba	18.3	28
Zone		
Western	4.2	315
Northern	6.6	334
Central	14.1	321
Southern Highlands	29.8	162
Southern	14.8	128
South West Highlands	31.1	298
Lake	16.4	1,010
Eastern	28.4	431
Zanzibar	25.5	91
Region		
Dodoma	16.2	137
Arusha	2.8	103
Kilimanjaro	21.2	70
Tanga	2.6	161
Morogoro	19.7	155
Pwani	3.4	84
Dar es Salaam	46.3	192
Lindi	18.4	58
Mtwara	11.9	71
Ruvuma	15.0	70
Iringa	42.5	62
Mbeya	30.1	85
Singida	26.2	77
Tabora	0.8	188
Rukwa	37.6	79
Kigoma	9.3	128
Shinyanga	26.2	115
Kagera	16.8	181
Mwanza	22.1	240
Mara	1.3	176
Manyara	2.8	107
Njombe	38.1	29
Katavi	26.4	49
Simiyu	30.6	108
Geita	9.1	191
Songwe	28.6	84
Kaskazini Unguja	17.2	14
Kusini Unguja	30.8	7
Mjini Magharibi	32.1	42
Kaskazini Pemba	15.4	12
Kusini Pemba	20.6	16

Continued…

Table 11.11—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Counselled in last 6 months about how or what to feed their child	Number of women whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them
Education		
No education	11.7	644
Primary incomplete	13.0	311
Primary complete	18.6	1,409
Secondary+	24.0	726
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	12.0	703
Second	11.7	603
Middle	14.9	591
Fourth	24.3	619
Highest	27.5	574
Total	17.9	3,090

Table 11.12 Micronutrient supplementation and deworming among children

Among children age 6–59 months, percentage who were given iron-containing supplements in the last 12 months and percentage who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months, and among children age 12–59 months, percentage who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Among children age 6–59 months:			Among children age 12–59 months:	
	Percentage given iron-containing supplements in last 12 months[1,2]	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months[3]	Number of children	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[1,4]	Number of children
Age in months					
6–8	6.7	35.1	532	na	na
9–11	10.4	52.3	540	na	na
12–17	12.1	62.2	1,073	38.8	1,073
18–23	12.1	62.0	1,108	55.3	1,108
24–35	12.1	59.2	2,009	55.0	2,009
36–47	10.7	52.2	2,023	49.2	2,023
48–59	9.7	44.5	2,097	47.6	2,097
6–23	10.9	56.0	3,253	47.2	2,180
24–59	10.8	51.9	6,128	50.6	6,128
Sex					
Male	10.7	53.7	4,773	49.0	4,251
Female	11.0	52.9	4,608	50.3	4,058
Breastfeeding status[5]					
Breastfeeding	10.1	54.7	2,480	45.7	1,482
Not breastfeeding	12.6	59.5	2,783	53.8	2,708
Mother's age					
15–19	12.2	55.8	395	42.3	271
20–29	11.7	54.5	4,736	50.2	4,171
30–39	10.0	51.6	3,286	49.6	2,956
40–49	9.4	52.5	964	49.4	910
Residence					
Urban	18.0	56.4	2,568	61.2	2,251
Rural	8.1	52.2	6,814	45.4	6,058
Mainland/Zanzibar					
Mainland	11.0	53.2	9,098	49.1	8,063
Urban	18.3	56.4	2,481	60.8	2,176
Rural	8.2	52.0	6,617	44.7	5,888
Zanzibar	7.4	56.1	283	69.2	246
Unguja	9.0	49.8	194	68.4	166
Pemba	4.1	69.8	89	70.8	80
Zone					
Western	6.8	56.4	962	45.9	859
Northern	12.7	52.1	1,024	48.2	902
Central	12.5	48.0	963	41.5	858
Southern Highlands	8.8	83.0	472	76.0	428
Southern	7.4	71.6	344	60.9	292
South West Highlands	8.4	43.3	881	36.1	777
Lake	9.3	48.6	3,210	43.6	2,860
Eastern	19.5	58.4	1,242	68.3	1,088
Zanzibar	7.4	56.1	283	69.2	246
Region					
Dodoma	24.1	58.4	387	61.7	344
Arusha	15.4	32.8	325	28.3	290
Kilimanjaro	16.9	60.6	215	68.8	182
Tanga	9.0	61.2	485	53.0	430
Morogoro	4.7	52.5	408	65.2	357
Pwani	9.7	63.9	290	60.6	263
Dar es Salaam	35.7	59.9	544	74.9	468
Lindi	2.8	68.2	149	67.7	120
Mtwara	10.9	74.2	195	56.1	172
Ruvuma	9.0	73.1	203	56.5	181
Iringa	6.5	90.2	164	90.5	150
Mbeya	5.9	42.8	251	49.4	224
Singida	7.1	41.8	253	32.3	226
Tabora	1.1	49.3	574	35.4	508
Rukwa	10.3	34.7	246	19.9	220
Kigoma	15.4	67.0	388	61.1	351
Shinyanga	22.8	33.6	375	31.7	341
Kagera	8.2	51.9	553	55.6	490
Mwanza	8.1	58.3	765	54.0	671
Mara	11.6	53.6	549	39.5	504
Manyara	3.0	40.6	323	24.5	288
Njombe	12.0	91.0	104	90.0	97
Katavi	21.3	39.1	144	33.9	122
Simiyu	6.7	28.5	334	19.0	287

Continued…

Table 11.12—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among children age 6–59 months: Percentage given iron-containing supplements in last 12 months[1,2]	Among children age 6–59 months: Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months[3]	Among children age 6–59 months: Number of children	Among children age 12–59 months: Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[1,4]	Among children age 12–59 months: Number of children
Geita	2.9	49.0	635	43.9	568
Songwe	1.4	55.1	241	40.4	211
Kaskazini Unguja	4.1	48.9	41	60.4	33
Kusini Unguja	9.1	56.0	22	61.1	19
Mjini Magharibi	10.4	49.0	132	72.0	113
Kaskazini Pemba	3.2	66.4	42	71.5	37
Kusini Pemba	4.9	72.7	48	70.3	43
Mother's education					
No education	5.9	45.0	2,016	34.6	1,827
Primary incomplete	5.6	51.9	896	43.4	778
Primary complete	10.7	54.9	4,453	52.3	3,956
Secondary+	18.5	58.8	2,017	62.3	1,748
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	5.3	43.7	2,144	34.3	1,925
Second	6.7	52.9	1,856	45.7	1,660
Middle	8.8	55.4	1,779	49.9	1,548
Fourth	11.2	57.7	1,901	54.1	1,678
Highest	24.2	58.7	1,702	68.6	1,499
Total	10.8	53.3	9,382	49.7	8,309

na = not applicable
[1] Based on mother's recall
[2] Iron-containing supplements are defined as multiple micronutrient powders.
[3] Based on both mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)
[4] Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis.
[5] Information available for children age 0–35 months only

Table 11.13.1 Prevalence of anaemia in children: Capillary blood

Percentage of children age 6–59 months in the standard biomarker subsample classified as having anaemia, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Number of children age 6–59 months
	Any (<11.0 g/dl)	Mild (10.0–10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0–9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	
Age in months					
6–11	75.5	25.1	47.7	2.7	523
12–23	71.8	26.0	43.2	2.6	1,123
24–35	61.7	29.6	30.1	2.0	1,071
36–47	51.6	24.7	25.1	1.8	1,092
48–59	43.5	22.9	19.4	1.2	1,116
6–23	73.0	25.7	44.6	2.6	1,646
24–59	52.1	25.7	24.8	1.7	3,279
Sex					
Male	60.3	24.4	33.6	2.3	2,497
Female	57.8	27.0	29.2	1.6	2,428
Malaria rapid test result[1]					
Positive	82.5	21.8	56.8	3.9	387
Negative	57.2	26.0	29.3	1.8	4,535
No test result	*	*	*	*	3
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	59.9	25.6	32.3	1.9	4,250
Not interviewed but in household	66.5	36.0	22.4	8.2	115
Not interviewed and not in the household[2]	51.7	24.0	26.5	1.1	561
Residence					
Urban	59.7	26.1	31.5	2.1	1,277
Rural	58.9	25.5	31.4	2.0	3,648
Mainland/Zanzibar					
Mainland	58.9	25.5	31.3	2.0	4,775
Urban	59.6	26.2	31.3	2.1	1,236
Rural	58.6	25.3	31.3	2.0	3,538
Zanzibar	65.9	30.7	34.4	0.8	151
Unguja	62.0	29.0	32.1	0.9	101
Pemba	73.8	34.0	39.1	0.7	50
Zone					
Western	57.0	28.4	26.6	2.0	475
Northern	56.1	21.4	30.1	4.7	479
Central	46.6	25.5	19.9	1.3	513
Southern Highlands	45.4	23.5	21.6	0.2	254
Southern	64.6	21.7	43.0	0.0	184
South West Highlands	59.7	25.5	31.6	2.5	491
Lake	61.1	24.9	34.8	1.4	1,769
Eastern	69.7	30.5	35.8	3.3	611
Zanzibar	65.9	30.7	34.4	0.8	151
Region					
Dodoma	47.0	24.6	22.4	0.0	182
Arusha	51.5	19.4	26.9	5.3	151
Kilimanjaro	43.3	25.3	16.5	1.5	84
Tanga	63.3	21.3	36.7	5.3	244
Morogoro	68.1	25.2	37.6	5.3	212
Pwani	70.6	27.9	39.9	2.9	150
Dar es Salaam	70.4	36.7	31.8	1.9	249
Lindi	70.9	22.4	48.4	0.0	88
Mtwara	59.0	21.0	38.0	0.0	96
Ruvuma	45.4	24.9	20.5	0.0	107
Iringa	48.8	21.3	26.9	0.7	91
Mbeya	78.4	22.8	51.1	4.5	135
Singida	47.4	30.3	17.1	0.0	140
Tabora	62.8	29.6	31.6	1.6	276
Rukwa	43.6	23.8	19.5	0.3	156
Kigoma	49.0	26.8	19.7	2.5	199
Shinyanga	68.7	29.4	38.3	1.0	203
Kagera	65.9	22.5	41.5	1.9	333
Mwanza	54.0	24.1	29.9	0.0	410
Mara	62.1	30.8	29.6	1.7	276
Manyara	45.7	22.8	19.5	3.4	191
Njombe	39.8	24.5	15.3	0.0	56
Katavi	61.4	25.5	32.1	3.7	78
Simiyu	67.8	28.8	36.4	2.6	199

Continued…

Table 11.13.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Number of children age 6–59 months
	Any (<11.0 g/dl)	Mild (10.0–10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0–9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	
Geita	56.0	18.4	35.5	2.0	348
Songwe	58.5	30.9	25.3	2.4	122
Kaskazini Unguja	59.9	29.6	29.7	0.6	22
Kusini Unguja	75.0	35.4	39.7	0.0	12
Mjini Magharibi	60.5	27.7	31.7	1.1	68
Kaskazini Pemba	75.9	35.6	38.9	1.4	24
Kusini Pemba	71.8	32.5	39.3	0.0	25
Mother's education[3]					
No education	64.3	24.4	36.1	3.8	970
Primary incomplete	63.1	28.5	32.7	1.9	470
Primary complete	57.7	25.3	30.9	1.5	2,066
Secondary+	59.4	27.7	30.1	1.6	858
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	61.7	25.9	32.4	3.4	1,133
Second	60.1	27.9	30.6	1.6	1,005
Middle	56.7	23.4	31.9	1.5	999
Fourth	58.0	22.9	33.2	1.9	991
Highest	58.6	29.0	28.3	1.3	798
Total	59.1	25.7	31.4	2.0	4,925

Note: Haemoglobin is measured using capillary blood. Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using formulas in CDC 1998 and cutoffs defined in WHO 2017c. Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Result of the malaria rapid diagnostic test (SD Bioline Ag Pf) administered during the survey

[2] Includes children whose mothers are deceased

[3] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 11.13.2 Prevalence of anaemia in children: Venous blood

Percentage of children age 6–59 months in the micronutrient subsample classified as having anaemia, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Number of children age 6–59 months
	Any (<11.0 g/dl)	Mild (10.0–10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0–9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	
Age in months					
6–11	66.4	31.3	32.1	3.0	176
12–23	68.6	31.0	35.3	2.2	411
24–35	47.9	29.1	18.2	0.6	402
36–47	36.5	19.5	15.9	1.0	425
48–59	28.4	16.8	11.1	0.5	432
6–23	67.9	31.1	34.3	2.5	587
24–59	37.3	21.7	15.0	0.7	1,259
Residence					
Urban	41.8	22.6	18.2	1.0	405
Rural	48.5	25.3	21.9	1.3	1,441
Total	47.1	24.7	21.1	1.3	1,846

Note: Haemoglobin is measured using venous blood. Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using formulas in CDC 1998 and cutoffs defined in WHO 2017c. Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device.

Table 11.14.1 Prevalence of anaemia in women: Capillary blood

Percentage of women age 15–49 in the standard biomarker subsample classified as having anaemia, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Nonpregnant / Pregnant	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level: Any	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Number of women
			Nonpregnant <12.0 g/dl / Pregnant <11.0 g/dl	Nonpregnant 11.0–11.9 g/dl / Pregnant 10.0–10.9 g/dl	Nonpregnant 8.0–10.9 g/dl / Pregnant 7.0–9.9 g/dl	Nonpregnant <8.0 g/dl / Pregnant <7.0 g/dl	
Age						
15–19		45.0	22.0	21.1	1.8	1,571
20–29		41.6	18.4	19.6	3.5	2,601
30–39		40.1	16.3	21.2	2.6	1,956
40–49		39.5	17.0	18.2	4.3	1,427
Number of children ever born						
0		47.1	21.1	23.1	2.9	1,968
1		42.1	18.3	20.2	3.6	1,163
2–3		39.3	17.3	18.9	3.2	2,094
4–5		40.0	18.2	18.1	3.7	1,305
6+		36.6	15.5	19.2	2.0	1,024
Maternity status						
Pregnant		55.7	25.1	28.3	2.3	583
Not pregnant[1]		40.3	17.8	19.4	3.1	6,971
Using IUD						
Yes		(36.0)	(22.6)	(13.4)	(0.0)	39
No		41.5	18.3	20.1	3.1	7,515
Residence						
Urban		43.8	17.2	22.7	3.9	2,640
Rural		40.3	19.0	18.7	2.7	4,914
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland		40.9	18.1	19.7	3.1	7,302
Urban		43.2	17.1	22.2	3.9	2,556
Rural		39.6	18.7	18.3	2.6	4,746
Zanzibar		59.6	25.0	31.0	3.6	252
Unguja		59.8	25.0	30.9	3.9	181
Pemba		59.0	25.0	31.2	2.8	72
Zone						
Western		37.6	17.6	18.0	2.0	642
Northern		41.9	15.9	21.1	5.0	796
Central		34.6	16.8	15.7	2.1	809
Southern Highlands		26.8	15.4	10.6	0.8	456
Southern		33.3	19.5	12.0	1.9	407
South West Highlands		35.7	17.8	15.8	2.1	680
Lake		42.4	17.4	21.4	3.5	2,229
Eastern		53.4	22.6	26.9	3.9	1,282
Zanzibar		59.6	25.0	31.0	3.6	252
Region						
Dodoma		33.5	19.0	13.2	1.4	389
Arusha		36.7	17.7	15.7	3.3	267
Kilimanjaro		34.5	17.1	12.2	5.1	169
Tanga		49.3	13.9	29.3	6.1	360
Morogoro		47.2	21.5	22.7	3.0	353
Pwani		57.8	20.3	31.5	5.9	266
Dar es Salaam		54.9	24.1	27.3	3.5	663
Lindi		38.7	21.0	15.9	1.7	182
Mtwara		29.0	18.2	8.8	2.0	225
Ruvuma		29.5	18.5	11.0	0.0	187
Iringa		27.0	13.8	11.5	1.7	159
Mbeya		51.0	22.7	23.8	4.5	247
Singida		34.3	16.6	14.6	3.1	193
Tabora		42.0	20.4	19.5	2.2	349
Rukwa		14.5	9.2	5.0	0.3	176
Kigoma		32.3	14.3	16.3	1.8	293
Shinyanga		48.4	17.6	26.3	4.5	264
Kagera		35.5	17.7	14.6	3.2	396
Mwanza		39.3	14.7	20.7	3.9	612
Mara		41.1	14.4	22.4	4.3	355
Manyara		36.8	13.2	21.0	2.7	226
Njombe		22.0	12.4	8.7	0.9	110
Katavi		41.7	20.5	19.2	2.0	95
Simiyu		49.8	26.7	20.4	2.6	194
Geita		47.4	19.3	25.6	2.5	409
Songwe		31.8	18.2	13.4	0.3	161
Kaskazini Unguja		57.3	19.5	30.3	7.5	35
Kusini Unguja		59.6	30.2	25.6	3.7	21

Continued…

Table 11.14.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic		Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Number of women
		Any	Mild	Moderate	Severe	
	Nonpregnant	<12.0 g/dl	11.0–11.9 g/dl	8.0–10.9 g/dl	<8.0 g/dl	
	Pregnant	<11.0 g/dl	10.0–10.9 g/dl	7.0–9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl	
Mjini Magharibi		60.5	25.6	32.0	2.9	125
Kaskazini Pemba		64.8	22.3	39.1	3.5	33
Kusini Pemba		54.1	27.4	24.5	2.2	39
Education						
No education		43.8	17.2	22.6	4.0	1,216
Primary incomplete		41.3	19.1	18.6	3.7	715
Primary complete		39.5	17.1	19.4	3.1	3,344
Secondary+		43.3	20.7	20.2	2.4	2,279
Wealth quintile						
Lowest		44.5	20.2	21.1	3.3	1,176
Second		37.5	16.7	18.8	2.1	1,326
Middle		38.0	18.5	16.7	2.8	1,491
Fourth		44.1	18.4	22.0	3.7	1,671
Highest		43.0	18.3	21.3	3.3	1,889
Total		41.5	18.4	20.1	3.1	7,554

Note: Haemoglobin is measured using capillary blood. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude and for cigarette smoking, if known, using formulas in CDC 1998 and cutoffs defined in WHO 2017c. Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

Table 11.14.2 Prevalence of anaemia in women: Venous blood

Percentage of women age 15–49 in the micronutrient subsample classified as having anaemia, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic		Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Number of women
		Any	Mild	Moderate	Severe	
	Nonpregnant	<12.0 g/dl	11.0–11.9 g/dl	8.0–10.9 g/dl	<8.0 g/dl	
	Pregnant	<11.0 g/dl	10.0–10.9 g/dl	7.0–9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl	
Age						
15–19		39.5	19.8	18.3	1.4	577
20–29		37.4	18.9	17.3	1.2	981
30–39		34.6	17.0	14.7	2.9	802
40–49		38.9	19.0	15.9	3.9	579
Maternity status						
Pregnant		44.1	23.3	19.5	1.4	221
Not pregnant[1]		36.8	18.2	16.3	2.3	2,718
Residence						
Urban		39.5	18.0	18.6	2.8	1,036
Rural		36.1	18.9	15.4	1.9	1,903
Total		37.3	18.6	16.5	2.2	2,939

Note: Haemoglobin is measured using venous blood. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude and for cigarette smoking, if known, using formulas in CDC 1998 and cutoffs defined in WHO 2017c. Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device.
[1] Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

Table 11.15.1 Nutritional status of women age 20–49

Among women age 20–49, percentage with height below 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Short stature		Body mass index[1]								
Background characteristic	Height below 145 cm	Number of women	Mean body mass index (BMI)	18.5–24.9 (total normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0–18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately and severely thin)	≥25.0 (total overweight or obese)	25.0–29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women
Age											
20–29	2.0	2,603	23.1	64.7	9.5	7.0	2.5	25.8	17.5	8.3	2,233
30–39	2.4	1,965	24.9	54.5	5.1	4.4	0.7	40.4	23.9	16.6	1,736
40–49	2.2	1,432	25.6	48.3	5.3	3.9	1.4	46.4	26.3	20.1	1,386
Residence											
Urban	1.4	2,136	25.9	43.8	5.8	4.3	1.5	50.4	27.3	23.0	1,964
Rural	2.5	3,865	23.4	64.9	7.7	6.0	1.7	27.5	18.7	8.8	3,391
Mainland/Zanzibar											
Mainland	2.1	5,804	24.3	57.6	6.9	5.3	1.5	35.5	21.8	13.7	5,183
Urban	1.4	2,072	25.9	44.1	5.5	4.1	1.4	50.4	27.5	22.9	1,905
Rural	2.5	3,732	23.3	65.5	7.7	6.0	1.6	26.9	18.5	8.4	3,278
Zanzibar	2.9	196	25.6	43.1	10.8	7.0	3.8	46.1	23.2	22.9	172
Unguja	3.2	144	25.9	41.8	11.4	7.6	3.8	46.8	22.3	24.6	129
Pemba	1.9	52	24.9	47.0	9.1	5.2	3.9	43.9	26.0	18.0	43
Zone											
Western	3.0	501	23.7	64.6	7.3	4.9	2.4	28.1	15.9	12.3	435
Northern	2.0	642	24.7	46.5	10.8	9.0	1.9	42.6	26.6	16.1	550
Central	1.6	637	23.8	58.9	9.7	7.4	2.3	31.5	18.2	13.3	569
Southern Highlands	5.6	378	24.4	57.5	3.0	2.4	0.7	39.5	27.6	11.9	351
Southern	2.5	327	23.9	59.9	7.1	5.5	1.7	33.0	21.5	11.5	313
South West Highlands	1.5	554	24.7	59.7	4.1	3.1	1.0	36.1	21.7	14.4	494
Lake	0.8	1,713	23.4	65.4	6.5	5.3	1.2	28.1	19.8	8.4	1,506
Eastern	3.2	1,051	25.7	46.1	6.1	4.4	1.6	47.8	25.1	22.7	965
Zanzibar	2.9	196	25.6	43.1	10.8	7.0	3.8	46.1	23.2	22.9	172
Region											
Dodoma	3.1	303	23.8	62.2	6.7	6.7	0.0	31.1	16.2	14.9	274
Arusha	1.6	207	24.8	48.2	9.6	7.3	2.3	42.2	24.4	17.8	173
Kilimanjaro	3.1	135	25.3	42.6	8.9	6.6	2.2	48.5	30.9	17.6	119
Tanga	1.9	300	24.4	47.2	12.6	11.2	1.4	40.2	26.0	14.2	257
Morogoro	7.0	281	24.3	53.6	6.4	5.6	0.8	40.0	28.6	11.4	255
Pwani	3.7	213	25.0	50.0	7.8	4.2	3.5	42.3	18.8	23.4	196
Dar es Salaam	1.2	557	26.7	40.9	5.2	3.9	1.3	53.9	25.8	28.1	513
Lindi	4.4	144	23.6	60.6	7.2	6.0	1.2	32.1	22.9	9.2	138
Mtwara	1.1	183	24.2	59.3	7.1	5.0	2.1	33.7	20.4	13.3	175
Ruvuma	4.1	148	23.8	61.9	4.8	3.4	1.3	33.3	24.0	9.3	136
Iringa	5.2	134	24.8	56.1	1.3	1.3	0.0	42.7	28.0	14.7	129
Mbeya	0.6	206	26.5	45.1	2.2	1.7	0.5	52.8	26.6	26.1	186
Singida	0.4	143	24.0	52.1	12.1	7.5	4.6	35.8	23.5	12.3	128
Tabora	1.1	272	23.5	64.9	7.7	6.1	1.6	27.4	17.4	10.0	235
Rukwa	1.9	142	23.1	78.6	3.8	2.9	0.9	17.6	13.8	3.8	129
Kigoma	5.2	229	23.9	64.2	6.8	3.5	3.3	29.0	14.0	15.0	200
Shinyanga	1.7	198	23.7	62.3	5.8	5.2	0.6	31.9	23.3	8.6	177
Kagera	2.2	327	23.7	66.1	5.5	5.1	0.4	28.4	19.7	8.7	287
Mwanza	0.0	481	23.8	56.9	6.5	4.0	2.5	36.6	26.5	10.1	436
Mara	0.0	261	22.6	74.7	7.2	6.1	1.2	18.0	12.5	5.5	230
Manyara	0.0	191	23.6	58.5	12.6	8.3	4.3	28.9	17.4	11.5	167
Njombe	8.4	96	24.7	52.7	3.0	2.3	0.7	44.4	32.8	11.6	86
Katavi	1.2	76	23.6	61.0	10.4	8.9	1.6	28.6	19.9	8.7	68
Simiyu	0.8	147	23.6	71.0	4.1	3.2	0.9	24.9	16.9	8.0	126
Geita	0.6	299	22.9	70.2	8.4	8.0	0.4	21.4	13.6	7.8	250
Songwe	2.7	130	24.2	61.7	4.0	2.5	1.5	34.4	23.9	10.5	112
Kaskazini Unguja	3.8	28	24.8	45.2	14.0	9.9	4.1	40.8	21.8	19.1	22
Kusini Unguja	4.3	17	27.5	41.0	5.1	3.2	1.9	53.9	22.8	31.1	15
Mjini Magharibi	2.9	99	25.9	41.1	11.7	7.7	4.0	47.2	22.3	24.8	92
Kaskazini Pemba	2.0	24	24.9	48.8	7.1	2.7	4.4	44.1	25.5	18.6	20
Kusini Pemba	1.8	28	24.8	45.5	10.7	7.3	3.4	43.8	26.4	17.4	23
Education											
No education	2.8	1,093	22.9	65.1	10.4	8.3	2.1	24.5	17.6	6.9	948
Primary incomplete	3.9	491	23.7	66.1	5.5	4.4	1.1	28.3	18.5	9.9	447
Primary complete	2.2	2,931	24.4	57.4	6.2	4.9	1.4	36.4	22.0	14.4	2,638
Secondary+	1.0	1,486	25.3	47.8	6.6	4.7	1.9	45.6	25.8	19.8	1,323
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	2.7	956	22.1	72.4	12.0	8.6	3.4	15.6	11.9	3.7	789
Second	2.5	1,036	23.0	69.1	6.2	5.5	0.7	24.7	17.8	6.9	915
Middle	2.2	1,139	23.5	64.5	6.6	4.9	1.7	28.9	21.0	7.8	1,032
Fourth	2.4	1,379	24.4	54.1	7.7	6.1	1.5	38.2	24.7	13.5	1,251
Highest	1.2	1,490	27.0	37.5	4.3	3.1	1.2	58.2	28.3	29.9	1,368
Total	2.2	6,000	24.3	57.1	7.0	5.4	1.6	35.9	21.8	14.0	5,355

Note: Body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilogrammes to the square of height in metres (kg/m^2).
[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 11.15.2 Nutritional status of adolescent women age 15–19

Among women age 15–19, percentage with height-for-age below −2 standard deviations (SD), mean body mass index (BMI)-for-age *z* score, and percentage with specific BMI-for-age levels, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Short stature		Body mass index-for-age[1]								
Background characteristic	Height-for-age below −2 SD	Number of women	Mean BMI-for-age *z* score	−1 SD to +1 SD (total normal)	Below −1 SD (total thin)[2]	Below −1 SD to −2 SD (mildly thin)	Below −2 SD (moderately or severely thin)	Above +1 SD (total overweight or obese)[3]	Above +1 SD to +2 SD (overweight)	Above +2 SD (obese)	Number of women
Residence											
Urban	12.3	513	0.1	60.8	19.2	14.7	4.5	20.0	13.9	6.1	473
Rural	11.7	1,056	−0.2	73.4	17.8	14.8	3.1	8.7	8.0	0.7	969
Mainland/Zanzibar											
Mainland	12.0	1,511	−0.1	69.7	18.1	14.7	3.4	12.3	9.9	2.3	1,385
Urban	12.5	492	0.1	61.0	19.0	14.7	4.4	20.0	13.9	6.1	453
Rural	11.7	1,019	−0.2	73.9	17.6	14.7	2.9	8.5	8.0	0.5	932
Zanzibar	10.2	58	−0.1	60.3	23.4	17.0	6.4	16.3	9.8	6.4	57
Unguja	8.1	38	−0.1	59.6	22.2	15.8	6.4	18.2	10.4	7.8	38
Pemba	14.3	19	−0.2	61.8	25.8	19.3	6.4	12.4	8.8	3.6	19
Zone											
Western	13.8	143	−0.1	73.4	16.5	14.8	1.8	10.0	7.9	2.1	138
Northern	14.0	163	−0.4	64.5	24.8	15.0	9.8	10.7	10.0	0.7	154
Central	6.9	176	−0.3	70.3	21.2	18.9	2.2	8.5	8.1	0.4	169
Southern Highlands	20.2	79	0.3	71.9	7.9	7.9	0.0	20.2	16.9	3.3	69
Southern	28.4	80	0.1	70.8	14.3	12.8	1.5	14.9	13.7	1.2	76
South West Highlands	15.5	126	−0.0	73.1	12.5	10.0	2.5	14.4	14.4	0.0	112
Lake	6.4	511	−0.2	70.4	19.3	15.5	3.8	10.3	8.7	1.6	453
Eastern	15.2	234	0.1	66.1	16.7	14.5	2.2	17.2	9.2	8.0	214
Zanzibar	10.2	58	−0.1	60.3	23.4	17.0	6.4	16.3	9.8	6.4	57
Region											
Dodoma	9.8	90	−0.2	64.9	21.0	18.9	2.1	14.0	13.2	0.9	86
Arusha	9.4	61	−0.5	73.8	20.0	11.7	8.3	6.2	6.2	0.0	57
Kilimanjaro	(15.8)	35	(−0.1)	(55.1)	(24.0)	(16.8)	(7.2)	(20.9)	(20.9)	(0.0)	34
Tanga	(17.2)	67	(−0.5)	(61.1)	(29.4)	(16.9)	(12.5)	(9.4)	(7.7)	(1.8)	64
Morogoro	13.8	73	0.1	76.6	12.3	12.3	0.0	11.1	4.8	6.3	69
Pwani	(12.1)	52	(−0.2)	(74.1)	(17.8)	(16.1)	(1.6)	(8.1)	(8.1)	(0.0)	45
Dar es Salaam	17.7	109	0.2	55.3	19.2	15.3	4.0	25.5	12.8	12.7	100
Lindi	(33.9)	38	(−0.0)	(73.1)	(17.8)	(17.8)	(0.0)	(9.0)	(9.0)	(0.0)	37
Mtwara	(23.4)	41	(0.3)	(68.6)	(10.8)	(7.8)	(3.0)	(20.6)	(18.3)	(2.3)	38
Ruvuma	(23.7)	39	(0.1)	(80.4)	(9.8)	(9.8)	(0.0)	(9.9)	(7.6)	(2.2)	32
Iringa	(18.8)	26	(0.5)	(58.6)	(9.5)	(9.5)	(0.0)	(31.9)	(25.3)	(6.6)	24
Mbeya	(13.9)	41	(0.1)	(73.9)	(9.1)	(3.3)	(5.8)	(17.1)	(17.1)	(0.0)	38
Singida	5.1	51	−0.2	76.7	20.1	17.6	2.5	3.2	3.2	0.0	50
Tabora	11.4	79	−0.3	71.1	21.6	18.9	2.7	7.3	6.3	1.0	73
Rukwa	(20.6)	34	(−0.2)	(69.8)	(18.8)	(18.8)	(0.0)	(11.4)	(11.4)	(0.0)	29
Kigoma	16.7	64	0.1	76.1	10.8	10.0	0.8	13.1	9.8	3.3	64
Shinyanga	6.3	66	−0.4	73.8	25.1	22.6	2.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	57
Kagera	(5.0)	69	(0.1)	(89.9)	(6.3)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(3.8)	(0.0)	67
Mwanza	5.2	131	−0.1	62.8	22.2	14.9	7.3	14.9	10.6	4.4	119
Mara	6.4	90	−0.2	67.0	21.8	19.5	2.3	11.2	8.9	2.3	83
Manyara	(2.1)	35	(−0.5)	(74.5)	(23.1)	(20.9)	(2.2)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(0.0)	33
Njombe	(13.1)	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Katavi	4.8	20	(−0.4)	(86.1)	(12.6)	(9.1)	(3.5)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(0.0)	18
Simiyu	12.1	45	(−0.4)	(69.3)	(24.0)	(16.2)	(7.8)	(6.7)	(6.7)	(0.0)	42
Geita	6.3	110	−0.1	67.1	17.0	14.9	2.2	15.9	15.9	0.0	85
Songwe	(18.6)	31	(0.2)	(67.2)	(10.5)	(10.5)	(0.0)	(22.3)	(22.3)	(0.0)	28
Kaskazini Unguja	(8.9)	7	(−0.5)	(40.5)	(42.0)	(33.1)	(8.8)	(17.5)	(9.7)	(7.9)	7
Kusini Unguja	(9.8)	4	(0.5)	(71.0)	(5.5)	(5.5)	(0.0)	(23.6)	(12.3)	(11.3)	4
Mjini Magharibi	7.7	28	−0.0	62.9	19.5	12.8	6.6	17.6	10.3	7.4	27
Kaskazini Pemba	12.6	9	−0.4	69.1	25.3	22.2	3.1	5.6	5.6	0.0	8
Kusini Pemba	15.7	11	−0.1	56.0	26.2	17.0	9.1	17.8	11.3	6.5	11
Education											
No education	10.5	125	−0.1	86.1	7.4	7.2	0.1	6.6	6.6	0.0	109
Primary incomplete	17.9	223	−0.3	63.3	27.3	24.1	3.2	9.4	9.3	0.1	196
Primary complete	11.1	418	−0.0	70.3	16.6	14.0	2.5	13.2	10.0	3.2	360
Secondary+	10.8	803	−0.1	68.0	18.3	13.8	4.5	13.6	10.5	3.1	777
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	11.7	220	−0.4	69.9	23.3	19.0	4.2	6.9	6.3	0.5	199
Second	11.8	289	−0.2	77.9	16.1	13.6	2.5	6.0	5.6	0.4	267
Middle	12.5	351	−0.2	71.4	18.6	15.5	3.1	10.0	9.3	0.7	323
Fourth	16.4	296	−0.1	69.7	16.6	13.8	2.8	13.7	12.9	0.8	264
Highest	8.3	413	0.1	61.1	18.1	13.4	4.7	20.8	13.2	7.6	389
Total	11.9	1,569	−0.1	69.3	18.3	14.8	3.5	12.4	9.9	2.5	1,442

Note: Height-for-age and body mass index (BMI)-for-age are expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Growth Reference for adolescent women age 15–19. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

[2] Includes adolescent women age 15–19 who are below −2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

[3] Includes adolescent women age 15–19 who are above +2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

Table 11.15.3 Nutritional status of men age 20–49

Among men age 20–49, mean body mass index (BMI) and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Body mass index								
	Mean body mass index (BMI)	18.5–24.9 (total normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0–18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately and severely thin)	≥25.0 (total overweight or obese)	25.0–29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age									
20–29	21.6	82.1	8.8	7.5	1.3	9.2	7.9	1.3	1,753
30–39	22.7	71.8	7.8	5.7	2.0	20.4	16.3	4.1	1,439
40–49	22.9	65.7	9.8	8.0	1.8	24.4	18.4	6.0	1,061
Residence									
Urban	23.2	66.0	7.7	6.3	1.4	26.4	20.0	6.4	1,476
Rural	21.8	79.1	9.2	7.4	1.8	11.6	9.8	1.8	2,777
Mainland/Zanzibar									
Mainland	22.2	74.7	8.8	7.1	1.7	16.5	13.1	3.4	4,112
Urban	23.1	65.7	7.8	6.4	1.4	26.5	20.0	6.5	1,427
Rural	21.8	79.5	9.4	7.5	1.8	11.2	9.5	1.7	2,685
Zanzibar	23.3	70.4	4.7	3.7	1.0	25.0	20.0	5.0	140
Unguja	23.4	68.9	4.7	3.4	1.3	26.4	20.5	5.8	108
Pemba	22.9	75.1	4.6	4.6	0.0	20.3	18.0	2.3	32
Zone									
Western	21.9	79.6	8.0	6.5	1.5	12.4	11.2	1.2	336
Northern	22.0	71.2	10.9	8.5	2.4	17.9	13.6	4.3	456
Central	21.7	73.0	12.3	8.9	3.4	14.7	11.0	3.7	429
Southern Highlands	22.5	77.5	6.3	5.8	0.6	16.1	13.7	2.5	283
Southern	22.2	74.7	6.4	5.7	0.6	18.9	17.0	1.9	237
South West Highlands	22.8	75.3	4.5	2.6	1.9	20.3	18.0	2.3	414
Lake	21.8	78.7	9.8	8.8	1.1	11.5	10.0	1.5	1,207
Eastern	23.1	67.8	8.5	6.5	2.0	23.7	15.7	8.0	751
Zanzibar	23.3	70.4	4.7	3.7	1.0	25.0	20.0	5.0	140
Region									
Dodoma	21.9	74.0	10.1	7.4	2.7	15.9	10.6	5.4	198
Arusha	22.2	62.3	14.3	11.6	2.8	23.4	16.5	6.9	148
Kilimanjaro	21.4	75.7	13.0	10.6	2.4	11.3	9.9	1.4	126
Tanga	22.2	75.4	6.6	4.5	2.1	18.0	13.9	4.2	182
Morogoro	22.4	75.2	9.5	7.5	2.0	15.2	10.5	4.8	199
Pwani	22.3	77.9	4.7	4.0	0.6	17.4	12.6	4.8	141
Dar es Salaam	23.8	60.7	9.3	6.8	2.5	30.0	19.4	10.7	411
Lindi	21.9	75.7	7.3	6.9	0.5	17.0	13.7	3.3	104
Mtwara	22.4	74.0	5.6	4.8	0.8	20.4	19.6	0.8	134
Ruvuma	22.2	76.9	9.1	7.8	1.3	14.0	10.8	3.2	120
Iringa	22.8	75.9	4.7	4.7	0.0	19.3	17.8	1.5	93
Mbeya	23.4	67.7	4.3	2.8	1.5	28.0	25.0	3.0	160
Singida	22.0	75.4	9.8	7.1	2.7	14.8	13.2	1.7	107
Tabora	21.7	81.1	9.0	6.8	2.1	9.9	9.5	0.4	201
Rukwa	22.4	85.0	2.5	0.0	2.5	12.5	10.3	2.2	92
Kigoma	22.1	77.3	6.5	5.9	0.6	16.2	13.7	2.4	135
Shinyanga	21.3	81.3	12.5	11.1	1.4	6.2	5.6	0.6	143
Kagera	21.8	76.1	12.9	12.9	0.0	11.0	8.6	2.4	216
Mwanza	21.9	75.7	7.7	6.5	1.2	16.6	14.9	1.7	331
Mara	21.9	77.9	10.7	9.9	0.8	11.4	11.4	0.0	192
Manyara	21.3	69.3	18.1	12.8	5.3	12.6	9.8	2.8	124
Njombe	22.5	80.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	15.6	13.0	2.5	70
Katavi	22.4	79.5	5.7	5.7	0.0	14.8	13.1	1.7	58
Simiyu	21.6	83.3	9.6	6.5	3.1	7.1	3.9	3.2	110
Geita	22.1	82.4	7.6	6.7	0.9	10.0	8.8	1.1	214
Songwe	22.6	75.9	5.7	2.8	2.9	18.4	16.6	1.7	104
Kaskazini Unguja	23.1	72.9	4.8	2.9	1.9	22.3	18.7	3.5	18
Kusini Unguja	23.2	64.4	3.7	2.9	0.8	31.9	28.0	3.9	11
Mjini Magharibi	23.6	68.7	4.8	3.6	1.2	26.5	19.9	6.6	79
Kaskazini Pemba	23.1	73.8	2.4	2.4	0.0	23.7	22.2	1.5	14
Kusini Pemba	22.8	76.2	6.3	6.3	0.0	17.5	14.5	3.0	18
Education									
No education	21.5	78.5	12.2	10.3	1.9	9.2	7.8	1.4	450
Primary incomplete	21.7	81.5	8.8	7.2	1.6	9.7	9.3	0.4	532
Primary complete	22.3	74.6	8.2	6.5	1.7	17.2	13.9	3.2	1,915
Secondary+	22.8	70.4	8.2	6.6	1.6	21.4	15.9	5.5	1,356
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	21.2	80.1	12.7	9.8	2.9	7.1	6.7	0.4	630
Second	21.5	84.7	8.0	5.8	2.2	7.3	6.2	1.0	744
Middle	21.7	81.0	8.4	7.0	1.4	10.6	9.6	0.9	861
Fourth	22.5	73.4	8.1	6.7	1.4	18.5	15.4	3.1	1,023
Highest	23.9	59.0	7.4	6.4	1.0	33.5	24.0	9.6	994
Total	22.3	74.5	8.7	7.0	1.7	16.8	13.3	3.4	4,253

Note: Body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilogrammes to the square of height in metres (kg/m^2).

Table 11.15.4 Nutritional status of adolescent men age 15–19

Among men age 15–19, mean body mass index (BMI)-for-age *z* score and percentage with specific BMI-for-age levels, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Body mass index-for-age								
Background characteristic	Mean BMI-for-age *z* score	−1 SD to +1 SD (total normal)	Below −1 SD (total thin)[1]	Below −1 SD to −2 SD (mildly thin)	Below −2 SD (moderately or severely thin)	Above +1 SD (total overweight or obese)[2]	Above +1 SD to +2 SD (over-weight)	Above +2 SD (obese)	Number of men
Residence									
Urban	−0.8	55.7	40.3	31.2	9.1	4.0	3.0	1.0	428
Rural	−0.8	56.2	40.7	28.9	11.9	3.1	2.9	0.1	992
Mainland/Zanzibar									
Mainland	−0.8	55.8	41.0	29.9	11.1	3.1	2.8	0.4	1,374
Urban	−0.8	55.4	40.8	31.6	9.2	3.8	2.8	1.0	412
Rural	−0.8	56.0	41.1	29.2	11.9	2.9	2.8	0.1	962
Zanzibar	−0.5	61.7	28.6	20.2	8.5	9.6	9.0	0.6	46
Unguja	−0.5	55.7	32.6	22.6	9.9	11.8	10.9	0.9	31
Pemba	−0.4	73.6	21.0	15.4	5.6	5.4	5.4	0.0	16
Zone									
Western	−1.0	51.6	46.3	31.4	14.8	2.1	1.1	1.0	149
Northern	−1.0	49.9	48.1	35.9	12.1	2.0	2.0	0.0	156
Central	−1.2	41.9	56.4	35.5	20.9	1.6	1.6	0.0	142
Southern Highlands	−0.2	78.3	16.8	15.0	1.8	4.9	4.1	0.7	91
Southern	−0.4	68.0	27.3	26.4	0.9	4.8	4.8	0.0	52
South West Highlands	−0.4	68.5	26.3	21.9	4.4	5.1	3.8	1.4	110
Lake	−0.8	55.8	41.5	30.4	11.1	2.7	2.7	0.0	472
Eastern	−0.8	53.2	42.3	30.9	11.4	4.6	3.8	0.7	202
Zanzibar	−0.5	61.7	28.6	20.2	8.5	9.6	9.0	0.6	46
Region									
Dodoma	(−0.9)	(55.9)	(44.1)	(27.3)	(16.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	55
Arusha	(−1.2)	(33.9)	(66.1)	(48.4)	(17.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	40
Kilimanjaro	(−1.0)	(53.1)	(42.9)	(22.3)	(20.5)	(4.1)	(4.1)	(0.0)	41
Tanga	(−0.8)	(56.9)	(41.1)	(36.6)	(4.5)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	75
Morogoro	(−0.7)	(60.5)	(33.7)	(21.6)	(12.1)	(5.8)	(5.8)	(0.0)	63
Pwani	(−0.6)	(56.5)	(35.5)	(30.7)	(4.8)	(8.0)	(4.0)	(4.1)	37
Dar es Salaam	(−0.9)	(47.5)	(50.0)	(36.6)	(13.4)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(0.0)	102
Lindi	(−0.5)	(63.4)	(32.1)	(30.3)	(1.8)	(4.5)	(4.5)	(0.0)	24
Mtwara	(−0.3)	(72.1)	(22.9)	(22.9)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(5.0)	(0.0)	28
Ruvuma	−0.2	74.9	17.1	17.1	0.0	8.0	6.6	1.4	47
Iringa	(−0.3)	(85.9)	(11.7)	(6.1)	(5.7)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(0.0)	29
Mbeya	(−0.5)	(79.0)	(21.0)	(12.2)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	33
Singida	(−1.2)	(33.6)	(60.7)	(44.2)	(16.5)	(5.7)	(5.7)	(0.0)	41
Tabora	−0.9	51.1	46.2	33.5	12.7	2.7	1.2	1.5	98
Rukwa	(−0.0)	(73.3)	(20.6)	(20.6)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(6.1)	25
Kigoma	(−1.1)	(52.6)	(46.4)	(27.5)	(18.9)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.0)	51
Shinyanga	−0.8	58.7	37.6	26.6	11.0	3.7	3.7	0.0	47
Kagera	(−1.0)	(49.4)	(50.6)	(35.5)	(15.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	64
Mwanza	−0.8	65.0	34.1	28.2	5.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	144
Mara	−0.9	37.8	55.7	43.6	12.1	6.5	6.5	0.0	74
Manyara	(−1.6)	(32.7)	(67.3)	(37.7)	(29.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	46
Njombe	(−0.3)	(74.0)	(26.0)	(26.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	15
Katavi	−0.4	62.4	27.7	24.0	3.7	9.8	9.8	0.0	16
Simiyu	−1.1	52.8	45.6	25.2	20.5	1.6	1.6	0.0	53
Geita	−0.6	60.7	34.9	24.7	10.2	4.4	4.4	0.0	90
Songwe	(−0.6)	(58.5)	(34.5)	(30.6)	(3.9)	(7.0)	(7.0)	(0.0)	36
Kaskazini Unguja	(−0.8)	(60.8)	(32.9)	(20.4)	(12.6)	(6.3)	(4.4)	(1.8)	7
Kusini Unguja	(−0.2)	(61.8)	(25.3)	(25.3)	(0.0)	(12.9)	(6.5)	(6.4)	3
Mjini Magharibi	−0.5	53.4	33.3	23.0	10.3	13.3	13.3	0.0	22
Kaskazini Pemba	−0.3	70.3	19.6	13.9	5.7	10.1	10.1	0.0	7
Kusini Pemba	−0.5	76.3	22.1	16.6	5.5	1.6	1.6	0.0	9
Education									
No education	−0.8	60.5	37.5	28.9	8.6	2.0	2.0	0.0	108
Primary incomplete	−0.9	50.7	46.0	31.4	14.6	3.3	3.2	0.0	310
Primary complete	−0.7	57.7	38.3	29.8	8.5	3.9	3.6	0.3	333
Secondary+	−0.8	57.0	39.7	28.7	11.0	3.3	2.7	0.7	670
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	−1.1	44.8	53.4	34.8	18.6	1.8	1.8	0.0	232
Second	−0.8	56.8	39.8	27.7	12.1	3.4	3.4	0.0	278
Middle	−0.7	64.0	34.2	25.3	8.9	1.8	1.5	0.3	314
Fourth	−0.8	58.0	37.2	27.4	9.8	4.8	4.7	0.0	314
Highest	−0.7	53.5	41.9	34.4	7.5	4.7	3.1	1.6	282
Total	−0.8	56.0	40.6	29.6	11.0	3.4	3.0	0.4	1,421

Note: Body mass index (BMI)-for-age is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Growth Reference for adolescent men age 15–19. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

[1] Includes adolescent men age 15–19 who are below −2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

[2] Includes adolescent men age 15–19 who are above +2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

Table 11.16 Foods and liquids consumed by women in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of women age 15–49 by type of foods and liquids consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Foods made from grains[1]	White/ pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains[2]	Beans, peas, lentils[3]	Nuts and seeds[4]	Milk, cheese, yogurt, other milk products	Meat, fish, poultry, organ meats[5]	Eggs	Dark green leafy vegetables[6]	Other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables[7]	Other vegetables[8]	Other fruits[9]	Sweet foods such as cakes, cookies, vishetti, sweet biscuits, candies, chocolates, or ice cream	Fried and salty foods such as chips, mandaazi, bagia, french fries, fried cassava, fried sweet potato, and instant noodles	Fruit juice and fruit drinks	Soft drinks	Sweetened tea, coffee, chocolate drinks, and other sweetened beverages	Number of women
Age																	
15–19	95.3	30.5	44.5	7.3	19.1	56.3	3.6	53.4	16.9	32.8	26.3	6.3	12.9	7.1	7.3	17.7	3,083
20–29	95.4	30.4	43.3	7.1	20.1	57.7	4.1	52.1	18.8	32.9	27.9	4.9	11.9	8.6	9.8	19.3	5,260
30–39	95.9	28.0	43.0	6.5	17.9	55.7	4.2	56.8	16.7	33.4	28.1	3.4	11.0	7.3	8.8	17.0	3,960
40–49	94.6	32.6	45.1	7.9	20.0	53.5	3.8	58.3	18.1	33.6	27.7	3.5	9.0	6.6	7.6	18.4	2,951
Maternity status																	
Pregnant	94.1	31.1	39.9	5.9	21.6	55.0	3.9	57.2	17.7	33.4	28.1	3.7	10.8	6.8	6.8	18.5	1,182
Not pregnant[10]	95.4	30.1	44.1	7.2	19.1	56.2	4.0	54.6	17.7	33.1	27.6	4.6	11.3	7.7	8.7	18.2	14,072
Residence																	
Urban	95.8	29.1	46.7	7.7	20.3	65.0	6.5	56.8	31.1	43.8	40.1	8.2	18.5	14.9	14.8	30.9	5,446
Rural	95.1	30.8	42.2	6.8	18.8	51.1	2.6	53.7	10.3	27.3	20.7	2.5	7.3	3.5	5.1	11.2	9,808
Mainland/ Zanzibar																	
Mainland	95.5	30.2	44.4	7.2	19.0	55.3	3.9	55.8	17.1	33.1	27.4	4.1	10.7	6.7	8.8	17.8	14,737
Urban	95.9	29.3	47.4	7.8	20.2	64.5	6.4	57.9	30.6	44.0	40.2	7.8	18.1	14.1	15.1	31.0	5,268
Rural	95.2	30.7	42.7	6.9	18.4	50.2	2.5	54.7	9.6	27.1	20.3	2.0	6.6	2.6	5.2	10.4	9,468
Zanzibar	91.8	31.2	27.3	5.6	27.1	77.2	6.7	26.3	34.5	33.7	33.4	16.4	27.7	33.6	3.4	31.3	517
Unguja	93.2	30.1	29.7	5.7	28.9	79.3	8.0	24.3	37.9	32.8	34.4	17.3	25.3	37.8	4.1	27.0	381
Pemba	88.0	34.3	20.8	5.2	22.0	71.1	3.0	31.6	25.0	36.0	30.5	13.9	34.2	21.8	1.4	43.3	137
Zone																	
Western	97.1	29.3	42.2	4.8	15.2	44.0	1.4	52.7	5.5	24.6	16.7	1.4	5.3	2.4	3.0	7.4	1,268
Northern	94.4	25.1	38.0	5.6	44.3	50.9	5.4	56.1	32.0	41.0	42.0	6.4	18.2	8.4	9.9	26.0	1,733
Central	97.3	13.7	34.3	2.7	23.3	39.8	1.9	61.5	9.2	25.2	21.1	1.5	9.6	4.0	8.8	8.7	1,573
Southern Highlands	96.2	22.4	54.0	5.1	12.6	43.3	2.6	76.4	4.6	19.8	32.5	1.8	12.1	2.3	8.3	22.0	924
Southern	97.5	13.3	44.2	5.4	8.2	46.3	2.3	63.0	10.0	45.5	12.3	1.2	4.9	2.7	4.4	9.7	805
South West Highlands	95.8	19.9	55.3	19.1	15.1	56.0	4.9	56.9	10.0	28.7	26.2	4.3	6.4	5.8	11.6	7.9	1,322
Lake	93.0	47.8	45.7	8.5	17.7	67.7	3.2	47.3	16.2	32.2	24.5	3.3	6.8	6.0	7.3	13.5	4,454
Eastern	97.3	27.1	44.7	5.3	11.7	58.7	6.7	58.1	29.5	41.5	34.9	8.4	19.0	13.6	13.3	35.7	2,657
Zanzibar	91.8	31.2	27.3	5.6	27.1	77.2	6.7	26.3	34.5	33.7	33.4	16.4	27.7	33.6	3.4	31.3	517
Region																	
Dodoma	95.9	17.7	36.8	3.4	13.5	38.9	1.5	62.6	11.8	25.6	27.6	0.7	13.2	6.0	12.5	6.2	772
Arusha	95.7	25.8	39.7	7.3	69.7	36.6	6.9	58.6	38.9	43.0	42.3	8.1	12.9	6.7	15.2	34.3	558
Kilimanjaro	86.6	34.7	37.7	6.6	39.0	60.3	8.3	59.8	51.9	38.0	52.4	6.8	18.3	10.0	13.8	22.3	417
Tanga	97.7	19.3	36.9	3.7	28.5	56.2	2.6	52.1	15.9	41.0	36.0	4.9	22.1	8.7	3.8	21.9	758
Morogoro	98.0	11.0	38.3	1.4	3.6	36.7	2.5	65.3	6.8	14.1	17.8	1.5	4.3	3.1	2.4	10.0	727
Pwani	99.0	17.2	44.2	2.8	10.7	59.4	4.2	48.1	19.4	39.8	36.5	3.4	18.6	8.4	6.2	23.0	539
Dar es Salaam	96.3	39.3	48.2	8.2	16.3	69.9	9.8	58.2	45.2	56.6	43.2	14.0	26.9	21.1	21.7	54.1	1,391
Lindi	97.8	16.6	46.8	1.5	12.9	43.3	3.0	72.8	9.9	53.1	13.7	1.4	6.4	3.8	5.2	9.3	336
Mtwara	97.4	11.0	42.3	8.2	4.8	48.5	1.8	55.9	10.1	40.0	11.3	1.0	3.9	2.0	3.9	10.1	468
Ruvuma	92.1	16.8	48.1	3.2	9.9	44.7	1.6	67.6	3.6	9.8	20.9	1.4	2.8	0.6	4.2	7.7	382
Iringa	99.2	21.4	55.7	3.5	13.0	41.9	3.0	82.3	4.5	30.2	28.0	1.1	17.0	3.5	13.5	33.8	326
Mbeya	93.8	19.3	48.9	11.3	18.6	56.6	5.1	61.0	13.9	39.5	46.8	3.6	8.3	8.0	17.3	8.0	489
Singida	99.3	8.2	29.4	0.7	9.7	40.2	1.1	68.4	2.8	18.9	14.7	1.1	2.2	2.1	5.0	2.0	384
Tabora	99.1	37.2	32.1	4.4	18.7	39.9	1.4	60.2	6.2	29.1	13.9	1.2	4.3	1.5	2.6	10.3	723
Rukwa	95.9	22.3	68.2	31.1	14.8	56.4	1.4	54.5	11.0	12.7	15.4	5.5	5.4	2.2	5.4	7.3	317
Kigoma	94.4	18.8	55.5	5.3	10.6	49.5	1.4	42.8	4.5	18.6	20.4	1.7	6.5	3.5	3.7	3.6	545
Shinyanga	97.0	34.8	41.7	11.6	10.7	40.2	2.9	53.0	8.1	12.0	15.4	2.7	3.6	4.4	8.7	1.8	533
Kagera	76.2	74.9	75.7	7.9	27.0	67.1	2.0	43.4	7.8	39.8	29.1	1.4	4.5	3.1	6.6	9.9	769
Mwanza	95.2	45.5	45.1	10.5	21.0	72.1	6.1	53.9	35.7	51.2	34.4	6.5	11.2	12.9	10.0	25.3	1,245
Mara	95.0	23.3	22.4	3.5	19.7	77.1	2.3	37.4	5.2	14.0	19.5	1.9	6.8	3.0	4.1	7.0	749

Continued…

Table 11.16—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Foods made from grains[1]	White/ pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains[2]	Beans, peas, lentils[3]	Nuts and seeds[4]	Milk, cheese, yogurt, other milk products	Meat, fish, poultry, organ meats[5]	Eggs	Dark green leafy vegetables[6]	Other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables[7]	Other vegetables[8]	Other fruits[9]	Sweet foods such as cakes, cookies, vishetti, sweet biscuits, candies, chocolates, or ice cream	Fried and salty foods such as chips, mandaazi, bagia, french fries, fried cassava, fried sweet potato, and instant noodles	Fruit juice and fruit drinks	Soft drinks	Sweetened tea, coffee, chocolate drinks, and other sweetened beverages	Number of women
Manyara	98.1	11.2	34.3	3.4	53.9	40.9	3.6	53.1	10.1	30.3	14.9	3.5	9.8	1.9	5.5	19.4	417
Njombe	99.0	33.6	61.7	11.1	16.9	43.2	3.7	83.1	6.4	21.9	59.9	3.8	21.3	3.6	8.0	29.6	216
Katavi	97.6	40.3	65.7	26.3	9.6	57.6	13.5	65.5	9.8	16.0	15.0	6.3	5.7	6.1	8.8	6.4	197
Simiyu	99.1	58.4	33.7	11.6	12.5	54.3	2.2	48.5	6.9	9.8	14.9	4.3	4.3	6.6	9.6	4.7	374
Geita	98.5	52.3	47.8	6.9	8.5	77.3	1.6	45.8	13.7	36.3	20.0	1.0	5.5	1.3	4.6	16.6	782
Songwe	97.7	6.1	45.8	14.7	13.2	53.7	2.7	47.7	3.1	36.1	12.4	2.9	5.0	5.8	10.9	9.1	319
Kaskazini Unguja	95.7	41.9	35.7	3.4	45.9	77.2	1.9	16.7	23.8	32.2	30.9	6.9	26.3	21.1	2.1	43.9	70
Kusini Unguja	91.9	38.0	40.1	7.3	35.6	83.2	5.2	28.3	37.3	33.3	38.8	14.6	24.2	37.0	7.4	28.9	38
Mjini Magharibi	92.8	26.0	26.7	6.0	23.6	79.4	10.0	25.7	41.5	32.9	34.7	20.3	25.2	42.3	4.2	22.4	272
Kaskazini Pemba	87.4	31.8	23.9	6.0	34.1	73.4	3.0	30.9	24.9	35.2	32.2	16.2	37.3	23.2	1.8	40.1	64
Kusini Pemba	88.5	36.4	18.0	4.5	11.3	69.0	3.0	32.3	25.1	36.7	29.0	11.9	31.5	20.6	1.0	46.2	73
Education																	
No education	96.2	30.9	40.2	6.4	17.7	45.5	1.7	51.9	7.4	24.9	12.4	1.8	4.4	2.4	3.5	9.6	2,450
Primary incomplete	95.5	33.9	41.3	7.3	15.6	54.2	2.9	54.4	12.0	31.7	18.0	2.5	7.1	3.0	3.2	14.5	1,380
Primary complete	95.4	27.9	44.4	6.9	17.6	54.4	3.0	57.2	15.7	31.7	26.0	3.1	9.8	5.8	8.1	17.2	6,744
Secondary+	94.8	32.1	45.6	7.8	23.7	64.5	6.8	52.9	27.7	40.0	40.7	8.6	18.3	14.2	13.6	25.2	4,681
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	96.0	29.6	35.9	6.0	18.9	38.3	1.3	54.4	5.2	21.7	10.0	1.3	2.9	1.2	2.2	6.7	2,466
Second	95.7	31.1	42.4	7.1	13.7	47.7	1.5	56.1	7.1	22.2	15.6	1.6	5.1	1.7	3.0	7.6	2,578
Middle	94.9	27.9	44.1	6.6	15.8	53.8	2.4	53.6	10.0	30.2	22.9	2.4	6.9	3.0	5.2	12.0	2,880
Fourth	95.6	29.3	44.5	7.3	20.0	59.7	4.4	51.6	19.6	37.1	31.2	5.3	13.7	7.8	9.6	23.2	3,359
Highest	94.8	32.5	48.8	8.1	25.2	71.1	8.0	57.8	36.5	46.3	46.6	9.2	21.7	18.5	17.8	32.6	3,971
Total	95.3	30.2	43.8	7.1	19.3	56.1	4.0	54.8	17.7	33.2	27.6	4.5	11.3	7.6	8.6	18.2	15,254

[1] Includes ugali, porridge, rice, pasta, bread, chapati, kitumbua, and maize
[2] Includes cassava, cassava ugali, makopa, green bananas, Irish potatoes, and white-flesh sweet potatoes
[3] Includes beans, njegere, cowpeas, green gram, pigeon peas, lentils, bambara nuts, and makande
[4] Includes pumpkin seeds, kashata, cashews, groundnuts, and groundnut paste
[5] Includes liver, kidney, heart, gizzard, sausages, hot dogs, ham, bologna, and other meat such as beef, pork, mutton, goat, rabbit, chicken, duck, guinea fowl, fresh or dried small fish, dried small tilapia, seafood, shrimp, or octopus
[6] Includes kale, chard, Chinese cabbage, amaranth leaves, cowpea leaves, cassava leaves, nightshade leaves, spider flower, jute mallow, sweet potato leaves, and pumpkin leaves
[7] Includes carrots, or orange flesh sweet potatoes, mangoes, papayas, and passionfruit
[8] Includes cabbage, tomato, African eggplant, eggplant, sweet pepper, cucumber, and okra
[9] Includes bananas, oranges, tangerines, pineapple, avocado, grapes, pear, apple, watermelon, baobab, guava, and jackfruit
[10] Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

Table 11.17 Minimum dietary diversity and unhealthy food and beverage consumption among women

Percentage of women age 15–49 consuming sweet beverages, percentage consuming sentinel unhealthy foods, and percentage achieving minimum dietary diversity for women, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Minimum dietary diversity for women[1]	Sweet beverage consumption[2]	Unhealthy food consumption[3]	Number of women
Age				
15–19	23.5	26.3	16.9	3,083
20–29	25.8	30.6	14.6	5,260
30–39	24.4	27.3	13.1	3,960
40–49	26.1	27.4	11.2	2,951
Maternity status				
Pregnant	25.4	25.8	13.2	1,182
Not pregnant[4]	25.0	28.4	14.1	14,072
Residence				
Urban	38.4	47.5	23.6	5,446
Rural	17.6	17.6	8.7	9,808
Mainland/Zanzibar				
Mainland	25.0	27.2	13.3	14,737
Urban	38.8	47.0	23.0	5,268
Rural	17.3	16.2	7.8	9,468
Zanzibar	27.6	56.9	35.7	517
Unguja	29.7	57.0	34.0	381
Pemba	21.8	56.5	40.6	137
Zone				
Western	15.4	11.5	6.1	1,268
Northern	35.9	36.4	21.6	1,733
Central	15.2	19.0	10.4	1,573
Southern Highlands	19.6	26.8	13.3	924
Southern	15.2	15.1	5.9	805
South West Highlands	25.7	21.9	9.3	1,322
Lake	24.8	22.9	9.1	4,454
Eastern	32.8	47.3	24.0	2,657
Zanzibar	27.6	56.9	35.7	517
Region				
Dodoma	16.4	21.6	13.3	772
Arusha	45.3	45.1	17.7	558
Kilimanjaro	45.3	37.7	22.5	417
Tanga	23.8	29.3	24.0	758
Morogoro	9.0	14.2	5.0	727
Pwani	23.9	30.3	20.4	539
Dar es Salaam	48.7	71.3	35.3	1,391
Lindi	18.9	16.6	7.3	336
Mtwara	12.5	14.0	4.9	468
Ruvuma	9.0	10.8	3.8	382
Iringa	20.9	39.1	17.7	326
Mbeya	31.1	28.8	10.2	489
Singida	8.1	7.7	3.1	384
Tabora	15.3	13.3	5.1	723
Rukwa	24.3	13.2	9.2	317
Kigoma	15.4	9.2	7.4	545
Shinyanga	8.4	13.6	5.2	533
Kagera	33.5	17.6	5.9	769
Mwanza	42.2	39.5	15.4	1,245
Mara	12.9	12.8	8.0	749
Manyara	19.7	24.6	11.7	417
Njombe	36.3	36.4	23.3	216
Katavi	30.6	17.2	10.2	197
Simiyu	8.8	17.0	8.2	374
Geita	19.0	20.7	6.6	782
Songwe	15.8	23.1	7.7	319
Kaskazini Unguja	27.6	53.9	29.5	70
Kusini Unguja	36.3	61.3	32.9	38
Mjini Magharibi	29.3	57.2	35.3	272
Kaskazini Pemba	25.4	54.5	45.3	64
Kusini Pemba	18.6	58.3	36.4	73
Education				
No education	12.8	14.1	5.6	2,450
Primary incomplete	18.1	18.6	8.9	1,380
Primary complete	23.5	26.0	11.7	6,744
Secondary+	35.7	41.7	23.3	4,681
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	9.6	9.4	3.7	2,466
Second	12.4	11.3	6.0	2,578
Middle	18.1	18.1	8.3	2,880
Fourth	27.4	33.4	16.8	3,359
Highest	45.8	53.9	27.5	3,971

Continued…

Table 11.17—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Minimum dietary diversity for women[1]	Sweet beverage consumption[2]	Unhealthy food consumption[3]	Number of women
Total	25.0	28.2	14.0	15,254

[1] Minimum dietary diversity for women is defined as consuming foods from five or more of the following 10 food groups: a. grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; b. pulses (beans, peas, lentils); c. nuts and seeds; d. dairy (milk, cheese, yogurt, other milk products); e. meat, fish, poultry, organ meats; f. eggs; g. dark green leafy vegetables; h. other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; i. other vegetables; j. other fruits
[2] Sweet beverages include fruit juice and fruit drinks, sodas, chocolate-flavoured drinks, sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, and other sweetened liquids.
[3] Unhealthy foods include sweet foods such as chocolates, candies, cakes, sweet biscuits, cookies, vishetti, and ice cream and fried and salty foods such as chips, mandaazi, bagia, french fries, fried cassava, fried sweet potato, and instant noodles.
[4] Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

Table 11.18 Presence of iodised salt in household

Among all households not included in the micronutrient subsample, percentage with salt tested for iodine content, percentage with salt in the household but the salt was not tested, and percentage with no salt in the household, and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodised salt, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Among all households, percentage:				Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With salt but salt not tested[1]	With no salt in the household	Number of households	Percentage with iodised salt	Number of households
Residence						
Urban	94.5	0.2	5.3	4,106	94.0	3,880
Rural	95.3	0.1	4.6	8,550	79.6	8,148
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	95.1	0.2	4.8	12,313	84.2	11,709
Urban	94.5	0.2	5.4	4,002	94.1	3,780
Rural	95.4	0.1	4.5	8,311	79.4	7,929
Zanzibar	92.9	0.0	7.1	344	86.3	319
Unguja	93.1	0.0	6.9	247	88.0	230
Pemba	92.2	0.0	7.8	96	81.9	89
Zone						
Western	95.1	0.1	4.9	936	83.9	890
Northern	96.4	0.3	3.2	1,482	92.1	1,430
Central	95.3	0.0	4.6	1,469	75.9	1,400
Southern Highlands	97.2	0.4	2.4	867	85.6	843
Southern	93.7	0.0	6.3	831	41.3	779
South West Highlands	95.4	0.0	4.6	1,194	95.3	1,139
Lake	95.8	0.1	4.2	3,429	83.7	3,284
Eastern	92.4	0.3	7.3	2,105	95.3	1,945
Zanzibar	92.9	0.0	7.1	344	86.3	319
Region						
Dodoma	94.4	0.0	5.6	716	79.6	676
Arusha	97.6	0.0	2.4	402	99.0	392
Kilimanjaro	94.1	1.2	4.7	420	84.2	395
Tanga	97.2	0.0	2.8	660	92.8	642
Morogoro	93.4	0.2	6.3	598	88.4	558
Pwani	95.4	0.0	4.6	451	94.3	430
Dar es Salaam	90.5	0.5	8.9	1,057	99.7	957
Lindi	93.6	0.0	6.4	353	34.1	330
Mtwara	93.9	0.0	6.1	478	46.6	448
Ruvuma	96.1	0.9	3.0	345	70.0	331
Iringa	98.5	0.0	1.5	307	97.3	302
Mbeya	96.6	0.0	3.4	443	99.7	428
Singida	95.6	0.0	4.4	377	59.4	360
Tabora	94.2	0.0	5.8	485	83.4	457
Rukwa	95.3	0.0	4.7	306	95.2	291
Kigoma	96.0	0.2	3.9	451	84.5	433
Shinyanga	98.4	0.0	1.6	407	70.5	401
Kagera	96.3	0.0	3.7	687	95.9	662
Mwanza	95.0	0.3	4.7	863	86.6	820
Mara	93.9	0.0	6.1	571	99.1	536
Manyara	96.9	0.1	3.0	376	85.4	364
Njombe	97.1	0.0	2.9	215	93.2	209
Katavi	92.7	0.0	7.3	137	70.9	127
Simiyu	98.4	0.0	1.6	332	63.1	327
Geita	94.7	0.0	5.3	569	71.0	539
Songwe	94.9	0.0	5.1	308	99.6	292
Kaskazini Unguja	89.9	0.0	10.1	54	94.5	48
Kusini Unguja	92.6	0.0	7.4	29	93.0	27
Mjini Magharibi	94.3	0.0	5.7	164	85.0	155
Kaskazini Pemba	93.4	0.0	6.6	44	85.2	41
Kusini Pemba	91.2	0.0	8.8	53	79.0	48
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	94.5	0.0	5.5	2,334	72.0	2,206
Second	95.2	0.2	4.6	2,327	75.8	2,216
Middle	95.0	0.2	4.8	2,470	81.3	2,346
Fourth	94.1	0.1	5.8	2,859	91.7	2,690
Highest	96.3	0.2	3.4	2,668	96.9	2,569
Total	95.0	0.1	4.8	12,657	84.2	12,028

Note: Salt was tested for the presence of potassium iodate.
[1] Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons, including availability of test kits

Table 11.19.1 Urinary iodine concentrations in nonpregnant women

Median (IQR) urinary iodine concentrations among nonpregnant women age 15–49, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Urinary iodine			Number of nonpregnant women
	Median	Quartile 1	Quartile 3	
Age				
15–19	193.7	89.4	349.3	1,465
20–29	194.9	98.9	344.8	2,318
30–39	181.5	81.2	329.3	1,772
40–49	165.5	78.6	305.4	1,391
Breastfeeding status				
Breastfeeding	157.0	74.3	273.0	1,701
Not breastfeeding	196.3	95.1	354.2	5,245
Residence				
Urban	254.2	138.0	431.4	2,478
Rural	153.6	74.3	277.0	4,468
Mainland/Zanzibar				
Mainland	184.9	88.2	336.2	6,711
Urban	257.0	139.2	439.4	2,397
Rural	152.7	73.1	277.0	4,314
Zanzibar	182.3	107.5	286.4	235
Unguja	193.6	119.9	303.9	170
Pemba	139.7	74.0	242.9	65
Zone				
Western	126.7	68.0	240.4	581
Northern	197.1	106.8	354.2	706
Central	201.1	109.1	365.2	736
Southern Highlands	148.5	74.4	259.6	431
Southern	98.0	47.9	191.9	397
South West Highlands	194.5	102.4	323.1	631
Lake	157.3	69.8	280.8	2,033
Eastern	332.3	196.9	534.3	1,197
Zanzibar	182.3	107.5	286.4	235
Region				
Dodoma	254.5	130.2	466.2	351
Arusha	152.6	90.7	278.4	228
Kilimanjaro	184.2	93.4	350.0	155
Tanga	243.2	140.6	413.4	323
Morogoro	261.1	155.1	493.4	331
Pwani	309.0	176.8	504.9	248
Dar es Salaam	372.0	237.8	615.1	618
Lindi	114.1	49.8	207.0	179
Mtwara	87.1	46.2	183.7	218
Ruvuma	116.2	59.7	212.9	173
Iringa	165.4	95.2	261.7	156
Mbeya	235.2	126.2	388.1	231
Singida	182.8	93.1	319.1	180
Tabora	123.6	66.4	247.9	312
Rukwa	181.8	88.8	295.0	168
Kigoma	131.1	71.4	240.4	269
Shinyanga	132.3	63.5	271.3	244
Kagera	169.3	84.2	282.5	362
Mwanza	173.9	70.9	298.8	577
Mara	190.2	109.2	289.5	321
Manyara	170.9	95.1	284.0	204
Njombe	185.1	88.8	335.1	102
Katavi	126.9	69.5	227.0	87
Simiyu	263.4	148.3	423.3	178
Geita	66.5	36.1	159.3	350
Songwe	205.1	123.4	318.1	145
Kaskazini Unguja	172.1	99.0	249.3	30
Kusini Unguja	184.6	121.4	286.7	19
Mjini Magharibi	205.9	123.4	322.3	121
Kaskazini Pemba	153.4	81.6	239.7	30
Kusini Pemba	135.3	67.1	244.9	35
Education				
No education	148.3	66.5	290.0	1,090
Primary incomplete	142.3	63.5	276.1	650
Primary complete	183.7	90.2	326.2	3,077
Secondary+	219.7	115.0	379.3	2,129
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	148.1	67.2	248.1	1,025
Second	132.4	62.0	254.7	1,210
Middle	160.2	77.7	288.2	1,387
Fourth	216.0	106.0	383.2	1,555
Highest	252.4	140.3	423.3	1,769
Total	184.7	88.8	334.0	6,946

Note: Urinary iodine concentrations are based on urinary iodine levels and cutoffs defined in CDC et al. 2020. Urinary iodine is in micrograms per litre (µg/L). Table includes women who do not know if they are pregnant.
IQR = interquartile range

Table 11.19.2 Urinary iodine concentrations in pregnant women

Median (IQR) urinary iodine concentrations among pregnant women age 15–49, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Urinary iodine			Number of pregnant women
	Median	Quartile 1	Quartile 3	
Age				
15–19	167.3	90.9	300.1	98
20–29	191.5	87.1	336.5	269
30–39	139.7	65.6	272.2	177
40–49	(139.6)	(98.2)	(310.1)	36
Residence				
Urban	227.2	139.8	425.6	154
Rural	139.6	71.8	275.3	425
Mainland/Zanzibar				
Mainland	166.0	80.8	305.2	562
Urban	230.1	143.4	428.7	151
Rural	139.6	71.4	275.3	411
Zanzibar	158.9	97.1	244.3	18
Unguja	150.8	103.6	244.3	11
Pemba	(169.7)	(87.1)	(240.2)	7
Zone				
Western	117.7	70.2	207.1	59
Northern	204.8	117.3	328.8	79
Central	152.5	71.5	246.4	66
Southern Highlands	(123.0)	(72.3)	(221.5)	26
Southern	*	*	*	8
South West Highlands	178.1	96.2	316.1	49
Lake	146.3	52.3	271.5	194
Eastern	293.1	166.0	489.1	81
Zanzibar	158.9	97.1	244.3	18
Education				
No education	116.1	59.3	267.0	117
Primary incomplete	128.3	75.6	362.1	63
Primary complete	163.4	77.7	275.8	261
Secondary+	228.2	120.2	388.0	139
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	116.4	72.3	233.9	138
Second	136.0	69.6	236.3	109
Middle	140.9	84.1	272.2	102
Fourth	219.7	90.9	330.6	112
Highest	232.0	157.8	411.9	119
Total	166.0	82.5	301.7	580

Note: Urinary iodine concentrations are based on urinary iodine levels and cutoffs defined in CDC et al. 2020. Urinary iodine is in micrograms per litre (µg/L). Pregnancy status is self-reported. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 cases and has been suppressed.
IQR = interquartile range

MALARIA 12

Key Findings

- ***Ownership of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs):*** 67% of households in Tanzania own at least one ITN, and 35% own at least one ITN for every two people in the household. Most ITNs were obtained from mass distribution campaigns (43%).
- ***Access to ITNs:*** 53% of the population could sleep under an ITN if every ITN in the household were used by two people.
- ***Use of ITNs:*** 53% of the household population, 59% of children under age 5, and 58% of pregnant women slept under an ITN the night before the survey.
- ***Intermittent preventive treatment during pregnancy (IPTp):*** 58% of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received at least two doses of sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP)/Fansidar for prevention of malaria; only 32% received three or more doses.
- ***Low haemoglobin levels:*** 6% of children age 6–59 months have a haemoglobin level below 8 g/dl.
- ***Malaria:*** 8% of children age 6–59 months were classified as having malaria according to a malaria rapid diagnostic test (mRDT).
- ***Malaria perceptions:*** 71% of women and 74% of men believe that the consequences of malaria are serious.
- ***Exposure to malaria messages:*** More than half of women (63%) and men (57%) reported having seen or heard a malaria message in the last 6 months, with the most commonly cited source being the radio.

This chapter presents data that are useful in assessing how well malaria control strategies are being implemented, including the availability and use of mosquito nets, prophylactic use of antimalarial drugs among pregnant women, care seeking and therapeutic use of antimalarial drugs among children with fever, and the prevalence of anaemia and malaria among children under age 5.

The Government of Tanzania, in collaboration with its partners, is implementing recommended preventive and curative interventions according to malaria strategic plans. The National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP) Strategic Plan 2021–2025 (NMCP 2020) aims to reduce malaria prevalence in children less than age 5 from 7.5% in 2017 to less than 3.5% by 2025. Moreover, Tanzania Zanzibar envisages completely malaria-free zones through the Zanzibar Malaria Elimination Programme (ZAMEP) Strategic Plan 2018/19–2022/23.

The NMCP Strategic Plan 2021–2025 focuses on sustaining the achievements of the previous phase, further reducing malaria parasite transmission, and preventing malaria-related mortality by 2025. The Zanzibar malaria elimination plan also aims at consolidating malaria control achievements attained since 2018. Both programmes recommend improvements in access to malaria testing and treatment. The 2022 TDHS-MIS provides an opportunity to evaluate achievements against some of the goals and objectives in these plans.

12.1 OWNERSHIP OF INSECTICIDE-TREATED NETS

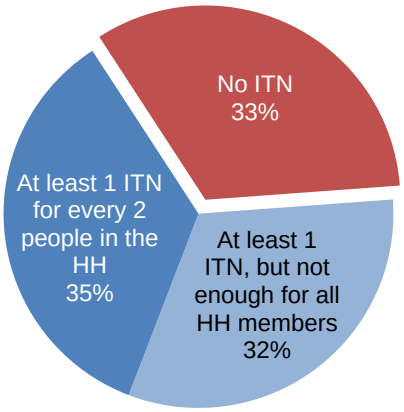
Ownership of insecticide-treated nets
Households that have at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN). An ITN is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment.

Full household ITN coverage
Percentage of households with at least one ITN for every two people.

Seventy-seven percent of households in Tanzania own at least one mosquito net, and 67% own at least one ITN. The average number of ITNs per household is 1.4. Thirty-five percent of households have at least one ITN for every two persons who stayed in the household the night before the survey. One-third of households either do not have a mosquito net or have at least one but not enough for all household members (**Table 12.1** and **Figure 12.1**).

Figure 12.1 **Household ownership of ITNs**

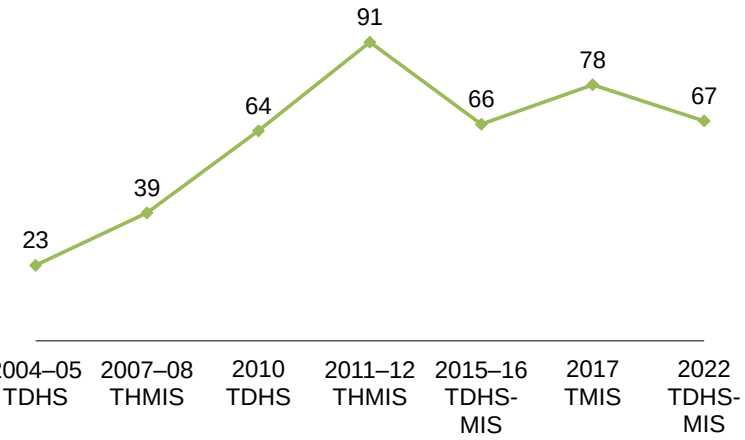
Percent distribution of households



Trends: The percentage of households owning at least one ITN increased substantially from 2004–05 to 2011–12 but has subsequently fluctuated and has declined by 11 percentage points since 2015–16 (67% versus 78%) (**Figure 12.2**).

Figure 12.2 **Trends in household ownership of ITNs**

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



Note: The definition of an ITN in surveys conducted prior to the 2014–15 TDHS-MIS included nets that had been soaked with insecticides within the past 12 months.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Household ownership of ITNs is higher in rural (71%) than urban (60%) areas. A higher percentage of households in Zanzibar (77%) than in Tanzania Mainland (67%) own ITNs.
- Household ownership of ITNs is lowest (60%) in the highest wealth quintile and highest (76%) in the middle quintile (**Table 12.1**).
- By region, ownership of at least one ITN ranges from 39% in Arusha to 92% in Katavi and Kaskazini Unguja.
- The percentage of households owning at least one ITN for every two persons who stayed in the household the night preceding the survey is higher in Zanzibar (49%) than in Tanzania Mainland (35%).

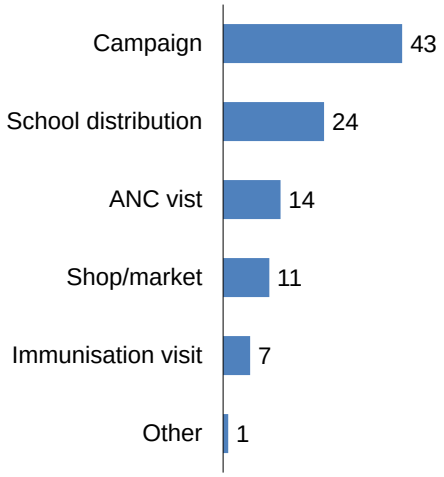
- Seventy-one percent of households in Kaskazini Unguja own at least one ITN for every two persons who stayed in the household the night preceding the survey, as compared with 16% of households in Dar es Salaam and Arusha and 13% in Simiyu.

Source and Cost of Nets

Most of the ITNs in Tanzania were obtained from mass distribution campaigns (43%), followed by school distribution programmes (24%), ANC visits (14%), and shops or markets (11%) (**Table 12.2.1** and **Figure 12.3**).

Figure 12.3 Source of ITNs

Percent distribution of ITNs in households



Forty-five percent of households in rural areas obtained ITNs from mass distribution campaigns, as compared with 40% of those in urban areas. Similarly, the percentage of households obtaining ITNs during antenatal visits is higher in rural (15%) than urban (10%) areas. One in five households (20%) in urban areas purchased ITNs in shops or markets, compared with only 7% in rural areas.

Although the majority of ITNs are obtained from mass distribution campaigns, there is considerable variation in campaign distribution across regions, ranging from 6% in Mtwara to 90% in Tanga. The percentage of nets obtained through school net programmes is highest in Ruvuma and Tabora (55% and 54%, respectively).

Among nets obtained from pharmacies, shops/markets, or other sources, 95% were purchased. Most nets were purchased for 10,000 to 15,000 TSh (42%) (**Table 12.2.2**).

12.2 Household Access to and Use of ITNs

Access to an ITN

Percentage of the population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people.

Sample: De facto household population

Use of ITNs

Percentage of the population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey.

Sample: De facto household population

ITNs act as both a physical and a chemical barrier against mosquitoes. By reducing the vector population, ITNs can help to reduce malaria risk at the community level as well as among individuals who use them.

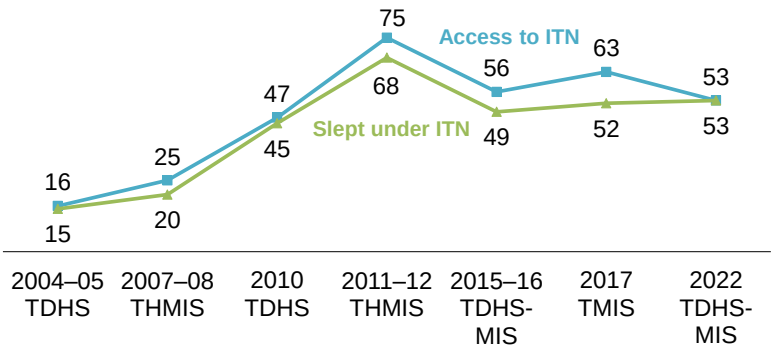
Access to an ITN is measured by the proportion of the population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people. Comparing ITN access and ITN use indicators can help programmes identify if there is a behavioural gap in which available ITNs are not being used. If the difference between these indicators is substantial, the ITN programme may need to design an appropriate intervention that focuses on behaviour change and on how to identify the main drivers of or barriers to ITN use. This analysis helps ITN programmes determine whether they need to achieve higher ITN coverage, promote ITN use, or both.

Fifty-three percent of the population could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people (**Table 12.3**). Similarly, 53% of the population slept under an ITN the night before the survey. Thus, there is no gap between ITN access and ITN use at the population level. In households with at least one ITN, 74% of the population slept under an ITN the night before the survey (**Table 12.4**). Overall, 82% of ITNs were used the night before the survey (**Table 12.5**).

Trends: The percentage of the household population with access to an ITN increased from 16% in 2004–05 to 75% in 2011–12 before declining to 53% in 2022. Similarly, the percentage of the population who slept under an ITN the night before the survey increased from 15% in 2004–05 to 68% in 2011–12 and then declined to 53% in 2022 (**Figure 12.4**).

***Figure 12.4* Trends in ITN access and use**

Percentage of the household population with access to an ITN and percentage of the population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey



Note: The definition of an ITN in surveys conducted prior to the 2014–15 TDHS-MIS included nets that had been soaked with insecticides within the past 12 months.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of the household population with access to an ITN is higher in Zanzibar (67%) than in Tanzania Mainland (53%).
- By region, the percentage of the population with access to an ITN is lowest in Arusha (26%) and highest in Kaskazini Unguja (83%) (**Table 12.3**).
- About half of female (55%) and male (52%) household members slept under an ITN the night before the survey. The same pattern is observed among rural (55%) and urban (50%) residents.
- The percentage of the household population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey is highest in Katavi (82%) and Kusini Pemba (76%) and lowest in Arusha (25%).
- More than half of all existing ITNs were used by household residents in all regions. The percentage of ITNs that were used the night before the survey ranges from 57% in Kusini Unguja to 92% in Mtwara (**Table 12.5**).

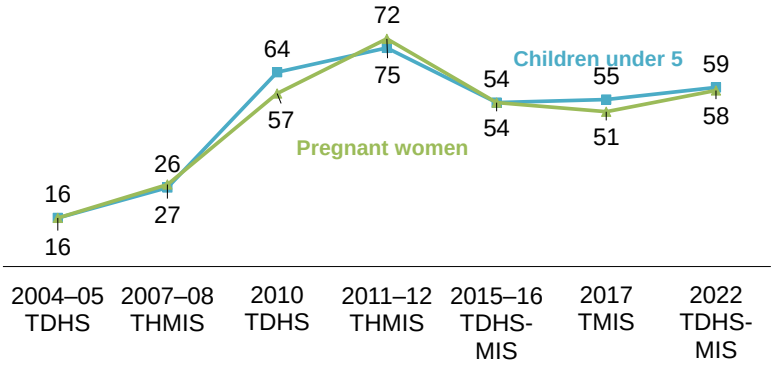
12.3 Use of ITNs by Children and Pregnant Women

Children under age 5 and pregnant women have historically been targeted for malaria interventions because they are at the highest risk of morbidity and mortality in highly malaria-endemic settings. Fifty-nine percent of children less than age 5 slept under an ITN the night before the survey, and 78% of children in households with at least one ITN slept under an ITN the night before the survey (**Table 12.6**). Similarly, 58% of pregnant women slept under an ITN the night before the survey, and 82% of pregnant women in households with at least one ITN slept under an ITN the night before the survey (**Table 12.7**).

Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 who slept under an ITN the night before the survey increased from 16% in 2004–05 to 72% in 2011–12 before dropping to 59% in 2022. Similarly, the percentage of pregnant women who slept under an ITN the night before the survey increased substantially from 16% in 2004–05 to 75% in 2011–12 and then decreased to 58% in 2022 (**Figure 12.5**).

***Figure 12.5* Trends in use of ITNs by children and pregnant women**

Percentage of children and pregnant women using an ITN the night before the survey



Note: The definition of an ITN in surveys conducted prior to the 2014–15 TDHS-MIS included nets that had been soaked with insecticides within the past 12 months.

Patterns by background characteristics

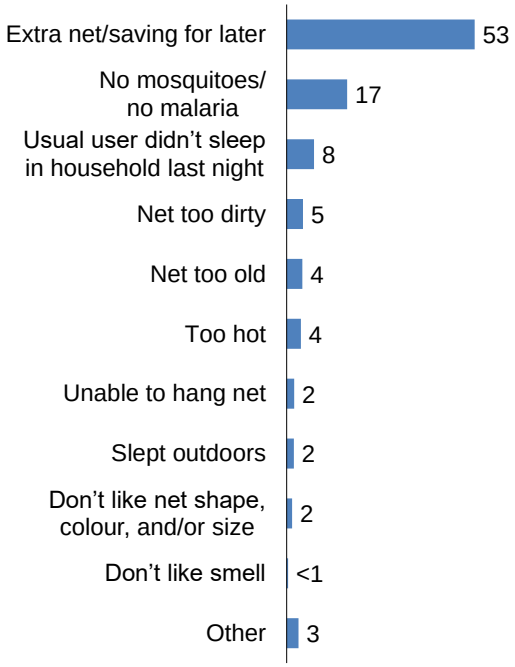
- The percentage of children who slept under an ITN decreases with increasing age, from 64% among those less than age 12 months and those age 12–23 months to 54% among those age 48–59 months (**Table 12.6**).
- By region, children in Kusini Pemba are most likely to have slept under an ITN the night before the survey (83%), followed by children in Katavi (80%) and Lindi (77%). Children in Dar es Salaam and Arusha are least likely to have slept under an ITN the night before the survey (27% and 32%, respectively).
- The percentages of children and pregnant women who slept under an ITN the night before the survey are higher in rural areas (61% and 65%, respectively) than in urban areas (53% and 43%, respectively).
- More than half of children in both Zanzibar and Tanzania Mainland (65% and 59%, respectively) slept under an ITN the night before the survey (**Table 12.6**). A similar pattern was observed among pregnant women (66% and 58%, respectively) (**Table 12.7**).
- More children under age 5 and pregnant women from households in the middle wealth quintile (65% and 67%, respectively) slept under an ITN the night before the survey than those from the highest wealth quintile (51% and 40%, respectively).

12.4 Reasons Mosquito Nets Were Not Used

Overall, 18% of ITNs were not used the night before the survey. The most common reason reported by respondents for not using an existing net is that they have an extra net or are saving the net for later use (53%). Other reasons included no mosquitoes or malaria (17%), the usual user did not sleep in the household the night before the survey (8%), and the net is too dirty (5%) (**Table 12.8** and **Figure 12.6**).

Figure 12.6 **Reason ITN was not used**

Among ITNs that were not used the night before the survey, the main reason the net was not used



Patterns by background characteristics

- More than half of respondents in both urban and rural areas reported that their main reason for not using an existing ITN is that they have an extra ITN or are saving the net for later use (55% and 52%, respectively). Respondents in rural areas were more likely than those in urban areas to report no mosquitoes or malaria as a reason for not using an ITN (20% versus 9%) (**Table 12.8**).
- Fifty-three percent of respondents in Tanzania Mainland and 51% in Zanzibar reported that their main reason for not using an ITN is that they have an extra net or are saving the net for later use. Respondents in Zanzibar are more likely than those in Tanzania Mainland to report "too hot" as a reason for not using an ITN (22% versus 3%).
- The percentage of respondents who reported no mosquitoes/no malaria as their main reason for not using an ITN is highest in Kilimanjaro (51%) and Iringa (46%) and lowest in Katavi (less than 1%).

12.5 Malaria in Pregnancy

Intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) during pregnancy

Percentage of women who took at least three doses of sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP)/Fansidar during their last pregnancy.

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

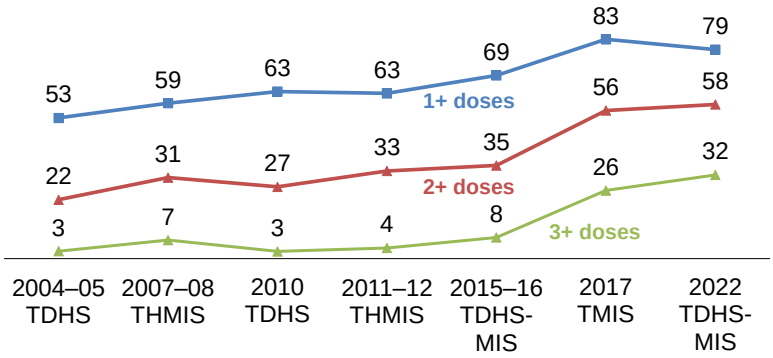
Malaria infection during pregnancy is a major public health problem in Tanzania, with substantial risks for the mother, her foetus, and the neonate. Intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in pregnancy (IPTp) is a full therapeutic course of antimalarial medicine given to pregnant women at routine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

The 2022 TDHS-MIS results show that 79% of women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar, 58% received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar, and 32% received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar. The results also indicate that 79% of women with a stillbirth received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar, 50% received two or more doses, and 22% received three or more doses (**Table 12.9**).

Trends: The percentage of pregnant women who received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar increased from 63% in 2010 to 83% in 2017 before declining slightly to 79% in 2022 (**Figure 12.7**). There have been increases since 2010 in the percentages of women receiving two or more doses (from 27% to 58%) and three or more doses (from 3% to 32%).

Figure 12.7 **Trends in IPTp use by pregnant women**

Percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey who received at least 1, 2, or 3 doses of SP/Fansidar



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar is higher in urban areas (40%) than in rural areas (28%) (**Table 12.9**).
- The percentage of women who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar is higher in the highest wealth quintile (44%) than in the lowest quintile (24%).
- Twenty-three percent of women with no formal education received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar, as compared with 39% of women with a secondary education and above.
- The proportion of women who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar varies from less than 1% in the Zanzibar regions to 54% in Lindi. Use of IPTp is very low in the Zanzibar regions since this is no longer among the recommended control interventions.

12.6 Case Management of Malaria in Children

Care seeking for children under age 5 with a fever

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

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

Diagnosis of malaria in children under age 5 with a fever

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

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

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

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who received artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT).

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

Eleven percent of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for 78% of these children, and 50% had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing (**Table 12.10**).

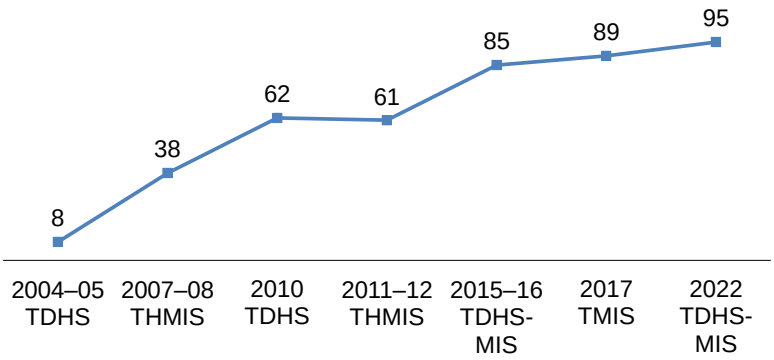
Among children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought, 63% received advice or treatment from public sector sources, while 22% received advice or treatment from the private medical sector. Dispensaries (43%) and health centres (15%) were the most prominent public sector sources of care, while pharmacies (15%) were the primary private sector source (**Table 12.11**).

Among children with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who were given antimalarial medicines, 95% received artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) (**Table 12.12**).

Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 who had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey and had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing increased from 25% in 2011–12 to 50% in 2022. Among children who took antimalarial drugs, the percentage who took ACT rose from 61% to 95% over the same period (**Figure 12.8**).

Figure 12.8 **Trend in ACT use by children with fever**

Among children with recent fever who took an antimalarial, percentage who received ACT



Patterns by background characteristics

- Care-seeking behaviour is highest in the Eastern zone (87%) and lowest in the South West zone (56%).
- The percentage of children with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day is higher in urban areas (50%) than in rural areas (40%). The same pattern is observed for children who had blood taken from their finger or heel for testing (59% versus 47%).
- The percentage of children with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who were diagnosed with malaria increases with age, from 22% among those less than age 12 months to 37% among those age 48–59 months.

12.7 Prevalence of Low Haemoglobin Levels in Children

Prevalence of low haemoglobin in children

Percentage of children age 6–59 months who had a haemoglobin measurement of less than 8 grams per decilitre (g/dl) of blood. The cutoff of 8 g/dl is often used to classify malaria-related anaemia. This is a different cutoff than was used to classify severe anaemia in the chapter on nutrition (7 g/dl). Haemoglobin levels reported in this chapter are based on capillary blood samples.

Sample: Children age 6–59 months

Anaemia, defined as a low level of haemoglobin in the blood, decreases the amount of oxygen reaching the tissues and organs of the body and reduces their capacity to function. Anaemia in children is associated with impaired motor and cognitive development. The main causes of anaemia in children are malaria and inadequate intake of iron, folate, vitamin B12, and other nutrients. Other causes of anaemia include intestinal worms, haemoglobinopathy, and sickle cell disease. Although anaemia is not specific to malaria, trends in anaemia prevalence can reflect malaria morbidity, and they respond to changes in the coverage of malaria interventions (Korenromp et al. 2004).

As described in Chapter 11, haemoglobin was measured in a subsample of half of households using capillary blood samples and in a separate, smaller subsample using venous blood samples. Results for low haemoglobin among children in this chapter are based on the tests conducted using capillary blood samples. Please see Chapter 11 for haemoglobin results based on the venous blood samples. Haemoglobin testing using capillary blood samples was completed for 97% of eligible children age 6–59 months (**Table 12.13**), and 6% of these children had haemoglobin levels lower than 8 g/dl (**Table 12.14**).

Trends: The percentage of children with haemoglobin levels below 8.0 g/dl has not changed significantly over time (5% in 2015–16 and 6% in 2022).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children with low haemoglobin levels is highest among those age 12–17 months (11%) and lowest among those age 48–59 months (3%).
- The prevalence of low haemoglobin is higher among male children (7%) than among female children (4%).
- By region, low haemoglobin is most common among children from Mbeya (13%) and least common among children from Dodoma (0%) (**Table 12.14**).

12.8 Prevalence of Malaria in Children

Malaria prevalence in children
Percentage of children age 6–59 months classified as infected with malaria according to rapid diagnostic test (RDT) results.
Sample: Children age 6–59 months

Children age 6–59 months were eligible for malaria testing using a malaria rapid diagnostic test (mRDT) (SD Bioline Ag Pf); 97% of eligible children were tested (**Table 12.13**). For details on malaria testing procedures, see Chapter 1.

The SD Bioline Ag Pf rapid diagnostic test was the only method used in the 2022 TDHS-MIS to gather information about the extent of malaria infection. Microscopy was not used during the survey. Trained nurses collected blood samples (from a finger or heel prick) from eligible children. In Tanzania Mainland, all children with positive mRDT results and no symptoms of severe malaria were offered a full course of treatment of artemether lumefantrine in the field, while in Zanzibar all children with positive results were referred to health facilities for treatment.

The 2022 TDHS-MIS was conducted between 24 February and 21 July 2022. Data collection started in Kilimanjaro and spread to other regions in March. The central and southern zones of the country have a single primary rainy season (with a peak in March through June), with more than 60% of rainfall concentrated in less than 3 months, while the eastern, northern, and western zones experience peaks in November and April, with rainfall spread over a longer period during April and May.

Overall, 8% of children age 6–59 months tested positive for malaria according to mRDT results (**Table 12.15**).

Trends: The prevalence of malaria among children declined from 14% in 2015–16 to 8% in 2022.

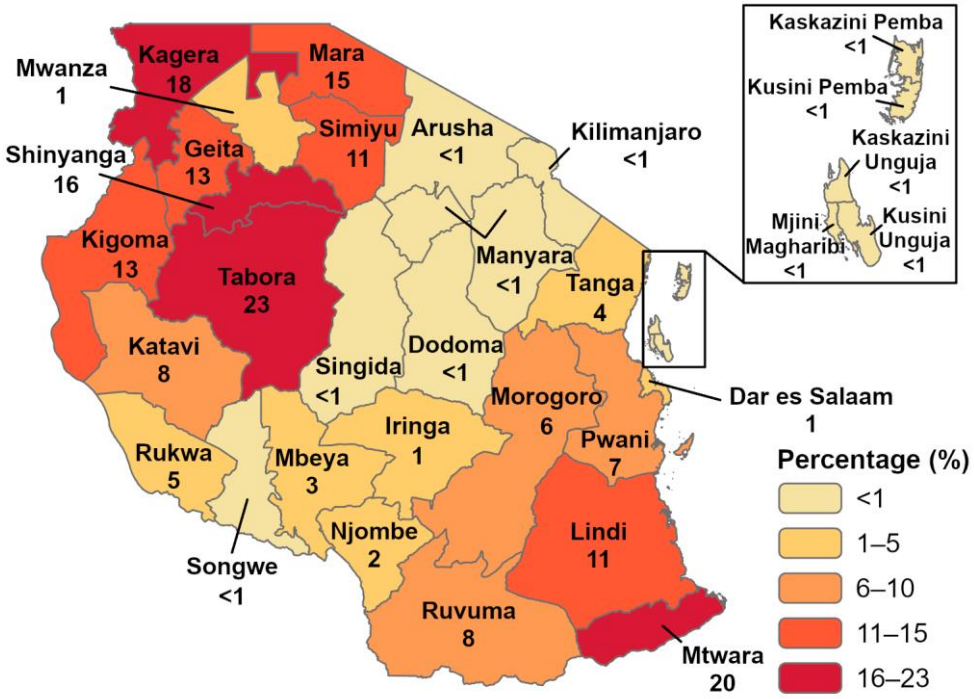
Patterns by background characteristics

- Malaria prevalence is higher among children in rural areas (10%) than among those in urban areas (1%).

- By region, the percentage of children with malaria is highest in Tabora (23%), followed by Mtwara (20%), Kagera (18%), and Shinyanga (16%). Malaria prevalence is below 1% among children in Dodoma, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Singida, Songwe, and the Zanzibar regions (**Map 12.1**).

Map 12.1 Prevalence of malaria in children by region

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



- Malaria prevalence varies substantially by mother's education, from 4% among children of mothers with a secondary education or higher to 10% or more among children of mothers with less than a primary education.

- Malaria prevalence decreases with increasing household wealth, from 15% in the lowest wealth quintile to only 1% in the highest quintile.

12.9 Exposure to Malaria Messages

Exposure to malaria messages

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who recall seeing or hearing a message about malaria through various sources in the last 6 months.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Social behaviour change (SBC) is key to the uptake of malaria control interventions. Implementation of SBC activities through multiple approaches and channels has contributed to high levels of knowledge and awareness of malaria in Mainland Tanzania. Knowledge and exposure are necessary for positive behaviour change in individuals, households, and communities.

Programmes in Tanzania emphasise the following strategies to promote social behaviour change: (1) reinforcing and updating knowledge among all community members regarding appropriate malaria prevention, testing, and treatment practices; (2) promoting desired positive behaviours and social norms with respect to healthy behaviours; (3) maintaining high levels of knowledge and improving practices among vulnerable groups with an elevated risk of malaria infection so that they know about their specific

risks and the prevention and treatment options available to them; (4) encouraging communities to implement community-based malaria control and elimination initiatives; (5) strengthening public-private partnerships to maximise SBC efforts and ensure consistency in the fight against malaria; and (6) increasing the visibility of specific malaria campaigns among politicians, communities, and the general public so that malaria becomes a priority at all levels.

To assess coverage of malaria communication programmes, women and men age 15–49 were asked if they had seen or heard any message about malaria prevention in the 6 months preceding the survey. Women and men who had heard or seen messages were further asked about the source of the messages.

Overall, 63% of women and 57% of men reported having seen or heard a message about malaria in the 6 months prior to the survey (**Tables 12.17.1** and **12.17.2**), and 38% of women and 19% of men have seen or heard the malaria message *Ziro malaria* (**Table 12.18**). Among women and men who had seen or heard a malaria message, the most commonly cited source of information was the radio (65% and 78%, respectively), followed by television (33% and 43%, respectively). The percentages of women who mentioned other communication channels ranged from 4% for reading a leaflet to 28% for hearing a message from a health care provider. Among men, the percentages ranged from 2% for reading a leaflet to 13% for seeing a billboard.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and men who report having seen or heard malaria messages in the 6 months preceding the survey is higher in urban areas (69% and 65%, respectively) than in rural areas (58% and 54%, respectively). Radio is the predominant source of malaria messages among women and men in both urban and rural areas (**Tables 12.17.1** and **12.17.2**).

- The percentage of women who reported having seen or heard malaria messages in the 6 months preceding the survey increases with increasing education, from 37% among those with no formal education to 68% among those with a secondary education or above. Similarly, 38% of men with no education have seen or heard malaria messages in the past 6 months, as compared with 66% of men with a secondary education or above.

- The percentage of women and men who saw or heard a malaria message in the 6 months preceding the survey also increases with increasing household wealth. Thirty-nine percent of both women and men in the lowest wealth quintile reported having seen or heard a malaria message, compared with 71% of women and 68% of men in the highest quintile.

- In Tanzania Mainland, women (66%) are less likely than men (79%) to report having heard malaria messages on the radio. Conversely, women (57%) in Zanzibar are more likely to report having heard messages on the radio than men (49%).

12.10 Most Serious Health Problem in the Community

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who believe that malaria is the most serious health problem in their community.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Thirty-two percent of women and 42% of men believe that malaria is the most serious health problem in their community. Twenty-nine percent of women and 34% of men report that HIV/AIDS is the most serious health problem (**Table 12.16.1** and **Table 12.16.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Malaria is more often recognized as the most serious health problem in the community by women and men in Tanzania Mainland (33% and 44%, respectively) than women and men in Zanzibar (4% and 6%, respectively).

- Forty-five percent of women and 82% of men in the Southern zone believe that malaria is the most serious health problem in their community.

- Among regions, the percentage of women who believe that malaria is the most serious health problem is lowest in Kaskazini Unguja and Kusini Pemba (2% each) and highest in Morogoro (61%). Among men, the percentage is lowest in Kaskazini Pemba (1%) and highest in Lindi (83%) (**Table 12.16.1** and **Table 12.16.2**).

12.11 Knowledge of Ways to Avoid Malaria

Better knowledge of ways to avoid and prevent malaria, such as increasing the use of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs), is a foundational step toward changing behaviour. Women and men age 15–49 were asked if there are ways to prevent malaria, and, if so, they were further asked to report specific ways of avoiding the disease. Ninety-four percent of both women and men stated that there are ways to avoid getting malaria. Among those who said there are ways to avoid getting malaria, 97% of women and 98% of men cited sleeping under a mosquito net or ITN (**Tables 12.19.1** and **12.9.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who believe that there are ways to avoid getting malaria is highest in Iringa and Njombe (100%) and lowest in Simiyu (78%). Among men, the percentage is highest in Dar es Salaam (100%) and lowest in Kaskazini Unguja (77%).

- The percentage of women and men who believe that one needs to sleep under a mosquito net or ITN to avoid malaria is high across all background characteristics (above 90%).

12.12 Access to Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) and Visits from Health Workers

Access to early diagnosis and treatment ensures that all confirmed malaria cases are managed within 24 hours after the onset of fever. Treatment using first-line antimalarial medicine immediately improves the patient's condition by minimizing further complications of the disease. Eighty-three percent of women and 75% of men reported that artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) can be obtained at the nearest health facility or pharmacy (**Table 12.20**). Nine percent of both women and women said that they were visited by a health worker or volunteer who talked about malaria in the past 6 months.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women reporting that ACT can be obtained at the nearest health facility or pharmacy is 84% in rural areas and 81% in urban areas. Among men, the percentages are 75% and 76%, respectively.

- The percentage of men and women who reported that ACT can be obtained at the nearest health facility or pharmacy is higher in Tanzania Mainland (77% and 84%, respectively) than in Zanzibar (15% and 42%).

- The percentage of women who said that they were visited by a health worker or volunteer who discussed malaria in the previous 6 months is highest in the Western zone and lowest in the Central

zone. Among men, the percentage is highest in the Western zone and lowest in the Southern Highlands and Southern zones.

12.13 Perceived Susceptibility, Severity, and Self-efficacy

Risk involves the following components: the likelihood of a specific event occurring (perceived susceptibility) multiplied by the magnitude of the consequences associated with that event (perceived severity) (Douglas 1986). Self-efficacy refers to people's confidence in their ability to perform a specific behaviour.

During the survey, a series of statements were read to capture respondents' perceptions of malaria susceptibility, their beliefs regarding the severity of the consequences of malaria, and their perceived self-efficacy to perform specific malaria-related behaviours.

Eighty-nine percent of women and 84% of men perceive that their families and communities are at risk for malaria. Similarly, 71% of women and 74% of men believe that the consequences of malaria are serious.

Eighty percent of women and 86% of men said that they are confident in their ability to perform specific malaria-related behaviours. This includes women and men who agree that they can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are lots of mosquitoes or agree that they can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are few mosquitoes (**Tables 12.21.1** and **12.21.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who perceive that their families and communities are at risk for malaria is highest in the Western zone (95%), Pwani (97%), and Lindi (97%) and lowest in Zanzibar (81%) and Iringa (71%). Among men, the percentage is highest in the South West Highlands zone (93%) and Rukwa (97%).
- The percentage of women who feel that the consequences of malaria are serious increases with increasing wealth, from 59% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 78% among those in the highest wealth quintile. Sixty-seven percent of men in the lowest wealth quintile believe that the consequences of malaria are serious, as compared with 74% of those in the highest quintile.
- Eighty percent of women in Tanzania Mainland and 93% in Zanzibar are confident in their ability to perform specific malaria-related behaviours. Among men, the percentages are 87% and 92%, respectively.

12.14 Attitudes toward Malaria-related Behaviours and Perceptions of Community Norms

People who view a behaviour favourably or positively are more likely to adopt the behaviour. Those with favourable attitudes toward a behaviour anticipate beneficial outcomes (such as seeking prompt care to ensure peace of mind) or feel that the behaviour has positive attributes (such as sleeping under a net and feeling safe).

Women and men were asked whether they do not like sleeping under a mosquito net when the weather is too warm and whether it is best to start giving a child with a fever any medicine they have at home. If they disagreed with either statement, they were considered to have a favourable attitude towards specific malaria-related behaviours. Overall, 70% of women and 78% of men had a favourable attitude towards specific malaria behaviours (**Table 12.22.1** and **Table 12.22.2**).

Beliefs about what others do and what others think we should do often guide our actions. These types of beliefs are called norms. Malaria programmes can influence behaviours if they portray certain behaviours as socially desirable or socially unacceptable. Seventy-two percent of women and 78% of men believe that

most people in their community currently practise specific malaria-related behaviours (**Table 12.22.1** and **Table 12.22.2**). This includes women who agree that people in their community usually take their children to a health care provider on the same day or the day after they develop a fever or who agree that people in the community who have a mosquito net usually sleep under a mosquito net every night.

Women and men were also asked about the importance of carrying out malaria prevention and treatment measures such as sleeping under a net every night, obtaining treatment if their child gets malaria, and taking the entire course of malaria medicine. Results are presented in **Tables 12.23.1** and **12.23.2**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- By region, the percentage of women who have a favourable attitude toward specific malaria behaviours is highest in Iringa (95%) and lowest in Katavi (31%).

- The percentage of women who believe that people in their community practise specific malaria-related behaviours is highest in Morogoro (96%) and lowest in Songwe (37%).

List of Tables

For more information on malaria, see the following tables:

- **Table 12.1 Household possession of mosquito nets**
- **Table 12.2.1 Source of mosquito nets**
- **Table 12.2.2 Cost of mosquito nets**
- **Table 12.3 Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN)**
- **Table 12.4 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household**
- **Table 12.5 Use of existing ITNs**
- **Table 12.6 Use of mosquito nets by children**
- **Table 12.7 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women**
- **Table 12.8 Main reason mosquito net was not used the night before the survey**
- **Table 12.9 Use of intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy**
- **Table 12.10 Children with fever and care seeking, prompt treatment, and diagnosis**
- **Table 12.11 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever**
- **Table 12.12 Type of antimalarial drugs used**
- **Table 12.13 Coverage of testing for anaemia and malaria in children**
- **Table 12.14 Haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl in children**
- **Table 12.15 Prevalence of malaria in children**
- **Table 12.16.1 Most serious health problem in community: Women**
- **Table 12.16.2 Most serious health problem in community: Men**
- **Table 12.17.1 Media exposure to malaria messages: Women**
- **Table 12.17.2 Media exposure to malaria messages: Men**
- **Table 12.18 Malaria messages**
- **Table 12.19.1 Knowledge of ways to avoid malaria: Women**
- **Table 12.19.2 Knowledge of ways to avoid malaria: Men**
- **Table 12.20 Access to ACT and visits from health workers**
- **Table 12.21.1 Malaria susceptibility, severity, and self-efficacy: Women**
- **Table 12.21.2 Malaria susceptibility, severity, and self-efficacy: Men**
- **Table 12.22.1 Attitudes toward malaria-related behaviours and perceptions of community norms: Women**
- **Table 12.22.2 Attitudes toward malaria-related behaviours and perceptions of community norms: Men**
- **Table 12.23.1 Malaria knowledge: Women**
- **Table 12.23.2 Malaria knowledge: Men**

Table 12.1 Household possession of mosquito nets

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net		Average number of nets per household		Number of households	Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons who stayed in the household last night[1]		Number of households with at least one person who stayed in the household last night
	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[2]	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[2]		Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[2]	
Residence								
Urban	81.8	60.4	1.8	1.3	5,094	53.9	33.5	5,072
Rural	74.5	70.8	1.6	1.5	10,611	39.7	35.7	10,585
Mainland/Zanzibar								
Mainland	76.9	67.2	1.6	1.4	15,278	44.1	34.6	15,233
Urban	82.1	60.2	1.8	1.2	4,965	54.2	33.4	4,943
Rural	74.3	70.5	1.6	1.5	10,313	39.3	35.2	10,290
Zanzibar	78.8	77.3	2.2	2.2	427	51.4	49.4	424
Unguja	75.1	73.3	2.0	2.0	307	49.4	46.9	305
Pemba	88.2	87.7	2.7	2.7	120	56.7	55.7	119
Zone								
Western	76.8	71.3	1.7	1.5	1,159	32.5	26.9	1,154
Northern	68.8	63.0	1.5	1.3	1,849	40.1	34.7	1,843
Central	75.4	69.6	1.6	1.4	1,816	45.3	39.1	1,815
Southern Highlands	71.9	69.9	1.5	1.5	1,077	48.2	46.4	1,074
Southern	80.0	68.7	1.5	1.3	1,031	58.6	45.1	1,030
South West Highlands	76.3	72.6	1.7	1.6	1,483	46.6	42.6	1,478
Lake	79.5	73.2	1.7	1.6	4,252	38.4	31.6	4,243
Eastern	80.5	52.0	1.7	1.0	2,611	51.9	25.9	2,596
Zanzibar	78.8	77.3	2.2	2.2	427	51.4	49.4	424
Region								
Dodoma	86.9	79.1	1.9	1.7	882	59.8	51.4	881
Arusha	49.4	38.5	1.0	0.7	499	23.0	15.9	499
Kilimanjaro	60.3	54.2	1.3	1.1	528	38.9	32.6	524
Tanga	85.9	83.5	2.0	1.9	822	51.4	47.4	821
Morogoro	83.6	72.7	1.7	1.4	743	48.5	36.6	742
Pwani	83.9	60.5	1.8	1.2	555	59.4	36.0	549
Dar es Salaam	77.2	36.6	1.6	0.6	1,313	50.8	15.6	1,305
Lindi	83.0	71.6	1.7	1.4	438	63.0	46.6	438
Mtwara	77.8	66.6	1.5	1.2	593	55.4	44.0	592
Ruvuma	76.1	73.0	1.6	1.5	428	46.6	43.7	428
Iringa	78.4	77.4	1.8	1.7	381	57.5	56.6	379
Mbeya	80.0	72.3	1.8	1.6	552	56.1	47.7	548
Singida	73.5	69.5	1.5	1.4	469	38.8	34.9	469
Tabora	80.4	73.8	1.8	1.6	602	28.8	22.4	600
Rukwa	76.1	76.1	1.5	1.5	379	39.7	39.7	378
Kigoma	72.9	68.7	1.6	1.4	557	36.4	31.8	554
Shinyanga	63.6	56.7	1.4	1.2	505	26.5	20.1	504
Kagera	79.5	75.4	1.7	1.6	851	44.5	39.9	850
Mwanza	88.7	80.2	2.1	1.8	1,067	48.9	39.7	1,061
Mara	86.7	76.9	1.8	1.6	710	42.7	32.7	709
Manyara	55.5	51.6	1.1	0.9	465	24.4	20.2	465
Njombe	56.0	54.0	1.1	1.1	267	37.4	36.3	267
Katavi	92.5	92.4	2.8	2.8	168	57.9	56.7	168
Simiyu	54.1	50.2	1.1	1.0	410	17.0	12.7	410
Geita	84.4	81.5	1.8	1.7	709	31.7	27.4	709
Songwe	64.2	61.0	1.3	1.2	385	34.9	32.1	383
Kaskazini Unguja	94.1	92.0	2.8	2.8	67	72.8	70.6	66
Kusini Unguja	84.6	82.2	2.1	2.0	37	60.5	56.6	36
Mjini Magharibi	67.2	65.5	1.8	1.7	204	39.7	37.4	203
Kaskazini Pemba	87.0	86.2	2.7	2.7	54	54.5	53.1	54
Kusini Pemba	89.2	89.0	2.7	2.7	65	58.5	57.7	65
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	63.5	62.4	1.2	1.2	2,891	26.7	25.3	2,880
Second	74.9	72.3	1.6	1.5	2,906	36.0	33.6	2,903
Middle	80.4	75.8	1.7	1.6	3,060	44.9	40.6	3,050
Fourth	80.2	67.7	1.7	1.4	3,493	50.0	37.7	3,486
Highest	83.7	59.7	2.1	1.4	3,355	60.3	36.6	3,338
Total	76.9	67.4	1.7	1.4	15,705	44.3	35.0	15,657

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

Table 12.2.1 Source of mosquito nets

Percent distribution of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs), non-ITNs, and all mosquito nets by source of net, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Mass distribution campaign	ANC visit	Immunisation visit	School distribution	Government health facility	Private/parastatal health facility	Pharmacy	Shop/market	Community health worker	Religious institution	Other	Don't know	Total	Number of mosquito nets
						ITNs[1]								
Residence														
Urban	39.7	10.2	4.9	23.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	20.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.3	100.0	6,383
Rural	44.5	15.2	7.2	24.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	7.4	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	15,813
Mainland/ Zanzibar														
Mainland	41.2	13.9	6.6	25.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	11.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.2	100.0	21,270
Urban	37.9	10.2	5.0	24.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	20.9	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.3	100.0	6,138
Rural	42.6	15.5	7.3	25.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	7.7	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	15,132
Zanzibar	85.8	9.3	3.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	926
Unguja	84.5	10.4	3.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	605
Pemba	88.2	7.3	3.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	320
Zone														
Western	14.3	21.8	9.0	47.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,760
Northern	77.6	10.2	2.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.5	7.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.2	100.0	2,454
Central	80.0	8.3	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	7.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	2,585
Southern Highlands	48.1	12.2	5.9	22.7	0.3	0.0	0.8	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,598
Southern	7.1	16.3	8.5	34.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	32.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	100.0	1,316
South West Highlands	84.6	7.7	1.9	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,381
Lake	14.3	18.0	10.2	46.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	100.0	6,685
Eastern	28.8	12.7	6.9	24.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	25.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	100.0	2,490
Zanzibar	85.8	9.3	3.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	926
Region														
Dodoma	86.5	3.4	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	7.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,478
Arusha	40.2	28.6	6.8	1.1	2.0	0.0	1.1	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	352
Kilimanjaro	66.4	14.3	3.0	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.7	11.6	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.7	100.0	561
Tanga	90.2	4.5	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,541
Morogoro	12.1	14.0	9.7	34.5	0.5	0.0	0.3	27.8	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,023
Pwani	34.6	11.7	6.8	18.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	26.3	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	644
Dar es Salaam	45.2	11.8	3.5	17.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	823
Lindi	9.1	17.8	8.0	30.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	32.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.1	100.0	592
Mtwara	5.5	15.1	8.9	37.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	32.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	725
Ruvuma	8.0	14.8	7.9	54.5	0.6	0.0	0.4	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	651
Iringa	77.8	8.6	4.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	654
Mbeya	88.9	6.9	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	868
Singida	81.2	5.8	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	7.3	0.4	0.1	1.6	0.0	100.0	668
Tabora	6.7	22.4	8.8	53.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	956
Rukwa	88.4	6.2	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	584
Kigoma	23.4	21.2	9.1	39.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	805
Shinyanga	16.2	20.1	12.7	42.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	619
Kagera	17.0	19.5	7.0	49.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	1,365
Mwanza	14.2	14.4	8.5	46.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.5	100.0	1,923
Mara	16.0	16.8	9.3	45.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,120
Manyara	56.1	29.0	8.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	439
Njombe	70.8	14.7	5.4	2.1	0.5	0.0	1.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	293
Katavi	85.2	2.3	0.4	5.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	470
Simiyu	9.2	24.4	20.1	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	424
Geita	10.6	20.0	12.8	47.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.2	100.0	1,234
Songwe	71.3	16.8	4.9	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	459
Kaskazini Unguja	89.3	6.1	3.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	187
Kusini Unguja	81.4	10.8	4.6	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	75
Mjini Magharibi	82.6	12.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	344
Kaskazini Pemba	88.5	7.0	2.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	145
Kusini Pemba	88.0	7.5	3.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	175
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	40.6	20.0	9.9	22.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	3,367
Second	41.4	16.0	7.5	28.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	4,324
Middle	43.9	13.6	6.2	27.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.2	100.0	4,981
Fourth	45.1	11.6	6.2	23.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	100.0	4,845
Highest	43.5	9.6	3.7	18.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	22.9	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.3	100.0	4,679
Total	43.1	13.8	6.5	24.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	11.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.2	100.0	22,195
						NON-ITNs								
Total	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	0.2	96.4	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.1	100.0	3,902
						ALL MOSQUITO NETS								
Total	36.7	11.7	5.5	20.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	23.8	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.3	100.0	26,097

na = not applicable
ANC = antenatal care
[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).

Table 12.2.2 Cost of mosquito nets

Percent distribution of mosquito nets obtained from a pharmacy, shop/market, or other source by whether the nets were obtained for free or bought, and among nets that were bought, cost in Tanzanian shillings (TSh), according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Among nets obtained from a pharmacy, shop/market, or other source		Total	Number of mosquito nets	Among nets that were bought, cost in TSh			Total	Number of mosquito nets that were bought
	Bought	Obtained for free			5,000–9,000	10,000–15,000	Above 15,000		
Type of net									
ITN[1]	94.3	5.7	100.0	3,325	37.2	40.8	22.0	100.0	3,135
Non-ITN	95.3	4.7	100.0	3,201	25.4	42.7	31.9	100.0	3,050
Residence									
Urban	95.6	4.4	100.0	4,144	22.6	45.2	32.3	100.0	3,960
Rural	93.4	6.6	100.0	2,382	47.1	35.6	17.3	100.0	2,225
Mainland/Zanzibar									
Mainland	94.9	5.1	100.0	6,489	31.4	41.7	26.9	100.0	6,156
Urban	95.6	4.4	100.0	4,131	22.6	45.1	32.3	100.0	3,950
Rural	93.6	6.4	100.0	2,358	47.3	35.4	17.3	100.0	2,206
Zanzibar	78.0	22.0	100.0	38	21.6	57.9	20.4	100.0	29
Unguja	80.5	19.5	100.0	31	24.1	56.1	19.8	100.0	25
Pemba	(66.0)	(34.0)	100.0	6	(7.1)	(68.6)	(24.3)	100.0	4
Zone									
Western	91.2	8.8	100.0	313	55.7	24.1	20.2	100.0	285
Northern	94.2	5.8	100.0	518	16.0	45.2	38.8	100.0	488
Central	94.9	5.1	100.0	534	14.7	50.1	35.2	100.0	507
Southern Highlands	93.5	6.5	100.0	233	26.6	37.6	35.8	100.0	218
Southern	93.6	6.4	100.0	725	41.9	52.6	5.5	100.0	678
South West Highlands	97.1	2.9	100.0	252	38.5	28.6	32.9	100.0	245
Lake	94.9	5.1	100.0	1,459	30.7	36.0	33.3	100.0	1,384
Eastern	95.8	4.2	100.0	2,455	32.4	43.1	24.4	100.0	2,351
Zanzibar	78.0	22.0	100.0	38	21.6	57.9	20.4	100.0	29
Region									
Dodoma	96.4	3.6	100.0	323	11.9	52.4	35.7	100.0	311
Arusha	96.2	3.8	100.0	208	13.1	41.0	45.9	100.0	200
Kilimanjaro	91.2	8.8	100.0	176	24.2	46.5	29.3	100.0	160
Tanga	95.2	4.8	100.0	134	10.2	50.3	39.5	100.0	128
Morogoro	96.7	3.3	100.0	526	72.2	20.9	6.9	100.0	509
Pwani	96.3	3.7	100.0	530	26.7	47.7	25.6	100.0	511
Dar es Salaam	95.2	4.8	100.0	1,399	19.5	49.8	30.7	100.0	1,332
Lindi	91.4	8.6	100.0	340	34.2	62.2	3.6	100.0	310
Mtwara	95.5	4.5	100.0	385	48.3	44.6	7.1	100.0	368
Ruvuma	97.3	2.7	100.0	123	34.8	44.3	20.9	100.0	120
Iringa	90.8	9.2	100.0	78	8.2	30.8	61.0	100.0	71
Mbeya	96.4	3.6	100.0	136	18.1	32.6	49.3	100.0	131
Singida	89.3	10.7	100.0	118	21.9	37.5	40.6	100.0	105
Tabora	95.9	4.1	100.0	193	54.0	28.5	17.5	100.0	185
Rukwa	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	22	(47.0)	(29.0)	(24.0)	100.0	22
Kigoma	83.5	16.5	100.0	120	58.9	16.0	25.1	100.0	100
Shinyanga	97.9	2.1	100.0	129	46.4	20.1	33.6	100.0	127
Kagera	97.5	2.5	100.0	193	23.6	24.8	51.6	100.0	188
Mwanza	92.2	7.8	100.0	551	25.9	45.0	29.1	100.0	508
Mara	97.1	2.9	100.0	327	33.1	37.4	29.5	100.0	318
Manyara	96.8	3.2	100.0	93	16.1	56.7	27.3	100.0	90
Njombe	85.0	15.0	100.0	32	37.8	26.2	36.0	100.0	27
Katavi	99.4	0.6	100.0	37	84.1	8.4	7.5	100.0	37
Simiyu	98.1	1.9	100.0	80	40.6	23.0	36.4	100.0	78
Geita	92.8	7.2	100.0	178	32.1	36.7	31.1	100.0	165
Songwe	96.0	4.0	100.0	57	53.4	32.5	14.0	100.0	55
Kaskazini Unguja	(73.6)	(26.4)	100.0	5	(35.2)	(43.0)	(21.8)	100.0	3
Kusini Unguja	(74.6)	(25.4)	100.0	5	(25.6)	(53.6)	(20.8)	100.0	4
Mjini Magharibi	(83.3)	(16.7)	100.0	22	(21.6)	(59.1)	(19.2)	100.0	18
Kaskazini Pemba	(58.8)	(41.2)	100.0	5	(5.2)	(59.7)	(35.1)	100.0	3
Kusini Pemba	*	*	100.0	2	*	*	*	100.0	2
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	90.2	9.8	100.0	297	74.9	22.8	2.3	100.0	267
Second	91.3	8.7	100.0	441	64.8	33.4	1.8	100.0	403
Middle	92.7	7.3	100.0	755	55.4	39.2	5.3	100.0	700
Fourth	95.3	4.7	100.0	1,585	35.2	44.0	20.8	100.0	1,510
Highest	95.8	4.2	100.0	3,449	16.9	43.8	39.3	100.0	3,306
Total	94.8	5.2	100.0	6,526	31.4	41.7	26.9	100.0	6,186

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] 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).

Table 12.3 Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN)

Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN in the household, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN[1,2]	Number of persons
Residence		
Urban	51.4	20,263
Rural	54.3	49,401
Mainland/Zanzibar		
Mainland	53.0	67,484
Urban	51.1	19,570
Rural	53.8	47,914
Zanzibar	66.9	2,181
Unguja	63.0	1,516
Pemba	75.8	665
Zone		
Western	50.0	6,384
Northern	48.3	8,038
Central	54.2	7,856
Southern Highlands	61.2	4,091
Southern	62.6	3,435
South West Highlands	60.5	6,308
Lake	55.0	21,341
Eastern	42.1	10,032
Zanzibar	66.9	2,181
Region		
Dodoma	68.0	3,466
Arusha	25.5	2,336
Kilimanjaro	44.0	1,967
Tanga	64.8	3,734
Morogoro	54.7	3,156
Pwani	49.7	2,171
Dar es Salaam	30.2	4,705
Lindi	63.6	1,497
Mtwara	61.8	1,938
Ruvuma	62.0	1,750
Iringa	70.0	1,426
Mbeya	62.4	2,114
Singida	52.2	2,197
Tabora	46.9	3,776
Rukwa	59.0	1,668
Kigoma	54.6	2,608
Shinyanga	42.6	2,703
Kagera	62.4	3,636
Mwanza	63.4	5,230
Mara	56.4	3,488
Manyara	34.4	2,193
Njombe	46.0	915
Katavi	79.4	940
Simiyu	33.0	2,382
Geita	57.7	3,903
Songwe	48.5	1,586
Kaskazini Unguja	82.7	315
Kusini Unguja	71.6	156
Mjini Magharibi	55.7	1,046
Kaskazini Pemba	74.2	308
Kusini Pemba	77.2	356
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	43.4	13,913
Second	54.3	13,911
Middle	60.3	13,939
Fourth	57.0	13,863
Highest	52.3	14,038
Total	53.4	69,664

[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] Percentage of the de facto household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people

Table 12.4 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household

Percentage of the de facto household population who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey, and among the de facto household population in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Household population			Household population in households with at least one ITN[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of persons	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of persons
Age					
<5	67.3	58.9	11,314	78.0	8,540
5–14	57.9	52.1	20,727	70.7	15,273
15–34	62.3	51.8	19,647	73.7	13,827
35–49	68.9	55.4	8,993	78.6	6,343
50+	59.2	50.5	8,923	75.1	6,001
Don't know	56.2	51.7	61	(74.0)	43
Sex					
Male	60.0	51.8	33,123	72.2	23,745
Female	64.3	54.8	36,541	76.2	26,282
Residence					
Urban	71.1	49.5	20,263	74.6	13,445
Rural	58.6	54.9	49,401	74.2	36,582
Mainland/Zanzibar					
Mainland	62.4	53.2	67,484	74.4	48,286
Urban	71.7	49.4	19,570	74.6	12,955
Rural	58.6	54.8	47,914	74.3	35,332
Zanzibar	58.7	57.0	2,181	71.4	1,740
Unguja	52.1	50.1	1,516	66.1	1,150
Pemba	73.6	72.6	665	81.7	591
Zone					
Western	56.7	52.0	6,384	67.1	4,943
Northern	51.3	45.6	8,038	71.7	5,115
Central	61.6	54.8	7,856	77.3	5,572
Southern Highlands	54.7	52.7	4,091	71.7	3,007
Southern	73.3	62.2	3,435	84.3	2,532
South West Highlands	64.6	60.7	6,308	80.6	4,752
Lake	63.9	58.2	21,341	74.9	16,578
Eastern	70.1	40.8	10,032	70.7	5,788
Zanzibar	58.7	57.0	2,181	71.4	1,740
Region					
Dodoma	76.3	66.5	3,466	80.6	2,859
Arusha	34.0	25.1	2,336	64.2	914
Kilimanjaro	40.6	34.0	1,967	59.7	1,120
Tanga	67.8	64.6	3,734	78.3	3,081
Morogoro	66.4	54.2	3,156	74.0	2,309
Pwani	75.2	51.2	2,171	82.8	1,343
Dar es Salaam	70.3	27.0	4,705	59.5	2,136
Lindi	76.5	63.8	1,497	84.8	1,126
Mtwara	70.9	60.9	1,938	84.0	1,406
Ruvuma	62.1	59.5	1,750	77.0	1,353
Iringa	56.3	55.1	1,426	69.0	1,138
Mbeya	69.2	60.8	2,114	82.2	1,563
Singida	61.9	57.3	2,197	81.0	1,554
Tabora	56.0	50.5	3,776	63.7	2,991
Rukwa	60.9	60.7	1,668	79.3	1,276
Kigoma	57.7	54.1	2,608	72.3	1,952
Shinyanga	53.7	48.3	2,703	76.8	1,700
Kagera	64.9	60.5	3,636	74.6	2,949
Mwanza	69.1	61.3	5,230	72.8	4,403
Mara	71.9	62.9	3,488	76.9	2,853
Manyara	38.2	33.9	2,193	64.1	1,158
Njombe	38.1	35.9	915	63.6	516
Katavi	83.8	82.3	940	87.0	889
Simiyu	40.8	38.0	2,382	67.4	1,342
Geita	70.0	67.0	3,903	78.5	3,332
Songwe	50.9	48.0	1,586	74.3	1,024
Kaskazini Unguja	60.3	58.9	315	63.2	294
Kusini Unguja	54.6	51.2	156	60.5	132
Mjini Magharibi	49.3	47.3	1,046	68.3	724
Kaskazini Pemba	69.9	68.5	308	77.8	271
Kusini Pemba	76.8	76.2	356	85.0	319

Continued…

Table 12.4—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Household population			Household population in households with at least one ITN[1]	
	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of persons	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of persons
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	48.7	47.6	13,913	72.7	9,109
Second	58.7	56.2	13,911	74.4	10,510
Middle	64.0	59.9	13,939	75.4	11,085
Fourth	67.5	56.0	13,863	76.6	10,139
Highest	72.3	47.1	14,038	72.0	9,183
Total	62.3	53.4	69,664	74.3	50,027

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 TDHS, 2011–12 THMIS, and 2015–16 TDHS-MIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.5 Use of existing ITNs

Percentage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of existing ITNs[1] used last night	Number of ITNs[1]
Residence		
Urban	82.3	6,383
Rural	81.5	15,813
Mainland/Zanzibar		
Mainland	82.1	21,270
Urban	82.4	6,138
Rural	82.0	15,132
Zanzibar	74.0	926
Unguja	70.1	605
Pemba	81.4	320
Zone		
Western	85.9	1,760
Northern	74.5	2,454
Central	83.1	2,585
Southern Highlands	74.9	1,598
Southern	90.3	1,316
South West Highlands	79.2	2,381
Lake	84.2	6,685
Eastern	83.1	2,490
Zanzibar	74.0	926
Region		
Dodoma	81.4	1,478
Arusha	81.9	352
Kilimanjaro	65.4	561
Tanga	76.2	1,541
Morogoro	80.8	1,023
Pwani	87.2	644
Dar es Salaam	82.8	823
Lindi	88.7	592
Mtwara	91.6	725
Ruvuma	82.8	651
Iringa	70.8	654
Mbeya	81.2	868
Singida	88.9	668
Tabora	87.2	956
Rukwa	78.8	584
Kigoma	84.3	805
Shinyanga	90.1	619
Kagera	77.3	1,365
Mwanza	80.3	1,923
Mara	91.1	1,120
Manyara	80.1	439
Njombe	66.3	293
Katavi	74.4	470
Simiyu	87.2	424
Geita	87.5	1,234
Songwe	80.7	459
Kaskazini Unguja	59.5	187
Kusini Unguja	56.5	75
Mjini Magharibi	78.8	344
Kaskazini Pemba	77.5	145
Kusini Pemba	84.5	175
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	84.9	3,367
Second	83.0	4,324
Middle	82.4	4,981
Fourth	81.0	4,845
Highest	78.3	4,679
Total	81.7	22,195

[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).

Table 12.6 Use of mosquito nets by children

Percentage of children under age 5 who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey, and among children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Children under age 5 in all households			Children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of children	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of children
Age in months					
<12	72.8	63.5	2,214	80.2	1,753
12–23	71.9	64.2	2,249	81.4	1,773
24–35	64.6	56.1	2,198	78.4	1,574
36–47	64.4	56.4	2,286	76.4	1,687
48–59	63.1	54.4	2,367	73.5	1,752
Sex					
Male	66.8	58.9	5,745	77.7	4,352
Female	67.8	58.8	5,569	78.2	4,188
Residence					
Urban	75.3	52.7	2,972	76.5	2,047
Rural	64.5	61.1	8,342	78.4	6,493
Mainland/Zanzibar					
Mainland	67.3	58.7	10,978	78.0	8,259
Urban	75.7	52.4	2,873	76.4	1,973
Rural	64.3	60.9	8,106	78.5	6,287
Zanzibar	66.9	65.3	336	78.1	280
Unguja	60.4	58.7	229	73.7	182
Pemba	80.7	79.5	106	86.4	98
Zone					
Western	61.1	56.6	1,146	70.0	926
Northern	55.0	49.2	1,218	74.3	807
Central	65.4	57.6	1,172	79.0	854
Southern Highlands	63.4	61.6	577	78.6	452
Southern	81.7	75.4	419	91.0	347
South West Highlands	67.0	63.2	1,086	82.3	834
Lake	69.6	63.9	3,940	78.9	3,193
Eastern	75.8	45.2	1,420	75.7	847
Zanzibar	66.9	65.3	336	78.1	280
Region					
Dodoma	80.5	68.6	475	81.5	399
Arusha	40.9	31.6	369	71.4	163
Kilimanjaro	51.5	43.8	260	67.8	168
Tanga	65.3	62.7	589	77.6	475
Morogoro	70.5	59.9	483	79.8	363
Pwani	79.6	56.7	335	85.3	223
Dar es Salaam	78.0	27.0	602	62.0	262
Lindi	83.6	77.3	189	90.4	161
Mtwara	80.1	73.8	230	91.6	185
Ruvuma	71.0	67.8	263	85.4	209
Iringa	61.3	60.8	193	71.8	163
Mbeya	69.9	60.4	327	83.4	237
Singida	68.1	62.0	319	82.6	239
Tabora	59.2	54.3	689	66.2	565
Rukwa	65.2	64.8	305	82.6	239
Kigoma	63.9	60.0	457	76.0	361
Shinyanga	60.1	55.2	470	82.1	316
Kagera	71.6	66.4	695	78.9	584
Mwanza	70.4	61.6	917	72.1	782
Mara	79.0	71.5	657	85.0	552
Manyara	44.2	40.1	379	70.3	216
Njombe	50.5	49.2	121	74.7	80
Katavi	81.5	80.2	175	83.7	168
Simiyu	46.8	45.1	441	71.7	277
Geita	77.7	74.3	761	83.0	682
Songwe	56.4	54.0	279	79.4	190
Kaskazini Unguja	69.4	68.4	47	72.2	45
Kusini Unguja	67.5	63.9	25	72.9	22
Mjini Magharibi	56.7	55.0	158	74.4	116
Kaskazini Pemba	76.7	75.4	49	84.2	44
Kusini Pemba	84.1	82.9	58	88.2	54

Continued…

Table 12.6—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Children under age 5 in all households			Children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN[1]	
	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of children	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of children
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	55.4	54.3	2,614	77.1	1,842
Second	64.7	62.4	2,328	77.5	1,876
Middle	68.7	65.2	2,197	79.0	1,814
Fourth	72.3	60.9	2,213	79.7	1,689
Highest	79.1	51.2	1,962	76.3	1,318
Total	67.3	58.9	11,314	78.0	8,540

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview.
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 TDHS, 2011–12 THMIS, and 2015–16 TDHS-MIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.7 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women

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

	Among pregnant women age 15–49 in all households			Among pregnant women age 15–49 in households with at least one ITN[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of pregnant women	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of pregnant women
Residence					
Urban	73.4	42.5	322	72.3	189
Rural	69.5	64.5	841	84.3	643
Mainland/Zanzibar					
Mainland	70.7	58.2	1,128	81.9	802
Urban	73.6	42.2	316	72.2	184
Rural	69.6	64.4	812	84.8	618
Zanzibar	66.3	66.0	35	74.3	31
Unguja	55.0	54.8	21	63.5	18
Pemba	84.8	84.2	13	90.6	12
Zone					
Western	70.9	66.7	118	84.8	93
Northern	55.3	48.7	140	82.1	83
Central	68.7	61.2	153	87.3	108
Southern Highlands	69.6	61.2	52	79.2	40
Southern	(87.3)	(67.0)	34	*	26
South West Highlands	71.3	66.7	105	87.4	80
Lake	75.4	63.9	353	79.6	284
Eastern	72.0	38.0	173	74.1	89
Zanzibar	66.3	66.0	35	74.3	31
Region					
Dodoma	(88.8)	(78.2)	69	(94.7)	57
Arusha	(33.9)	(26.2)	49	*	14
Kilimanjaro	(55.0)	(41.6)	31	*	18
Tanga	(72.6)	(70.3)	61	(83.3)	51
Morogoro	(81.3)	(55.6)	51	(71.3)	40
Pwani	(77.9)	(51.0)	34	*	22
Dar es Salaam	64.1	22.7	87	*	27
Lindi	*	*	12	*	10
Mtwara	*	*	22	*	16
Ruvuma	(80.7)	(74.3)	22	*	18
Iringa	*	*	16	*	14
Mbeya	(71.0)	(58.3)	34	*	21
Singida	(69.0)	(64.5)	40	(85.3)	30
Tabora	67.8	66.1	73	(84.6)	57
Rukwa	(74.4)	(72.2)	26	(82.5)	22
Kigoma	(76.0)	(67.6)	45	(85.0)	36
Shinyanga	(73.7)	(52.8)	37	(79.0)	25
Kagera	(64.0)	(55.5)	52	(74.2)	39
Mwanza	(71.9)	(55.1)	59	(58.1)	56
Mara	90.3	70.7	74	(88.3)	60
Manyara	(37.2)	(31.8)	45	*	20
Njombe	*	*	13	*	8
Katavi	(85.1)	(85.1)	20	(90.5)	19
Simiyu	(56.3)	(52.7)	38	(82.0)	24
Geita	80.5	78.1	93	90.4	80
Songwe	(57.3)	(57.3)	25	*	17
Kaskazini Unguja	(63.2)	(63.2)	7	(64.0)	7
Kusini Unguja	(68.0)	(66.4)	3	(66.4)	3
Mjini Magharibi	(46.8)	(46.8)	11	*	9
Kaskazini Pemba	(81.7)	(80.4)	7	(88.5)	6
Kusini Pemba	(88.0)	(88.0)	7	(92.7)	6
Education					
No education	61.5	57.3	223	83.8	152
Primary incomplete	70.9	66.8	107	86.1	83
Primary complete	71.5	59.5	560	82.3	406
Secondary+	75.9	53.9	272	76.5	191
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	57.1	56.2	262	84.1	175
Second	70.1	67.7	231	84.7	184
Middle	75.9	66.9	202	84.9	159
Fourth	76.6	63.9	225	80.5	179
Highest	75.6	39.9	242	71.7	135
Total	70.6	58.4	1,162	81.6	833

Note: Table is based on women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. 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, and 2015–16 TDHS-MIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.8 Main reason mosquito net was not used the night before the survey

Among ITNs, non-ITNs, and all mosquito nets, percentage that were not used by anyone the night before the survey, and among mosquito nets that were not used by anyone the night before the survey, percent distribution by the main reason each net was not used, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of nets not used the night before the survey	Total number of mosquito nets	Main reason each net was not used the night before the survey												Number of mosquito nets not used the night before the survey
			Too hot	Don't like net shape, colour, and/or size	Don't like smell	Unable to hang net	Slept outdoors	Usual user didn't sleep in household last night	No mosquitoes/ no malaria	Extra net/ saving for later	Net too old	Net too dirty	Other	Total	
			ITNs[1]												
Residence															
Urban	17.4	6,383	3.8	2.1	0.6	2.3	3.3	11.5	8.5	54.9	4.1	4.2	4.7	100.0	1,110
Rural	18.3	15,813	4.1	1.3	0.4	2.0	1.5	6.3	20.3	52.1	4.6	4.7	2.8	100.0	2,901
Mainland/ Zanzibar															
Mainland	17.7	21,270	2.9	1.5	0.4	2.2	2.0	8.0	17.1	53.0	4.6	4.8	3.4	100.0	3,774
Urban	17.4	6,138	3.7	2.1	0.6	2.4	3.3	11.8	8.4	54.5	4.2	4.3	4.8	100.0	1,066
Rural	17.9	15,132	2.6	1.3	0.4	2.1	1.4	6.6	20.6	52.4	4.8	5.0	2.9	100.0	2,708
Zanzibar	25.5	926	22.2	0.7	0.4	0.6	3.0	2.7	15.7	51.0	1.1	0.8	1.8	100.0	236
Unguja	29.2	605	29.3	0.7	0.0	0.6	3.3	2.1	16.1	44.4	0.7	1.0	1.9	100.0	177
Pemba	18.6	320	1.2	0.6	1.6	0.4	2.2	4.4	14.5	70.7	2.4	0.4	1.7	100.0	60
Zone															
Western	13.0	1,760	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.4	2.1	5.9	19.5	52.7	7.0	6.0	1.5	100.0	229
Northern	25.2	2,454	2.8	0.8	0.7	1.8	1.2	8.3	24.5	48.1	2.1	6.0	3.8	100.0	619
Central	16.9	2,585	5.4	0.6	0.0	0.3	2.1	12.5	12.2	63.3	1.4	1.8	0.3	100.0	436
Southern Highlands	25.1	1,598	0.3	0.6	0.2	2.2	1.1	4.8	31.9	46.7	5.3	3.9	3.1	100.0	402
Southern	9.7	1,316	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.9	0.0	74.1	13.7	6.4	0.0	100.0	127
South West Highlands	20.8	2,381	0.8	0.3	0.3	3.4	0.7	6.4	20.5	63.2	1.5	1.4	1.5	100.0	494
Lake	15.7	6,685	2.8	3.0	0.4	3.7	2.8	7.4	13.4	48.3	6.4	6.2	5.6	100.0	1,048
Eastern	16.8	2,490	6.8	2.9	0.8	1.0	3.3	12.0	6.5	49.0	6.5	6.2	4.9	100.0	419
Zanzibar	25.5	926	22.2	0.7	0.4	0.6	3.0	2.7	15.7	51.0	1.1	0.8	1.8	100.0	236
Region															
Dodoma	18.6	1,478	7.9	1.0	0.0	0.6	1.8	12.3	6.8	66.9	0.6	1.6	0.6	100.0	274
Arusha	18.1	352	2.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	5.3	16.4	24.9	37.2	0.0	7.0	5.0	100.0	64
Kilimanjaro	33.8	561	6.5	1.3	0.0	2.7	0.5	7.9	50.5	21.3	2.1	3.8	3.4	100.0	190
Tanga	23.7	1,541	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.6	0.8	7.0	10.9	63.9	2.4	7.0	3.8	100.0	366
Morogoro	19.2	1,023	5.3	0.9	0.0	0.8	1.1	15.3	9.9	45.0	5.9	7.2	8.7	100.0	196
Pwani	12.8	644	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	12.1	4.6	70.6	6.4	2.6	1.0	100.0	83
Dar es Salaam	17.1	823	12.1	7.4	2.5	1.8	7.4	7.4	2.9	41.9	7.5	7.1	2.0	100.0	141
Lindi	11.2	592	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	80.0	10.1	5.8	0.0	100.0	66
Mtwara	8.4	725	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	4.5	0.0	67.7	17.5	7.0	0.0	100.0	61
Ruvuma	17.2	651	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.7	3.1	3.7	18.4	50.4	9.3	7.7	4.3	100.0	112
Iringa	29.2	654	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	3.4	45.6	40.9	3.2	2.3	2.0	100.0	191
Mbeya	18.8	868	0.3	0.0	0.0	6.4	1.9	10.7	27.5	50.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	163
Singida	11.1	668	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	4.1	78.4	1.4	4.5	0.0	100.0	74
Tabora	11.6	956	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	4.2	31.0	56.8	5.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	111
Rukwa	21.0	584	2.0	0.4	1.2	4.1	0.0	2.5	19.6	62.7	3.6	3.2	0.7	100.0	123
Kigoma	14.7	805	4.5	3.1	2.0	0.8	3.2	7.6	8.8	48.9	8.9	9.5	2.9	100.0	118
Shinyanga	9.9	619	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.1	15.9	10.0	43.7	13.7	10.8	2.1	100.0	61
Kagera	22.7	1,365	1.7	6.8	1.2	5.5	2.3	9.1	22.8	34.5	1.7	6.3	8.1	100.0	309
Mwanza	19.2	1,923	3.8	2.6	0.0	4.4	2.5	6.1	8.7	52.6	8.2	4.9	6.2	100.0	369
Mara	8.9	1,120	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	6.5	5.6	68.6	4.4	0.0	7.3	100.0	100
Manyara	19.9	439	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	16.3	36.1	39.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	87
Njombe	33.7	293	0.6	0.0	0.6	4.9	0.0	8.8	20.6	53.5	4.7	2.6	3.8	100.0	99
Katavi	25.5	470	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	3.6	0.1	91.8	0.9	1.6	0.2	100.0	120
Simiyu	12.8	424	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	12.0	16.2	43.4	8.8	8.3	1.4	100.0	54
Geita	12.4	1,234	2.2	0.3	0.0	4.0	2.5	2.9	11.2	56.5	8.8	10.7	1.0	100.0	153
Songwe	19.3	459	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	7.6	36.4	48.1	2.4	1.3	2.6	100.0	88
Kaskazini Unguja	40.1	187	25.4	0.8	0.0	0.1	4.6	2.5	16.9	46.0	0.6	1.3	1.9	100.0	75
Kusini Unguja	43.1	75	17.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.8	4.6	29.9	41.9	0.5	1.5	1.8	100.0	32
Mjini Magharibi	20.3	344	38.8	0.9	0.0	1.4	2.6	0.5	8.8	43.8	0.9	0.4	1.9	100.0	70
Kaskazini Pemba	22.5	145	1.3	1.0	2.9	0.8	1.8	3.8	20.4	63.4	2.4	0.7	1.5	100.0	33
Kusini Pemba	15.4	175	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	5.0	7.5	79.5	2.3	0.0	1.9	100.0	27
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	14.9	3,367	3.1	0.8	0.3	2.2	0.4	4.2	15.9	55.6	10.2	5.5	1.6	100.0	503
Second	16.9	4,324	3.4	1.4	0.4	1.5	1.3	4.8	21.6	50.9	4.6	4.5	5.4	100.0	729
Middle	17.4	4,981	1.8	0.7	0.2	2.9	1.4	6.0	21.5	52.5	3.8	6.7	2.6	100.0	868
Fourth	18.7	4,845	4.1	1.0	0.3	3.5	2.0	10.2	17.6	53.2	3.1	2.9	2.0	100.0	906
Highest	21.5	4,679	6.8	3.0	0.9	0.5	3.9	10.8	9.9	53.0	3.1	3.7	4.3	100.0	1,004
Total	18.1	22,195	4.0	1.5	0.4	2.1	2.0	7.7	17.0	52.9	4.4	4.6	3.3	100.0	4,010
			NON-ITNs												
Total	14.8	3,902	5.6	2.5	0.4	0.6	4.9	14.4	6.4	49.3	6.4	3.0	6.5	100.0	577
			ALL MOSQUITO NETS												
Total	17.6	26,097	4.2	1.6	0.4	1.9	2.4	8.6	15.7	52.4	4.7	4.4	3.7	100.0	4,588

[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).

Table 12.9 Use of intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who, during the pregnancy that resulted in the last live birth or stillbirth, received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar, received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar, and received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar, according to background characteristics, 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			
Birth order[1]				
1	77.1	60.0	35.6	995
2–3	81.2	62.7	34.4	1,687
4–5	79.5	55.3	29.5	916
6+	77.4	50.2	22.6	737
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
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
Education				
No education	73.4	51.8	22.8	894
Primary incomplete	76.0	52.4	27.7	421
Primary complete	82.3	60.9	32.7	1,975
Secondary+	79.8	61.6	38.9	1,044

Continued…

Table 12.9—*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
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	79.1	49.5	22.0	65
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]				
Total	79.2	58.3	31.5	4,400

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
SP = sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 12.10 Children with fever and care seeking, prompt treatment, and diagnosis

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children under age 5 with fever, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing, and percentage who were diagnosed with malaria by a health care provider, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Children under age 5		Children under age 5 with fever				
Background characteristic	Percentage with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day	Percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing	Percentage who were diagnosed with malaria by a health care provider	Number of children
Age in months							
<12	9.5	2,188	83.1	43.8	45.1	21.5	207
12–23	13.9	2,180	80.0	43.2	54.1	30.6	304
24–35	10.3	2,009	74.4	50.0	53.3	35.0	206
36–47	9.1	2,023	74.5	38.5	46.5	33.5	184
48–59	9.4	2,097	74.3	39.4	50.8	37.0	196
Sex							
Male	10.8	5,349	79.5	47.7	54.3	32.7	575
Female	10.2	5,147	75.4	38.2	46.1	29.8	523
Residence							
Urban	11.4	2,853	82.3	49.8	59.1	30.4	325
Rural	10.1	7,643	75.6	40.3	46.7	31.7	773
Mainland/Zanzibar							
Mainland	10.5	10,181	77.5	43.3	51.0	32.2	1,066
Urban	11.5	2,757	82.4	50.1	59.9	31.1	318
Rural	10.1	7,424	75.4	40.4	47.1	32.7	749
Zanzibar	10.0	315	80.8	38.3	31.4	0.6	32
Unguja	9.4	216	90.1	44.1	32.4	0.0	20
Pemba	11.4	100	64.1	28.1	29.6	1.7	11
Zone							
Western	6.3	1,085	71.2	36.9	53.1	50.4	68
Northern	15.3	1,135	72.5	37.8	27.8	9.1	174
Central	6.5	1,068	68.3	39.1	41.9	10.6	69
Southern Highlands	4.5	537	(81.1)	(53.5)	(70.1)	(43.3)	24
Southern	5.3	387	*	*	*	*	21
South West Highlands	3.5	990	55.7	31.4	36.1	25.4	35
Lake	12.6	3,617	78.2	43.6	51.8	39.4	457
Eastern	16.0	1,363	86.8	50.0	68.2	36.6	218
Zanzibar	10.0	315	80.8	38.3	31.4	0.6	32
Region							
Dodoma	8.9	436	*	*	*	*	39
Arusha	25.8	355	77.1	50.1	17.3	4.1	91
Kilimanjaro	15.1	243	(80.5)	(33.8)	(19.5)	(1.3)	37
Tanga	8.5	537	(57.1)	(16.3)	(55.3)	(25.3)	46
Morogoro	20.3	455	93.3	58.5	65.5	44.5	92
Pwani	10.5	320	(74.9)	(32.2)	(71.6)	(55.5)	34
Dar es Salaam	15.7	588	84.6	47.9	69.8	21.9	92
Lindi	7.1	171	*	*	*	*	12
Mtwara	3.9	215	*	*	*	*	8
Ruvuma	6.6	237	*	*	*	*	16
Iringa	3.2	181	*	*	*	*	6
Mbeya	4.2	287	*	*	*	*	12
Singida	1.9	282	*	*	*	*	5
Tabora	5.6	652	(64.6)	(45.0)	(53.7)	(51.4)	37
Rukwa	2.9	277	*	*	*	*	8
Kigoma	7.3	434	(79.0)	(27.4)	(52.4)	(49.3)	31
Shinyanga	10.8	415	(79.9)	(41.6)	(46.9)	(41.4)	45
Kagera	17.9	623	81.1	40.3	71.5	48.7	111
Mwanza	14.4	867	86.3	46.6	61.2	35.5	125
Mara	8.5	621	(76.5)	(30.8)	(30.8)	(32.6)	53
Manyara	7.3	350	(71.3)	(27.1)	(29.2)	(3.9)	25
Njombe	2.1	118	*	*	*	*	2
Katavi	5.5	162	*	*	*	*	9
Simiyu	7.5	373	(78.3)	(55.7)	(30.1)	(46.0)	28
Geita	13.4	718	64.4	48.1	36.9	34.4	96
Songwe	2.2	264	*	*	*	*	6
Kaskazini Unguja	11.6	44	(89.2)	(42.0)	(34.5)	(0.0)	5
Kusini Unguja	14.3	25	(86.4)	(56.3)	(50.2)	(0.0)	4
Mjini Magharibi	7.9	147	(91.6)	(41.3)	(26.1)	(0.0)	12
Kaskazini Pemba	12.8	46	(69.5)	(48.1)	(34.8)	(3.3)	6
Kusini Pemba	10.3	54	(58.5)	(6.9)	(24.1)	(0.0)	6
Mother's education							
No education	8.4	2,249	70.8	30.2	44.7	38.5	189
Primary incomplete	12.0	992	66.3	44.6	38.3	28.8	119
Primary complete	10.3	4,958	81.6	47.1	52.7	35.1	508
Secondary+	12.3	2,297	79.5	44.0	55.2	20.9	282

Continued…

Table 12.10—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Children under age 5		Children under age 5 with fever				
	Percentage with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day	Percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing	Percentage who were diagnosed with malaria by a health care provider	Number of children
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	8.1	2,409	70.8	33.5	44.9	37.3	195
Second	9.2	2,088	80.1	43.5	46.3	34.6	192
Middle	9.8	2,001	75.9	37.2	49.4	32.8	197
Fourth	12.5	2,110	75.5	42.1	42.6	27.1	264
Highest	13.2	1,889	84.4	56.1	66.8	27.4	250
Total	10.5	10,497	77.6	43.1	50.4	31.3	1,098

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

Table 12.11 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, and among children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
Source	Among children with fever	Among children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought
Public sector	49.0	62.5
Regional referral hospital	0.2	0.2
Regional hospital	0.2	0.3
District hospital	2.8	3.5
Health centre	11.7	14.9
Dispensary	33.9	43.2
Clinic	0.4	0.6
Religious/voluntary	5.3	6.8
Referral specialised hospital	0.0	0.0
District hospital	0.3	0.4
Other hospital	1.8	2.3
Health centre	1.1	1.4
Dispensary	2.0	2.5
Clinic	0.1	0.1
Private medical sector	17.5	22.2
Specialised hospital	0.6	0.8
Other hospital	1.4	1.8
Health centre	1.3	1.7
Dispensary	2.4	3.0
Clinic	0.1	0.1
Other private sector	20.4	26.0
Pharmacy	11.9	15.2
ADDO	8.2	10.5
Shop/kiosk/market/traditional practitioner	0.7	0.9
Other	0.2	0.2
Number of children	1,098	862

Note: Advice or treatment for children with fever may have been sought from more than one source.
ADDO = accredited drug dispensing outlet

Table 12.12 Type of antimalarial drugs used

Among children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who took any antimalarial medication, percentage who took specific antimalarial drugs, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of children who took:									Number of children with fever who took anti-malarial drug
	Any ACT	SP/ Fansidar	Chloro-quine	Amodia-quine	Quinine pills	Quinine injection/IV	Artesunate rectal	Artesunate injection/IV	Other anti-malarial	
Age in months										
<6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
6–11	(89.3)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(3.9)	(0.0)	35
12–23	97.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	7.6	0.8	102
24–35	92.2	1.6	1.6	1.0	0.0	2.3	1.0	4.5	0.0	74
36–47	96.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.7	69
48–59	95.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.9	0.0	77
Sex										
Male	94.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.7	7.0	0.6	198
Female	95.3	1.5	0.0	0.5	2.0	1.2	2.0	1.1	0.5	166
Residence										
Urban	96.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.2	5.1	0.0	87
Rural	94.3	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.7	1.7	4.1	0.7	277
Mainland/Zanzibar										
Mainland	94.8	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.3	1.8	4.2	0.5	363
Urban	96.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.2	5.1	0.0	87
Rural	94.4	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.7	1.7	4.0	0.7	277
Zanzibar	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Unguja	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Pemba	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Zone										
Western	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(0.0)	44
Northern	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Central	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Southern Highlands	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Southern	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
South West Highlands	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Lake	93.9	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.5	5.1	0.6	189
Eastern	96.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	2.4	3.3	0.0	77
Zanzibar	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Mother's education										
No education	96.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	81
Primary incomplete	(91.0)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(3.6)	(0.0)	41
Primary complete	94.3	0.0	0.7	0.4	1.3	1.5	3.0	2.2	1.1	179
Secondary+	(96.5)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(0.5)	(3.4)	(0.0)	62
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	96.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.0	1.2	1.5	79
Second	91.9	1.5	1.4	0.0	1.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	0.0	85
Middle	94.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.9	2.3	2.7	1.2	67
Fourth	97.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	9.3	0.0	71
Highest	(93.3)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(6.5)	(0.0)	62
Total	94.7	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.3	1.8	4.3	0.5	364

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.
ACT = artemisinin-based combination therapy
IV = intravenous
SP = sulfadoxine pyrimethamine

Table 12.13 Coverage of testing for anaemia and malaria in children

Percentage of eligible children age 6–59 months who were tested for anaemia and for malaria, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage tested for: Anaemia[1]	Malaria with RDT	Number of children
Age in months			
6–8	97.8	97.8	274
9–11	97.4	97.4	274
12–17	97.2	97.4	567
18–23	98.0	97.8	588
24–35	97.1	97.1	1,137
36–47	97.0	96.8	1,142
48–59	95.9	95.9	1,173
Sex			
Male	97.4	97.4	2,587
Female	96.5	96.5	2,568
Mother's interview status			
Interviewed	98.4	98.3	4,340
Not interviewed but in household	65.0	65.0	183
Not interviewed and not in the household[2]	96.7	96.7	632
Residence			
Urban	96.5	96.4	1,376
Rural	97.1	97.1	3,779
Mainland/Zanzibar			
Mainland	96.7	96.6	4,349
Urban	96.0	95.9	1,152
Rural	96.9	96.9	3,197
Zanzibar	98.6	98.6	806
Unguja	98.4	98.4	446
Pemba	98.9	98.9	360
Zone			
Western	92.7	92.7	464
Northern	91.7	91.7	412
Central	96.7	96.9	482
Southern Highlands	98.8	98.5	340
Southern	99.4	99.4	176
South West Highlands	99.1	99.1	677
Lake	97.7	97.6	1,342
Eastern	95.8	95.6	456
Zanzibar	98.6	98.6	806
Region			
Dodoma	95.3	95.3	128
Arusha	88.7	88.7	159
Kilimanjaro	89.8	89.8	88
Tanga	95.8	95.8	165
Morogoro	93.6	92.9	156
Pwani	98.5	98.5	135
Dar es Salaam	95.8	95.8	165
Lindi	100.0	100.0	86
Mtwara	98.9	98.9	90
Ruvuma	99.2	99.2	125
Iringa	98.2	97.3	113
Mbeya	97.7	97.7	130
Singida	96.7	97.4	151
Tabora	90.2	90.2	286
Rukwa	99.5	99.5	193
Kigoma	96.6	96.6	178
Shinyanga	97.7	97.7	217
Kagera	98.1	98.1	214
Mwanza	99.1	99.1	214
Mara	93.8	93.8	208
Manyara	97.5	97.5	203
Njombe	99.0	99.0	102
Katavi	99.5	99.5	214
Simiyu	97.4	97.4	235
Geita	99.6	99.2	254
Songwe	99.3	99.3	140
Kaskazini Unguja	98.0	98.0	151
Kusini Unguja	99.2	99.2	127
Mjini Magharibi	98.2	98.2	168
Kaskazini Pemba	98.9	98.9	182
Kusini Pemba	98.9	98.9	178

Continued…

Table 12.13—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage tested for: Anaemia[1]	Malaria with RDT	Number of children
Mother's education[3]			
No education	95.5	95.5	1,011
Primary incomplete	95.2	95.2	501
Primary complete	98.0	97.9	1,886
Secondary+	97.5	97.5	1,125
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	97.0	97.0	1,102
Second	96.7	96.7	1,026
Middle	96.4	96.4	1,091
Fourth	98.2	98.1	1,026
Highest	96.5	96.4	910
Total	97.0	96.9	5,155

RDT = rapid diagnostic test (SD Bioline Ag Pf)
[1] The percentage of children tested for anaemia using capillary blood samples
[2] Includes children whose mothers are deceased
[3] For women who are not interviewed, information on education is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 12.14 Haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl in children

Percentage of children age 6–59 months with haemoglobin lower than 8.0 g/dl, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl	Number of children
Age in months		
6–8	9.8	254
9–11	7.7	268
12–17	11.1	574
18–23	4.9	549
24–35	5.1	1,071
36–47	4.8	1,092
48–59	3.0	1,116
Sex		
Male	6.8	2,497
Female	4.4	2,428
Mother's interview status		
Interviewed	5.5	4,250
Not interviewed but in household	10.0	115
Not interviewed and not in the household[1]	5.7	561
Residence		
Urban	6.4	1,277
Rural	5.3	3,648
Mainland/Zanzibar		
Mainland	5.6	4,775
Urban	6.5	1,236
Rural	5.3	3,538
Zanzibar	5.0	151
Unguja	5.4	101
Pemba	4.3	50
Zone		
Western	4.4	475
Northern	6.6	479
Central	3.3	513
Southern Highlands	2.1	254
Southern	5.3	184
South West Highlands	6.4	491
Lake	6.3	1,769
Eastern	6.6	611
Zanzibar	5.0	151
Region		
Dodoma	0.0	182
Arusha	7.7	151
Kilimanjaro	5.4	84
Tanga	6.3	244
Morogoro	6.7	212
Pwani	8.8	150
Dar es Salaam	5.3	249
Lindi	8.8	88
Mtwara	2.1	96
Ruvuma	0.6	107
Iringa	4.0	91
Mbeya	12.5	135
Singida	2.5	140
Tabora	4.6	276
Rukwa	1.0	156
Kigoma	4.2	199
Shinyanga	6.8	203
Kagera	9.2	333
Mwanza	2.8	410
Mara	7.9	276
Manyara	6.9	191
Njombe	1.8	56
Katavi	5.0	78
Simiyu	7.6	199
Geita	5.3	348
Songwe	7.6	122
Kaskazini Unguja	5.7	22
Kusini Unguja	6.1	12
Mjini Magharibi	5.2	68
Kaskazini Pemba	6.2	24
Kusini Pemba	2.4	25

Continued…

Table 12.14—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl	Number of children
Mother's education[2]		
No education	7.0	970
Primary incomplete	4.7	470
Primary complete	4.6	2,066
Secondary+	6.8	858
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	6.6	1,133
Second	5.2	1,005
Middle	5.0	999
Fourth	5.6	991
Highest	5.4	798
Total	5.6	4,925

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Haemoglobin levels are adjusted for altitude using CDC formulas (CDC 1998). Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device. Results presented in this table are based on capillary blood samples. For haemoglobin levels in children based on venous blood samples, see Table 11.13.2.

[1] Includes children whose mothers are deceased

[2] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 12.15 Prevalence of malaria in children

Percentage of children age 6–59 months classified in a rapid diagnostic test (RDT) as having malaria, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	RDT positive	Number of children
Age in months		
6–8	5.0	254
9–11	7.3	268
12–17	4.8	575
18–23	4.2	549
24–35	8.9	1,071
36–47	10.3	1,090
48–59	8.6	1,116
Sex		
Male	8.4	2,496
Female	7.3	2,427
Mother's interview status		
Interviewed	7.0	4,248
Not interviewed but in household	16.7	115
Not interviewed and not in the household[1]	12.8	561
Residence		
Urban	0.7	1,276
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	253
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	107
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

Continued…

Table 12.15—*Continued*

Background characteristic	RDT positive	Number of children
Mother's education[2]		
No education	10.4	969
Primary incomplete	12.4	470
Primary complete	6.1	2,065
Secondary+	3.5	858
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	4,923

Note: The SD Bioline Ag Pf was used to test for malaria.
[1] Includes children whose mothers are deceased
[2] For women who are not interviewed, information on education is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 12.16.1 Most serious health problem in community: Women

Among women age 15–49, percent distribution of those who believe that malaria, HIV/AIDS, or other health issues are the most serious health problem in their community, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Most serious health problem in community					
	HIV/AIDS	Malaria	Other	Don't know	Total	Number of women
Residence						
Urban	33.9	26.5	23.7	15.8	100.0	2,690
Rural	26.3	35.4	17.8	20.5	100.0	4,988
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	29.0	33.3	19.6	18.1	100.0	7,423
Urban	34.3	27.3	23.6	14.8	100.0	2,605
Rural	26.2	36.5	17.5	19.8	100.0	4,818
Zanzibar	27.4	3.6	27.5	41.4	100.0	255
Unguja	26.2	4.0	23.4	46.3	100.0	183
Pemba	30.5	2.6	38.0	28.9	100.0	72
Zone						
Western	28.9	48.6	14.4	8.0	100.0	656
Northern	19.2	23.4	32.9	24.5	100.0	821
Central	26.3	29.4	24.1	20.2	100.0	837
Southern Highlands	40.5	23.2	30.4	5.9	100.0	461
Southern	34.1	44.8	13.4	7.7	100.0	409
South West Highlands	19.7	27.5	16.1	36.8	100.0	682
Lake	32.8	34.6	9.6	23.0	100.0	2,254
Eastern	29.7	34.8	28.5	7.0	100.0	1,303
Zanzibar	27.4	3.6	27.5	41.4	100.0	255
Region						
Dodoma	31.5	35.1	15.0	18.4	100.0	410
Arusha	9.4	8.2	49.9	32.5	100.0	277
Kilimanjaro	34.5	13.1	35.8	16.6	100.0	174
Tanga	19.2	39.6	18.9	22.3	100.0	371
Morogoro	8.9	61.3	22.2	7.6	100.0	359
Pwani	13.7	54.3	15.4	16.6	100.0	270
Dar es Salaam	47.3	13.0	37.0	2.7	100.0	674
Lindi	37.6	42.3	13.4	6.7	100.0	182
Mtwara	31.3	46.7	13.4	8.6	100.0	226
Ruvuma	37.1	40.2	10.8	12.0	100.0	188
Iringa	33.7	17.8	47.2	1.3	100.0	162
Mbeya	13.7	27.6	21.7	37.0	100.0	249
Singida	30.1	33.2	20.4	16.3	100.0	200
Tabora	26.3	51.5	11.1	11.1	100.0	362
Rukwa	21.8	35.3	6.6	36.3	100.0	176
Kigoma	32.1	45.1	18.5	4.3	100.0	295
Shinyanga	43.0	32.7	10.4	13.8	100.0	265
Kagera	52.8	23.5	16.2	7.5	100.0	398
Mwanza	27.5	29.1	8.1	35.3	100.0	613
Mara	14.3	55.9	6.0	23.8	100.0	373
Manyara	13.6	15.8	43.8	26.8	100.0	226
Njombe	56.4	2.3	39.1	2.2	100.0	111
Katavi	36.2	21.5	9.2	33.1	100.0	95
Simiyu	37.6	37.1	13.4	12.0	100.0	195
Geita	29.1	34.5	6.2	30.2	100.0	410
Songwe	16.7	22.4	21.7	39.2	100.0	162
Kaskazini Unguja	30.7	1.5	27.0	40.8	100.0	35
Kusini Unguja	49.3	6.1	40.8	3.8	100.0	21
Mjini Magharibi	21.2	4.3	19.6	54.8	100.0	127
Kaskazini Pemba	42.2	3.2	39.8	14.9	100.0	33
Kusini Pemba	20.6	2.0	36.6	40.8	100.0	39
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	22.0	38.3	17.3	22.4	100.0	1,191
Second	24.6	38.6	17.6	19.1	100.0	1,343
Middle	28.4	36.5	14.8	20.2	100.0	1,509
Fourth	33.3	28.3	20.4	18.1	100.0	1,703
Highest	32.9	24.4	26.6	16.1	100.0	1,932
Total	29.0	32.3	19.9	18.9	100.0	7,678

Table 12.16.2 Most serious health problem in community: Men

Among men age 15–49, percent distribution of those who believe that malaria, HIV/AIDS, or other health issues are the most serious health problem in their community, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Most serious health problem in community				Total	Number of men
	HIV/AIDS	Malaria	Other	Don't know		
Residence						
Urban	31.8	47.0	15.9	5.2	100.0	1,938
Rural	35.1	40.0	17.9	6.9	100.0	3,825
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	33.4	43.6	16.9	6.1	100.0	5,572
Urban	31.1	48.5	15.6	4.9	100.0	1,871
Rural	34.5	41.2	17.6	6.7	100.0	3,700
Zanzibar	53.4	5.5	27.7	13.4	100.0	191
Unguja	57.8	4.8	25.5	11.9	100.0	143
Pemba	40.4	7.4	34.3	17.9	100.0	48
Zone						
Western	39.1	42.9	16.6	1.5	100.0	501
Northern	44.2	23.8	25.4	6.6	100.0	631
Central	45.8	17.9	21.3	15.0	100.0	577
Southern Highlands	58.1	28.0	5.5	8.5	100.0	376
Southern	12.0	82.0	5.6	0.4	100.0	290
South West Highlands	29.9	39.4	15.9	14.8	100.0	526
Lake	31.0	46.4	18.7	3.9	100.0	1,694
Eastern	18.9	64.3	14.2	2.7	100.0	976
Zanzibar	53.4	5.5	27.7	13.4	100.0	191
Region						
Dodoma	53.8	18.2	16.9	11.0	100.0	255
Arusha	40.6	9.8	42.7	6.9	100.0	202
Kilimanjaro	58.7	7.7	27.4	6.3	100.0	171
Tanga	37.4	45.4	10.6	6.5	100.0	258
Morogoro	25.2	44.9	28.3	1.6	100.0	274
Pwani	32.1	48.4	18.5	1.1	100.0	180
Dar es Salaam	11.0	80.0	5.2	3.8	100.0	522
Lindi	9.6	83.0	6.4	1.0	100.0	128
Mtwara	13.9	81.2	4.9	0.0	100.0	162
Ruvuma	33.1	56.1	5.8	5.1	100.0	167
Iringa	77.0	6.5	2.9	13.5	100.0	123
Mbeya	29.8	30.6	17.3	22.2	100.0	195
Singida	59.0	17.3	10.4	13.3	100.0	149
Tabora	30.7	54.7	14.2	0.3	100.0	312
Rukwa	27.5	46.9	19.6	6.0	100.0	117
Kigoma	52.9	23.2	20.4	3.5	100.0	189
Shinyanga	35.4	46.8	15.7	2.1	100.0	192
Kagera	28.7	52.0	15.6	3.7	100.0	282
Mwanza	43.7	32.7	19.6	4.0	100.0	478
Mara	12.3	49.8	34.3	3.6	100.0	274
Manyara	22.9	17.8	36.9	22.4	100.0	174
Njombe	79.3	4.1	8.9	7.7	100.0	86
Katavi	39.8	42.8	5.3	12.1	100.0	74
Simiyu	40.4	42.4	11.8	5.4	100.0	163
Geita	22.4	61.4	11.5	4.7	100.0	306
Songwe	26.5	43.8	16.3	13.4	100.0	140
Kaskazini Unguja	55.5	4.2	31.0	9.3	100.0	25
Kusini Unguja	67.0	7.0	15.4	10.6	100.0	14
Mjini Magharibi	57.1	4.7	25.5	12.6	100.0	105
Kaskazini Pemba	56.3	1.3	27.5	14.9	100.0	21
Kusini Pemba	27.6	12.3	39.7	20.4	100.0	26
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	32.3	41.4	17.0	9.2	100.0	883
Second	31.7	43.2	18.8	6.3	100.0	1,037
Middle	35.0	42.8	16.0	6.2	100.0	1,191
Fourth	37.5	38.8	18.3	5.3	100.0	1,355
Highest	32.5	45.7	16.1	5.7	100.0	1,298
Total	34.0	42.4	17.2	6.3	100.0	5,763

Table 12.17.1 Media exposure to malaria messages: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have seen or heard a malaria message in the last 6 months, and among those who have seen or heard a malaria message in the last 6 months, percentage who cite specific sources for malaria messages, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who have seen or heard a malaria message in the last 6 months	Number of women	Percentage who cite specific sources of exposure to malaria messages										Number of women who have seen or heard a message in the last 6 months
			Radio	Tele-vision	Poster/ billboard	News-paper/ magazine	Leaflet/ brochure	Health care provider	Commu-nity health worker	Social media	Other	Don't remem-ber	
Residence													
Urban	68.8	761	69.1	43.1	10.9	5.0	3.0	22.6	9.7	8.5	3.9	0.3	523
Rural	58.0	910	61.4	23.0	10.2	3.3	4.1	33.6	8.4	9.8	2.4	0.7	528
Mainland/ Zanzibar													
Mainland	65.5	1,416	66.4	35.8	11.5	4.6	3.6	28.5	9.1	8.3	2.8	0.4	928
Urban	71.8	676	70.2	45.3	11.5	5.4	2.9	22.4	9.9	7.8	3.6	0.3	485
Rural	59.8	740	62.2	25.2	11.6	3.8	4.4	35.2	8.3	8.9	1.9	0.5	442
Zanzibar	48.4	255	56.9	12.8	3.3	0.5	2.8	25.3	8.4	15.2	5.7	1.6	123
Unguja	51.6	183	66.1	13.5	3.7	0.5	2.9	18.8	4.9	13.2	4.7	1.0	94
Pemba	40.4	72	26.9	10.3	2.0	0.3	2.5	46.2	19.6	21.8	9.0	3.3	29
Zone													
Western	69.5	135	56.1	19.6	7.8	2.8	0.0	45.5	12.5	6.2	1.7	0.0	94
Northern	65.8	155	53.1	46.1	15.2	10.9	8.4	15.7	5.1	13.5	2.3	0.0	102
Central	67.7	123	71.3	60.6	9.1	3.3	0.0	7.1	2.5	2.9	2.0	0.0	83
Southern Highlands	56.7	177	78.2	21.3	25.1	7.6	9.9	50.2	17.9	19.5	1.5	0.0	100
Southern	(51.6)	42	(63.7)	(31.4)	(42.7)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(21.5)	(4.4)	(17.6)	(2.5)	(0.0)	22
South West Highlands	44.6	64	71.5	26.8	4.3	5.2	6.3	14.6	0.0	7.3	3.4	0.0	29
Lake	73.7	419	73.1	34.6	5.6	2.6	2.7	37.8	9.4	5.5	5.6	0.4	308
Eastern	62.9	301	58.7	38.6	12.6	4.7	2.6	12.7	9.4	6.8	0.0	1.1	189
Zanzibar	48.4	255	56.9	12.8	3.3	0.5	2.8	25.3	8.4	15.2	5.7	1.6	123
Region													
Dodoma	(70.3)	88	(76.4)	(65.6)	(10.1)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(1.5)	(3.9)	(1.2)	(0.0)	62
Arusha	70.5	65	(53.6)	(35.0)	(15.0)	(4.9)	(5.2)	(21.3)	(3.7)	(17.8)	(3.8)	(0.0)	46
Kilimanjaro	(86.1)	30	(43.4)	(48.0)	(17.4)	(9.0)	(10.8)	(21.2)	(7.5)	(15.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	26
Tanga	(50.6)	60	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	30
Morogoro	52.7	87	(37.7)	(18.4)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(5.5)	(26.4)	(2.8)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(2.6)	46
Pwani	(74.0)	50	(30.6)	(34.6)	(21.3)	(9.9)	(2.1)	(0.8)	(13.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.1)	37
Dar es Salaam	65.0	164	77.4	48.7	11.2	4.9	1.5	10.9	10.8	8.9	0.0	0.0	107
Lindi	(56.1)	26	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Mtwara	*	16	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Ruvuma	(81.6)	31	(74.0)	(27.4)	(20.6)	(8.9)	(19.2)	(40.6)	(5.2)	(8.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	25
Iringa	42.2	103	84.4	23.4	36.0	12.5	7.4	49.0	22.4	12.0	0.0	0.0	43
Mbeya	*	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Singida	(70.3)	20	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
Tabora	58.9	77	(67.5)	(27.7)	(8.8)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(40.8)	(11.8)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	46
Rukwa	(29.5)	22	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Kigoma	83.5	58	(45.4)	(12.0)	(6.8)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(50.0)	(13.1)	(4.9)	(3.4)	(0.0)	48
Shinyanga	(68.6)	48	(83.0)	(45.7)	(14.2)	(8.0)	(6.6)	(34.6)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(5.5)	(0.0)	33
Kagera	(90.6)	62	(55.1)	(28.9)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(31.1)	(17.3)	(5.0)	(3.3)	(0.0)	56
Mwanza	84.5	163	78.5	32.5	4.1	0.7	0.0	42.9	7.3	6.5	8.5	1.0	137
Mara	55.1	74	(72.3)	(37.3)	(6.1)	(5.2)	(1.8)	(28.9)	(19.5)	(12.5)	(2.6)	(0.0)	41
Manyara	*	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Njombe	73.6	43	72.9	13.7	13.8	0.0	6.1	59.3	21.8	38.8	0.0	0.0	32
Katavi	(51.2)	15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Simiyu	*	16	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Geita	(59.7)	57	(76.2)	(34.3)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(47.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	34
Songwe	*	10	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Kaskazini Unguja	58.7	35	72.1	6.7	5.8	2.1	0.0	26.4	9.9	17.7	3.1	0.0	21
Kusini Unguja	50.7	21	47.4	20.5	8.0	0.7	4.7	23.0	6.5	23.6	7.8	0.0	10
Mjini Magharibi	49.8	127	67.2	14.6	2.3	0.0	3.6	15.7	3.1	10.0	4.7	1.5	63
Kaskazini Pemba	44.4	33	22.3	11.1	2.9	0.0	1.9	44.9	11.3	22.8	13.7	2.7	15
Kusini Pemba	37.0	39	31.6	9.5	1.1	0.6	3.0	47.5	28.2	20.9	4.2	3.9	14
Education													
No education	37.3	122	61.9	10.1	9.4	0.0	0.0	34.2	12.0	10.5	3.4	0.0	45
Primary incomplete	56.7	115	61.9	14.4	5.7	5.6	2.6	33.5	5.1	2.2	1.2	2.5	65
Primary complete	61.9	625	69.4	29.7	10.1	3.3	3.4	32.0	8.9	7.4	1.3	0.6	387
Secondary+	68.4	809	63.0	39.5	11.6	4.9	4.0	24.3	9.4	11.1	4.6	0.3	554

Continued…

Table 12.17.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who have seen or heard a malaria message in the last 6 months	Number of women	Percentage who cite specific sources of exposure to malaria messages										Number of women who have seen or heard a message in the last 6 months
			Radio	Tele-vision	Poster/ billboard	News-paper/ magazine	Leaflet/ brochure	Health care provider	Commu-nity health worker	Social media	Other	Don't remem-ber	
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	39.2	105	48.5	6.8	9.1	0.0	0.0	45.7	6.7	5.3	0.0	0.0	41
Second	55.1	188	60.6	9.0	6.9	2.4	0.9	44.1	15.1	7.9	2.7	1.0	103
Middle	57.0	308	67.1	9.7	14.9	2.9	5.5	34.7	6.1	7.6	2.7	0.9	176
Fourth	63.3	393	66.3	26.4	8.8	4.2	4.0	27.7	7.2	11.0	2.2	0.7	248
Highest	71.2	677	66.4	52.4	10.9	5.3	3.4	21.0	9.9	9.3	4.1	0.2	483
Total	62.9	1,671	65.2	33.1	10.6	4.2	3.5	28.1	9.0	9.1	3.1	0.5	1,051

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

Table 12.17.2 Media exposure to malaria messages: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have seen or heard a malaria message in the last 6 months, and among those who have seen or heard a malaria message in the last 6 months, percentage who cite specific sources for malaria messages, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who have seen or heard a malaria message in the last 6 months	Number of men	Percentage who cite specific sources of exposure to malaria messages										Number of men who have seen or heard a message in the last 6 months
			Radio	Tele-vision	Poster/ billboard	News-paper/ maga-zine	Leaflet/ brochure	Health care provider	Com-munity health worker	Social media	Other	Don't remem-ber	
Residence													
Urban	64.8	1,938	80.7	59.6	15.7	5.1	3.3	7.3	4.1	5.4	2.0	0.3	1,256
Rural	53.7	3,825	77.1	33.3	11.1	3.0	1.5	10.3	6.5	3.0	3.4	0.3	2,054
Mainland/Zanzibar													
Mainland	58.1	5,572	79.1	43.8	12.8	3.7	2.1	9.0	5.5	3.8	2.9	0.2	3,239
Urban	66.0	1,871	81.2	60.1	15.6	5.0	3.2	7.2	4.0	5.2	2.0	0.3	1,235
Rural	54.2	3,700	77.7	33.7	11.1	2.9	1.5	10.2	6.4	2.9	3.4	0.2	2,005
Zanzibar	37.1	191	49.4	19.7	12.9	7.5	3.9	14.5	7.8	10.8	2.8	4.5	71
Unguja	37.9	143	49.3	19.9	10.6	7.3	3.3	12.9	7.8	12.7	3.2	4.2	54
Pemba	34.6	48	49.7	19.1	20.3	8.2	6.0	19.6	8.0	4.5	1.7	5.4	17
Zone													
Western	57.0	501	74.2	18.8	4.9	2.4	1.6	7.1	9.2	0.9	3.7	1.1	286
Northern	73.8	631	82.3	52.0	14.2	2.6	1.5	5.2	1.3	2.7	4.1	0.6	466
Central	51.2	577	75.5	36.1	6.8	2.2	0.9	7.6	1.4	7.4	3.7	0.3	296
Southern Highlands	55.4	376	89.6	61.8	6.2	1.1	3.8	10.4	2.9	3.0	0.3	0.0	208
Southern	33.9	290	68.5	35.9	25.6	6.9	4.4	4.8	1.0	0.4	1.5	0.0	98
South West Highlands	46.1	526	65.5	34.6	9.3	0.9	2.0	12.2	9.0	1.3	5.0	0.0	243
Lake	63.6	1,694	78.9	43.2	14.4	5.3	2.7	11.7	8.8	5.4	3.1	0.1	1,077
Eastern	58.0	976	84.8	53.5	17.6	4.8	1.5	7.7	3.3	3.1	0.9	0.0	566
Zanzibar	37.1	191	49.4	19.7	12.9	7.5	3.9	14.5	7.8	10.8	2.8	4.5	71
Region													
Dodoma	55.9	255	78.5	42.6	6.8	2.1	1.2	4.7	1.3	13.4	3.8	0.0	143
Arusha	66.6	202	68.0	47.1	5.6	4.9	4.3	10.5	0.4	5.5	12.4	0.0	134
Kilimanjaro	69.4	171	72.1	50.2	23.0	3.2	0.4	8.6	4.6	4.3	2.0	2.3	119
Tanga	82.4	258	97.0	56.1	14.6	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	212
Morogoro	62.8	274	74.9	30.4	16.0	4.0	0.2	14.1	7.5	2.9	1.9	0.0	173
Pwani	82.8	180	97.6	68.7	13.0	0.3	0.6	4.3	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	149
Dar es Salaam	46.9	522	84.0	60.4	21.5	8.1	3.1	5.4	1.4	5.1	0.4	0.0	245
Lindi	48.7	128	68.5	36.3	21.0	4.9	3.5	2.3	1.6	0.7	2.4	0.0	62
Mtwara	22.2	162	(68.5)	(35.1)	(33.5)	(10.3)	(6.0)	(9.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	36
Ruvuma	33.7	167	82.7	46.7	19.3	1.8	1.9	6.4	5.7	6.2	1.0	0.0	56
Iringa	71.6	123	90.5	66.9	0.9	0.9	6.4	11.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	88
Mbeya	61.9	195	65.6	45.7	10.5	1.0	1.8	5.8	5.2	1.7	4.5	0.0	121
Singida	42.5	149	74.9	32.3	10.1	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	1.0	1.9	1.2	63
Tabora	57.6	312	84.9	17.8	5.4	2.5	1.5	6.5	5.3	0.0	2.5	0.0	180
Rukwa	35.6	117	59.9	21.9	6.5	0.0	2.6	26.1	16.4	1.0	2.0	0.0	42
Kigoma	56.0	189	55.9	20.5	4.2	2.3	1.9	8.2	15.9	2.4	5.8	3.0	106
Shinyanga	62.7	192	84.2	22.6	2.9	0.9	1.5	6.3	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	121
Kagera	47.9	282	54.3	42.2	26.2	5.7	3.0	16.0	7.1	10.0	6.3	0.0	135
Mwanza	71.7	478	76.3	51.2	13.1	7.1	5.9	14.2	11.6	5.6	5.0	0.3	342
Mara	62.7	274	95.1	44.4	14.1	3.4	0.7	3.4	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	172
Manyara	51.7	174	71.1	28.4	4.4	3.8	1.1	10.6	2.4	2.3	4.8	0.0	90
Njombe	74.2	86	94.5	68.0	1.8	0.7	1.8	12.9	2.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	64
Katavi	40.1	74	71.0	37.0	7.9	0.7	1.7	19.0	12.4	0.5	7.0	0.0	30
Simiyu	59.8	163	75.2	20.5	3.3	0.3	1.2	8.9	9.2	2.5	4.4	0.0	98
Geita	68.9	306	84.4	52.1	21.0	8.2	0.5	15.8	15.9	10.0	1.2	0.0	211
Songwe	36.2	140	66.8	17.1	9.5	1.9	1.9	11.9	10.1	1.3	7.4	0.0	51
Kaskazini Unguja	46.6	25	48.4	15.0	3.0	1.7	0.3	14.1	8.9	4.8	12.5	2.5	12
Kusini Unguja	64.9	14	79.2	26.4	11.9	7.3	8.9	11.9	2.5	4.6	0.0	0.0	9
Mjini Magharibi	32.3	105	41.8	19.8	12.8	9.3	2.8	12.8	8.8	17.4	0.9	5.9	34
Kaskazini Pemba	45.5	21	61.0	21.9	31.5	6.4	8.8	11.1	7.7	6.5	0.0	4.7	10
Kusini Pemba	25.7	26	33.5	15.1	4.3	10.8	2.0	31.8	8.4	1.7	4.1	6.5	7
Education													
No education	37.5	574	82.4	14.1	3.3	0.5	0.0	5.4	5.4	0.0	4.5	1.2	215
Primary incomplete	47.5	851	76.7	29.6	12.7	1.5	0.5	10.4	7.8	1.1	5.2	0.3	404
Primary complete	58.1	2,282	80.8	40.1	11.1	2.7	1.5	10.6	5.0	2.1	2.2	0.3	1,326
Secondary+	66.4	2,055	76.0	55.0	16.0	6.0	3.7	8.0	5.5	7.1	2.5	0.2	1,366
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	39.2	883	73.1	21.2	7.0	1.3	0.4	8.5	6.5	0.2	5.9	0.0	346
Second	52.5	1,037	80.1	26.4	10.4	3.3	1.4	9.1	5.3	1.5	3.3	0.8	544
Middle	55.2	1,191	80.8	36.7	14.7	1.9	2.5	10.7	6.9	1.8	2.2	0.2	658
Fourth	65.2	1,355	79.1	43.9	12.3	4.2	3.4	10.1	5.7	3.1	2.4	0.2	883
Highest	67.7	1,298	77.1	66.7	15.7	6.1	1.9	7.4	4.2	9.3	2.3	0.4	879
Total	57.4	5,763	78.4	43.3	12.8	3.8	2.2	9.1	5.6	3.9	2.9	0.3	3,310

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

Table 12.18 Malaria messages

Among women age 15–49 and men age 15–49 in Mainland Tanzania, percentage who have seen or heard the malaria message *Ziro malaria inaanza na mimi*, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Women in Mainland		Men in Mainland	
	Percentage who have heard or seen the phrase *Ziro malaria inaanza na mimi*	Number of women	Percentage who have heard or seen the phrase *Ziro malaria inaanza na mimi*	Number of men
Residence				
Urban	26.0	2,605	49.4	1,871
Rural	15.3	4,818	32.4	3,700
Zone				
Western	20.6	656	36.6	501
Northern	18.9	821	55.0	631
Central	14.7	837	23.4	577
Southern Highlands	38.3	461	33.6	376
Southern	10.2	409	22.5	290
South West Highlands	9.4	682	22.9	526
Lake	18.6	2,254	38.2	1,694
Eastern	23.1	1,303	51.0	976
Region				
Dodoma	21.6	410	25.2	255
Arusha	23.6	277	39.1	202
Kilimanjaro	17.1	174	36.5	171
Tanga	16.2	371	79.8	258
Morogoro	24.3	359	34.7	274
Pwani	18.5	270	82.5	180
Dar es Salaam	24.3	674	48.8	522
Lindi	14.3	182	38.0	128
Mtwara	6.9	226	10.3	162
Ruvuma	16.3	188	10.4	167
Iringa	63.4	162	54.9	123
Mbeya	6.7	249	22.9	195
Singida	10.1	200	16.0	149
Tabora	21.4	362	43.2	312
Rukwa	12.7	176	24.4	117
Kigoma	19.7	295	25.7	189
Shinyanga	18.0	265	25.1	192
Kagera	15.5	398	34.1	282
Mwanza	26.5	613	41.3	478
Mara	19.8	373	64.4	274
Manyara	6.2	226	27.0	174
Njombe	39.2	111	47.9	86
Katavi	15.5	95	34.3	74
Simiyu	8.1	195	18.4	163
Geita	13.9	410	32.7	306
Songwe	6.5	162	15.5	140
Education				
No education	8.2	1,216	22.5	563
Primary incomplete	12.8	699	29.5	822
Primary complete	17.8	3,371	36.8	2,266
Secondary+	29.2	2,138	47.9	1,921
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	8.4	1,186	24.5	879
Second	13.2	1,331	30.0	1,027
Middle	17.9	1,463	36.8	1,159
Fourth	19.7	1,632	42.3	1,304
Highest	30.7	1,811	51.7	1,202
Total	19.1	7,423	38.1	5,572

Table 12.19.1 Knowledge of ways to avoid malaria: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who state there are ways to avoid getting malaria, and among women who state there are ways to avoid getting malaria, percentage reporting specific ways to avoid getting malaria, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who state there are ways to avoid getting malaria	Number of women	Among women who say there are ways to avoid getting malaria, percentage who cite specific ways of avoiding malaria											Number of women
			Sleep under mosquito net or ITN	Use mosquito repellent	Take preventive medication	Spray house with insecticide	Fill in stagnant water (puddles)	Keep surroundings clean	Put mosquito screen on windows	Put mosquito screen on doors	Cut the grass	Other	Don't know	
Age														
15–19	92.2	1,592	96.9	5.8	5.2	9.1	15.1	23.5	3.2	1.2	10.1	0.2	1.5	1,467
20–24	93.9	1,373	97.9	6.8	5.0	9.1	11.7	18.7	2.3	1.5	7.7	0.1	0.7	1,290
25–29	93.7	1,265	97.2	5.3	5.1	8.8	12.2	22.7	3.2	2.3	8.1	0.4	1.4	1,185
30–34	94.3	1,045	97.8	6.4	3.2	8.8	13.3	19.1	4.3	1.4	8.1	0.2	0.7	985
35–39	94.3	943	96.7	6.4	5.2	8.2	11.0	18.3	4.2	1.1	7.5	0.1	0.5	889
40–44	93.3	772	97.9	7.5	4.4	8.8	9.5	16.5	3.2	1.3	4.8	1.0	1.9	721
45–49	94.3	689	97.6	7.2	7.3	9.2	11.9	18.0	2.1	1.1	6.4	0.5	0.7	649
Residence														
Urban	96.4	2,690	97.8	12.3	7.1	14.3	17.0	25.8	4.8	2.2	10.2	0.6	0.6	2,594
Rural	92.1	4,988	97.2	3.0	3.8	5.8	9.8	16.8	2.3	1.1	6.6	0.2	1.3	4,592
Mainland/ Zanzibar														
Mainland	93.5	7,423	97.5	6.4	4.9	8.5	12.3	19.3	3.2	1.5	8.0	0.3	1.0	6,944
Urban	96.5	2,605	97.9	12.5	7.1	13.8	17.1	25.1	4.7	2.2	10.3	0.6	0.5	2,513
Rural	92.0	4,818	97.3	2.9	3.7	5.4	9.6	16.0	2.3	1.1	6.6	0.2	1.2	4,431
Zanzibar	95.1	255	95.5	5.7	6.0	20.5	16.2	41.6	4.1	1.2	6.0	0.1	3.0	242
Unguja	94.9	183	95.1	6.2	6.4	22.0	16.4	40.7	5.0	1.0	5.3	0.1	3.0	173
Pemba	95.8	72	96.4	4.5	5.2	16.8	15.9	44.0	1.9	1.5	7.8	0.0	2.9	69
Zone														
Western	94.2	656	98.7	1.2	2.1	3.2	4.4	6.3	0.6	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.7	618
Northern	90.3	821	96.4	6.3	5.4	7.6	13.9	19.6	0.8	0.5	8.1	0.2	1.2	742
Central	94.4	837	98.8	5.5	4.2	4.2	8.4	13.0	4.8	0.9	8.4	0.0	0.8	790
Southern Highlands	96.0	461	98.5	6.3	5.8	10.4	34.0	37.3	6.9	2.3	11.6	2.9	0.8	442
Southern	96.5	409	97.2	5.7	8.0	8.2	11.1	22.8	6.5	5.3	7.9	0.0	1.4	394
South West Highlands	91.1	682	97.6	5.8	6.7	12.4	12.1	26.1	5.6	3.9	11.0	0.2	1.0	621
Lake	91.8	2,254	96.5	2.5	2.5	7.6	9.4	17.0	2.0	0.6	8.5	0.1	1.3	2,069
Eastern	97.2	1,303	97.9	16.4	8.4	13.2	15.2	22.5	3.2	1.7	7.1	0.4	0.4	1,266
Zanzibar	95.1	255	95.5	5.7	6.0	20.5	16.2	41.6	4.1	1.2	6.0	0.1	3.0	242
Region														
Dodoma	95.8	410	99.0	7.0	3.7	3.5	10.6	17.3	7.3	1.1	13.2	0.0	1.0	393
Arusha	89.4	277	99.0	11.3	6.4	7.4	16.5	16.8	0.0	0.3	8.5	0.5	0.3	247
Kilimanjaro	94.0	174	98.2	5.4	6.6	13.3	18.3	22.8	1.6	1.3	12.2	0.0	0.6	163
Tanga	89.2	371	93.5	2.9	4.1	5.0	9.8	20.2	1.0	0.3	5.7	0.0	2.3	331
Morogoro	94.4	359	97.9	3.7	1.8	3.7	7.4	10.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.4	0.9	339
Pwani	97.3	270	97.5	9.9	3.9	6.4	11.3	25.1	1.2	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.5	263
Dar es Salaam	98.6	674	98.1	25.4	13.6	20.6	20.6	27.8	5.6	3.3	8.5	0.7	0.2	665
Lindi	98.7	182	99.5	5.0	6.0	6.7	9.1	19.4	5.2	1.2	7.5	0.0	0.0	180
Mtwara	94.7	226	95.3	6.2	9.8	9.6	12.8	25.6	7.6	8.8	8.1	0.0	2.5	214
Ruvuma	90.2	188	98.3	2.1	6.6	7.0	18.8	32.2	5.0	4.4	15.4	0.0	1.7	170
Iringa	100.0	162	99.0	9.2	4.3	10.2	51.7	43.4	13.4	1.6	10.4	7.0	0.0	162
Mbeya	93.8	249	99.1	4.2	5.8	17.6	13.0	37.8	5.5	4.1	13.4	0.4	0.9	234
Singida	92.5	200	98.8	4.3	0.9	4.0	8.1	11.2	2.2	1.5	6.7	0.0	1.2	185
Tabora	92.5	362	98.0	1.6	3.1	2.1	4.2	6.9	1.1	0.4	1.3	0.0	1.0	335
Rukwa	87.6	176	95.4	12.2	12.3	10.7	12.3	12.5	5.5	3.9	9.3	0.0	0.0	154
Kigoma	96.2	295	99.6	0.8	0.9	4.5	4.5	5.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.4	283
Shinyanga	80.7	265	99.5	1.9	4.4	16.7	19.2	20.7	0.4	0.0	20.6	0.0	0.5	214
Kagera	98.9	398	98.7	1.3	1.9	6.0	13.3	22.0	0.6	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.5	394
Mwanza	93.3	613	91.9	2.6	2.0	8.2	6.2	15.6	2.8	1.2	6.0	0.3	2.5	572
Mara	93.0	373	99.0	3.2	3.7	6.3	9.3	14.3	3.9	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.7	347
Manyara	93.7	226	98.3	3.6	8.0	5.5	4.6	6.6	2.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	212
Njombe	100.0	111	98.0	8.7	6.8	15.8	31.4	36.3	0.4	0.0	7.4	1.1	0.5	111
Katavi	89.7	95	97.9	6.9	8.9	8.7	10.9	15.5	4.9	2.2	15.3	0.0	0.4	85
Simiyu	77.9	195	99.5	2.9	2.4	15.1	10.9	17.3	1.5	0.0	14.2	0.0	0.0	152
Geita	95.3	410	96.1	3.1	1.4	1.4	4.3	14.4	1.9	1.4	6.8	0.0	2.1	391
Songwe	91.6	162	97.3	0.9	1.0	8.3	11.2	27.9	6.4	4.7	6.6	0.0	2.4	148
Kaskazini Unguja	93.7	35	96.6	3.8	6.9	11.6	21.3	44.8	3.9	1.4	8.2	0.0	1.8	33
Kusini Unguja	96.0	21	98.5	4.5	5.4	23.6	19.5	50.6	4.4	0.9	5.1	1.3	0.0	20
Mjini Magharibi	95.0	127	94.1	7.1	6.4	24.5	14.6	37.9	5.3	0.9	4.5	0.0	3.8	121
Kaskazini Pemba	97.1	33	97.6	1.9	6.6	19.8	17.6	47.3	0.4	0.0	5.5	0.0	2.0	32
Kusini Pemba	94.7	39	95.3	6.9	3.9	14.1	14.4	41.1	3.2	2.7	9.9	0.0	3.8	37

Continued…

Table 12.19.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who state there are ways to avoid getting malaria	Number of women	Among women who say there are ways to avoid getting malaria, percentage who cite specific ways of avoiding malaria											Number of women
			Sleep under mosquito net or ITN	Use mosquito repellent	Take preventive medication	Spray house with insecticide	Fill in stagnant water (puddles)	Keep surroundings clean	Put mosquito screen on windows	Put mosquito screen on doors	Cut the grass	Other	Don't know	
Education														
No education	84.1	1,238	96.5	3.9	3.4	2.9	3.7	8.0	1.2	0.4	3.3	0.2	1.5	1,040
Primary incomplete	89.6	725	95.1	3.0	3.6	5.4	7.9	14.7	1.7	1.4	6.1	0.0	2.4	650
Primary complete	94.8	3,394	97.9	5.0	3.9	7.3	9.3	15.3	2.8	1.0	5.7	0.4	0.9	3,219
Secondary+	98.1	2,321	97.9	10.3	7.6	14.8	22.1	33.9	5.2	2.6	13.7	0.3	0.7	2,277
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	84.1	1,191	97.0	1.5	3.0	2.2	4.0	7.5	1.8	0.6	3.7	0.0	1.5	1,002
Second	92.2	1,343	96.4	1.8	3.5	4.4	8.0	13.5	1.9	1.0	5.0	0.2	1.4	1,238
Middle	94.7	1,509	96.3	3.4	3.7	5.7	10.3	20.2	2.6	1.0	6.3	0.1	2.1	1,429
Fourth	95.6	1,703	98.5	8.8	4.7	9.0	13.9	22.6	3.2	2.0	8.7	0.3	0.3	1,629
Highest	97.7	1,932	98.2	12.0	8.2	17.6	20.2	28.7	5.2	2.1	12.6	0.8	0.4	1,888
Total	93.6	7,678	97.4	6.4	5.0	8.9	12.4	20.1	3.2	1.5	7.9	0.3	1.0	7,186

Table 12.19.2 Knowledge of ways to avoid malaria: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who state there are ways to avoid getting malaria, and among men who state there are ways to avoid getting malaria, percentage reporting specific ways to avoid getting malaria, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who state there are ways to avoid getting malaria	Number of men	Among men who say there are ways to avoid getting malaria, percentage who cite specific ways of avoiding malaria: Sleep under mosquito net or ITN	Use mosquito repellent	Take preventive medication	Spray house with insecticide	Fill in stagnant water (puddles)	Keep surroundings clean	Put mosquito screen on windows	Put mosquito screen on doors	Cut the grass	Other	Don't know	Number of men who state there are ways to avoid getting malaria
Age														
15–19	93.8	1,398	97.5	15.2	8.0	10.6	11.6	17.1	2.4	1.3	6.3	0.7	1.1	1,311
20–24	94.3	1,111	97.4	15.4	9.5	12.4	11.4	17.8	3.1	1.4	8.3	0.2	0.7	1,048
25–29	96.9	986	98.5	15.7	8.6	12.3	12.4	17.2	2.3	2.0	8.2	0.0	0.6	955
30–34	95.0	771	97.3	11.5	9.2	11.5	13.2	16.0	2.2	1.0	5.1	0.5	1.5	732
35–39	92.7	711	97.8	17.2	8.3	13.0	12.0	18.8	1.6	1.1	9.0	0.7	0.9	659
40–44	92.9	477	98.3	16.7	7.8	9.4	14.3	17.4	1.7	1.1	8.5	0.2	0.6	443
45–49	90.9	309	98.6	8.2	9.2	9.6	10.7	19.6	1.3	2.7	8.6	0.0	0.1	281
Residence														
Urban	97.6	1,938	98.9	26.0	16.3	18.5	13.8	21.3	3.0	1.9	8.6	0.3	0.2	1,891
Rural	92.5	3,825	97.2	8.9	4.6	7.8	11.3	15.4	1.9	1.2	6.9	0.4	1.2	3,539
Mainland/ Zanzibar														
Mainland	94.5	5,572	97.8	14.8	8.6	11.6	12.2	17.4	2.2	1.4	7.6	0.4	0.9	5,265
Urban	97.9	1,871	99.0	26.1	16.4	18.6	13.9	21.3	3.0	1.8	8.7	0.3	0.2	1,833
Rural	92.8	3,700	97.2	8.8	4.4	7.8	11.3	15.3	1.7	1.1	7.0	0.4	1.2	3,432
Zanzibar	86.1	191	96.7	15.7	9.9	9.7	9.0	20.0	5.3	2.7	3.3	0.3	1.8	165
Unguja	87.9	143	96.4	16.5	8.4	9.7	8.5	17.8	5.6	3.4	3.5	0.0	2.0	126
Pemba	80.8	48	97.5	13.1	14.7	9.7	10.8	27.3	4.4	0.6	2.8	1.5	1.1	39
Zone														
Western	90.5	501	99.1	9.1	7.9	8.2	11.1	15.0	1.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	453
Northern	93.3	631	98.3	21.0	6.8	12.6	11.2	9.3	1.5	3.0	10.3	0.7	0.9	588
Central	90.1	577	95.2	3.4	5.5	11.0	8.8	13.4	4.2	2.0	5.6	0.6	3.2	520
Southern Highlands	96.0	376	97.1	10.1	7.5	16.5	7.0	25.0	3.8	2.4	18.6	0.0	1.1	361
Southern	93.6	290	97.8	5.2	5.8	9.6	15.7	22.4	3.2	3.2	13.5	0.0	0.0	272
South West Highlands	92.4	526	95.8	8.0	7.1	6.0	13.8	20.8	1.6	2.0	13.3	0.3	2.1	486
Lake	95.8	1,694	98.2	11.3	2.3	9.0	12.1	20.2	1.5	0.7	6.7	0.3	0.4	1,623
Eastern	98.5	976	99.1	33.7	24.3	18.9	15.7	14.7	2.4	0.7	2.8	0.7	0.2	962
Zanzibar	86.1	191	96.7	15.7	9.9	9.7	9.0	20.0	5.3	2.7	3.3	0.3	1.8	165
Region														
Dodoma	91.7	255	95.4	0.2	3.2	10.7	6.0	13.4	3.3	0.0	0.9	1.3	3.0	234
Arusha	89.9	202	98.3	18.2	14.2	23.9	19.2	14.1	4.7	9.8	25.5	0.8	1.2	181
Kilimanjaro	94.4	171	98.2	20.4	4.7	13.2	12.5	11.9	0.3	0.0	8.3	1.1	0.0	162
Tanga	95.1	258	98.3	23.4	2.7	3.8	4.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.2	245
Morogoro	96.6	274	96.9	17.4	13.3	8.6	13.7	8.1	1.0	0.1	3.5	1.7	0.6	265
Pwani	97.0	180	100.0	19.6	5.9	3.6	6.6	2.0	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	174
Dar es Salaam	100.0	522	100.0	46.7	36.1	29.3	19.8	22.3	3.7	1.3	2.9	0.3	0.0	522
Lindi	98.1	128	97.1	3.9	5.3	7.1	16.1	17.4	2.3	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	126
Mtwara	90.0	162	98.3	6.3	6.3	11.7	15.3	26.7	4.0	6.0	21.7	0.0	0.0	146
Ruvuma	95.7	167	95.9	2.4	3.6	10.7	10.3	18.3	7.1	4.9	25.7	0.0	2.6	159
Iringa	95.7	123	100.0	12.2	11.5	32.0	4.3	31.6	2.1	0.6	18.2	0.0	0.0	118
Mbeya	90.1	195	95.0	14.8	14.0	7.2	14.1	21.5	2.2	3.6	17.4	0.0	3.1	175
Singida	93.9	149	98.9	1.4	1.2	5.0	4.1	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	139
Tabora	92.7	312	99.0	12.3	8.6	9.1	9.1	11.4	1.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	290
Rukwa	99.2	117	97.4	4.3	1.9	2.2	13.7	16.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	1.0	1.4	116
Kigoma	86.7	189	99.1	3.5	6.5	6.7	14.6	21.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	164
Shinyanga	90.4	192	97.4	2.6	1.6	3.3	3.9	11.8	0.4	0.0	3.9	0.5	1.0	174
Kagera	97.1	282	98.3	8.3	1.5	6.7	14.5	17.6	1.3	0.9	11.2	0.3	0.3	273
Mwanza	96.9	478	99.7	14.7	1.7	15.1	8.8	24.8	0.2	0.0	9.5	0.1	0.3	463
Mara	98.3	274	96.2	21.8	7.2	8.3	10.3	10.3	2.4	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	269
Manyara	84.4	174	91.3	10.3	13.3	17.1	17.6	14.0	9.7	7.2	17.9	0.2	6.0	147
Njombe	96.9	86	95.4	22.0	9.2	5.7	4.6	28.6	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	83
Katavi	97.3	74	99.0	1.7	1.6	2.5	5.1	9.2	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.4	1.0	72
Simiyu	86.9	163	96.8	3.7	1.4	3.8	6.1	8.0	1.9	0.0	6.2	1.1	0.7	142
Geita	98.8	306	98.6	8.2	0.4	8.0	24.2	35.1	3.2	1.4	5.5	0.4	0.4	302
Songwe	87.5	140	93.4	5.4	5.5	9.9	18.7	31.4	3.1	2.7	16.2	0.0	2.0	122
Kaskazini Unguja	77.1	25	87.6	8.7	2.9	2.9	2.0	26.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	19
Kusini Unguja	83.1	14	98.3	18.4	9.3	12.9	7.2	37.1	6.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	11
Mjini Magharibi	91.1	105	97.9	17.9	9.4	10.7	9.9	13.7	6.6	4.3	4.6	0.0	0.8	96
Kaskazini Pemba	81.2	21	96.1	10.8	15.8	13.1	15.3	43.6	7.5	1.4	2.6	1.6	0.8	17
Kusini Pemba	80.5	26	98.6	14.9	13.8	6.9	7.2	14.0	1.9	0.0	3.1	1.4	1.4	21

Continued…

Table 12.19.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who state there are ways to avoid getting malaria	Number of men	Among men who say there are ways to avoid getting malaria, percentage who cite specific ways of avoiding malaria											Number of men who state there are ways to avoid getting malaria
			Sleep under mosquito net or ITN	Use mosquito repellent	Take preventive medication	Spray house with insecticide	Fill in stagnant water (puddles)	Keep surroundings clean	Put mosquito screen on windows	Put mosquito screen on doors	Cut the grass	Other	Don't know	
Education														
No education	82.2	574	93.9	4.0	3.2	5.0	3.4	4.6	0.2	0.3	1.9	0.6	2.3	472
Primary incomplete	89.5	851	97.4	7.9	3.3	4.9	6.4	8.2	0.8	0.3	3.7	0.8	1.1	762
Primary complete	95.7	2,282	97.7	11.3	6.9	9.2	8.5	13.4	2.2	1.4	4.9	0.3	1.2	2,184
Secondary+	97.9	2,055	98.9	23.8	13.9	18.1	20.3	28.4	3.4	2.2	12.9	0.3	0.1	2,012
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	85.9	883	96.0	7.4	3.7	5.6	5.8	7.8	0.8	1.3	3.7	0.7	2.0	758
Second	92.2	1,037	97.5	6.1	3.3	5.8	9.9	13.4	1.1	0.7	6.3	0.2	0.7	956
Middle	94.6	1,191	97.3	10.6	6.8	7.4	11.1	16.8	2.1	0.7	6.5	0.5	1.1	1,127
Fourth	97.6	1,355	98.1	14.3	7.2	12.5	14.4	20.2	2.1	1.3	8.5	0.5	0.7	1,322
Highest	97.6	1,298	99.2	30.3	18.8	22.1	16.2	24.1	4.3	2.8	10.3	0.1	0.3	1,267
Total	94.2	5,763	97.8	14.8	8.7	11.5	12.1	17.5	2.3	1.4	7.5	0.4	0.9	5,430

Table 12.20 Access to ACT and visits from health workers

Percentage of women age 15–49 and men age 15–49 who say that artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) can be obtained at the nearest health facility or pharmacy and who have been visited by a health worker or volunteer who talked about malaria in the past 6 months, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Women age 15–49			Men age 15–49		
Background characteristic	ACT can be obtained at nearest health facility or pharmacy	Visited by a health worker or volunteer who talked about malaria	Number of women	ACT can be obtained at nearest health facility or pharmacy	Visited by a health worker or volunteer who talked about malaria	Number of men
Residence						
Urban	80.7	6.8	2,594	75.6	7.7	1,938
Rural	84.3	9.7	4,592	74.9	10.0	3,825
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	84.4	8.8	6,944	77.2	9.1	5,572
Urban	82.4	6.8	2,513	78.0	7.6	1,871
Rural	85.6	9.9	4,431	76.8	9.8	3,700
Zanzibar	41.5	6.4	242	14.8	13.4	191
Unguja	40.4	5.5	173	16.5	14.9	143
Pemba	44.4	8.6	69	9.8	8.9	48
Zone						
Western	95.3	20.4	618	81.7	18.2	501
Northern	81.7	6.1	742	61.4	6.6	631
Central	87.0	3.2	790	62.6	8.2	577
Southern Highlands	91.7	12.6	442	74.6	2.3	376
Southern	52.0	14.6	394	73.4	2.1	290
South West Highlands	67.8	6.6	621	74.7	5.4	526
Lake	94.1	10.0	2,069	92.4	11.3	1,694
Eastern	79.1	4.0	1,266	70.6	9.2	976
Zanzibar	41.5	6.4	242	14.8	13.4	191
Region						
Dodoma	99.2	3.3	393	73.4	9.8	255
Arusha	73.1	3.0	247	58.9	5.4	202
Kilimanjaro	77.4	1.7	163	71.7	6.2	171
Tanga	90.2	10.5	331	56.6	7.8	258
Morogoro	95.1	1.3	339	90.5	9.6	274
Pwani	92.9	8.1	263	43.4	17.0	180
Dar es Salaam	65.4	3.8	665	69.6	6.3	522
Lindi	47.8	1.4	180	82.7	2.8	128
Mtwara	55.6	25.7	214	66.1	1.6	162
Ruvuma	94.7	19.0	170	70.8	0.8	167
Iringa	91.2	7.8	162	80.9	3.3	123
Mbeya	66.8	1.5	234	62.3	5.9	195
Singida	87.7	4.1	185	54.8	6.4	149
Tabora	99.4	23.6	335	85.4	23.1	312
Rukwa	56.5	8.0	154	90.1	4.4	117
Kigoma	90.4	16.7	283	75.4	10.0	189
Shinyanga	90.7	14.6	214	95.1	7.1	192
Kagera	97.9	10.4	394	89.2	8.8	282
Mwanza	93.5	13.0	572	91.6	9.4	478
Mara	93.7	1.0	347	96.1	30.5	274
Manyara	63.8	2.4	212	53.5	7.3	174
Njombe	87.8	9.9	111	72.9	3.9	86
Katavi	76.1	6.8	85	98.5	8.7	74
Simiyu	88.2	10.0	152	88.7	6.5	163
Geita	95.6	10.5	391	93.8	4.6	306
Songwe	76.3	12.9	148	66.6	3.6	140
Kaskazini Unguja	35.1	7.8	33	28.3	14.2	25
Kusini Unguja	56.8	9.9	20	12.3	17.6	14
Mjini Magharibi	39.1	4.1	121	14.2	14.7	105
Kaskazini Pemba	49.3	8.9	32	10.3	10.8	21
Kusini Pemba	40.1	8.3	37	9.5	7.4	26
Education						
No education	81.2	11.3	1,040	65.3	10.7	574
Primary incomplete	84.6	8.0	650	74.9	8.1	851
Primary complete	85.5	9.6	3,219	76.3	8.1	2,282
Secondary+	79.7	6.4	2,277	76.6	10.5	2,055
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	80.8	12.3	1,002	65.5	8.3	883
Second	84.8	9.7	1,238	77.6	9.6	1,037
Middle	85.8	9.6	1,429	77.5	8.5	1,191
Fourth	82.3	5.9	1,629	80.3	9.3	1,355
Highest	81.4	7.8	1,888	72.1	10.0	1,298
Total	83.0	8.7	7,186	75.1	9.2	5,763

Table 12.21.1 Malaria susceptibility, severity, and self-efficacy: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who express specific perceptions about malaria susceptibility, percentage who express specific perceptions about the severity of malaria, and percentage who express specific perceptions about self-efficacy, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Perceived susceptibility			Perceived severity			Perceived self-efficacy			
Background characteristic	Percentage who disagree that people in the community get malaria only during the rainy season	Percentage who agree that when a child has a fever, they almost always worry it might be malaria	Percentage who perceive that their families and communities are at risk from malaria[1]	Percentage who disagree that getting malaria is not a problem because it can be easily treated	Percentage who disagree that only weak children can die from malaria	Percentage who feel that the consequences of malaria are serious[2]	Percentage who agree that they can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are lots of mosquitoes	Percentage who agree that they can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are few mosquitoes	Percentage who are confident in their ability to perform specific malaria-related behaviours[3]	Number of women
Age										
15–19	18.4	72.0	81.3	30.1	66.8	71.6	74.0	70.0	79.2	1,592
20–24	19.8	79.8	89.1	28.6	69.6	72.4	74.6	70.3	79.1	1,373
25–29	15.3	81.9	89.2	27.0	68.7	72.7	75.2	71.3	78.7	1,265
30–34	17.4	83.7	91.4	26.3	66.2	69.9	77.8	75.4	82.1	1,045
35–39	20.3	82.6	92.2	24.8	63.2	67.0	78.4	73.7	82.1	943
40–44	16.3	83.9	92.4	26.7	66.8	70.4	77.9	73.6	81.7	772
45–49	19.5	81.7	91.2	29.5	64.5	69.4	77.3	72.0	80.7	689
Living children under age 5										
One or more	17.5	82.2	90.7	26.7	65.4	69.5	76.8	72.7	81.0	3,866
None	18.9	77.7	86.7	28.8	68.4	72.1	75.3	71.3	79.5	3,812
Residence										
Urban	18.7	78.8	88.8	29.0	71.2	74.0	72.1	67.4	75.7	2,690
Rural	17.8	80.6	88.7	27.0	64.5	69.1	78.2	74.5	82.7	4,988
Mainland/ Zanzibar										
Mainland	18.3	80.2	89.0	28.0	66.6	70.6	75.5	71.7	79.8	7,423
Urban	18.9	79.0	89.0	29.3	70.9	73.8	71.5	66.9	75.1	2,605
Rural	18.0	80.9	89.0	27.3	64.3	68.9	77.7	74.4	82.3	4,818
Zanzibar	13.4	73.5	81.0	19.5	74.7	75.8	91.2	79.3	93.4	255
Unguja	12.0	74.9	81.9	18.5	75.3	76.6	90.9	76.9	92.5	183
Pemba	17.0	70.0	78.6	22.0	73.0	73.8	91.9	85.3	95.6	72
Zone										
Western	14.8	92.5	95.2	17.9	53.8	56.4	78.8	76.1	80.7	656
Northern	31.8	66.5	84.6	31.5	59.2	66.7	69.3	62.5	74.1	821
Central	14.5	77.4	85.0	28.4	72.2	76.8	76.4	68.5	81.8	837
Southern Highlands	30.2	57.2	80.0	59.6	81.9	87.0	85.0	75.1	89.4	461
Southern	28.8	77.3	93.2	38.4	68.2	78.4	77.8	89.2	92.5	409
South West Highlands	7.7	80.6	84.8	25.6	66.6	70.5	84.9	78.1	89.2	682
Lake	12.8	86.3	90.4	22.7	67.7	70.6	75.3	72.4	78.3	2,254
Eastern	21.7	82.8	92.6	26.7	66.3	68.2	68.7	66.3	71.8	1,303
Zanzibar	13.4	73.5	81.0	19.5	74.7	75.8	91.2	79.3	93.4	255
Region										
Dodoma	7.6	81.1	84.0	28.3	80.3	83.0	82.5	66.0	84.8	410
Arusha	41.3	49.2	75.1	36.8	69.7	78.1	56.4	50.1	61.5	277
Kilimanjaro	23.3	78.6	86.6	23.1	69.8	74.3	72.4	69.1	83.6	174
Tanga	28.7	73.8	90.7	31.5	46.5	54.7	77.5	68.7	79.0	371
Morogoro	20.2	88.4	92.2	12.3	69.9	71.1	86.9	83.4	90.6	359
Pwani	30.0	77.7	96.9	29.6	53.6	56.0	73.1	71.6	75.1	270
Dar es Salaam	19.1	81.9	91.1	33.2	69.5	71.6	57.2	55.1	60.4	674
Lindi	27.6	82.5	97.0	30.5	75.5	85.3	82.4	91.9	93.6	182
Mtwara	29.8	73.0	90.1	44.8	62.3	72.9	74.0	86.9	91.6	226
Ruvuma	25.2	72.4	87.5	54.3	67.2	76.3	74.0	73.6	80.7	188
Iringa	45.9	30.0	71.3	75.2	92.5	95.0	96.5	92.1	98.8	162
Mbeya	4.7	75.1	78.6	28.8	83.8	85.3	91.8	79.6	94.1	249
Singida	10.9	84.5	88.6	19.3	60.5	65.9	77.7	71.7	80.5	200
Tabora	14.5	92.5	95.2	17.5	48.1	50.6	86.1	84.8	87.3	362
Rukwa	9.2	87.7	92.7	15.1	44.7	51.2	69.0	71.6	76.6	176
Kigoma	15.1	92.4	95.2	18.3	60.9	63.6	69.7	65.5	72.7	295
Shinyanga	22.6	81.3	89.4	32.4	66.7	69.5	79.8	79.9	83.9	265
Kagera	5.5	90.3	92.9	14.1	72.2	74.1	85.5	85.4	87.6	398
Mwanza	18.0	82.1	88.4	21.3	63.9	68.3	65.2	56.9	68.4	613
Mara	11.8	95.6	96.4	15.0	60.1	61.2	83.9	83.4	87.6	373
Manyara	30.0	64.4	83.7	36.4	68.0	75.0	64.3	69.9	77.5	226
Njombe	15.6	70.9	80.2	45.9	91.5	93.5	87.0	52.7	90.2	111
Katavi	11.3	87.1	91.6	16.1	58.7	63.7	83.7	83.0	91.4	95
Simiyu	16.1	87.2	92.8	38.3	63.5	70.3	83.9	85.5	87.5	195
Geita	5.1	82.9	85.3	26.8	78.4	80.1	65.7	62.0	67.9	410
Songwe	8.6	77.6	82.0	37.7	68.7	72.8	92.3	79.7	94.2	162
Kaskazini Unguja	12.0	65.5	71.4	26.5	72.9	74.5	86.8	56.0	88.4	35

Continued…

Table 12.21.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Perceived susceptibility			Perceived severity			Perceived self-efficacy			Number of women
	Percentage who disagree that people in the community get malaria only during the rainy season	Percentage who agree that when a child has a fever, they almost always worry it might be malaria	Percentage who perceive that their families and communities are at risk from malaria[1]	Percentage who disagree that getting malaria is not a problem because it can be easily treated	Percentage who disagree that only weak children can die from malaria	Percentage who feel that the conse-quences of malaria are serious[2]	Percentage who agree that they can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are lots of mosquitoes	Percentage who agree that they can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are few mosquitoes	Percentage who are confident in their ability to perform specific malaria-related behaviours[3]	
Kusini Unguja	15.5	80.9	89.9	17.1	78.0	79.8	88.4	85.5	92.4	21
Mjini Magharibi	11.4	76.5	83.5	16.5	75.5	76.7	92.4	81.2	93.6	127
Kaskazini Pemba	18.9	71.4	81.6	20.3	66.0	66.2	90.7	90.5	96.4	33
Kusini Pemba	15.5	68.8	76.1	23.5	78.9	80.2	93.0	80.9	95.0	39
Education										
No education	18.8	81.2	91.0	24.8	51.1	57.8	77.0	74.1	81.7	1,238
Primary incomplete	13.3	80.5	87.0	23.2	58.8	63.2	78.3	74.7	82.2	725
Primary complete	18.5	82.6	90.8	26.9	67.5	71.1	76.4	71.9	80.2	3,394
Secondary+	18.9	75.3	85.0	31.9	76.9	79.7	74.4	70.1	78.9	2,321
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	18.0	79.2	88.9	28.1	51.7	59.0	75.6	73.7	81.2	1,191
Second	16.9	81.5	89.5	26.0	59.8	64.8	80.3	77.4	84.1	1,343
Middle	18.5	82.2	90.0	26.9	68.1	71.3	79.0	74.8	83.5	1,509
Fourth	17.0	81.0	88.8	26.5	72.9	75.6	74.5	70.3	78.7	1,703
Highest	19.9	76.8	87.0	30.5	74.9	77.7	72.5	66.4	75.7	1,932
Total	18.2	80.0	88.7	27.7	66.9	70.8	76.1	72.0	80.2	7,678

[1] Includes women who disagree that people in the community get malaria only during the rainy season or agree that when a child has a fever they almost always worry it might be malaria
[2] Includes women who disagree that getting malaria is not a problem because it can be easily treated or disagree that only weak children can die from malaria
[3] Includes women who agree that they can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are lots of mosquitoes or agree that they can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are few mosquitoes

Table 12.21.2 Malaria susceptibility, severity, and self-efficacy: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who express specific perceptions about malaria susceptibility, percentage who express specific perceptions about the severity of malaria, and percentage who express specific perceptions about self-efficacy, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Perceived susceptibility			Perceived severity			Perceived self-efficacy			
Background characteristic	Percentage who disagree that people in the community get malaria only during the rainy season	Percentage who agree that when a child has a fever, they almost always worry it might be malaria	Percentage who perceive that their families and communities are at risk from malaria[1]	Percentage who disagree that getting malaria is not a problem because it can be easily treated	Percentage who disagree that only weak children can die from malaria	Percentage who feel that the conse-quences of malaria are serious[2]	Percentage who agree that they can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are lots of mosquitoes	Percentage who agree that they can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are few mosquitoes	Percentage who are confident in their ability to perform specific malaria-related behaviours[3]	Number of men
Age										
15–19	16.4	77.5	85.0	36.6	70.5	75.0	80.4	75.6	85.9	1,398
20–24	17.2	75.2	83.3	35.4	70.1	75.1	77.0	73.5	83.1	1,111
25–29	14.7	77.0	83.6	31.5	68.2	72.4	82.3	76.1	87.6	986
30–34	16.3	75.8	82.6	34.2	71.6	75.5	77.9	75.6	85.5	771
35–39	17.8	76.2	84.6	29.1	67.8	72.4	80.2	76.3	87.0	711
40–44	16.1	76.8	84.8	35.7	70.7	76.0	81.0	73.5	85.5	477
45–49	16.1	81.0	88.0	36.6	67.5	72.4	84.1	77.5	88.1	309
Living children under age 5										
One or more	15.6	77.5	84.4	33.2	69.3	73.9	80.7	76.3	86.4	3,070
None	17.3	75.8	83.9	35.3	70.1	74.7	79.2	74.2	85.2	2,693
Residence										
Urban	20.4	73.0	83.1	32.0	72.6	75.6	79.1	75.7	84.9	1,938
Rural	14.3	78.6	84.7	35.3	68.3	73.6	80.4	75.1	86.3	3,825
Mainland/ Zanzibar										
Mainland	16.5	76.6	84.1	34.6	70.7	75.2	79.8	75.2	85.6	5,572
Urban	20.6	72.5	82.8	32.1	73.8	76.5	78.9	75.6	84.6	1,871
Rural	14.4	78.6	84.8	35.8	69.1	74.5	80.2	75.0	86.1	3,700
Zanzibar	12.5	80.2	86.6	22.7	41.1	47.6	85.2	77.2	92.1	191
Unguja	12.2	78.9	84.9	23.0	42.5	49.2	84.6	74.2	92.0	143
Pemba	13.7	84.1	91.7	21.6	37.0	42.8	87.1	86.3	92.1	48
Zone										
Western	16.5	60.7	71.6	37.0	66.6	72.3	50.7	62.9	75.9	501
Northern	17.6	79.3	88.3	34.1	80.2	86.4	91.3	88.6	94.0	631
Central	13.2	78.2	85.1	37.6	67.9	73.0	81.5	77.3	85.0	577
Southern Highlands	12.3	79.1	81.8	24.7	56.2	62.5	78.8	66.0	89.8	376
Southern	16.7	87.6	91.3	65.8	75.9	85.3	55.0	38.5	60.9	290
South West Highlands	11.8	87.2	92.5	28.7	69.0	71.0	89.9	81.5	91.6	526
Lake	12.6	81.7	86.1	34.6	75.1	77.9	85.7	80.8	89.2	1,694
Eastern	28.6	63.2	77.9	29.5	65.6	70.2	78.4	73.0	81.8	976
Zanzibar	12.5	80.2	86.6	22.7	41.1	47.6	85.2	77.2	92.1	191
Region										
Dodoma	9.9	85.7	88.5	32.3	65.7	69.6	73.7	71.2	79.6	255
Arusha	29.5	70.4	87.0	49.4	77.4	89.4	91.9	91.6	94.7	202
Kilimanjaro	20.6	74.0	84.4	31.8	74.3	80.7	81.9	71.4	87.4	171
Tanga	6.3	89.8	91.9	23.7	86.2	87.8	97.0	97.7	97.7	258
Morogoro	27.7	69.3	79.7	41.8	71.3	78.6	55.5	46.5	60.5	274
Pwani	11.8	82.3	88.5	73.6	82.9	90.4	84.9	82.8	88.8	180
Dar es Salaam	34.9	53.5	73.4	7.9	56.7	58.9	88.2	83.7	90.6	522
Lindi	28.3	85.0	92.9	70.8	80.9	90.1	45.6	51.2	54.1	128
Mtwara	7.6	89.6	90.1	61.9	71.8	81.4	62.4	28.5	66.3	162
Ruvuma	7.2	82.5	85.1	30.9	71.8	76.8	88.6	65.8	92.5	167
Iringa	17.0	77.4	80.4	18.0	41.0	46.7	73.7	76.1	92.8	123
Mbeya	14.8	84.6	92.0	35.4	75.9	77.9	87.5	84.1	89.6	195
Singida	4.0	91.4	92.8	31.3	59.7	61.8	86.4	81.0	87.2	149
Tabora	14.3	61.9	71.2	40.0	64.7	70.9	56.3	67.9	80.1	312
Rukwa	5.2	96.4	97.2	10.5	60.0	60.9	93.6	88.4	95.5	117
Kigoma	20.2	58.7	72.3	32.0	69.6	74.6	41.2	54.7	69.0	189
Shinyanga	12.2	91.8	94.4	22.8	68.6	69.6	77.8	78.0	80.8	192
Kagera	13.3	81.2	85.3	28.0	74.2	77.5	94.8	85.4	96.1	282
Mwanza	14.0	81.1	86.9	41.6	82.0	84.2	83.6	79.6	87.9	478
Mara	8.5	74.7	77.8	35.2	68.1	72.8	73.4	65.8	81.6	274
Manyara	25.9	55.7	73.6	50.8	78.0	87.7	88.7	83.2	91.0	174
Njombe	15.6	75.1	77.3	22.1	47.7	57.6	67.0	52.0	80.5	86
Katavi	11.4	85.6	89.2	17.1	56.9	59.8	90.3	84.3	91.8	74
Simiyu	11.3	87.7	91.6	40.9	65.8	70.7	83.3	78.5	87.0	163
Geita	14.1	79.8	84.9	33.3	80.5	81.8	97.7	94.8	98.0	306
Songwe	13.6	84.0	91.0	40.7	73.4	76.0	89.8	70.6	91.1	140

Continued…

Table 12.21.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Perceived susceptibility			Perceived severity			Perceived self-efficacy			Number of men
	Percentage who disagree that people in the community get malaria only during the rainy season	Percentage who agree that when a child has a fever, they almost always worry it might be malaria	Percentage who perceive that their families and communities are at risk from malaria[1]	Percentage who disagree that getting malaria is not a problem because it can be easily treated	Percentage who disagree that only weak children can die from malaria	Percentage who feel that the conse-quences of malaria are serious[2]	Percentage who agree that they can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are lots of mosquitoes	Percentage who agree that they can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are few mosquitoes	Percentage who are confident in their ability to perform specific malaria-related behaviours[3]	
Kaskazini Unguja	9.6	79.5	83.2	12.9	49.3	51.0	88.6	86.0	93.0	25
Kusini Unguja	19.8	66.4	80.8	34.1	40.2	46.4	80.5	64.0	84.9	14
Mjini Magharibi	11.8	80.4	85.9	24.0	41.2	49.2	84.1	72.8	92.7	105
Kaskazini Pemba	19.1	78.8	91.3	22.3	29.0	34.2	82.6	86.2	87.8	21
Kusini Pemba	9.3	88.5	92.1	21.0	43.4	49.8	90.8	86.3	95.6	26
Education										
No education	15.8	78.0	86.0	31.1	50.9	59.5	75.0	72.8	82.1	574
Primary incomplete	16.6	78.4	85.1	30.3	62.5	69.2	81.1	77.4	87.8	851
Primary complete	14.0	79.3	85.0	32.7	71.1	75.1	81.6	74.9	86.9	2,282
Secondary+	19.0	72.8	82.4	38.4	76.4	79.6	79.0	75.5	84.9	2,055
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	14.8	80.1	86.5	33.4	60.1	66.6	78.1	75.0	84.1	883
Second	13.7	78.7	84.7	33.2	68.6	73.4	79.7	73.9	86.8	1,037
Middle	15.3	77.6	84.1	38.1	71.9	77.6	80.2	73.4	85.7	1,191
Fourth	16.9	76.2	83.6	33.5	73.7	76.9	80.8	76.9	85.8	1,355
Highest	19.9	72.4	82.8	32.6	71.0	74.4	80.3	76.7	86.4	1,298
Total	16.4	76.7	84.2	34.2	69.7	74.3	80.0	75.3	85.8	5,763

[1] Includes men who disagree that people in the community get malaria only during the rainy season or agree that when a child has a fever they almost always worry it might be malaria
[2] Includes men who disagree that getting malaria is not a problem because it can be easily treated or disagree that only weak children can die from malaria
[3] Includes men who agree that they can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are lots of mosquitoes or agree that they can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are few mosquitoes

Table 12.22.1 Attitudes toward malaria-related behaviours and perceptions of community norms: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who express specific attitudes regarding malaria-related behaviours, percentage with favourable attitudes toward specific malaria-related behaviours, percentage who express specific perceptions regarding community norms, and percentage who believe the majority of people in their community currently practise specific malaria-related behaviours, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Attitudes towards malaria-related behaviours			Perceptions of community norms			
Background characteristic	Percentage who disagree that they do not like sleeping under a mosquito net when the weather is too warm	Percentage who disagree that when a child has a fever, it is best to start giving the child any medicine that you have at home	Percentage who have a favourable attitude toward specific malaria-behaviours[1]	Percentage who agree that people in the community usually take their children to a health care provider on the same day or the day after they develop a fever	Percentage who agree that people in the community who have a mosquito net usually sleep under a mosquito net every night	Percentage who believe the majority of people in their community currently practise specific malaria-related behaviours[2]	Number of women
Age							
15–19	46.8	49.4	66.1	59.1	58.3	68.8	1,592
20–24	49.8	55.6	71.5	64.5	63.8	74.8	1,373
25–29	47.5	57.4	72.0	65.2	61.5	73.2	1,265
30–34	45.8	56.8	70.3	62.7	61.0	72.8	1,045
35–39	45.3	55.5	68.0	64.2	63.3	74.1	943
40–44	48.0	57.1	72.6	61.1	61.9	70.3	772
45–49	46.7	52.9	67.5	62.7	63.0	72.6	689
Living children under age 5							
One or more	47.8	54.3	69.0	64.2	62.7	73.4	3,866
None	46.6	55.1	70.2	61.2	60.4	71.2	3,812
Residence							
Urban	49.3	62.5	74.5	66.0	63.8	75.5	2,690
Rural	46.1	50.4	66.9	60.9	60.4	70.6	4,988
Mainland/Zanzibar							
Mainland	47.5	54.1	69.3	62.6	61.4	72.2	7,423
Urban	49.8	62.2	74.4	66.0	63.5	75.4	2,605
Rural	46.3	49.7	66.5	60.8	60.2	70.4	4,818
Zanzibar	38.4	71.3	79.8	65.9	66.7	75.3	255
Unguja	31.6	72.3	79.1	65.1	65.3	73.4	183
Pemba	55.8	68.9	81.5	68.1	70.3	80.1	72
Zone							
Western	32.7	49.2	58.7	84.1	84.7	89.6	656
Northern	43.0	54.6	66.5	62.4	54.3	71.1	821
Central	51.4	62.2	79.3	53.8	46.9	61.0	837
Southern Highlands	68.2	73.3	89.8	45.9	45.5	57.6	461
Southern	66.1	32.6	74.1	39.7	45.7	52.2	409
South West Highlands	36.5	40.7	55.3	36.5	31.2	44.8	682
Lake	48.5	49.7	66.2	68.4	70.7	79.4	2,254
Eastern	46.3	65.5	73.8	74.3	73.6	84.5	1,303
Zanzibar	38.4	71.3	79.8	65.9	66.7	75.3	255
Region							
Dodoma	42.6	69.6	77.5	58.7	53.3	67.2	410
Arusha	55.1	68.3	84.6	53.2	39.2	58.6	277
Kilimanjaro	42.8	53.6	66.4	70.1	52.9	78.1	174
Tanga	34.1	44.8	53.0	65.6	66.3	77.2	371
Morogoro	46.8	61.1	72.2	83.5	84.9	95.6	359
Pwani	40.3	51.3	59.6	78.8	82.3	89.7	270
Dar es Salaam	48.3	73.5	80.3	67.6	64.2	76.4	674
Lindi	62.9	27.7	70.0	42.3	49.1	55.8	182
Mtwara	68.7	36.6	77.4	37.5	43.0	49.3	226
Ruvuma	69.9	61.8	83.7	57.6	58.9	68.0	188
Iringa	72.4	81.3	95.4	40.7	48.7	59.3	162
Mbeya	45.7	48.9	72.4	38.0	29.2	47.2	249
Singida	52.9	57.1	72.6	62.3	53.6	66.2	200
Tabora	27.8	42.0	49.2	81.3	80.6	86.1	362
Rukwa	26.2	28.2	34.4	32.2	28.7	41.4	176
Kigoma	38.7	58.1	70.3	87.6	89.7	94.0	295
Shinyanga	22.7	36.5	47.3	28.9	46.9	52.7	265
Kagera	41.1	60.6	68.3	84.5	82.7	93.1	398
Mwanza	59.8	51.4	73.3	72.2	68.3	81.5	613
Mara	55.1	39.2	61.0	75.3	80.2	84.7	373
Manyara	65.9	53.4	88.4	37.6	29.6	45.1	226
Njombe	59.3	81.2	92.0	33.6	17.9	37.6	111
Katavi	17.4	24.7	30.6	46.4	45.8	57.2	95
Simiyu	27.0	33.3	49.1	38.6	44.2	49.1	195
Geita	59.9	62.6	78.3	80.6	82.0	89.8	410
Songwe	44.6	51.2	66.2	33.1	28.3	37.4	162

Continued…

Table 12.22.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Attitudes towards malaria-related behaviours: Percentage who disagree that they do not like sleeping under a mosquito net when the weather is too warm	Attitudes towards malaria-related behaviours: Percentage who disagree that when a child has a fever, it is best to start giving the child any medicine that you have at home	Attitudes towards malaria-related behaviours: Percentage who have a favourable attitude toward specific malaria-behaviours[1]	Perceptions of community norms: Percentage who agree that people in the community usually take their children to a health care provider on the same day or the day after they develop a fever	Perceptions of community norms: Percentage who agree that people in the community who have a mosquito net usually sleep under a mosquito net every night	Perceptions of community norms: Percentage who believe the majority of people in their community currently practise specific malaria-related behaviours[2]	Number of women
Kaskazini Unguja	42.6	82.2	88.0	45.6	39.1	52.3	35
Kusini Unguja	35.5	80.1	85.5	80.7	71.0	83.3	21
Mjini Magharibi	28.0	68.3	75.6	67.9	71.6	77.7	127
Kaskazini Pemba	49.4	70.1	82.5	66.4	66.7	76.5	33
Kusini Pemba	61.2	67.8	80.7	69.6	73.3	83.1	39
Education							
No education	41.0	40.0	58.4	58.3	59.6	67.1	1,238
Primary incomplete	43.7	45.3	62.7	61.6	66.6	74.1	725
Primary complete	48.5	55.8	70.5	63.7	61.9	73.4	3,394
Secondary+	49.7	63.7	76.4	64.1	60.6	72.8	2,321
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	42.1	41.3	60.7	56.1	54.4	63.3	1,191
Second	43.8	46.2	62.3	61.7	64.6	72.1	1,343
Middle	50.0	53.3	70.4	62.1	59.6	71.0	1,509
Fourth	49.7	59.5	73.6	65.1	62.6	75.8	1,703
Highest	48.5	65.6	76.0	65.9	64.6	75.8	1,932
Total	47.2	54.7	69.6	62.7	61.6	72.3	7,678

[1] Includes women who disagree that they do not like sleeping under a mosquito net when the weather is too warm or disagree that when a child has a fever it is best to start by giving the child any medicine they have at home
[2] Includes women who agree that people in the community usually take their children to a health care provider on the same day or day after they develop a fever or agree that people in the community who have a mosquito net usually sleep under a mosquito net every night

Table 12.22.2 Attitudes toward malaria-related behaviours and perceptions of community norms: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who express specific attitudes regarding malaria-related behaviours, percentage with favourable attitudes toward specific malaria-related behaviours, percentage who express specific perceptions regarding community norms, and percentage who believe the majority of people in their community currently practise specific malaria-related behaviours, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Attitudes towards malaria-related behaviours			Perceptions of community norms			
Background characteristic	Percentage who disagree that they do not like sleeping under a mosquito net when the weather is too warm	Percentage who disagree that when a child has a fever, it is best to start giving the child any medicine that you have at home	Percentage who have a favourable attitude toward specific malaria-behaviours[1]	Percentage who agree that people in the community usually take their children to a health care provider on the same day or the day after they develop a fever	Percentage who agree that people in the community who have a mosquito net usually sleep under a mosquito net every night	Percentage who believe the majority of people in their community currently practise specific malaria-related behaviours[2]	Number of men
Age							
15–19	56.5	65.6	78.3	71.2	61.4	79.8	1,398
20–24	59.1	68.2	79.3	67.3	58.7	77.4	1,111
25–29	56.2	65.0	77.3	67.9	56.8	77.9	986
30–34	52.8	68.2	78.1	65.7	54.1	76.7	771
35–39	52.0	62.6	74.0	69.5	58.9	80.1	711
40–44	56.0	70.2	80.0	70.5	59.1	76.9	477
45–49	52.7	60.8	76.0	72.9	56.6	79.3	309
Residence							
Urban	56.6	70.9	79.8	70.1	60.1	81.2	1,938
Rural	55.1	63.7	76.8	68.4	57.5	76.9	3,825
Mainland/Zanzibar							
Mainland	56.7	67.0	78.8	68.7	57.9	78.0	5,572
Urban	57.8	72.0	80.9	69.7	59.6	80.7	1,871
Rural	56.1	64.5	77.7	68.2	57.0	76.7	3,700
Zanzibar	24.7	39.3	48.7	76.7	71.5	88.0	191
Unguja	25.7	42.0	52.2	73.3	68.5	86.6	143
Pemba	21.4	31.2	38.2	87.1	80.5	92.3	48
Zone							
Western	47.6	60.6	67.5	57.5	46.5	66.5	501
Northern	67.0	73.1	86.6	85.2	65.7	90.4	631
Central	60.8	70.7	79.8	62.5	49.2	69.3	577
Southern Highlands	43.5	66.0	80.2	44.3	47.5	60.0	376
Southern	82.1	78.0	91.6	77.3	73.5	80.7	290
South West Highlands	48.6	68.8	76.6	82.1	70.3	87.0	526
Lake	57.7	64.9	79.5	67.4	55.6	78.3	1,694
Eastern	52.4	64.1	74.6	69.2	60.6	81.9	976
Zanzibar	24.7	39.3	48.7	76.7	71.5	88.0	191
Region							
Dodoma	53.1	71.7	77.7	63.4	47.0	69.9	255
Arusha	62.6	67.0	84.5	73.1	25.9	79.2	202
Kilimanjaro	57.2	72.6	84.1	78.7	63.9	90.4	171
Tanga	77.0	78.3	90.0	99.1	97.9	99.1	258
Morogoro	58.1	60.9	78.1	57.7	51.3	71.9	274
Pwani	80.1	81.2	90.3	81.1	76.5	87.0	180
Dar es Salaam	39.9	59.9	67.3	71.1	60.0	85.3	522
Lindi	84.5	91.4	94.9	71.2	73.3	78.4	128
Mtwara	80.2	67.4	89.0	82.1	73.5	82.6	162
Ruvuma	52.4	59.0	77.4	66.4	61.1	69.9	167
Iringa	30.2	69.3	81.9	19.4	35.4	48.6	123
Mbeya	59.6	79.2	86.2	82.8	70.7	88.6	195
Singida	49.7	60.7	67.6	68.9	66.6	68.9	149
Tabora	40.5	56.9	63.1	60.8	52.2	70.3	312
Rukwa	21.5	55.3	58.8	81.6	74.0	84.4	117
Kigoma	59.3	66.7	74.7	52.1	37.1	60.2	189
Shinyanga	40.4	58.7	65.2	87.5	83.8	92.4	192
Kagera	53.0	58.2	77.4	73.9	44.3	82.2	282
Mwanza	67.3	76.2	86.2	55.0	48.9	71.4	478
Mara	46.1	60.1	71.8	67.6	61.0	78.1	274
Manyara	81.7	77.9	93.2	55.8	37.5	68.8	174
Njombe	45.3	74.8	83.2	37.2	38.6	57.4	86
Katavi	29.0	57.6	63.0	87.3	77.6	93.2	74
Simiyu	54.5	57.3	74.5	84.7	83.0	90.9	163
Geita	70.1	65.8	89.7	58.8	39.0	70.1	306
Songwe	66.3	71.4	85.3	78.8	62.8	83.6	140
Kaskazini Unguja	30.3	45.0	58.2	91.5	84.9	95.8	25
Kusini Unguja	31.1	41.0	49.4	64.7	63.3	68.8	14
Mjini Magharibi	24.0	41.4	51.2	70.1	65.3	86.8	105
Kaskazini Pemba	18.2	20.3	24.9	89.5	90.1	90.8	21
Kusini Pemba	23.9	40.0	49.0	85.2	72.6	93.5	26

Continued…

Table 12.22.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Attitudes towards malaria-related behaviours: Percentage who disagree that they do not like sleeping under a mosquito net when the weather is too warm	Attitudes towards malaria-related behaviours: Percentage who disagree that when a child has a fever, it is best to start giving the child any medicine that you have at home	Attitudes towards malaria-related behaviours: Percentage who have a favourable attitude toward specific malaria-behaviours[1]	Perceptions of community norms: Percentage who agree that people in the community usually take their children to a health care provider on the same day or the day after they develop a fever	Perceptions of community norms: Percentage who agree that people in the community who have a mosquito net usually sleep under a mosquito net every night	Perceptions of community norms: Percentage who believe the majority of people in their community currently practise specific malaria-related behaviours[2]	Number of men
Education							
No education	45.7	46.9	63.1	67.3	59.2	73.9	574
Primary incomplete	53.2	56.0	73.0	66.3	54.3	74.8	851
Primary complete	56.7	68.5	79.9	71.5	61.6	80.8	2,282
Secondary+	58.2	73.0	81.6	67.6	56.2	78.4	2,055
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	51.6	54.6	69.4	67.9	57.8	74.6	883
Second	56.7	61.6	76.7	69.4	59.4	76.2	1,037
Middle	57.1	67.6	80.3	68.8	57.3	78.3	1,191
Fourth	56.8	71.5	80.8	69.1	56.7	79.4	1,355
Highest	55.0	70.5	79.1	69.3	60.7	81.6	1,298
Total	55.6	66.1	77.8	69.0	58.4	78.3	5,763

[1] Includes men who disagree that they do not like sleeping under a mosquito net when the weather is too warm or disagree that when a child has a fever it is best to start by giving the child any medicine they have at home
[2] Includes men who agree that people in the community usually take their children to a health care provider on the same day or day after they develop a fever or agree that people in the community who have a mosquito net usually sleep under a mosquito net every night

Table 12.23.1 Malaria knowledge: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 with specific knowledge regarding malaria-related behaviours, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that they can easily protect themselves and their children from malaria	Percentage who agree that it is important to sleep under a net every single night	Percentage who agree that pregnant women are at high risk for getting malaria	Percentage who agree that they can easily get treatment if their child gets malaria	Percentage who agree that the only way to be sure someone has malaria is to test their blood	Percentage who agree that it is important to take the entire course of malaria medicine to make sure the disease will be fully cured	Number of women
Age							
15–19	88.5	92.9	73.6	85.3	87.1	94.5	1,592
20–24	92.3	95.5	84.5	89.6	90.7	95.1	1,373
25–29	91.9	95.1	87.5	91.2	92.4	94.9	1,265
30–34	91.5	94.9	90.0	91.3	94.5	96.4	1,045
35–39	93.3	95.8	89.9	92.4	94.4	96.9	943
40–44	91.7	95.9	88.8	92.2	93.3	96.6	772
45–49	91.7	94.8	88.2	90.9	92.8	96.0	689
Living children under age 5							
One or more	91.9	95.0	88.0	90.9	92.4	95.4	3,866
None	90.7	94.6	81.9	88.9	90.9	95.7	3,812
Residence							
Urban	93.0	96.4	86.5	92.8	93.9	97.3	2,690
Rural	90.4	93.9	84.1	88.4	90.4	94.6	4,988
Mainland/Zanzibar							
Mainland	91.2	94.7	85.3	90.0	91.6	95.4	7,423
Urban	93.0	96.5	87.2	92.9	94.0	97.3	2,605
Rural	90.3	93.8	84.3	88.4	90.2	94.5	4,818
Zanzibar	94.2	96.6	73.4	88.9	94.2	98.8	255
Unguja	94.4	96.1	75.2	89.6	94.2	99.0	183
Pemba	93.6	97.7	68.7	87.0	94.1	98.4	72
Zone							
Western	96.5	98.0	88.3	95.9	88.4	98.6	656
Northern	86.8	90.9	78.5	81.2	87.4	92.4	821
Central	89.5	96.8	81.5	91.3	91.1	97.2	837
Southern Highlands	91.0	95.5	92.0	94.8	95.7	96.8	461
Southern	94.6	98.9	87.5	93.5	97.7	99.3	409
South West Highlands	86.7	90.3	78.4	86.3	89.6	93.5	682
Lake	90.2	92.9	87.3	87.9	90.1	92.1	2,254
Eastern	95.6	98.1	87.7	94.4	96.2	99.7	1,303
Zanzibar	94.2	96.6	73.4	88.9	94.2	98.8	255
Region							
Dodoma	92.0	99.1	81.0	93.1	92.6	99.7	410
Arusha	79.1	90.6	72.2	74.1	81.4	93.2	277
Kilimanjaro	90.1	93.8	78.8	88.0	87.4	92.0	174
Tanga	91.1	89.8	83.1	83.2	91.9	92.0	371
Morogoro	96.8	98.4	82.7	92.8	93.0	99.8	359
Pwani	93.7	96.6	89.4	97.1	98.0	99.7	270
Dar es Salaam	95.8	98.6	89.8	94.1	97.2	99.7	674
Lindi	97.2	98.7	92.1	94.5	97.6	99.2	182
Mtwara	92.4	99.0	83.7	92.8	97.7	99.4	226
Ruvuma	86.0	92.8	83.5	89.5	92.5	92.1	188
Iringa	93.9	97.2	98.3	99.0	98.8	100.0	162
Mbeya	94.3	94.4	85.0	87.7	94.6	98.1	249
Singida	90.6	94.7	85.5	94.0	93.2	96.3	200
Tabora	94.7	97.8	89.5	94.2	91.6	98.4	362
Rukwa	73.9	81.7	66.2	80.6	81.2	86.4	176
Kigoma	98.6	98.4	86.8	97.9	84.4	99.0	295
Shinyanga	81.5	79.8	70.1	67.3	72.9	73.8	265
Kagera	97.9	98.7	95.5	97.3	97.7	97.9	398
Mwanza	86.5	92.5	84.3	87.2	86.6	93.7	613
Mara	97.3	98.8	98.1	97.4	98.1	98.3	373
Manyara	83.9	94.5	78.7	85.7	86.4	93.7	226
Njombe	95.3	97.5	97.3	97.5	96.6	100.0	111
Katavi	83.8	89.4	78.9	83.5	82.9	86.6	95
Simiyu	89.6	90.6	83.6	78.5	84.1	81.6	195
Geita	87.7	92.2	87.0	88.8	94.8	95.1	410
Songwe	90.7	93.9	80.9	92.3	95.1	97.9	162
Kaskazini Unguja	93.3	93.8	69.1	83.3	92.0	97.8	35
Kusini Unguja	96.3	94.1	85.8	91.8	99.2	100.0	21
Mjini Magharibi	94.4	97.0	75.1	91.0	94.1	99.2	127
Kaskazini Pemba	96.2	98.4	75.1	85.4	95.1	97.1	33
Kusini Pemba	91.4	97.2	63.2	88.4	93.2	99.6	39

Continued…

Table 12.23.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that they can easily protect themselves and their children from malaria	Percentage who agree that it is important to sleep under a net every single night	Percentage who agree that pregnant women are at high risk for getting malaria	Percentage who agree that they can easily get treatment if their child gets malaria	Percentage who agree that the only way to be sure someone has malaria is to test their blood	Percentage who agree that it is important to take the entire course of malaria medicine to make sure the disease will be fully cured	Number of women
Education							
No education	85.5	90.9	81.0	83.4	87.0	91.7	1,238
Primary incomplete	89.3	91.9	83.9	86.1	89.4	95.2	725
Primary complete	92.2	95.9	88.0	92.0	92.8	96.0	3,394
Secondary+	93.8	96.2	82.8	91.6	93.1	97.1	2,321
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	84.4	90.1	78.5	81.9	85.2	91.4	1,191
Second	90.2	94.3	85.2	89.7	90.1	94.3	1,343
Middle	92.2	94.5	86.5	91.7	93.3	96.6	1,509
Fourth	93.0	95.9	85.5	90.5	93.1	96.6	1,703
Highest	94.2	97.4	86.9	93.2	94.2	97.2	1,932
Total	91.3	94.8	84.9	89.9	91.7	95.6	7,678

Table 12.23.2 Malaria knowledge: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 with specific knowledge regarding malaria-related behaviours, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that they can easily protect themselves and their children from malaria	Percentage who agree that it is important to sleep under a net every single night	Percentage who agree that pregnant women are at high risk for getting malaria	Percentage who agree that they can easily get treatment if their child gets malaria	Percentage who agree that the only way to be sure someone has malaria is to test their blood	Percentage who agree that it is important to take the entire course of malaria medicine to make sure the disease will be fully cured	Number of men
Age							
15–19	86.1	95.4	77.7	81.7	83.0	94.9	1,398
20–24	85.9	93.9	79.7	82.8	87.4	96.5	1,111
25–29	90.1	95.8	83.3	86.2	89.9	97.2	986
30–34	88.0	95.1	81.0	84.5	88.4	97.1	771
35–39	85.7	94.9	78.5	81.4	85.0	96.0	711
40–44	86.8	92.0	71.1	78.1	83.8	96.5	477
45–49	85.8	91.6	74.5	81.1	85.0	94.4	309
Living children under age 5							
One or more	87.3	94.4	80.6	83.2	87.0	96.6	3,070
None	86.7	94.8	76.9	82.2	85.2	95.6	2,693
Residence							
Urban	90.2	96.8	81.4	87.2	88.8	97.5	1,938
Rural	85.3	93.5	77.6	80.4	84.8	95.4	3,825
Mainland/Zanzibar							
Mainland	87.4	94.7	79.1	83.2	86.6	96.3	5,572
Urban	91.2	97.1	82.0	88.0	89.8	97.8	1,871
Rural	85.5	93.6	77.7	80.7	85.0	95.5	3,700
Zanzibar	74.4	90.1	71.6	69.5	74.2	90.8	191
Unguja	72.1	89.9	71.9	67.0	72.8	91.4	143
Pemba	81.2	90.7	70.8	77.0	78.5	89.1	48
Zone							
Western	86.7	88.3	83.7	86.0	91.7	93.3	501
Northern	88.3	93.6	76.7	86.7	91.5	97.7	631
Central	85.8	91.5	71.4	77.2	68.8	95.9	577
Southern Highlands	88.9	97.2	76.8	84.1	91.5	97.8	376
Southern	70.6	97.8	77.0	60.3	94.2	97.4	290
South West Highlands	89.7	99.1	75.2	84.6	92.7	99.5	526
Lake	89.0	96.7	79.8	84.9	81.8	96.4	1,694
Eastern	88.7	93.1	85.4	85.5	92.1	94.4	976
Zanzibar	74.4	90.1	71.6	69.5	74.2	90.8	191
Region							
Dodoma	87.9	94.3	66.8	79.8	63.1	97.2	255
Arusha	82.7	86.9	76.1	82.3	88.4	97.4	202
Kilimanjaro	90.0	92.5	77.3	86.0	85.8	94.5	171
Tanga	91.4	99.6	76.9	90.7	97.7	100.0	258
Morogoro	80.0	83.7	79.6	76.0	84.5	89.2	274
Pwani	83.6	93.4	78.0	68.0	90.2	87.5	180
Dar es Salaam	95.1	97.8	90.9	96.6	96.6	99.6	522
Lindi	77.3	100.0	84.0	65.3	94.9	98.2	128
Mtwara	65.3	96.1	71.5	56.4	93.6	96.8	162
Ruvuma	87.6	99.2	68.8	78.1	88.4	97.0	167
Iringa	87.8	98.7	88.1	90.2	92.3	98.5	123
Mbeya	86.9	99.0	67.6	83.5	91.2	99.6	195
Singida	97.0	96.4	77.6	90.9	74.3	97.1	149
Tabora	85.6	88.0	86.0	85.6	92.3	93.3	312
Rukwa	99.3	100.0	93.8	94.1	93.2	98.6	117
Kigoma	88.6	88.7	79.8	86.6	90.6	93.4	189
Shinyanga	94.3	99.2	87.0	92.4	82.9	98.9	192
Kagera	92.1	98.1	82.0	78.9	87.4	99.4	282
Mwanza	90.7	97.4	80.8	88.0	77.8	96.6	478
Mara	81.7	90.7	88.7	86.7	87.2	89.1	274
Manyara	73.1	83.4	72.7	61.6	72.5	93.0	174
Njombe	93.1	91.1	76.1	87.0	96.2	98.4	86
Katavi	98.6	99.1	86.1	92.9	87.7	100.0	74
Simiyu	81.2	95.8	58.3	76.3	77.4	94.8	163
Geita	90.9	98.5	75.1	84.0	79.8	98.8	306
Songwe	80.8	98.6	64.7	73.7	96.9	99.8	140
Kaskazini Unguja	92.1	94.2	80.3	89.0	86.9	92.1	25
Kusini Unguja	80.8	82.3	78.4	66.3	85.0	89.8	14
Mjini Magharibi	66.3	89.8	69.1	61.9	67.9	91.4	105
Kaskazini Pemba	87.2	90.6	83.9	87.4	88.1	90.8	21
Kusini Pemba	76.2	90.7	60.2	68.6	70.7	87.8	26

Continued…

Table 12.23.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that they can easily protect themselves and their children from malaria	Percentage who agree that it is important to sleep under a net every single night	Percentage who agree that pregnant women are at high risk for getting malaria	Percentage who agree that they can easily get treatment if their child gets malaria	Percentage who agree that the only way to be sure someone has malaria is to test their blood	Percentage who agree that it is important to take the entire course of malaria medicine to make sure the disease will be fully cured	Number of men
Education							
No education	80.8	88.9	73.8	75.6	79.1	91.2	574
Primary incomplete	83.6	92.7	78.1	80.8	81.8	94.4	851
Primary complete	87.5	95.2	81.6	84.2	89.2	96.6	2,282
Secondary+	89.6	96.2	77.7	83.8	86.6	97.7	2,055
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	81.9	90.7	74.6	79.5	81.9	93.9	883
Second	86.1	93.8	79.2	80.2	86.4	95.2	1,037
Middle	86.1	94.6	77.6	78.6	85.8	95.5	1,191
Fourth	88.3	95.4	79.6	85.4	85.0	97.3	1,355
Highest	90.6	97.1	81.9	87.8	90.4	97.7	1,298
Total	87.0	94.6	78.9	82.7	86.2	96.1	5,763

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOUR RELATED TO HIV AND AIDS

13

Key Findings

- ***Discriminatory attitudes:*** 28% of women and 27% of men age 15–49 expressed discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV.
- ***Attitudes towards pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) to prevent getting HIV:*** *56%* of women and 64% of men age 15–49 have heard of PrEP and approve using it to prevent HIV infection.
- ***Sex with nonmarital or non-cohabiting partners:*** 21% of women and 38% of men reported having sex with a person who neither was their partner nor lived with them in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- ***Condom use:*** 22% of women and 43% of men reported using a condom during their last sexual intercourse with a nonmarital or non-cohabiting partner.
- ***Coverage of HIV testing:*** 80% of women and 64% of men age 15–49 reported having ever been tested for HIV and receiving the test results.

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is one of the most serious public health and development challenges facing Sub-Saharan Africa today. AIDS is caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) when left untreated. HIV weakens the immune system, making the body susceptible to secondary infections and opportunistic diseases. HIV infection leads to AIDS if it remains untreated.

The predominant transmission mode of HIV is sexual contact. Other modes of transmission include unsafe injections, use of tainted blood supplies during blood transfusions, and mother-to-child transmission (in which the mother passes HIV to her child during pregnancy, delivery, or breastfeeding).

This chapter provides data on levels of and trends in knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours related to HIV and AIDS, including knowledge of HIV prevention methods, stigma and discrimination, sexual behaviour, self-reported HIV testing, and prevention of mother-to-child transmission.

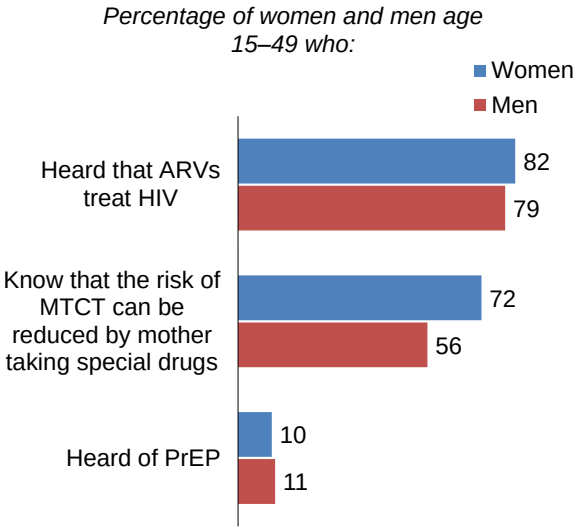
13.1 Knowledge and Attitudes about Medicines to Treat or Prevent HIV

Antiretroviral medicines, or ARVs, are a powerful tool in the fight against HIV. ARVs are taken by people living with HIV to keep them healthy by preventing the virus from progressing to AIDS. By taking ARVs, individuals living with HIV also greatly reduce the risk of passing the virus on to others. Women living with HIV who take ARVs during pregnancy and breastfeeding reduce the chances of passing the virus on to their children. In addition, people who are HIV negative can take ARVs to reduce their chances of acquiring HIV. This is called pre-exposure prophylaxis, or PrEP. Knowledge about and positive attitudes towards these treatment and prevention measures help to promote their use.

Table 13.1 shows that women tend to have greater knowledge of medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission than men. Eighty-two percent of women age 15–49 have heard of ARVs that treat HIV, 72% know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs, and 10% have heard of PrEP. The corresponding percentages among men are 79%, 56%, and 11% (**Figure 13.1**). Among those who have heard of PrEP, 56% of women and 64% of men approved of people who take PrEP to prevent getting HIV.

Trends: The percentage of women who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs increased from 31% in 2004–05 to 75% in 2010 and decreased slightly to 72% in 2022. Among men, knowledge increased from 36% in 2004–05 to 67% in 2010 and decreased to 56% in 2022.

Figure 13.1 **Knowledge of medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission**



Patterns by background characteristics

- Among respondents who have heard of PrEP, women in urban areas are less likely than those in rural areas to approve of people who take PrEP to prevent HIV infection (53% versus 59%). Among men, the difference by residence is very small (63% versus 64%).
- Among women who have heard of PrEP, the percentage who approve of taking PrEP for HIV prevention tends to increase with age, from 54% among those age 15–19 to 60% among those age 40–49. On the other hand, among men who have heard of PrEP, there is no strong pattern by age in the percentage who approve of its use (**Table 13.1**).
- Among women who have heard of PrEP, the percentage who approve of taking PrEP for HIV prevention tends to decrease with level of education; for example, for women with primary incomplete education, 69% approve, compared with 54% of women with complete primary education, and 55% of women with secondary education or above. Among men who have heard of PrEP, 65% of those with incomplete primary education and of those with secondary education or above approve of taking PrEP for HIV prevention, compared with 62% of those with complete primary education (**Table 13.1**).

13.2 Discriminatory Attitudes towards People Living with HIV

Widespread stigma and discrimination in a population can adversely affect both people's willingness to be tested and their adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART) in ART programmes. Thus, reduction of stigma and discrimination in a population is an important indicator of the success of programmes targeting HIV prevention and control.

Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Women and men are asked two questions to assess discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV. Respondents with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV are those who say that they would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if they knew that person had HIV or who say that children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Table 13.2 shows that 28% of women and 27% of men age 15–49 have discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV.

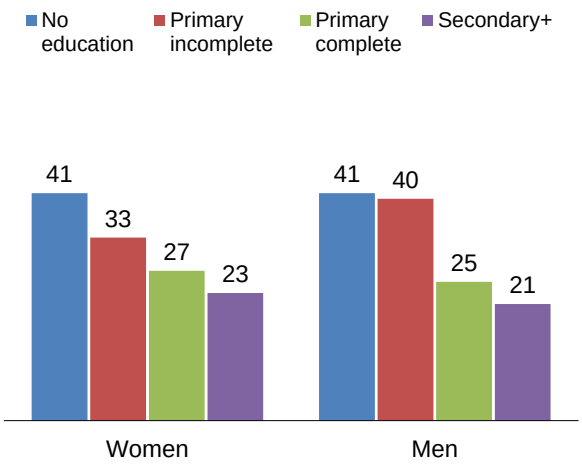
Patterns by background characteristics

- Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV tend to be more common in rural than in urban areas. In urban areas 26% of women and 20% of men have discriminatory attitudes, as compared with 30% of women and 31% of men in rural areas.

- Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV decrease with increasing education among both women and men; 41% of both women and men with no education have discriminatory attitudes, compared with 23% of women and 21% of men with secondary education or above (**Figure 13.2**).

Figure 13.2 **Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV by education**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 with discriminatory attitudes



- Similarly, the percentage of respondents with discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV decreases with increasing wealth, from 39% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 23% among those in the highest wealth quintile; respective figures for men are 41% in the lowest quintile to 19% among those in the highest quintile.

- There are also differences by age in discriminatory attitudes. For example, 31% of women age 15–24 have discriminatory attitudes compared to 26% for those age 40–49. The respective figures for men are 31% and 24%.

- The Western zone has the highest percentage of women with discriminatory attitudes (49%), compared to the Southern Highlands zone with only 9%. The same pattern is observed among men, with 32% and 18%, respectively.

- Differences in discriminatory attitudes are also observed for regions. Kigoma has the highest percentage (57%) of women with discriminatory attitudes, and Iringa has the lowest (5%). For men, the highest is Shinyanga (86%), followed by Simiyu (76%), while Iringa has the lowest (3%).

13.3 Multiple Sexual Partners

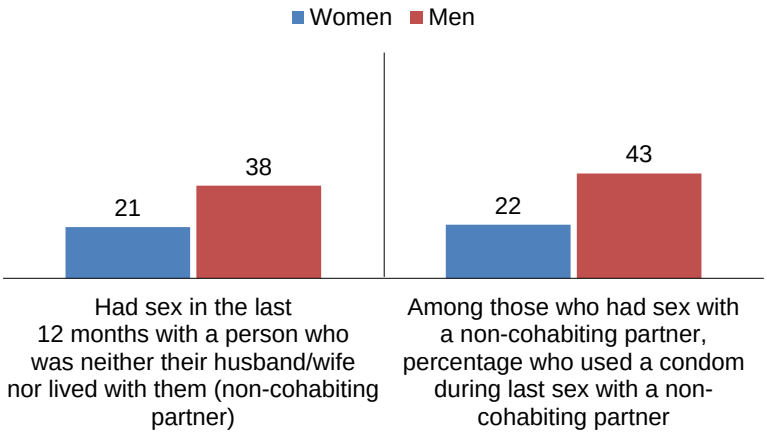
Table 13.3.1 shows that 4% of women age 15–49 had two or more sexual partners in the last 12 months and 21% had intercourse with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among women who had two or more sexual partners in the 12 months before the survey, 14% reported using a condom during their last sexual intercourse. Twenty-two percent of

women who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them used a condom during the last sexual intercourse with such a partner.

Table 13.3.2 shows that 23% of men age 15–49 reported having two or more sexual partners in the 12 months preceding the survey, and 38% had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them. Among men with two or more sexual partners, 23% used a condom during their last sexual intercourse. Forty-three percent of men who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them used a condom during the last sexual intercourse with such a partner (**Figure 13.3**).

***Figure 13.3* Sex and condom use with non-cohabiting partners**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49



The mean number of lifetime sexual partners is 3.2 for women and 8.3 for men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Men living in urban areas reported a higher mean number of lifetime sexual partners (9.9) than those living in rural areas (7.5) while for women it is 3.7 and 2.9, respectively.
- Men's mean number of lifetime sexual partners tends to increase with increasing wealth. It is 7.8 for those in the lowest wealth quintile and 9.4 for those in the highest wealth quintile. A similar pattern is observed for women (2.7 and 3.4 respectively).
- The men's mean number of sexual partners varies according to the type of union. The mean is 9.1 for men in polygynous unions, compared with 8.7 for men who are in non-polygynous unions.
- For Tanzania Mainland, the men's mean number of sexual partners is 8.4, compared to 4.3 in Zanzibar. The mean number of sexual partners is highest (13.0) in the Southern zone and lowest in Zanzibar (4.3).
- Mean number of lifetime sexual partners among men is highest in Katavi region (14.7), followed by Mtwara (13.1), Dar es Salaam (12.9), and Lindi (12.8). On the other hand, the mean number of lifetime sexual partners time is lowest in Kaskazini Unguja (1.8), followed by Kusini Pemba (2.3).

13.4 Coverage of HIV Testing Services

HIV testing programmes diagnose people living with HIV so that they can be linked to care and access antiretroviral therapy (ART). In addition, knowledge of HIV status helps HIV negative individuals reduce their risk and remain negative.

13.4.1 HIV Testing of Pregnant Women

Table 13.4 presents information on HIV testing during pregnancy or delivery among women age 15–49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey. Eighty-three percent of women were tested for HIV during ANC and received results while 88% of women had an HIV test during an ANC visit or labour and received the test results.

13.4.2 Experience with Prior HIV Testing

Tables 13.5.1 and **13.5.2** show 80% of women have ever been tested for HIV and received the results, as compared with 64% of men. Less than 1% of women and men have been tested but did not receive the test results. Thirty-seven percent of women and 31% of men were tested for HIV and received the results in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Figure 13.4**).

Ten percent of women and 11% of men reported having been tested only once during their lifetime, and 20% of women and 15% of men report having been tested six or more times during their lifetime (**Table 13.6**).

Trends: The percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever been tested for HIV and received the results increased substantially from 12% in 2004–05 to 80% in 2022. The same pattern is observed for men, where it increased from 12% in 2004–05 to 64% in 2022 (**Figure 13.5**).

***Figure 13.4* HIV testing**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49

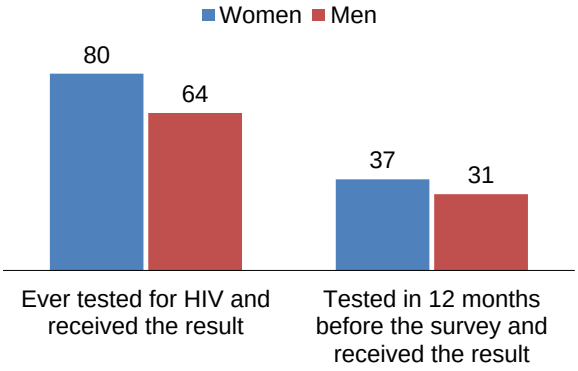
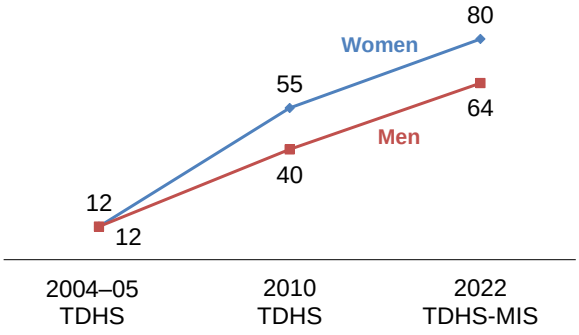


***Figure 13.5* Trends in HIV testing**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever been tested for HIV and received the results



Patterns by background characteristics

- A slightly higher percentage of urban women (81%) and men (68%) have been tested for HIV and received the results than their rural counterparts (79% and 62%, respectively).
- For Tanzania Mainland, the percentage of women who have ever been tested for HIV and received the results is 80%, compared to 74% for Zanzibar. The corresponding figures for men are 64% and 58% for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar, respectively.
- By region, the percentage of women who have ever been tested for HIV and received the results is highest in Njombe (90%) and lowest in Shinyanga (65%). Among men the percentage is again highest in Njombe (79%) and lowest in Kaskazini Pemba (31%).
- The percentage of both women and men who have been tested and received the results tends to increase with increasing wealth, from 76% and 55% among women and men, respectively, in the lowest wealth quintile to 80% and 71% among women and men in the highest wealth quintile.

Knowledge and Coverage of Self-testing

Eighteen percent of women and 31% of men age 15–49 have ever heard of HIV self-test kits, and 3% of women and 5% of men have ever used a self-test kit (**Table 13.7**).

13.5 Disclosure, Shame, and Stigma among People Living with HIV

Internalised and experienced stigma adversely impact the physical and mental health and well-being of people living with HIV and are structural drivers of the HIV epidemic. In the 2022 TDHS-MIS, respondents who have ever received an HIV test were asked to report what the result of their most recent test was. Those who said that their test result was HIV positive were asked a series of questions about their experience of living with HIV, including a question on internalised stigma and questions on experience of

stigma in community and health care settings. An indicator on experience of stigma in a community setting is calculated from the three questions included on this topic.

All of these indicators are based on the population of people who are aware that they have HIV and chose to disclose their positive HIV status during the interview. However, it is important to keep in mind that this group may exclude some respondents who know they have HIV and did not choose to disclose their status; therefore, results should be interpreted with caution.

Stigma and discrimination experienced in community settings in the last 12 months among people living with HIV

Women and men living with HIV who agreed that one or more of the following three experiences happened to them because of their HIV status in the last 12 months: (1) people talked badly about them; (2) someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission; (3) they were verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status.

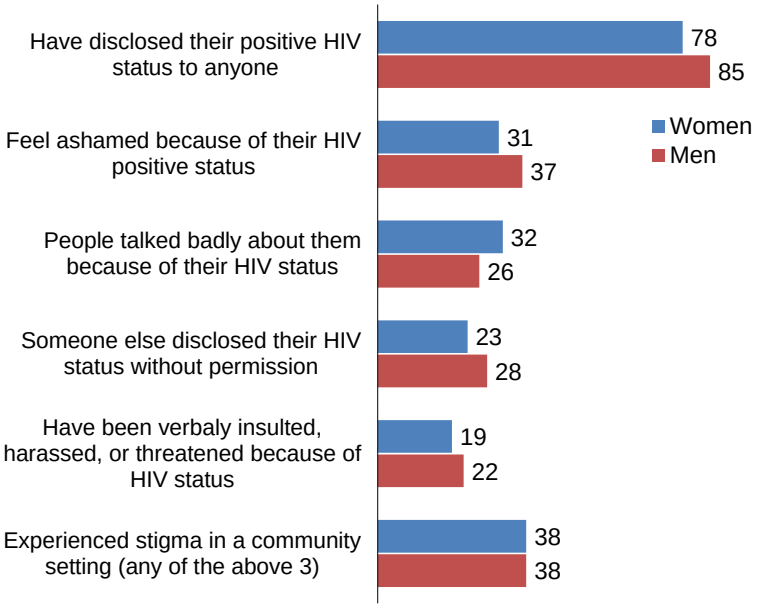
Sample: Women and men age 15–49 self-reported as HIV positive

Overall, a total of 485 women and 70 men reported being HIV positive (**Tables 13.8.1** and **13.8.2**). Among those who reported being HIV positive, 78% of women and 85% of men have disclosed their positive HIV status to someone. Seventy-six percent of women living in urban areas disclosed their HIV status. The corresponding figure for women living in rural areas is 79%. Thirty-one percent of women and 37% of men felt ashamed because of their positive status.

Three questions assessed experience of stigma in a community setting. Thirty-two percent of women and 26% of men living with HIV reported that people talk badly about them because of their HIV status. Twenty-three percent of women and 28% of men reported that someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission, and 19% of women and 22% of men reported that they had been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their status. Overall, 38% of women and men who are living with HIV reported at least one of these three forms of stigma in a community setting (**Figure 13.6**).

Figure 13.6 **Disclosure, shame, and stigma experienced by people living with HIV**

Percentage among women and men age 15–49 who reported their last HIV test as HIV positive



13.6 MALE CIRCUMCISION

Traditional circumcision

A cut, partial removal, or complete removal of the foreskin by a traditional practitioner, family member, or friend for religious, health, or cultural reasons. Can be performed at any age.

Medical circumcision

Complete removal of the foreskin by a health care worker. Can be performed at any age.

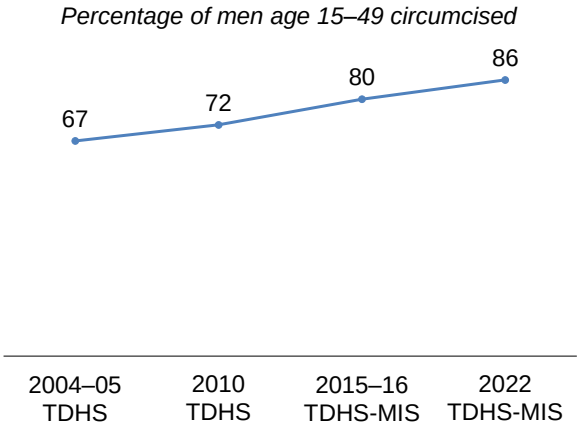
Sample: Men age 15–49

All men were asked whether they were circumcised. If they said they were circumcised, they were asked both whether they had been traditionally circumcised and whether they had been medically circumcised, as well as the age at which each procedure had occurred. In some settings, traditional circumcision may leave enough of the foreskin intact that it is possible to perform a medical circumcision afterward, making it possible for a man to have been circumcised both traditionally and medically.

Eighty-six percent of men age 15–49 have been traditionally or medically circumcised, while 14% have not been circumcised (**Table 13.9**). The percentage of medically circumcised men is twice as high as those traditionally circumcised (53% compared to 26%).

Trends: Overall male circumcision has increased gradually, from 67% in the 2004–05 TDHS to 86% in the 2022 TDHS-MIS (**Figure 13.7**).

Figure 13.7 **Trends in male circumcision**



Patterns by background characteristics

- By residence, 96% of men in urban areas are circumcised, compared to 81% of men in rural areas.
- For Tanzania Mainland, 86% of men are circumcised, while for Zanzibar, the figure is 97%.
- By region, all men included in the sample from Tanga are circumcised, followed by Dar es Salaam, Mtwara, and Pwani (99% each).
- The lowest percentage (55%) of circumcised men is found in Songwe region followed by Kagera (62%).
- The percentage of circumcised men increases with increasing education, ranging from 68% for those with no education to 95% for secondary and above.
- Similarly, the percentage of circumcised men increases with increasing wealth, ranging from 74% for the lowest wealth quintile to 97% for the highest wealth quintile.

13.7 Self-reporting of Sexually Transmitted Infections

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and symptoms

Respondents who have ever had sex are asked whether they had an STI or symptoms of an STI (a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge from the vagina/penis or a genital sore or ulcer) in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who have ever had sex

STIs have been found to increase susceptibility to HIV infection. Overall, 14% of women and 13% of men age 15–49 self-reported having an STI or symptoms of an STI in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 13.10**). In the 2010 TDHS, 7% of women and 6% of men reported having an STI or symptoms of an STI in the 12 months preceding the survey.

13.8 Knowledge and Behaviour Related to HIV and AIDS among Young People

This section addresses HIV-related knowledge among young people age 15–24 and also assesses the extent to which young people engage in behaviours that may place them at risk of acquiring HIV.

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

13.8.1 Knowledge about HIV Prevention

Knowledge of how HIV is transmitted is crucial to enable 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.

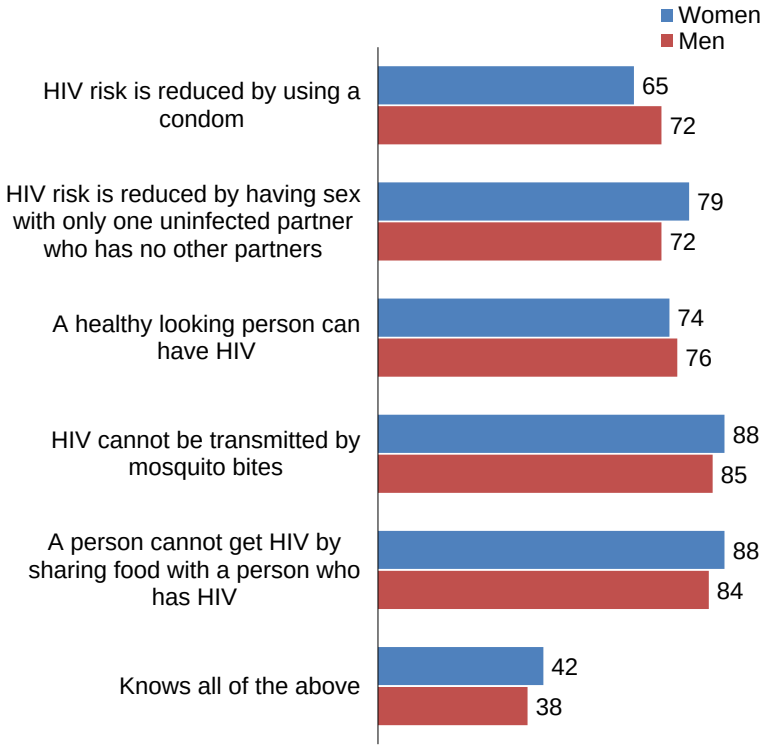
The percentage of young women and men age 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge on how to prevent HIV infection is 42% and 38% (**Table 13.11.1** and **Table 13.11.2** and **Figure 13.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Young women and men in urban areas (49% and 44%, respectively) are more likely than their counterparts in rural areas (38% and 36%, respectively) to have knowledge about HIV prevention.
- The percentage of young women with knowledge about HIV prevention is higher in Tanzania Mainland (42%) than in Zanzibar (33%), while for men knowledge about HIV prevention is 39% and 19%, respectively.

Figure 13.8 **Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people**

Percentage of women and men age 15–24 with specified knowledge



- By region, the percentage of young women with knowledge about HIV prevention ranges from 22% in Simiyu to 71% in Iringa. Among young men, the highest percentage is in Tanga (57%) and the lowest is in Kaskazini Unguja (7%).
- The percentage of young women and men with knowledge about HIV prevention increases with increasing education. Nineteen percent of young women with no formal education have knowledge, as compared with 53% of those with a secondary education or higher. The corresponding percentages among young men are 20% and 48%, respectively.
- Knowledge about HIV prevention for both young women and young men generally increases with increasing household wealth, from 27% for women in the lowest wealth quintile to 50%. The corresponding figures for men are 26% and 45%.

13.8.2 First Sex

Young people who initiate sex at an early age are typically at higher risk of becoming pregnant or contracting an STI than young people who initiate sex later. Consistent condom use can reduce such risks.

Table 13.12 shows that 12% of young women and 9% of young men age 15–24 had sex before age 15. Fifty-eight percent of young women and 45% of young men age 18–24 reported that they had sex before age 18.

Trends: The percentage of young women age 15–24 who had sex before age 15 has remained roughly the same for the past three TDHS surveys (12% in 2004–05, 13% in 2010, and 12% in 2022). For men, it was 9% in 2004–05, 7% in 2010, and 9% in 2022. The percentage of women who had sex before age 18 was

58% in 2010 and remained the same in 2022. For men, there has been a very slight increase, from 44% in 2010 to 45% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher percentage (13%) of rural young women age 15–24 had sexual intercourse before age 15 than their counterparts in urban areas (10%). However, a lower percentage (8%) of young men in rural areas had sexual intercourse before age 15 than their counterparts in urban areas (11%).
- A higher percentage (65%) of young women age 18–24 in rural areas reported having sex before age 18 than their urban counterparts (47%). For men, the percentage was more or less the same (45%).
- The percentage of young women age 15–24 who reported having sex before age 15 decreases with increasing education, from 26% among those with no formal education to 4% among those with secondary education or higher. A similar pattern is observed among young men (12% to 9%).
- The percentage of young women and men age 18–24 who reported having sex before age 18 also decreases with increasing education. For women, it decreases from 83% to 37%, while for men it decreases from 57% to 42%.

13.8.3 Premarital Sex

The 2022 TDHS collected information on patterns of sexual activity among never-married young women and men age 15–24. **Table 13.13** shows that among never-married young women age 15–24, 62% reported never having had sexual intercourse. The corresponding figure for men is 49%.

By residence, the findings show that a higher percentage of rural women (66%) and men (54%) age 15–24 had never had sexual intercourse, compared to their counterparts in urban areas (58% and 41%, respectively) (**Table 13.13**).

13.8.4 Multiple Sexual Partners

Individuals who have multiple sexual partners increase their risk of contracting HIV because each new relationship introduces another pathway for HIV transmission.

Four percent of young women age 15–24 reported having had two or more sexual partners in the 12 months preceding the survey, and 22% of young women age 15–24 reported having sexual intercourse with a partner who neither was their husband nor lived with them in the 12 months preceding the survey. Twenty-two percent of young women reported using a condom with such a partner (**Table 13.14.1**).

Among young men age 15–24, 16% reported having had two or more partners in the 12 months preceding the survey, 40% reported having sex with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them, and 41% reported using a condom during their last sexual intercourse with such a partner (**Table 13.14.2**).

13.8.5 Recent HIV Testing

Seeking an HIV test may be more difficult for young people than adults because many young people lack experience in accessing health services for themselves and because there are often barriers to young people obtaining services. Overall, among young people age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey, 44% of women and 30% of men were tested for HIV in the 12 months preceding the survey and received the results of their last test (**Table 13.15**).

Trends: Among young people age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey, the percentage who were tested for HIV in the 12 months preceding the survey and received the results increased among women, from 9% in the 2004–05 TDHS to 39% in the 2011–12 THMIS and 44%

in the 2022 TDHS-MIS. For men, this percentage also increased, from 7% in the 2004–05 TDHS to 29% in the 2011–12 THMIS and 30% in the 2022 TDHS-MIS.

List of Tables

For more information on knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour related to HIV and AIDS, see the following tables:

- **Table 13.1** **Knowledge of and attitudes about medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission**
- **Table 13.2** **Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV**
- **Table 13.3.1** **Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Women**
- **Table 13.3.2** **Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Men**
- **Table 13.4** **Pregnant women tested for HIV**
- **Table 13.5.1** **Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women**
- **Table 13.5.2** **Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men**
- **Table 13.6** **Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime**
- **Table 13.7** **Knowledge and coverage of self-testing for HIV**
- **Table 13.8.1** **Disclosure, shame, and stigma experienced by people living with HIV: Women**
- **Table 13.8.2** **Disclosure, shame, and stigma experienced by people living with HIV: Men**
- **Table 13.9** **Male circumcision**
- **Table 13.10** **Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms**
- **Table 13.11.1** **Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Women**
- **Table 13.11.2** **Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Men**
- **Table 13.12** **Age at first sexual intercourse among young people**
- **Table 13.13** **Premarital sexual intercourse among young people**
- **Table 13.14.1** **Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Women**
- **Table 13.14.2** **Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Men**
- **Table 13.15** **Recent HIV tests among young people**

Table 13.1 Knowledge of and attitudes about medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of antiretroviral medicines (ARVs) that treat HIV, percentage who know that the risk of mother to child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by mother taking special drugs, and percentage who have heard of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), and among women and men age 15–49 who have heard of PrEP, percentage who approve of people who take PrEP to prevent getting HIV, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who had heard of ARVs that treat HIV	Percentage who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs	Percentage who have heard of PrEP	Number of respondents	Percentage who approve of people who take PrEP to prevent getting HIV	Number of respondents who have heard of PrEP
			WOMEN			
Age						
15–24	75.8	62.3	6.6	5,810	54.7	385
15–19	70.6	53.9	4.8	3,083	53.9	148
20–24	81.6	71.9	8.7	2,727	55.2	237
25–29	85.4	75.4	12.8	2,533	54.3	324
30–39	86.5	77.5	12.4	3,960	55.7	491
40–49	86.1	78.1	11.1	2,951	59.5	328
Marital status						
Never married	76.3	60.7	6.7	4,047	54.7	272
Ever had sex	86.2	72.8	9.1	1,906	55.4	174
Never had sex	67.6	49.8	4.6	2,141	53.6	98
Married/living together	83.4	74.4	11.0	9,252	55.6	1,020
Divorced/separated/ widowed	88.5	80.3	12.1	1,955	59.1	236
Residence						
Urban	88.5	77.5	11.9	5,446	52.5	647
Rural	78.7	68.2	9.0	9,808	58.6	881
Education						
No education	70.4	59.9	6.8	2,450	58.4	166
Primary incomplete	73.7	63.9	8.2	1,380	69.4	113
Primary complete	83.5	74.1	9.9	6,744	54.3	667
Secondary+	89.0	76.1	12.5	4,681	54.6	583
Total 15–49	82.2	71.5	10.0	15,254	56.0	1,528
			MEN			
Age						
15–24	71.3	44.8	7.7	2,378	63.3	184
15–19	66.1	38.6	5.1	1,444	64.9	73
20–24	79.3	54.4	11.9	934	62.2	111
25–29	81.5	62.5	11.9	850	53.7	101
30–39	86.6	65.4	12.6	1,458	64.7	183
40–49	85.6	62.6	15.1	1,076	69.0	163
Marital status						
Never married	72.5	45.8	8.0	2,517	63.4	201
Ever had sex	80.6	54.7	10.1	1,427	66.1	145
Never had sex	61.8	34.2	5.1	1,090	56.6	56
Married/living together	84.6	64.3	13.3	2,937	63.6	391
Divorced/separated/ widowed	84.9	59.6	12.8	309	(65.4)	39
Residence						
Urban	89.8	61.6	14.8	1,938	64.1	287
Rural	74.0	53.1	9.0	3,825	63.2	344
Education						
No education	61.8	38.4	7.8	574	(57.7)	45
Primary incomplete	66.7	43.7	6.7	851	64.7	57
Primary complete	80.5	59.9	9.8	2,282	62.2	225
Secondary+	88.1	61.6	14.8	2,055	65.4	305
Total 15–49	79.3	55.9	11.0	5,763	63.6	631

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

Table 13.2 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Among women and men age 15–49, percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative, percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV, and percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Women				Men			
Background characteristic	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discrimina-tory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of women	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discrimina-tory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of men
Age								
15–24	15.9	24.6	30.5	5,810	18.8	23.4	31.1	2,378
15–19	17.0	26.9	33.0	3,083	20.8	26.7	34.0	1,444
20–24	14.6	22.2	27.7	2,727	15.7	18.2	26.7	934
25–29	14.6	23.4	28.5	2,533	15.0	20.5	28.4	850
30–39	13.9	20.8	26.5	3,960	11.6	17.8	22.8	1,458
40–49	12.9	21.9	26.3	2,951	13.2	16.9	23.8	1,076
Marital status								
Never married	16.1	22.7	29.9	4,047	17.2	22.2	29.0	2,517
Ever had sex	15.1	19.1	27.2	1,906	14.6	19.6	26.8	1,427
Never had sex	16.9	26.0	32.4	2,141	20.7	25.7	31.8	1,090
Married/living together	14.8	24.3	29.1	9,252	14.1	18.6	25.7	2,937
Divorced/separated/ widowed	10.5	16.6	21.3	1,955	12.5	21.2	27.1	309
Residence								
Urban	14.3	18.1	26.3	5,446	10.4	14.0	20.4	1,938
Rural	14.8	25.6	29.5	9,808	17.9	23.5	30.7	3,825
Mainland/Zanzibar								
Mainland	14.8	22.8	28.3	14,737	15.2	20.0	26.9	5,572
Urban	14.5	18.0	26.4	5,268	9.8	13.3	19.7	1,871
Rural	15.0	25.4	29.4	9,468	17.8	23.3	30.6	3,700
Zanzibar	7.7	27.4	28.6	517	22.2	31.3	36.3	191
Unguja	6.3	23.4	24.8	381	18.9	25.7	30.6	143
Pemba	11.5	38.4	39.4	137	31.8	48.0	53.1	48
Zone								
Western	31.9	35.0	48.7	1,268	20.1	30.8	32.0	501
Northern	16.6	31.0	34.0	1,733	13.3	21.3	27.1	631
Central	11.4	27.0	29.5	1,573	13.7	19.7	23.5	577
Southern Highlands	4.1	7.1	8.7	924	8.7	15.3	17.6	376
Southern	8.3	23.6	24.5	805	9.8	22.5	23.5	290
South West Highlands	5.4	9.7	11.9	1,322	8.8	13.7	18.4	526
Lake	13.0	21.7	26.2	4,454	23.7	23.1	37.3	1,694
Eastern	21.2	22.6	33.8	2,657	7.5	12.6	17.4	976
Zanzibar	7.7	27.4	28.6	517	22.2	31.3	36.3	191
Region								
Dodoma	9.6	24.5	27.4	772	7.4	14.4	18.4	255
Arusha	12.8	26.9	28.6	558	20.2	29.8	37.5	202
Kilimanjaro	10.6	26.1	31.8	417	12.2	15.7	23.5	171
Tanga	22.7	36.7	39.2	758	8.6	18.4	21.4	258
Morogoro	9.3	25.0	27.1	727	18.2	14.7	26.8	274
Pwani	15.4	28.6	30.2	539	5.6	13.1	15.7	180
Dar es Salaam	29.7	19.0	38.7	1,391	2.5	11.3	13.0	522
Lindi	8.1	25.3	26.6	336	13.2	22.8	24.2	128
Mtwara	8.5	22.5	23.0	468	7.0	22.3	22.9	162
Ruvuma	6.1	9.9	11.2	382	16.5	29.5	33.6	167
Iringa	2.8	3.0	4.7	326	2.0	2.0	2.7	123
Mbeya	7.6	13.2	17.3	489	11.7	10.7	17.5	195
Singida	9.7	29.8	32.1	384	3.4	14.7	15.1	149
Tabora	24.7	33.2	42.2	723	19.9	31.9	32.8	312
Rukwa	3.5	4.7	5.6	317	4.0	8.8	12.4	117
Kigoma	41.3	37.4	57.2	545	20.3	29.0	30.7	189
Shinyanga	25.9	31.0	39.3	533	80.5	25.1	85.5	192
Kagera	6.8	23.1	23.8	769	7.6	28.2	30.7	282
Mwanza	14.8	20.6	27.1	1,245	13.8	23.5	31.9	478
Mara	3.8	16.5	16.7	749	6.2	7.1	11.2	274
Manyara	16.1	29.0	31.1	417	31.7	31.9	38.3	174
Njombe	2.6	8.6	10.5	216	3.1	6.9	8.3	86
Katavi	6.7	11.5	13.1	197	15.7	24.0	31.5	74
Simiyu	26.9	25.3	37.8	374	69.7	42.5	76.2	163
Geita	9.3	18.9	21.7	782	9.1	20.4	23.7	306
Songwe	3.3	8.2	9.3	319	5.0	16.3	17.9	140
Kaskazini Unguja	11.8	37.1	38.1	70	24.2	48.0	52.1	25

Continued…

Table 13.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discrimina-tory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of women	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discrimina-tory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of men
Kusini Unguja	6.5	21.5	25.6	38	24.9	33.7	39.7	14
Mjini Magharibi	4.8	20.1	21.2	272	16.9	19.5	24.4	105
Kaskazini Pemba	14.4	38.0	38.6	64	21.0	47.9	51.1	21
Kusini Pemba	9.0	38.8	40.1	73	40.6	48.1	54.8	26
Education								
No education	23.6	35.2	40.6	2,450	24.6	35.8	40.6	574
Primary incomplete	17.4	28.3	32.9	1,380	23.1	32.1	39.6	851
Primary complete	13.5	21.9	26.7	6,744	13.7	18.4	24.9	2,282
Secondary+	10.6	16.3	22.8	4,681	11.5	13.2	20.9	2,055
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	22.3	34.7	39.4	2,466	26.2	32.6	41.0	883
Second	17.4	28.1	32.8	2,578	18.8	25.5	32.1	1,037
Middle	11.2	22.6	26.3	2,880	13.5	21.3	27.2	1,191
Fourth	11.9	19.2	24.4	3,359	13.7	14.2	22.3	1,355
Highest	12.7	15.6	23.3	3,971	8.8	13.3	19.2	1,298
Total 15–49	14.6	22.9	28.3	15,254	15.4	20.3	27.2	5,763

[1] Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative and/or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV

Table 13.3.1 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

	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]	
Background characteristic	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 inter-course	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 or 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
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

Continued…

Table 13.3.1—*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 inter-course	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
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
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 15–49	4.3	20.6	15,254	13.5	662	21.7	3,146	3.2	12,984

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

Table 13.3.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Men

Among all men age 15–49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who 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

	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]	
Background characteristic	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 inter-course	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 or 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
In non-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
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

Continued…

Table 13.3.2—*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 inter-course	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
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
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 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 13.4 Pregnant women tested for HIV

Among all women age 15–49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who received an HIV test during antenatal care (ANC) for their most recent birth by whether they received their results and percentage who received an HIV test during ANC or labour for their most recent birth by whether they received their test results, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who were tested for HIV during antenatal care and who:		Percentage who had an HIV test during ANC or labour and who:[1]		Number of women who gave birth in the last two years[2]
	Received results	Did not receive results	Received results	Did not receive results	
Age					
15–24	82.6	1.3	87.6	1.2	1,596
15–19	81.1	2.7	84.8	2.3	428
20–24	83.2	0.8	88.6	0.8	1,168
25–29	84.1	1.2	88.8	1.4	1,078
30–39	82.7	0.6	88.6	0.6	1,368
40–49	80.6	1.0	87.1	0.7	293
Marital status					
Never married	84.2	0.6	89.6	0.4	373
Married or living together	82.6	1.1	87.9	1.1	3,599
Divorced/separated/ widowed	84.9	1.0	89.3	1.0	362
Residence					
Urban	87.5	1.0	93.4	1.0	1,193
Rural	81.1	1.0	86.2	1.0	3,142
Mainland/Zanzibar					
Mainland	82.5	1.0	87.9	1.0	4,209
Urban	87.2	1.0	93.2	1.0	1,157
Rural	80.7	1.0	85.9	1.0	3,051
Zanzibar	96.0	0.7	97.3	0.7	126
Unguja	95.1	0.9	96.8	0.9	87
Pemba	98.0	0.2	98.4	0.2	39
Zone					
Western	79.6	0.4	90.9	0.2	445
Northern	71.8	0.6	81.1	0.6	462
Central	83.9	1.8	85.3	1.8	430
Southern Highlands	86.8	1.7	96.7	1.3	233
Southern	88.0	0.5	88.6	0.2	174
South West Highlands	76.4	0.4	81.7	0.7	419
Lake	83.6	0.9	87.9	0.8	1,471
Eastern	90.7	2.2	93.7	2.2	576
Zanzibar	96.0	0.7	97.3	0.7	126
Region					
Dodoma	88.5	1.0	89.9	1.0	189
Arusha	85.1	0.5	85.7	0.5	141
Kilimanjaro	82.3	0.0	96.5	0.0	102
Tanga	58.3	0.8	71.1	0.8	220
Morogoro	91.7	4.8	92.3	4.8	209
Pwani	72.9	0.6	84.9	0.6	116
Dar es Salaam	98.0	0.7	98.9	0.7	250
Lindi	89.2	0.0	89.9	0.0	81
Mtwara	87.0	0.9	87.4	0.5	93
Ruvuma	94.3	1.5	96.6	1.5	108
Iringa	90.1	2.8	97.0	1.8	80
Mbeya	85.4	0.0	90.7	0.0	126
Singida	81.2	3.2	84.3	3.2	105
Tabora	81.6	0.4	90.1	0.4	270
Rukwa	60.4	0.6	69.0	1.9	114
Kigoma	76.6	0.4	92.1	0.0	175
Shinyanga	53.4	0.6	65.0	0.6	159
Kagera	95.4	1.5	95.9	1.5	264
Mwanza	87.4	0.4	92.7	0.4	353
Mara	95.0	1.0	96.1	1.0	255
Manyara	79.5	1.7	79.5	1.7	135
Njombe	62.7	0.0	96.4	0.0	45
Katavi	56.3	0.0	64.4	0.0	71
Simiyu	59.8	1.2	68.2	0.5	154
Geita	87.2	1.0	90.5	1.0	286
Songwe	95.9	0.8	95.9	0.8	108
Kaskazini Unguja	93.0	3.9	93.0	3.9	18
Kusini Unguja	91.2	1.0	92.6	1.0	11
Mjini Magharibi	96.5	0.0	98.7	0.0	59
Kaskazini Pemba	99.2	0.4	99.2	0.4	16
Kusini Pemba	97.1	0.0	97.9	0.0	23

Continued…

Table 13.4—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who were tested for HIV during antenatal care and who:		Percentage who had an HIV test during ANC or labour and who:[1]		Number of women who gave birth in the last two years[2]
	Received results	Did not receive results	Received results	Did not receive results	
Education					
No education	75.1	1.2	79.6	1.2	894
Primary incomplete	85.6	1.5	89.4	1.5	421
Primary complete	81.6	0.9	88.5	0.9	1,975
Secondary+	90.9	0.9	94.5	0.9	1,044
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	76.1	1.2	80.2	1.0	980
Second	80.8	1.0	86.2	1.1	865
Middle	83.4	1.4	88.4	1.4	838
Fourth	84.7	0.9	91.5	0.8	850
Highest	90.9	0.6	96.3	0.6	801
Total 15–49	82.9	1.0	88.2	1.0	4,335

[1] Women are asked whether they received an HIV test during labour only if they were not tested for HIV during ANC.
[2] Denominator for percentages includes women who did not receive antenatal care for their last birth in the last 2 years.

Table 13.5.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women

Percent distribution of women 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			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 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[1]				
Age							
15–24	59.4	0.8	39.8	100.0	60.2	30.2	5,810
15–19	37.0	0.8	62.2	100.0	37.8	19.9	3,083
20–24	84.7	0.9	14.5	100.0	85.5	41.9	2,727
25–29	93.0	1.2	5.8	100.0	94.2	45.0	2,533
30–39	94.2	0.7	5.1	100.0	94.9	43.2	3,960
40–49	88.4	1.1	10.5	100.0	89.5	34.0	2,951
Marital status							
Never married	46.0	0.7	53.3	100.0	46.7	24.6	4,047
Ever had sex	75.0	0.5	24.5	100.0	75.5	43.6	1,906
Never had sex	20.2	0.8	79.0	100.0	21.0	7.7	2,141
Married/living together	91.4	1.0	7.6	100.0	92.4	40.4	9,252
Divorced/separated/ widowed	93.6	0.8	5.6	100.0	94.4	45.0	1,955
Residence							
Urban	81.3	0.8	17.9	100.0	82.1	40.4	5,446
Rural	78.7	0.9	20.4	100.0	79.6	34.8	9,808
Mainland/Zanzibar							
Mainland	79.8	0.9	19.3	100.0	80.7	37.0	14,737
Urban	81.6	0.8	17.6	100.0	82.4	40.8	5,268
Rural	78.9	0.9	20.2	100.0	79.8	34.9	9,468
Zanzibar	73.8	0.7	25.5	100.0	74.5	31.3	517
Unguja	74.3	0.8	25.0	100.0	75.0	31.8	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	38.4	1,268
Northern	75.4	1.0	23.6	100.0	76.4	35.5	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	43.4	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	37.6	1,322
Lake	78.1	0.9	21.0	100.0	79.0	38.5	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	31.3	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	39.1	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	44.3	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	30.2	384
Tabora	82.3	0.6	17.1	100.0	82.9	40.5	723
Rukwa	76.1	1.0	22.9	100.0	77.1	35.0	317
Kigoma	77.0	1.2	21.9	100.0	78.1	35.5	545
Shinyanga	65.2	0.4	34.4	100.0	65.6	33.7	533
Kagera	85.9	1.4	12.7	100.0	87.3	46.6	769
Mwanza	77.1	1.1	21.8	100.0	78.2	34.5	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	48.3	216
Katavi	76.5	0.3	23.2	100.0	76.8	38.2	197
Simiyu	69.4	0.3	30.3	100.0	69.7	40.7	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	31.3	38
Mjini Magharibi	74.8	0.4	24.8	100.0	75.2	33.1	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

Continued…

Table 13.5.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test: Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]	Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women
Education							
No education	81.9	0.9	17.2	100.0	82.8	31.3	2,450
Primary incomplete	74.1	0.9	25.0	100.0	75.0	32.6	1,380
Primary complete	86.2	0.9	12.9	100.0	87.1	39.6	6,744
Secondary+	70.6	0.9	28.5	100.0	71.5	36.8	4,681
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	75.7	0.9	23.3	100.0	76.7	30.3	2,466
Second	79.2	1.0	19.7	100.0	80.3	32.4	2,578
Middle	80.3	1.1	18.7	100.0	81.3	36.2	2,880
Fourth	81.9	0.7	17.4	100.0	82.6	39.8	3,359
Highest	79.9	0.8	19.3	100.0	80.7	41.5	3,971
Total 15–49	79.6	0.9	19.5	100.0	80.5	36.8	15,254

[1] Includes respondents who refused to answer questions on testing

Table 13.5.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men

Percent distribution of men by HIV testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of men ever tested, and percentage of men age 15–49 who were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the 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			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 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[1]				
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/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…

Table 13.5.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test: Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]	Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
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

[1] Includes respondents who refused to answer questions on testing

Table 13.6 Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by number of times tested for HIV in their lifetime, according to age, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Age	Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime						Never tested	Total	Number of respondents
	1	2	3	4	5	6+			
					WOMEN				
Age									
15–24	17.7	15.5	12.9	5.9	3.6	4.6	39.8	100.0	5,810
15–19	18.3	10.0	5.1	1.8	1.6	1.1	62.2	100.0	3,083
20–24	17.0	21.8	21.7	10.6	5.9	8.6	14.5	100.0	2,727
25–29	6.1	15.9	21.7	17.8	11.2	21.3	5.8	100.0	2,533
30–39	4.1	9.5	18.2	16.0	13.7	33.5	5.1	100.0	3,960
40–49	7.3	10.2	17.8	13.3	11.0	29.8	10.5	100.0	2,951
Total 15–49	10.2	13.0	16.7	11.9	8.9	19.7	19.5	100.0	15,254
					MEN				
Age									
15–24	12.8	7.5	6.0	3.3	1.5	3.5	65.5	100.0	2,378
15–19	11.1	3.7	1.8	0.8	0.4	0.7	81.6	100.0	1,444
20–24	15.3	13.3	12.4	7.3	3.2	7.9	40.6	100.0	934
25–29	12.9	14.3	16.2	10.7	9.8	17.1	19.1	100.0	850
30–39	7.9	13.7	16.3	12.7	12.5	25.8	11.1	100.0	1,458
40–49	9.9	9.5	18.7	12.5	9.4	25.7	14.3	100.0	1,076
Total 15–49	11.0	10.4	12.5	8.5	7.0	15.3	35.3	100.0	5,763

Table 13.7 Knowledge and coverage of self-testing for HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever heard of HIV self-test kits, and percentage who have ever used an HIV self-test kit, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Ever heard of HIV self-test kits	Ever used an HIV self-test kit	Number of women	Ever heard of HIV self-test kits	Ever used an HIV self-test kit	Number of men
Age						
15–19	7.8	0.7	3,083	13.3	0.9	1,444
20–24	19.1	4.1	2,727	35.6	3.5	934
25–29	22.0	4.2	2,533	41.3	5.8	850
30–34	24.2	5.4	2,076	39.3	7.6	765
35–39	18.2	3.1	1,884	41.0	6.3	693
40–44	19.9	3.6	1,588	30.6	5.1	607
45–49	13.6	1.6	1,363	34.5	7.0	469
Residence						
Urban	27.4	5.6	5,446	43.5	8.0	1,938
Rural	11.9	1.9	9,808	25.2	2.8	3,825
Education						
No education	8.4	0.9	2,450	13.2	1.3	574
Primary incomplete	8.7	1.6	1,380	22.8	1.1	851
Primary complete	16.0	2.5	6,744	30.3	3.6	2,282
Secondary+	26.8	6.0	4,681	41.2	7.9	2,055
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	5.3	0.1	2,466	15.9	0.8	883
Second	8.6	1.1	2,578	23.1	2.7	1,037
Middle	11.8	1.6	2,880	23.5	2.5	1,191
Fourth	19.4	3.5	3,359	35.1	4.8	1,355
Highest	33.1	7.4	3,971	51.9	10.0	1,298
Total 15–49	17.5	3.2	15,254	31.4	4.5	5,763

Table 13.8.1 Disclosure, shame, and stigma experienced by people living with HIV: Women

Among women age 15–49 reported the result of their last HIV test as HIV positive, percentage who have ever disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone, percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status, and percentage who reported experiencing stigma in community and health care settings in the past 12 months due to their HIV status, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

			Experience of stigma in a community setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV:				Experience of stigma in a health care setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV:		
Background characteristic	Percentage who have disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone	Percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status	People talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission	Have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status	Experi-enced stigma in a community setting	Health care workers talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Were yelled at, scolded, called names, or verbally abused in another way because of their HIV status	Number of self-reported HIV positive women
Age									
15–24	(75.7)	(28.6)	(19.5)	(27.5)	(15.5)	(34.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	41
15–19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
20–24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25
25–29	(62.6)	(35.2)	(35.9)	(12.5)	(19.7)	(40.7)	(6.4)	(4.5)	42
30–39	81.1	36.4	36.0	21.4	15.0	40.3	1.1	1.9	182
40–49	78.8	25.9	31.0	24.5	23.2	35.8	5.0	4.8	220
Marital status									
Never married	72.6	42.4	27.5	13.1	9.6	33.6	3.0	5.3	64
Married or living together	79.6	29.5	31.0	24.1	16.3	38.5	1.3	0.6	219
Divorced/separated/ widowed	78.1	28.7	35.3	23.8	25.4	38.4	5.4	5.6	202
Residence									
Urban	75.7	30.6	37.8	19.0	17.0	40.5	4.9	6.5	177
Rural	79.4	31.0	29.2	24.6	20.5	36.2	2.3	1.5	308
Mainland/Zanzibar									
Mainland	78.0	30.9	32.3	22.5	19.2	37.8	3.2	3.3	485
Urban	75.7	30.6	37.7	19.0	16.9	40.5	4.9	6.5	177
Rural	79.4	31.1	29.2	24.6	20.5	36.3	2.3	1.5	308
Zanzibar	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Unguja	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Pemba	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Zone									
Western	(73.1)	(35.0)	(44.6)	(39.7)	(26.8)	(49.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	42
Northern	(74.0)	(37.2)	(35.6)	(20.7)	(20.7)	(43.0)	(3.2)	(3.2)	36
Central	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	26
Southern Highlands	87.7	9.7	21.3	17.4	9.0	26.0	1.8	0.0	89
Southern	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
South West Highlands	72.1	19.4	22.8	19.2	18.4	28.3	0.0	1.9	64
Lake	80.0	33.8	34.2	24.2	21.0	40.1	3.7	2.5	148
Eastern	(76.3)	(45.3)	(43.3)	(14.5)	(22.8)	(45.1)	(10.2)	(11.0)	64
Zanzibar	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Education									
No education	70.2	34.7	31.2	20.3	20.5	36.0	1.2	3.1	81
Primary incomplete	76.8	31.1	34.2	26.2	12.9	39.5	0.0	0.0	69
Primary complete	79.1	28.5	31.2	21.2	19.8	37.2	2.4	1.7	279
Secondary+	(85.9)	(36.9)	(37.6)	(27.9)	(22.0)	(41.3)	(14.4)	(15.9)	55
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	(75.7)	(31.3)	(22.9)	(18.8)	(19.7)	(34.2)	(5.1)	(3.6)	54
Second	74.1	30.4	28.6	24.6	21.4	35.7	0.0	0.0	100
Middle	81.9	20.4	34.7	27.4	19.1	40.6	0.9	0.0	111
Fourth	75.5	40.4	38.9	19.9	19.1	41.3	1.6	1.4	140
Highest	83.7	29.1	28.8	20.5	16.4	32.7	12.2	15.2	80
Total 15–49	78.0	30.9	32.3	22.5	19.2	37.8	3.2	3.3	485

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

Table 13.8.2 Disclosure, shame, and stigma experienced by people living with HIV: Men

Among men age 15–49 who reported the result of their last HIV test as HIV positive, percentage who have ever disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone, percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status, and percentage who reported experiencing stigma in community and health care settings in the past 12 months due to their HIV status, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

			Experience of stigma in a community setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV:				Experience of stigma in a health care setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV:		
Background characteristic	Percentage who have disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone	Percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status	People talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission	Have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status	Experi-enced stigma in a community setting	Health care workers talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Were yelled at, scolded, called names, or verbally abused in another way because of their HIV status	Number of self-reported HIV positive men
Age									
15–24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
15–19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
20–24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
25–29	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
30–39	(78.7)	(38.0)	(27.1)	(18.6)	(10.1)	(32.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	26
40–49	(87.9)	(40.2)	(24.6)	(30.4)	(25.2)	(36.9)	(3.7)	(0.8)	36
Residence									
Urban	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Rural	80.5	35.3	21.4	23.7	17.8	30.5	1.9	0.0	54
Mainland/Zanzibar									
Mainland	84.8	37.1	25.9	28.1	21.4	37.6	3.5	0.4	70
Urban	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Rural	(80.5)	(35.3)	(21.2)	(23.5)	(17.6)	(30.4)	(1.9)	(0.0)	54
Zanzibar	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Unguja	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Pemba	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Total 15–49	84.8	37.0	26.1	28.2	21.6	37.7	3.5	0.4	70

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

Table 13.9 Male circumcision

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by circumcision status, and percentage traditionally or medically circumcised, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Circumcision status				Total	Percentage traditionally or medically circumcised[1]	Number of men
	Percentage traditionally circumcised only	Percentage medically circumcised only	Percentage both traditionally and medically circumcised	Percentage not circumcised or don't know circumcision status			
Age							
15–19	21.4	56.4	4.4	16.4	100.0	83.6	1,444
20–24	24.4	60.7	6.0	8.2	100.0	91.8	934
25–29	26.5	54.8	7.2	10.5	100.0	89.5	850
30–34	22.3	57.6	7.5	11.4	100.0	88.6	765
35–39	29.3	46.6	6.8	17.0	100.0	83.0	693
40–44	29.3	43.5	7.7	19.0	100.0	81.0	607
45–49	33.6	39.9	6.6	19.2	100.0	80.8	469
Residence							
Urban	28.9	59.3	6.1	4.2	100.0	95.8	1,938
Rural	23.8	50.0	6.4	19.1	100.0	80.9	3,825
Mainland/Zanzibar							
Mainland	26.2	52.1	6.5	14.5	100.0	85.5	5,572
Urban	29.7	58.4	6.3	4.3	100.0	95.7	1,871
Rural	24.4	48.9	6.6	19.7	100.0	80.3	3,700
Zanzibar	6.8	84.0	0.6	2.9	100.0	97.1	191
Unguja	7.7	85.0	0.7	2.3	100.0	97.7	143
Pemba	3.8	81.1	0.4	4.9	100.0	95.1	48
Zone							
Western	9.2	65.3	4.0	21.3	100.0	78.7	501
Northern	33.2	52.3	9.4	4.5	100.0	95.5	631
Central	45.2	45.2	0.0	7.5	100.0	92.5	577
Southern Highlands	15.9	68.0	0.2	15.9	100.0	84.1	376
Southern	82.3	15.2	1.0	1.5	100.0	98.5	290
South West Highlands	6.4	56.7	0.4	36.3	100.0	63.7	526
Lake	9.5	60.4	8.1	21.3	100.0	78.7	1,694
Eastern	46.0	37.1	14.3	1.3	100.0	98.7	976
Zanzibar	6.8	84.0	0.6	2.9	100.0	97.1	191
Region							
Dodoma	53.0	43.2	0.0	2.3	100.0	97.7	255
Arusha	43.2	42.4	2.1	11.5	100.0	88.5	202
Kilimanjaro	10.0	76.1	10.0	2.9	100.0	97.1	171
Tanga	40.9	44.1	14.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	258
Morogoro	37.2	29.9	29.4	2.2	100.0	97.8	274
Pwani	58.5	27.6	11.4	1.0	100.0	99.0	180
Dar es Salaam	46.4	44.1	7.3	1.0	100.0	99.0	522
Lindi	83.2	14.7	0.4	1.8	100.0	98.2	128
Mtwara	81.7	15.5	1.5	1.3	100.0	98.7	162
Ruvuma	31.8	56.2	0.5	11.6	100.0	88.4	167
Iringa	4.6	82.9	0.0	12.5	100.0	87.5	123
Mbeya	10.4	67.3	0.0	22.3	100.0	77.7	195
Singida	40.1	48.2	0.0	10.5	100.0	89.5	149
Tabora	5.3	64.0	6.4	24.2	100.0	75.8	312
Rukwa	1.2	49.3	0.0	49.5	100.0	50.5	117
Kigoma	15.6	67.4	0.0	16.4	100.0	83.6	189
Shinyanga	8.3	61.3	1.0	29.3	100.0	70.7	192
Kagera	6.5	51.9	2.6	38.0	100.0	62.0	282
Mwanza	18.6	71.3	0.0	8.2	100.0	91.8	478
Mara	8.6	35.6	46.3	9.5	100.0	90.5	274
Manyara	38.1	45.6	0.0	12.4	100.0	87.6	174
Njombe	1.2	69.6	0.0	29.2	100.0	70.8	86
Katavi	6.9	53.3	2.8	36.3	100.0	63.7	74
Simiyu	3.4	61.0	0.5	35.1	100.0	64.9	163
Geita	2.7	72.5	0.0	24.7	100.0	75.3	306
Songwe	5.0	50.0	0.0	44.7	100.0	55.3	140
Kaskazini Unguja	11.7	76.1	0.6	2.7	100.0	97.3	25
Kusini Unguja	2.0	82.1	3.1	6.1	100.0	93.9	14
Mjini Magharibi	7.6	87.4	0.4	1.7	100.0	98.3	105
Kaskazini Pemba	4.2	85.3	0.9	5.8	100.0	94.2	21
Kusini Pemba	3.6	77.6	0.0	4.2	100.0	95.8	26
Education							
No education	27.3	32.8	7.2	32.3	100.0	67.7	574
Primary incomplete	23.7	47.1	6.0	21.5	100.0	78.5	851
Primary complete	30.7	46.6	7.5	14.5	100.0	85.5	2,282
Secondary+	20.1	68.5	4.7	5.5	100.0	94.5	2,055

Continued…

Table 13.9—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Circumcision status				Total	Percentage traditionally or medically circumcised[1]	Number of men
	Percentage traditionally circumcised only	Percentage medically circumcised only	Percentage both traditionally and medically circumcised	Percentage not circumcised or don't know circumcision status			
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	26.4	40.0	7.0	25.9	100.0	74.1	883
Second	23.9	43.6	6.9	25.5	100.0	74.5	1,037
Middle	26.3	50.5	7.3	14.5	100.0	85.5	1,191
Fourth	26.8	58.7	5.8	7.5	100.0	92.5	1,355
Highest	24.2	66.3	4.8	3.4	100.0	96.6	1,298
Total 15–49	25.5	53.1	6.3	14.1	100.0	85.9	5,763

[1] Includes all men who report they are circumcised

Table 13.10 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms

Among women and men age 15–49 who ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months:					Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months:				
Background characteristic	STI	Abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ genital discharge/ sore or ulcer	Number of women who ever had sexual inter-course	STI	Abnormal discharge from penis	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ abnormal discharge from penis/ sore or ulcer	Number of men who ever had sexual inter-course
Age										
15–24	4.2	9.4	5.6	13.7	3,725	7.2	6.3	5.1	12.2	1,336
15–19	3.1	8.0	5.2	11.9	1,248	4.1	5.7	4.3	9.4	518
20–24	4.8	10.0	5.8	14.6	2,476	9.3	6.7	5.7	13.9	818
25–29	6.1	8.7	5.4	13.9	2,490	12.5	7.0	7.5	15.7	822
30–39	6.1	9.5	5.2	15.2	3,947	9.2	5.7	5.1	13.2	1,441
40–49	5.4	8.7	5.0	13.8	2,946	9.1	4.9	5.2	12.6	1,074
Marital status										
Never married	4.5	7.5	4.4	12.5	1,906	8.9	6.9	5.5	13.5	1,427
Married or living together	5.4	8.9	5.1	13.7	9,252	8.7	5.0	4.9	12.4	2,937
Divorced/separated/ widowed	6.6	11.8	7.0	18.1	1,951	15.5	9.8	11.7	19.9	309
Circumcision status										
Traditionally or medically circumcised[1]	na	na	na	na	na	9.1	5.8	5.4	13.1	4,056
Traditionally circumcised only	na	na	na	na	na	7.5	5.7	5.6	13.0	1,278
Medically circumcised only	na	na	na	na	na	9.2	5.6	5.1	12.4	2,435
Both traditionally and medically circumcised	na	na	na	na	na	14.8	7.4	6.2	18.1	310
Other[2]	na	na	na	na	na	7.3	10.3	6.5	15.9	32
Not circumcised or don't know	na	na	na	na	na	9.9	6.7	6.7	14.0	617
Residence										
Urban	6.2	8.2	5.3	14.2	4,601	10.4	4.8	4.7	14.6	1,608
Rural	5.0	9.7	5.3	14.2	8,508	8.6	6.5	6.0	12.4	3,065
Mainland/Zanzibar										
Mainland	5.4	9.2	5.3	14.3	12,764	9.3	6.0	5.6	13.4	4,562
Urban	6.3	8.2	5.4	14.4	4,491	10.6	4.8	4.8	14.9	1,569
Rural	5.0	9.7	5.3	14.3	8,273	8.7	6.6	6.1	12.6	2,993
Zanzibar	4.4	6.6	2.9	9.8	344	3.2	2.7	1.6	5.3	111
Unguja	4.6	6.8	2.8	10.2	257	3.3	2.8	1.1	5.0	86
Pemba	3.7	6.0	3.2	8.7	87	2.7	2.5	3.6	6.1	25
Zone										
Western	3.2	6.0	4.5	10.6	1,064	9.6	8.1	5.8	11.8	380
Northern	5.4	7.0	2.4	10.6	1,452	7.6	4.5	3.8	8.8	525
Central	3.9	6.8	4.3	10.5	1,338	8.1	6.9	5.0	11.8	477
Southern Highlands	5.7	6.0	2.5	11.1	832	4.6	4.7	1.6	7.4	313
Southern	2.8	2.8	0.8	6.1	727	6.1	3.4	6.6	14.1	263
South West Highlands	7.7	6.6	4.9	14.2	1,191	9.5	5.7	5.9	13.0	442
Lake	5.8	15.5	7.9	20.2	3,812	11.2	7.6	6.8	15.3	1,332
Eastern	6.4	7.8	6.6	14.8	2,348	10.8	4.4	6.5	17.1	831
Zanzibar	4.4	6.6	2.9	9.8	344	3.2	2.7	1.6	5.3	111
Region										
Dodoma	4.3	7.0	4.6	11.9	646	10.6	8.6	7.5	15.1	226
Arusha	2.8	7.1	1.7	9.0	458	5.1	4.7	3.5	7.1	177
Kilimanjaro	9.5	12.4	2.3	17.6	344	13.3	8.2	4.5	13.3	137
Tanga	5.1	4.1	3.0	8.1	650	6.0	2.0	3.5	7.4	211
Morogoro	3.2	7.8	4.5	12.3	650	12.2	4.4	5.5	16.7	226
Pwani	3.5	5.6	1.6	8.1	467	8.1	2.1	3.4	10.9	148
Dar es Salaam	9.1	8.6	9.6	18.7	1,231	10.9	5.2	8.0	19.3	457
Lindi	3.0	2.3	0.7	5.7	303	5.1	0.0	2.3	6.2	116
Mtwara	2.7	3.1	0.9	6.3	424	6.9	6.1	10.0	20.4	146
Ruvuma	2.8	3.2	1.5	6.4	347	5.7	4.7	3.0	7.8	142
Iringa	7.8	8.9	4.9	15.2	292	3.6	7.1	0.0	8.0	96
Mbeya	5.5	6.0	2.7	10.9	435	8.6	3.0	1.1	9.9	167
Singida	4.4	7.6	5.6	10.4	323	6.1	6.2	5.8	11.9	115
Tabora	2.0	5.9	4.2	9.3	631	11.8	9.7	8.1	14.7	238
Rukwa	11.0	8.7	7.5	18.6	290	13.7	11.3	14.6	22.2	99
Kigoma	4.9	6.1	4.9	12.5	433	5.9	5.6	1.9	7.0	142
Shinyanga	9.6	16.9	10.9	24.2	444	11.7	11.3	11.6	18.3	160
Kagera	7.4	19.2	7.2	23.5	672	14.6	9.2	8.0	16.2	227

Continued…

Table 13.10—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months: STI	Abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ genital discharge/ sore or ulcer	Number of women who ever had sexual inter-course	Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months: STI	Abnormal discharge from penis	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ abnormal discharge from penis/ sore or ulcer	Number of men who ever had sexual inter-course
Mwanza	5.1	13.2	7.1	18.0	1,050	9.3	7.5	3.4	15.2	370
Mara	4.2	11.0	5.8	14.4	654	12.8	5.2	8.2	12.8	219
Manyara	2.7	5.7	2.5	8.0	369	5.7	4.6	0.0	6.3	136
Njombe	7.6	6.8	0.9	13.3	194	3.9	1.6	1.0	5.8	74
Katavi	11.4	5.3	6.8	17.6	175	9.2	6.0	9.0	14.9	67
Simiyu	6.4	14.4	6.0	20.9	322	9.1	8.3	6.5	12.2	134
Geita	4.1	19.2	11.0	22.7	670	10.2	5.3	6.4	16.9	221
Songwe	5.6	6.0	4.3	12.7	291	7.2	4.5	3.4	8.2	108
Kaskazini Unguja	5.0	9.8	3.0	12.7	47	1.2	2.0	1.3	4.5	13
Kusini Unguja	5.3	8.0	2.7	12.3	30	4.5	1.7	4.6	8.3	10
Mjini Magharibi	4.4	5.7	2.8	9.2	179	3.5	3.1	0.5	4.6	64
Kaskazini Pemba	4.4	7.0	3.6	10.0	41	2.3	1.7	2.9	3.5	11
Kusini Pemba	3.1	5.1	2.9	7.5	46	3.0	3.2	4.1	8.1	14
Education										
No education	4.4	8.5	5.8	12.9	2,363	7.2	4.1	5.3	10.8	496
Primary incomplete	5.1	12.3	8.8	18.0	1,124	13.0	11.7	9.8	20.2	607
Primary complete	5.6	9.2	5.1	14.3	6,331	9.0	5.5	5.3	12.5	2,061
Secondary+	5.9	8.4	4.1	13.6	3,290	8.6	4.8	4.2	12.1	1,510
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	3.9	8.3	5.1	12.0	2,231	9.1	8.3	8.5	14.4	701
Second	4.4	8.4	4.9	12.6	2,256	8.2	4.2	5.7	11.0	835
Middle	6.0	9.9	5.2	15.4	2,466	8.0	6.2	4.3	11.5	950
Fourth	6.2	11.1	6.3	17.0	2,931	12.3	7.0	6.2	17.0	1,130
Highest	6.1	7.9	4.8	13.4	3,224	7.8	4.3	3.9	11.7	1,057
Total 15–49	5.4	9.1	5.3	14.2	13,108	9.2	5.9	5.6	13.2	4,673

na = not applicable

[1] Includes all men who report they are circumcised

[2] Includes men who report they are 1) medically circumcised, but don't know whether they are traditionally circumcised, 2) traditionally circumcised, but don't know whether they are medically circumcised, or 3) circumcised, but don't know the type of circumcision

Table 13.11.1 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Women

Percentages of young women age 15–24 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce their risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV, and the percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Percentage who know:						
	People can reduce their risk of getting HIV by:						
Background characteristic	Using a condom every time they have sex	Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV	Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention[1]	Number of women
Age							
15–19	61.6	74.7	72.3	87.8	87.3	38.0	3,083
15–17	58.5	71.6	70.0	87.3	86.0	35.0	1,838
18–19	66.3	79.2	75.6	88.5	89.3	42.5	1,245
20–24	68.5	83.2	76.6	87.8	88.3	45.9	2,727
20–22	67.7	81.7	74.8	87.8	88.3	45.2	1,738
23–24	69.9	85.8	79.7	87.7	88.2	47.0	989
Marital status							
Never married	65.4	77.0	76.2	88.8	88.3	42.4	3,332
Ever had sex	73.0	83.3	81.5	88.5	87.7	47.3	1,251
Never had sex	60.8	73.2	73.0	89.0	88.6	39.4	2,081
Ever married	64.1	80.9	71.7	86.4	87.1	40.8	2,478
Residence							
Urban	69.8	82.3	83.1	90.9	89.9	49.3	2,075
Rural	62.1	76.6	69.4	86.0	86.6	37.5	3,735
Mainland/Zanzibar							
Mainland	65.4	79.0	74.1	87.8	87.7	42.0	5,599
Urban	70.5	82.8	83.0	90.9	89.8	49.8	1,995
Rural	62.7	76.9	69.1	86.0	86.6	37.7	3,604
Zanzibar	49.7	70.2	80.8	88.5	88.8	33.4	211
Unguja	49.8	69.2	82.2	90.1	88.7	34.0	151
Pemba	49.3	72.6	77.4	84.4	89.1	32.1	60
Zone							
Western	61.4	75.0	67.5	87.5	92.4	36.7	538
Northern	56.3	76.6	68.9	84.6	82.0	35.2	618
Central	65.9	73.8	74.8	85.9	87.1	40.3	640
Southern Highlands	78.2	81.8	82.1	89.4	92.4	54.9	297
Southern	70.7	78.6	72.4	89.6	88.2	42.7	277
South West Highlands	64.0	77.7	76.4	84.8	83.2	37.7	502
Lake	66.3	80.2	72.2	88.4	88.5	43.9	1,746
Eastern	67.0	83.7	80.4	90.4	88.6	45.2	980
Zanzibar	49.7	70.2	80.8	88.5	88.8	33.4	211
Region							
Dodoma	72.7	76.0	81.5	86.2	86.1	44.2	343
Arusha	58.8	79.4	67.8	84.8	83.2	37.1	215
Kilimanjaro	72.6	80.6	72.5	91.1	88.2	43.0	149
Tanga	44.6	71.8	67.8	80.7	77.4	29.0	254
Morogoro	63.8	74.3	69.2	88.6	91.7	38.4	287
Pwani	51.2	83.9	68.0	87.0	86.7	34.6	208
Dar es Salaam	75.7	89.3	92.3	93.0	87.6	53.7	485
Lindi	79.7	79.7	67.9	91.0	89.9	44.1	118
Mtwara	63.9	77.8	75.8	88.4	87.0	41.7	159
Ruvuma	62.9	66.4	66.2	90.3	89.2	36.4	135
Iringa	91.2	97.4	95.2	88.5	95.5	70.7	97
Mbeya	60.5	83.7	76.8	91.1	88.6	42.7	185
Singida	56.5	62.5	68.3	88.2	90.7	31.7	151
Tabora	55.7	71.6	59.5	89.7	95.0	34.9	298
Rukwa	69.8	64.0	89.7	83.9	76.3	34.5	118
Kigoma	68.5	79.1	77.5	84.7	89.1	38.9	240
Shinyanga	55.6	74.7	55.8	83.3	78.0	25.7	215
Kagera	85.0	83.7	82.1	88.4	94.3	62.0	251
Mwanza	63.9	76.3	74.8	85.9	87.0	43.0	501
Mara	64.4	87.5	75.3	95.7	96.7	50.0	311
Manyara	59.8	80.5	66.2	82.6	85.6	39.9	146
Njombe	90.5	90.3	95.8	88.8	94.4	70.0	65
Katavi	64.7	76.8	77.0	85.5	84.2	37.1	80
Simiyu	43.8	71.0	53.3	81.6	75.5	21.7	142
Geita	74.1	84.4	77.0	91.8	91.2	47.1	326
Songwe	63.5	82.6	62.2	75.4	81.0	33.4	119
Kaskazini Unguja	45.9	58.0	68.4	84.1	83.8	24.9	29
Kusini Unguja	70.5	84.9	84.0	92.8	90.5	50.1	13
Mjini Magharibi	48.4	70.4	85.7	91.3	89.8	34.5	109
Kaskazini Pemba	49.5	77.6	76.3	83.9	85.0	32.6	28
Kusini Pemba	49.2	68.2	78.5	84.9	92.7	31.6	32

Continued…

Table 13.11.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who know: People can reduce their risk of getting HIV by: Using a condom every time they have sex	Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV	Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention[1]	Number of women
Education							
No education	40.3	60.9	50.4	70.1	74.5	19.3	636
Primary incomplete	56.5	69.2	61.6	82.7	80.1	26.5	625
Primary complete	64.5	78.7	73.0	88.4	88.7	39.3	1,926
Secondary+	73.1	85.2	84.1	92.8	92.1	52.5	2,624
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	49.4	66.5	57.3	81.0	80.5	26.6	914
Second	62.4	76.0	67.0	85.5	86.0	34.5	1,005
Middle	66.6	78.9	75.1	87.6	89.1	43.4	1,109
Fourth	69.9	83.6	78.1	89.4	89.7	46.7	1,292
Highest	70.3	83.5	85.8	92.3	90.8	50.3	1,490
Total 15–24	64.9	78.7	74.3	87.8	87.8	41.7	5,810

[1] Knowledge about HIV prevention means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

Table 13.11.2 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Men

Percentages of young men age 15–24 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce their risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV, and the percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Percentage who know:						
	People can reduce their risk of getting HIV by:						
Background characteristic	Using a condom every time they have sex	Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV	Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention[1]	Number of men
Age							
15–19	70.8	69.0	71.6	85.1	82.0	36.9	1,444
15–17	69.7	64.8	68.6	83.1	81.3	33.7	888
18–19	72.7	75.7	76.4	88.3	83.2	42.0	556
20–24	74.9	75.9	82.1	84.2	87.2	40.8	934
20–22	74.8	73.8	80.0	82.5	86.5	37.8	594
23–24	75.1	79.6	85.8	87.1	88.4	46.1	340
Marital status							
Never married	72.2	70.7	75.0	84.9	83.7	38.1	2,110
Ever had sex	76.7	74.8	81.3	86.1	87.2	43.0	1,068
Never had sex	67.7	66.5	68.5	83.6	80.2	33.1	1,042
Ever married	73.7	79.9	81.6	83.5	86.5	41.3	268
Residence							
Urban	75.5	74.5	82.7	90.0	84.9	43.9	784
Rural	70.9	70.4	72.3	82.1	83.6	35.8	1,594
Mainland/Zanzibar							
Mainland	73.4	72.3	76.1	84.9	84.4	39.2	2,295
Urban	76.8	74.9	83.1	90.0	85.3	44.8	754
Rural	71.8	71.0	72.6	82.4	84.0	36.4	1,541
Zanzibar	44.9	56.7	65.6	81.1	74.2	18.5	84
Unguja	42.8	59.0	68.5	85.9	77.8	20.9	59
Pemba	49.8	51.5	59.0	69.7	65.7	13.0	25
Zone							
Western	68.1	66.6	78.7	83.1	84.7	36.3	241
Northern	81.7	81.1	83.8	88.1	83.1	52.2	253
Central	63.3	72.4	61.8	73.5	76.6	32.3	233
Southern Highlands	75.6	62.8	75.2	79.6	83.1	36.8	146
Southern	81.9	89.6	63.0	88.6	93.0	42.7	96
South West Highlands	80.9	81.6	86.7	81.5	90.6	50.5	192
Lake	74.3	70.3	73.6	88.2	89.2	37.8	752
Eastern	69.0	68.4	81.3	86.9	75.7	33.5	380
Zanzibar	44.9	56.7	65.6	81.1	74.2	18.5	84
Region							
Dodoma	62.0	70.4	64.5	83.1	74.5	35.5	95
Arusha	82.1	88.1	79.8	87.6	81.2	48.4	67
Kilimanjaro	75.0	68.8	81.5	90.6	86.4	49.2	81
Tanga	86.5	86.1	88.1	86.4	81.7	57.0	105
Morogoro	80.6	59.7	74.6	79.1	78.9	35.5	107
Pwani	85.4	86.9	89.6	74.4	85.4	51.3	67
Dar es Salaam	57.7	66.8	82.1	95.1	70.8	26.6	206
Lindi	87.2	95.9	55.8	89.5	93.8	42.7	45
Mtwara	77.1	84.1	69.5	87.8	92.3	42.8	51
Ruvuma	78.6	59.7	78.3	77.8	80.3	31.6	74
Iringa	(60.1)	(62.8)	(66.5)	(74.1)	(83.2)	(35.7)	46
Mbeya	83.9	81.5	91.4	77.5	96.0	55.4	70
Singida	66.6	76.3	54.7	56.1	76.5	24.8	64
Tabora	67.1	61.2	76.9	87.4	83.5	36.2	154
Rukwa	81.6	76.9	85.5	87.0	92.2	54.3	39
Kigoma	69.9	76.2	81.8	75.4	86.8	36.5	86
Shinyanga	67.5	68.4	65.5	86.5	92.3	28.6	88
Kagera	72.4	64.3	86.5	78.8	89.2	35.6	100
Mwanza	79.0	69.5	74.2	89.8	89.4	40.8	239
Mara	76.4	70.5	75.3	86.1	86.2	28.6	117
Manyara	62.0	71.4	64.6	76.4	79.2	34.7	74
Njombe	(93.1)	(70.9)	(81.4)	(93.8)	(90.8)	(52.9)	27
Katavi	80.2	79.4	66.7	85.8	91.1	36.8	31
Simiyu	58.7	67.4	57.4	86.2	92.6	29.7	75
Geita	78.6	78.8	75.6	96.6	87.5	52.7	134
Songwe	76.9	86.5	92.9	80.1	81.8	49.2	53
Kaskazini Unguja	38.6	44.3	46.2	66.7	90.4	7.4	12
Kusini Unguja	47.5	49.6	59.7	79.2	65.6	11.8	5
Mjini Magharibi	43.4	64.3	75.9	92.2	75.8	25.9	41
Kaskazini Pemba	50.5	51.4	58.7	75.0	64.8	10.4	11
Kusini Pemba	49.2	51.6	59.3	65.5	66.4	15.0	14

Continued…

Table 13.11.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who know: People can reduce their risk of getting HIV by: Using a condom every time they have sex	Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV	Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention[1]	Number of men
Education							
No education	59.0	53.6	57.6	64.9	66.8	20.2	175
Primary incomplete	61.2	63.3	66.0	73.7	81.3	24.1	443
Primary complete	74.1	73.0	73.7	84.0	85.1	36.6	636
Secondary+	78.0	77.1	83.5	92.6	87.2	48.0	1,124
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	62.9	60.5	63.2	73.1	81.0	25.6	348
Second	73.0	73.8	72.7	80.3	81.8	36.8	462
Middle	74.0	73.1	76.1	84.8	86.4	38.4	510
Fourth	74.2	71.0	77.6	88.7	87.3	41.6	542
Highest	74.9	76.8	84.5	92.4	82.3	45.4	515
Total 15–24	72.4	71.7	75.7	84.7	84.0	38.4	2,378

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Knowledge about HIV prevention means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

Table 13.12 Age at first sexual intercourse among young people

Percentage of young women and young men age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and percentage of young women and young men age 18–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Women age 15–24		Women age 18–24		Men age 15–24		Men age 18–24	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of men	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of men
Age								
15–19	8.9	3,083	na	na	8.5	1,444	na	na
15–17	8.1	1,838	na	na	7.7	888	na	na
18–19	10.1	1,245	53.6	1,245	9.6	556	44.8	556
20–24	14.4	2,727	60.1	2,727	10.1	934	45.3	934
20–22	13.0	1,738	58.0	1,738	7.3	594	42.3	594
23–24	17.0	989	63.9	989	14.9	340	50.4	340
Residence								
Urban	9.6	2,075	46.7	1,452	11.0	784	44.6	534
Rural	12.6	3,735	64.6	2,520	8.2	1,594	45.3	957
Education								
No education	25.8	636	83.3	514	11.9	175	56.7	106
Primary incomplete	17.0	625	79.7	315	6.3	443	48.4	207
Primary complete	14.9	1,926	68.6	1,481	10.4	636	46.2	451
Secondary+	4.3	2,624	36.8	1,662	9.0	1,124	41.8	726
Total	11.5	5,810	58.1	3,972	9.1	2,378	45.1	1,491

na = not applicable

Table 13.13 Premarital sexual intercourse among young people

Among never-married women and men age 15–24, percentage who have never had sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Women age 15–24		Men age 15–24	
Background characteristic	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Number of never-married women	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Number of never-married men
Age				
15–19	74.3	2,463	64.8	1,429
15–17	83.7	1,659	79.1	885
18–19	55.1	804	41.5	543
20–24	28.8	869	17.1	682
20–22	32.4	654	20.8	485
23–24	17.7	215	7.9	196
Residence				
Urban	58.1	1,403	41.4	740
Rural	65.6	1,929	53.7	1,370
Education				
No education	52.5	148	47.2	142
Primary incomplete	71.1	358	63.0	384
Primary complete	50.2	797	38.6	536
Secondary+	66.4	2,029	50.2	1,048
Total	62.4	3,332	49.4	2,110

Table 13.14.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Women

Among all young women age 15–24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who 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 young women age 15–24 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, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Women age 15–24			Women age 15–24 who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months		Women age 15–24 who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them	
Background characteristic	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
Age							
15–19	3.0	18.5	3,083	18.8	91	23.6	570
15–17	1.3	12.4	1,838	*	24	20.9	228
18–19	5.4	27.5	1,245	(19.7)	68	25.4	342
20–24	5.0	26.4	2,727	11.1	137	19.9	720
20–22	5.1	27.5	1,738	8.0	89	19.6	478
23–24	4.9	24.5	989	(16.8)	48	20.7	242
Marital status							
Never married	2.8	29.7	3,332	24.8	95	21.3	990
Ever married	5.4	12.1	2,478	6.6	134	22.6	300
Residence							
Urban	5.6	28.0	2,075	9.9	116	20.6	580
Rural	3.0	19.0	3,735	18.5	113	22.4	710
Education							
No education	4.1	14.0	636	*	26	7.6	89
Primary incomplete	5.1	20.5	625	(12.0)	32	16.6	128
Primary complete	5.1	23.9	1,926	13.8	98	22.4	461
Secondary+	2.8	23.3	2,624	20.7	73	24.0	611
Total 15–24	3.9	22.2	5,810	14.2	229	21.6	1,290

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

Table 13.14.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Men

Among all young men age 15–24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who 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 15–24 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, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Men age 15–24			Men age 15–24 who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months		Men age 15–24 who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 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
Age							
15–19	7.0	25.8	1,444	48.2	101	36.4	372
15–17	2.5	13.8	888	(12.4)	22	26.6	123
18–19	14.2	44.8	556	58.4	79	41.2	250
20–24	28.6	61.2	934	29.7	267	44.5	571
20–22	26.0	60.5	594	31.8	154	45.2	359
23–24	33.1	62.3	340	26.8	113	43.2	212
Marital status							
Never married	13.2	39.8	2,110	44.4	278	41.7	839
Ever married	33.8	39.1	268	5.2	90	38.2	105
Residence							
Urban	17.0	46.1	784	44.8	133	50.8	361
Rural	14.8	36.5	1,594	29.1	236	35.4	582
Education							
No education	19.6	40.8	175	(4.8)	34	17.6	71
Primary incomplete	10.6	28.2	443	10.2	47	16.1	125
Primary complete	18.6	49.1	636	29.7	118	39.9	312
Secondary+	15.1	38.7	1,124	51.2	169	53.4	435
Total 15–24	15.5	39.7	2,378	34.8	369	41.3	944

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

Table 13.15 Recent HIV tests among young people

Among young women and young men age 15–24 who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months, percentage who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Women age 15–24 who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months:		Men age 15–24 who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months:	
Background characteristic	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
Age				
15–19	41.9	1,103	15.9	385
15–17	36.6	384	12.6	124
18–19	44.7	719	17.5	261
20–24	44.7	2,291	37.4	717
20–22	45.6	1,386	29.8	418
23–24	43.4	905	48.1	299
Marital status				
Never married	42.9	991	24.2	839
Ever married	44.2	2,403	48.2	264
Total 15–24	43.8	3,394	29.9	1,103

ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY 14

Key Findings

- ***Adult mortality:*** The adult mortality rate is 2.81 deaths per 1,000 population among women and 3.48 deaths per 1,000 population among men.
- ***Lifetime risk of maternal death:*** The lifetime risk of maternal death indicates that 1 in 200 women in Tanzania will die from maternal causes.
- ***Maternal mortality ratio:*** The maternal mortality ratio for the 7-year period prior to the 2022 TDHS-MIS is estimated at 104 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

Adult and maternal mortality indicators can be used to assess the health status of a population and the performance of health systems. Reproductive health is a major concern in most developing countries, and thus there is a need for reliable data on maternal deaths.

The problem of maternal mortality can be approached using a delay model that includes delays in deciding to seek life-saving care, delays in reaching a health care facility, and delays in receiving the needed services upon reaching the facility (Thaddeus and Maine 1994). This model takes into account human, health system, and socioeconomic factors such as poverty, poor emergency obstetric services, and fatalistic beliefs. These problems contribute to a high incidence of infectious diseases, postpartum haemorrhage, hypertensive disorders, unsafe abortions, and prolonged labour, leading to high adult and maternal mortality. The target of UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.1 is to reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030.

Estimation of mortality rates requires complete and accurate data on adult and maternal deaths. In the 2022 TDHS-MIS, data were collected from female respondents on the survival status of their sisters and brothers to estimate adult mortality. Questions were included to determine if any of the sisters' deaths were related to pregnancy or childbirth, allowing an estimation of maternal mortality—a key indicator of maternal health and well-being.

14.1 POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR THE PREVENTION OF MATERNAL MORTALITY IN TANZANIA

The Government of Tanzania has always been concerned about the health and well-being of the country's population. The efforts of the government were translated into the National Health Policy in 1990 (United Republic of Tanzania 1990). The policy gained notice when it was translated and implemented during the Primary Health Care Service Development Programme, popularly known as MMAM for its name in Kiswahili (*Mpango wa maendeleo wa afya ya msingi*) (PHSDP/MMAM 2007–2017) (MoHSW 2007). MMAM required each region to have a regional referral hospital, each council to have a hospital, each ward to have a health centre, and each village to have a dispensary. All of the strategies implemented were aimed at strengthening health systems, including good governance and leadership; improvements in health delivery services, the health workforce, and health information systems; and increases in medical supplies and financing. MMAM continued to operate at a moderate pace until 2015. The highest political will in strengthening the country's health services was shown during the fifth phase of the Government of Tanzania (2015–2021), and strong political will to strengthen the health sector continued during the sixth phase (2021 to present). This had an impact in terms of effective leadership and governance, ensuring

further strengthening of health systems. These efforts on the part of the government have created a policy environment conducive to achieving significant reductions in maternal mortality in the country.

One of the early decisions made was to discourage traditional birth attendants (TBAs) from delivering pregnant mothers at home. Rather, TBAs were instructed to escort women in labour to nearby health facilities. It should be noted that improvements in health facilities and health facility staffing have been a priority. Health facility staff are required to implement maternal death audits—systematic, in-depth reviews of all maternal deaths to identify underlying health, social, and other contributing factors. The lessons learned from these audits have been used in making recommendations to prevent future deaths. The maternal death audit system is designed to cover all maternal deaths in the country. The death audit data are compiled at the district and regional levels, and eventually reports are submitted to the Ministry of Health. In line with this approach, the government introduced the Maternal Death Surveillance and Response (MDSR) system in 2015 to facilitate death notification and learning from death audits in order to prevent future deaths. The aim was to describe the strengths, challenges, and impact of implementing the MDSR system in Tanzania (Said 2021). All death audits were reviewed, and follow-up was conducted when reporting was not sufficiently comprehensive.

At the same time, significant efforts have been made to improve delivery of health care services. Good service delivery comprises quality, access, safety, and coverage. Infrastructure is a key pillar supporting the fundamental aim of promoting improved standards of care and well-being for all patients, together with positive experiences by users of the health care system. Quality health care service provision and equitable geographic access and service delivery are important components of universal health coverage in the country. The government has been maintaining existing facilities, constructing new facilities, and acquiring newer technologies for improved health care infrastructure, which function together to expand access to improved health care services. This effort was observed to reduce maternal mortality in a small-scale study conducted in the country's Kigoma region (Prasad et al. 2022). During the roughly 10 years preceding the 2022 TDHS-MIS, there was a dramatic increase in the number of health care facilities in the country. For example, between 2010 and 2022, the number of dispensaries increased from 5,469 to 7,447, the number of health centres increased from 633 to 1,016, and the number of hospitals increased from 240 to 418.

The increased number of health facilities contributes to increased availability of health care services, especially reproductive, maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health (RMNCAH) services, including expanding basic and comprehensive emergency obstetric newborn care (EmONC) services. Health centres have been upgraded to provide caesarean sections to pregnant mothers, and availability of ambulance services has been expanded. From 2015 to 2020, there were increases in the percentages of health facilities offering basic EmONC (from 13% to 51% for dispensaries and from 28% to 76% for health centres) as well as comprehensive EmONC (from 12% to 24% for health centres and from 59% to 87% for hospitals). As shown in Chapter 9, these improvements have been associated with a steady increase in the percentage of births occurring in health facilities, from 51% of live births in the 2 years preceding the 2010 TDHS and 65% in the 2 years preceding the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS to 81% in the 2 years preceding the 2022 TDHS-MIS.

There have also been major changes in the areas of medical supplies and health care financing. Procurement and supply programmes need to ensure equitable access, quality, and cost-effectiveness. In Tanzania, the budget for medical supplies increased from TZS 31 billion in 2015–16 to TZS 269 billion in 2018–19. Furthermore, the budget for the health sector as a whole increased from TZS 577 billion in 2007–08 to TZS 2.8 trillion in 2020–21 in nominal terms.

Improvements in the transportation system can also contribute to reducing delays in accessing health care services. All regional and district hospitals are connected to good roads. Improvements in the transportation sector have played a role in reducing the time taken for pregnant women to reach a service delivery point of care. For instance, research has shown that motorcycles have made a substantial difference towards improving access to EmONC health facilities in Kigoma (Chen et al. 2017).

14.2 DATA

The 2022 TDHS-MIS collected sibling histories by asking each female respondent to list all children born to her biological mother. The respondent was then asked if each sibling was still alive. For living siblings, the interviewer asked their current age. For deceased siblings, age at death and number of years since death were recorded. When a respondent could not provide precise information on age at death or years since death, approximate but quantitative answers were accepted.

For sisters who died at age 12 or older, three questions were asked to determine whether the death was pregnancy related: "Was [NAME OF SISTER] pregnant when she died?" and, if not, "Did she die during childbirth?" and, if not, "Did she die within 2 months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?" For sisters who died within 2 months after the end of pregnancy or childbirth, time of death was further refined by asking "How many days after the end of the pregnancy or childbirth did [NAME OF SISTER] die?" For sisters who died during pregnancy, childbirth, or the 2 months following childbirth, the respondent was asked whether the sister died from an act of violence or an accident.

A total of 82,467 siblings were recorded in the adult mortality section of the 2022 TDHS-MIS (see **Table C.21** in Appendix C). There was complete reporting of current age (used to estimate exposure to death) for all surviving siblings. Likewise, age at death and years since death were obtained for all dead siblings. Survival status was unknown for 0.1% of siblings. Data capture via CAPI may have aided the completeness of data on siblings because in the CAPI system, interviewers are required to populate all relevant fields in order to progress through the interview. The sex ratio for enumerated siblings (the ratio of brothers to sisters multiplied by 100) was 101.5 (see **Table C.22** in Appendix C), slightly below the expected ratio of around 104.

14.3 DIRECT ESTIMATES OF ADULT MORTALITY

Adult mortality rate

The number of adult deaths per 1,000 population age 15–49. Adult mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated as follows: the number of deaths to a respondent's siblings in each age group is divided by the number of person-years of exposure to the risk of dying in that age group in the 7 years preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of siblings (brothers or sisters) reported as having died within the 7 years preceding the survey. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead siblings based on their current age (living siblings) or age at death and years since death (dead siblings).

Sample: Siblings (both living and dead) who were age 15–49 in the 7 years preceding the survey, by sex and 5-year age groups

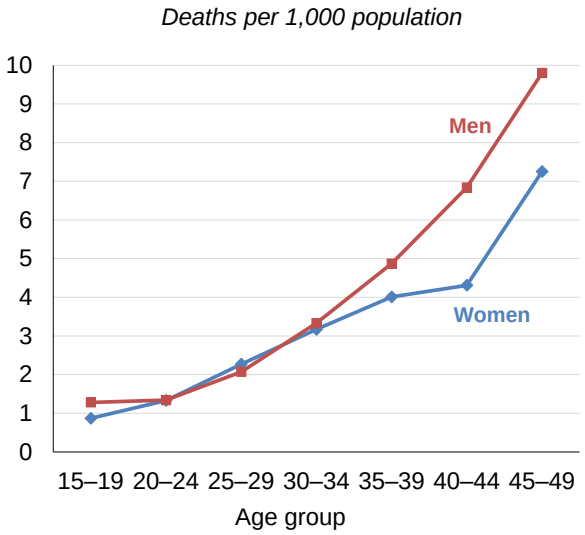
Adult mortality rates for women and men age 15–49 were calculated for the 7-year period before the 2022 TDHS-MIS (roughly 2015 to 2022). The 7-year period before the survey was selected to balance the competing goals of reporting the most recent data possible and capturing a sufficient number of deaths to obtain an acceptable level of sampling error. Nevertheless, the total number of deaths upon which the adult mortality rates are based is low—491 female deaths and 604 male deaths—so age-specific adult mortality rates are subject to considerable sampling variation.

It is important to note that previous Tanzania DHS reports used a reference period of 10 years preceding the survey for adult and maternal mortality estimates. For trend data, the mortality estimates for previous surveys have been recalculated for the 7 years preceding the survey. Therefore, estimates for prior surveys in this chapter may not match the numbers reported in those surveys' final reports.

Table 14.1 and **Figure 14.1** show age-specific mortality rates among women and men age 15–49 for the 7 years before the 2022 TDHS-MIS. The age-adjusted adult mortality rate per 1,000 population for adults age 15–49 is lower among women (2.81 deaths per 1,000) than among men (3.48 deaths per 1,000). Age-specific adult mortality rates generally increase with age among both women and men, especially after age 40.

Furthermore, **Figure 14.1** shows that mortality rates are higher for men than women in the 35–39, 40–44, and 45–49 age groups. In contrast, in the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS, adult mortality rates were fairly similar for men and women across all age groups. Please see Appendix C for further information about all-cause adult mortality estimates in the 2022 TDHS-MIS.

Figure 14.1 **Adult mortality rates by age**



14.4 TRENDS IN ADULT MORTALITY

This chapter includes a summary measure of adult mortality ($_{35}q_{15}$) that describes the probability of dying between the 15th and 50th birthdays if individuals experienced the age-specific mortality rates shown in **Table 14.1**.

Table 14.2 shows the probability of a woman or man age 15 dying by age 50 ($_{35}q_{15}$) for the 7 years preceding the 2022 TDHS-MIS as well as for the 7-year period preceding the prior four TDHS surveys.

According to the 2022 TDHS-MIS results, 110 of every 1,000 women and 137 of every 1,000 men surviving to age 15 would be expected to die before age 50 (**Table 14.2**). There appears to have been a notable decrease in adult mortality in Tanzania over time. A comparison of the 2004–05 TDHS and the 2022 TDHS-MIS shows that the probability of dying between age 15 and 50 has decreased by 53% among women (from 236 to 110 deaths per 1,000 population) and 43% among men (from 242 to 137 deaths per 1,000 population). Standard errors and confidence intervals for the adult mortality rates can be found in **Table B.20** in Appendix B.

14.5 Direct Estimates of Maternal Mortality

Maternal mortality rate

The number of maternal deaths per 1,000 women age 15–49. Maternal mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated by dividing the number of maternal deaths to female siblings of respondents in each age group by the total person-years of exposure of the sisters to the risk of dying in that age group in the 7 years preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of sisters reported as having died in the 7 years preceding the survey during either pregnancy or delivery, or in the 42 days following the delivery or termination of a pregnancy, by their age group at the time of death. Deaths due to accidents or violence are excluded. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead sisters based on their reported current age (living sisters) or age at death and years since death (dead sisters).

Sample: Sisters (both living and dead) age 15–49 in the 7 years preceding survey, by 5-year age groups

Maternal mortality ratio

The number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The maternal mortality ratio is calculated by dividing the age-standardised maternal mortality rate for women age 15–49 in the 7 years preceding the survey by the general fertility rate (GFR) for the same time period.

Maternal deaths are a subset of female deaths; they are defined as any deaths that occur during pregnancy or childbirth or within 42 days after the birth or termination of a pregnancy, excluding deaths due to accidents or violence. Two methods are generally used to estimate maternal mortality in developing countries including Tanzania: the indirect sisterhood method (Graham et al. 1989) and a direct variant of the sisterhood method (Rutenberg and Sullivan 1991; Stanton et al. 1997). The direct estimation procedure is applied in this report.

Total and age-specific maternal mortality rates for the 7-year period before the 2022 TDHS-MIS are shown in **Table 14.3**.

- A total of 30 maternal deaths were identified in the 2022 TDHS-MIS.
- The maternal mortality rate among women age 15–49 is 0.16 deaths per 1,000 woman-years of exposure.
- The age-specific mortality rate is highest among women age 35–39 (0.36 deaths per 1,000 woman-years of exposure) and lowest among women age 25–29 (0.06 deaths per 1,000 woman-years of exposure).
- The percentage of female deaths due to maternal causes—or the proportion maternal—is 6% during the 7-year period before the survey. The percentage of female deaths that are maternal varies by age and ranges from 2% among women age 45–49 to 15% among women age 20–24. Please see Appendix C for further information on the estimate for the proportion maternal in the 2022 TDHS-MIS.

Table 14.4 shows the estimated maternal mortality ratio (MMR). The MMR is estimated at 104 deaths per 100,000 live births in the 7-year period before the survey. In other words, for every 1,000 live births, one woman died during pregnancy or childbirth or within 42 days following childbirth or the termination of a pregnancy excluding deaths due to violence or accidents. The lifetime risk of maternal death is 0.005, which indicates that at the maternal mortality rates observed for the 7-year period before the survey, 0.5% of women are likely to suffer a maternal death over their lifetime (that is, a lifetime risk of 1 in 200). For additional information on the maternal mortality ratio estimate, see Appendix C.

14.6 Trends in Pregnancy-related and Maternal Mortality

Between the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS and the 2022 TDHS-MIS, The DHS Program made changes in the methods and terms for maternal mortality in order to align with the *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 11th Revision* (WHO 2022). What was called the "maternal mortality ratio" (MMR) in the 2015–16 TDHS and prior surveys is now called the "pregnancy-related mortality ratio" (PRMR). Maternal mortality—according to the current definition—differs from pregnancy-related mortality in two ways. First, maternal mortality is restricted to deaths that occurred in the 42 days after childbirth or the termination of a pregnancy, whereas pregnancy-related mortality includes deaths up to 2 months after childbirth or the termination of a pregnancy.[1] Second, maternal mortality excludes deaths due to accidents or violence, whereas pregnancy-related mortality includes such deaths. Thus, the pregnancy-related mortality ratio will usually be higher than the maternal mortality ratio and can never be lower.

The questions used to measure maternal mortality—according to the current definition—were not asked in surveys in Tanzania before the 2022 TDHS-MIS. Therefore, what this report refers to as the maternal mortality ratio cannot be calculated for previous surveys. In order to discuss trends, the pregnancy-related mortality ratio must be used.

Pregnancy-related mortality rate

The number of pregnancy-related deaths per 1,000 women age 15–49. Pregnancy-related mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated by dividing the number of pregnancy-related deaths to female siblings of respondents in each age group by the total person-years of exposure of the sisters to the risk of dying in that age group during the 7 years preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of sisters reported as having died in the 7 years preceding the survey during either pregnancy or delivery, or in the 2 months following the delivery or termination of a pregnancy, by their age group at the time of death. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead sisters based on their reported current age (living sisters) or age at death and years since death (dead sisters).

Sample: Sisters (both living and dead) age 15–49 in the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups

Pregnancy-related mortality ratio

The number of pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births. The pregnancy-related mortality ratio is calculated by dividing the age-standardised pregnancy-related mortality rate for women age 15–49 in the 7 years preceding the survey by the general fertility rate (GFR) for the same time period.

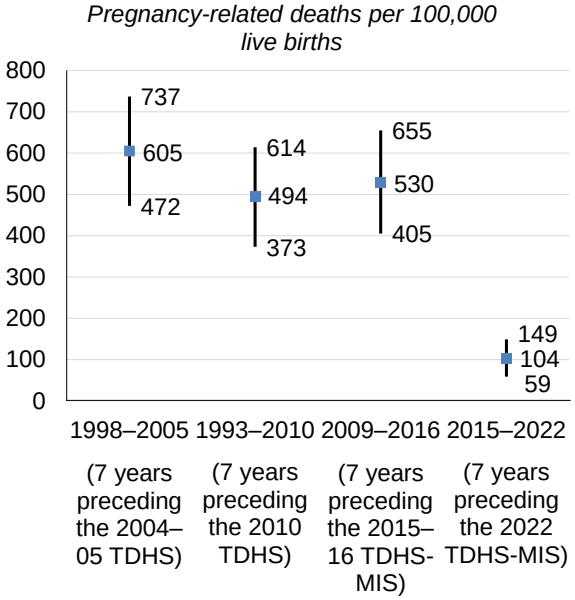
In the 7 years prior to the survey, none of the deaths identified as pregnancy related (that is, deaths that occurred during pregnancy or childbirth or within 2 months following childbirth or the termination of a pregnancy) were due to accidents or violence. Furthermore, there were no deaths occurring between 42 days and 2 months after childbirth or the termination of a pregnancy. For these reasons, the MMR and the PRMR in the 2022 TDHS-MIS are the same, which is not usually the case in DHS surveys that are able to estimate both pregnancy-related and maternal mortality. Pregnancy-related mortality rates and ratios for the 2022 TDHS-MIS and the four previous TDHS surveys are shown in **Table C.22** in Appendix C. Estimates for surveys prior to the 2022 TDHS-MIS have been recalculated for the 7-year period preceding

[1] Note that the DHS definition of a pregnancy-related death differs from the WHO definition of a pregnancy-related death, which limits the window to 42 days.

the survey. These estimates may not match those published in the final reports for the previous surveys, which used a reference period of 10 years preceding the survey.

There were no discernible trends in the PRMR from the 1996 TDHS to the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS. The PRMR estimates ranged between 494 and 612 deaths per 100,000 live births. However, the confidence intervals for these estimates largely overlapped, and the differences were not statistically significant (**Table C.22**). The PRMR for the 2022 TDHS-MIS is estimated at 104 per 100,000 live births, with a confidence interval of 59 to 149 (**Figure 14.2**). The latest estimate implies a decline in the PRMR between the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS and the 2022 TDHS-MIS that is both statistically significant and surprising in its magnitude.

Figure 14.2 **Trends in pregnancy-related mortality ratios with confidence intervals**



Estimates of maternal mortality are also available from Tanzania's population and housing censuses. Similar to the survey data, census data show evidence of a decrease in maternal mortality. Census estimates of the MMR decreased from 432 deaths per 100,000 live births in the 2012 census to 194 in the 2022 census. The estimation procedures used in surveys and censuses are different. The 2022 TDHS-MIS used the sisterhood method, and the 2022 population census used the growth balance method; thus, the estimates are not strictly comparable. The reference periods for the 2022 TDHS-MIS and the 2022 census are also different. The 2022 TDHS-MIS estimate includes deaths in the 7 years preceding the survey, while the census estimate includes deaths in the preceding 12 months. The large declines in the MMR observed in both data sources provide strong evidence that maternal mortality is decreasing. Yet another method to measure maternal mortality, based on administrative data, was implemented recently in Mainland Tanzania. This study reported an MMR of 104 for the year 2018; however, it was designed primarily to investigate the breakdown of maternal deaths by cause of death rather than the MMR (Makuwani et al. 2020). For additional information on the 2022 TDHS-MIS estimates of adult and maternal mortality, please refer to Appendix C.

List of Tables

For more information on adult and maternal mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 14.1 Adult mortality rates**
- **Table 14.2 Adult mortality probabilities**
- **Table 14.3 Maternal mortality**
- **Table 14.4 Maternal mortality ratio**

Table 14.1 Adult mortality rates

Direct estimates of female and male mortality rates for the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Age	Deaths	Exposure years	Mortality rate[1]
	FEMALE		
15–19	28	31,848	0.87
20–24	47	35,479	1.33
25–29	75	33,234	2.27
30–34	92	29,101	3.17
35–39	97	24,163	4.01
40–44	76	17,605	4.31
45–49	76	10,493	7.25
Total 15–49	491	181,922	2.81[a]
	MALE		
15–19	40	31,277	1.28
20–24	47	35,090	1.34
25–29	70	33,786	2.07
30–34	100	30,118	3.33
35–39	122	25,123	4.87
40–44	118	17,317	6.84
45–49	106	10,769	9.80
Total 15–49	604	183,479	3.48[a]

[1] Expressed per 1,000 population
[a] Age-adjusted rate

Table 14.2 Adult mortality probabilities

The probability of dying between ages 15 and 50 for women and men during the 7 years preceding various surveys, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Female	Male
Survey	${}_{35}q_{15}$[1]	${}_{35}q_{15}$[1]
2022 Tanzania DHS-MIS	110	137
2015–16 Tanzania DHS-MIS	173	181
2010 Tanzania DHS	196	195
2004–05 Tanzania DHS	236	242
1996 Tanzania DHS	163	214

[1] The probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50, expressed per 1,000 persons at age 15

Table 14.3 Maternal mortality

Direct estimates of maternal mortality rates for the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Age	Percentage of female deaths that are maternal	Maternal deaths[1]	Exposure years	Maternal mortality rate[2]
15–19	8.0	2	31,848	0.07
20–24	15.2	7	35,479	0.20
25–29	2.9	2	33,234	0.06
30–34	6.2	6	29,101	0.20
35–39	9.1	9	24,163	0.36
40–44	3.5	3	17,605	0.15
45–49	1.6	1	10,493	0.11
Total 15–49	6.1	30	181,922	0.16[a]

[1] A maternal death is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy from any cause except accidents or violence.
[2] Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure
[a] Age-adjusted rate

Table 14.4 Maternal mortality ratio

Total fertility rate, general fertility rate, maternal mortality ratio, and lifetime risk of maternal death for the 7 years preceding the survey, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Total fertility rate (TFR)	4.9
General fertility rate (GFR)[1]	152
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR)[2]	104 (CI: 59, 149)
Lifetime risk of maternal death[3]	0.005

CI: Confidence interval
[1] Age-adjusted rate, expressed per 1,000 women age 15–49
[2] Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as the age-adjusted maternal mortality rate (shown in Table 14.3) times 100 divided by the age-adjusted general fertility rate
[3] Calculated as $1 - (1 - \text{MMR})^{\text{TFR}}$, where TFR represents the total fertility rate for the 7 years preceding the survey

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT 15

Key Findings

- ***Employment and cash earnings:*** Almost 7 in 10 (68%) currently married women and virtually all (98%) currently married men report being employed in the last 12 months. Women are less likely than men to receive cash earnings for the work they do (61% and 79%, respectively).
- ***Women's control over cash earnings:*** 37% of currently married women who receive cash earnings say they decide for themselves how their earnings are used, while 53% make these decisions jointly with their husbands.
- ***Ownership of assets:*** 37% of women and men own a house; 26% of women and 32% of men own land.
- ***Participation in decision making:*** More than half (55%) of currently married women report making decisions, either alone or jointly with their husbands, about all of the following: their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their families and relatives.
- ***Attitude towards wife beating:*** 48% of women and 32% of men believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife in at least one of five specified circumstances.

This chapter explores women's empowerment in terms of employment, earnings, control over earnings, and magnitude of earnings relative to those of their partners. The chapter also examines women and men's ownership of assets, including houses, land, and mobile phones, as well as their use of bank accounts and mobile-money-service providers. In addition, responses to specific questions are used to define three different indicators of women's empowerment: women's participation in household decision making, women's attitudes towards wife beating, and women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health.

15.1 MARRIED WOMEN'S AND MEN'S EMPLOYMENT

Employment

Respondents are considered to be employed if they have done any work other than their housework in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49

Earning cash for employment

Respondents are asked if they are paid for their labour in cash or in-kind. Only those who receive payment in cash only or in cash and in-kind are considered to earn cash for their employment.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49 employed in the 12 months before the survey

In Tanzania, almost 7 in 10 currently married women age 15–49 and nearly all (98%) currently married men age 15–49 reported being employed in the 12 months before the survey (**Table 15.1**).

Married men are much more likely than married women to be paid in cash (cash only and cash and in-kind) for their work (79% and 61%, respectively). However, not all married women and men receive earnings for the work they do; about 4 in 10 married women (38%) and 2 in 10 married men (20%) were not paid for their work.

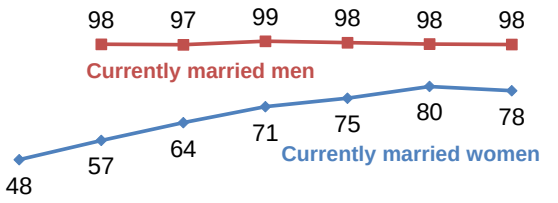
Trends: The percentage of currently married women employed in the 12 months preceding the survey declined from 84% in the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS to 68% in the 2022 TDHS-MIS. The percentage of married women receiving cash earnings has steadily increased, from 45% in the 2010 TDHS to 56% in the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS and 61% in the 2022 TDHS-MIS, while the percentage of women who were not paid for their work has steadily declined, from 53% in the 2010 TDHS to 42% in the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS and 38% in the 2022 TDHS-MIS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among currently married women, the percentage of women who were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey gradually increases with age, from 48% in the 15–19 age group to 80% in the 40–44 age group where it then stabilises (**Figure 15.1**).
- Sixty-three percent of married women age 15–19 and 47% of married women age 20–24 are more likely to do work that is not paid, as compared with older women (ranging from 33–38%).

Figure 15.1 **Employment by age**

Percentage of currently married women and men who were employed at any time in the12 months before the survey



Note: Results for men age 15–19 cannot be shown because the number of men in this age group who are married is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

15.2 CONTROL OVER WOMEN'S EARNINGS

Control over one's own cash earnings

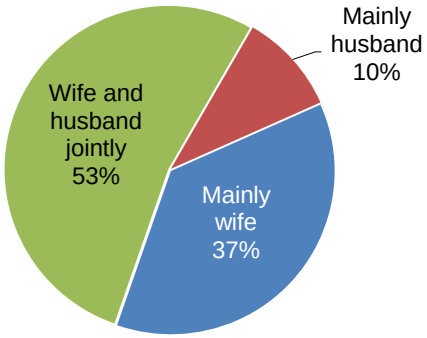
Respondents are considered to have control over their own earnings if they participate in decisions alone or jointly with their spouse about how their own earnings will be used.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months before the survey

Women gain direct access to economic resources when they are paid for work in cash and have autonomy to make decisions about how to spend this earned cash. To assess women's autonomy, currently married women who earned cash for their work in the 12 months before the survey were asked about who the main decision maker is regarding the use of their earnings. More than half of currently married women age 15–49 (53%) report that decisions about how their cash earnings are used are usually made jointly with their husbands. However, 37% say they make these decisions by themselves. Less than 10% of women report that their husbands mainly decide how their earnings are used (**Figure 15.2**).

***Figure 15.2* Control over women's earnings**

Percent distribution of currently married women with cash earnings in the 12 months before the survey



The magnitude of a woman's earnings relative to her husband's earnings may affect the degree of control she has over her earnings. Among currently married women who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey, 68% of women report that they earn less than their husbands, and 8% report earning more. Sixteen percent reported earning about the same amount as their husbands (**Table 15.2.1**)

Trends: The percentage of women who mainly make decisions over their own earnings decreased from 47% in the 2004–05 TDHS to 36% in the 2010 TDHS and has remained fairly stable through the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS (36%) and the 2022 TDHS-MIS (37%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Currently married women in urban areas (45%) are more likely than those in rural areas (32%) to make independent decisions on the use of their earnings.
- Married women in Zanzibar (76%) are more likely to make decisions themselves on how their earnings are spent than women in Tanzania Mainland (36%).
- The percentage of married women who make independent decisions on how they spend their cash earnings is higher for women in the two upper wealth quintiles (above 40%) compared with those in the three lower quintiles (approximately 30%).

15.3 Control over Men's Earnings

Among married men age 15–49 who receive cash earnings, 58% report that they usually decide jointly with their wives on how to spend their earnings (**Table 15.2.2**). Only a third (34%) of married men mainly decide themselves on how to spend their earnings.

Married women are somewhat less likely than their husbands to report that decisions about the husband's earnings are made jointly; 53% report that these decisions are made together with the husband, while 40% report that it is mainly the husband who makes decisions about how his earnings are spent.

15.4 Women's and Men's Ownership of Assets

15.4.1 Ownership of a House or Land and Documentation of Ownership

Ownership of a house or land

Respondents who own a house or land, whether alone or jointly with their spouse, someone else, or both their spouse and someone else.

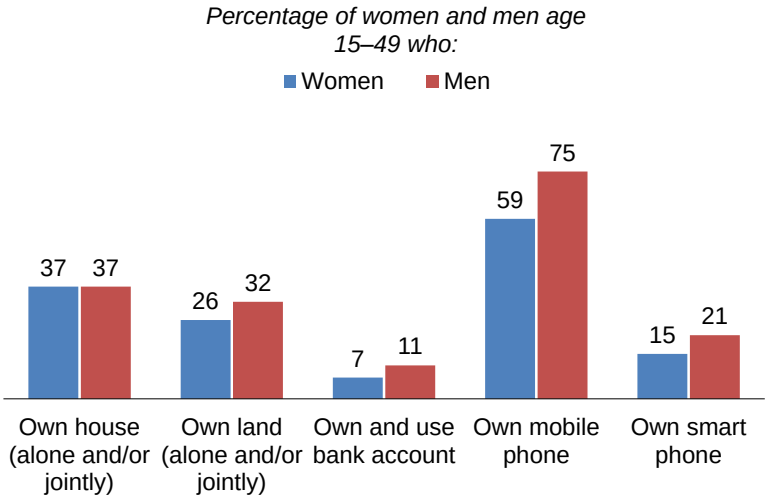
Documentation of ownership of a house or land

Respondents whose name is on the title deed or other government recognised document.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Thirty-seven percent of women own a house, either alone (6%) or jointly with someone else (31%). Similarly, a total of 26% of women report that they own land, either alone (4%) or jointly (22%) (**Table 15.3.1** and **Figure 15.3**). Joint ownership of these assets is more common among women than sole ownership; only 6% and 4% of women own a house or land alone respectively.

Figure 15.3 **Ownership of assets**



There is no difference between men and women age 15–49 who own a house (37%) alone or jointly. However, a higher proportion of men own land either alone or jointly (32%) compared with women (26%) (**Table 15.3.2** and **Figure 15.3**). Unlike women, men are more likely to be sole owners than joint owners of either asset; 17% of men own a house alone, compared with 6% of women, and 14% own land alone, compared with 4% of women.

Eighty-two percent of women and men who own a house say that they do not have a title deed for the house. Among those who have title deeds, women are less likely than men to have their names on the title deed (13% versus 6%) (**Tables 15.4.1** and **15.4.2**). The situation is similar regarding title deeds for land ownership (19% for men versus 4% for women) (**Tables 15.5.1** and **15.5.2**).

Trends: Since the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS, the percentage of women who own a house alone or jointly has remained stable (38% to 37%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- House and land ownership, either alone or jointly, increases with age among women. While 5% of women age 15–19 own a house and 4% own land, 72% of women age 45–49 own a house and 52% own land (**Tables 15.4.1** and **15.5.1**). Similar patterns are observed among men (**Tables 15.4.2** and **15.5.2**).
- Women's and men's ownership of a house and land, either alone or jointly, is more common in rural areas than in urban areas. For instance, 45% of rural women and only 22% of urban women own a house, and 34% of rural women and 11% of urban women own land.

- Women's ownership of both a house and land, either alone or jointly, is higher in Tanzania Mainland than in Zanzibar. Among women, 38% of those in Tanzania Mainland own a house and 27% own land, while 7% of women in Zanzibar own a house and 3% own land.

- Women with secondary or higher education and those in the highest wealth quintile are less likely to own a house or land, either alone or jointly, than those who are less educated or poorer. For example, while 24% of women in the highest wealth quintile own a house and 13% own land, 53% of women in the lowest wealth quintile own a house and 38% own land.

15.4.2 Ownership and Use of Mobile Phones and Bank Accounts

Use of bank accounts or mobile-money-service providers

Respondents who have and use a bank account or who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months before the survey

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Ownership of a bank account and a mobile phone are reflections of autonomy and financial independence. Women and men interviewed in the 2022 TDHS were asked if they used an account in a bank or other financial institutions and whether they owned a mobile phone. Those who owned phones were also asked if they used the phone for financial transactions.

Seven percent of women own and use a bank account, and more than half (59%) own a mobile phone. Four in 10 women (44%) who have a phone say they have used it for financial transactions in the last 12 months (**Table 15.6.1**). Among women who own and use a bank account, 95% have sole ownership of their account (**Table 15.6.2**). Eleven percent of men own and use a bank account, and 75% own a mobile phone. Twenty-two percent of those with phones say they use them for financial transactions (**Table 15.6.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Use of a bank account and ownership of a mobile phone are both higher among urban women and men than those in rural areas and increase with education as well as wealth.

- Ownership and use of a bank account is more prevalent among women in Zanzibar (11%) than in Tanzania Mainland (7%); the ownership of a mobile phone by women is also higher in Zanzibar (71%) than in Tanzania Mainland (59%). Similar patterns are observed among men.

- Mobile phone ownership varies widely by region. It is lowest for women in Simiyu and Rukwa (36%) and for men in Mara (61%). Mobile phone ownership is highest in Dar es Salaam for both men (90%) and women (87%).

15.5 Participation in Decision Making

Participation in major household decisions

Women are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their husband in all three of the following areas: (1) the woman's own health care, (2) major household purchases, and (3) visits to the woman's family or relatives.

Sample: Currently married women age 15–49

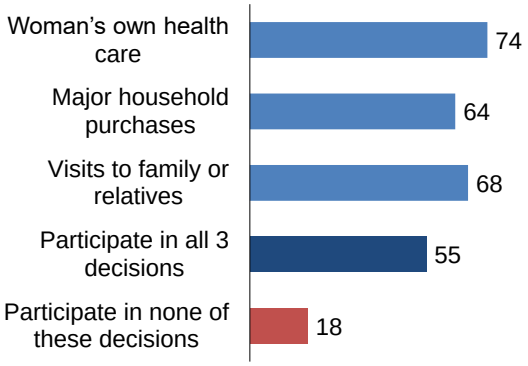
Men are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their wife in the following two areas: (1) the man's own health care and (2) major household purchases.

Sample: Currently married men age 15–49

The 2022 TDHS-MIS sought information from currently married women on their participation in three types of household decisions: their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their family or relatives. More than 7 in 10 married women (74%) participate in decisions regarding their own health, either mainly themselves (21%) or jointly with their husbands (53%); over 6 in 10 women (64%) participate in decisions on major household purchases, either mainly themselves (14%) or with their husbands (50%); and about 7 in 10 (68%) participate in decisions to visit their families and relatives, either mainly themselves (14%) or with their husbands (54%) (**Table 15.7**). More than half (55%) of women participate in all three decisions, while 18% do not participate in any of the three decisions (**Table 15.8.1** and **Figure 15.4**).

Figure 15.4 **Women's participation in decision making**

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 participating in specific decisions



Trends: The percentage of currently married women who participate in decisions regarding their own health, major household purchases, and visits to their family or relatives has increased over time, from 31% in 2004–05 to 39% in 2010 to 46% in 2015–16 and to 55% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Participation in all three decisions increases with age, from 35% among women age 15–19 to 65% among women age 45–49.
- Urban women are more likely to participate in all three decisions than rural women (61% and 52%, respectively).
- By employment status, women employed for cash are much more likely to participate in all three decisions (67%) compared with women who are not employed (43%) or those employed but not for cash (49%).
- Women's participation in decision making increases with increasing education and wealth. Forty-four percent of women with no education participate in all three decisions, as compared with 63% of women with secondary or higher education. Similarly, 64% of women in the wealthiest households participate in all three decisions, compared with 43% in the poorest households.

The 2022 TDHS-MIS also collected information from currently married men on their participation in two types of household decisions: their own health care and making major household purchases. Information on men's participation in decision making is shown in **Table 15.7** and **Table 15.8.2**.

15.6 Attitudes toward Wife Beating

Attitudes toward wife beating

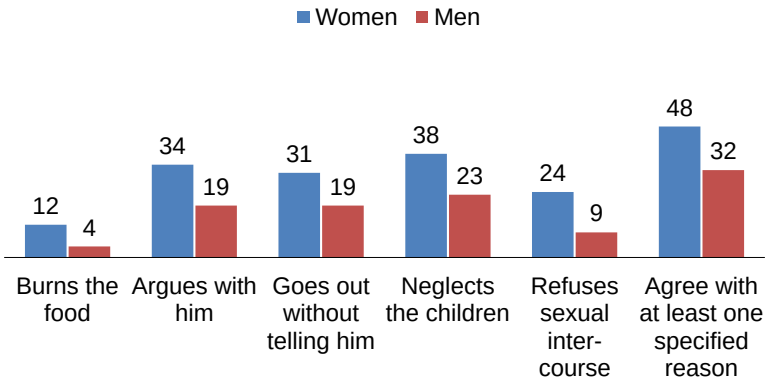
Respondents are asked if they agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under each of the following five circumstances: she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, and she refuses to have sex with him. If respondents answer 'yes' in at least one circumstance, they are considered to have attitudes justifying wife beating.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

In Tanzania, 48% of women and 32% of men believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife in at least one of the five specified circumstances (**Table 15.9.1**, **Table 15.9.2**, and **Figure 15.5**). For each of the specified reasons that respondents were asked about, men were less likely to agree that wife beating was justified compared with women.

***Figure 15.5* Attitudes towards wife beating**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for specific reasons



Trends: The percentage of women who believe wife beating is justified for at least one of the five specified circumstances appears to have fluctuated around 50–60% since 2004–05. This percentage decreased from 60% in the 2004–05 TDHS to 54% in the 2010 TDHS but then increased to 58% in the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS and decreased to 48% in the 2022 TDHS-MIS. For men, the percentage who believe wife beating is justified for at least one of the five specified circumstances has ranged between 38–42% over the same period.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The belief that wife beating is justified is slightly lower among never-married women than among ever-married women; only 41% of women who have never been married agree that wife beating is justified in at least one of the five specified circumstances, as compared with 51% of married women and 49% of divorced, separated, or widowed women.
- More women and men living in rural areas believe that wife beating is justified compared with those in urban areas; 52% of women and 34% of men in rural areas agree that wife beating is justified in at least one of the five specified circumstances, compared with 41% of women and 26% of men in urban areas.
- The belief that wife beating is justified in at least one of the five specified circumstances is more common in Tanzania Mainland (49% of women and 32% of men) than in Zanzibar (28% of women and 13% of men).
- Acceptance of wife beating is lowest among women and men with secondary or higher education and those in the highest wealth quintile. For example, more than 5 in 10 women with primary education or no education agree that wife beating is justified in at least one of the five specified circumstances, compared with 36% of women with secondary or higher education. Similarly, 54% of women in the lowest wealth quintile and 36% of those in the highest wealth quintile agree that wife beating is justified in at least one of the specified circumstances.

15.7 Negotiating Sexual Relations

To assess attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husbands, women and men were asked whether they thought that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women or asking that he use a condom if she knows he has an STI.

Women are less likely than men to believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women (56% versus 65%). Similarly, a slightly lower percentage of women (65%) than men (69%) believe that women are justified in asking their husband to use a condom when they know that he has an STI (**Table 15.10**).

To assess the ability of women to actually negotiate safer sexual relations with their husbands, currently married women were asked whether they could say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse. Women were also asked whether they could ask their husband to use a condom.

About two-thirds (68%) of women reported that they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, while a lower percentage (58%) said that they can ask their husband to use a condom (**Table 15.11**). Notably, women are less likely to report that they can ask their husband to use a condom than to say no to sexual intercourse across almost all background characteristics.

15.8 Women's Participation in Decision Making regarding Sexual and Reproductive Health

Informed decision making on sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health

Women are considered to make their own informed decisions on sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health if: (1) they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, (2) they make decisions about use of family planning alone or jointly with their husband, and (3) they make decisions about their own health care alone or jointly with their husband.

Sample: Currently married women age 15–49

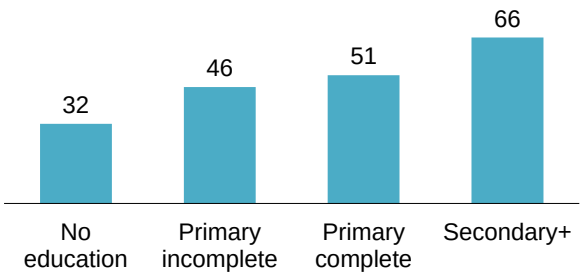
Table 15.12 presents information on the percentage of women who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, contraceptive use, and reproductive health. Overall, 50% of women reported making their own informed decisions on sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Sixty-four percent of married women 15–49 in urban areas make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care, compared with 43% in rural areas.
- Notably, the percentage of currently married women who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care increases with increasing education, from 32% among women with no education to 66% among women with secondary or more education (**Figure 15.6**).

Figure 15.6 **Women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health by education**

Percentage of currently married women who make their own informed decision about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care



List of Tables

For more information on women's empowerment, see the following tables:

- **Table 15.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men**
- **Table 15.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings**
- **Table 15.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings**
- **Table 15.3.1 House and land ownership: Women**
- **Table 15.3.2 House and land ownership: Men**
- **Table 15.4.1 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Women**
- **Table 15.4.2 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Men**
- **Table 15.5.1 Land ownership and documentation of ownership: Women**
- **Table 15.5.2 Land ownership and documentation of ownership: Men**
- **Table 15.6.1 Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Women**
- **Table 15.6.2 Financial account possession and sharing by women 15–49**
- **Table 15.6.3 Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Men**
- **Table 15.7 Participation in decision making**
- **Table 15.8.1 Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics**
- **Table 15.8.2 Men's participation in decision making by background characteristics**
- **Table 15.9.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women**
- **Table 15.9.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Men**
- **Table 15.10 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband**
- **Table 15.11 Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband**
- **Table 15.12 Women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health**

Table 15.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15–49 who were employed at any time in the last 12 months and percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the last 12 months by type of earnings, according to age, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Among currently married respondents:		Percent distribution of currently married respondents employed in the last 12 months, by type of earnings					
Age	Percentage employed in last 12 months	Number of respondents	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Number of respondents
				WOMEN				
15–19	48.4	564	23.1	13.5	0.8	62.7	100.0	273
20–24	56.6	1,614	37.1	14.6	1.2	47.1	100.0	914
25–29	64.2	1,894	47.8	15.1	1.1	36.0	100.0	1,216
30–34	71.0	1,616	51.2	15.1	1.1	32.7	100.0	1,148
35–39	74.6	1,427	46.7	17.1	1.1	35.1	100.0	1,065
40–44	79.6	1,181	45.4	15.7	0.4	38.4	100.0	940
45–49	77.8	954	41.1	21.3	1.2	36.5	100.0	742
Total	68.1	9,252	44.5	16.1	1.0	38.4	100.0	6,299
				MEN				
15–19	*	14	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
20–24	97.6	229	58.4	18.6	1.1	21.8	100.0	223
25–29	97.4	522	68.4	13.3	0.5	17.7	100.0	508
30–34	98.9	608	70.0	13.6	0.3	16.1	100.0	601
35–39	98.3	601	67.6	15.2	1.2	16.0	100.0	591
40–44	97.7	537	56.0	15.7	0.9	27.4	100.0	525
45–49	97.5	427	61.2	16.2	0.4	22.3	100.0	417
Total	97.9	2,937	64.4	15.0	0.7	19.8	100.0	2,876

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

Table 15.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:					Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:						
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know	Total	Number of women
Age												
15–19	34.4	51.5	14.0	0.0	100.0	1.7	85.2	12.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	100
20–24	38.7	49.7	11.2	0.4	100.0	5.1	75.0	13.1	1.4	5.4	100.0	473
25–29	36.6	54.5	8.9	0.0	100.0	6.3	72.7	13.5	2.7	4.7	100.0	765
30–34	36.7	52.5	10.9	0.0	100.0	7.9	67.2	17.0	2.0	5.9	100.0	761
35–39	35.4	53.8	10.8	0.0	100.0	8.4	63.4	18.9	2.4	6.9	100.0	680
40–44	38.6	53.0	8.4	0.0	100.0	11.1	64.5	16.7	1.0	6.6	100.0	575
45–49	39.9	53.3	6.9	0.0	100.0	8.2	65.1	17.4	3.9	5.5	100.0	463
Number of living children												
0	40.4	47.8	10.9	0.9	100.0	8.7	77.6	10.0	0.5	3.2	100.0	202
1–2	38.0	53.4	8.6	0.0	100.0	7.5	71.6	13.5	2.4	5.1	100.0	1,327
3–4	37.2	53.9	8.9	0.0	100.0	8.3	66.6	17.3	2.4	5.4	100.0	1,363
5+	35.7	52.0	12.3	0.0	100.0	6.9	64.5	19.0	2.0	7.5	100.0	924
Residence												
Urban	45.3	48.2	6.4	0.1	100.0	9.8	70.4	13.5	1.8	4.5	100.0	1,481
Rural	32.2	55.9	11.9	0.0	100.0	6.3	67.2	17.6	2.4	6.5	100.0	2,335
Mainland/Zanzibar												
Mainland	35.8	54.2	10.0	0.0	100.0	7.6	67.9	16.4	2.2	5.8	100.0	3,669
Urban	44.1	49.3	6.5	0.1	100.0	9.8	70.2	13.7	1.8	4.5	100.0	1,432
Rural	30.4	57.4	12.2	0.0	100.0	6.2	66.5	18.2	2.5	6.6	100.0	2,237
Zanzibar	75.8	21.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	9.2	80.4	5.7	0.7	4.1	100.0	147
Unguja	77.9	18.9	3.2	0.0	100.0	8.9	80.7	4.8	0.7	4.9	100.0	115
Pemba	68.4	28.6	3.0	0.0	100.0	10.3	79.0	8.7	0.8	1.2	100.0	32
Zone												
Western	34.0	48.7	17.4	0.0	100.0	5.3	82.6	9.2	0.5	2.4	100.0	182
Northern	34.0	57.0	9.0	0.0	100.0	7.6	63.0	14.5	2.6	12.4	100.0	554
Central	36.3	54.5	9.2	0.0	100.0	11.3	70.5	10.3	6.5	1.4	100.0	313
Southern Highlands	18.8	76.1	5.1	0.0	100.0	7.5	70.1	16.2	5.1	1.0	100.0	346
Southern	13.0	72.4	14.6	0.0	100.0	7.1	89.3	2.1	0.2	1.2	100.0	165
South West Highlands	20.7	73.4	5.9	0.0	100.0	5.2	45.0	45.0	2.9	1.9	100.0	422
Lake	44.2	42.2	13.7	0.0	100.0	6.5	69.8	14.3	0.9	8.4	100.0	1,048
Eastern	48.7	43.7	7.3	0.3	100.0	10.2	72.0	11.6	1.0	5.1	100.0	639
Zanzibar	75.8	21.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	9.2	80.4	5.7	0.7	4.1	100.0	147
Region												
Dodoma	47.1	46.8	6.1	0.0	100.0	10.3	69.2	9.4	11.0	0.0	100.0	157
Arusha	50.0	44.3	5.7	0.0	100.0	16.5	62.6	11.4	5.3	4.2	100.0	135
Kilimanjaro	31.2	56.5	12.3	0.0	100.0	8.5	65.5	20.2	5.0	0.8	100.0	120
Tanga	27.9	63.0	9.2	0.0	100.0	3.1	62.2	13.5	0.5	20.7	100.0	299
Morogoro	35.6	51.4	13.0	0.0	100.0	6.2	84.1	7.4	2.3	0.0	100.0	137
Pwani	34.9	55.4	9.7	0.0	100.0	3.5	72.1	16.4	0.0	7.9	100.0	177
Dar es Salaam	61.8	34.1	3.6	0.6	100.0	15.6	66.9	10.7	1.0	5.8	100.0	325
Lindi	12.9	78.9	8.2	0.0	100.0	5.9	87.8	5.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	62
Mtwara	13.1	68.5	18.4	0.0	100.0	7.8	90.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	103
Ruvuma	11.1	86.7	2.2	0.0	100.0	10.0	68.5	10.6	10.8	0.0	100.0	87
Iringa	21.5	71.4	7.1	0.0	100.0	7.7	71.3	16.7	3.1	1.3	100.0	169
Mbeya	32.9	61.2	5.9	0.0	100.0	13.2	50.9	31.8	1.5	2.5	100.0	134
Singida	21.8	75.4	2.8	0.0	100.0	6.3	81.8	6.6	3.7	1.6	100.0	79
Tabora	36.6	50.6	12.8	0.0	100.0	6.7	79.7	12.7	0.0	0.9	100.0	95
Rukwa	5.8	92.4	1.7	0.0	100.0	0.7	14.2	75.0	6.7	3.4	100.0	83
Kigoma	31.1	46.6	22.3	0.0	100.0	3.8	85.8	5.3	1.1	4.0	100.0	87
Shinyanga	22.4	55.1	22.5	0.0	100.0	6.5	51.5	9.1	0.0	32.8	100.0	70
Kagera	39.4	45.9	14.7	0.0	100.0	3.9	74.7	17.8	1.6	2.0	100.0	287
Mwanza	39.3	48.4	12.2	0.0	100.0	3.4	71.2	20.8	1.5	3.1	100.0	281
Mara	61.3	26.1	12.5	0.0	100.0	18.5	61.8	15.4	0.7	3.5	100.0	137
Manyara	29.1	48.6	22.3	0.0	100.0	18.4	61.6	16.0	0.0	4.0	100.0	77
Njombe	21.2	74.5	4.3	0.0	100.0	4.9	69.5	20.7	3.4	1.5	100.0	89
Katavi	9.0	83.5	7.5	0.0	100.0	2.0	15.8	74.6	7.1	0.5	100.0	62
Simiyu	58.8	29.9	11.3	0.0	100.0	2.9	22.4	3.3	0.0	71.4	100.0	56
Geita	49.1	38.3	12.6	0.0	100.0	7.1	84.8	5.2	0.0	2.9	100.0	218
Songwe	23.1	69.4	7.5	0.0	100.0	1.8	70.1	26.9	0.2	1.0	100.0	143
Kaskazini Unguja	78.1	16.3	5.6	0.0	100.0	4.4	86.4	4.1	1.9	3.2	100.0	17
Kusini Unguja	78.2	20.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	9.0	72.9	7.5	0.5	10.0	100.0	18
Mjini Magharibi	77.8	19.1	3.1	0.0	100.0	9.8	81.3	4.4	0.4	4.1	100.0	80
Kaskazini Pemba	63.3	35.5	1.2	0.0	100.0	10.1	81.8	5.4	1.5	1.3	100.0	17
Kusini Pemba	74.4	20.6	5.0	0.0	100.0	10.5	75.9	12.6	0.0	1.1	100.0	15

Continued…

Table 15.2.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used: Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings: More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know	Total	Number of women
Education												
No education	33.6	53.6	12.9	0.0	100.0	6.2	61.5	20.9	3.0	8.4	100.0	579
Primary incomplete	40.9	46.5	12.6	0.0	100.0	7.3	68.1	16.5	1.1	7.1	100.0	292
Primary complete	35.8	52.8	11.3	0.1	100.0	6.6	70.0	15.2	2.6	5.5	100.0	1,897
Secondary+	41.1	54.6	4.2	0.0	100.0	10.7	69.4	14.6	1.2	4.2	100.0	1,048
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	29.3	55.1	15.6	0.0	100.0	5.5	60.6	17.3	4.1	12.5	100.0	434
Second	27.3	57.8	14.9	0.0	100.0	4.5	65.7	20.7	2.0	7.1	100.0	564
Middle	30.2	58.8	10.9	0.0	100.0	5.0	68.5	18.1	2.9	5.5	100.0	715
Fourth	41.0	50.3	8.7	0.0	100.0	7.7	70.4	15.8	1.7	4.4	100.0	938
Highest	46.4	48.3	5.2	0.2	100.0	11.7	71.0	12.1	1.5	3.8	100.0	1,165
Total	37.3	52.9	9.7	0.0	100.0	7.7	68.4	16.0	2.2	5.7	100.0	3,816

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table 15.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15–49 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15–49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Men						Women					
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of men	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of women
Age												
15–19	*	*	*	*	100.0	8	4.6	44.7	50.1	0.6	100.0	562
20–24	3.3	54.8	41.2	0.6	100.0	172	6.0	49.4	44.4	0.2	100.0	1,597
25–29	5.6	52.7	41.4	0.3	100.0	416	6.8	55.3	37.7	0.2	100.0	1,866
30–34	8.5	64.2	27.3	0.0	100.0	503	7.1	55.1	37.8	0.0	100.0	1,595
35–39	9.8	52.0	38.2	0.0	100.0	489	8.1	50.6	41.3	0.0	100.0	1,405
40–44	7.9	61.7	30.4	0.0	100.0	376	10.0	54.0	35.9	0.0	100.0	1,169
45–49	9.2	61.6	28.9	0.3	100.0	322	9.6	54.2	36.1	0.2	100.0	933
Number of living children												
0	9.1	39.9	50.2	0.8	100.0	124	6.8	47.3	45.4	0.5	100.0	672
1–2	9.6	55.3	35.0	0.1	100.0	830	7.7	55.5	36.6	0.2	100.0	3,244
3–4	8.5	60.3	31.1	0.1	100.0	717	8.2	54.8	36.9	0.1	100.0	2,902
5+	4.6	62.3	33.1	0.0	100.0	615	6.5	47.2	46.3	0.0	100.0	2,310
Residence												
Urban	12.9	50.3	36.7	0.1	100.0	826	9.8	60.0	30.2	0.1	100.0	2,865
Rural	5.0	62.2	32.6	0.2	100.0	1,460	6.4	49.2	44.2	0.2	100.0	6,262
Mainland/Zanzibar												
Mainland	8.1	58.9	32.8	0.1	100.0	2,200	7.5	53.0	39.4	0.1	100.0	8,841
Urban	13.3	51.1	35.5	0.1	100.0	798	9.9	60.8	29.2	0.1	100.0	2,773
Rural	5.2	63.4	31.3	0.2	100.0	1,402	6.4	49.5	44.0	0.2	100.0	6,068
Zanzibar	1.0	32.3	66.8	0.0	100.0	86	8.0	39.4	52.4	0.2	100.0	286
Unguja	0.8	29.7	69.5	0.0	100.0	67	7.9	40.0	51.9	0.2	100.0	210
Pemba	1.7	41.4	56.8	0.0	100.0	19	8.4	37.8	53.6	0.2	100.0	76
Zone												
Western	7.6	40.8	50.9	0.7	100.0	189	6.1	33.1	60.2	0.7	100.0	802
Northern	2.3	79.5	18.1	0.0	100.0	258	6.4	58.9	34.7	0.0	100.0	1,044
Central	7.1	46.3	46.0	0.6	100.0	155	9.9	58.8	31.2	0.0	100.0	897
Southern Highlands	3.2	81.4	15.4	0.0	100.0	148	4.8	71.5	23.7	0.0	100.0	523
Southern	0.0	74.1	25.9	0.0	100.0	86	5.2	61.0	33.5	0.3	100.0	454
South West Highlands	2.1	75.3	22.6	0.0	100.0	286	3.2	68.2	28.4	0.2	100.0	848
Lake	5.3	58.0	36.5	0.1	100.0	712	7.6	41.0	51.3	0.1	100.0	2,763
Eastern	27.0	35.4	37.6	0.0	100.0	367	11.3	60.8	27.9	0.0	100.0	1,510
Zanzibar	1.0	32.3	66.8	0.0	100.0	86	8.0	39.4	52.4	0.2	100.0	286
Region												
Dodoma	(3.8)	(44.1)	(52.0)	(0.0)	100.0	71	16.3	58.5	25.1	0.0	100.0	388
Arusha	1.5	78.1	20.4	0.0	100.0	75	6.6	43.5	49.9	0.0	100.0	330
Kilimanjaro	(9.1)	(58.2)	(32.7)	(0.0)	100.0	54	12.7	59.0	28.3	0.0	100.0	208
Tanga	0.0	89.3	10.7	0.0	100.0	129	3.8	68.9	27.3	0.0	100.0	506
Morogoro	12.7	56.2	31.1	0.0	100.0	84	9.9	52.7	37.4	0.0	100.0	433
Pwani	18.0	76.7	5.3	0.0	100.0	86	8.4	58.6	33.1	0.0	100.0	338
Dar es Salaam	37.1	8.3	54.6	0.0	100.0	196	13.5	66.5	20.0	0.0	100.0	739
Lindi	(0.0)	(82.3)	(17.7)	(0.0)	100.0	36	3.4	67.2	28.7	0.8	100.0	179
Mtwara	(0.0)	(68.2)	(31.8)	(0.0)	100.0	50	6.4	57.0	36.6	0.0	100.0	275
Ruvuma	1.7	84.4	13.9	0.0	100.0	49	4.5	66.0	29.5	0.0	100.0	215
Iringa	3.0	86.2	10.8	0.0	100.0	58	4.5	76.5	18.9	0.0	100.0	182
Mbeya	2.9	83.7	13.4	0.0	100.0	94	4.3	68.5	27.2	0.0	100.0	284
Singida	(3.7)	(57.6)	(38.7)	(0.0)	100.0	40	6.6	68.2	25.1	0.0	100.0	230
Tabora	11.0	37.0	51.0	1.1	100.0	111	5.1	30.7	63.3	0.9	100.0	481
Rukwa	0.0	64.7	35.3	0.0	100.0	75	2.2	66.7	31.1	0.0	100.0	207
Kigoma	2.8	46.4	50.8	0.0	100.0	78	7.5	36.6	55.5	0.4	100.0	321
Shinyanga	0.0	62.6	37.4	0.0	100.0	70	3.9	34.8	61.4	0.0	100.0	350
Kagera	3.0	65.5	31.5	0.0	100.0	133	11.4	33.9	54.8	0.0	100.0	498
Mwanza	0.0	60.2	39.8	0.0	100.0	195	8.1	57.9	33.8	0.2	100.0	675
Mara	27.1	16.3	56.6	0.0	100.0	109	10.4	42.5	46.8	0.3	100.0	477
Manyara	(15.6)	(39.8)	(42.7)	(1.9)	100.0	44	3.7	51.6	44.7	0.0	100.0	280
Njombe	5.3	71.1	23.6	0.0	100.0	41	5.9	73.4	20.7	0.0	100.0	125
Katavi	6.7	60.8	32.5	0.0	100.0	39	3.1	66.2	30.7	0.0	100.0	125
Simiyu	3.5	63.9	30.4	2.2	100.0	48	4.9	25.2	69.9	0.0	100.0	259
Geita	1.5	74.3	24.2	0.0	100.0	157	4.3	36.5	59.2	0.0	100.0	504
Songwe	0.9	82.7	16.4	0.0	100.0	78	2.9	70.2	26.2	0.7	100.0	231
Kaskazini Unguja	0.0	53.0	47.0	0.0	100.0	10	12.9	40.1	47.0	0.0	100.0	40
Kusini Unguja	6.8	30.3	62.9	0.0	100.0	8	6.1	46.9	47.0	0.0	100.0	24
Mjini Magharibi	0.0	24.7	75.3	0.0	100.0	49	6.8	38.8	54.1	0.3	100.0	146
Kaskazini Pemba	3.8	32.6	63.6	0.0	100.0	9	5.5	46.8	47.2	0.4	100.0	35
Kusini Pemba	0.0	48.9	51.1	0.0	100.0	10	10.8	30.0	59.2	0.0	100.0	41

Continued…

Table 15.2.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Men						Women					
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of men	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of women
Education												
No education	5.8	50.0	44.2	0.0	100.0	210	6.4	38.2	55.4	0.0	100.0	1,849
Primary incomplete	3.4	54.4	41.8	0.4	100.0	293	6.0	50.5	43.1	0.4	100.0	765
Primary complete	7.5	61.2	31.2	0.1	100.0	1,141	7.5	54.4	38.0	0.2	100.0	4,560
Secondary+	11.2	56.3	32.4	0.1	100.0	642	9.1	62.9	28.0	0.0	100.0	1,953
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	2.8	60.2	36.3	0.8	100.0	292	5.5	38.8	55.7	0.1	100.0	1,677
Second	4.1	60.4	35.5	0.0	100.0	387	5.1	48.6	46.0	0.4	100.0	1,692
Middle	4.7	69.9	25.4	0.0	100.0	443	6.3	56.0	37.6	0.1	100.0	1,735
Fourth	9.6	54.2	36.3	0.0	100.0	601	8.6	55.7	35.6	0.1	100.0	1,952
Highest	13.8	49.6	36.4	0.2	100.0	562	11.1	61.3	27.6	0.0	100.0	2,072
Total 15–49	7.9	57.9	34.1	0.1	100.0	2,286	7.5	52.6	39.8	0.1	100.0	9,127

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married, and the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15.3.1 House and land ownership: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by house ownership status and land ownership status, according to current marital status, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Ownership status	Marital status				Total
	Never married	Married/ living together	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	
HOUSE OWNERSHIP					
Alone	2.0	2.8	22.7	59.7	6.0
Jointly with husband only	na	47.9	0.0	0.0	29.1
Jointly with someone else only	0.4	0.9	1.0	2.3	0.8
Jointly with husband and someone else	na	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.7
Both alone and jointly	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1
Does not own	97.5	47.2	76.1	37.4	63.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	4,047	9,252	1,585	370	15,254
LAND OWNERSHIP					
Alone	1.7	2.0	15.2	37.0	4.2
Jointly with husband only	na	34.1	0.0	0.4	20.7
Jointly with someone else only	0.3	0.4	0.8	2.7	0.5
Jointly with husband and someone else	na	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4
Both alone and jointly	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1
Does not own	97.9	62.8	83.8	59.6	74.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	4,047	9,252	1,585	370	15,254

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.
na = not applicable

Table 15.3.2 House and land ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by house ownership status and land ownership status, according to current marital status, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Ownership status	Marital status				Total
	Never married	Married/ living together	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	
HOUSE OWNERSHIP					
Alone	4.3	24.6	39.5	*	16.6
Jointly with wife only	na	35.9	0.0	*	18.3
Jointly with someone else only	0.3	1.4	0.7	*	1.0
Jointly with wife and someone else	na	1.9	0.0	*	1.0
Both alone and jointly	0.1	0.3	0.3	*	0.2
Does not own	95.3	35.8	59.5	*	62.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	2,517	2,937	280	28	5,763
LAND OWNERSHIP					
Alone	4.9	19.4	30.1	*	13.6
Jointly with wife only	na	30.6	0.3	*	15.6
Jointly with someone else only	1.0	1.6	4.3	*	1.5
Jointly with wife and someone else	na	1.3	0.0	*	0.7
Both alone and jointly	0.0	0.4	0.8	*	0.2
Does not own	94.1	46.7	64.5	*	68.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	2,517	2,937	280	28	5,763

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15.4.1 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of a house; and among women who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title deed, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house: Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Number of women	House has a title deed[1]: Woman's name is on title deed[1]	Woman's name is not on title deed[1]	Does not have a title deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	Number of women who own a house[4]
Age												
15–19	0.2	4.5	0.0	95.3	100.0	3,083	1.1	3.5	89.6	5.8	100.0	145
20–24	0.9	21.8	0.1	77.3	100.0	2,727	1.0	6.0	88.4	4.6	100.0	620
25–29	1.9	32.4	0.0	65.7	100.0	2,533	2.3	11.1	83.4	3.2	100.0	870
30–34	6.0	40.0	0.2	53.8	100.0	2,076	5.1	10.4	81.2	3.2	100.0	959
35–39	10.1	44.6	0.1	45.3	100.0	1,884	8.1	9.9	78.6	3.4	100.0	1,031
40–44	14.3	47.9	0.2	37.6	100.0	1,588	6.9	10.4	79.9	2.8	100.0	991
45–49	22.2	49.7	0.2	27.9	100.0	1,363	9.5	7.3	79.9	3.4	100.0	982
Residence												
Urban	4.3	17.4	0.1	78.2	100.0	5,446	16.7	22.3	55.7	5.3	100.0	1,189
Rural	7.0	37.9	0.1	55.0	100.0	9,808	2.8	5.7	88.6	2.9	100.0	4,409
Mainland/Zanzibar												
Mainland	6.1	31.5	0.1	62.2	100.0	14,737	5.7	9.2	81.7	3.4	100.0	5,565
Urban	4.4	17.9	0.1	77.6	100.0	5,268	16.8	22.3	55.6	5.3	100.0	1,180
Rural	7.1	39.1	0.1	53.7	100.0	9,468	2.7	5.7	88.7	2.9	100.0	4,385
Zanzibar	3.7	2.6	0.2	93.6	100.0	517	16.6	10.5	67.2	5.8	100.0	33
Unguja	3.9	2.6	0.3	93.3	100.0	381	19.9	9.3	65.9	4.9	100.0	26
Pemba	3.1	2.5	0.0	94.4	100.0	137	5.4	14.6	71.5	8.6	100.0	8
Zone												
Western	4.8	27.0	0.1	68.1	100.0	1,268	1.7	6.1	92.2	0.0	100.0	404
Northern	7.5	35.5	0.3	56.7	100.0	1,733	6.2	8.9	76.0	8.9	100.0	751
Central	6.9	36.6	0.0	56.4	100.0	1,573	2.6	9.7	86.9	0.7	100.0	686
Southern Highlands	6.6	39.4	0.2	53.8	100.0	924	3.6	4.6	89.7	2.2	100.0	427
Southern	12.0	27.2	0.0	60.8	100.0	805	1.3	4.0	94.2	0.5	100.0	315
South West Highlands	6.1	42.0	0.0	51.8	100.0	1,322	6.5	6.3	83.7	3.5	100.0	637
Lake	5.7	29.7	0.1	64.5	100.0	4,454	4.3	9.2	84.4	2.1	100.0	1,579
Eastern	4.0	24.7	0.1	71.2	100.0	2,657	15.3	17.8	60.1	6.8	100.0	766
Zanzibar	3.7	2.6	0.2	93.6	100.0	517	16.6	10.5	67.2	5.8	100.0	33
Region												
Dodoma	6.8	31.0	0.0	62.2	100.0	772	0.8	11.9	87.3	0.0	100.0	292
Arusha	8.5	35.4	0.1	56.0	100.0	558	5.4	7.8	85.8	1.0	100.0	246
Kilimanjaro	7.2	26.2	0.7	65.9	100.0	417	14.1	13.4	68.2	4.4	100.0	142
Tanga	6.9	40.8	0.2	52.0	100.0	758	3.6	7.9	72.5	16.0	100.0	363
Morogoro	5.4	34.8	0.0	59.8	100.0	727	4.3	15.2	77.5	3.1	100.0	292
Pwani	5.4	31.0	0.0	63.5	100.0	539	9.4	19.0	61.2	10.3	100.0	196
Dar es Salaam	2.8	16.9	0.2	80.1	100.0	1,391	31.0	19.8	40.9	8.3	100.0	277
Lindi	14.2	25.3	0.0	60.5	100.0	336	2.0	2.7	95.4	0.0	100.0	133
Mtwara	10.4	28.5	0.0	61.1	100.0	468	0.8	5.0	93.4	0.8	100.0	182
Ruvuma	3.3	33.7	0.3	62.7	100.0	382	0.6	3.4	90.3	5.6	100.0	143
Iringa	7.9	42.7	0.3	49.1	100.0	326	4.3	4.7	91.0	0.0	100.0	166
Mbeya	6.0	35.8	0.0	58.2	100.0	489	10.4	7.0	78.6	3.9	100.0	205
Singida	6.6	38.2	0.0	55.3	100.0	384	4.3	7.6	86.8	1.2	100.0	172
Tabora	5.1	25.6	0.0	69.2	100.0	723	0.7	3.9	95.5	0.0	100.0	223
Rukwa	6.5	40.7	0.0	52.7	100.0	317	8.8	10.5	80.2	0.6	100.0	150
Kigoma	4.4	28.8	0.1	66.6	100.0	545	2.8	8.9	88.3	0.0	100.0	182
Shinyanga	5.6	23.3	0.0	71.1	100.0	533	3.0	7.2	85.9	3.9	100.0	154
Kagera	8.3	46.3	0.4	45.1	100.0	769	7.5	10.2	81.4	0.9	100.0	422
Mwanza	4.9	20.4	0.0	74.7	100.0	1,245	7.4	14.4	73.0	5.2	100.0	315
Mara	5.4	28.9	0.0	65.8	100.0	749	0.7	2.6	96.7	0.0	100.0	256
Manyara	7.5	45.8	0.0	46.7	100.0	417	3.5	8.6	86.5	1.3	100.0	222
Njombe	10.3	44.3	0.0	45.4	100.0	216	6.1	5.8	87.0	1.0	100.0	118
Katavi	5.4	42.3	0.0	52.3	100.0	197	6.7	9.7	80.2	3.5	100.0	94
Simiyu	3.3	22.5	0.0	74.2	100.0	374	0.0	4.0	96.0	0.0	100.0	97
Geita	6.1	36.6	0.1	57.2	100.0	782	1.9	10.5	85.5	2.1	100.0	335
Songwe	6.4	52.8	0.0	40.8	100.0	319	0.4	0.4	93.9	5.4	100.0	189
Kaskazini Unguja	1.6	1.0	0.0	97.4	100.0	70	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Kusini Unguja	8.1	3.4	0.0	88.5	100.0	38	(27.2)	(7.2)	(63.3)	(2.2)	100.0	4
Mjini Magharibi	3.9	2.9	0.4	92.9	100.0	272	(19.1)	(10.6)	(66.5)	(3.9)	100.0	19
Kaskazini Pemba	3.2	4.3	0.0	92.4	100.0	64	(8.5)	(16.8)	(64.3)	(10.4)	100.0	5
Kusini Pemba	3.1	0.9	0.0	96.1	100.0	73	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Education												
No education	9.0	44.6	0.0	46.3	100.0	2,450	1.3	5.0	90.3	3.4	100.0	1,315
Primary incomplete	7.5	28.3	0.1	64.1	100.0	1,380	4.3	6.9	86.7	2.1	100.0	495
Primary complete	7.0	36.8	0.1	56.0	100.0	6,744	6.0	8.9	81.8	3.3	100.0	2,968
Secondary+	2.6	14.8	0.1	82.5	100.0	4,681	12.7	18.5	63.9	4.9	100.0	821

Continued…

Table 15.4.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house: Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Number of women	House has a title deed[1]: Woman's name is on title deed[1]	Woman's name is not on title deed[1]	Does not have a title deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	Number of women who own a house[4]
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	10.6	42.1	0.0	47.3	100.0	2,466	1.1	1.9	93.7	3.3	100.0	1,299
Second	6.8	40.6	0.1	52.5	100.0	2,578	1.7	4.7	91.0	2.6	100.0	1,225
Middle	5.5	35.2	0.1	59.2	100.0	2,880	3.1	6.5	88.0	2.4	100.0	1,176
Fourth	4.1	23.5	0.1	72.3	100.0	3,359	7.9	11.6	77.2	3.4	100.0	929
Highest	4.7	19.5	0.2	75.6	100.0	3,971	18.3	25.8	50.0	6.0	100.0	969
Total	6.0	30.6	0.1	63.3	100.0	15,254	5.7	9.2	81.6	3.4	100.0	5,598

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] Title deed or other government recognised document
[2] Jointly with a husband, someone else, or both a husband and someone else
[3] Includes women who have a house with a title deed or other government recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title deed or other government recognised document for the house
[4] Includes women who own a house alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.4.2 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of a house; and among men who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title deed, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house: Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Number of men	House has a title deed[1]: Man's name is on title deed[1]	Man's name is not on title deed[1]	Does not have a title deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	Number of men who own a house[4]
Age												
15–19	1.5	0.2	0.0	98.3	100.0	1,444	*	*	*	*	100.0	25
20–24	10.8	5.0	0.4	83.8	100.0	934	7.5	1.9	89.5	1.0	100.0	151
25–29	19.3	16.3	0.1	64.3	100.0	850	12.1	6.1	81.2	0.7	100.0	304
30–34	21.4	29.8	0.4	48.4	100.0	765	8.3	3.2	87.9	0.6	100.0	395
35–39	26.4	38.2	0.1	35.3	100.0	693	14.6	6.3	78.9	0.2	100.0	449
40–44	25.2	46.0	0.0	28.9	100.0	607	12.9	3.3	83.5	0.3	100.0	432
45–49	36.8	44.1	0.7	18.4	100.0	469	20.2	3.9	75.3	0.6	100.0	383
Residence												
Urban	12.7	11.4	0.2	75.7	100.0	1,938	33.3	5.0	60.9	0.8	100.0	472
Rural	18.6	24.8	0.2	56.4	100.0	3,825	7.4	4.2	87.8	0.5	100.0	1,667
Mainland/Zanzibar												
Mainland	16.3	20.9	0.2	62.6	100.0	5,572	12.6	4.5	82.4	0.5	100.0	2,086
Urban	12.5	11.8	0.2	75.5	100.0	1,871	32.9	5.1	61.3	0.7	100.0	459
Rural	18.3	25.5	0.2	56.0	100.0	3,700	6.9	4.3	88.3	0.5	100.0	1,627
Zanzibar	25.5	1.6	0.0	72.8	100.0	191	32.1	2.1	62.9	3.0	100.0	52
Unguja	23.7	1.4	0.0	74.9	100.0	143	34.1	1.0	61.9	2.9	100.0	36
Pemba	31.2	2.0	0.0	66.8	100.0	48	27.4	4.4	65.0	3.1	100.0	16
Zone												
Western	22.6	10.8	0.9	65.7	100.0	501	9.9	8.9	81.2	0.0	100.0	172
Northern	13.7	26.9	0.2	59.2	100.0	631	9.1	5.2	84.5	1.1	100.0	257
Central	17.7	26.1	0.3	56.0	100.0	577	7.1	5.3	87.6	0.0	100.0	254
Southern Highlands	11.7	29.6	0.0	58.6	100.0	376	4.8	1.9	92.3	0.9	100.0	155
Southern	32.3	17.4	0.0	50.4	100.0	290	3.3	4.0	92.7	0.0	100.0	144
South West Highlands	12.1	33.2	0.2	54.5	100.0	526	8.0	2.0	89.5	0.5	100.0	239
Lake	16.4	18.6	0.2	64.8	100.0	1,694	14.5	4.3	80.8	0.5	100.0	596
Eastern	13.2	14.2	0.0	72.5	100.0	976	32.5	4.3	62.0	1.2	100.0	268
Zanzibar	25.5	1.6	0.0	72.8	100.0	191	32.1	2.1	62.9	3.0	100.0	52
Region												
Dodoma	14.4	29.1	0.0	56.5	100.0	255	11.0	8.6	80.5	0.0	100.0	111
Arusha	18.7	33.4	0.7	47.3	100.0	202	9.4	4.4	83.6	2.7	100.0	106
Kilimanjaro	17.7	14.7	0.0	67.6	100.0	171	(12.2)	(11.2)	(76.6)	(0.0)	100.0	55
Tanga	7.1	30.0	0.0	62.9	100.0	258	7.1	2.8	90.2	0.0	100.0	95
Morogoro	10.3	27.0	0.0	62.7	100.0	274	12.0	3.4	81.5	3.1	100.0	102
Pwani	9.3	23.7	0.3	66.7	100.0	180	28.4	5.8	65.8	0.0	100.0	60
Dar es Salaam	16.1	4.2	0.0	79.7	100.0	522	54.6	4.4	41.1	0.0	100.0	106
Lindi	39.1	11.3	0.0	49.6	100.0	128	0.0	2.7	97.3	0.0	100.0	65
Mtwara	26.8	22.2	0.0	51.0	100.0	162	6.0	5.1	88.9	0.0	100.0	80
Ruvuma	14.8	29.4	0.0	55.7	100.0	167	5.7	1.6	91.6	1.1	100.0	74
Iringa	9.0	29.0	0.0	62.0	100.0	123	2.0	4.0	94.0	0.0	100.0	47
Mbeya	11.3	28.2	0.5	60.1	100.0	195	18.6	3.6	76.2	1.6	100.0	78
Singida	16.1	25.7	0.0	58.2	100.0	149	3.5	1.5	95.0	0.0	100.0	62
Tabora	19.8	11.6	1.5	67.1	100.0	312	3.2	13.9	82.9	0.0	100.0	103
Rukwa	13.9	39.6	0.0	46.6	100.0	117	1.8	0.0	98.2	0.0	100.0	62
Kigoma	27.2	9.4	0.0	63.4	100.0	189	19.8	1.6	78.6	0.0	100.0	69
Shinyanga	34.0	0.5	0.0	65.5	100.0	192	12.4	1.7	85.9	0.0	100.0	66
Kagera	16.8	34.4	0.0	48.8	100.0	282	13.0	1.9	83.9	1.3	100.0	144
Mwanza	7.3	16.8	0.6	75.2	100.0	478	22.8	3.4	73.8	0.0	100.0	118
Mara	24.2	12.3	0.0	63.6	100.0	274	10.6	14.0	74.5	0.9	100.0	100
Manyara	23.7	22.0	0.9	53.3	100.0	174	4.6	3.8	91.7	0.0	100.0	81
Njombe	9.6	30.9	0.0	59.5	100.0	86	6.6	0.0	91.4	2.0	100.0	35
Katavi	12.2	20.8	0.0	67.0	100.0	74	9.5	2.5	88.0	0.0	100.0	25
Simiyu	22.4	8.9	0.0	68.7	100.0	163	6.7	3.1	90.2	0.0	100.0	51
Geita	9.0	29.0	0.0	62.0	100.0	306	15.8	1.7	82.5	0.0	100.0	116
Songwe	11.9	41.5	0.0	46.6	100.0	140	1.6	1.9	96.5	0.0	100.0	75
Kaskazini Unguja	42.6	2.5	0.0	54.9	100.0	25	10.1	0.3	85.3	4.3	100.0	11
Kusini Unguja	29.8	10.5	0.5	59.2	100.0	14	1.7	5.9	92.4	0.0	100.0	6
Mjini Magharibi	18.4	0.0	0.0	81.6	100.0	105	(57.4)	(0.0)	(39.6)	(3.0)	100.0	19
Kaskazini Pemba	32.6	2.5	0.0	64.8	100.0	21	19.7	0.0	73.7	6.6	100.0	8
Kusini Pemba	30.0	1.6	0.0	68.4	100.0	26	34.4	8.4	57.2	0.0	100.0	8
Education												
No education	22.7	26.5	0.2	50.7	100.0	574	10.3	4.4	84.5	0.8	100.0	283
Primary incomplete	14.3	19.3	0.2	66.2	100.0	851	5.0	3.3	90.3	1.5	100.0	288
Primary complete	20.6	28.7	0.2	50.5	100.0	2,282	11.4	4.6	83.6	0.4	100.0	1,130
Secondary+	11.5	9.6	0.2	78.7	100.0	2,055	24.6	4.6	70.3	0.5	100.0	437

Continued…

Table 15.4.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house: Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Number of men	House has a title deed[1]: Man's name is on title deed[1]	Man's name is not on title deed[1]	Does not have a title deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	Number of men who own a house[4]
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	20.8	28.5	0.8	49.9	100.0	883	3.3	3.8	92.1	0.8	100.0	442
Second	20.3	23.9	0.0	55.9	100.0	1,037	5.4	4.5	89.4	0.7	100.0	458
Middle	15.3	25.4	0.0	59.3	100.0	1,191	9.0	4.1	86.5	0.4	100.0	485
Fourth	14.7	15.9	0.3	69.1	100.0	1,355	17.3	3.3	78.7	0.7	100.0	418
Highest	14.2	11.5	0.1	74.2	100.0	1,298	37.2	6.8	55.5	0.4	100.0	335
Total 15–49	16.6	20.3	0.2	62.9	100.0	5,763	13.1	4.4	81.9	0.6	100.0	2,138

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] Title deed or other government recognised document
[2] Jointly with a wife, someone else, or both a wife and someone else
[3] Includes men who have a house with a title deed or other government recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title deed or other government recognised document for the house
[4] Includes men who own a house alone, jointly with wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.5.1 Land ownership and documentation of ownership: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of land; and among women who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title deed, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who own land:						Land has a title deed[1]:					
	Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number of women	Woman's name is on title deed[1]	Woman's name is not on title deed[1]	Does not have a title deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	Number of women who own land[4]
Age												
15–19	0.2	3.5	0.1	96.2	100.0	3,083	3.2	2.5	87.9	6.4	100.0	118
20–24	0.7	15.1	0.0	84.2	100.0	2,727	1.7	5.7	88.8	3.9	100.0	430
25–29	2.3	23.0	0.0	74.7	100.0	2,533	3.5	7.0	85.6	3.9	100.0	640
30–34	3.9	26.0	0.2	69.9	100.0	2,076	2.7	6.7	88.2	2.3	100.0	624
35–39	6.6	31.5	0.1	61.8	100.0	1,884	4.3	5.5	87.4	2.7	100.0	720
40–44	9.5	34.4	0.0	56.2	100.0	1,588	4.2	6.7	86.4	2.7	100.0	696
45–49	14.6	37.1	0.3	48.0	100.0	1,363	4.8	3.9	87.6	3.7	100.0	708
Residence												
Urban	2.7	7.8	0.1	89.5	100.0	5,446	14.1	16.3	65.9	3.7	100.0	574
Rural	5.0	29.2	0.1	65.7	100.0	9,808	1.9	4.0	90.9	3.2	100.0	3,363
Mainland/Zanzibar												
Mainland	4.3	22.3	0.1	73.4	100.0	14,737	3.6	5.8	87.4	3.3	100.0	3,922
Urban	2.7	8.0	0.1	89.2	100.0	5,268	13.9	16.4	66.0	3.7	100.0	569
Rural	5.1	30.2	0.1	64.6	100.0	9,468	1.9	4.0	91.0	3.2	100.0	3,353
Zanzibar	1.6	1.0	0.1	97.2	100.0	517	19.2	12.7	63.0	5.1	100.0	14
Unguja	1.7	1.1	0.1	97.1	100.0	381	20.3	13.5	60.9	5.3	100.0	11
Pemba	1.4	0.9	0.1	97.6	100.0	137	(15.5)	(10.1)	(69.9)	(4.5)	100.0	3
Zone												
Western	3.2	19.2	0.2	77.5	100.0	1,268	0.6	3.9	95.5	0.0	100.0	286
Northern	4.0	22.1	0.0	73.9	100.0	1,733	5.2	6.8	76.0	12.0	100.0	453
Central	4.5	23.8	0.0	71.8	100.0	1,573	1.3	4.0	93.7	1.0	100.0	444
Southern Highlands	7.2	36.2	0.0	56.6	100.0	924	2.2	1.5	94.6	1.6	100.0	401
Southern	10.9	24.1	0.0	65.0	100.0	805	0.0	2.4	96.9	0.7	100.0	282
South West Highlands	4.1	34.9	0.0	61.0	100.0	1,322	3.8	3.9	89.4	3.0	100.0	515
Lake	3.7	22.2	0.1	74.0	100.0	4,454	2.1	4.7	91.5	1.8	100.0	1,160
Eastern	2.8	11.4	0.1	85.6	100.0	2,657	15.3	20.7	57.6	6.4	100.0	382
Zanzibar	1.6	1.0	0.1	97.2	100.0	517	19.2	12.7	63.0	5.1	100.0	14
Region												
Dodoma	4.7	17.7	0.0	77.6	100.0	772	1.4	2.7	96.0	0.0	100.0	173
Arusha	2.6	18.5	0.1	78.8	100.0	558	5.9	8.4	84.6	1.2	100.0	118
Kilimanjaro	4.0	12.9	0.0	83.1	100.0	417	13.9	11.1	71.2	3.8	100.0	71
Tanga	5.2	29.7	0.0	65.1	100.0	758	2.6	5.0	73.4	19.0	100.0	264
Morogoro	4.9	19.0	0.1	76.0	100.0	727	8.1	18.8	70.0	3.1	100.0	174
Pwani	1.8	15.6	0.0	82.6	100.0	539	1.2	13.5	72.6	12.7	100.0	94
Dar es Salaam	2.2	5.9	0.1	91.8	100.0	1,391	37.7	29.6	26.3	6.4	100.0	114
Lindi	12.9	20.8	0.0	66.3	100.0	336	0.0	5.2	94.8	0.0	100.0	113
Mtwara	9.6	26.4	0.0	64.0	100.0	468	0.0	0.5	98.3	1.2	100.0	168
Ruvuma	2.6	34.2	0.0	63.3	100.0	382	0.8	1.6	93.0	4.7	100.0	140
Iringa	9.3	35.8	0.0	54.9	100.0	326	2.5	0.0	97.5	0.0	100.0	147
Mbeya	2.7	27.7	0.0	69.6	100.0	489	3.7	2.0	88.1	6.2	100.0	149
Singida	3.7	27.0	0.0	69.4	100.0	384	0.0	1.4	98.6	0.0	100.0	118
Tabora	3.0	19.0	0.0	78.0	100.0	723	0.0	3.0	97.0	0.0	100.0	159
Rukwa	4.7	32.1	0.0	63.3	100.0	317	7.1	10.3	81.8	0.7	100.0	117
Kigoma	3.3	19.5	0.4	76.8	100.0	545	1.5	5.0	93.6	0.0	100.0	127
Shinyanga	2.2	16.7	0.0	81.1	100.0	533	0.0	2.0	95.1	2.9	100.0	101
Kagera	7.4	44.6	0.2	47.8	100.0	769	4.1	4.5	90.3	1.1	100.0	402
Mwanza	2.4	10.0	0.2	87.4	100.0	1,245	3.1	9.0	80.5	7.4	100.0	157
Mara	4.9	26.5	0.2	68.4	100.0	749	0.3	1.5	98.2	0.0	100.0	237
Manyara	4.7	32.1	0.0	63.2	100.0	417	2.2	7.4	87.4	2.9	100.0	153
Njombe	12.3	40.4	0.0	47.3	100.0	216	3.6	3.5	92.9	0.0	100.0	114
Katavi	3.3	35.8	0.0	60.9	100.0	197	6.4	6.4	83.5	3.8	100.0	77
Simiyu	0.9	14.3	0.0	84.8	100.0	374	0.0	4.2	95.8	0.0	100.0	57
Geita	3.3	23.0	0.0	73.7	100.0	782	0.9	7.0	91.3	0.7	100.0	206
Songwe	6.0	48.3	0.0	45.8	100.0	319	0.4	0.0	98.3	1.3	100.0	173
Kaskazini Unguja	0.6	0.5	0.2	98.7	100.0	70	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Kusini Unguja	6.2	1.5	0.4	91.8	100.0	38	(31.7)	(23.2)	(40.5)	(4.5)	100.0	3
Mjini Magharibi	1.4	1.2	0.0	97.4	100.0	272	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Kaskazini Pemba	2.4	1.7	0.2	95.7	100.0	64	(14.0)	(8.7)	(72.1)	(5.2)	100.0	3
Kusini Pemba	0.5	0.2	0.0	99.4	100.0	73	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Education												
No education	5.3	32.9	0.1	61.6	100.0	2,450	1.3	3.3	92.0	3.4	100.0	940
Primary incomplete	5.6	20.8	0.0	73.6	100.0	1,380	4.1	3.8	89.6	2.4	100.0	365
Primary complete	5.0	26.1	0.1	68.8	100.0	6,744	2.6	5.4	88.4	3.5	100.0	2,101
Secondary+	2.0	9.3	0.0	88.7	100.0	4,681	11.6	13.0	72.8	2.5	100.0	531

Continued…

Table 15.5.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who own land: Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number of women	Land has a title deed[1]: Woman's name is on title deed[1]	Woman's name is not on title deed[1]	Does not have a title deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	Number of women who own land[4]
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	6.6	31.6	0.1	61.7	100.0	2,466	0.8	2.4	93.9	3.0	100.0	944
Second	5.8	33.1	0.1	61.0	100.0	2,578	1.9	3.3	92.4	2.4	100.0	1,005
Middle	4.5	27.8	0.1	67.6	100.0	2,880	2.0	4.0	90.7	3.3	100.0	933
Fourth	2.3	14.3	0.0	83.4	100.0	3,359	4.5	6.4	84.7	4.4	100.0	559
Highest	3.0	9.4	0.1	87.6	100.0	3,971	15.3	20.1	60.6	4.1	100.0	494
Total	4.2	21.6	0.1	74.2	100.0	15,254	3.7	5.8	87.3	3.3	100.0	3,937

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] Title deed or other government recognised document
[2] Jointly with a husband, someone else, or both a husband and someone else
[3] Includes women who have land with a title deed or other government recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title deed or other government recognised document for the land
[4] Includes women who own land alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.5.2 Land ownership and documentation of ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of land; and among men who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title deed, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Percentage who own land:						Land has a title deed[1]:					
Background characteristic	Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number of men	Man's name is on title deed[1]	Man's name is not on title deed[1]	Does not have a title deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	Number of men who own land[4]
Age												
15–19	1.8	0.3	0.0	97.9	100.0	1,444	(8.8)	(0.0)	(91.2)	(0.0)	100.0	30
20–24	9.6	5.6	0.1	84.7	100.0	934	29.7	5.8	64.5	0.0	100.0	143
25–29	15.1	14.6	0.2	70.1	100.0	850	20.8	8.8	70.1	0.3	100.0	254
30–34	19.5	23.6	0.4	56.5	100.0	765	17.0	9.9	73.0	0.2	100.0	333
35–39	20.5	32.0	0.3	47.3	100.0	693	20.0	9.9	69.6	0.6	100.0	366
40–44	20.4	40.7	0.2	38.7	100.0	607	16.4	8.5	74.4	0.7	100.0	372
45–49	26.9	41.0	1.0	31.1	100.0	469	20.1	8.0	71.4	0.5	100.0	323
Residence												
Urban	9.8	8.9	0.2	81.2	100.0	1,938	45.2	6.5	47.6	0.7	100.0	365
Rural	15.6	22.3	0.2	61.9	100.0	3,825	13.0	9.2	77.5	0.3	100.0	1,456
Mainland/Zanzibar												
Mainland	13.9	18.3	0.2	67.6	100.0	5,572	19.4	8.6	71.6	0.4	100.0	1,807
Urban	10.0	9.2	0.2	80.6	100.0	1,871	45.3	6.2	47.7	0.7	100.0	362
Rural	15.9	22.9	0.3	61.0	100.0	3,700	12.9	9.2	77.6	0.3	100.0	1,445
Zanzibar	5.5	1.7	0.1	92.7	100.0	191	23.7	9.4	66.9	0.0	100.0	14
Unguja	4.2	1.7	0.0	94.1	100.0	143	18.6	12.0	69.4	0.0	100.0	8
Pemba	9.6	1.5	0.2	88.7	100.0	48	(31.8)	(5.3)	(62.9)	(0.0)	100.0	5
Zone												
Western	17.6	9.0	1.0	72.4	100.0	501	13.4	0.4	86.2	0.0	100.0	138
Northern	11.7	24.7	0.0	63.6	100.0	631	17.3	5.9	76.8	0.0	100.0	230
Central	14.9	24.0	0.3	60.7	100.0	577	24.2	5.5	70.3	0.0	100.0	227
Southern Highlands	14.4	26.2	0.4	59.0	100.0	376	5.5	2.0	91.2	1.3	100.0	154
Southern	28.7	18.3	0.0	53.0	100.0	290	2.2	0.0	97.8	0.0	100.0	137
South West Highlands	13.8	30.6	0.2	55.4	100.0	526	9.8	23.3	66.9	0.0	100.0	235
Lake	12.8	15.8	0.2	71.2	100.0	1,694	20.6	13.7	65.4	0.3	100.0	488
Eastern	10.1	10.2	0.0	79.6	100.0	976	51.5	2.3	44.1	2.1	100.0	199
Zanzibar	5.5	1.7	0.1	92.7	100.0	191	23.7	9.4	66.9	0.0	100.0	14
Region												
Dodoma	16.5	26.1	0.0	57.4	100.0	255	27.1	8.8	64.1	0.0	100.0	109
Arusha	13.6	29.9	0.0	56.4	100.0	202	22.4	7.7	70.0	0.0	100.0	88
Kilimanjaro	14.9	11.0	0.0	74.1	100.0	171	(22.0)	(7.5)	(70.5)	(0.0)	100.0	44
Tanga	8.1	29.6	0.0	62.2	100.0	258	10.5	3.6	85.9	0.0	100.0	97
Morogoro	5.9	19.2	0.0	74.9	100.0	274	15.7	0.0	81.9	2.4	100.0	69
Pwani	11.5	17.0	0.3	71.2	100.0	180	(50.2)	(3.5)	(41.4)	(5.0)	100.0	52
Dar es Salaam	11.9	3.2	0.0	85.0	100.0	522	(83.8)	(3.5)	(12.7)	(0.0)	100.0	78
Lindi	40.7	12.1	0.0	47.2	100.0	128	0.8	0.0	99.2	0.0	100.0	68
Mtwara	19.2	23.2	0.0	57.5	100.0	162	3.6	0.0	96.4	0.0	100.0	69
Ruvuma	12.6	23.9	0.0	63.5	100.0	167	6.2	4.1	89.7	0.0	100.0	61
Iringa	11.0	27.7	0.7	60.5	100.0	123	5.4	0.0	94.6	0.0	100.0	49
Mbeya	14.8	25.2	0.5	59.5	100.0	195	22.3	2.1	75.7	0.0	100.0	79
Singida	10.9	24.3	0.0	64.8	100.0	149	28.6	5.0	66.4	0.0	100.0	52
Tabora	13.4	9.6	1.3	75.8	100.0	312	7.5	0.0	92.5	0.0	100.0	76
Rukwa	14.5	35.3	0.0	50.1	100.0	117	0.0	67.1	32.9	0.0	100.0	58
Kigoma	24.7	8.0	0.5	66.8	100.0	189	20.4	1.0	78.6	0.0	100.0	63
Shinyanga	21.0	0.0	0.0	79.0	100.0	192	(11.8)	(0.0)	(88.2)	(0.0)	100.0	40
Kagera	21.8	39.8	0.0	38.4	100.0	282	28.7	26.6	43.9	0.8	100.0	174
Mwanza	6.2	10.6	0.3	82.9	100.0	478	(15.1)	(12.1)	(72.7)	(0.0)	100.0	82
Mara	13.8	8.5	0.0	77.7	100.0	274	(13.6)	(2.7)	(83.7)	(0.0)	100.0	61
Manyara	16.0	20.8	1.2	62.1	100.0	174	15.9	0.5	83.6	0.0	100.0	66
Njombe	22.8	28.5	0.8	48.0	100.0	86	4.5	1.3	89.7	4.4	100.0	45
Katavi	15.7	15.3	0.0	68.9	100.0	74	8.4	57.5	34.1	0.0	100.0	23
Simiyu	18.5	6.9	0.9	73.8	100.0	163	14.4	0.8	84.8	0.0	100.0	43
Geita	5.7	23.3	0.0	71.0	100.0	306	21.3	9.9	68.8	0.0	100.0	89
Songwe	10.8	42.5	0.0	46.7	100.0	140	4.7	0.9	94.4	0.0	100.0	74
Kaskazini Unguja	13.9	6.3	0.0	79.8	100.0	25	(25.0)	(3.9)	(71.1)	(0.0)	100.0	5
Kusini Unguja	6.4	1.2	0.0	92.4	100.0	14	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Mjini Magharibi	1.6	0.7	0.0	97.7	100.0	105	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Kaskazini Pemba	3.3	1.3	0.0	95.4	100.0	21	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Kusini Pemba	14.6	1.8	0.4	83.2	100.0	26	(30.4)	(3.5)	(66.1)	(0.0)	100.0	4
Education												
No education	17.7	24.1	0.2	58.1	100.0	574	10.9	10.3	78.8	0.0	100.0	241
Primary incomplete	11.4	16.8	0.2	71.6	100.0	851	9.2	11.3	78.9	0.6	100.0	242
Primary complete	16.4	25.2	0.3	58.0	100.0	2,282	16.7	8.4	74.6	0.2	100.0	958
Secondary+	10.3	8.1	0.1	81.5	100.0	2,055	38.1	6.4	54.5	1.0	100.0	380

Continued…

Table 15.5.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who own land: Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number of men	Land has a title deed[1]: Man's name is on title deed[1]	Man's name is not on title deed[1]	Does not have a title deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	Number of men who own land[4]
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	16.9	26.2	0.9	56.0	100.0	883	5.6	10.3	84.2	0.0	100.0	389
Second	15.2	22.6	0.0	62.2	100.0	1,037	9.6	10.4	79.5	0.5	100.0	392
Middle	13.5	21.5	0.1	64.9	100.0	1,191	13.6	8.2	77.7	0.4	100.0	418
Fourth	12.0	12.8	0.2	75.0	100.0	1,355	29.2	10.2	60.2	0.4	100.0	339
Highest	11.9	9.9	0.1	78.2	100.0	1,298	48.8	2.6	47.7	0.9	100.0	283
Total 15–49	13.6	17.8	0.2	68.4	100.0	5,763	19.4	8.6	71.5	0.4	100.0	1,821

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] Title deed or other government recognised document
[2] Jointly with a wife, someone else, or both a wife and someone else
[3] Includes men who have land with a title deed or other government recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title deed or other government recognised document for the land
[4] Includes men who own land alone, jointly with wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.6.1 Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who own any mobile phone, percentage who own a smartphone, and percentage who used a mobile phone to make financial transactions in the last 12 months; percentage of women who have and use a bank account, percentage who have deposited or withdrawn money from their own bank account in the last 12 months, and percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Mobile phone ownership:		Bank account ownership and use:			Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Percentage who own any mobile phone	Percentage who own a smartphone	Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months[1]	Percentage who have and use a bank account	Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months		
Age							
15–19	26.9	6.1	17.0	1.3	0.0	17.3	3,083
20–24	62.0	16.9	46.6	5.4	0.1	46.9	2,727
25–29	67.9	20.6	50.5	9.5	0.2	51.0	2,533
30–34	70.9	18.7	54.2	10.6	0.3	54.7	2,076
35–39	67.9	16.9	50.7	9.1	0.5	51.3	1,884
40–44	70.3	14.4	52.5	9.2	0.3	53.8	1,588
45–49	69.9	11.6	51.2	9.0	0.5	52.0	1,363
Residence							
Urban	78.9	30.0	65.7	14.5	0.5	66.5	5,446
Rural	48.6	6.4	31.7	3.0	0.1	32.1	9,808
Mainland/Zanzibar							
Mainland	59.0	14.2	43.9	7.0	0.2	44.4	14,737
Urban	79.0	29.6	66.3	14.6	0.5	67.0	5,268
Rural	47.9	5.7	31.4	2.8	0.1	31.8	9,468
Zanzibar	71.1	32.0	42.9	11.1	0.4	44.9	517
Unguja	76.5	37.2	47.7	12.7	0.5	50.0	381
Pemba	56.1	17.6	29.5	6.6	0.3	30.8	137
Zone							
Western	45.1	5.5	19.5	2.0	0.0	19.8	1,268
Northern	65.5	18.0	49.5	9.2	0.3	49.8	1,733
Central	55.7	12.2	44.3	5.2	0.0	44.5	1,573
Southern Highlands	65.4	14.8	54.9	8.9	0.3	55.1	924
Southern	53.5	7.7	32.8	7.3	0.2	35.2	805
South West Highlands	53.1	11.0	37.3	5.9	0.3	37.8	1,322
Lake	54.6	10.9	37.0	4.8	0.2	37.4	4,454
Eastern	72.9	26.1	65.8	12.5	0.5	66.3	2,657
Zanzibar	71.1	32.0	42.9	11.1	0.4	44.9	517
Region							
Dodoma	61.6	16.5	55.7	5.7	0.0	55.8	772
Arusha	65.2	22.6	42.5	10.3	0.3	42.6	558
Kilimanjaro	75.9	26.5	59.3	13.0	0.1	59.9	417
Tanga	60.1	10.0	49.3	6.3	0.4	49.6	758
Morogoro	50.2	7.2	40.3	3.1	0.0	40.3	727
Pwani	66.8	18.5	57.2	12.3	0.5	57.7	539
Dar es Salaam	87.2	38.8	82.4	17.5	0.7	83.1	1,391
Lindi	54.5	6.7	30.6	6.8	0.4	32.5	336
Mtwara	52.8	8.4	34.3	7.6	0.1	37.1	468
Ruvuma	55.9	7.6	39.0	4.0	0.2	39.0	382
Iringa	70.8	21.5	67.3	13.6	0.0	67.3	326
Mbeya	67.7	20.4	56.7	9.5	0.4	57.2	489
Singida	48.6	11.5	38.6	6.0	0.0	38.6	384
Tabora	42.1	4.2	17.3	1.7	0.0	17.6	723
Rukwa	36.4	3.8	21.8	3.4	0.5	22.4	317
Kigoma	49.1	7.1	22.4	2.5	0.0	22.8	545
Shinyanga	46.2	11.0	34.6	3.1	0.6	34.6	533
Kagera	50.7	11.4	35.8	4.9	0.0	36.4	769
Mwanza	66.2	16.7	40.6	6.8	0.2	41.4	1,245
Mara	55.4	8.6	38.2	3.8	0.0	38.2	749
Manyara	51.3	4.9	28.6	3.5	0.1	29.1	417
Njombe	74.1	17.2	64.4	10.6	1.1	65.2	216
Katavi	47.8	4.9	21.1	5.4	0.2	22.5	197
Simiyu	35.7	5.6	21.3	4.9	0.4	21.3	374
Geita	54.2	6.1	40.4	3.4	0.2	41.0	782
Songwe	50.7	7.6	32.8	3.2	0.0	32.8	319
Kaskazini Unguja	62.7	10.3	27.2	4.7	0.2	28.2	70
Kusini Unguja	78.3	33.8	44.5	8.5	0.0	46.7	38
Mjini Magharibi	79.8	44.6	53.4	15.4	0.6	56.0	272
Kaskazini Pemba	55.0	17.1	29.6	6.2	0.2	31.0	64
Kusini Pemba	57.1	17.9	29.5	6.9	0.3	30.6	73

Continued…

Table 15.6.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Mobile phone ownership: Percentage who own any mobile phone	Mobile phone ownership: Percentage who own a smartphone	Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months[1]	Bank account ownership and use: Percentage who have and use a bank account	Bank account ownership and use: Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months	Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months	Number of women
Education							
No education	36.7	1.4	19.2	0.7	0.1	19.8	2,450
Primary incomplete	44.6	4.5	28.3	1.0	0.0	28.6	1,380
Primary complete	64.6	10.3	46.5	3.9	0.1	47.0	6,744
Secondary+	68.2	31.5	57.4	17.0	0.5	58.1	4,681
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	28.9	0.7	13.8	0.2	0.0	14.0	2,466
Second	38.3	1.4	22.4	0.5	0.1	22.7	2,578
Middle	55.7	3.7	35.6	1.4	0.0	35.9	2,880
Fourth	72.5	13.7	56.1	5.3	0.2	56.6	3,359
Highest	83.7	41.4	72.0	21.4	0.7	73.1	3,971
Total	59.4	14.8	43.8	7.1	0.2	44.4	15,254

[1] Respondents were asked about use of a mobile phone for financial transactions whether or not they owned a mobile phone.

Table 15.6.2 Financial account possession and sharing by women 15–49

Among women age 15–49 who have and use an account in a bank or other financial institution, percent distribution by whom they share ownership of this account with, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who have sole ownership of their account	Percentage who share ownership of the financial account with:				Total	Number of women who have and use a financial account
		Husband/ partner	Parents	Other relative	Other		
Age							
15–19	(81.3)	(0.0)	(16.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	100.0	40
20–24	98.1	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	147
25–29	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	242
30–34	94.6	4.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	219
35–39	93.3	5.2	0.8	0.0	0.7	100.0	172
40–44	96.4	2.2	0.0	1.3	0.2	100.0	146
45–49	94.8	1.8	0.0	2.2	1.2	100.0	122
Residence							
Urban	95.4	2.4	0.9	0.9	0.4	100.0	791
Rural	94.6	4.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	296
Mainland/Zanzibar							
Mainland	95.1	3.1	0.8	0.7	0.2	100.0	1,030
Urban	95.4	2.5	0.9	0.9	0.3	100.0	767
Rural	94.5	5.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	262
Zanzibar	95.8	1.2	0.4	1.8	0.7	100.0	57
Unguja	96.0	0.8	0.3	2.1	0.8	100.0	49
Pemba	95.0	3.6	0.9	0.0	0.5	100.0	9
Zone							
Western	(98.1)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Northern	95.5	2.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	100.0	159
Central	98.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	82
Southern Highlands	96.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	82
Southern	92.9	4.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	58
South West Highlands	94.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	78
Lake	94.2	4.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	212
Eastern	94.8	2.2	1.4	1.5	0.1	100.0	332
Zanzibar	95.8	1.2	0.4	1.8	0.7	100.0	57
Region							
Dodoma	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	44
Arusha	95.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	57
Kilimanjaro	97.4	0.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	54
Tanga	(93.7)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(1.6)	100.0	48
Morogoro	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	23
Pwani	(96.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(0.4)	100.0	66
Dar es Salaam	93.9	3.0	2.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	243
Lindi	(94.0)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	23
Mtwara	(92.3)	(4.0)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	36
Ruvuma	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Iringa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	44
Mbeya	(95.4)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	46
Singida	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	23
Tabora	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Rukwa	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Kigoma	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Shinyanga	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
Kagera	(90.6)	(9.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	38
Mwanza	(97.0)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(0.0)	100.0	85
Mara	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	29
Manyara	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Njombe	(89.5)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.9)	100.0	23
Katavi	(94.0)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	11
Simiyu	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	18
Geita	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	26
Songwe	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Kaskazini Unguja	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Kusini Unguja	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	3
Mjini Magharibi	96.1	0.9	0.0	2.1	0.9	100.0	42
Kaskazini Pemba	(94.7)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(1.1)	100.0	4
Kusini Pemba	(95.3)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	5
Education							
No education	(83.8)	(12.7)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(2.6)	100.0	18
Primary incomplete	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	14
Primary complete	94.7	3.3	0.5	1.2	0.2	100.0	260
Secondary+	95.7	2.7	0.9	0.4	0.2	100.0	794

Continued…

Table 15.6.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who have sole ownership of their account	Percentage who share ownership of the financial account with:				Total	Number of women who have and use a financial account
		Husband/ partner	Parents	Other relative	Other		
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Second	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	14
Middle	(93.2)	(2.5)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(1.0)	100.0	41
Fourth	94.5	4.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	100.0	178
Highest	95.5	2.7	0.9	0.7	0.3	100.0	848
Total	95.2	3.0	0.8	0.7	0.3	100.0	1,087

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

Table 15.6.3 Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who own any mobile phone, percentage who own a smartphone, and percentage who used a mobile phone to make financial transactions in the last 12 months; percentage of men who have and use a bank account, percentage who have deposited or withdrawn money from their own bank account in the last 12 months, and percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Mobile phone ownership:		Bank account ownership and use:				
	Percentage who own any mobile phone	Percentage who own a smartphone	Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months[1]	Percentage who have and use a bank account	Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months	Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months	Number of men
Age							
15–19	40.5	10.1	10.2	2.2	1.6	10.4	1,444
20–24	84.9	30.2	29.0	12.0	10.2	29.3	934
25–29	88.1	30.0	32.5	14.5	13.0	33.0	850
30–34	87.5	25.5	26.3	13.5	13.2	26.6	765
35–39	88.9	23.2	22.2	15.9	15.3	23.2	693
40–44	84.8	15.1	16.1	9.1	8.1	16.4	607
45–49	85.3	20.6	22.6	14.2	12.4	22.7	469
Residence							
Urban	85.1	40.2	40.5	21.3	19.5	40.9	1,938
Rural	70.0	11.7	12.2	5.0	4.4	12.6	3,825
Mainland/Zanzibar							
Mainland	74.9	20.7	21.4	10.3	9.2	21.8	5,572
Urban	85.2	40.0	40.7	21.3	19.5	41.1	1,871
Rural	69.6	11.0	11.7	4.7	4.0	12.0	3,700
Zanzibar	81.7	37.7	30.7	16.6	15.3	32.4	191
Unguja	85.8	41.2	32.9	17.5	15.9	34.8	143
Pemba	69.4	27.5	24.1	13.8	13.6	25.1	48
Zone							
Western	65.2	10.8	12.5	4.1	3.7	12.7	501
Northern	78.3	24.3	24.9	11.4	10.9	25.4	631
Central	72.5	16.2	16.5	8.7	8.0	16.5	577
Southern Highlands	77.3	18.7	19.2	10.1	8.8	19.9	376
Southern	69.7	7.7	7.7	4.8	4.8	8.5	290
South West Highlands	75.5	14.0	14.3	7.1	6.4	14.6	526
Lake	71.4	18.3	20.0	9.0	8.1	20.2	1,694
Eastern	85.2	38.7	37.9	19.3	16.7	38.4	976
Zanzibar	81.7	37.7	30.7	16.6	15.3	32.4	191
Region							
Dodoma	76.6	22.2	22.9	13.3	11.5	22.9	255
Arusha	81.7	23.5	22.3	13.9	13.4	22.9	202
Kilimanjaro	74.6	32.5	35.0	14.1	13.0	35.9	171
Tanga	78.1	19.5	20.3	7.5	7.5	20.3	258
Morogoro	76.5	21.2	13.6	5.8	4.0	14.7	274
Pwani	84.0	28.1	30.5	18.4	17.6	30.7	180
Dar es Salaam	90.1	51.6	53.3	26.6	23.1	53.6	522
Lindi	67.5	7.4	7.4	4.2	4.2	8.0	128
Mtwara	71.4	7.8	7.9	5.2	5.2	8.8	162
Ruvuma	65.9	15.2	16.5	7.7	5.9	17.6	167
Iringa	89.1	23.9	22.1	11.3	10.6	22.1	123
Mbeya	85.0	20.7	19.0	10.4	9.8	19.9	195
Singida	70.5	11.0	11.0	5.9	5.9	11.0	149
Tabora	64.8	8.2	11.0	3.7	3.3	11.2	312
Rukwa	61.8	7.4	8.7	3.3	2.8	8.7	117
Kigoma	65.9	15.0	15.1	4.9	4.4	15.1	189
Shinyanga	75.0	14.0	12.1	7.2	6.1	12.4	192
Kagera	72.9	18.8	19.6	8.7	7.3	20.5	282
Mwanza	76.1	28.0	27.8	12.1	10.9	27.8	478
Mara	61.2	12.1	20.4	5.8	5.5	20.4	274
Manyara	68.1	11.9	11.7	4.5	4.5	11.7	174
Njombe	82.4	18.0	20.5	12.9	11.7	21.1	86
Katavi	77.2	14.1	16.4	6.3	5.5	16.4	74
Simiyu	70.7	14.0	13.5	10.4	9.2	13.5	163
Geita	70.0	13.4	16.1	7.6	7.6	16.4	306
Songwe	72.9	10.2	11.2	6.2	5.2	11.2	140
Kaskazini Unguja	76.1	19.0	14.6	4.1	2.5	15.4	25
Kusini Unguja	81.4	34.9	27.5	15.3	14.8	29.2	14
Mjini Magharibi	88.6	47.2	37.9	20.9	19.1	40.1	105
Kaskazini Pemba	69.1	30.7	25.7	18.1	17.7	26.4	21
Kusini Pemba	69.6	24.9	22.8	10.3	10.3	24.0	26

Continued…

Table 15.6.3—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Mobile phone ownership: Percentage who own any mobile phone	Mobile phone ownership: Percentage who own a smartphone	Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months[1]	Bank account ownership and use: Percentage who have and use a bank account	Bank account ownership and use: Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months	Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months	Number of men
Education							
No education	59.6	2.7	4.4	0.8	0.7	4.5	574
Primary incomplete	61.7	6.1	7.3	1.4	1.3	7.3	851
Primary complete	81.6	16.7	17.1	5.9	4.9	17.6	2,282
Secondary+	77.7	38.0	37.7	22.0	20.3	38.2	2,055
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	57.6	2.6	3.0	0.4	0.1	3.3	883
Second	66.8	4.5	5.3	0.4	0.1	5.5	1,037
Middle	72.7	9.1	10.1	2.6	2.1	10.2	1,191
Fourth	82.3	23.8	24.7	9.6	7.8	25.2	1,355
Highest	88.3	56.0	55.2	33.6	31.6	55.9	1,298
Total 15–49	75.1	21.3	21.7	10.5	9.4	22.1	5,763

[1] Respondents were asked about use of a mobile phone for financial transactions whether or not they owned a mobile phone.

Table 15.7 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15–49 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Number
			WOMEN				
Own health care	20.6	53.3	25.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	9,252
Major household purchases	14.2	50.1	34.5	1.0	0.2	100.0	9,252
Visits to her family or relatives	14.1	53.9	31.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	9,252
			MEN				
Own health care	7.8	45.3	46.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	2,937
Major household purchases	8.3	47.4	43.6	0.4	0.2	100.0	2,937

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married, and the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

Table 15.8.1 Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their husband, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Specific decisions			All three decisions	None of the three decisions	Number of women
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives			
Age						
15–19	59.6	45.6	51.1	35.3	30.2	564
20–24	66.9	54.5	59.5	45.1	24.6	1,614
25–29	73.8	64.3	68.1	54.0	17.9	1,894
30–34	76.3	65.9	69.9	56.8	16.0	1,616
35–39	75.4	68.2	71.4	56.8	14.5	1,427
40–44	81.4	72.1	74.5	63.1	12.0	1,181
45–49	79.1	73.7	76.4	65.2	12.8	954
Employment (last 12 months)						
Not employed	64.2	52.5	58.4	42.8	26.4	2,953
Employed for cash	85.0	77.7	77.3	67.3	8.4	3,816
Employed not for cash	68.6	57.8	65.3	49.0	21.5	2,483
Number of living children						
0	62.5	55.0	58.1	41.8	25.1	675
1–2	75.6	63.3	68.3	54.4	17.2	3,289
3–4	76.5	68.1	71.3	58.1	15.1	2,951
5+	71.7	63.6	66.5	53.9	19.5	2,337
Residence						
Urban	83.7	73.7	74.2	60.9	9.1	2,894
Rural	69.5	60.0	65.3	51.7	21.6	6,358
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	73.8	64.4	67.9	54.6	17.8	8,965
Urban	84.0	74.0	74.2	61.1	8.9	2,801
Rural	69.2	60.1	65.0	51.7	21.9	6,163
Zanzibar	77.6	61.5	74.2	52.5	13.0	288
Unguja	78.6	61.1	73.2	52.1	12.3	211
Pemba	75.1	62.6	77.1	53.6	15.0	76
Zone						
Western	39.9	34.1	45.5	24.6	41.8	808
Northern	80.0	70.7	72.9	59.2	12.6	1,058
Central	83.9	72.7	74.9	66.7	12.3	948
Southern Highlands	90.8	77.8	86.5	73.9	6.1	541
Southern	86.2	73.8	77.9	67.9	9.5	454
South West Highlands	90.2	82.2	85.4	77.6	6.2	862
Lake	67.8	57.1	59.3	46.6	24.2	2,775
Eastern	73.2	66.6	67.9	50.7	13.9	1,519
Zanzibar	77.6	61.5	74.2	52.5	13.0	288
Region						
Dodoma	87.0	75.5	75.2	68.7	9.9	422
Arusha	71.6	60.4	62.3	49.1	22.4	337
Kilimanjaro	84.1	75.6	66.3	55.0	7.0	214
Tanga	83.9	75.4	82.7	67.6	8.4	507
Morogoro	53.2	51.2	48.8	28.7	25.8	438
Pwani	70.3	65.7	70.1	54.4	18.0	338
Dar es Salaam	86.3	76.1	78.2	61.9	5.0	744
Lindi	93.5	71.5	76.6	63.5	1.7	180
Mtwara	81.5	75.3	78.8	70.8	14.5	275
Ruvuma	89.0	75.3	83.8	70.2	7.1	225
Iringa	93.0	90.0	93.7	87.1	4.6	188
Mbeya	86.8	86.7	86.3	78.2	6.5	286
Singida	88.4	77.9	80.7	74.7	9.1	246
Tabora	34.4	28.8	42.9	23.8	49.8	486
Rukwa	100.0	84.7	86.2	83.7	0.0	213
Kigoma	48.1	42.2	49.2	25.7	29.9	322
Shinyanga	64.2	52.2	69.9	50.5	27.5	351
Kagera	62.4	46.1	50.4	35.6	29.3	503
Mwanza	86.0	70.8	67.1	53.3	6.2	680
Mara	62.4	52.7	55.2	47.2	30.7	478
Manyara	75.1	64.0	69.4	56.7	18.8	280
Njombe	90.7	64.6	80.5	61.3	6.5	128
Katavi	92.2	69.9	84.5	62.4	1.8	130
Simiyu	58.4	55.2	59.4	52.5	36.9	259
Geita	61.1	58.3	54.1	42.2	28.2	504
Songwe	84.4	81.3	84.2	79.7	14.0	233
Kaskazini Unguja	82.1	50.5	82.0	43.9	7.7	40
Kusini Unguja	90.9	66.7	79.3	56.5	3.0	24
Mjini Magharibi	75.6	63.1	69.7	53.6	15.1	147
Kaskazini Pemba	79.1	62.0	83.6	52.9	9.8	36
Kusini Pemba	71.6	63.1	71.5	54.3	19.6	41

Continued…

Table 15.8.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Specific decisions			All three decisions	None of the three decisions	Number of women
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives			
Education						
No education	59.3	51.7	58.2	43.9	30.3	1,887
Primary incomplete	73.5	58.8	66.7	51.2	18.8	771
Primary complete	75.3	66.0	68.9	55.8	16.1	4,628
Secondary+	84.8	74.5	76.1	63.1	8.7	1,967
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	58.2	49.8	56.6	43.1	32.3	1,715
Second	68.7	58.7	65.1	51.1	22.0	1,716
Middle	74.3	62.8	67.5	53.4	18.2	1,761
Fourth	79.9	71.0	70.5	58.3	11.9	1,970
Highest	85.2	75.8	78.1	64.1	7.1	2,090
Total	73.9	64.3	68.1	54.6	17.7	9,252

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table 15.8.2 Men's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married men age 15–49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Specific decisions		Both decisions	Neither of the two decisions	Number of men
	Man's own health	Making major household purchases			
Age					
15–19	*	*	*	*	14
20–24	93.6	93.2	90.4	3.5	229
25–29	92.7	91.1	89.0	5.2	522
30–34	92.0	91.9	88.7	4.8	608
35–39	90.0	89.9	85.9	6.1	601
40–44	91.1	91.3	87.9	5.6	537
45–49	93.0	90.4	88.7	5.3	427
Employment (last 12 months)					
Not employed	90.0	86.8	81.9	5.1	62
Employed for cash	91.5	90.6	87.6	5.6	2,286
Employed not for cash	92.9	93.4	90.5	4.3	590
Number of living children					
0	91.1	89.3	85.3	5.0	171
1–2	91.1	89.7	88.0	7.2	1,023
3–4	90.0	89.6	85.1	5.6	928
5+	94.7	94.8	92.2	2.6	816
Residence					
Urban	87.5	84.1	81.4	9.9	883
Rural	93.6	94.1	91.0	3.3	2,054
Mainland/Zanzibar					
Mainland	91.5	90.9	87.8	5.4	2,849
Urban	87.1	83.5	80.8	10.2	854
Rural	93.5	94.0	90.8	3.4	1,995
Zanzibar	98.2	97.3	96.9	1.4	88
Unguja	98.7	97.3	97.0	1.1	69
Pemba	96.4	97.4	96.4	2.6	20
Zone					
Western	88.9	92.2	87.5	6.4	246
Northern	96.9	91.2	89.8	1.8	307
Central	96.4	93.8	92.2	2.0	286
Southern Highlands	99.1	97.7	96.8	0.0	195
Southern	100.0	99.2	99.2	0.0	177
South West Highlands	97.9	97.7	95.6	0.1	310
Lake	92.3	91.9	89.3	5.0	889
Eastern	73.4	74.7	66.8	18.8	441
Zanzibar	98.2	97.3	96.9	1.4	88
Region					
Dodoma	98.0	94.4	92.4	0.0	129
Arusha	96.8	82.1	79.9	1.0	117
Kilimanjaro	90.5	90.0	87.3	6.8	62
Tanga	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	129
Morogoro	81.2	81.0	69.7	7.4	145
Pwani	84.7	84.7	80.6	11.2	95
Dar es Salaam	62.4	65.4	58.3	30.5	201
Lindi	100.0	98.3	98.3	0.0	79
Mtwara	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	98
Ruvuma	98.8	98.2	97.0	0.0	85
Iringa	98.6	97.1	95.7	0.0	60
Mbeya	100.0	93.6	93.6	0.0	103
Singida	98.2	96.1	96.1	1.8	67
Tabora	84.2	89.2	82.4	9.0	150
Rukwa	98.8	100.0	98.8	0.0	79
Kigoma	96.3	96.7	95.3	2.3	97
Shinyanga	97.8	98.8	97.3	0.7	104
Kagera	91.8	94.4	88.1	1.9	168
Mwanza	100.0	92.2	92.2	0.0	217
Mara	70.6	73.1	69.9	26.2	148
Manyara	92.6	91.5	89.1	5.1	90
Njombe	100.0	97.7	97.7	0.0	49
Katavi	90.0	98.5	89.1	0.7	40
Simiyu	97.6	95.8	95.8	2.4	81
Geita	96.1	99.5	95.6	0.0	170
Songwe	98.2	100.0	98.2	0.0	88
Kaskazini Unguja	98.4	92.8	91.2	0.0	11
Kusini Unguja	94.7	94.7	94.7	5.3	8
Mjini Magharibi	99.3	98.7	98.7	0.7	50
Kaskazini Pemba	92.3	94.4	92.3	5.6	9
Kusini Pemba	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	10

Continued…

Table 15.8.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Specific decisions: Man's own health	Specific decisions: Making major household purchases	Both decisions	Neither of the two decisions	Number of men
Education					
No education	90.4	92.6	88.2	5.2	355
Primary incomplete	95.1	95.1	91.6	1.4	383
Primary complete	93.0	91.7	89.2	4.5	1,486
Secondary+	88.0	86.8	83.8	9.0	713
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	95.8	96.2	93.7	1.7	514
Second	93.5	93.5	91.3	4.2	558
Middle	93.3	94.2	90.1	2.6	595
Fourth	92.1	89.6	87.6	5.9	680
Highest	84.4	82.8	78.7	11.5	590
Total 15–49	91.7	91.1	88.1	5.3	2,937

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15.9.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women

Percentage of all women age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of women
	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Argues with him	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Burns the food		
Age							
15–19	29.2	37.8	33.6	19.3	11.6	47.4	3,083
20–24	30.0	39.0	33.6	23.1	11.9	49.0	2,727
25–29	30.9	37.9	34.2	22.3	11.9	46.2	2,533
30–34	30.8	37.4	32.8	23.6	10.5	47.7	2,076
35–39	30.2	37.5	34.5	27.0	11.9	48.2	1,884
40–44	32.8	38.2	35.0	26.8	12.3	47.7	1,588
45–49	35.4	40.6	35.3	28.9	15.2	48.7	1,363
Employment (last 12 months)							
Not employed	28.1	36.9	32.6	21.7	11.6	46.5	5,452
Employed for cash	28.5	35.3	31.7	22.0	11.0	44.2	6,262
Employed not for cash	39.3	45.5	40.4	29.5	14.3	56.0	3,540
Number of living children							
0	25.5	33.1	28.7	16.5	9.5	43.0	3,979
1–2	29.7	37.7	32.5	22.2	10.4	45.9	4,794
3–4	32.6	39.9	35.4	25.7	12.8	50.3	3,686
5+	38.3	44.3	42.3	33.7	17.0	54.4	2,795
Marital status							
Never married	23.3	31.7	26.3	15.1	8.6	40.6	4,047
Married or living together	33.5	40.7	37.2	26.7	12.9	50.6	9,252
Divorced/separated/widowed	33.9	40.2	34.9	26.9	14.8	49.1	1,955
Residence							
Urban	23.9	32.0	26.2	15.8	6.9	40.8	5,446
Rural	34.8	41.7	38.4	28.0	14.8	51.6	9,808
Mainland/Zanzibar							
Mainland	31.2	38.9	34.7	24.1	12.3	48.5	14,737
Urban	24.1	32.7	26.7	16.2	7.1	41.5	5,268
Rural	35.1	42.4	39.1	28.5	15.2	52.4	9,468
Zanzibar	21.8	18.1	15.5	10.4	3.1	28.1	517
Unguja	20.7	17.5	15.3	9.8	2.8	27.9	381
Pemba	24.8	19.7	16.2	12.2	4.0	28.8	137
Zone							
Western	40.3	45.7	46.5	36.8	21.5	58.8	1,268
Northern	28.1	33.5	31.0	21.8	10.4	44.1	1,733
Central	30.0	39.3	33.8	22.7	9.1	49.3	1,573
Southern Highlands	16.5	26.7	18.6	10.9	5.4	34.1	924
Southern	12.1	14.5	13.2	11.0	5.3	20.3	805
South West Highlands	32.7	42.0	36.4	26.0	12.2	54.4	1,322
Lake	39.1	47.2	42.9	30.4	17.3	56.0	4,454
Eastern	26.4	35.3	29.4	17.6	7.1	43.7	2,657
Zanzibar	21.8	18.1	15.5	10.4	3.1	28.1	517
Region							
Dodoma	31.5	42.9	36.4	24.4	10.4	53.7	772
Arusha	35.9	41.6	37.7	24.6	6.5	50.6	558
Kilimanjaro	34.3	41.9	35.5	21.8	14.9	53.6	417
Tanga	19.0	22.9	23.5	19.6	10.8	34.1	758
Morogoro	41.3	51.6	48.6	27.6	14.5	65.8	727
Pwani	25.9	28.5	25.4	18.5	7.4	36.3	539
Dar es Salaam	18.9	29.5	20.9	12.1	3.2	35.1	1,391
Lindi	17.7	20.8	18.1	14.5	8.1	27.7	336
Mtwara	8.0	9.9	9.6	8.5	3.3	15.0	468
Ruvuma	13.2	17.7	16.3	14.1	8.9	24.4	382
Iringa	15.6	28.2	18.9	7.6	2.4	35.7	326
Mbeya	31.2	48.4	40.6	28.3	10.1	58.9	489
Singida	38.0	46.9	37.5	25.5	11.0	55.8	384
Tabora	44.7	47.1	47.8	37.3	27.1	58.7	723
Rukwa	24.8	22.9	18.4	19.1	11.2	42.7	317
Kigoma	34.5	43.9	44.9	36.1	14.1	58.8	545
Shinyanga	34.9	37.8	39.7	20.8	9.2	51.1	533
Kagera	31.1	39.6	36.3	30.1	20.4	46.1	769
Mwanza	37.7	47.9	42.1	28.9	14.4	59.9	1,245
Mara	63.4	70.7	56.3	40.6	28.5	74.0	749
Manyara	19.7	25.7	25.4	17.0	4.7	35.4	417
Njombe	23.6	40.6	22.1	10.0	3.6	48.9	216
Katavi	47.1	49.7	48.3	22.9	21.1	67.5	197
Simiyu	21.8	24.8	26.2	13.9	5.4	30.4	374
Geita	37.1	48.3	48.3	37.7	19.3	57.9	782
Songwe	33.9	46.4	40.3	31.2	11.1	51.1	319
Kaskazini Unguja	25.0	21.6	19.5	11.7	3.3	30.2	70

Continued…

Table 15.9.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of women
	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Argues with him	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Burns the food		
Kusini Unguja	25.6	24.6	20.0	14.4	3.4	34.2	38
Mjini Magharibi	18.9	15.4	13.5	8.7	2.5	26.4	272
Kaskazini Pemba	30.7	29.8	24.5	19.0	6.1	37.1	64
Kusini Pemba	19.6	10.8	9.0	6.2	2.2	21.6	73
Education							
No education	37.2	44.4	42.7	35.1	18.6	54.4	2,450
Primary incomplete	38.9	47.1	44.1	32.0	18.4	57.6	1,380
Primary complete	34.4	40.9	36.7	26.3	12.7	51.3	6,744
Secondary+	20.1	28.6	22.6	11.4	5.6	36.3	4,681
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	37.5	43.5	42.4	33.1	18.0	53.5	2,466
Second	37.2	43.6	40.2	29.9	16.4	53.8	2,578
Middle	33.3	40.5	37.3	26.9	13.2	51.3	2,880
Fourth	31.4	40.9	35.0	22.7	11.4	50.2	3,359
Highest	20.5	27.6	21.6	12.3	4.9	35.6	3,971
Total	30.9	38.2	34.0	23.7	12.0	47.8	15,254

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table 15.9.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Men

Percentage of all men age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of men
	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Argues with him	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Burns the food		
Age							
15–19	22.3	27.9	24.4	12.1	5.4	37.2	1,444
20–24	16.8	26.2	21.2	8.3	3.4	34.1	934
25–29	20.0	22.6	18.5	7.4	3.6	31.4	850
30–34	15.7	18.6	13.5	6.4	3.8	27.7	765
35–39	18.7	19.6	16.9	8.0	2.2	29.8	693
40–44	16.5	15.5	13.3	5.6	4.3	24.6	607
45–49	20.5	20.5	16.0	8.1	3.9	28.1	469
Employment (last 12 months)							
Not employed	19.3	24.5	18.5	9.9	3.7	32.1	871
Employed for cash	18.2	22.5	18.4	7.5	3.6	31.3	3,717
Employed not for cash	21.4	22.0	20.4	10.8	5.3	32.2	1,175
Number of living children							
0	18.8	24.8	20.9	9.9	4.1	33.8	2,585
1–2	18.3	20.6	16.3	6.9	3.2	29.3	1,337
3–4	18.9	20.3	15.8	6.2	4.2	30.2	1,001
5+	21.0	22.4	19.9	9.8	4.5	30.2	840
Marital status							
Never married	18.3	24.4	20.7	9.6	4.2	33.1	2,517
Married or living together	19.6	21.2	17.1	7.7	3.6	30.1	2,937
Divorced/separated/widowed	19.5	23.2	20.0	7.7	5.7	33.5	309
Residence							
Urban	12.8	18.4	13.8	4.8	2.0	26.2	1,938
Rural	22.2	24.9	21.3	10.4	5.0	34.3	3,825
Mainland/Zanzibar							
Mainland	19.4	23.3	19.2	8.7	4.0	32.3	5,572
Urban	13.1	18.9	14.2	4.8	2.0	26.8	1,871
Rural	22.6	25.5	21.8	10.6	5.0	35.0	3,700
Zanzibar	7.2	6.3	6.6	4.3	2.4	12.6	191
Unguja	7.0	5.6	5.7	3.5	1.8	12.0	143
Pemba	7.6	8.7	9.4	6.6	4.0	14.3	48
Zone							
Western	20.0	20.4	14.5	6.6	3.7	30.0	501
Northern	16.5	19.6	15.9	8.7	4.2	28.4	631
Central	24.3	23.0	16.7	8.0	1.3	33.3	577
Southern Highlands	18.8	26.8	18.2	8.9	1.9	33.8	376
Southern	21.5	22.0	15.0	11.8	5.9	26.0	290
South West Highlands	19.7	30.2	24.4	9.9	7.5	36.5	526
Lake	25.5	30.4	26.3	11.5	5.6	41.1	1,694
Eastern	7.0	10.2	11.9	3.6	1.4	19.0	976
Zanzibar	7.2	6.3	6.6	4.3	2.4	12.6	191
Region							
Dodoma	27.9	31.0	20.3	9.4	1.1	43.6	255
Arusha	18.6	21.5	16.6	5.7	2.7	29.3	202
Kilimanjaro	16.7	26.5	16.3	7.2	4.5	39.6	171
Tanga	14.8	13.6	15.1	12.0	5.2	20.4	258
Morogoro	10.4	12.6	15.8	4.8	2.2	25.0	274
Pwani	7.9	6.1	7.1	4.2	3.2	11.7	180
Dar es Salaam	5.0	10.4	11.5	2.9	0.3	18.3	522
Lindi	6.0	7.5	5.0	7.1	0.0	11.3	128
Mtwara	33.7	33.5	22.9	15.6	10.5	37.5	162
Ruvuma	35.1	39.3	37.9	17.5	3.9	50.2	167
Iringa	4.6	17.2	2.8	3.3	0.0	20.4	123
Mbeya	10.1	24.1	20.0	7.5	3.4	33.2	195
Singida	18.1	12.7	5.9	0.6	1.4	19.1	149
Tabora	21.9	20.0	16.5	6.3	4.4	30.1	312
Rukwa	31.0	43.0	35.9	16.4	13.1	48.8	117
Kigoma	17.0	21.0	11.1	7.1	2.5	29.8	189
Shinyanga	29.9	27.6	23.1	10.6	6.7	38.5	192
Kagera	21.9	29.4	20.6	9.4	3.2	40.0	282
Mwanza	31.7	36.5	29.8	12.7	6.5	48.8	478
Mara	26.4	34.8	38.0	17.6	7.9	47.3	274
Manyara	24.2	20.2	20.6	12.3	1.6	30.3	174
Njombe	7.5	16.0	2.1	0.0	0.7	21.1	86
Katavi	30.3	40.5	31.2	8.3	11.5	47.6	74
Simiyu	23.9	25.7	31.1	15.2	7.1	35.2	163
Geita	16.4	21.9	14.8	4.4	3.1	29.2	306
Songwe	17.9	22.6	17.3	8.5	6.3	25.0	140
Kaskazini Unguja	7.5	9.2	5.1	2.5	0.3	12.5	25

Continued…

Table 15.9.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of men
	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Argues with him	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Burns the food		
Kusini Unguja	8.4	5.1	9.5	3.8	0.9	14.7	14
Mjini Magharibi	6.7	4.7	5.3	3.7	2.3	11.6	105
Kaskazini Pemba	4.4	7.8	5.6	3.8	2.5	9.7	21
Kusini Pemba	10.2	9.5	12.4	8.9	5.3	18.1	26
Education							
No education	25.9	24.5	22.4	13.3	5.7	34.9	574
Primary incomplete	24.5	27.2	25.3	12.0	7.4	37.7	851
Primary complete	21.2	23.0	20.0	9.4	4.3	32.8	2,282
Secondary+	12.4	20.0	13.8	4.8	1.8	26.9	2,055
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	27.5	27.0	25.2	16.3	5.5	38.6	883
Second	22.2	23.7	22.1	9.5	6.0	33.6	1,037
Middle	20.2	24.0	19.7	10.2	5.7	32.3	1,191
Fourth	18.0	23.6	18.9	5.8	2.8	32.7	1,355
Highest	10.6	16.8	10.9	3.8	1.0	23.6	1,298
Total 15–49	19.0	22.7	18.8	8.5	4.0	31.6	5,763

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

Table 15.10 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Women			Men		
	Woman is justified in:			Woman is justified in:		
Background characteristic	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of women	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of men
Age						
15–24	47.9	57.7	5,810	56.1	61.4	2,378
15–19	42.2	50.3	3,083	48.7	54.0	1,444
20–24	54.4	66.1	2,727	67.5	72.9	934
25–29	58.7	70.2	2,533	70.0	75.3	850
30–39	60.5	70.6	3,960	70.4	73.0	1,458
40–49	60.7	66.2	2,951	73.0	72.8	1,076
Marital status						
Never married	47.4	57.0	4,047	56.4	62.1	2,517
Ever had sex	62.0	73.5	1,906	67.0	74.9	1,427
Never had sex	34.5	42.2	2,141	42.6	45.2	1,090
Married/Living together	56.9	66.1	9,252	71.8	73.6	2,937
Divorced/Separated/ Widowed	65.3	74.6	1,955	69.1	72.8	309
Residence						
Urban	63.1	72.8	5,446	68.3	73.8	1,938
Rural	51.2	60.3	9,808	63.2	65.9	3,825
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	55.9	65.1	14,737	66.0	69.9	5,572
Urban	63.7	73.3	5,268	69.5	75.7	1,871
Rural	51.6	60.6	9,468	64.2	67.0	3,700
Zanzibar	42.1	54.7	517	34.2	29.2	191
Unguja	44.6	55.8	381	35.0	30.3	143
Pemba	35.2	51.4	137	31.7	25.9	48
Zone						
Western	46.9	63.5	1,268	52.3	49.2	501
Northern	54.9	56.1	1,733	74.3	78.4	631
Central	60.0	69.2	1,573	66.9	67.5	577
Southern Highlands	67.3	77.8	924	66.7	69.8	376
Southern	58.4	59.3	805	79.0	75.2	290
South West Highlands	58.2	52.3	1,322	65.5	75.2	526
Lake	47.4	62.1	4,454	64.1	72.1	1,694
Eastern	66.8	78.1	2,657	66.5	68.2	976
Zanzibar	42.1	54.7	517	34.2	29.2	191
Region						
Dodoma	63.5	73.0	772	64.1	69.0	255
Arusha	51.7	62.2	558	71.6	77.2	202
Kilimanjaro	66.8	75.7	417	71.2	80.5	171
Tanga	50.7	40.8	758	78.4	78.0	258
Morogoro	57.7	80.3	727	74.0	60.3	274
Pwani	54.8	52.8	539	64.0	77.8	180
Dar es Salaam	76.3	86.7	1,391	63.5	69.0	522
Lindi	54.1	61.7	336	73.2	73.8	128
Mtwara	61.4	57.6	468	83.6	76.3	162
Ruvuma	65.8	72.0	382	63.4	75.3	167
Iringa	65.1	81.2	326	68.0	64.5	123
Mbeya	60.3	64.5	489	66.0	78.2	195
Singida	61.7	72.8	384	76.9	71.1	149
Tabora	44.2	63.6	723	55.1	48.5	312
Rukwa	53.1	34.7	317	68.7	80.5	117
Kigoma	50.6	63.4	545	47.5	50.2	189
Shinyanga	34.0	44.8	533	65.8	68.5	192
Kagera	52.7	73.8	769	63.0	79.8	282
Mwanza	55.2	63.0	1,245	63.8	83.0	478
Mara	44.0	81.6	749	60.6	40.1	274
Manyara	52.1	59.1	417	62.3	62.1	174
Njombe	73.3	82.9	216	71.2	66.6	86
Katavi	67.6	49.6	197	55.7	63.0	74
Simiyu	27.4	33.8	374	54.6	60.7	163
Geita	51.8	56.0	782	72.4	85.0	306
Songwe	54.2	52.9	319	67.5	72.9	140
Kaskazini Unguja	35.3	42.8	70	36.7	36.2	25
Kusini Unguja	61.2	74.4	38	23.0	21.3	14
Mjini Magharibi	44.7	56.5	272	36.2	30.1	105
Kaskazini Pemba	42.2	53.6	64	24.0	19.4	21
Kusini Pemba	28.9	49.4	73	37.9	31.2	26

Continued…

Table 15.10—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Women: Woman is justified in: Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Women: Woman is justified in: Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Women: Number of women	Men: Woman is justified in: Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Men: Woman is justified in: Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Men: Number of men
Education						
No education	42.4	47.7	2,450	56.1	52.0	574
Primary incomplete	48.9	57.1	1,380	55.6	62.3	851
Primary complete	58.3	68.5	6,744	71.4	72.9	2,282
Secondary+	60.2	70.6	4,681	64.0	70.8	2,055
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	43.0	48.2	2,466	56.4	59.7	883
Second	49.3	57.1	2,578	63.7	63.8	1,037
Middle	54.6	66.2	2,880	66.5	68.9	1,191
Fourth	58.7	69.9	3,359	64.7	73.2	1,355
Highest	65.0	74.7	3,971	70.5	73.1	1,298
Total 15–49	55.5	64.8	15,254	64.9	68.5	5,763

Table 15.11 Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom if they wanted to, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	Percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom if they wanted to	Number of women
Age			
15–24	65.7	55.3	2,179
15–19	61.5	52.5	564
20–24	67.1	56.3	1,614
25–29	69.6	63.1	1,894
30–39	69.6	60.0	3,044
40–49	68.5	54.8	2,135
Residence			
Urban	78.3	69.4	2,894
Rural	63.9	53.3	6,358
Mainland/Zanzibar			
Mainland	68.7	58.8	8,965
Urban	78.9	70.2	2,801
Rural	64.1	53.6	6,163
Zanzibar	59.7	44.9	288
Unguja	62.3	48.4	211
Pemba	52.4	35.4	76
Zone			
Western	59.7	48.1	808
Northern	65.1	45.8	1,058
Central	74.0	54.9	948
Southern Highlands	74.1	71.1	541
Southern	73.1	61.7	454
South West Highlands	59.1	54.8	862
Lake	67.7	60.1	2,775
Eastern	76.6	70.2	1,519
Zanzibar	59.7	44.9	288
Region			
Dodoma	79.7	61.0	422
Arusha	58.9	43.4	337
Kilimanjaro	76.8	70.4	214
Tanga	64.3	37.1	507
Morogoro	72.3	74.6	438
Pwani	79.8	57.3	338
Dar es Salaam	77.7	73.5	744
Lindi	69.0	60.0	180
Mtwara	75.8	62.8	275
Ruvuma	77.4	74.1	225
Iringa	77.9	74.1	188
Mbeya	52.4	53.5	286
Singida	82.8	62.0	246
Tabora	60.4	49.0	486
Rukwa	63.6	50.9	213
Kigoma	58.7	46.8	322
Shinyanga	48.2	36.4	351
Kagera	72.9	69.2	503
Mwanza	80.0	72.4	680
Mara	67.5	63.1	478
Manyara	57.8	39.4	280
Njombe	62.9	61.4	128
Katavi	77.7	72.8	130
Simiyu	36.4	32.3	259
Geita	75.9	62.6	504
Songwe	52.8	50.0	233
Kaskazini Unguja	64.1	43.0	40
Kusini Unguja	78.0	62.7	24
Mjini Magharibi	59.2	47.6	147
Kaskazini Pemba	62.5	42.7	36
Kusini Pemba	43.6	28.9	41
Education			
No education	52.9	39.3	1,887
Primary incomplete	67.5	56.7	771
Primary complete	69.9	59.9	4,628
Secondary+	80.1	73.4	1,967
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	54.3	39.4	1,715
Second	61.0	50.2	1,716
Middle	68.6	61.5	1,761
Fourth	74.1	62.8	1,970
Highest	80.5	73.6	2,090
Total	68.4	58.3	9,252

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table 15.12 Women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who make decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care[1]	Number of currently married women
Age		
15–19	34.0	564
20–24	43.2	1,614
25–29	50.9	1,894
30–34	53.2	1,616
35–39	50.1	1,427
40–44	57.0	1,181
45–49	51.4	954
Employment (last 12 months)		
Not employed	41.3	2,953
Employed for cash	59.2	3,816
Employed not for cash	44.7	2,483
Residence		
Urban	63.7	2,894
Rural	43.2	6,358
Mainland/Zanzibar		
Mainland	49.8	8,965
Urban	64.3	2,801
Rural	43.2	6,163
Zanzibar	45.0	288
Unguja	46.5	211
Pemba	40.9	76
Zone		
Western	24.1	808
Northern	52.5	1,058
Central	59.8	948
Southern Highlands	65.6	541
Southern	62.2	454
South West Highlands	53.2	862
Lake	43.5	2,775
Eastern	55.4	1,519
Zanzibar	45.0	288
Region		
Dodoma	66.0	422
Arusha	42.9	337
Kilimanjaro	61.5	214
Tanga	55.2	507
Morogoro	39.8	438
Pwani	52.6	338
Dar es Salaam	65.9	744
Lindi	64.7	180
Mtwara	60.6	275
Ruvuma	66.9	225
Iringa	68.7	188
Mbeya	47.3	286
Singida	68.5	246
Tabora	22.2	486
Rukwa	62.4	213
Kigoma	26.9	322
Shinyanga	37.5	351
Kagera	48.4	503
Mwanza	61.1	680
Mara	36.5	478
Manyara	42.8	280
Njombe	58.8	128
Katavi	68.4	130
Simiyu	26.8	259
Geita	34.3	504
Songwe	43.7	233
Kaskazini Unguja	46.2	40
Kusini Unguja	66.1	24
Mjini Magharibi	43.3	147
Kaskazini Pemba	51.2	36
Kusini Pemba	31.8	41

Continued…

Table 15.12—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who make decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care[1]	Number of currently married women
Education		
No education	31.5	1,887
Primary incomplete	46.1	771
Primary complete	50.8	4,628
Secondary+	65.7	1,967
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	31.1	1,715
Second	41.5	1,716
Middle	48.4	1,761
Fourth	56.1	1,970
Highest	66.5	2,090
Total	49.6	9,252

[1] Percentages of currently married women who make decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and health care are presented in Table 15.11, Table 7.16, and Table 15.8.1, respectively.

HOUSEHOLD WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE 16

Key Findings

- ***Drinking water:*** Nearly two-thirds (64%) of the household population has access to at least basic drinking water service.
- ***Availability of drinking water:*** 75% of the population has sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed; availability of sufficient drinking water is higher in rural areas (78%) than in urban areas (68%).
- ***Treatment of drinking water:*** 66% of household members do not use any method or treatment to make their water safer to drink; only 22% live in households that use an appropriate water treatment method.
- ***Sanitation:*** 55% of the household population has at least basic sanitation service, while 10% practices open defecation.
- ***Management of excreta:*** 71% of household members dispose of their excreta appropriately; 1% use a facility connected to a sewer, 68% safely dispose of their excreta in situ, and 3% have their excreta removed for treatment off-site.
- ***Disposal of children's stools:*** 56% of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother had their last stools disposed of appropriately.
- ***Menstrual health and hygiene:*** 96% of women were able to wash and change in privacy and used appropriate materials to collect or absorb menstrual blood during their last period.

The extent to which households have access to and use safe drinking water and sanitation facilities and engage in hygienic practices has a significant impact on the health, safety, and overall well-being of the population. This chapter presents information on source of drinking water, type of sanitation facility, disposal of excreta (including disposal of young children's stools), and menstrual health and hygiene.

16.1 Drinking Water Sources, Availability, and Treatment

Over the past few decades, the Government of Tanzania has made steady progress towards achieving global and national targets related to universal access to safe drinking water.

Improved sources of drinking water

Include piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, rainwater, water delivered via a tanker truck or a cart with a small tank, and bottled water.

Sample: Households and de jure population

Improved drinking water sources protect against outside contamination so that water is more likely to be safe to drink. In Tanzania, more than 7 in 10 households (74%) obtain their drinking water from improved sources (98% of households in Zanzibar and 73% of households in Tanzania Mainland) (**Table 16.1**).

The most common sources of drinking water among Tanzanian households are water piped directly into the household's dwelling, yard, or plot (21%), followed by public taps/standpipes (17%), water piped to a neighbour (14%), and protected dug wells (11%). Nineteen percent of Tanzanian households obtain their drinking water from unimproved sources, most commonly unprotected dug wells (13%). Eight percent of households use surface water.

Overall, 45% of Tanzanian households have water on the premises, including 84% in Zanzibar and 44% in Tanzania Mainland. Forty-one percent of households travel 30 minutes or less to fetch water, and 26% use drinking water that is less than 500 metres round trip from their dwelling.

Among households with water piped to their dwelling/yard/plot or a neighbour's plot, 81% have their drinking water services provided by the government, 17% by private companies, and 3% by a community-based organisation (CBO) or a nongovernmental organisation (NGO).

Trends: The percentage of households using an improved drinking water source increased from 52% in 2010 to 64% in 2015–16 and 74% in 2022.

16.1.1 Drinking Water Service Ladder

Drinking water service ladder

Safely managed

Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on premises, available when needed, and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination.

Basic

Drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less.

Limited

Drinking water from an improved source, and round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes.

Unimproved

Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring.

Surface water

Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, or irrigation canal.

Sample: De jure population

Building off the classification of drinking water sources as improved or unimproved, the Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (JMP) has devised a five-rung drinking water service ladder to benchmark and compare progress towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets (WHO/UNICEF 2018). The 2022 TDHS-MIS captured information on four out of the five rungs; because the survey did not include testing drinking water for faecal or chemical contamination, safely managed and basic drinking water services cannot be distinguished and are grouped together in **Table 16.2** as "at least basic service."

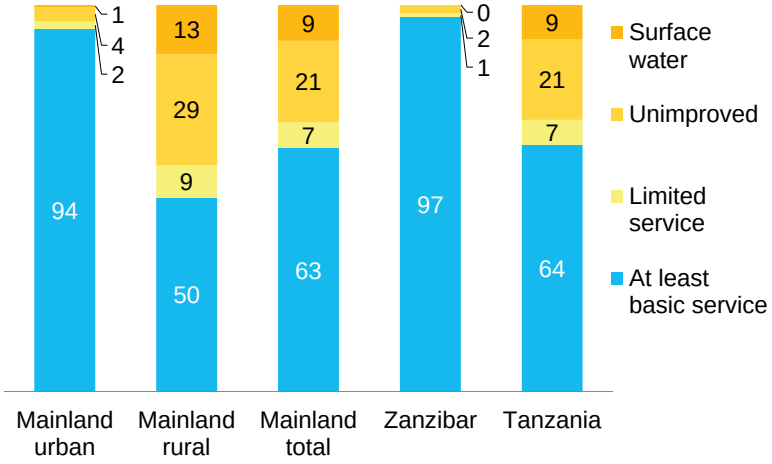
Overall, 64% of the Tanzanian population has at least basic drinking water service. Sixty-three percent of the household population in Tanzania Mainland and 97% in Zanzibar has access to at least basic drinking water service (**Figure 16.1**).

Trends: The household population with at least basic drinking water service has increased over time, from 40% in 2010 and 49% in 2015–16 to 64% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

Figure 16.1 **Household population drinking water service by residence**

Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water service ladder

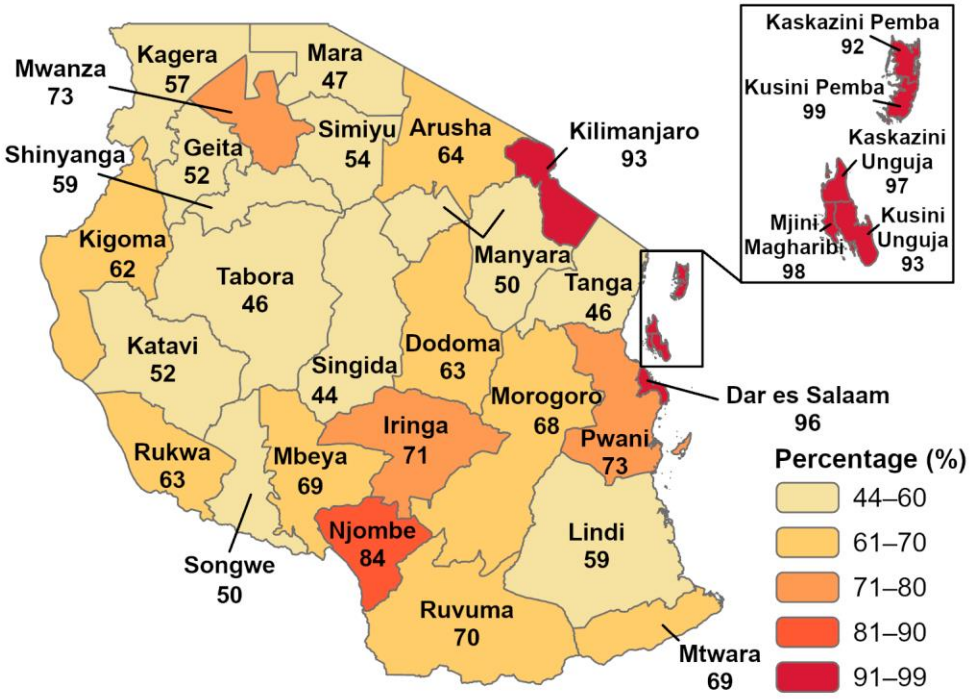


Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

- In Tanzania Mainland, the percentage of the household population with at least basic drinking water service is much higher in urban areas (94%) than in rural areas (50%) (**Figure 16.1**).
- The percentage of the household population with at least basic drinking water service varies across regions, from less than 50% in Singida (44%), Tanga (46%), Tabora (46%), and Mara (47%) to more than 90% in all five regions in Zanzibar (**Map 16.1**).
- The percentage of the household population with at least basic drinking water service increases with increasing household wealth, from 30% in the lowest wealth quintile to 96% in the highest quintile (**Table 16.2**).

Map 16.1 At least basic drinking water service by region

Percentage of household population with at least basic drinking water service

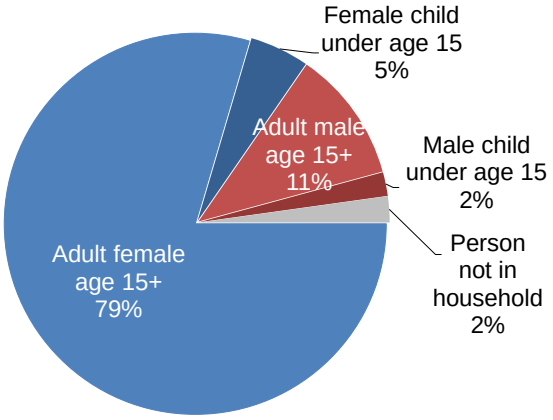


16.1.2 Person Collecting Drinking Water

Fifty-eight percent of the Tanzanian population lives in households that do not have drinking water on their premises (**Table 16.3**). Collecting drinking water is a chore that can be a great burden on household members, depending on the time spent to obtain it. In households without drinking water on the premises, water is usually collected by a female age 15 or older (79%), followed by a male age 15 or older (11%). Water is less likely to usually be collected by female and male children under age 15 (5% and 2%, respectively) (**Figure 16.2**).

Figure 16.2 Person collecting drinking water

Among the de jure household population without drinking water on premises, percent distribution by person who collects drinking water



Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural residents are more likely than urban residents to not have drinking water on the premises (74% versus 20%).
- By region, the percentage of the population without water on the premises ranges from 9% in Dar es Salaam to 84% in Songwe.
- The percentage of the household population without drinking water on the premises declines markedly with increasing household wealth, from 87% in the lowest wealth quintile to 14% in the highest quintile.

16.1.3 Availability of Drinking Water

Availability of sufficient drinking water

Percentage of the population with sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month.

Sample: De jure population

Overall, 75% of the household population reported having sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed (**Table 16.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of the population with sufficient drinking water is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (78% versus 68%).
- By region, the percentage of the population with sufficient quantities of drinking water is lowest in Tanga (46%) and highest in Songwe (96%).
- Having water on the premises is not a guarantee of having sufficient quantities of drinking water; 70% of the household population with drinking water on the premises has sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed, as compared with 82% of the household population that travels 30 minutes or less to obtain water and 69% that travels more than 30 minutes to do so.

16.1.4 Treatment of Drinking Water

Safe drinking water is a basic human need. **Table 16.5** shows that two-thirds (66%) of household members do not use any method or treatment to make their water safer to drink. Twenty-two percent use an appropriate water treatment method (boiling, bleaching, filtering, or solar disinfecting), most commonly boiling (20%). Appropriate treatment is less common in rural areas (16%) than in urban areas (36%).

16.2 SANITATION

Improved sanitation facilities

Include flush/pour flush toilets that flush water and waste to a piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine, or unknown destination; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines; pit latrines with slabs; and composting toilets.

Sample: Households and de jure population

Improved sanitation includes sanitation facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human contact. Enhancing access to and use of improved and climate-resilient sanitation facilities can prevent transmission of disease and reduce sanitation-related morbidity and mortality. Better use of proper sanitation can also lead to other benefits including improving gender equality, promoting dignity, and preserving the environment.

In Tanzania, 75% of households use improved toilet facilities, including 91% in Zanzibar and 74% in Tanzania Mainland (**Table 16.6**). Overall, pit latrines with slabs (not washable) are the most common type of sanitation facility (23%), followed by flush/pour flush toilets that flush water and waste to a pit latrine (20%) and pit latrines with slabs (washable) (17%). Nine percent of households practice open defecation (13% in rural areas and 1% in urban areas).

Among households with a sanitation facility, 85% have the facility in their own yard/plot and 12% in their own dwelling.

Trends: The percentage of households using improved toilet facilities has increased markedly over time, from 21% in 2010 to 75% in 2015–16 and 2022. The percentage of households engaging in open defecation decreased from 16% in 2010 to 11% in 2015–16 and 9% in 2022.

16.2.1 Sanitation Service Ladder

Sanitation service ladder

Safely managed

Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated off-site.

Basic

Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households.

Limited

Use of improved facilities shared by two or more households.

Unimproved

Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines, or bucket latrines.

Open defecation

Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches, or other open spaces or with solid waste.

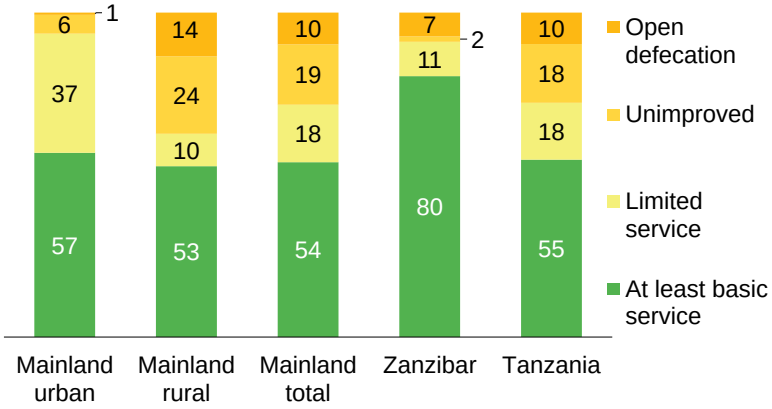
Sample: De jure population

The JMP has also devised a five-rung sanitation service ladder to benchmark and compare progress towards achieving SDG targets related to sanitation. The 2022 TDHS-MIS captured information about all five rungs. However, for those households whose excreta were taken off-site, it is not possible to know if they were treated appropriately; therefore, safely managed and basic sanitation services are grouped together in **Table 16.7** as "at least basic service." Overall, 55% of the household population has at least basic sanitation service, 18% has limited service, 18% uses unimproved sanitation, and 10% practices open defecation. Eighty percent of the household population in Zanzibar has at least basic sanitation service, as compared with 54% in Tanzania Mainland (**Figure 16.3**).

Trends: The percentage of the population with at least basic sanitation service increased from 13% in 2010 to 52% in 2015–16 and 55% in 2022.

Figure 16.3 **Household population sanitation service by residence**

Percent distribution of de jure population by sanitation service ladder



Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Patterns by background characteristics

- In Tanzania Mainland, there is a slight difference between urban and rural areas in the percentage of the household population with at least basic sanitation service (57% versus 53%). However, the percentages that have limited service, use unimproved sanitation, and engage in open defecation differ greatly between the two areas (**Figure 16.3**).

- The percentage of the household population with at least basic sanitation service varies widely across regions, from a low of 33% in Mara to a high of 87% in Kusini Unguja (**Table 16.7**).
- The percentage of the population with at least basic sanitation service increases from 29% in the lowest wealth quintile to 67% in the highest quintile.
- Open defecation is practiced by 10% of the household population in Tanzania Mainland and 7% in Zanzibar. The practice varies widely across regions, from less than 1% in Dar es Salaam and Mjini Magharibi to over 20% in Simiyu (24%), Manyara (23%), Tabora (22%), Arusha (21%), and Mara (21%).

16.2.2 Removal and Disposal of Excreta

Disposal of excreta from on-site facilities

Excreta safely disposed of in situ

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste is buried in a covered pit, waste is never emptied, and it is unknown if waste is ever emptied.

Excreta disposed of unsafely

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste is emptied to uncovered pits, open ground, a water body, or other locations.

Excreta removed for treatment

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste is removed by a service provider to a treatment plant or an unknown location or is removed by a non-service provider to an unknown location.

Sample: De jure population with on-site sanitation facilities (septic tanks, pit latrines, and composting toilets)

Information on the disposal of excreta from sanitation facilities that are not connected to a sewer system is essential for assessing the proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services.

Two percent of the household population using improved, on-site sanitation facilities had their excreta removed by a service provider to a treatment plant, another 2% had their excreta removed by a service provider but did not know the removal location, 1% had their excreta buried in a covered pit, and 91% had never emptied their septic tank or latrine. Overall, 95% of the household population with on-site sanitation facilities had excreta safely disposed of in situ, less than 1% had excreta disposed of unsafely, and 4% had excreta removed for treatment (**Table 16.8**).

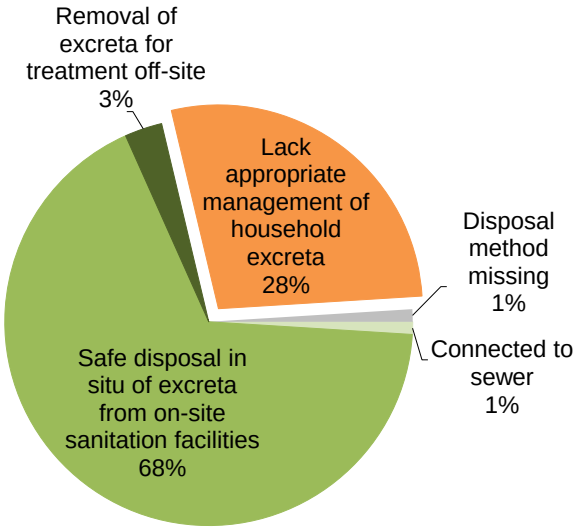
Table 16.9 shows the percent distribution of the household population by management of household excreta. One percent of Tanzanian household members manage their excreta through a connection to a sewer, 68% safely dispose of their excreta in situ, 3% have their excreta removed for treatment, and 28% lack appropriate management of their excreta (**Figure 16.4**). Overall, 71% of household members manage their excreta appropriately (**Table 16.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Appropriate management of excreta (household is connected to a sewer, has excreta safely disposed of on-site, or has excreta removed for treatment off-site) is lower among the rural population (63%) than the urban population (93%).
- By region, the percentage of the population that manages household excreta appropriately ranges from 40% in Tabora to 98% in both Dar es Salaam and Mjini Magharibi.
- The percentage of the population that manages excreta appropriately increases with increasing household wealth, from 35% in the lowest wealth quintile to 98% in the highest quintile (**Figure 16.5**).

Figure 16.4 **Appropriate management of household excreta**

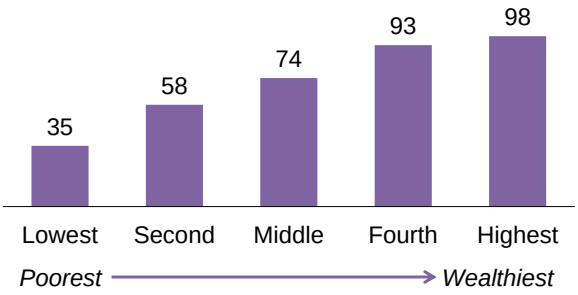
Percent distribution of household population by management of household excreta



Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 16.5 **Appropriate management of household excreta by wealth**

Percentage of household population connected to sewer or using improved on-site sanitation facilities with safe disposal of excreta on-site or removal of excreta for off-site treatment



16.3 Disposal of Children's Stools

Appropriate disposal of children's stools

The child's last stools were put or rinsed into a toilet or latrine, or the child used a toilet or latrine.

Sample: Youngest children under age 2 living with their mother

Appropriate disposal of children's stools is important to prevent the spread of disease. Fifty-six percent of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother had their last stools disposed of appropriately (**Table 16.10**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Children's stools are more likely to be disposed of appropriately in urban households (69%) than in rural households (50%).

- The percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately ranges from 28% in Kusini Pemba to 95% in Mtwara.
- The percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately increases with increasing mother's education; 39% of children of mothers with no education have their stools disposed of appropriately, as compared with 66% of children of mothers with a secondary or higher education.
- Seventy-one percent of children from households in the highest wealth quintile have their stools disposed of appropriately, compared with 38% of children from households in the lowest wealth quintile.

16.4 Menstrual Health and Hygiene

Appropriate menstrual health and hygiene materials

Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, menstrual cup, cloth, toilet paper, and/or cotton wool.

Sample: Women age 15–49 with a menstrual period in the last year

Privacy and use of appropriate menstrual health and hygiene materials

Percentage of women who were able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their last menstruation.

Sample: Women age 15–49 with a menstrual period in the last year who were home during their last menstrual period

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In the 2022 TDHS-MIS, women age 15–49 were asked what method or methods they used for menstrual protection during their last menstrual period, if anything. Thirty-seven percent of women used disposable sanitary pads, 53% used cloth, and 12% used reusable sanitary pads. However, 4% used underwear only (**Table 16.11**).

Women were also asked if they were able to wash and change in privacy during their last menstrual period; 99% of respondents reported that they were able to do so.

Overall, 96% of women used appropriate materials and were able to wash and change in privacy during their last menstrual period.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who used appropriate materials and were able to wash and change in privacy during their most recent menstrual period is nearly identical in urban (97%) and rural (96%) areas. Women in urban areas were far more likely than women in rural areas to use disposable sanitary pads (58% versus 23%), while women in rural areas were much more likely to use cloth (63% versus 37%).
- The percentage of women who used appropriate materials and were able to wash and change in privacy during their last menstrual period varies little by education or wealth. However, there are large differences in the materials used by women. For example, 8% of women in the lowest wealth quintile used disposable sanitary pads, as compared with 67% of women in the highest quintile. Conversely, 77% of women in the lowest wealth quintile used cloth, compared with 27% in the highest quintile.

List of Tables

For more information on water and sanitation characteristics, see the following tables:

- **Table 16.1 Household drinking water**
- **Table 16.2 Drinking water service ladder**
- **Table 16.3 Person collecting drinking water**
- **Table 16.4 Availability of sufficient drinking water**
- **Table 16.5 Treatment of household drinking water**
- **Table 16.6 Household sanitation facilities**
- **Table 16.7 Sanitation service ladder**
- **Table 16.8 Emptying and removal of waste from on-site sanitation facilities**
- **Table 16.9 Management of household excreta**
- **Table 16.10 Disposal of children's stools**
- **Table 16.11 Menstrual hygiene**

Table 16.1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water and by time to obtain drinking water, according to residence, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Households					Population				
	Mainland					Mainland				
Characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	Zanzibar	Tanzania	Urban	Rural	Total	Zanzibar	Tanzania
Source of drinking water										
Improved source	**95.6**	**61.8**	**72.8**	**97.6**	**73.5**	**95.8**	**58.6**	**69.4**	**97.8**	**70.3**
Piped into dwelling/ yard/plot	44.3	8.9	20.4	54.9	21.3	45.4	8.0	18.8	55.3	20.0
Piped to neighbour	27.0	7.4	13.7	15.6	13.8	26.3	6.6	12.3	15.2	12.4
Public tap/standpipe	8.0	21.6	17.2	10.4	17.0	8.4	20.9	17.3	10.8	17.1
Tube well or borehole	3.2	4.0	3.7	9.6	3.9	2.9	3.9	3.6	9.5	3.8
Protected dug well	6.3	13.1	10.9	5.9	10.7	7.0	13.4	11.6	6.0	11.4
Protected spring	1.5	2.6	2.2	0.0	2.1	1.7	2.4	2.2	0.0	2.2
Rainwater	1.4	3.3	2.7	0.0	2.6	1.3	2.7	2.3	0.0	2.2
Tanker truck/cart with small tank	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.5
Bottled water	2.7	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.6	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.6
Sachet water	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Water kiosk/domestic points	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Unimproved source	**3.7**	**26.2**	**18.9**	**2.4**	**18.5**	**3.6**	**28.7**	**21.4**	**2.2**	**20.8**
Unprotected dug well	2.2	17.9	12.8	2.3	12.5	2.1	20.3	15.0	2.2	14.6
Unprotected spring	1.3	7.3	5.4	0.0	5.2	1.2	7.2	5.5	0.0	5.3
Other	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.9
Surface water	**0.7**	**12.0**	**8.3**	**0.0**	**8.1**	**0.6**	**12.7**	**9.2**	**0.0**	**8.9**
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)										
Water on premises[1]	80.2	26.7	44.1	83.8	45.2	79.7	24.5	40.5	83.7	41.9
30 minutes or less	16.6	54.4	42.2	15.3	41.4	17.3	54.8	43.9	15.3	43.0
More than 30 minutes	2.3	18.2	13.0	0.7	12.7	2.2	20.1	14.9	0.6	14.4
Don't know	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Distance to obtain drinking water (round trip)										
Water on premises[1]	80.2	26.7	44.1	83.8	45.2	79.7	24.5	40.5	83.7	41.9
Less than 500 m	11.9	33.9	26.8	14.4	26.4	12.1	33.3	27.2	14.4	26.8
500–999 m	4.0	20.5	15.1	1.6	14.8	4.2	21.3	16.4	1.6	15.9
1–1.9 km	2.9	11.6	8.8	0.2	8.6	3.0	12.4	9.7	0.3	9.4
2–4.9 km	0.8	5.4	3.9	0.0	3.8	0.8	6.2	4.6	0.0	4.5
5–7.9 km	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.1	1.4	1.0	0.0	1.0
8 km and above	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/ population	4,965	10,313	15,278	427	15,705	19,795	48,565	68,360	2,255	70,615
Authority/agency providing drinking water services[2]										
Government	82.3	78.8	81.2	69.1	80.5	83.2	78.0	81.5	69.2	80.6
CBO/NGO	0.5	5.9	2.2	7.5	2.5	0.5	5.9	2.3	7.7	2.7
Private company	16.6	15.0	16.1	22.5	16.5	15.6	15.9	15.7	21.9	16.1
Don't know	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/ population using piped water	3,535	1,674	5,209	301	5,510	14,197	7,076	21,272	1,591	22,863

[1] Includes water piped to a neighbour and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes
[2] Limited to households/population in households with water piped to dwelling, yard/plot, or neighbour
CBO = community-based organisation
NGO = nongovernmental organisation

Table 16.2 Drinking water service ladder

Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water service ladder, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	At least basic service[1]	Limited service[2]	Unimproved[3]	Surface water	Total	Number of persons
Residence						
Urban	93.9	1.9	3.5	0.6	100.0	20,499
Rural	51.5	8.3	27.9	12.3	100.0	50,116
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	62.7	6.6	21.4	9.2	100.0	68,360
Urban	93.7	2.0	3.6	0.6	100.0	19,795
Rural	50.1	8.5	28.7	12.7	100.0	48,565
Zanzibar	96.9	0.9	2.2	0.0	100.0	2,255
Unguja	97.5	1.2	1.3	0.0	100.0	1,576
Pemba	95.4	0.2	4.4	0.0	100.0	679
Zone						
Western	52.5	6.7	34.5	6.2	100.0	6,480
Northern	62.8	6.5	16.8	13.9	100.0	8,109
Central	54.2	8.3	25.5	11.9	100.0	7,935
Southern Highlands	73.2	5.8	15.4	5.5	100.0	4,143
Southern	64.6	1.7	24.0	9.7	100.0	3,441
South West Highlands	60.1	4.2	19.8	15.8	100.0	6,389
Lake	58.2	8.8	23.3	9.7	100.0	21,705
Eastern	82.4	4.3	12.0	1.3	100.0	10,158
Zanzibar	96.9	0.9	2.2	0.0	100.0	2,255
Region						
Dodoma	63.4	7.3	20.7	8.6	100.0	3,526
Arusha	63.9	8.1	12.6	15.3	100.0	2,344
Kilimanjaro	93.2	2.2	2.8	1.7	100.0	1,970
Tanga	46.4	7.8	26.7	19.2	100.0	3,795
Morogoro	67.9	5.3	23.7	3.1	100.0	3,204
Pwani	73.2	5.5	19.7	1.6	100.0	2,198
Dar es Salaam	96.4	3.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	4,757
Lindi	58.5	2.2	18.9	20.4	100.0	1,507
Mtwara	69.4	1.3	28.0	1.3	100.0	1,933
Ruvuma	69.5	11.0	13.3	6.2	100.0	1,756
Iringa	70.7	2.6	22.3	4.5	100.0	1,450
Mbeya	68.8	3.5	17.0	10.8	100.0	2,131
Singida	44.0	5.8	38.0	12.2	100.0	2,206
Tabora	45.9	4.2	44.1	5.8	100.0	3,843
Rukwa	63.0	3.1	18.8	15.1	100.0	1,688
Kigoma	62.2	10.4	20.5	6.8	100.0	2,637
Shinyanga	58.6	9.5	23.7	8.2	100.0	2,729
Kagera	56.5	9.5	13.0	21.0	100.0	3,684
Mwanza	73.2	6.5	15.0	5.3	100.0	5,326
Mara	46.5	2.7	36.1	14.7	100.0	3,580
Manyara	49.8	12.6	20.7	16.9	100.0	2,203
Njombe	84.2	1.0	8.9	5.9	100.0	937
Katavi	52.3	4.8	38.1	4.7	100.0	945
Simiyu	53.7	22.5	16.5	7.3	100.0	2,440
Geita	52.4	7.8	36.6	3.2	100.0	3,946
Songwe	50.3	6.1	14.0	29.6	100.0	1,625
Kaskazini Unguja	96.8	1.2	2.1	0.0	100.0	341
Kusini Unguja	92.9	1.4	5.7	0.0	100.0	164
Mjini Magharibi	98.4	1.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,071
Kaskazini Pemba	91.5	0.0	8.5	0.0	100.0	313
Kusini Pemba	98.8	0.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	366
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	29.8	8.8	42.1	19.2	100.0	14,123
Second	47.5	10.2	29.9	12.4	100.0	14,123
Middle	63.0	6.4	22.2	8.4	100.0	14,121
Fourth	82.8	4.8	8.5	3.9	100.0	14,127
Highest	96.0	2.1	1.3	0.6	100.0	14,121
Total	63.8	6.5	20.8	8.9	100.0	70,615

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions are based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (JMP).

[1] Defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less. Includes safely managed drinking water, which is not shown separately.

[2] Drinking water from an improved source, and round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes or is unknown

[3] Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring

Table 16.3 Person collecting drinking water

Percentage of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises by the person who usually collects drinking water used in the household, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of de jure population without drinking water on premises[1]	Number of persons	Person who usually collects drinking water					Total	Number of persons without drinking water on premises[1]
			Adult female age 15 or older	Adult male age 15 or older	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	Person not in household		
Residence									
Urban	19.8	20,499	71.0	14.6	5.5	2.2	6.7	100.0	4,068
Rural	73.7	50,116	79.8	10.7	5.3	2.5	1.7	100.0	36,954
Mainland/Zanzibar									
Mainland	59.5	68,360	79.1	10.9	5.3	2.5	2.2	100.0	40,655
Urban	20.3	19,795	71.1	14.4	5.6	2.3	6.8	100.0	4,009
Rural	75.5	48,565	80.0	10.5	5.3	2.5	1.7	100.0	36,646
Zanzibar	16.3	2,255	58.3	32.9	3.6	1.5	3.6	100.0	367
Unguja	16.8	1,576	54.3	37.1	2.5	1.1	4.9	100.0	265
Pemba	15.0	679	68.7	22.1	6.5	2.7	0.0	100.0	102
Zone									
Western	74.1	6,480	82.1	7.2	5.7	2.6	2.4	100.0	4,802
Northern	54.0	8,109	84.4	10.0	3.0	0.5	2.1	100.0	4,383
Central	63.9	7,935	71.6	18.1	4.6	2.2	3.5	100.0	5,073
Southern Highlands	56.2	4,143	83.8	8.0	4.3	3.1	0.8	100.0	2,330
Southern	64.1	3,441	75.6	12.8	4.7	4.7	2.3	100.0	2,207
South West Highlands	71.0	6,389	85.2	5.3	6.3	1.5	1.7	100.0	4,534
Lake	63.1	21,705	77.6	11.3	6.0	3.3	1.7	100.0	13,687
Eastern	35.8	10,158	76.5	13.0	5.8	1.3	3.3	100.0	3,640
Zanzibar	16.3	2,255	58.3	32.9	3.6	1.5	3.6	100.0	367
Region									
Dodoma	50.1	3,526	77.6	13.4	2.1	3.0	3.9	100.0	1,766
Arusha	49.9	2,344	89.3	5.8	1.6	0.8	2.4	100.0	1,170
Kilimanjaro	20.0	1,970	79.1	16.9	1.5	1.6	0.9	100.0	394
Tanga	74.3	3,795	83.1	10.8	3.8	0.3	2.1	100.0	2,819
Morogoro	68.6	3,204	81.6	8.1	7.9	2.0	0.3	100.0	2,198
Pwani	46.6	2,198	75.9	18.0	3.7	0.4	2.0	100.0	1,024
Dar es Salaam	8.8	4,757	50.7	26.7	0.0	0.0	22.7	100.0	418
Lindi	75.9	1,507	73.8	13.7	5.5	5.1	2.0	100.0	1,144
Mtwara	55.0	1,933	77.6	11.8	3.8	4.2	2.6	100.0	1,063
Ruvuma	60.4	1,756	90.5	4.8	2.6	1.8	0.3	100.0	1,061
Iringa	53.7	1,450	78.3	10.4	5.5	4.5	1.3	100.0	779
Mbeya	51.5	2,131	85.0	6.6	4.2	2.1	2.0	100.0	1,097
Singida	72.3	2,206	75.9	10.7	8.5	2.2	2.7	100.0	1,596
Tabora	69.9	3,843	87.5	6.3	2.8	2.7	0.7	100.0	2,688
Rukwa	82.2	1,688	80.5	5.7	10.3	1.4	2.1	100.0	1,387
Kigoma	80.1	2,637	75.3	8.3	9.5	2.4	4.5	100.0	2,114
Shinyanga	58.5	2,729	84.6	7.1	5.0	2.7	0.6	100.0	1,596
Kagera	72.0	3,684	71.1	14.9	6.2	5.2	2.6	100.0	2,651
Mwanza	43.5	5,326	72.6	15.9	6.3	2.2	3.0	100.0	2,319
Mara	66.2	3,580	85.2	7.1	5.6	1.7	0.4	100.0	2,370
Manyara	77.7	2,203	61.6	29.8	3.6	1.4	3.7	100.0	1,711
Njombe	52.3	937	78.3	11.2	5.9	3.7	0.9	100.0	490
Katavi	72.5	945	87.0	5.0	5.7	1.1	1.2	100.0	686
Simiyu	74.8	2,440	77.5	9.3	7.4	5.1	0.7	100.0	1,827
Geita	74.1	3,946	77.6	11.5	5.7	2.9	2.2	100.0	2,924
Songwe	83.9	1,625	89.4	4.0	4.1	1.2	1.3	100.0	1,364
Kaskazini Unguja	21.8	341	69.4	19.1	7.9	0.6	3.0	100.0	74
Kusini Unguja	28.9	164	66.7	27.1	1.8	2.0	2.4	100.0	47
Mjini Magharibi	13.4	1,071	42.6	49.7	0.0	1.0	6.8	100.0	144
Kaskazini Pemba	15.8	313	77.4	12.1	6.0	4.5	0.0	100.0	50
Kusini Pemba	14.3	366	60.5	31.5	7.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	52
Source of drinking water									
Improved	43.4	49,636	75.5	13.3	5.6	2.8	2.9	100.0	21,557
Unimproved	91.1	14,689	82.9	8.6	4.7	2.2	1.5	100.0	13,378
Surface	96.8	6,290	82.4	8.9	5.6	1.8	1.3	100.0	6,087
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	87.3	14,123	82.3	8.6	5.6	2.3	1.2	100.0	12,334
Second	81.9	14,123	78.7	11.2	6.0	2.9	1.3	100.0	11,565
Middle	66.7	14,121	81.6	9.1	5.9	2.1	1.3	100.0	9,424
Fourth	41.1	14,127	73.3	15.7	3.5	2.9	4.6	100.0	5,800
Highest	13.5	14,121	62.2	22.8	2.4	1.2	11.4	100.0	1,900
Total	58.1	70,615	78.9	11.1	5.3	2.4	2.2	100.0	41,022

[1] Excludes water piped to a neighbour and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 16.4 Availability of sufficient drinking water

Percentage of de jure population with sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage with drinking water available in sufficient quantities[1]	Number of persons
Residence		
Urban	67.7	20,499
Rural	77.7	50,116
Mainland/Zanzibar		
Mainland	75.3	68,360
Urban	68.2	19,795
Rural	78.2	48,565
Zanzibar	58.2	2,255
Unguja	56.8	1,576
Pemba	61.3	679
Zone		
Western	85.1	6,480
Northern	53.1	8,109
Central	73.3	7,935
Southern Highlands	82.1	4,143
Southern	89.1	3,441
South West Highlands	85.9	6,389
Lake	78.3	21,705
Eastern	67.9	10,158
Zanzibar	58.2	2,255
Region		
Dodoma	60.4	3,526
Arusha	60.9	2,344
Kilimanjaro	56.9	1,970
Tanga	46.4	3,795
Morogoro	71.7	3,204
Pwani	63.1	2,198
Dar es Salaam	67.6	4,757
Lindi	86.7	1,507
Mtwara	91.0	1,933
Ruvuma	78.6	1,756
Iringa	91.0	1,450
Mbeya	79.8	2,131
Singida	81.0	2,206
Tabora	89.5	3,843
Rukwa	86.4	1,688
Kigoma	78.8	2,637
Shinyanga	80.3	2,729
Kagera	79.8	3,684
Mwanza	62.6	5,326
Mara	79.1	3,580
Manyara	86.2	2,203
Njombe	74.8	937
Katavi	80.4	945
Simiyu	86.4	2,440
Geita	90.9	3,946
Songwe	96.4	1,625
Kaskazini Unguja	72.6	341
Kusini Unguja	59.1	164
Mjini Magharibi	51.4	1,071
Kaskazini Pemba	61.0	313
Kusini Pemba	61.5	366
Source of drinking water		
Improved	73.0	49,636
Unimproved	79.9	14,689
Surface	76.8	6,290
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)		
Water on premises[2]	69.7	29,593
30 minutes or less	81.7	30,370
More than 30 minutes	68.6	10,202
Don't know	81.7	450
Distance to obtain drinking water (round trip)		
Water on premises[2]	69.7	29,593
Less than 500 m	82.1	18,924
500–999 m	80.1	11,220
1–1.9 km	75.7	6,627
2–4.9 km	66.9	3,165
5–7.9 km	48.1	692
8 km and above	45.7	395
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	77.7	14,123
Second	78.6	14,123
Middle	76.5	14,121
Fourth	72.7	14,127
Highest	68.3	14,121
Total	74.8	70,615

[1] Defined as having sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month
[2] Includes water piped to a neighbour and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 16.5 Treatment of household drinking water

Percentage of de jure population using various methods to treat drinking water, and percentage using an appropriate treatment method, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Boiled	Bleach/ chlorine added	Strained through cloth	Ceramic, sand, or other filter	Solar disinfection	Let stand and settle	Other	Don't know	No treatment	Percentage using an appropriate treatment method[1]	Number of persons
Residence											
Urban	33.8	3.0	9.7	1.7	0.3	10.2	1.2	0.2	52.0	36.4	20,499
Rural	14.8	1.1	10.1	0.7	0.1	7.4	0.4	0.1	71.0	16.0	50,116
Mainland/Zanzibar											
Mainland	20.5	1.4	10.3	1.0	0.1	8.4	0.6	0.1	65.3	21.9	68,360
Urban	34.3	2.6	10.1	1.8	0.3	10.5	1.2	0.2	51.4	36.6	19,795
Rural	14.8	1.0	10.4	0.7	0.1	7.5	0.4	0.1	70.9	15.9	48,565
Zanzibar	16.5	9.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.9	0.3	73.3	23.7	2,255
Unguja	18.6	11.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.1	0.4	68.6	27.7	1,576
Pemba	11.5	3.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.2	84.1	14.5	679
Zone											
Western	8.4	0.5	21.1	0.6	0.0	3.9	0.6	0.0	67.4	9.4	6,480
Northern	29.3	2.9	3.4	1.1	0.1	9.6	0.4	0.2	59.2	31.2	8,109
Central	17.2	0.9	2.6	0.3	0.0	4.1	0.9	0.1	75.5	18.2	7,935
Southern Highlands	26.5	0.2	2.8	0.6	0.7	9.4	0.0	0.0	70.5	26.9	4,143
Southern	6.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	93.2	6.6	3,441
South West Highlands	12.3	0.6	3.4	0.2	0.1	4.0	0.3	0.0	81.7	12.7	6,389
Lake	23.5	1.2	20.2	1.6	0.2	12.5	0.5	0.0	54.6	25.1	21,705
Eastern	24.6	3.1	5.0	1.5	0.0	10.1	1.5	0.5	61.5	27.3	10,158
Zanzibar	16.5	9.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.9	0.3	73.3	23.7	2,255
Region											
Dodoma	23.3	1.0	1.9	0.4	0.0	6.1	2.0	0.0	66.6	24.3	3,526
Arusha	21.4	3.7	1.5	1.2	0.1	2.3	0.3	0.3	72.1	25.0	2,344
Kilimanjaro	34.8	2.6	5.1	2.0	0.4	13.5	0.4	0.5	49.9	37.2	1,970
Tanga	31.3	2.5	3.8	0.5	0.0	12.2	0.4	0.0	56.0	32.0	3,795
Morogoro	14.2	3.7	3.4	0.2	0.0	7.4	0.2	0.4	72.4	17.2	3,204
Pwani	21.4	1.2	3.6	0.1	0.0	7.0	0.3	0.3	69.5	22.2	2,198
Dar es Salaam	33.2	3.6	6.7	3.1	0.0	13.3	3.0	0.6	50.4	36.5	4,757
Lindi	6.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	93.2	6.3	1,507
Mtwara	6.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.2	6.8	1,933
Ruvuma	13.5	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	82.7	13.9	1,756
Iringa	34.2	0.5	3.7	1.1	1.9	14.5	0.0	0.0	63.2	34.8	1,450
Mbeya	21.2	1.6	2.5	0.1	0.0	6.3	0.3	0.0	72.3	22.0	2,131
Singida	10.2	0.2	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	86.9	10.6	2,206
Tabora	7.1	0.3	31.6	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	61.7	7.6	3,843
Rukwa	6.9	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	90.7	7.1	1,688
Kigoma	10.3	0.8	5.8	1.3	0.0	8.4	1.3	0.0	75.7	12.2	2,637
Shinyanga	11.3	1.0	10.8	3.0	0.0	5.3	0.3	0.1	73.7	14.2	2,729
Kagera	33.8	0.8	15.5	1.9	0.0	10.5	1.2	0.0	58.0	34.7	3,684
Mwanza	30.5	2.2	27.5	2.4	0.8	23.3	0.1	0.0	36.9	32.3	5,326
Mara	30.3	1.1	19.9	1.4	0.1	13.6	1.0	0.0	40.5	32.9	3,580
Manyara	14.5	1.3	3.7	0.1	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.2	78.4	15.9	2,203
Njombe	39.0	0.0	4.3	0.1	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	58.8	39.0	937
Katavi	6.2	0.3	9.5	0.9	0.4	6.7	0.3	0.3	78.2	7.4	945
Simiyu	11.5	2.1	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	78.9	12.7	2,440
Geita	14.0	0.2	26.2	0.6	0.0	11.2	0.1	0.0	59.8	14.6	3,946
Songwe	9.6	0.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.5	0.0	86.8	9.6	1,625
Kaskazini Unguja	16.0	3.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.5	0.6	0.1	75.5	18.6	341
Kusini Unguja	20.6	7.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.7	0.0	69.2	25.9	164
Mjini Magharibi	19.1	14.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.3	0.5	66.4	30.8	1,071
Kaskazini Pemba	14.7	5.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.6	0.1	80.0	18.7	313
Kusini Pemba	8.8	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	87.6	10.9	366
Source of drinking water											
Improved	23.2	2.2	8.8	1.2	0.2	8.6	0.8	0.1	63.6	25.2	49,636
Unimproved	12.0	0.4	14.9	0.6	0.0	6.6	0.2	0.1	69.5	12.7	14,689
Surface	16.9	1.0	8.2	0.3	0.1	8.6	0.3	0.1	71.3	17.5	6,290
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	7.3	0.4	7.8	0.5	0.0	5.1	0.1	0.1	80.8	8.0	14,123
Second	11.4	0.7	10.3	0.6	0.0	6.4	0.1	0.0	74.5	12.3	14,123
Middle	16.0	1.6	11.5	0.6	0.2	8.5	0.3	0.0	68.3	17.5	14,121
Fourth	23.5	1.4	10.2	0.9	0.0	10.7	0.5	0.3	61.9	24.9	14,127
Highest	43.5	4.3	10.3	2.4	0.4	10.4	2.0	0.2	42.1	47.0	14,121
Total	20.3	1.7	10.0	1.0	0.1	8.2	0.6	0.1	65.5	21.9	70,615

Note: Respondents may report multiple treatment methods, so the sum of treatment may exceed 100%.
[1] Appropriate water treatment methods are boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

Table 16.6 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities, and percent distribution of households and de jure population with a toilet/latrine facility by location of the facility, according to residence, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Type and location of toilet/latrine facility	Households					Population				
	Mainland					Mainland				
	Urban	Rural	Total	Zanzibar	Tanzania	Urban	Rural	Total	Zanzibar	Tanzania
Improved sanitation facility	**93.4**	**65.3**	**74.4**	**90.8**	**74.9**	**93.5**	**62.6**	**71.6**	**91.0**	**72.2**
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	3.5	0.4	1.4	0.7	1.4	3.1	0.3	1.1	0.7	1.1
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	11.9	2.2	5.3	3.8	5.3	12.2	2.0	4.9	4.3	4.9
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	30.5	14.2	19.5	33.4	19.9	30.9	12.6	17.9	34.8	18.4
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	13.9	5.3	8.1	14.6	8.3	13.0	5.0	7.3	13.4	7.5
Pit latrine with slab (washable)	25.6	12.4	16.7	32.5	17.1	25.7	11.9	15.9	32.3	16.4
Pit latrine with slab (not washable)	7.9	30.7	23.3	5.8	22.8	8.5	30.8	24.4	5.6	23.8
Composting toilet	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Unimproved sanitation facility	**5.7**	**22.1**	**16.8**	**1.7**	**16.4**	**5.8**	**23.9**	**18.6**	**1.7**	**18.1**
Flush/pour flush not to sewer/septic tank/pit latrine	1.3	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.7
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	4.4	21.1	15.7	0.3	15.3	4.6	23.0	17.7	0.5	17.1
Bucket	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Hanging toilet/hanging latrine	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Open defecation (no facility/ bush/field)	**0.8**	**12.6**	**8.8**	**7.5**	**8.7**	**0.7**	**13.5**	**9.8**	**7.3**	**9.7**
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/ population	4,965	10,313	15,278	427	15,705	19,795	48,565	68,360	2,255	70,615
Location of toilet facility										
In own dwelling	21.1	3.2	9.5	91.6	11.8	21.9	2.7	8.8	91.4	11.5
In own yard/plot	77.7	92.1	87.0	7.3	84.8	77.0	93.6	88.3	7.7	85.6
Elsewhere	1.3	4.6	3.4	1.1	3.4	1.1	3.8	2.9	0.9	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/ population with a toilet/latrine facility	4,924	9,013	13,936	395	14,331	19,665	42,008	61,673	2,090	63,764

Table 16.7 Sanitation service ladder

Percent distribution of de jure population by type of sanitation service, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	At least basic service[1]	Limited service[2]	Unimproved[3]	Open defecation	Total	Number of persons
Residence						
Urban	57.8	35.8	5.7	0.7	100.0	20,499
Rural	53.5	10.0	23.2	13.4	100.0	50,116
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	53.9	17.7	18.6	9.8	100.0	68,360
Urban	56.8	36.7	5.8	0.7	100.0	19,795
Rural	52.7	10.0	23.9	13.5	100.0	48,565
Zanzibar	80.4	10.6	1.7	7.3	100.0	2,255
Unguja	83.5	12.7	1.2	2.6	100.0	1,576
Pemba	73.3	5.8	2.9	18.1	100.0	679
Zone						
Western	39.5	7.2	39.5	13.8	100.0	6,480
Northern	63.2	12.8	10.7	13.3	100.0	8,109
Central	54.6	17.9	17.9	9.6	100.0	7,935
Southern Highlands	77.2	11.5	10.3	1.0	100.0	4,143
Southern	65.9	7.2	17.7	9.1	100.0	3,441
South West Highlands	55.6	16.2	20.0	8.1	100.0	6,389
Lake	46.0	19.4	22.1	12.5	100.0	21,705
Eastern	57.2	31.6	7.7	3.6	100.0	10,158
Zanzibar	80.4	10.6	1.7	7.3	100.0	2,255
Region						
Dodoma	59.5	25.4	11.5	3.6	100.0	3,526
Arusha	50.6	16.8	12.2	20.5	100.0	2,344
Kilimanjaro	74.3	12.2	11.9	1.6	100.0	1,970
Tanga	65.3	10.7	9.2	14.9	100.0	3,795
Morogoro	61.8	18.6	14.6	5.0	100.0	3,204
Pwani	56.5	23.0	11.1	9.4	100.0	2,198
Dar es Salaam	54.3	44.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	4,757
Lindi	56.0	7.3	22.0	14.7	100.0	1,507
Mtwara	73.7	7.2	14.4	4.7	100.0	1,933
Ruvuma	78.9	13.2	6.5	1.4	100.0	1,756
Iringa	75.0	10.3	13.8	0.9	100.0	1,450
Mbeya	56.5	24.7	8.4	10.4	100.0	2,131
Singida	55.1	16.2	22.8	5.9	100.0	2,206
Tabora	33.6	6.9	37.6	21.9	100.0	3,843
Rukwa	51.2	11.0	33.9	3.9	100.0	1,688
Kigoma	48.0	7.5	42.4	2.0	100.0	2,637
Shinyanga	54.3	16.1	16.0	13.6	100.0	2,729
Kagera	59.5	16.5	19.4	4.7	100.0	3,684
Mwanza	41.0	25.8	27.7	5.4	100.0	5,326
Mara	32.5	22.6	23.7	21.2	100.0	3,580
Manyara	46.1	7.8	23.3	22.8	100.0	2,203
Njombe	77.6	10.0	11.9	0.6	100.0	937
Katavi	42.2	10.3	36.7	10.8	100.0	945
Simiyu	47.1	10.2	18.3	24.3	100.0	2,440
Geita	46.0	18.5	22.0	13.4	100.0	3,946
Songwe	66.7	14.0	11.2	8.1	100.0	1,625
Kaskazini Unguja	84.1	4.3	1.2	10.3	100.0	341
Kusini Unguja	87.1	7.1	2.0	3.8	100.0	164
Mjini Magharibi	82.8	16.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	1,071
Kaskazini Pemba	75.2	5.4	3.2	16.3	100.0	313
Kusini Pemba	71.7	6.1	2.6	19.6	100.0	366
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	29.4	5.6	32.3	32.6	100.0	14,123
Second	50.8	8.7	30.3	10.2	100.0	14,123
Middle	63.5	11.5	20.1	4.9	100.0	14,121
Fourth	63.3	30.0	6.0	0.7	100.0	14,127
Highest	66.7	31.6	1.8	0.0	100.0	14,121
Total	54.7	17.5	18.1	9.7	100.0	70,615

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions are based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (JMP).

[1] Defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households. Includes safely managed sanitation service, which is not shown separately.

[2] Defined as use of improved facilities shared by two or more households

[3] Use of flush/pour flush toilet not to sewer, septic tank, or pit latrine; pit latrine without a slab/open pit; hanging toilet/latrine; or bucket

Table 16.8 Emptying and removal of waste from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of de jure population in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, and percentage of on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta was safely disposed of in situ, percentage of on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta was disposed of unsafely, and percentage of on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta was removed for treatment, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of method of emptying and disposal of waste from septic tanks or other on-site sanitation facilities									Percentage of population with on-site sanitation facilities for which:			
	Removed by a service provider to treatment plant	Removed by a service provider, don't know where	Buried in a covered pit	Emptied to un-covered pit, open ground, water body, or else-where	Don't know where waste was taken	Never emptied	Don't know if ever emptied	Disposal method missing	Total	Excreta was safely disposed of in situ[1]	Excreta was disposed of unsafely[2]	Excreta was removed for treat-ment[3]	Number of persons with improved on-site sanitation facilities
Sanitation facility type													
Flush to septic tank	6.8	4.4	1.0	0.1	0.3	82.8	4.7	0.0	100.0	88.5	0.1	11.4	3,470
Latrines and other improved facilities	1.3	1.9	1.0	0.1	0.4	91.1	3.1	1.0	100.0	95.3	0.1	3.7	46,714
Flush to pit latrine	2.7	3.6	1.0	0.1	0.7	85.8	2.8	3.3	100.0	89.6	0.1	7.0	13,003
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	1.9	3.6	0.7	0.0	0.4	88.1	5.3	0.0	100.0	94.1	0.0	5.9	5,301
Pit latrine with slab	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.3	94.1	2.8	0.1	100.0	98.0	0.1	1.7	28,367
Composting toilet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	44
Residence													
Urban	4.1	5.0	1.4	0.3	0.9	81.2	6.5	0.6	100.0	89.1	0.3	9.9	18,564
Rural	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.1	96.0	1.3	1.1	100.0	98.1	0.0	0.8	31,620
Mainland/Zanzibar													
Mainland	1.7	2.1	1.0	0.1	0.4	90.5	3.3	0.9	100.0	94.8	0.1	4.2	48,147
Urban	4.2	5.1	1.4	0.3	0.9	80.8	6.7	0.6	100.0	88.9	0.3	10.2	17,884
Rural	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	96.3	1.2	1.0	100.0	98.3	0.0	0.7	30,264
Zanzibar	1.1	2.9	2.3	0.1	0.1	90.7	1.3	1.4	100.0	94.4	0.1	4.2	2,037
Unguja	1.5	3.5	3.0	0.1	0.2	88.5	1.6	1.5	100.0	93.2	0.1	5.2	1,502
Pemba	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	96.9	0.5	1.0	100.0	97.7	0.0	1.4	535
Zone													
Western	0.5	1.0	2.3	0.4	0.2	95.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	97.9	0.4	1.6	3,013
Northern	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.4	92.7	1.3	1.7	100.0	94.8	0.1	3.4	5,995
Central	1.4	2.3	1.0	0.0	0.1	94.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	96.2	0.0	3.8	5,672
Southern Highlands	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	96.1	2.9	0.1	100.0	98.9	0.1	0.8	3,550
Southern	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	2,508
South West Highlands	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	92.2	6.4	0.5	100.0	98.7	0.0	0.8	4,576
Lake	1.4	2.1	0.8	0.2	0.5	90.7	4.0	0.2	100.0	95.6	0.2	4.0	14,106
Eastern	4.7	4.9	2.1	0.1	0.9	79.3	5.0	3.0	100.0	86.4	0.1	10.6	8,727
Zanzibar	1.1	2.9	2.3	0.1	0.1	90.7	1.3	1.4	100.0	94.4	0.1	4.2	2,037
Region													
Dodoma	2.4	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	94.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	95.7	0.0	4.3	2,912
Arusha	1.9	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.8	92.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	93.7	0.1	6.1	1,495
Kilimanjaro	2.4	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	93.3	1.7	1.1	100.0	95.1	0.0	3.9	1,621
Tanga	1.2	0.4	1.7	0.1	0.2	92.5	0.9	3.0	100.0	95.2	0.1	1.8	2,879
Morogoro	1.2	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.3	86.6	0.9	8.3	100.0	88.5	0.0	3.2	2,574
Pwani	4.4	0.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	86.5	3.6	2.9	100.0	92.0	0.0	5.0	1,747
Dar es Salaam	6.9	8.5	2.8	0.1	1.7	72.1	7.9	0.0	100.0	82.9	0.1	17.0	4,406
Lindi	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	0.0	0.2	950
Mtwara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,558
Ruvuma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	97.8	1.9	0.0	100.0	99.8	0.2	0.0	1,618
Iringa	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.3	5.5	0.0	100.0	97.9	0.0	2.1	1,132
Mbeya	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.2	9.0	1.2	100.0	97.2	0.0	1.7	1,730
Singida	0.3	2.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	93.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	97.4	0.0	2.6	1,573
Tabora	0.9	1.7	3.7	0.5	0.3	92.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	96.6	0.5	3.0	1,553
Rukwa	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	94.2	4.7	0.0	100.0	99.2	0.2	0.6	1,045
Kigoma	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.0	98.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.4	0.4	0.2	1,460
Shinyanga	3.5	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	90.7	3.4	0.0	100.0	94.5	0.0	5.5	1,917
Kagera	0.4	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	95.9	1.0	0.0	100.0	97.2	0.2	2.6	2,787
Mwanza	1.7	1.5	2.7	0.5	0.9	82.2	9.7	0.8	100.0	94.7	0.5	4.1	3,544
Mara	1.9	5.1	0.0	0.1	1.8	90.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	91.1	0.1	8.8	1,920
Manyara	0.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	95.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	96.0	0.0	4.0	1,187
Njombe	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.7	1.1	0.6	100.0	98.8	0.0	0.6	800
Katavi	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	95.4	4.0	0.4	100.0	99.5	0.0	0.1	490
Simiyu	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	93.7	4.7	0.0	100.0	98.6	0.0	1.4	1,399
Geita	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.4	2.4	0.0	100.0	97.7	0.0	2.3	2,538
Songwe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.6	5.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,312
Kaskazini Unguja	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	90.8	0.3	7.5	100.0	91.8	0.0	0.7	300
Kusini Unguja	0.1	4.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	93.5	1.2	0.0	100.0	95.5	0.0	4.5	154
Mjini Magharibi	2.2	4.2	4.1	0.1	0.2	87.2	2.1	0.0	100.0	93.3	0.1	6.6	1,049
Kaskazini Pemba	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	97.8	0.9	0.6	100.0	98.8	0.0	0.6	252
Kusini Pemba	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	96.1	0.1	1.3	100.0	96.7	0.0	2.0	283
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	97.5	0.9	0.7	100.0	99.3	0.0	0.0	4,947
Second	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	96.0	0.4	1.8	100.0	98.1	0.0	0.0	8,397
Middle	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	95.4	1.5	1.7	100.0	97.5	0.0	0.7	10,558
Fourth	1.2	2.3	1.3	0.2	0.7	89.2	4.6	0.5	100.0	95.1	0.2	4.2	12,992
Highest	5.0	5.5	0.8	0.2	0.7	82.1	5.7	0.1	100.0	88.5	0.2	11.2	13,291
Total	1.7	2.1	1.0	0.1	0.4	90.6	3.2	0.9	100.0	94.8	0.1	4.2	50,184

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet.
[1] Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was buried in a covered pit, never emptied, and don't know if ever emptied
[2] Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was emptied to uncovered pits, open ground, water body, or other locations
[3] Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was removed by a service provider to a treatment plant or an unknown location or was removed by a non-service provider to an unknown location

Table 16.9 Management of household excreta

Percent distribution of de jure population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Connected to sewer	Using improved on-site sanitation facilities: Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Using improved on-site sanitation facilities: Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Using improved on-site sanitation facilities: Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	Using improved on-site sanitation facilities: Excreta disposal status missing	Using improved sanitation facilities, on-site status unknown	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practicing open defecation	Total	Percentage connected to sewer, with safe disposal on-site, or with removal for treatment off-site	Number of persons
Residence											
Urban	3.0	81.8	0.5	7.7	0.6	0.1	5.7	0.7	100.0	92.5	20,499
Rural	0.3	62.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.0	23.2	13.4	100.0	62.7	50,116
Mainland/Zanzibar											
Mainland	1.1	67.1	0.2	2.6	0.6	0.0	18.6	9.8	100.0	70.8	68,360
Urban	3.1	81.4	0.5	7.9	0.6	0.1	5.8	0.7	100.0	92.4	19,795
Rural	0.3	61.3	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	23.9	13.5	100.0	61.9	48,565
Zanzibar	0.7	87.5	0.4	1.3	1.2	0.0	1.7	7.3	100.0	89.4	2,255
Unguja	0.9	91.6	0.5	1.8	1.4	0.0	1.2	2.6	100.0	94.3	1,576
Pemba	0.3	77.8	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.0	2.9	18.1	100.0	78.1	679
Zone											
Western	0.1	45.5	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	39.5	13.8	100.0	46.4	6,480
Northern	2.1	70.2	0.1	2.4	1.3	0.0	10.7	13.3	100.0	74.7	8,109
Central	1.0	68.8	0.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	17.9	9.6	100.0	72.3	7,935
Southern Highlands	2.9	84.8	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	10.3	1.0	100.0	88.4	4,143
Southern	0.3	72.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	9.1	100.0	73.1	3,441
South West Highlands	0.2	70.7	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	20.0	8.1	100.0	71.4	6,389
Lake	0.4	62.7	0.2	2.0	0.1	0.1	22.1	12.5	100.0	65.0	21,705
Eastern	2.7	74.9	0.3	8.2	2.6	0.1	7.7	3.6	100.0	85.7	10,158
Zanzibar	0.7	87.5	0.4	1.3	1.2	0.0	1.7	7.3	100.0	89.4	2,255
Region											
Dodoma	2.3	79.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	11.5	3.6	100.0	84.9	3,526
Arusha	3.4	60.1	0.1	3.6	0.0	0.2	12.2	20.5	100.0	67.1	2,344
Kilimanjaro	4.2	78.5	0.0	2.9	0.9	0.0	11.9	1.6	100.0	85.6	1,970
Tanga	0.1	72.2	0.1	1.3	2.2	0.0	9.2	14.9	100.0	73.6	3,795
Morogoro	0.1	71.4	0.0	2.3	6.7	0.0	14.6	5.0	100.0	73.8	3,204
Pwani	0.0	73.1	0.0	4.0	2.3	0.0	11.1	9.4	100.0	77.2	2,198
Dar es Salaam	5.6	78.0	0.6	14.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	97.7	4,757
Lindi	0.2	63.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	22.0	14.7	100.0	63.2	1,507
Mtwara	0.3	80.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.4	4.7	100.0	80.9	1,933
Ruvuma	0.0	91.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	1.4	100.0	91.9	1,756
Iringa	7.0	76.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	13.8	0.9	100.0	85.1	1,450
Mbeya	0.0	79.0	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.0	8.4	10.4	100.0	80.2	2,131
Singida	0.0	69.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	22.8	5.9	100.0	71.3	2,206
Tabora	0.1	39.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	37.6	21.9	100.0	40.4	3,843
Rukwa	0.3	61.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	33.9	3.9	100.0	62.2	1,688
Kigoma	0.2	55.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	42.4	2.0	100.0	55.3	2,637
Shinyanga	0.0	66.4	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.1	16.0	13.6	100.0	70.3	2,729
Kagera	0.3	73.9	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	19.4	4.7	100.0	75.2	3,684
Mwanza	0.2	64.0	0.3	1.7	0.5	0.1	27.7	5.4	100.0	65.9	5,326
Mara	1.5	49.8	0.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	23.7	21.2	100.0	55.0	3,580
Manyara	0.0	51.8	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	23.3	22.8	100.0	53.3	2,203
Njombe	2.1	84.3	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	11.9	0.6	100.0	87.0	937
Katavi	0.7	51.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	36.7	10.8	100.0	52.3	945
Simiyu	0.0	56.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	18.3	24.3	100.0	57.3	2,440
Geita	0.2	63.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	22.0	13.4	100.0	64.5	3,946
Songwe	0.0	80.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	8.1	100.0	80.7	1,625
Kaskazini Unguja	0.6	81.2	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	1.2	10.3	100.0	81.9	341
Kusini Unguja	0.4	93.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.8	100.0	93.9	164
Mjini Magharibi	1.0	94.7	0.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	98.3	1,071
Kaskazini Pemba	0.0	79.9	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	3.2	16.3	100.0	80.1	313
Kusini Pemba	0.5	75.9	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.6	19.6	100.0	76.4	366
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	0.0	34.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	32.3	32.6	100.0	34.8	14,123
Second	0.0	58.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	30.3	10.2	100.0	58.3	14,123
Middle	0.1	73.0	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.1	20.1	4.9	100.0	73.6	14,121
Fourth	1.3	88.1	0.3	3.1	0.5	0.0	6.0	0.7	100.0	92.5	14,127
Highest	4.0	84.5	0.5	9.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	97.6	14,121
Total	1.1	67.7	0.2	2.5	0.6	0.0	18.1	9.7	100.0	71.3	70,615

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet.

Table 16.10 Disposal of children's stools

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last faecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Manner of disposal of children's stools							Total	Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropri-ately[1]	Number of children
	Child used toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Buried	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Left in the open	Other			
Age of child in months										
0–1	4.6	27.2	7.1	8.0	30.4	6.1	16.5	100.0	31.8	376
2–3	2.6	36.9	5.2	9.3	26.5	5.7	13.8	100.0	39.5	336
4–5	3.5	40.6	4.3	6.8	25.0	5.7	14.2	100.0	44.1	385
6–8	5.0	45.0	7.4	7.7	25.1	4.0	5.9	100.0	49.9	525
9–11	5.8	53.8	6.1	10.0	17.2	3.3	3.8	100.0	59.6	531
12–17	8.4	55.5	6.6	8.8	12.9	3.0	4.8	100.0	63.9	1,025
18–23	8.8	57.6	5.4	8.5	11.9	3.7	4.1	100.0	66.4	1,009
6–23	7.5	54.1	6.3	8.7	15.4	3.5	4.6	100.0	61.6	3,090
Type of toilet facility[2]										
Improved sanitation facility	6.6	56.8	4.6	8.4	16.9	2.1	4.5	100.0	63.4	2,889
Unimproved facility	8.2	40.1	7.1	12.1	19.5	4.2	8.9	100.0	48.2	806
Open defecation	3.0	18.1	12.8	3.4	26.3	15.5	21.0	100.0	21.1	492
Residence										
Urban	5.4	63.8	2.4	10.2	13.4	1.4	3.4	100.0	69.2	1,140
Rural	6.9	43.5	7.4	7.9	20.4	5.1	8.7	100.0	50.4	3,047
Mainland/Zanzibar										
Mainland	6.4	49.4	5.6	8.7	18.2	4.2	7.5	100.0	55.8	4,066
Urban	5.4	64.7	2.0	10.4	12.6	1.5	3.5	100.0	70.1	1,106
Rural	6.8	43.6	7.0	8.0	20.3	5.2	9.0	100.0	50.5	2,960
Zanzibar	8.1	38.7	21.0	2.6	29.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	46.8	122
Unguja	8.5	45.0	14.5	2.4	29.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	53.5	84
Pemba	7.3	24.6	35.7	2.9	27.6	1.9	0.0	100.0	31.8	37
Zone										
Western	13.6	18.9	5.6	15.0	27.1	1.1	18.7	100.0	32.6	435
Northern	4.7	63.0	1.6	5.9	6.5	13.5	4.8	100.0	67.7	442
Central	2.8	58.1	6.2	8.9	9.8	5.2	9.0	100.0	60.9	426
Southern Highlands	4.8	70.2	2.8	16.6	3.1	0.0	2.5	100.0	75.0	225
Southern	20.6	71.1	5.7	1.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.7	171
South West Highlands	0.5	44.7	9.3	7.8	21.6	5.4	10.8	100.0	45.2	403
Lake	8.2	40.2	7.7	4.1	28.7	3.6	7.4	100.0	48.5	1,411
Eastern	1.0	67.2	1.5	17.3	9.1	2.0	1.9	100.0	68.3	553
Zanzibar	8.1	38.7	21.0	2.6	29.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	46.8	122
Region										
Dodoma	3.6	72.4	2.2	5.1	4.1	0.9	11.7	100.0	76.0	186
Arusha	1.9	44.1	2.8	7.9	3.6	30.8	8.8	100.0	46.0	133
Kilimanjaro	12.6	65.0	2.7	9.5	7.0	0.0	3.1	100.0	77.6	97
Tanga	2.7	74.0	0.4	2.9	8.1	8.8	3.1	100.0	76.7	212
Morogoro	1.5	64.1	0.9	13.3	14.1	2.3	3.7	100.0	65.6	202
Pwani	0.0	67.6	3.3	16.0	5.1	5.5	2.5	100.0	67.6	115
Dar es Salaam	1.1	69.8	1.1	21.4	6.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.9	236
Lindi	31.5	56.7	8.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.2	80
Mtwara	11.0	83.7	2.9	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.7	91
Ruvuma	0.0	90.6	4.7	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.6	103
Iringa	0.0	54.9	0.8	40.4	1.8	0.0	2.1	100.0	54.9	79
Mbeya	1.8	32.5	8.8	6.5	32.9	4.9	12.7	100.0	34.3	119
Singida	0.0	64.6	12.2	4.8	8.1	4.5	5.8	100.0	64.6	105
Tabora	21.5	9.1	4.7	8.9	28.1	0.8	26.8	100.0	30.6	264
Rukwa	0.0	48.8	12.2	3.0	15.7	11.9	8.4	100.0	48.8	110
Kigoma	1.4	34.1	6.9	24.4	25.5	1.5	6.2	100.0	35.5	171
Shinyanga	13.7	34.7	10.0	8.1	22.9	5.9	4.7	100.0	48.4	153
Kagera	0.0	32.7	7.9	5.4	53.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	32.7	250
Mwanza	1.2	62.0	5.8	2.5	14.3	4.2	10.1	100.0	63.2	340
Mara	30.1	27.5	1.9	2.3	17.3	1.8	19.1	100.0	57.6	248
Manyara	3.7	33.2	7.0	17.3	19.1	11.9	7.8	100.0	36.9	134
Njombe	25.1	49.6	1.7	12.5	1.8	0.0	9.3	100.0	74.7	43
Katavi	0.0	44.0	18.4	7.6	15.8	4.2	10.0	100.0	44.0	66
Simiyu	7.3	31.1	15.1	3.7	27.1	11.1	4.6	100.0	38.4	148
Geita	2.2	39.5	9.9	4.5	38.8	2.0	3.1	100.0	41.7	273
Songwe	0.0	54.4	1.1	14.2	18.7	0.0	11.7	100.0	54.4	107
Kaskazini Unguja	1.1	56.9	18.8	4.3	19.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	58.0	17
Kusini Unguja	36.2	34.6	6.3	3.5	19.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.7	10
Mjini Magharibi	5.9	43.3	14.7	1.7	34.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	49.3	57
Kaskazini Pemba	16.2	21.1	35.0	3.0	22.9	1.7	0.0	100.0	37.4	16
Kusini Pemba	0.6	27.1	36.2	2.8	31.1	2.1	0.0	100.0	27.7	22

Continued…

Table 16.10—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Manner of disposal of children's stools							Total	Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropri-ately[1]	Number of children
	Child used toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Buried	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Left in the open	Other			
Mother's education										
No education	4.3	34.5	10.6	6.3	24.1	8.8	11.3	100.0	38.8	873
Primary incomplete	7.5	41.3	7.4	10.7	21.3	4.7	7.0	100.0	48.8	407
Primary complete	7.4	52.0	4.8	9.3	15.4	3.6	7.4	100.0	59.5	1,909
Secondary+	6.2	59.2	4.0	7.9	18.4	0.7	3.6	100.0	65.5	999
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	4.8	33.0	10.5	7.6	21.2	10.6	12.2	100.0	37.8	963
Second	6.6	46.0	7.3	8.4	20.2	3.4	8.1	100.0	52.6	830
Middle	7.0	48.3	5.0	8.2	20.1	2.7	8.7	100.0	55.3	811
Fourth	8.3	56.6	4.1	9.8	15.3	1.9	4.0	100.0	64.9	826
Highest	6.0	65.4	2.3	8.7	15.1	0.4	2.1	100.0	71.4	759
Total	6.5	49.1	6.1	8.5	18.5	4.1	7.3	100.0	55.5	4,187

[1] Children's stools are considered to be disposed of appropriately if the child used a toilet or latrine or if the faecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine.
[2] See Table 16.6 for definition of categories.

Table 16.11 Menstrual hygiene

Among women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year, percentage who used specified materials to collect or absorb blood from the most recent menstrual period, and among women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year and who were at home during their last menstrual period, percentage who were able to wash and change in privacy while at home and percentage who were able to both wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their last menstruation, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year, percentage who used the specified materials to collect or absorb blood from the most recent menstrual period											Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year and who were at home during their last menstrual period		
Background characteristic	Reusable sanitary pads	Disposable sanitary pads	Tampons	Menstrual cup	Cloth	Toilet paper	Cotton wool	Underwear only	Other	Nothing	Number of women	Percentage able to wash and change in privacy	Percentage able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during last menstruation[1]	Number of women
Age														
15–19	12.7	45.8	2.4	0.2	43.4	0.2	0.2	3.3	0.0	0.1	2,677	97.8	95.8	2,676
20–24	12.2	43.0	1.9	0.0	47.4	0.3	0.1	4.0	0.1	0.2	2,231	99.5	96.5	2,230
25–29	11.2	40.2	1.7	0.0	51.5	0.5	0.3	3.7	0.0	0.2	2,001	99.0	96.6	2,001
30–34	11.8	33.1	1.3	0.1	55.2	0.3	0.1	4.6	0.0	0.3	1,630	98.9	95.4	1,627
35–39	12.7	29.6	1.4	0.0	58.5	0.1	0.3	4.1	0.0	0.2	1,557	99.7	96.4	1,556
40–44	12.4	26.3	0.8	0.1	63.7	0.2	0.1	3.3	0.1	0.1	1,342	99.3	97.7	1,342
45–49	11.0	19.6	1.2	0.1	67.3	0.2	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.5	925	98.6	94.1	924
Residence														
Urban	10.4	58.3	1.6	0.0	36.5	0.2	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.3	4,697	98.9	97.1	4,693
Rural	13.1	23.3	1.7	0.1	62.9	0.3	0.2	5.0	0.0	0.1	7,666	98.9	95.6	7,662
Region														
Dodoma	24.5	42.8	0.0	0.0	29.6	0.2	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.4	671	99.6	94.3	671
Arusha	0.8	61.8	0.0	0.0	43.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	452	100.0	99.2	452
Kilimanjaro	20.9	55.3	4.2	0.0	25.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	336	99.3	99.3	335
Tanga	25.8	38.5	0.0	0.0	42.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.5	607	98.7	98.2	607
Morogoro	22.1	22.8	5.5	0.0	52.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	558	99.7	99.5	558
Pwani	19.2	49.4	0.0	0.0	39.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	469	98.6	98.6	469
Dar es Salaam	2.6	78.1	0.1	0.0	31.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.2	1,266	98.2	97.5	1,263
Lindi	3.7	29.5	1.1	0.0	68.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	276	98.4	98.2	276
Mtwara	1.7	25.1	0.0	0.7	76.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	404	96.3	96.3	404
Ruvuma	0.5	16.4	1.3	0.0	87.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	308	98.4	98.4	308
Iringa	5.4	44.9	0.0	0.0	69.5	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	285	99.6	98.5	285
Mbeya	13.7	38.4	0.2	0.5	55.1	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	402	100.0	98.5	402
Singida	9.3	35.7	0.1	0.0	55.4	0.0	0.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	289	99.6	98.0	289
Tabora	2.1	8.5	3.5	0.0	84.0	0.5	0.1	18.4	0.4	0.0	565	98.5	96.3	565
Rukwa	27.0	9.7	9.1	0.0	53.7	1.7	3.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	237	98.0	97.4	235
Kigoma	9.2	17.8	0.0	0.0	69.4	0.3	0.2	8.2	0.0	0.2	435	98.4	94.3	435
Shinyanga	11.8	34.0	0.0	0.0	62.3	0.3	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	357	98.6	96.7	357
Kagera	29.5	25.5	0.0	0.0	47.0	0.6	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	583	100.0	96.7	583
Mwanza	4.6	43.4	0.0	0.1	50.5	0.1	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	1,019	98.3	92.1	1,019
Mara	5.9	14.8	13.1	0.0	54.3	0.0	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	622	100.0	87.5	622
Manyara	0.6	34.9	0.3	0.3	70.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	314	97.9	97.0	314
Njombe	4.5	35.4	0.0	0.0	72.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	183	100.0	99.6	183
Katavi	45.9	12.6	15.5	0.0	25.6	0.5	1.0	1.6	0.0	0.2	154	99.0	97.8	153
Simiyu	4.2	26.3	0.0	0.0	73.0	0.3	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	249	99.6	97.8	249
Geita	16.3	23.5	0.1	0.0	53.6	0.0	0.2	8.6	0.0	0.0	628	98.2	90.0	628
Songwe	3.2	16.8	0.0	0.4	79.5	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.3	0.0	251	100.0	95.2	251
Kaskazini Unguja	35.1	11.7	0.1	0.0	59.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	58	99.3	98.8	58
Kusini Unguja	3.6	30.0	0.8	0.3	72.3	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.4	32	99.2	98.2	32
Mjini Magharibi	30.9	53.8	0.2	0.1	37.5	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	234	99.7	99.4	234
Kaskazini Pemba	16.9	17.7	0.1	0.0	74.8	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	55	99.3	98.9	55
Kusini Pemba	30.4	27.5	0.3	0.0	55.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	62	99.3	98.9	62
Education														
No education	13.6	10.9	0.8	0.0	72.9	0.5	0.4	7.4	0.0	0.2	1,806	98.5	94.5	1,806
Primary incomplete	12.3	18.5	1.1	0.2	67.3	0.1	0.0	5.6	0.2	0.4	1,041	98.7	94.4	1,038
Primary complete	10.8	30.5	1.5	0.0	59.3	0.2	0.1	4.4	0.0	0.3	5,398	99.0	95.5	5,392
Secondary+	13.1	60.5	2.4	0.1	32.1	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	4,119	99.1	98.2	4,119
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	12.1	8.4	0.5	0.1	77.3	0.2	0.2	6.5	0.0	0.4	1,786	98.2	94.5	1,785
Second	11.4	14.1	1.1	0.0	72.5	0.5	0.3	5.3	0.1	0.0	1,962	99.0	95.8	1,960
Middle	13.8	24.1	1.8	0.1	63.0	0.4	0.1	4.6	0.1	0.0	2,310	99.0	95.8	2,310
Fourth	12.1	42.9	2.5	0.1	47.5	0.1	0.2	3.1	0.0	0.3	2,801	99.2	96.4	2,801
Highest	11.3	66.8	1.8	0.0	27.2	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.3	3,503	98.9	97.2	3,499
Total	12.1	36.6	1.6	0.1	52.9	0.3	0.2	3.9	0.0	0.2	12,363	98.9	96.2	12,355

[1] Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, menstrual cup, cloth, toilet paper, and/or cotton wool

FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION/CUTTING 17

Key Findings

- ***Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C):*** 8% of women age 15–49 have been circumcised, a slight decrease from the figure of 10% reported in the 2015–16 TDHS-MIS.
- ***Trends in prevalence by residence:*** Since 2015–16, the prevalence of FGM/C has declined from 5% to 4% in urban areas and from 13% to 11% in rural areas.
- ***Trends in prevalence by region:*** There has been a dramatic decrease since 2015–16 in the prevalence of FGM/C among women in Dodoma, from 47% to 18%.
- ***Age at circumcision:*** 34% of circumcised women were circumcised before age 5, while 28% were circumcised at age 10–14.
- ***Persons performing circumcisions:*** 55% of circumcised women were circumcised by a traditional birth attendant and 26% by a traditional circumciser.
- ***Attitudes towards FGM/C:*** Most women (97%) and men (94%) who have heard of female circumcision believe that the practice is not required by their religion. Similarly, most (98% of women and 96% of men) believe that the practice should not continue.

Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), also known as female circumcision, is defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) as any procedure that involves partial or total removal of the external genitalia and/or injury to the female genital organs whether for cultural or any other nontherapeutic reasons (WHO, UNICEF, and UNFPA 1997). FGM/C, widely recognised as a violation of human rights, is deeply rooted in beliefs and perceptions formed over decades and generations. Tanzania's Penal Code CAP 16 (R.E. 2019) Section 169A (URT 2019) prohibits female genital mutilation from being performed on girls under age 18.

WHO classifies female genital mutilation into four main categories:

Type I: Excision of the prepuce with or without excision of part or all of the clitoris

Type II: Excision of the clitoris with partial or total excision of the labia minora

Type III: Excision of part or all of the external genitalia and stitching or narrowing of the vaginal opening (infibulation)

Type IV: Other forms, including pricking, piercing, or incising of the clitoris and/or labia; stretching of the clitoris and/or labia; cauterisation by burning of the clitoris and surrounding tissue; scraping of tissue surrounding the opening of the vagina or cutting of the vagina; and introduction of corrosive substances or herbs into the vagina to cause bleeding or to tighten or narrow the vagina

The 2022 TDHS-MIS collected information on FGM/C from all women and men age 15–49 in the subsample of households selected for the male survey. The topics covered in this chapter include knowledge and prevalence of FGM/C and attitudes towards the practice of circumcision. Women age 15–49 were asked questions about whether they themselves were circumcised, age at circumcision, provider of circumcision, and type of circumcision. Women with daughters age 0–14 were asked questions about circumcision for each of their daughters. Both women and men were asked questions on knowledge of and attitudes toward FGM/C.

17.1 Respondents' Knowledge of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting

Although the Government of Tanzania officially discourages the tradition of FGM/C, it is still performed in some parts of the country. The government, in collaboration with various stakeholders, is committed to eradicating female genital mutilation or cutting by creating awareness of the practice and its negative consequences.

Overall, 9 of 10 women (87%) and men (90%) in Tanzania have heard of FGM/C (**Table 17.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among both women and men, knowledge of FGM/C is higher in urban areas (95% and 97%, respectively) than rural areas (83% and 87%, respectively). Knowledge of female circumcision is slightly higher for men than women in both urban and rural areas.
- Knowledge of FGM/C is higher among men from Tanzania Mainland (91%) than among their counterparts in Zanzibar (80%). Knowledge is similar among women from Tanzania Mainland (87%) and Zanzibar (90%).
- Knowledge about FGM/C among women and men is highest in the Eastern zone (95% and 98%, respectively) and lowest in the Western zone (70% and 77%, respectively).
- Women's knowledge of FGM/C increases steadily with increasing education, from 72% among women with no education to 95% among those with a secondary or higher education. A similar pattern is observed among men.
- The relationship with household wealth is also positive, with FGM/C awareness increasing from 74% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 96% among those in the highest quintile. The same pattern is observed for men.

17.2 Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting Among Women

17.2.1 Prevalence and Type of FGM/C

To assess FGM/C prevalence, women age 15–49 were asked if they had ever been circumcised. Circumcised women were further asked about the type of circumcision, their age at the time they were circumcised, and the person who performed the circumcision.

The overall prevalence of FGM/C among women age 15–49 is 8% (**Table 17.2**). The most common type of FGM/C in Tanzania is Type II (cut, flesh removed), with almost 9 of 10 (89%) circumcised women undergoing this procedure. Six percent of women underwent a Type III procedure (narrowing), and 2% underwent a Type I procedure (cut, no flesh removed) (**Figure 17.1**).

Trends: The prevalence of FGM/C among women age 15–49 has dropped slightly since 2015–16, from 10% to 8%. The prevalence is now less than half that observed in 1996, as shown in **Figure 17.2**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who have been circumcised increases with age, from 4% among those age 15–19 to 17% among those age 45–49 (**Figure 17.3**).
- The prevalence of FGM/C is three times higher in rural areas (11%) than in urban areas (4%).
- Less than 1% of women in Zanzibar have been circumcised, as compared with 9% in Tanzania Mainland.
- One quarter of women in the Central and Northern zones are circumcised, compared with 6% or less in the other zones.

Figure 17.1 **Type of FGM/C**

Percentage among circumcised women age 15–49

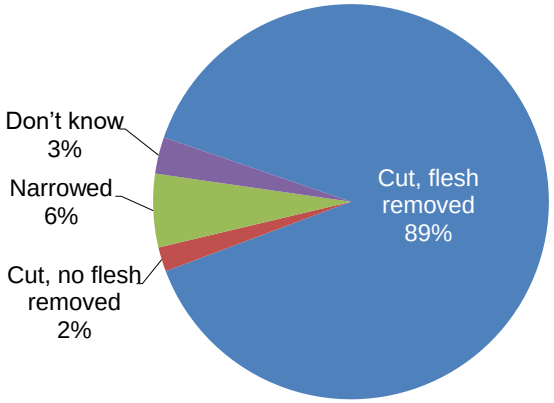


Figure 17.2 **Trends in FGM/C**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who are circumcised

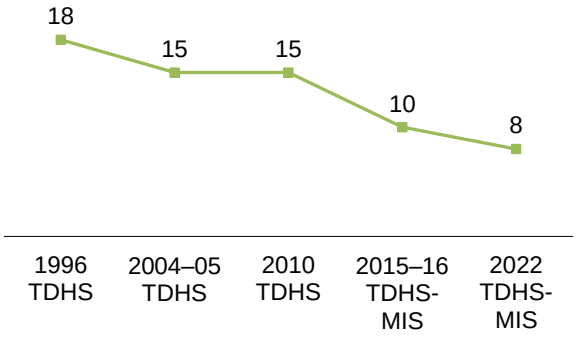
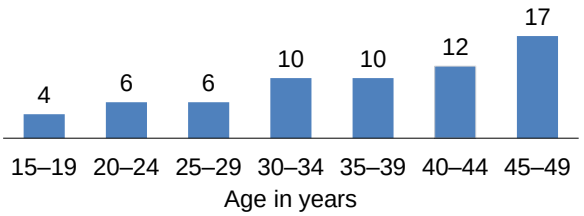


Figure 17.3 **FGM/C by age**

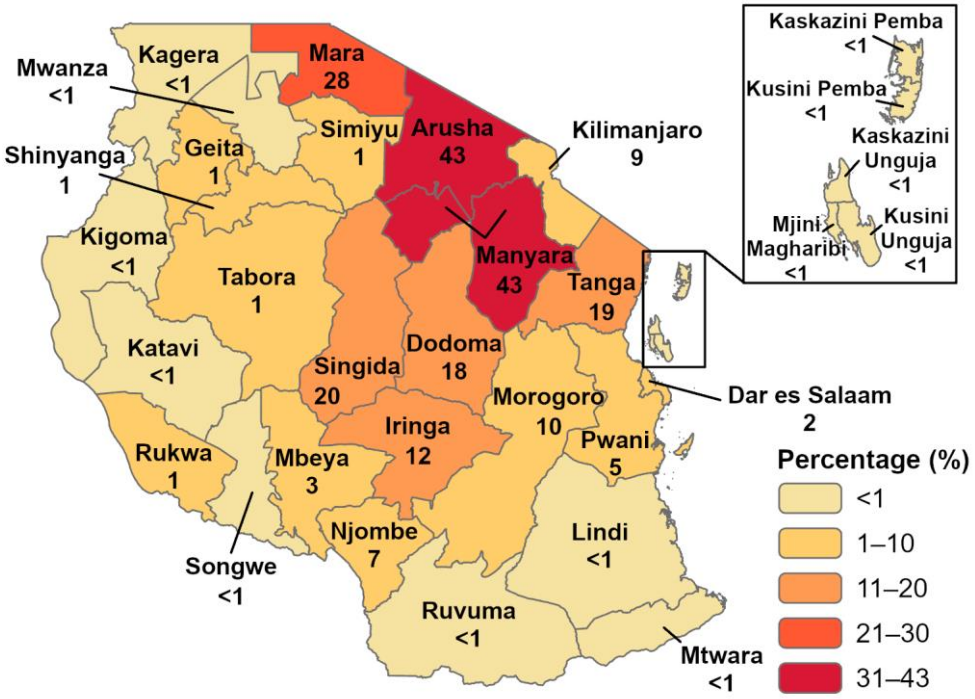
Percentage of women age 15–49 who are circumcised



- The prevalence of FGM/C varies greatly by region. In many regions, no women reported that they have been circumcised, and in most regions the prevalence is less than 5%. FGM/C is most prevalent in Manyara and Arusha, with 43% of women reporting that they have been circumcised (**Map 17.1**).

Map 17.1 **FGM/C by region**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who are circumcised



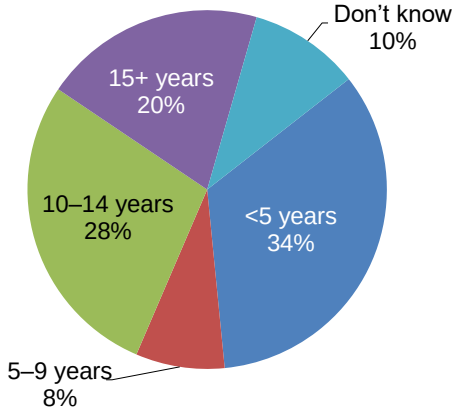
17.2.2 Age at Circumcision

In Tanzania, female circumcision is performed throughout childhood. However, women were most likely to report that they were circumcised when they were less than age 5 (34%). Twenty-eight percent of circumcised women underwent the procedure when they were age 10–14, and 20% were circumcised at age 15 or older (**Table 17.3** and **Figure 17.4**).

Women in the Northern and Central zones were most likely to be circumcised when they were less than age 5 (45% each), while women in the Lake zone were most likely to be circumcised when they were age 10–14 (64%).

Figure 17.4 **Age at circumcision**

Percent distribution of women who are circumcised



17.3 Circumcision of Daughters

In addition to reporting their own circumcision status, women were asked questions about each of their living daughters age 0–14. If a woman reported that she had never heard of FGM/C, it was assumed that her daughters have not been circumcised. Overall, less than 1% of daughters have been circumcised (**Table 17.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of girls age 0–14 who have been circumcised increases slightly with age (**Table 17.5**).
- The percentage of girls who have been circumcised is highest in the Northern and Central zones (3% and 2%, respectively).

17.4 Person Who Performed the Circumcision

The survey included questions on the person who performed the circumcision. **Table 17.6** shows the percentage of circumcised girls age 0–14 and women age 15–49 according to the person performing the circumcision.

Most circumcisions among women age 15–49 were performed by traditional agents (55% by a traditional birth attendant and 26% by a traditional circumciser). However, 17% of women did not know who performed their circumcision. One percent of women reported being circumcised by a medical professional.

17.5 Attitudes towards Female Circumcision

Women and men age 15–49 who have heard of FGM/C were asked whether this practice is a requirement of their religion and whether it should continue.

Most women (97%) and men (94%) stated that their religions do not require that girls be circumcised. Similarly, most believed that the practice should not continue (98% of women and 96% of men) (**Table 17.7** and **Table 17.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who are circumcised are more likely than those who are not to believe that FGM/C is a requirement of their religion (10% versus 1%).
- Women and men with no education (5% each) are more likely to report that FGM/C is a requirement of their religion than those with a secondary education or higher (less than 1% and 3%, respectively).
- The percentage of women who believe that female circumcision should be continued is higher among those who are circumcised (10%) than among those who are not circumcised (less than 1%).
- A higher percentage of men than women believe that FGM/C should be continued or state that they do not know whether it should be continued (4% versus 2%).

List of Tables

For more information on female genital mutilation, see the following tables:

- **Table 17.1 Knowledge of female circumcision**
- **Table 17.2 Prevalence of female circumcision**
- **Table 17.3 Age at circumcision**
- **Table 17.4 Prevalence of circumcision and age at circumcision: Girls age 0–14**
- **Table 17.5 Circumcision of girls age 0–14 by mother's background characteristics**
- **Table 17.6 Provider of circumcision among circumcised girls age 0–14 and women age 15–49**
- **Table 17.7 Opinions of women and men about whether circumcision is required by religion**
- **Table 17.8 Opinions of women and men about whether the practice of circumcision should continue**

Table 17.1 Knowledge of female circumcision

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of female circumcision, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Have heard of female circumcision	Number of respondents	Have heard of female circumcision	Number of respondents
Age				
15–19	82.8	1,592	80.8	1,444
20–24	87.1	1,373	89.4	934
25–29	89.8	1,265	93.6	850
30–34	87.7	1,045	95.2	765
35–39	89.4	943	95.1	693
40–44	87.8	772	94.9	607
45–49	88.9	689	94.6	469
Residence				
Urban	95.1	2,690	96.7	1,938
Rural	83.0	4,988	87.1	3,825
Mainland/Zanzibar				
Mainland	87.2	7,423	90.7	5,572
Urban	95.2	2,605	97.1	1,871
Rural	82.8	4,818	87.5	3,700
Zanzibar	89.7	255	79.5	191
Unguja	91.1	183	82.7	143
Pemba	86.0	72	70.0	48
Zone				
Western	69.7	656	76.9	501
Northern	93.4	821	93.3	631
Central	92.7	837	84.9	577
Southern Highlands	92.8	461	92.8	376
Southern	89.7	409	92.8	290
South West Highlands	82.0	682	91.6	526
Lake	83.4	2,254	90.6	1,694
Eastern	95.0	1,303	97.9	976
Zanzibar	89.7	255	79.5	191
Region				
Dodoma	90.9	410	87.2	255
Arusha	98.4	277	96.3	202
Kilimanjaro	91.5	174	89.5	171
Tanga	90.5	371	93.4	258
Morogoro	90.1	359	95.5	274
Pwani	94.3	270	98.7	180
Dar es Salaam	97.8	674	98.8	522
Lindi	94.1	182	96.9	128
Mtwara	86.2	226	89.6	162
Ruvuma	84.1	188	94.5	167
Iringa	99.0	162	91.5	123
Mbeya	89.1	249	94.5	195
Singida	91.6	200	78.5	149
Tabora	69.8	362	76.1	312
Rukwa	91.9	176	90.2	117
Kigoma	69.5	295	78.4	189
Shinyanga	70.5	265	89.1	192
Kagera	80.5	398	85.0	282
Mwanza	89.6	613	94.0	478
Mara	96.1	373	95.6	274
Manyara	97.0	226	87.1	174
Njombe	98.3	111	91.3	86
Katavi	82.6	95	88.2	74
Simiyu	63.1	195	82.0	163
Geita	83.3	410	91.4	306
Songwe	60.0	162	90.5	140
Kaskazini Unguja	86.6	35	49.1	25
Kusini Unguja	95.3	21	91.2	14
Mjini Magharibi	91.7	127	89.5	105
Kaskazini Pemba	88.8	33	80.0	21
Kusini Pemba	83.6	39	61.9	26
Education				
No education	72.4	1,238	73.4	574
Primary incomplete	79.4	725	81.4	851
Primary complete	88.8	3,394	92.5	2,282
Secondary+	95.3	2,321	96.3	2,055
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	74.3	1,191	80.0	883
Second	79.4	1,343	84.5	1,037
Middle	88.1	1,509	90.0	1,191
Fourth	92.0	1,703	94.9	1,355
Highest	95.9	1,932	97.6	1,298
Total	87.3	7,678	90.3	5,763

Table 17.2 Prevalence of female circumcision

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have been circumcised, and percent distribution of circumcised women by type of circumcision, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of women circumcised	Number of women	Type of circumcision				Total	Number of circumcised women
			Cut, no flesh removed	Cut, flesh removed	Cut, flesh removed, infibulation	Don't know		
Age								
15–19	3.7	1,592	5.0	88.3	6.7	0.0	100.0	58
20–24	6.2	1,373	1.5	92.8	4.7	1.0	100.0	86
25–29	6.0	1,265	0.7	84.7	9.4	5.2	100.0	76
30–34	9.9	1,045	3.7	89.2	5.0	2.1	100.0	104
35–39	10.3	943	1.6	86.7	7.2	4.5	100.0	97
40–44	12.1	772	1.1	93.8	2.3	2.8	100.0	94
45–49	16.8	689	2.6	88.4	6.6	2.3	100.0	116
Residence								
Urban	3.5	2,690	0.0	91.6	6.3	2.1	100.0	95
Rural	10.7	4,988	2.7	88.8	5.8	2.7	100.0	536
Mainland/Zanzibar								
Mainland	8.5	7,423	2.3	89.2	5.9	2.6	100.0	630
Urban	3.6	2,605	0.0	91.6	6.3	2.1	100.0	95
Rural	11.1	4,818	2.7	88.8	5.8	2.7	100.0	535
Zanzibar	0.1	255	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Unguja	0.2	183	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Pemba	0.0	72	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Zone								
Western	0.7	656	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Northern	24.6	821	2.6	89.4	6.1	2.0	100.0	202
Central	25.0	837	3.1	86.3	5.2	5.5	100.0	209
Southern Highlands	5.9	461	(4.9)	(95.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	27
Southern	0.2	409	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
South West Highlands	1.2	682	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Lake	5.1	2,254	1.1	93.3	5.5	0.0	100.0	114
Eastern	4.9	1,303	(0.0)	(90.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	100.0	63
Zanzibar	0.1	255	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Region								
Dodoma	17.6	410	4.5	80.1	6.3	9.1	100.0	72
Arusha	42.5	277	3.3	94.7	0.6	1.4	100.0	117
Kilimanjaro	8.6	174	*	*	*	*	100.0	
Tanga	18.8	371	(1.9)	(83.1)	(15.0)	(0.0)	100.0	70
Morogoro	10.3	359	*	*	*	*	100.0	37
Pwani	4.7	270	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Dar es Salaam	2.0	674	*	*	*	*	100.0	14
Lindi	0.0	182	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Mtwara	0.4	226	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Ruvuma	0.0	188	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Iringa	12.1	162	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
Mbeya	2.7	249	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Singida	19.8	200	(2.5)	(72.8)	(14.5)	(10.2)	100.0	40
Tabora	1.3	362	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Rukwa	0.6	176	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Kigoma	0.0	295	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Shinyanga	0.9	265	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Kagera	0.4	398	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Mwanza	0.2	613	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Mara	28.3	373	1.2	96.3	2.5	0.0	100.0	105
Manyara	43.1	226	2.2	96.4	0.5	0.9	100.0	98
Njombe	6.9	111	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Katavi	0.3	95	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Simiyu	0.6	195	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Geita	0.5	410	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Songwe	0.0	162	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Kaskazini Unguja	0.0	35	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Kusini Unguja	0.0	21	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Mjini Magharibi	0.3	127	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Kaskazini Pemba	0.0	33	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Kusini Pemba	0.0	39	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Total	8.2	7,678	2.3	89.2	5.9	2.6	100.0	631

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

Table 17.3 Age at circumcision

Percent distribution of circumcised women age 15–49 by age at circumcision according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Age at circumcision					Total	Number of circumcised women
	<5	5–9	10–14	15+	Don't know		
Age							
15–19	29.1	1.3	30.9	33.8	4.9	100.0	58
20–24	43.1	0.0	32.6	16.4	7.9	100.0	86
25–29	31.2	7.1	14.8	26.5	20.4	100.0	76
30–34	41.4	11.4	26.0	12.1	9.2	100.0	104
35–39	30.7	5.5	38.6	15.9	9.4	100.0	97
40–44	32.8	13.7	20.0	19.6	13.9	100.0	94
45–49	28.0	10.6	32.5	22.3	6.6	100.0	116
Residence							
Urban	27.0	15.8	26.8	16.8	13.5	100.0	95
Rural	35.1	6.2	28.5	20.6	9.6	100.0	536
Mainland/Zanzibar							
Mainland	33.9	7.7	28.2	20.0	10.2	100.0	630
Urban	27.0	15.8	26.8	16.8	13.5	100.0	95
Rural	35.1	6.2	28.5	20.6	9.6	100.0	535
Zanzibar	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Unguja	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Pemba	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Zone							
Western	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Northern	45.3	3.0	21.2	24.4	6.1	100.0	202
Central	45.1	13.3	18.7	4.8	18.1	100.0	209
Southern Highlands	(0.0)	(4.7)	(29.3)	(66.0)	(0.0)	100.0	27
Southern	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
South West Highlands	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Lake	2.9	4.0	63.9	28.4	0.8	100.0	114
Eastern	(28.5)	(13.6)	(14.9)	(24.1)	(18.8)	100.0	63
Zanzibar	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Total	33.9	7.7	28.2	20.0	10.2	100.0	631

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

Table 17.4 Prevalence of circumcision and age at circumcision: Girls age 0–14

Percent distribution of girls age 0–14 by age at circumcision, and percentage of girls circumcised according to current age, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Current age	Age at circumcision					Percentage not circumcised	Total	Number of girls	Percentage circumcised
	<1	1–4	5–9	10–14	Don't know				
0–4	0.0	0.1	na	na	0.0	99.9	100.0	2,586	0.1
5–9	0.0	0.2	0.2	na	0.0	99.6	100.0	2,218	0.4
10–14	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.2	98.7	100.0	1,788	1.3
0–14	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	99.5	100.0	6,592	0.5

Note: The circumcision status of girls is reported by their mothers.
na = not applicable due to censoring

Table 17.5 Circumcision of girls age 0–14 by mother's background characteristics

Percentage of girls age 0–14 who are circumcised, according to age and mother's background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Current age of girls			Total 0–14
	0–4	5–9	10–14	
Zone				
Western	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern	0.5	0.7	11.1	3.1
Central	0.0	3.0	1.7	1.5
Southern Highlands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southern	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South West Highlands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lake	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Eastern	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zanzibar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mother's circumcision status				
Circumcised	0.5	3.4	8.6	4.2
Not circumcised	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	0.1	0.4	1.3	0.5

Note: The circumcision status of girls is reported by their mothers.

Table 17.6 Provider of circumcision among circumcised girls age 0–14 and women age 15–49

Percent distribution of circumcised girls age 0–14 and women age 15–49, according to person performing the circumcision, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Person who performed the circumcision	Girls age 0–14	Women age 15–49
Traditional agent	(100.0)	82.5
Traditional circumciser	(25.1)	25.6
Traditional birth attendant	(74.9)	55.2
Other traditional agent	(0.0)	1.7
Medical professional	(0.0)	1.0
Doctor	(0.0)	0.1
Nurse/midwife	(0.0)	0.0
Other health professional	(0.0)	0.9
Don't know	(0.0)	16.5
Total	100.0	100.0
Number	34	631

Note: The circumcision status of girls is reported by their mothers. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 17.7 Opinions of women and men about whether circumcision is required by religion

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of female circumcision by opinion on whether their religion requires female circumcision, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Required	Not required	Don't know	Total	Number of women who have heard of female circumcision	Required	Not required	Don't know	Total	Number of men who have heard of female circumcision
Female circumcision status										
Circumcised	10.1	84.0	6.0	100.0	631	na	na	na	na	na
Not circumcised	0.5	98.6	0.9	100.0	6,069	na	na	na	na	na
Age										
15–19	1.0	97.7	1.3	100.0	1,319	2.7	94.4	2.9	100.0	1,167
20–24	1.1	97.5	1.4	100.0	1,196	5.0	92.1	2.9	100.0	835
25–29	1.3	97.2	1.5	100.0	1,136	3.3	94.6	2.1	100.0	796
30–34	1.5	96.8	1.6	100.0	916	3.7	93.1	3.1	100.0	729
35–39	1.5	97.3	1.2	100.0	843	2.2	96.0	1.8	100.0	660
40–44	1.8	96.5	1.7	100.0	678	2.2	96.8	1.0	100.0	576
45–49	1.7	97.6	0.7	100.0	612	4.2	92.9	2.9	100.0	444
Residence										
Urban	0.5	98.7	0.8	100.0	2,558	3.0	95.4	1.6	100.0	1,874
Rural	1.9	96.4	1.7	100.0	4,142	3.5	93.6	2.9	100.0	3,332
Mainland/Zanzibar										
Mainland	1.4	97.2	1.4	100.0	6,471	3.4	94.1	2.5	100.0	5,054
Urban	0.5	98.6	0.8	100.0	2,479	3.0	95.3	1.6	100.0	1,817
Rural	1.9	96.3	1.8	100.0	3,992	3.5	93.5	3.0	100.0	3,237
Zanzibar	0.2	99.2	0.5	100.0	228	2.1	97.3	0.7	100.0	152
Unguja	0.2	99.1	0.6	100.0	167	2.2	97.0	0.8	100.0	119
Pemba	0.3	99.4	0.4	100.0	62	1.4	98.2	0.4	100.0	34
Zone										
Western	0.1	99.3	0.6	100.0	457	7.0	91.2	1.7	100.0	386
Northern	5.1	91.4	3.4	100.0	767	1.9	96.4	1.7	100.0	588
Central	2.1	97.1	0.8	100.0	776	2.9	92.3	4.8	100.0	490
Southern Highlands	1.5	98.5	0.0	100.0	427	2.9	95.5	1.6	100.0	349
Southern	0.3	99.5	0.2	100.0	367	1.6	98.4	0.0	100.0	269
South West Highlands	0.5	98.2	1.4	100.0	560	2.2	94.8	3.1	100.0	482
Lake	0.9	97.8	1.4	100.0	1,880	4.4	91.6	4.0	100.0	1,535
Eastern	0.6	97.6	1.7	100.0	1,237	2.7	96.9	0.5	100.0	955
Zanzibar	0.2	99.2	0.5	100.0	228	2.1	97.3	0.7	100.0	152
Region										
Dodoma	2.9	97.1	0.0	100.0	373	1.8	96.0	2.2	100.0	223
Arusha	5.6	86.5	7.8	100.0	272	5.7	91.8	2.5	100.0	194
Kilimanjaro	2.4	95.3	2.3	100.0	159	0.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	153
Tanga	6.0	93.6	0.4	100.0	336	0.0	98.5	1.5	100.0	241
Morogoro	2.0	94.3	3.7	100.0	323	3.5	96.5	0.0	100.0	262
Pwani	0.6	98.7	0.7	100.0	254	4.2	95.8	0.0	100.0	177
Dar es Salaam	0.0	98.8	1.2	100.0	660	1.7	97.4	0.8	100.0	516
Lindi	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	172	0.7	99.3	0.0	100.0	124
Mtwara	0.5	99.0	0.5	100.0	195	2.4	97.6	0.0	100.0	145
Ruvuma	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	158	2.2	96.3	1.4	100.0	158
Iringa	2.1	97.9	0.0	100.0	160	2.9	96.5	0.6	100.0	113
Mbeya	0.5	97.1	2.4	100.0	222	1.0	97.7	1.3	100.0	184
Singida	0.3	98.9	0.7	100.0	184	0.7	97.0	2.3	100.0	117
Tabora	0.0	99.7	0.3	100.0	253	9.4	89.5	1.0	100.0	238
Rukwa	0.5	99.1	0.3	100.0	162	3.3	92.7	4.0	100.0	105
Kigoma	0.3	98.8	0.9	100.0	205	3.1	94.0	2.9	100.0	148
Shinyanga	2.4	94.2	3.4	100.0	187	3.5	92.1	4.4	100.0	171
Kagera	0.0	98.6	1.4	100.0	321	3.1	95.9	1.0	100.0	239
Mwanza	1.0	97.9	1.1	100.0	549	3.4	90.2	6.5	100.0	449
Mara	1.6	97.4	0.9	100.0	359	12.8	84.6	2.6	100.0	261
Manyara	2.2	95.4	2.3	100.0	220	6.1	83.3	10.6	100.0	151
Njombe	2.8	97.2	0.0	100.0	109	4.4	92.3	3.3	100.0	78
Katavi	0.8	96.9	2.3	100.0	79	6.7	83.1	10.2	100.0	66
Simiyu	0.3	96.0	3.8	100.0	123	2.3	93.3	4.4	100.0	134
Geita	0.0	99.7	0.3	100.0	342	0.9	95.7	3.4	100.0	280
Songwe	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	97	0.5	98.3	1.2	100.0	126
Kaskazini Unguja	0.0	98.9	1.1	100.0	30	6.8	91.6	1.6	100.0	12
Kusini Unguja	0.4	99.4	0.2	100.0	20	9.9	89.1	1.0	100.0	13
Mjini Magharibi	0.3	99.2	0.6	100.0	116	0.6	98.7	0.6	100.0	94
Kaskazini Pemba	0.0	99.3	0.7	100.0	29	1.9	97.3	0.8	100.0	17
Kusini Pemba	0.5	99.5	0.0	100.0	33	0.8	99.2	0.0	100.0	16
Education										
No education	4.7	91.9	3.4	100.0	896	5.1	88.3	6.6	100.0	421
Primary incomplete	0.3	97.4	2.3	100.0	575	3.8	92.1	4.2	100.0	693
Primary complete	1.2	97.6	1.1	100.0	3,015	3.4	94.3	2.3	100.0	2,112
Secondary+	0.4	98.9	0.7	100.0	2,213	2.7	96.1	1.2	100.0	1,980
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	3.9	91.5	4.6	100.0	885	5.3	88.9	5.9	100.0	706
Second	1.8	96.6	1.5	100.0	1,066	3.5	93.5	2.9	100.0	876
Middle	1.1	97.9	1.0	100.0	1,329	2.8	95.2	2.0	100.0	1,072
Fourth	1.0	98.7	0.4	100.0	1,566	3.1	95.1	1.8	100.0	1,285
Highest	0.4	98.7	0.9	100.0	1,853	2.8	96.0	1.2	100.0	1,266
Total	1.4	97.3	1.4	100.0	6,699	3.3	94.2	2.5	100.0	5,206

na = not applicable

Table 17.8 Opinions of women and men about whether the practice of circumcision should continue

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of female circumcision by their opinion on whether the practice of circumcision should be continued, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Women					Men				
Background characteristic	Continued	Not continued	Don't know/ depends	Total	Number of women who have heard of female circumcision	Continued	Not continued	Don't know/ depends	Total	Number of men who have heard of female circumcision
Female circumcision status										
Circumcised	10.3	84.9	4.8	100.0	631	na	na	na	na	na
Not circumcised	0.3	99.0	0.6	100.0	6,069	na	na	na	na	na
Age										
15–19	0.8	97.9	1.2	100.0	1,319	2.1	96.0	1.9	100.0	1,167
20–24	1.3	97.7	1.0	100.0	1,196	2.5	96.2	1.4	100.0	835
25–29	0.9	98.0	1.1	100.0	1,136	2.3	96.7	1.1	100.0	796
30–34	2.0	97.7	0.3	100.0	916	1.9	96.5	1.6	100.0	729
35–39	1.6	97.2	1.3	100.0	843	2.5	95.1	2.4	100.0	660
40–44	1.3	97.5	1.2	100.0	678	3.0	95.9	1.0	100.0	576
45–49	1.3	97.8	0.9	100.0	612	2.1	94.5	3.4	100.0	444
Residence										
Urban	0.3	99.3	0.3	100.0	2,558	0.9	98.6	0.5	100.0	1,874
Rural	1.9	96.7	1.4	100.0	4,142	3.1	94.5	2.4	100.0	3,332
Mainland/Zanzibar										
Mainland	1.3	97.6	1.0	100.0	6,471	2.3	95.9	1.8	100.0	5,054
Urban	0.3	99.4	0.3	100.0	2,479	0.9	98.6	0.5	100.0	1,817
Rural	1.9	96.6	1.5	100.0	3,992	3.1	94.4	2.5	100.0	3,237
Zanzibar	0.1	99.4	0.5	100.0	228	1.2	98.2	0.5	100.0	152
Unguja	0.0	99.5	0.5	100.0	167	1.3	98.1	0.6	100.0	119
Pemba	0.3	99.3	0.5	100.0	62	1.0	98.6	0.4	100.0	34
Zone										
Western	0.0	99.8	0.2	100.0	457	2.9	94.9	2.2	100.0	386
Northern	6.5	92.1	1.3	100.0	767	3.0	95.7	1.3	100.0	588
Central	1.3	97.3	1.4	100.0	776	2.4	94.5	3.2	100.0	490
Southern Highlands	0.6	98.2	1.2	100.0	427	1.3	96.2	2.5	100.0	349
Southern	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	367	0.5	96.8	2.7	100.0	269
South West Highlands	0.8	97.3	1.9	100.0	560	2.1	95.7	2.2	100.0	482
Lake	0.7	98.1	1.3	100.0	1,880	3.1	94.9	2.0	100.0	1,535
Eastern	0.4	99.2	0.4	100.0	1,237	1.5	98.5	0.0	100.0	955
Zanzibar	0.1	99.4	0.5	100.0	228	1.2	98.2	0.5	100.0	152
Region										
Dodoma	1.4	98.2	0.3	100.0	373	2.1	97.9	0.0	100.0	223
Arusha	7.7	89.2	3.0	100.0	272	7.9	88.9	3.2	100.0	194
Kilimanjaro	1.6	97.6	0.8	100.0	159	1.0	98.1	1.0	100.0	153
Tanga	7.9	91.9	0.2	100.0	336	0.4	99.6	0.0	100.0	241
Morogoro	0.6	98.4	1.0	100.0	323	5.0	95.0	0.0	100.0	262
Pwani	1.4	98.0	0.7	100.0	254	0.4	99.6	0.0	100.0	177
Dar es Salaam	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	660	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	516
Lindi	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	172	0.0	99.3	0.7	100.0	124
Mtwara	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	195	0.9	94.7	4.4	100.0	145
Ruvuma	0.5	99.5	0.0	100.0	158	2.8	94.3	2.8	100.0	158
Iringa	0.5	97.5	2.0	100.0	160	0.0	97.8	2.2	100.0	113
Mbeya	0.5	97.1	2.5	100.0	222	1.0	97.8	1.1	100.0	184
Singida	0.0	99.7	0.3	100.0	184	1.2	96.5	2.3	100.0	117
Tabora	0.0	99.6	0.4	100.0	253	3.6	95.4	1.0	100.0	238
Rukwa	0.8	97.6	1.6	100.0	162	2.2	94.4	3.4	100.0	105
Kigoma	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	205	1.8	94.1	4.2	100.0	148
Shinyanga	1.3	97.1	1.6	100.0	187	1.7	95.5	2.8	100.0	171
Kagera	0.0	99.6	0.4	100.0	321	2.9	93.1	4.0	100.0	239
Mwanza	0.2	98.8	1.0	100.0	549	5.0	94.1	0.9	100.0	449
Mara	2.1	96.8	1.2	100.0	359	3.2	94.9	1.9	100.0	261
Manyara	2.0	93.8	4.2	100.0	220	3.7	87.8	8.5	100.0	151
Njombe	0.9	97.2	1.9	100.0	109	0.0	97.7	2.3	100.0	78
Katavi	2.6	97.4	0.0	100.0	79	7.4	90.2	2.4	100.0	66
Simiyu	1.2	91.4	7.4	100.0	123	4.6	94.6	0.7	100.0	134
Geita	0.1	99.8	0.1	100.0	342	0.3	97.2	2.5	100.0	280
Songwe	0.0	97.5	2.5	100.0	97	0.7	96.7	2.6	100.0	126
Kaskazini Unguja	0.0	99.4	0.6	100.0	30	5.2	94.8	0.0	100.0	12
Kusini Unguja	0.0	99.8	0.2	100.0	20	7.4	91.7	0.8	100.0	13
Mjini Magharibi	0.0	99.5	0.5	100.0	116	0.0	99.4	0.6	100.0	94
Kaskazini Pemba	0.0	99.5	0.5	100.0	29	1.9	97.3	0.8	100.0	17
Kusini Pemba	0.5	99.0	0.4	100.0	33	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	16
Education										
No education	5.9	91.5	2.6	100.0	896	6.1	89.1	4.8	100.0	421
Primary incomplete	1.5	96.7	1.8	100.0	575	2.9	93.9	3.1	100.0	693
Primary complete	0.7	98.4	1.0	100.0	3,015	2.5	95.8	1.7	100.0	2,112
Secondary+	0.1	99.6	0.3	100.0	2,213	1.0	98.3	0.7	100.0	1,980
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	5.6	90.8	3.5	100.0	885	7.4	88.9	3.7	100.0	706
Second	1.5	97.4	1.1	100.0	1,066	2.2	94.7	3.1	100.0	876
Middle	0.8	98.1	1.1	100.0	1,329	1.8	96.2	2.0	100.0	1,072
Fourth	0.5	99.0	0.5	100.0	1,566	1.4	97.9	0.7	100.0	1,285
Highest	0.1	99.8	0.1	100.0	1,853	0.8	98.6	0.6	100.0	1,266
Total	1.3	97.7	1.0	100.0	6,699	2.3	96.0	1.7	100.0	5,206

na = not applicable

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 18

Key Findings

- ***Experience of violence:*** 27% of women age 15–49 have experienced physical violence since age 15, and 12% have experienced sexual violence in their lifetime.
- ***Controlling behaviours:*** 61% of women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner report that their current or most recent husband/intimate partner has demonstrated at least one specified type of controlling behaviour, and 21% report that he has demonstrated at least three controlling behaviours.
- ***Intimate partner violence:*** 39% of women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner.
- ***Trends in spousal violence:*** The prevalence of spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence among ever-married women decreased from 50% in 2015 to 39% in 2022.
- ***Violence by any intimate partner in the last 12 months:*** 33% of women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence in the 12 months prior to the survey by any current or past husband or intimate partner.
- ***Injuries due to intimate partner violence:*** 41% of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner reported injuries as a result of the violence.
- ***Help seeking:*** About half of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence.

Gender-based violence is defined by the United Nations as any act of violence that results in physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, girls, men, and boys, as well as threats of such acts, coercion, or the arbitrary deprivation of liberty. Increasing research has highlighted the health burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence (United Nations 2006).

A common form of gender-based violence is intimate partner violence, which refers to behaviour within an intimate relationship that causes physical, sexual, or psychological harm and includes acts of physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse, and controlling behaviour. This definition of intimate partner violence covers violence by both current and former spouses and partners.[1] This chapter focuses on intimate partner violence, a form of gender-based violence, and other forms of domestic violence.

[1] https://apps.who.int/violence-info/intimate-partner-violence.

The United Republic of Tanzania has signed and ratified a number of international, regional, and subregional conventions on human rights that also apply to women's rights. Under the conventions, Tanzania is obliged to ensure equal opportunities for men and women in the enjoyment of social, economic, and political rights without any discrimination. The Charter of the United Nations (UN), under Articles 1, 8, and 55(c),[2] provides for universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction based on race, sex, language, or religion.[3] Tanzania has also ratified the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) in 1976.[4] Article 3 of the ICCPR specifically requires state parties to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all civil and political rights.[5] More important, in 1986 Tanzania ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 (CEDAW).

Tanzania has incorporated some of the gender-related international, regional, and subregional commitments into its national laws and policies. According to the 1977 Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, all human beings are equal before the law and are entitled to protection without any discrimination.[6]

The Five-year National Plan of Action to End Violence against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC 2017/18–2021/22), which is currently being evaluated, was developed to reinforce the government's commitment to provide effective leadership for eliminating violence against women and children. The NPA-VAWC emphasises the actions needed for both preventing and responding to violence and recognises that investing in violence prevention initiatives has a positive impact on inclusive growth.

Historically, DHS surveys have collected detailed information only on intimate partner violence experienced by ever-married women, defined as women who are currently married or living with a man as if married and women who were formerly married or lived with a man as if married. More recently, the questionnaire module used to capture intimate partner violence in a DHS survey was revised to also capture intimate partner violence experienced by never-married women who reported that they currently or formerly had an intimate partner. In the 2022 Tanzania DHS-MIS, therefore, indicators on intimate partner violence are reported for women who have ever had a husband or other intimate partner. In the context of the revised questionnaire module and this report, the term "boyfriend" excludes anyone reported as an intimate partner. Given these changes, when examining trends in intimate partner violence, only the estimates provided separately for ever-married women and women living with a man as if married should be compared with corresponding estimates from previous surveys.

The 2022 TDHS-MIS implemented the module of questions on domestic violence in a 50% subsample in accordance with the World Health Organization's guidelines on the ethical collection of information on domestic violence (WHO 2001). Accordingly, the survey team randomly selected one eligible woman per household for an interview with the module, but only if her privacy could be ensured. As a result of these restrictions, 36% of the 15,699 women eligible for the survey were eligible and selected for the domestic violence module. However, only 35% were successfully interviewed. Overall, 0.2% of women eligible for the domestic violence module were not interviewed due to privacy concerns and another 1% for other reasons.

---

[2] The Charter of the United Nations is the UN's foundational treaty. It was signed in San Francisco, United States, on 26 June 1945 and entered into force on 24 October 1945. http://www.un.org/en/charter-united-nations/.

[3] The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was passed through United Nations General Assembly Resolution 217 (111) on 10 December 1948.

[4] In Tanzania, the ICCPR was ratified on 11 June 1976 and came into force in September 1976. https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?chapter=4&clang=_en&mtdsg_no=IV-4&src=IND.

[5] According to Article 3 of the ICCPR, "the States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all civil and political rights set forth in the present Covenant."

[6] Tanzania attempted to rewrite its constitution in 2011–2014, but the process has been stopped until further notice.

18.1 Measurement of Violence

Terminology for this chapter

Husband: a man with whom a woman is married or living with as if married.

Intimate partner: a man with whom a never-married woman is in a relationship that involves physical and/or emotional intimacy and for which the relationship is or has the expectation of being longer lasting. As defined for the purposes of this chapter, an intimate partner is not a husband or a man a woman is living with and is also not a boyfriend with whom her relationship is casual or a man with whom she has a one-time encounter.

Husband/intimate partner: the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

Boyfriend: a man with whom a woman has a causal relationship and who she did not mention as an intimate partner.

In the 2022 TDHS-MIS, information was obtained from women age 15–49 on their experience of violence committed by any perpetrator, including current and former husbands or other intimate partners. To capture intimate partner violence, ever-married women were asked about their experience of violence committed by their current and former husbands/live-in partners, and, if applicable, never-married women were asked about their experience of violence committed by their current and former intimate partners. More specifically, intimate partner violence was measured by asking women if their current or former husband/intimate partner ever did the following to them:

- ***Physical violence:*** push you, shake you, or throw something at you; slap you; twist your arm or pull your hair; punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you; kick you, drag you, or beat you up; choke you or burn you on purpose; or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon
- ***Sexual violence:*** physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to, physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to, or force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to
- ***Emotional violence:*** say or do something to humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself

In addition to the questions on different forms of intimate partner violence, information was also obtained from all women about physical violence committed by anyone other than any husband/intimate partner since they were age 15 by asking if anyone had hit, slapped, kicked, or done something else to hurt them physically. Similarly, women were asked if they had experienced sexual violence committed by anyone other than any husband/intimate partner. Specifically, they were asked if at any time in their life, as a child or as an adult, they were forced in any way to have sexual intercourse or to perform any other sexual acts when they did not want to. Additionally, women who had ever been pregnant were asked about their experience of physical violence during any pregnancy.

18.2 Women's Experience of Physical Violence

Physical violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) since age 15 and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women age 15–49

18.2.1 Prevalence of Physical Violence

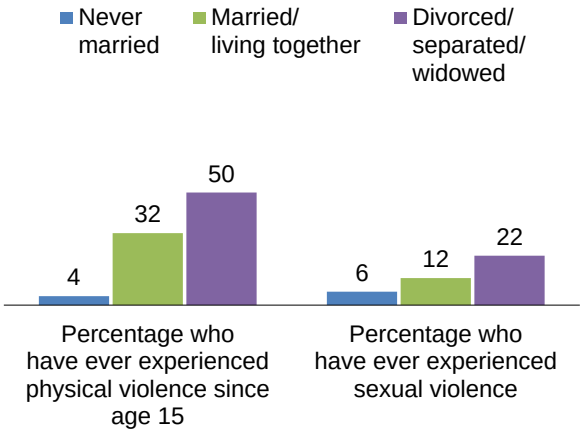
Twenty-seven percent of women age 15–49 have experienced physical violence since age 15, including 18% who experienced physical violence in the 12 months prior to the survey. A larger percentage of women reported experiencing physical violence sometimes in the past year (12%) than often in the past year (6%) (**Table 18.1**).

Trends: The percentage of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 decreased from 39% in 2010 and 40% in 2015 to 27% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator since age 15 increases with age, from 8% among those age 15–19 to 39% among those age 40–49 (**Table 18.1**).
- By region, the percentage of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 ranges from 5% in Kusini Pemba and 6% in Kaskazini Unguja to 45% in Arusha and 49% in Mara. By zone, the percentage is highest in the Lake zone (33%) and lowest in Zanzibar (8%).
- Fifty percent of divorced, separated, or widowed women and 32% of currently married women have experienced physical violence, as compared with only 4% of never-married women (**Figure 18.1**).
- The percentage of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 declines from 34% among those with no education to 13% among those with at least a secondary education.
- Similarly, 34% of women in the lowest wealth quintile have experienced physical violence since age 15, compared with 20% of women in the highest quintile (**Table 18.1**).

Figure 18.1 **Women's experience of violence by marital status**



18.2.2 Perpetrators of Physical Violence

Table 18.2 provides information on perpetrators of physical violence reported by women age 15–49. The table shows that among women who have ever been married or had an intimate partner, the current husband/intimate partner is the most common perpetrator (64%) of the violence, followed by a former husband/intimate partner (36%).

18.2.3 Experience of Physical Violence during Pregnancy

Physical violence during pregnancy
Percentage of women who have experienced physical violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) during any pregnancy.
Sample: Women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant

Three percent of women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant experienced physical violence during pregnancy (**Table 18.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who have experienced physical violence during pregnancy is higher among those residing in rural areas (4%) than among those residing in urban areas (2%).
- Experience of violence during pregnancy is most common among women in the Central zone (5%) and least common among women in the South West Highlands zone (1%).

18.3 Experience of Sexual Violence

Sexual violence by any perpetrator
Percentage of women who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) ever and in the 12 months before the survey.
Sample: Women age 15–49

18.3.1 Prevalence of Sexual Violence

Twelve percent of women age 15–49 have ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator, including 7% who experienced sexual violence in the 12 months prior to the survey (**Table 18.4**).

Trends: The percentage of women who have experienced sexual violence declined from 20% in 2010 to 17% in 2015 and 12% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who have ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator is lowest among those age 15–19 and 25–29 (9% each) and highest among those age 40–49 (15%) (**Table 18.4**).
- Divorced/separated/widowed women are more likely to have experienced sexual violence (22%) than women who are currently married/living with a man (12%) and those who have never been married (6%) (**Figure 18.1**).
- The percentage of women who have experienced sexual violence ranges from a low of 1% in Mtwara to a high of 20% each in Kagera, Mwanza, and Mara.

18.3.2 Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

Table 18.5 shows that sexual violence is frequently committed by persons with whom women have a close personal relationship. Four of five (81%) women who have ever been married or had an intimate partner reported their current husband/intimate partner as the perpetrator of the violence, and 18% reported a former husband/intimate partner. Among never-married women who have never had an intimate partner, 26% reported other relatives, 23% reported family friends, and 22% reported strangers as perpetrators.

18.3.3 Experience of Sexual Violence by a Non-intimate Partner

Overall, 3% of women have ever experienced sexual violence by a non-intimate partner, and less than 1% experienced such violence in the last 12 months (**Table 18.6**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Experience of sexual violence by a non-intimate partner decreases with age, from 6% among women age 15–19 to 2% among women age 40–49 (**Table 18.6**).
- The percentage of women who have ever experienced sexual violence by a non-intimate partner ranges from less than 1% in Rukwa to 9% in Kusini Unguja.

18.3.4 Age at First Experience of Sexual Violence

Table 18.7 shows that by age 18, 4% of women age 15–49 have experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator, and 2% have experienced such violence by a non-intimate partner. Similarly, 7% of women have experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator by age 22, and 3% have experienced such violence by a non-intimate partner.

18.4 Experience of Multiple Forms of Violence

Physical violence and sexual violence may not occur in isolation; rather, women may experience a combination of different forms of violence. Overall, 30% of women age 15–49 have experienced physical or sexual violence, including 19% who have experienced only physical violence, 4% who have experienced only sexual violence, and 8% who have experienced both physical and sexual violence (**Table 18.8**). Notably, experience of physical violence increases with age, whereas experience of sexual violence is higher at younger ages than older ages.

18.5 Forms of Controlling Behaviours and Intimate Partner Violence

Controlling behaviour

Percentage of women whose current or most recent husband/intimate partner demonstrates one or more controlling behaviours.

***Sample*:** Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

Intimate partner violence

Percentage of women who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

18.5.1 Prevalence of Controlling Behaviours and Violence Perpetrated by the Current or Most Recent Husband or Intimate Partner

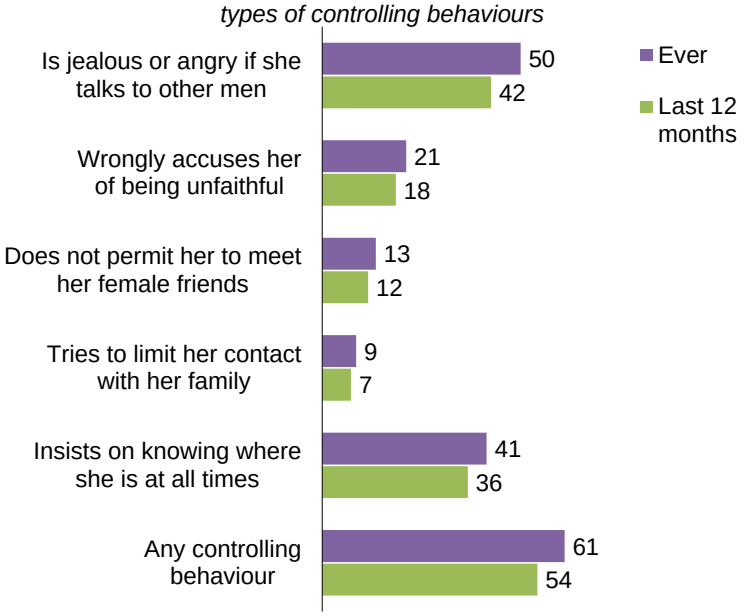
Controlling Behaviours

Attempts by husbands or intimate partners to closely control and monitor their wives'/intimate partners' behaviour are important warning signs and correlates of violence in a relationship. Because the concentration of behaviours is more significant than the display of any single behaviour, the proportion of women whose husbands/intimate partners display at least three such behaviours is also an important indicator.

Sixty-one percent of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner reported that they have experienced at least one specific type of controlling behaviour by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, and 21% reported experiencing three or more specific types of controlling behaviours. Fifty percent of women report that their husband/partner is jealous or angry if they talk to other men (50%), and 41% report that he insists on knowing where they are at all times (**Table 18.9** and **Figure 18.2**).

Figure 18.2 **Forms of controlling behaviours**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner and have experienced specific types of controlling behaviours



Patterns of controlling behaviours by background characteristics

- Twenty-one percent of women in Tanzania Mainland have experienced at least three forms of controlling behaviours by their husband/partner, as compared with 15% in Zanzibar (**Table 18.10**).
- The percentage of women who have experienced three or more types of controlling behaviours varies greatly by region, from a low of 4% in Rukwa to a high of 48% in Mara.
- Forty-six percent of women who are afraid of their husband/intimate partner most of the time report experiencing three or more types of controlling behaviours, compared with 14% of women who are never afraid of their husband/intimate partner.

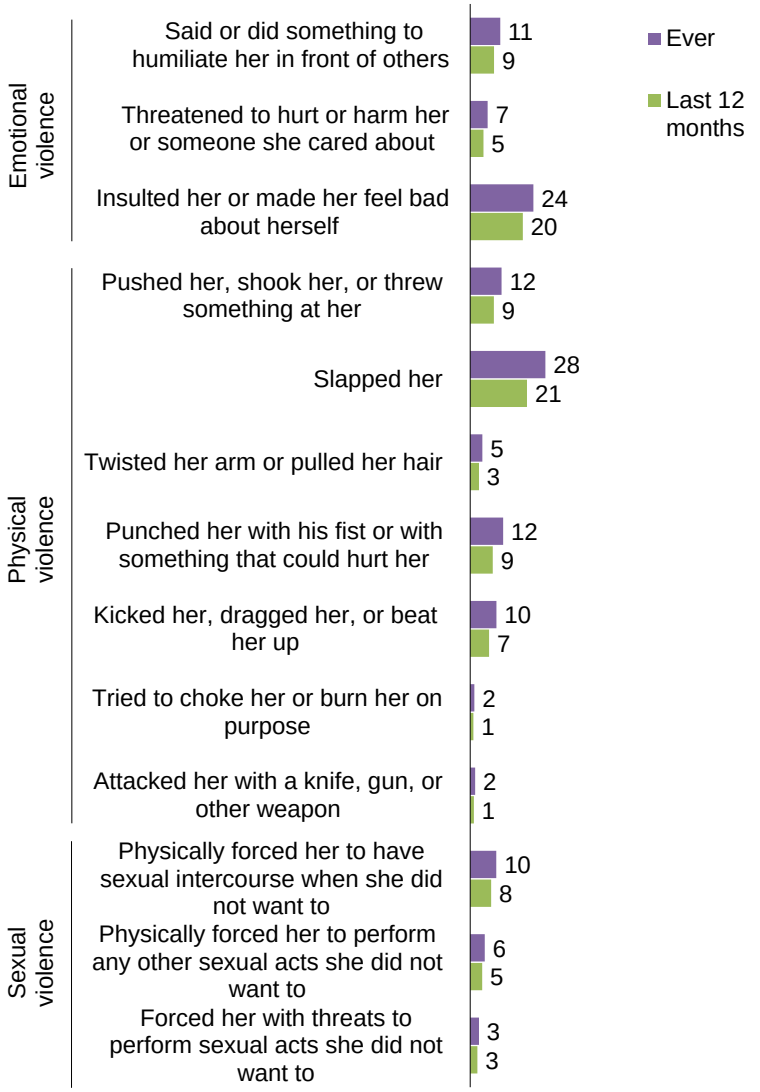
Violence by Current or Most Recent Husband/intimate Partner

Thirty-one percent of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner report having experienced physical violence by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner. Twenty-eight percent reported that their husband/intimate partner slapped them, 12% reported that he punched them with his fist or something that could hurt them, and 12% reported that he pushed, shook, or threw something at them. Two percent each of women said that their husband/intimate partner had attacked them with a knife, gun, or other weapon and had tried to choke or burn them on purpose (**Table 18.9** and **Figure 18.3**).

Eleven percent of women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner reported experiencing sexual violence by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, with 10% reporting being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to. Six percent of women reported that their husband/intimate partner physically forced them to perform other sexual acts they did not want to, and 3% were forced with threats or in other ways to perform sexual acts they did not want to.

***Figure 18.3* Forms of intimate partner violence**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner and who have ever experienced specific acts of violence by their husband/intimate partner



Twenty-seven percent of women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner reported experiencing emotional violence by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner. Twenty-four percent of women reported that their husband/intimate partner insulted them or made them feel bad about themselves, 11% reported that he said or did something to humiliate them in front of others, and 7% said that he threatened to hurt or harm them or someone close to them (**Table 18.9** and **Figure 18.3**).

Overall, 39% of women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner.

Women who had been married or had cohabited with a man more than once and never-married women who had had more than one intimate partner were also asked about their experience of physical, sexual, or emotional violence by any previous husband or intimate partner. When violence by any previous husband/intimate partner is included in the estimate of the prevalence of physical, sexual, or emotional

intimate partner violence among women who have ever had one or more husbands or intimate partners, the prevalence increases from 39% to 42% (**Table 18.9**).

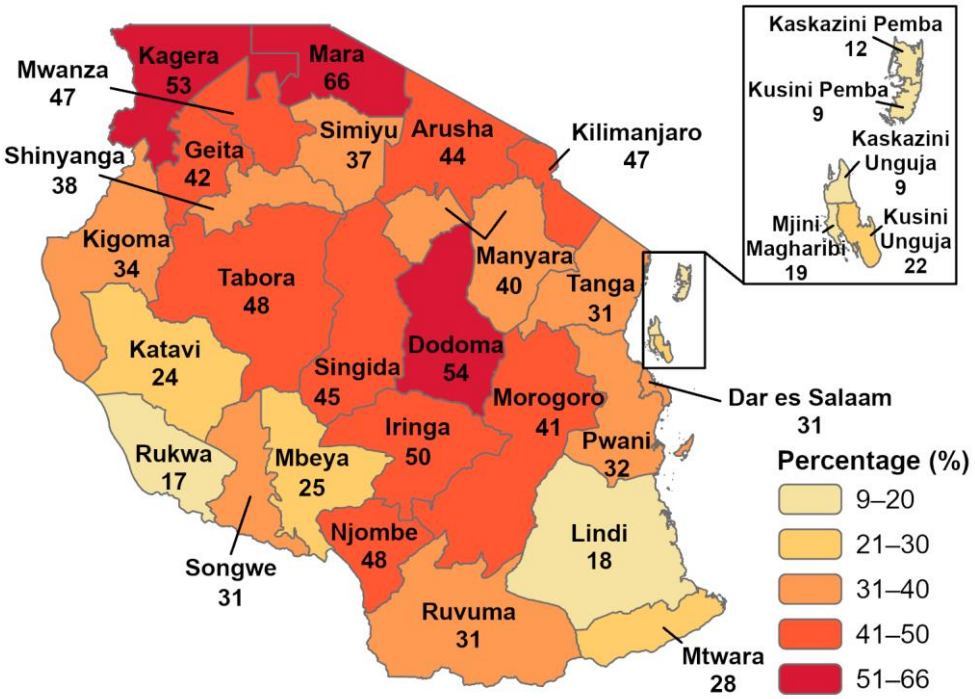
Trends: Among ever-married women, the prevalence of all forms of violence by their current or most recent husband/partner is lower in 2022 than in 2015. Overall, the prevalence of spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence perpetrated by women's current or most recent husband/partner declined from 50% in 2015 to 39% in 2022.

Patterns of intimate partner violence perpetrated by the current or most recent husband/intimate partner by background characteristics

- Women in rural areas (41%) are more likely than their urban counterparts (35%) to have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner (**Table 18.11**).
- By region, the percentage of women who have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner is lowest in Kaskazini Unguja and Kusini Pemba (9% each) and highest in Mara (66%) (**Map 18.1**).
- The percentage of women who have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner generally decreases with increasing education and household wealth.

Map 18.1 Intimate partner violence by region

Among women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner, percentage who have ever experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their husband/intimate partner

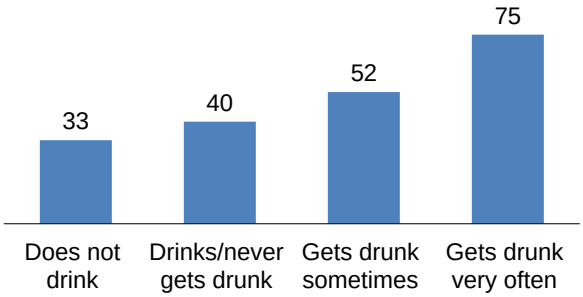


Patterns of intimate-partner violence perpetrated by the current or most recent husband/intimate partner by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

- Women are much more likely to experience intimate partner violence if their husband/intimate partner drinks alcohol. Three quarters of women whose current or most recent husband/intimate partner drinks alcohol and is often drunk and 52% of women whose husband/intimate partner drinks alcohol and is sometimes drunk have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence, by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner as compared with 33% of women whose husband/intimate partner does not drink alcohol (**Table 18.12** and **Figure 18.4**).

Figure 18.4 **Intimate partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption**

Percentage of women who have ever had a husband/intimate partner and have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by their husband/intimate partner



- Women's experience of intimate partner violence increases sharply with the number of marital control behaviours exhibited by their husband/intimate partner. Fifteen percent of women whose husband/intimate partner exhibits no controlling behaviours have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence, compared with 89% of women whose husband/intimate partner exhibits all five controlling behaviours.

- Intergenerational effects of intimate partner violence are evident in Tanzania. Women who reported that their fathers beat their mothers are more likely to have themselves experienced physical, sexual, or emotional intimate partner violence (57%) than women who reported that their fathers did not beat their mothers (31%).

- Women who report that they are afraid of their husband/intimate partner most of the time are much more likely to have experienced intimate partner violence (79%) than women who are never afraid of their husband/intimate partner (27%).

18.5.2 Violence in the Last 12 Months Perpetrated by Any Husband or Intimate Partner

Intimate partner violence by any partner in the last 12 months

Percentage of women who experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by any husband or intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

Thirty-three percent of women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence in the 12 months before the survey by any husband/intimate partner. Twenty-four percent experienced physical violence, 9% experienced sexual violence, and 22% experienced emotional violence (**Table 18.13**).

Patterns of intimate partner violence perpetrated by any husband or intimate partner by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who experienced any form of intimate partner violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months is higher among those age 15–19 (37%) than among those who are older.

- Women in Tanzania Mainland (33%) are much more likely than women in Zanzibar (15%) to have experienced any form of intimate partner violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months.
- The percentage of women who experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by any husband/intimate partner in the last 12 months tends to decrease with increasing education and wealth.

18.6 Injuries to Women due to Intimate Partner Violence

Injuries due to intimate partner violence

Percentage of women who have the following types of injuries from intimate partner violence: cuts, bruises, or aches; eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; or deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband or intimate partner

Forty-one percent of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner reported injuries as a result of the violence (**Table 18.14**). The most commonly reported injuries were cuts, bruises, or aches (40%), followed by eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns (7%) and deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury (6%). The same pattern is observed among women who experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence in the 12 months preceding the survey.

18.7 Violence Initiated by Women against Their Husband/Intimate Partner

Initiation of physical violence by women

Percentage of women who have ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt their current or most recent husband/intimate partner at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

Two percent of women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner reported initiating physical violence against their husband or intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, and 1% reported having initiated such violence in the last 12 months (**Table 18.15**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who have experienced physical intimate partner violence themselves are much more likely to have initiated physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner (5%) than those who have never experienced physical intimate partner violence (less than 1%).
- Women in the Njombe and Mjini Magharibi regions (7% percent each) are most likely to have initiated physical violence against their husband/intimate partner. In many of the other regions, less than 1% of women report having initiated such violence.
- The percentage of women who have committed physical violence against their husbands/intimate partners by background characteristics follows a pattern similar to their own experiences of such violence by background characteristics (**Table 18.16**).

18.8 Help Seeking among Women Who Have Experienced Violence

Forty-nine percent of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. Only 38% sought help to stop the violence, and 13% did not seek help but did tell someone about the violence (**Table 18.17**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence are more likely to have sought help (48%) than women who have experienced only physical violence (35%) or only sexual violence (31%) (**Table 18.17**).
- The percentage of women who neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence declines with age, from 60% among those age 15–19 to 44% among those age 40–49.
- The percentage of women who sought help to stop the violence is higher in Zanzibar (45%) than in Tanzania Mainland (38%).
- Help seeking to stop the violence increases from 34% among women with no education to 41% among women with at least a secondary education.

Sources for Help

Among women who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help, the most common source for help is their own family (62%). The next most common sources are their husband's/intimate partner's family (39%), police (9%), neighbours (8%), and religious leaders and friends (7% each) (**Table 18.18**).

List of Tables

For more information on domestic violence, see the following tables:

- **Table 18.1 Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator**
- **Table 18.2 Persons committing physical violence**
- **Table 18.3 Experience of violence during pregnancy**
- **Table 18.4 Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator**
- **Table 18.5 Persons committing sexual violence**
- **Table 18.6 Experience of sexual violence by any non-intimate partner**
- **Table 18.7 Age at first experience of sexual violence**
- **Table 18.8 Experience of different forms of violence**
- **Table 18.9 Forms of controlling behaviours and intimate partner violence**
- **Table 18.10 Controlling behaviours of husband/intimate partner by background characteristics**
- **Table 18.11 Intimate partner violence by background characteristics**
- **Table 18.12 Intimate partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators**
- **Table 18.13 Violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months**
- **Table 18.14 Injuries to women due to intimate partner violence**
- **Table 18.15 Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by women's background characteristics**
- **Table 18.16 Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators**
- **Table 18.17 Help seeking to stop violence**
- **Table 18.18 Sources for help to stop the violence**

Table 18.1 Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator since age 15 and percentage who experienced physical violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15[1]	Percentage who experienced physical violence in the last 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes[2]	
Age					
15–19	7.5	1.8	4.7	6.6	1,017
20–24	24.0	6.0	12.5	18.5	932
25–29	27.3	5.2	13.8	19.1	817
30–39	34.1	7.1	14.3	21.6	1,294
40–49	38.5	9.8	13.3	23.1	988
Residence					
Urban	21.5	4.8	9.2	14.0	1,775
Rural	29.4	6.7	13.2	20.0	3,272
Mainland/Zanzibar					
Mainland	27.2	6.2	12.0	18.3	4,880
Urban	21.9	4.9	9.4	14.2	1,723
Rural	30.2	6.9	13.5	20.6	3,158
Zanzibar	8.4	1.5	4.2	6.0	167
Unguja	9.4	2.1	4.4	6.7	120
Pemba	5.8	0.2	3.8	4.0	47
Zone					
Western	29.6	4.8	20.8	25.6	425
Northern	28.2	7.7	8.6	16.3	539
Central	29.3	7.0	10.0	17.0	562
Southern Highlands	28.3	9.6	10.6	20.4	305
Southern	10.9	1.5	6.1	7.6	276
South West Highlands	19.2	8.0	7.4	15.4	463
Lake	32.5	7.1	15.9	23.1	1,425
Eastern	24.7	3.4	9.7	13.3	885
Zanzibar	8.4	1.5	4.2	6.0	167
Region					
Dodoma	33.2	10.3	10.3	20.6	293
Arusha	44.5	6.9	11.2	18.2	171
Kilimanjaro	26.5	8.9	9.9	18.8	110
Tanga	18.1	7.7	6.4	14.0	258
Morogoro	36.9	2.6	12.4	16.2	243
Pwani	25.9	6.5	9.9	16.4	195
Dar es Salaam	17.6	2.4	8.1	10.5	447
Lindi	9.0	1.2	4.0	5.2	128
Mtwara	12.5	1.8	7.9	9.7	148
Ruvuma	24.4	9.7	6.2	15.9	119
Iringa	29.2	9.4	14.5	24.3	112
Mbeya	18.2	8.6	6.7	15.2	178
Singida	24.8	4.1	9.1	13.2	130
Tabora	37.2	7.7	23.4	31.2	236
Rukwa	14.2	6.3	4.3	10.5	115
Kigoma	20.1	1.1	17.6	18.7	189
Shinyanga	28.1	3.9	19.2	23.0	173
Kagera	37.5	8.5	17.1	25.5	274
Mwanza	23.6	3.2	10.4	13.5	378
Mara	49.3	13.9	27.6	41.5	237
Manyara	25.1	2.7	10.2	12.9	139
Njombe	33.0	9.8	12.0	21.9	74
Katavi	17.7	4.2	6.6	10.8	60
Simiyu	21.9	10.8	8.1	18.9	134
Geita	33.5	5.4	13.5	19.2	230
Songwe	26.7	10.8	12.4	23.2	110
Kaskazini Unguja	5.8	0.5	1.8	3.5	24
Kusini Unguja	17.2	0.0	6.9	7.5	14
Mjini Magharibi	9.1	2.9	4.7	7.5	82
Kaskazini Pemba	6.7	0.0	5.2	5.2	23
Kusini Pemba	4.9	0.5	2.4	2.9	24
Marital status					
Never married	3.7	0.7	0.9	1.5	1,352
Never had intimate partner	2.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	1,312
Ever had intimate partner	(54.8)	(22.5)	(17.1)	(39.6)	40
Ever married	35.0	8.0	15.7	23.9	3,696
Married/living together	31.7	7.4	15.6	23.2	3,033
Divorced/separated/ widowed	50.2	10.7	16.5	27.3	663
Education					
No education	34.1	7.1	16.7	23.8	795
Primary incomplete	31.1	10.2	13.3	24.2	463
Primary complete	32.4	6.9	13.6	20.5	2,241
Secondary+	13.1	3.1	6.2	9.3	1,549

Continued…

Table 18.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15[1]	Percentage who experienced physical violence in the last 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes[2]	
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	34.1	7.8	15.1	23.1	799
Second	31.7	7.8	16.0	23.9	887
Middle	27.2	5.5	11.5	17.3	995
Fourth	24.2	5.2	10.5	15.8	1,098
Highest	20.0	4.9	7.9	12.8	1,268
Total	26.6	6.1	11.8	17.9	5,047

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes physical violence in the last 12 months. For women who were married or living together before age 15 and reported violence only by their husband and for never-married women who had an intimate partner before age 15 and reported violence only by their intimate partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.
[2] Includes women who report physical violence in the last 12 months but for whom frequency is not known

Table 18.2 Persons committing physical violence

Among women age 15–49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, by the respondent's partnership status, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Person	Partnership status		Total
	Ever married/ ever had an intimate partner	Never married and never had an intimate partner	
Current husband/intimate partner	64.4	na	63.1
Former husband/intimate partner	36.4	na	35.6
Current boyfriend	0.2	(12.4)	0.5
Former boyfriend	1.2	(11.4)	1.4
Father/stepfather	1.7	(23.1)	2.2
Mother/stepmother	2.5	(23.9)	3.0
Sister/brother	1.2	(13.7)	1.4
Daughter/son	0.4	(4.8)	0.5
Other relative	0.4	(12.0)	0.6
Mother-in-law	0.5	na	0.5
Father-in-law	0.1	na	0.1
Other in-law	0.1	na	0.1
Teacher	1.8	(9.7)	2.0
Schoolmate/classmate	0.2	(1.1)	0.2
Employer/someone at work	0.1	(0.0)	0.1
Police/soldier	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Other	0.8	(8.0)	1.0
Number of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15	1,315	28	1,344

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Percentages may add to more than 100% since women can report more than one perpetrator. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
na = not applicable

Table 18.3 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15–19	3.2	241
20–24	3.8	671
25–29	2.5	749
30–39	3.7	1,257
40–49	2.7	957
Residence		
Urban	1.9	1,287
Rural	3.9	2,588
Mainland/Zanzibar		
Mainland	3.2	3,774
Urban	1.9	1,258
Rural	3.9	2,516
Zanzibar	1.9	101
Unguja	1.6	73
Pemba	2.8	28
Zone		
Western	3.9	315
Northern	3.3	419
Central	5.1	429
Southern Highlands	3.9	247
Southern	1.4	218
South West Highlands	0.7	375
Lake	3.7	1,093
Eastern	2.7	677
Zanzibar	1.9	101
Region		
Dodoma	2.7	215
Arusha	5.8	138
Kilimanjaro	1.4	89
Tanga	2.4	192
Morogoro	3.9	192
Pwani	2.8	163
Dar es Salaam	2.0	322
Lindi	1.1	97
Mtwara	1.7	121
Ruvuma	1.8	96
Iringa	4.0	89
Mbeya	0.0	138
Singida	3.9	92
Tabora	4.2	185
Rukwa	0.0	98
Kigoma	3.5	130
Shinyanga	0.5	130
Kagera	5.1	226
Mwanza	3.4	263
Mara	8.2	191
Manyara	10.2	122
Njombe	6.8	62
Katavi	2.4	47
Simiyu	0.6	99
Geita	1.9	185
Songwe	1.4	93
Kaskazini Unguja	2.4	14
Kusini Unguja	5.5	10
Mjini Magharibi	0.5	49
Kaskazini Pemba	0.7	14
Kusini Pemba	4.8	14
Marital status		
Never married	4.1	331
Never had intimate partner	3.3	301
Ever had intimate partner	(12.4)	29
Ever married	3.1	3,545
Married/living together	2.8	2,910
Divorced/separated/widowed	4.6	634
Number of living children		
0	4.3	154
1–2	2.7	1,581
3–4	3.4	1,246
5+	3.6	894

Continued…

Table 18.3—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Education		
No education	2.3	725
Primary incomplete	7.3	333
Primary complete	3.5	1,976
Secondary+	1.7	842
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	4.1	682
Second	5.9	707
Middle	3.1	770
Fourth	3.0	865
Highest	0.6	851
Total	3.2	3,875

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

Table 18.4 Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator and percentage who experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator: Ever[1]	Last 12 months	Number of women
Age			
15–19	8.8	4.9	1,017
20–24	12.1	7.0	932
25–29	9.2	5.7	817
30–39	12.3	8.1	1,294
40–49	14.7	8.3	988
Residence			
Urban	11.5	6.5	1,775
Rural	11.5	7.1	3,272
Mainland/Zanzibar			
Mainland	11.7	7.0	4,880
Urban	11.6	6.5	1,723
Rural	11.7	7.3	3,158
Zanzibar	6.7	3.7	167
Unguja	8.1	4.4	120
Pemba	3.1	1.7	47
Zone			
Western	11.4	7.7	425
Northern	10.7	6.9	539
Central	12.3	7.2	562
Southern Highlands	9.5	6.9	305
Southern	1.8	0.9	276
South West Highlands	6.8	4.8	463
Lake	16.6	10.7	1,425
Eastern	10.4	3.8	885
Zanzibar	6.7	3.7	167
Region			
Dodoma	15.2	10.4	293
Arusha	9.0	4.7	171
Kilimanjaro	14.6	6.6	110
Tanga	10.3	8.5	258
Morogoro	15.7	5.8	243
Pwani	5.8	2.1	195
Dar es Salaam	9.4	3.5	447
Lindi	2.9	2.0	128
Mtwara	0.8	0.1	148
Ruvuma	4.3	3.4	119
Iringa	11.6	9.5	112
Mbeya	6.6	4.5	178
Singida	10.6	4.8	130
Tabora	11.5	8.6	236
Rukwa	2.7	1.6	115
Kigoma	11.4	6.6	189
Shinyanga	8.0	6.1	173
Kagera	20.4	12.7	274
Mwanza	20.3	11.6	378
Mara	20.3	16.0	237
Manyara	7.8	2.5	139
Njombe	14.8	8.4	74
Katavi	11.3	5.2	60
Simiyu	6.3	5.9	134
Geita	14.9	7.4	230
Songwe	9.1	8.3	110
Kaskazini Unguja	5.8	3.6	24
Kusini Unguja	11.3	3.1	14
Mjini Magharibi	8.3	4.9	82
Kaskazini Pemba	1.5	0.6	23
Kusini Pemba	4.6	2.8	24
Marital status			
Never married	6.2	1.5	1,352
Never had intimate partner	5.8	1.1	1,312
Ever had intimate partner	(18.9)	(13.3)	40
Ever married	13.5	8.9	3,696
Married/living together	11.6	8.6	3,033
Divorced/separated/widowed	22.1	10.0	663
Employment			
Employed for cash	14.9	8.5	2,073
Employed not for cash	12.4	7.5	1,142
Not employed	7.1	4.6	1,833

Continued…

Table 18.4—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator: Ever[1]	Last 12 months	Number of women
Education			
No education	11.5	6.9	795
Primary incomplete	18.0	12.6	463
Primary complete	12.7	7.8	2,241
Secondary+	7.9	3.9	1,549
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	12.0	7.6	799
Second	11.8	8.6	887
Middle	11.4	6.0	995
Fourth	11.6	6.0	1,098
Highest	10.9	6.8	1,268
Total	11.5	6.9	5,047

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes experience of sexual violence in the last 12 months

Table 18.5 Persons committing sexual violence

Among women age 15–49 who have experienced sexual violence, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's partnership status, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Person	Partnership status: Ever married/ ever had an intimate partner	Never married and never had an intimate partner	Total
Current husband/intimate partner	81.1	na	70.5
Former husband/intimate partner	18.4	na	16.0
Current/former boyfriend	0.8	1.8	0.9
Father/stepfather	2.0	0.0	1.7
Brother/stepbrother	0.6	3.9	1.1
Other relative	4.7	25.9	7.5
In-law	1.3	na	1.7
Family friend	3.6	23.0	6.1
Teacher	2.4	12.6	3.7
Schoolmate/classmate	0.4	2.3	0.7
Employer/someone at work	0.6	0.5	0.6
Priest/religious leader	0.0	0.2	0.0
Stranger	1.7	21.7	4.3
Other	0.9	3.7	1.2
Number of women who have experienced sexual violence	505	76	581

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Percentages may add to more than 100% since women can report more than one perpetrator.
na = not applicable

Table 18.6 Experience of sexual violence by any non-intimate partner

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner, and percentage who experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence by someone other than a husband/intimate partner		Number of women
	Ever[1]	In the last 12 months	
Age			
15–19	5.9	1.5	1,017
20–24	5.2	0.0	932
25–29	2.4	0.0	817
30–39	1.8	0.0	1,294
40–49	1.8	0.0	988
Residence			
Urban	4.2	0.4	1,775
Rural	2.8	0.3	3,272
Mainland/Zanzibar			
Mainland	3.3	0.3	4,880
Urban	4.2	0.4	1,723
Rural	2.8	0.3	3,158
Zanzibar	3.8	0.8	167
Unguja	4.9	1.0	120
Pemba	1.1	0.3	47
Zone			
Western	2.6	0.1	425
Northern	2.1	0.0	539
Central	2.7	0.2	562
Southern Highlands	1.7	0.5	305
Southern	0.8	0.1	276
South West Highlands	1.3	0.5	463
Lake	4.8	0.4	1,425
Eastern	4.8	0.5	885
Zanzibar	3.8	0.8	167
Region			
Dodoma	2.2	0.4	293
Arusha	1.8	0.0	171
Kilimanjaro	3.1	0.0	110
Tanga	1.8	0.0	258
Morogoro	5.4	0.3	243
Pwani	2.3	0.0	195
Dar es Salaam	5.6	0.7	447
Lindi	0.9	0.2	128
Mtwara	0.7	0.0	148
Ruvuma	0.9	0.0	119
Iringa	0.6	0.0	112
Mbeya	2.6	1.3	178
Singida	3.9	0.0	130
Tabora	2.6	0.0	236
Rukwa	0.0	0.0	115
Kigoma	2.7	0.2	189
Shinyanga	2.5	1.2	173
Kagera	7.3	0.0	274
Mwanza	6.8	0.0	378
Mara	3.7	0.6	237
Manyara	2.7	0.0	139
Njombe	4.5	2.0	74
Katavi	1.7	0.4	60
Simiyu	2.4	1.9	134
Geita	2.8	0.0	230
Songwe	0.5	0.0	110
Kaskazini Unguja	2.2	0.0	24
Kusini Unguja	8.5	1.2	14
Mjini Magharibi	5.0	1.2	82
Kaskazini Pemba	0.9	0.6	23
Kusini Pemba	1.3	0.0	24
Marital status			
Never married	5.6	1.1	1,352
Never had intimate partner	5.8	1.1	1,312
Ever had intimate partner	(0.1)	(0.0)	40
Ever married	2.5	0.1	3,696
Married/living together	2.0	0.0	3,033
Divorced/separated/widowed	4.7	0.3	663
Education			
No education	1.8	0.1	795
Primary incomplete	3.4	0.1	463
Primary complete	3.4	0.3	2,241
Secondary+	4.0	0.6	1,549

Continued…

Table 18.6—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence by someone other than a husband/intimate partner: Ever[1]	In the last 12 months	Number of women
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	1.9	0.3	799
Second	1.5	0.0	887
Middle	3.7	0.4	995
Fourth	4.7	0.1	1,098
Highest	4.0	0.8	1,268
Total	3.3	0.3	5,047

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes experience of violence in the last 12 months

Table 18.7 Age at first experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who experienced sexual violence by specific exact ages, according to current age and type of perpetrator, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Current age and type of perpetrator	Percentage who first experienced sexual violence by exact age: 10	12	15	18	22	Percentage who have not experienced sexual violence	Number of women
Age							
15–19	0.5	0.6	2.6	na	na	91.2	1,017
20–24	0.0	0.0	2.4	5.1	na	87.9	932
25–29	0.1	0.4	0.7	2.9	5.6	90.8	817
30–39	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.9	5.6	87.7	1,294
40–49	0.1	0.1	1.0	2.8	5.3	85.3	988
18–29	0.1	0.2	1.5	4.9	na	89.3	2,157
Total	0.1	0.2	1.4	4.3	7.1	88.5	5,047
Type of perpetrator							
Any husband/intimate partner[1]	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.0	6.1	86.5	3,736
Any non-intimate partner[2]	0.1	0.2	1.1	2.3	3.0	94.9	5,047

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.
na = not applicable
[1] Includes only ever-married women and never-married women who have ever had an intimate partner
[2] Includes all women

Table 18.8 Experience of different forms of violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence by current age, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Age	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Number of women
15–19	4.3	5.6	3.2	13.1	1,017
15–17	2.8	5.6	1.9	10.3	609
18–19	6.7	5.6	5.0	17.3	408
20–24	16.0	4.2	7.9	28.1	932
25–29	21.0	2.9	6.2	30.2	817
30–39	23.8	2.0	10.2	36.1	1,294
40–49	26.9	3.2	11.6	41.6	988
Total	18.6	3.5	8.0	30.1	5,047

Table 18.9 Forms of controlling behaviours and intimate partner violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have experienced controlling behaviours and various forms of intimate partner violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey perpetrated by a husband or intimate partner, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Type of violence experienced	Ever experienced	Experienced in the last 12 months	Frequency in the last 12 months	
			Often	Sometimes
Controlling behaviour				
Any controlling behaviour	60.6	53.8	31.8	22.0
Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	49.6	42.2	18.4	23.8
Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful	21.0	18.4	9.6	8.9
Does not permit her to meet her female friends	13.4	11.5	6.1	5.5
Tries to limit her contact with her family	8.5	7.2	3.1	4.1
Insists on knowing where she is at all times	41.1	36.4	20.2	16.2
Physical violence				
Any physical violence	31.2	23.8	8.2	15.6
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	11.8	8.9	3.5	5.4
Slapped her	28.3	21.4	6.6	14.8
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	4.6	3.3	1.4	1.9
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	12.4	8.5	3.0	5.4
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	9.9	7.1	2.4	4.7
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.8
Attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.9
Sexual violence				
Any sexual violence	11.0	8.9	3.3	5.6
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to	9.8	7.9	2.8	5.1
Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to	5.5	4.5	1.1	3.4
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	3.3	2.7	1.0	1.7
Emotional violence				
Any emotional violence	26.6	22.1	9.5	12.6
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	11.3	8.5	4.1	4.4
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about	6.6	5.0	2.0	3.0
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	23.8	19.8	7.8	12.0
At least three forms of controlling behaviours	21.1	18.8	15.3	3.5
Any form of physical or sexual violence	33.6	26.3	9.2	17.0
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence	39.4	32.4	13.1	19.3
Intimate partner violence perpetrated by any current or previous husband or intimate partner				
Physical violence	33.9	23.9	na	na
Sexual violence	12.1	8.9	na	na
Emotional violence	28.2	22.2	na	na
Any form of physical or sexual violence	36.4	26.4	na	na
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence	42.0	32.5	na	na
Number of ever-married or never-married women who ever had an intimate partner	3,736	3,736	3,736	3,736

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.
na = not available

Table 18.10 Controlling behaviours of husband/intimate partner by background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner whose husbands/intimate partners have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband/intimate partner:								Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Does not trust her with any money	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours	Displays none of the specific behaviours	
Age									
15–19	39.1	19.4	18.0	7.9	37.8	0.0	19.4	43.8	216
20–24	50.4	18.5	12.8	12.0	42.7	0.0	20.9	38.3	632
25–29	49.1	19.8	14.1	5.9	39.9	0.0	20.4	41.3	724
30–39	50.9	21.5	11.9	9.3	41.2	0.0	20.9	38.3	1,204
40–49	50.2	23.4	13.9	7.2	41.7	0.0	22.5	39.0	960
Residence									
Urban	58.2	24.2	16.0	7.9	47.2	0.0	25.4	32.2	1,215
Rural	45.4	19.5	12.1	8.7	38.2	0.0	19.1	42.8	2,521
Mainland/Zanzibar									
Mainland	49.8	21.3	13.6	8.6	40.9	0.0	21.3	39.3	3,630
Urban	58.3	24.3	16.1	8.0	47.0	0.0	25.4	32.1	1,184
Rural	45.6	19.8	12.3	8.9	38.0	0.0	19.3	42.8	2,446
Zanzibar	43.7	13.3	6.6	4.1	47.5	0.0	14.7	41.1	106
Unguja	49.3	15.3	8.3	4.2	54.2	0.0	16.9	34.4	76
Pemba	29.1	8.3	2.4	3.9	30.3	0.0	8.9	58.5	29
Zone									
Western	48.4	22.3	14.7	9.0	33.5	0.0	22.0	41.6	317
Northern	48.4	16.3	7.8	5.5	34.4	0.0	14.4	43.5	398
Central	60.9	24.1	13.9	10.4	45.1	0.0	23.1	32.4	404
Southern Highlands	55.5	19.0	7.4	4.1	55.2	0.0	18.1	28.1	214
Southern	32.6	14.7	4.3	2.3	20.6	0.0	10.7	63.8	205
South West Highlands	34.8	11.0	5.4	5.5	33.3	0.0	11.8	55.8	362
Lake	46.3	24.7	19.3	13.1	43.5	0.0	27.3	37.2	1,097
Eastern	62.4	24.9	16.3	6.7	48.0	0.0	23.8	30.0	632
Zanzibar	43.7	13.3	6.6	4.1	47.5	0.0	14.7	41.1	106
Region									
Dodoma	77.0	30.7	17.7	10.4	58.3	0.0	29.1	17.2	209
Arusha	58.4	15.0	5.5	4.4	43.2	0.0	14.8	33.5	127
Kilimanjaro	54.3	24.5	11.8	10.0	50.1	0.0	22.5	23.7	77
Tanga	39.4	13.8	7.7	4.4	22.3	0.0	11.0	57.9	194
Morogoro	64.7	21.4	16.8	9.7	60.7	0.0	24.3	23.8	186
Pwani	52.7	22.0	12.4	5.2	34.7	0.0	18.4	40.0	144
Dar es Salaam	65.6	28.5	17.8	5.6	46.4	0.0	26.1	29.0	302
Lindi	31.2	12.4	6.9	2.6	24.3	0.0	12.9	66.8	87
Mtwara	33.6	16.3	2.3	2.1	17.9	0.0	9.1	61.6	118
Ruvuma	53.5	26.8	9.5	6.2	43.8	0.0	23.5	37.3	85
Iringa	64.2	14.6	5.5	1.8	62.6	0.0	15.7	18.8	74
Mbeya	39.5	10.2	2.6	5.5	45.9	0.0	12.5	48.0	129
Singida	45.7	14.8	7.7	8.7	29.9	0.0	12.5	46.6	89
Tabora	46.3	29.6	21.9	10.8	35.7	0.0	29.0	43.3	189
Rukwa	13.6	6.6	3.7	2.4	13.7	0.0	4.2	80.0	95
Kigoma	51.4	11.4	4.1	6.2	30.3	0.0	11.8	39.0	128
Shinyanga	24.5	12.8	15.4	8.9	27.7	0.0	13.1	57.1	140
Kagera	49.2	23.7	21.5	16.8	55.9	0.0	32.1	33.4	227
Mwanza	48.2	24.4	15.3	11.9	48.4	0.0	23.6	29.8	256
Mara	67.5	41.4	32.0	17.5	45.6	0.0	47.5	22.9	191
Manyara	42.0	18.9	11.6	11.7	31.7	0.0	20.2	50.5	106
Njombe	46.9	13.2	6.6	4.1	62.8	0.0	13.2	26.5	55
Katavi	33.1	12.0	16.3	6.6	27.0	0.0	15.5	55.8	48
Simiyu	25.5	18.2	5.0	3.5	13.3	0.0	8.8	65.5	105
Geita	46.4	21.9	19.8	14.2	48.4	0.0	26.7	35.6	177
Songwe	51.0	16.1	5.2	8.0	38.9	0.0	16.8	41.8	90
Kaskazini Unguja	19.9	5.1	0.7	1.8	33.6	0.0	4.7	57.8	14
Kusini Unguja	40.9	15.8	8.1	6.8	33.0	0.0	16.5	53.3	11
Mjini Magharibi	59.3	18.0	10.4	4.3	64.3	0.0	20.4	23.9	51
Kaskazini Pemba	26.7	10.1	3.3	0.8	23.0	0.0	9.9	66.3	15
Kusini Pemba	31.4	6.5	1.5	6.9	37.5	0.0	7.9	50.7	15
Marital status									
Never married	(68.5)	(20.1)	(17.2)	(14.7)	(64.6)	(0.0)	(23.4)	(21.9)	40
Currently has intimate partner	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
Had intimate partner	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
Ever married	49.4	21.1	13.3	8.4	40.9	0.0	21.1	39.5	3,696
Currently married or living together	48.2	18.6	11.7	6.9	39.2	0.0	18.5	40.7	3,033
Divorced/separated/ widowed	54.6	32.2	20.7	15.3	48.7	0.0	33.3	34.5	663
Education									
No education	38.0	17.3	10.9	7.6	30.8	0.0	16.6	51.8	735
Primary incomplete	44.7	24.5	18.6	10.9	40.7	0.0	23.8	42.2	333
Primary complete	51.1	22.5	12.5	9.9	42.7	0.0	22.2	37.6	1,901
Secondary+	58.9	19.5	15.7	4.6	47.3	0.0	21.6	30.6	767
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	41.8	18.5	9.7	7.7	31.2	0.0	15.1	47.3	675
Second	44.1	23.6	12.5	11.1	35.1	0.0	22.5	45.4	705
Middle	44.8	19.1	10.5	7.2	39.5	0.0	18.1	42.6	736
Fourth	50.9	20.3	14.1	8.6	44.4	0.0	22.0	36.6	818
Highest	64.0	23.4	19.1	7.9	52.9	0.0	27.0	27.2	802
Woman afraid of husband/ intimate partner									
Afraid most of the time	70.3	46.1	27.2	23.1	57.9	0.0	45.9	18.0	373
Sometimes afraid	55.8	27.3	17.2	12.0	48.7	0.0	28.8	32.1	1,079
Never afraid	43.3	14.0	9.3	4.4	34.8	0.0	13.5	46.3	2,285
Total	49.6	21.0	13.4	8.5	41.1	0.0	21.1	39.4	3,736

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 18.11 Intimate partner violence by background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual violence	Physical and sexual and emotional violence	Physical or sexual violence	Physical or sexual or emotional violence	Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Age								
15–19	23.6	30.5	16.3	13.5	11.1	33.3	37.2	216
20–24	23.8	29.0	11.2	7.7	5.8	32.5	37.6	632
25–29	23.2	27.0	7.8	5.9	4.2	28.9	34.6	724
30–39	26.4	31.1	10.5	8.4	7.2	33.2	38.4	1,204
40–49	31.8	36.2	12.5	10.3	8.6	38.4	45.8	960
Residence								
Urban	25.2	27.4	11.0	8.1	7.3	30.2	35.4	1,215
Rural	27.2	33.1	11.0	8.8	6.8	35.3	41.3	2,521
Mainland/Zanzibar								
Mainland	27.0	31.9	11.1	8.7	7.1	34.3	40.1	3,630
Urban	25.5	27.8	11.1	8.2	7.4	30.7	35.9	1,184
Rural	27.7	33.8	11.1	8.9	7.0	36.0	42.1	2,446
Zanzibar	12.4	9.8	5.6	4.4	3.7	11.0	15.6	106
Unguja	14.4	11.2	6.9	5.7	4.6	12.4	17.5	76
Pemba	7.5	6.3	2.3	1.2	1.2	7.3	10.4	29
Zone								
Western	24.1	35.6	10.5	8.8	5.1	37.3	42.1	317
Northern	22.3	29.7	9.6	6.8	4.5	32.5	38.3	398
Central	36.6	37.1	13.9	11.0	10.6	40.0	48.0	404
Southern Highlands	27.3	34.5	11.1	9.7	7.8	35.9	41.9	214
Southern	17.0	12.2	1.1	1.1	0.4	12.2	23.6	205
South West Highlands	14.8	22.5	6.5	5.9	4.9	23.2	24.4	362
Lake	35.7	37.5	16.5	12.1	10.2	41.9	48.6	1,097
Eastern	20.3	29.1	7.1	6.2	5.3	29.9	34.0	632
Zanzibar	12.4	9.8	5.6	4.4	3.7	11.0	15.6	106
Region								
Dodoma	41.8	41.8	19.2	15.9	15.9	45.1	53.5	209
Arusha	31.0	39.1	7.3	7.3	6.8	39.1	44.1	127
Kilimanjaro	31.5	33.6	9.4	8.0	4.4	35.0	46.8	77
Tanga	12.9	22.0	11.3	6.0	3.0	27.3	31.2	194
Morogoro	22.7	35.9	9.8	7.9	5.2	37.8	40.9	186
Pwani	14.4	29.0	3.7	2.5	2.5	30.1	31.8	144
Dar es Salaam	21.7	25.0	7.0	7.0	6.7	25.0	30.8	302
Lindi	13.7	8.5	2.6	2.6	1.0	8.5	17.8	87
Mtwara	19.5	15.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	15.0	27.9	118
Ruvuma	16.4	27.1	4.7	3.7	2.3	28.2	30.8	85
Iringa	35.8	40.9	16.6	14.4	11.9	43.1	50.3	74
Mbeya	16.7	23.1	5.1	3.2	3.2	24.9	25.4	129
Singida	32.1	32.8	9.6	5.6	3.9	36.8	44.9	89
Tabora	29.3	41.9	11.2	9.7	7.3	43.4	47.9	189
Rukwa	7.8	16.4	2.4	2.4	0.8	16.4	17.2	95
Kigoma	16.3	26.3	9.4	7.5	1.8	28.2	33.6	128
Shinyanga	23.4	30.9	6.1	3.5	3.5	33.5	38.1	140
Kagera	40.4	39.8	18.7	14.8	12.7	43.7	52.7	227
Mwanza	36.1	31.9	24.3	14.8	14.0	41.4	47.3	256
Mara	45.5	56.5	20.1	18.2	13.3	58.5	65.9	191
Manyara	30.3	31.6	7.1	6.0	6.0	32.6	39.7	106
Njombe	32.6	37.3	13.5	12.7	10.7	38.1	47.8	55
Katavi	12.0	22.3	11.8	11.7	7.6	22.4	24.1	48
Simiyu	29.5	26.4	5.2	2.8	2.8	28.7	36.9	105
Geita	31.6	33.8	13.7	10.6	7.6	36.9	41.5	177
Songwe	20.7	28.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	28.0	30.7	90
Kaskazini Unguja	7.8	4.7	5.0	4.1	4.1	5.6	8.7	14
Kusini Unguja	16.4	11.4	5.0	2.0	2.0	14.4	22.1	11
Mjini Magharibi	15.8	13.0	7.8	6.9	5.3	13.9	19.1	51
Kaskazini Pemba	7.1	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	12.3	15
Kusini Pemba	7.8	4.0	4.5	2.3	2.3	6.1	8.5	15
Marital status								
Never married	(28.9)	(53.5)	(17.9)	(17.9)	(13.4)	(53.5)	(53.8)	40
Currently has intimate partner	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
Had intimate partner	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
Ever married	26.5	31.0	10.9	8.5	6.9	33.4	39.2	3,696
Currently married or living together	22.9	27.6	9.1	7.1	5.6	29.7	35.5	3,033
Divorced/separated/ widowed	43.3	46.3	19.0	14.8	13.0	50.6	56.1	663

Continued…

Table 18.11—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Employment								
Employed for cash	29.8	33.8	13.3	10.6	8.7	36.4	42.1	1,670
Employed not for cash	26.7	34.5	10.5	7.7	6.2	37.2	43.1	953
Not employed	21.5	24.6	8.0	6.2	5.1	26.3	32.0	1,114
Education								
No education	24.3	32.7	10.1	8.7	6.4	34.2	39.2	735
Primary incomplete	29.2	37.8	19.8	15.4	13.3	42.2	45.8	333
Primary complete	28.7	32.9	11.1	8.2	7.0	35.8	41.7	1,901
Secondary+	22.4	22.9	7.5	6.4	4.9	23.9	31.0	767
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	28.0	36.8	11.7	10.2	8.0	38.3	43.8	675
Second	26.9	34.8	12.6	9.3	8.5	38.0	42.3	705
Middle	26.0	30.8	9.2	7.0	5.0	33.1	39.3	736
Fourth	26.2	27.4	10.7	7.8	6.2	30.4	37.4	818
Highest	26.0	27.7	10.8	8.9	7.5	29.6	35.1	802
Total	26.6	31.2	11.0	8.6	7.0	33.6	39.4	3,736

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 18.12 Intimate partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, according to the husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption								
Does not drink alcohol	21.0	24.7	8.2	5.4	4.3	27.4	33.0	2,841
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	20.6	33.0	11.0	9.5	2.6	34.5	40.3	66
Is sometimes drunk	35.8	43.6	15.4	13.9	11.1	45.2	52.0	498
Is often drunk	62.1	68.6	28.3	27.5	24.4	69.4	74.7	331
Husband's education[1]								
No education	24.7	31.8	11.3	9.7	8.5	33.5	38.7	407
Primary incomplete	19.3	29.5	5.9	5.3	4.2	30.1	33.1	248
Primary complete	24.9	29.8	9.4	7.2	5.5	32.0	38.2	1,680
Secondary+	18.4	19.8	8.4	6.2	4.8	22.0	28.4	682
Spousal education difference[1]								
Husband has more education	21.4	26.6	9.2	6.6	4.5	29.2	35.4	1,011
Wife has more education	23.0	26.0	9.9	8.4	6.7	27.6	33.4	659
Both have equal education	23.9	28.9	8.3	6.4	5.3	30.8	36.4	1,132
Neither has any education	24.6	32.6	11.0	10.0	8.8	33.6	40.0	215
Don't know/missing	14.0	4.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	4.4	14.0	16
Spousal age difference[1]								
Wife older	28.1	35.5	7.1	6.6	5.9	36.0	40.9	154
Wife is same age	23.2	30.4	11.0	8.8	7.5	32.6	36.3	89
Wife 1–4 years younger	18.2	24.4	6.4	5.4	4.0	25.4	31.6	1,005
Wife 5–9 years younger	25.7	29.8	11.3	8.3	6.0	32.8	39.1	1,025
Wife 10 or more years younger	24.1	27.2	9.9	7.7	6.8	29.4	34.6	760
Number of decisions in which women participate[2]								
0	26.9	33.9	10.9	9.2	7.6	35.5	42.0	533
1–2	20.1	27.3	10.9	7.8	5.5	30.5	35.2	845
3	23.0	25.8	7.6	6.1	5.0	27.4	33.6	1,655
Number of controlling behaviours displayed by husband/intimate partner[3]								
0	7.2	11.1	3.3	2.1	0.9	12.4	15.3	1,470
1–2	26.1	33.3	8.9	6.7	5.4	35.5	42.9	1,476
3–4	61.6	63.0	27.4	22.6	19.5	67.9	75.9	694
5	77.5	77.6	40.0	36.2	33.4	81.4	88.9	96
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]								
0	22.7	24.4	8.1	6.3	5.3	26.3	31.7	1,978
1–2	26.9	33.9	11.2	8.4	6.6	36.7	42.1	678
3–4	32.9	40.1	15.5	12.3	10.0	43.3	50.7	764
5	34.7	46.8	17.2	14.4	10.8	49.6	54.2	317
Father beat mother								
Yes	38.9	47.3	17.5	14.2	11.8	50.6	56.9	1,074
No	20.5	22.6	7.6	5.4	4.0	24.8	30.5	2,279
Don't know	28.4	37.6	12.6	11.5	11.0	38.7	42.9	383
Woman afraid of husband/ intimate partner								
Afraid most of the time	66.6	71.9	36.8	34.1	31.4	74.6	78.8	373
Sometimes afraid	35.3	40.2	14.7	12.0	9.8	43.0	51.2	1,079
Never afraid	15.9	20.4	5.0	2.8	1.7	22.5	27.3	2,285
Total	26.6	31.2	11.0	8.6	7.0	33.6	39.4	3,736

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

[1] Includes only currently married women

[2] According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.8.1 for list of decisions.

[3] According to the woman's report. See Table 18.10 for list of behaviours.

[4] According to the woman's report. See Table 15.9.1 for list of reasons.

Table 18.13 Violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by any husband/intimate partner in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Age								
15–19	23.6	30.5	16.7	13.9	11.1	33.3	37.2	216
20–24	22.1	26.7	10.3	6.6	4.9	30.4	35.1	632
25–29	20.0	21.4	6.3	4.3	3.0	23.4	28.9	724
30–39	22.4	23.0	8.7	6.2	5.5	25.5	31.7	1,204
40–49	23.3	23.7	8.5	6.4	5.4	25.7	33.7	960
Residence								
Urban	20.6	20.2	8.8	6.1	5.4	22.9	28.6	1,215
Rural	23.0	25.7	9.0	6.6	5.1	28.1	34.4	2,521
Mainland/Zanzibar								
Mainland	22.5	24.4	9.0	6.5	5.3	26.9	33.1	3,630
Urban	20.7	20.4	8.9	6.2	5.4	23.1	28.9	1,184
Rural	23.4	26.3	9.1	6.7	5.2	28.7	35.0	2,446
Zanzibar	11.9	9.2	5.0	4.0	3.3	10.2	14.7	106
Unguja	13.7	10.4	6.1	5.1	4.1	11.4	16.4	76
Pemba	7.3	6.1	2.3	1.2	1.2	7.2	10.1	29
Zone								
Western	22.0	33.3	10.2	8.5	5.1	35.0	39.2	317
Northern	18.7	22.0	9.3	5.5	4.1	25.8	31.5	398
Central	25.6	23.5	9.7	7.7	7.7	25.4	32.6	404
Southern Highlands	25.2	28.6	9.1	7.0	6.3	30.7	36.7	214
Southern	16.9	10.2	1.1	1.1	0.4	10.3	21.5	205
South West Highlands	13.4	19.4	5.4	5.0	4.3	19.9	21.4	362
Lake	31.2	29.8	13.4	8.8	7.0	34.4	43.1	1,097
Eastern	14.3	18.4	4.7	3.7	3.2	19.4	22.8	632
Zanzibar	11.9	9.2	5.0	4.0	3.3	10.2	14.7	106
Region								
Dodoma	32.1	29.0	14.1	12.8	12.8	30.3	37.4	209
Arusha	23.6	24.0	6.3	6.3	5.8	24.0	29.0	127
Kilimanjaro	27.7	26.8	9.4	8.0	4.4	28.2	40.0	77
Tanga	11.9	18.7	11.3	4.0	3.0	26.0	29.9	194
Morogoro	18.2	20.7	7.1	4.4	3.1	23.4	26.8	186
Pwani	11.8	21.5	2.9	2.0	2.0	22.4	23.9	144
Dar es Salaam	13.2	15.5	4.2	4.2	3.8	15.5	19.9	302
Lindi	12.7	7.6	2.6	2.6	1.0	7.6	15.9	87
Mtwara	20.0	12.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	12.2	25.6	118
Ruvuma	15.5	22.2	4.7	2.9	2.3	24.1	25.8	85
Iringa	34.9	36.6	14.4	11.1	11.1	39.9	47.0	74
Mbeya	15.3	21.0	4.4	3.2	3.2	22.2	22.6	129
Singida	17.7	18.4	7.0	3.0	3.0	22.4	27.9	89
Tabora	25.8	38.1	10.7	9.2	7.3	39.6	43.1	189
Rukwa	7.8	12.8	2.0	2.0	0.8	12.8	15.0	95
Kigoma	16.3	26.3	9.4	7.4	1.8	28.2	33.6	128
Shinyanga	22.4	28.5	6.1	3.5	3.5	31.1	37.1	140
Kagera	33.2	30.8	15.3	11.4	9.7	34.8	43.3	227
Mwanza	28.9	20.0	17.1	7.0	6.3	30.1	40.1	256
Mara	44.4	51.3	19.8	17.8	13.0	53.3	64.3	191
Manyara	19.3	16.8	3.3	1.7	1.7	18.4	27.4	106
Njombe	27.0	27.8	8.7	7.9	6.0	28.6	39.8	55
Katavi	7.2	13.6	6.0	5.9	3.4	13.7	14.6	48
Simiyu	27.3	24.2	5.2	2.8	2.8	26.6	34.7	105
Geita	26.7	24.1	9.5	6.5	3.6	27.2	34.3	177
Songwe	19.9	27.3	10.1	10.1	10.1	27.3	30.0	90
Kaskazini Unguja	8.2	5.8	6.0	5.1	5.1	6.7	9.1	14
Kusini Unguja	15.2	8.8	2.8	1.4	1.4	10.3	18.0	11
Mjini Magharibi	14.9	12.0	6.8	5.9	4.4	12.9	18.2	51
Kaskazini Pemba	6.8	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	11.6	15
Kusini Pemba	7.8	4.0	4.5	2.3	2.3	6.1	8.5	15
Marital status								
Never married	(22.7)	(39.3)	(13.3)	(13.3)	(8.9)	(39.3)	(39.6)	40
Currently has intimate partner	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
Had intimate partner	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
Ever married	22.2	23.8	8.9	6.4	5.2	26.3	32.5	3,696
Currently married or living together	21.2	23.1	8.6	6.4	5.2	25.3	31.7	3,033
Divorced/separated/widowed	26.6	27.0	10.0	6.3	5.1	30.6	36.0	663
Education								
No education	21.2	25.4	7.4	5.8	4.3	27.0	33.3	735
Primary incomplete	25.1	33.2	17.4	13.0	9.9	37.6	41.8	333
Primary complete	23.8	23.9	8.9	5.9	5.1	26.9	33.4	1,901
Secondary+	18.1	18.6	6.6	5.5	4.2	19.7	25.7	767

Continued…

Table 18.13—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	22.5	27.3	8.6	6.7	4.6	29.3	36.0	675
Second	23.6	29.7	10.8	7.9	7.2	32.6	36.6	705
Middle	22.5	23.0	7.7	5.2	3.6	25.6	32.6	736
Fourth	20.9	20.7	8.0	5.0	3.8	23.7	30.3	818
Highest	21.9	20.1	9.5	7.6	6.8	22.0	28.2	802
Total	22.2	23.9	8.9	6.4	5.2	26.4	32.5	3,736

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Any husband/intimate partner includes all current, most recent, and former husbands for ever-married women and all current, most recent, or former intimate partners for never-married women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 18.14 Injuries to women due to intimate partner violence

Among women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have experienced violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, percentage who have been injured as a result of the violence, by types of injuries, according to type of violence, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Type of violence experienced	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Number of women who have experienced specified type of violence
Physical violence[1]					
Ever[2]	42.0	7.5	6.6	43.3	1,167
Last 12 months	41.9	8.2	7.3	43.6	889
Sexual violence					
Ever[2]	55.9	13.2	10.4	58.0	410
Last 12 months	53.6	12.7	10.7	56.1	332
Physical or sexual violence[1]					
Ever[2]	40.1	7.0	6.1	41.4	1,256
Last 12 months	39.7	7.5	6.7	41.2	982

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.
[1] Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy
[2] Includes in the last 12 months

Table 18.15 Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by women's background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the last 12 months, according to women's own experience of intimate partner violence and background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/intimate partner		Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
	Ever[1]	Last 12 months	
Women who have experienced physical intimate partner violence			
Ever[1]	4.9	3.6	1,167
In the last 12 months	5.2	4.6	889
Never	0.3	0.2	2,569
Age			
15–19	1.2	1.2	216
20–24	1.0	0.9	632
25–29	1.5	1.4	724
30–39	1.5	1.2	1,204
40–49	2.8	1.6	960
Residence			
Urban	2.4	1.8	1,215
Rural	1.4	1.0	2,521
Mainland/Zanzibar			
Mainland	1.7	1.2	3,630
Urban	2.4	1.8	1,184
Rural	1.3	0.9	2,446
Zanzibar	3.8	3.8	106
Unguja	4.9	4.9	76
Pemba	0.7	0.7	29
Zone			
Western	1.9	1.9	317
Northern	1.6	1.1	398
Central	1.3	0.2	404
Southern Highlands	3.3	2.4	214
Southern	0.0	0.0	205
South West Highlands	1.2	0.9	362
Lake	0.9	0.8	1,097
Eastern	3.6	2.4	632
Zanzibar	3.8	3.8	106
Region			
Dodoma	1.2	0.0	209
Arusha	0.6	0.0	127
Kilimanjaro	3.8	2.5	77
Tanga	1.3	1.3	194
Morogoro	6.2	5.8	186
Pwani	1.6	0.5	144
Dar es Salaam	2.9	1.3	302
Lindi	0.0	0.0	87
Mtwara	0.0	0.0	118
Ruvuma	1.2	1.2	85
Iringa	3.4	2.4	74
Mbeya	1.5	1.5	129
Singida	2.2	1.1	89
Tabora	2.2	2.2	189
Rukwa	1.3	0.7	95
Kigoma	1.5	1.5	128
Shinyanga	0.1	0.1	140
Kagera	2.3	2.3	227
Mwanza	1.5	1.2	256
Mara	0.0	0.0	191
Manyara	0.6	0.0	106
Njombe	6.5	4.1	55
Katavi	0.0	0.0	48
Simiyu	0.0	0.0	105
Geita	0.4	0.4	177
Songwe	1.1	0.6	90
Kaskazini Unguja	0.5	0.5	14
Kusini Unguja	3.2	3.2	11
Mjini Magharibi	6.5	6.5	51
Kaskazini Pemba	0.0	0.0	15
Kusini Pemba	1.5	1.5	15

Continued…

Table 18.15—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/intimate partner		Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
	Ever[1]	Last 12 months	
Marital status			
Never married	(3.5)	(3.5)	40
Currently has intimate partner	*	*	20
Had intimate partner	*	*	20
Ever married	1.7	1.3	3,696
Currently married or living together	1.5	1.3	3,033
Divorced/separated/widowed	2.8	1.3	663
Employment			
Employed for cash	2.2	1.7	1,670
Employed not for cash	1.8	1.1	953
Not employed	1.0	0.8	1,114
Education			
No education	0.2	0.1	735
Primary incomplete	2.2	1.9	333
Primary complete	2.3	1.6	1,901
Secondary+	1.6	1.3	767
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	1.2	1.1	675
Second	2.0	1.2	705
Middle	1.3	0.7	736
Fourth	1.4	1.1	818
Highest	2.7	2.1	802
Total	1.7	1.3	3,736

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Includes in the last 12 months

Table 18.16 Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the last 12 months, according to their husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/ intimate partner		Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
	Ever[1]	Last 12 months	
Husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption			
Does not drink alcohol	1.2	0.9	2,841
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	1.1	1.1	66
Is sometimes drunk	2.1	1.9	498
Is often drunk	5.7	3.2	331
Husband's education[2]			
No education	1.0	0.7	407
Primary incomplete	1.4	1.2	248
Primary complete	1.3	1.1	1,680
Secondary+	2.2	2.0	682
Spousal education difference[2]			
Husband has more education	1.5	1.4	1,011
Wife has more education	1.0	0.9	659
Both have equal education	1.9	1.6	1,132
Neither has any education	0.4	0.0	215
Don't know/missing	0.8	0.8	16
Spousal age difference[2]			
Wife older	0.9	0.9	154
Wife is same age	2.5	2.1	89
Wife 1–4 years younger	1.5	1.3	1,005
Wife 5–9 years younger	1.9	1.6	1,025
Wife 10 or more years younger	0.9	0.7	760
Number of decisions in which woman participates[3]			
0	0.7	0.6	533
1–2	2.5	2.5	845
3	1.2	0.8	1,655
Number of controlling behaviours displayed by husband/intimate partner[4]			
0	0.5	0.5	1,470
1–2	1.6	1.3	1,476
3–4	3.6	2.3	694
5	9.2	6.6	96
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[5]			
0	1.5	0.9	1,978
1–2	2.0	1.6	678
3–4	2.3	1.9	764
5	1.6	1.6	317
Father beat mother			
Yes	2.3	1.5	1,074
No	1.3	1.1	2,279
Don't know	2.7	1.6	383
Woman afraid of husband/ intimate partner			
Afraid most of the time	1.8	0.6	373
Sometimes afraid	2.4	2.1	1,079
Never afraid	1.4	1.0	2,285
Total	1.7	1.3	3,736

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

[1] Includes in the last 12 months

[2] Includes only currently married women

[3] According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.8.1 for list of decisions.

[4] According to the woman's report. See Table 18.10 for list of behaviours.

[5] According to the woman's report. See Table 15.9.1 for list of reasons.

Table 18.17 Help seeking to stop violence

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help-seeking behaviour, according to type of violence and background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Type of violence/ background characteristic	Sought help to stop violence	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	Total	Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Type of violence experienced					
Physical only	34.7	13.1	52.1	100.0	940
Sexual only	31.0	5.3	63.7	100.0	177
Physical and sexual	48.0	15.6	36.5	100.0	404
Age					
15–19	31.5	9.0	59.5	100.0	133
20–24	33.6	11.1	55.3	100.0	262
25–29	38.0	12.3	49.7	100.0	247
30–39	37.6	14.3	48.0	100.0	467
40–49	42.6	13.9	43.5	100.0	411
Residence					
Urban	39.3	15.7	45.0	100.0	457
Rural	37.2	11.6	51.2	100.0	1,064
Mainland/Zanzibar					
Mainland	37.7	12.9	49.4	100.0	1,502
Urban	39.0	15.8	45.3	100.0	450
Rural	37.2	11.6	51.2	100.0	1,052
Zanzibar	45.0	14.0	41.0	100.0	18
Unguja	45.1	13.0	41.9	100.0	15
Pemba	(44.6)	(18.2)	(37.2)	100.0	4
Zone					
Western	28.7	11.8	59.5	100.0	139
Northern	29.6	11.4	59.0	100.0	171
Central	46.4	11.8	41.8	100.0	180
Southern Highlands	45.5	18.4	36.1	100.0	93
Southern	(60.6)	(9.5)	(30.0)	100.0	32
South West Highlands	34.0	15.2	50.8	100.0	98
Lake	34.8	12.1	53.1	100.0	544
Eastern	44.2	14.3	41.5	100.0	246
Zanzibar	45.0	14.0	41.0	100.0	18
Region					
Dodoma	45.6	13.2	41.2	100.0	104
Arusha	37.4	2.4	60.2	100.0	77
Kilimanjaro	(30.6)	(13.8)	(55.6)	100.0	37
Tanga	(18.4)	(22.1)	(59.5)	100.0	57
Morogoro	48.0	17.9	34.1	100.0	97
Pwani	24.2	11.4	64.3	100.0	56
Dar es Salaam	52.3	12.2	35.5	100.0	93
Lindi	*	*	*	100.0	12
Mtwara	*	*	*	100.0	20
Ruvuma	(43.4)	(35.6)	(21.0)	100.0	31
Iringa	(43.7)	(9.8)	(46.5)	100.0	35
Mbeya	(37.6)	(22.6)	(39.8)	100.0	39
Singida	(33.9)	(4.5)	(61.6)	100.0	38
Tabora	17.8	11.2	71.0	100.0	93
Rukwa	(4.3)	(12.0)	(83.7)	100.0	16
Kigoma	(51.0)	(13.0)	(36.0)	100.0	46
Shinyanga	39.2	7.4	53.4	100.0	57
Kagera	43.6	7.6	48.8	100.0	121
Mwanza	36.9	19.3	43.9	100.0	123
Mara	26.9	14.5	58.6	100.0	124
Manyara	61.2	15.2	23.6	100.0	38
Njombe	50.2	9.8	40.0	100.0	27
Katavi	(19.8)	(9.0)	(71.2)	100.0	12
Simiyu	(31.7)	(5.2)	(63.1)	100.0	35
Geita	28.8	10.6	60.6	100.0	84
Songwe	(51.2)	(9.5)	(39.3)	100.0	30
Kaskazini Unguja	*	*	*	100.0	2
Kusini Unguja	(34.1)	(25.1)	(40.7)	100.0	3
Mjini Magharibi	*	*	*	100.0	9
Kaskazini Pemba	*	*	*	100.0	2
Kusini Pemba	*	*	*	100.0	2
Marital status					
Never married	30.0	16.0	54.0	100.0	117
Never had intimate partner	29.7	11.0	59.3	100.0	95
Ever had intimate partner	*	*	*	100.0	22
Ever married	38.5	12.6	48.9	100.0	1,403
Married/living together	32.9	12.2	54.9	100.0	1,044
Divorced/separated/ widowed	54.6	13.9	31.5	100.0	359

Continued…

Table 18.17—*Continued*

Type of violence/ background characteristic	Sought help to stop violence	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	Total	Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Employment					
Employed for cash	38.5	13.9	47.7	100.0	744
Employed not for cash	44.5	12.2	43.3	100.0	417
Not employed	28.7	11.5	59.7	100.0	360
Education					
No education	33.5	8.9	57.5	100.0	285
Primary incomplete	35.9	14.5	49.6	100.0	162
Primary complete	38.8	15.0	46.2	100.0	804
Secondary+	40.6	9.5	49.9	100.0	269
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	34.9	10.9	54.2	100.0	288
Second	38.6	11.5	49.9	100.0	303
Middle	35.0	16.2	48.8	100.0	313
Fourth	43.8	9.5	46.7	100.0	312
Highest	36.5	16.1	47.4	100.0	305
Total	37.8	12.9	49.3	100.0	1,521

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

Table 18.18 Sources for help to stop the violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help by sources from which they sought help, according to type of violence experienced, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Type of violence experienced			
Source	Physical only	Sexual only	Physical and sexual	Physical or sexual violence
Own family	61.5	(49.6)	64.9	61.5
Husband's/intimate partner's family	44.7	(3.3)	39.1	38.9
Current/former husband/intimate partner	1.0	(0.0)	1.3	1.0
Current/former boyfriend	1.0	(0.0)	0.5	0.7
Friend	1.4	(37.4)	6.3	6.5
Neighbour	7.3	(5.8)	11.0	8.4
Religious leader	4.4	(0.0)	12.6	6.8
Doctor/medical personnel	0.9	(0.0)	5.4	2.3
Police	7.9	(0.8)	13.5	9.1
Lawyer	0.0	(0.2)	2.8	1.0
Social work organisation (NGO/CSO)	2.0	(1.9)	3.3	2.4
Other	10.5	(7.9)	14.2	11.5
Number of women who have sought help	326	55	194	575

Note: Women can report more than one source from which they sought help. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
CSO = community service organisation
NGO = nongovernmental organisation

REFERENCES

Askari, M., J. Heshmati, H. Shahinfar, N. Tripathi, and E. Daneshzad. 2020. Ultra-processed Food and the Risk of Overweight and Obesity: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis of Observational Studies. *International Journal of Obesity* 44:2080–2091. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41366-020-00650-z.

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

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 1998. Recommendations to Prevent and Control Iron Deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47(RR-3):1–29.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, World Health Organization (WHO), Nutrition International, and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). 2020. *Micronutrient Survey Manual.* Geneva: WHO. Licence: CC BY-NCSA 3.0 IGO.

Chaparro, C. M., and P. S. Suchdev. 2019. Anemia Epidemiology, Pathophysiology, and Etiology in Low- and Middle-Income Countries. *Annals of the New York Academy of Scien*ces 1450(1):15–31. https://doi.org/10.1111/nyas.14092.

Chen, Y.N., M. M. Schmitz, F. Serbanescu, M. M. Dynes, G. Maro, and M. R. Kramer. 2017. Geographic Access Modeling of Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care in Kigoma Region, Tanzania: Transportation Schemes and Programmatic Implications. *Global Health: Science and Practice* 5(3):430–445.

Douglas, M. 1986. *Risk Acceptability According to the Social Sciences*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). 2021. *Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women*. Rome: FAO. https://doi.org/10.4060/cb3434en.

Graham, W., W. Brass, and R. W. Snow. 1989. Indirect Estimation of Maternal Mortality: The Sisterhood Method. *Studies in Family Planning* 20(3):125–135. https://doi.org:10.2307/1966567.

Haider, B. A., I. Olofin, M. Wang, D. Spiegelman, M. Ezzati, W. W. Fawzi, and Nutrition Impact Model Study Group. 2013. Anaemia, Prenatal Iron Use, and Risk of Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes: Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. *BMJ* 346:f3443. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23794316.

Korenromp, E. L., J. Armstrong-Schellenberg, B. Williams, B. Nahlen, and R. W. Snow. 2004. Impact of Malaria Control on Childhood Anaemia in Africa—A Quantitative Review. *Tropical Medicine & International Health* 9(10):1050–1065. http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-3156.2004.01317.x.

Makuwani, A. M., P. F. Sospeter, L. Subi, M. A. Nyamhagatta, N. Kapologwe, H. Ismael, and N. Mkongwa. 2020. Baseline Data on Trend of Maternal Mortality in Tanzania Using Administrative Data and Its Policy Implication: 2018 Report. *Global Journal of Medical Research* 20(6):5–12.

Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW) [Tanzania]. 2007. *Primary Health Services Development Programme (PHSDP) 2007–2017.* Dar es Salaam: MoHSW. http://www.frankshospitalworkshop.com/organisation/management_documents/Tanzania-Primary%20Health%20Services%20Development%20Programme%202007-2017%20-%20MoH%20Tanzania.pdf.

Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDGEC). 2021a. *Health Sector Strategic Plan: July 2021–June 2026*. Dodoma: MoHCDGEC. https://mitu.or.tz/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Tanzania-Health-Sector-Strategic-Plan-V-17-06-2021-Final-signed.pdf.

Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDGEC). 2021b. *National Plan for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health and Nutrition (2021/2022–2025/26): One Plan III.* Dodoma: MoHCDGEC. https://www.globalfinancingfacility.org/sites/gff_new/files/Tanzania-One-Plan-III.pdf.

Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDGEC) [Tanzania Mainland], Ministry of Health (MoH) [Zanzibar], National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), and ICF. 2016. *Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey 2015–16.* Dar es Salaam and Rockville, Maryland, USA: MoHCDGEC, MoH, NBS, OCGS, and ICF. http://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR321/FR321.pdf.

Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDGEC) [Tanzania Mainland], Ministry of Health (MoH) [Zanzibar], National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), and ICF. 2017. *Tanzania Malaria Indicator Survey 2017.* Dar es Salaam and Rockville, Maryland, USA: MoHCDGEC, MoH, NBS, OCGS, and ICF.

Mitchell, S., and D. Shaw. 2015. The Worldwide Epidemic of Female Obesity. *Best Practice & Research Clinical Obstetrics & Gynaecology* 29(3):289–299. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25487257/.

Moran, A. C., K. Kerber, D. Sitrin, T. Guenther, C. S. Morrissey, H. Newby, J. Fishel, P. S. Yoder, Z. Hill, and J. E. Lawn. 2013. Measuring Coverage in MNCH: Indicators for Global Tracking of Newborn Care. *PLoS Med* 10(5):e1001415. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1001415.

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) [Tanzania] and ICF Macro. 2011. *Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey 2010.* Dar es Salaam: NBS and ICF Macro. http://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR243/FR243.pdf.

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) [Tanzania] and Macro International Inc. 2005. *Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey 2004–05.* Dar es Salaam: NBS and ORC Macro. http://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR173/FR173.pdf.

National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP) [Tanzania]. 2020. *National Malaria Strategic Plan 2021–2025: Transitioning to Malaria Elimination in Phase*. Dar es Salaam: NMCP.

Neufeld, L. M., L. M. Larson, A. Kurpad, S. Mburu, R. Martorell, and K. H. Brown. 2019. Hemoglobin Concentration and Anemia Diagnosis in Venous and Capillary Blood: Biological Basis and Policy Implications. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences* 1450(1):172–189. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7496102/

Perumal, N., D. G. Bassani, and D. E. Roth. 2018. Use and Misuse of Stunting as a Measure of Child Health. *Journal of Nutrition* 148(3):311–315. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29546307.

Peven, K., L. T. Day, H. Ruysen, T. Tahsina, A. Kc, J. Shabani, S. Kong, S. Ameen, O. Basnet, R. Haider, et al. 2021. Stillbirths Including Intrapartum Timing: EN-BIRTH Multi-country Validation Study. *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth* 21(Suppl. 1):226. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12884-020-03238-7.

Prasad, N., N. Mwakatundu, S. Dominico, P. Masako, W. Mongo, Y. Mwanshemele, G. Maro, L. Subi, P. Chaote, N. Rusibamayila, et al. 2022. Improving Maternal and Reproductive Health in Kigoma, Tanzania: A 13-year Initiative. *Global Health: Science and Practice*, 10(2):e2100484. https://doi.org/10.9745/GHSP-D-21–00484.

Rutenberg, N., and J. Sullivan. 1991. Direct and Indirect Estimates of Maternal Mortality from the Sisterhood Method. *Proceedings of the Demographic and Health Surveys World Conference* 3: 1669–1696. Columbia, Maryland, USA: IRD/Macro International Inc.

Said, A. 2021. Maternal Death Surveillance and Response in Tanzania: Challenges to Successful Implementation. Digital Comprehensive Summaries of Uppsala Dissertations from the Faculty of Medicine 1737. Uppsala, Sweden: Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis. https://uu.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1539631/FULLTEXT01.pdf.

Shonkoff, J., and D. Phillips. 2000. *From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.

Stanton, C., N. Abderrahim, and K. Hill. 1997. *DHS Maternal Mortality Indicators: An Assessment of Data Quality and Implications for Data Use*. DHS Analytical Reports No. 4. Calverton, Maryland, USA: Macro International Inc.

Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), and ORC Macro. 2005. *Tanzania HIV/AIDS Indicator Survey 2003–04.* Calverton, Maryland, USA: TACAIDS, NBS, and ORC Macro.

Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS), Zanzibar AIDS Commission (ZAC), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), and Macro International Inc. 2008. *Tanzania HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey 2007–08*. Dar es Salaam: TACAIDS, ZAC, NBS, OCGS, and Macro International Inc.

Thaddeus, S., and D. Maine. 1994. Too Far to Walk: Maternal Mortality in Context. *Social Science and Medicine* 38(8):1091–1110.

United Nations. 2006. *Secretary-General's In-depth Study on All Forms of Violence against Women*. New York: United Nations. https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N06/419/74/PDF/N0641974.pdf.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). 2016. *Advancing Early Childhood Development: From Science to Scale. Executive Summary*. https://www.thelancet.com/pb-assets/Lancet/stories/series/ecd/Lancet_ECD_Executive_Summary.pdf.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (UN DESA). 2022. *World Population Prospects 2022: Summary of Results.* UN DESA/POP/2022/TR/NO. 3. https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/sites/www.un.org.development.desa.pd/files/wpp2022_summary_of_results.pdf.

United Republic of Tanzania (URT). 1990. *National Health Policy*. Dar es Salaam: Ministry of Health.

United Republic of Tanzania (URT). 2019. *Chapter 16 The Penal Code (Principal Legislation) Revised Edition of 2019*. Dar es Salaam: URT.

United States Agency for International Development (USAID). 2019. *Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy 2014–2025 Technical Guidance Brief: Interventions for Addressing Vitamin and Mineral Inadequacies*. Washington, DC: USAID. https://www.usaid.gov/nutrition-strategy.

WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene. 2018. *Core Questions on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for Household Surveys: 2018 Update.* New York: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization (WHO).

World Health Organization (WHO). 1995. *Physical Status: The Use and Interpretation of Anthropometry.* WHO Technical Report Series 854. Geneva: WHO. https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/37003.

World Health Organization (WHO). 1999. 1999 World Health Organization-International Society of Hypertension Guidelines for the Management of Hypertension: Guidelines Subcommittee. *Journal of Hypertension* 17(2):151–185.

World Health Organization (WHO). 2001. *Putting Women First: Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Research on Domestic Violence Against Women.* Geneva: WHO.

World Health Organization (WHO). 2003. *Guiding Principles for Complementary Feeding of the Breastfed Child*. Geneva: WHO. https://iris.paho.org/handle/10665.2/752.

World Health Organization (WHO). 2004. *Pregnancy and Childbirth—Pregnancy, Childbirth, Postpartum and Newborn Care: A Guide for Essential Practice*. Geneva: WHO. http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/maternal_perinatal_health/924159084X/en/index.html

World Health Organization (WHO). 2006. *Child Growth Standards*. Geneva: WHO. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/924154693X.

World Health Organization (WHO). 2007. *WHO Growth Reference Data for 5–19 Years*. Geneva: WHO.

World Health Organization (WHO). 2011a. *Guideline: Intermittent Iron Supplementation in Preschool and School-age Children*. Geneva: WHO. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241502009.

World Health Organization (WHO). 2011b. *Guideline: Vitamin A Supplementation in Infants and Children 6–59 Months of Age*. Geneva: WHO. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241501767.

World Health Organization (WHO). 2013. *Guideline: Updates on the Management of Severe Acute Malnutrition in Infants and Children.* Geneva: WHO. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241506328.

World Health Organization (WHO). 2014a. *Childhood Stunting: Challenges and Opportunities. Report of a Promoting Healthy Growth and Preventing Childhood Stunting Colloquium.* Geneva: WHO. https://apps.who.int/nutrition/publications/childhood_stunting_report/en/index.html.

World Health Organization (WHO). 2014b. *Guideline: Fortification of Food-Grade Salt with Iodine for the Prevention and Control of Iodine Deficiency Disorders.* Geneva: WHO. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241507929.

World Health Organization (WHO). 2015. *WHO Statement on Caesarean Section Rates.* WHO/RHR/15.02. Geneva: WHO. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-RHR-15.02.

World Health Organization (WHO). 2016a. *Guideline: Daily Iron Supplementation in Infants and Children.* Geneva: WHO. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241549523.

World Health Organization (WHO). 2016b. *Guideline: Use of Multiple Micronutrient Powders for Point-of-Use Fortification of Foods Consumed by Infants and Young Children Aged 6–23 Months and Children Aged 2–12 Years*. Geneva: WHO. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241549943.

World Health Organization (WHO). 2016c. *WHO Recommendations on Antenatal Care for a Positive Pregnancy Experience.* Geneva: WHO. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241549912.

World Health Organization (WHO). 2017a. *Guideline: Assessing and Managing Children at Primary Health-care Facilities to Prevent Overweight and Obesity in the Context of the Double Burden of Malnutrition. Updates for the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI).* Geneva: WHO. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241550123.

World Health Organization (WHO). 2017b. *Guideline: Preventive Chemotherapy to Control Soil-transmitted Helminth Infections in At-Risk Population Groups.* Geneva: WHO. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241550116.

World Health Organization (WHO). 2017c. *Nutritional Anaemias: Tools for Effective Prevention and Control*. Geneva: WHO. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.

World Health Organization (WHO). 2018. *Guideline: Counselling of Women to Improve Breastfeeding Practices*. Geneva: WHO. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241550468.

World Health Organization (WHO). 2022. *International Classification of Diseases for Mortality and Morbidity Statistics Eleventh Revision (ICD-11).* Geneva: WHO. https://icd.who.int/browse11/l-m/en.

World Health Organization (WHO). 2023. *Trends in Maternal Mortality 2000 to 2020: Estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and UNDESA/Population Division*. Geneva: WHO. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.

World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). 2014. *Every Newborn: An Action Plan to End Preventable Deaths*. Geneva: WHO. https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/127938/9789241507448_eng.pdf;sequence=1.

World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). 2019. *Recommendations for Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting on Anthropometric Indicators in Children under 5 Years Old*. Geneva: WHO. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241515559.

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.

World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). 1997. *Female Genital Mutilation: A Joint WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA Statement.* Geneva: WHO.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Appendix A

A.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2022 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (2022 TDHS-MIS) is the sixth survey of its kind following those implemented in 1991–92 (TDHS), 1996 (TDHS), 2004–05 (TDHS), 2010 (TDHS), and 2015–16 (TDHS-MIS). The survey used a nationally representative sample of about 16,350 households selected randomly from a random sample of 629 clusters. All women age 15–49 who were usual residents of the selected households or who slept in the households the night before the survey were eligible to be interviewed. The survey was expected to result in about 16,280 interviews of women age 15–49. As with the prior surveys, the main objectives of the 2022 TDHS-MIS were to provide up-to-date information on fertility and childhood mortality levels; fertility preferences; awareness, approval, and use of family planning methods; maternal and child health; and knowledge of and attitudes toward HIV and AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs). It was also designed to collect information on key malaria control indictors such as possession and use of bed nets, intermittent preventive treatment (IPT) of malaria for pregnant women during their most recent pregnancy, and malaria morbidity among children under age 5.

Apart from the female survey, a male survey was conducted at the same time in a subsample consisting of one household from every two selected for the female survey. All men age 15–49 who were usual residents of the selected households or who slept in the households the night before the survey were eligible for the male survey. The survey collected information on their basic demographic and social status, on their knowledge and use of family planning methods, and on their knowledge of and attitudes toward HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections. The survey was expected to result in about 6,700 interviews of men age 15–49. In the subsample including the male interview, a module on domestic violence was administered to one woman per household randomly selected from all eligible women in the household. Also in this subsample, all children under age 5 were eligible to be measured and weighed, and all children age 6–59 months were eligible to be tested for anaemia and malaria using capillary blood samples. In a subsample of households consisting of five households per cluster, a micronutrient module was administered. In the micronutrient subsample, all women age 15–49 and children under age 5 were eligible for height and weight measurements and various micronutrient tests. This report includes results from the anaemia testing conducted for women and children in the micronutrient subsample, which was conducted using venous blood. The results of other biomarker results collected in the micronutrient module are discussed in a separate report.

The survey was designed to produce representative estimates for the main demographic and health indicators for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas separately, for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar and their urban and rural areas, and for each of the nine geographical zones. Where possible, representative results are provided for each of the 31 regions. However, adult mortality and maternal mortality rates were calculated only at the national level because these indicators require a very large sample size.

A.2 SAMPLING FRAME

The sampling frame used for the 2022 TDHS-MIS was the 2012 Tanzania Population and Housing Census (TPHC). The sampling frame was a complete list of enumeration areas (EAs) covering the entire country provided by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) of Tanzania, the implementing agency for the 2022 TDHS-MIS. The EAs were created for the 2012 TPHC and served as counting units for the census. In rural areas, an EA is a hamlet (part of a village) or a group of small hamlets; in urban areas, an EA is a street or a

city block. Each EA includes identification information, administrative information, and, as a measure of size, the number of residential households residing in the EA. Each EA is also classified into one of two types of residence, urban or rural. For each EA, there are cartographical materials that delineate its geographical location, boundaries, main access, and landmarks inside or outside the EA, which help to identify the different areas.

Tanzania Mainland's administrative units were reformed in 2012, increasing the number of regions from 21 to 25 (relative to the population census conducted in 2002). In the 2012 TPHC, Tanzania Mainland was divided into regions and each region was subdivided into districts. There are in total 25 regions and 160 districts. The 25 Mainland regions have been regrouped to form eight geographical zones. Zanzibar is treated as a geographical zone and is subdivided into five regions and 11 districts. In 2016, Mbeya region was divided into two regions, Mbeya and Songwe, thus increasing the number of Tanzania Mainland regions from 25 to 26. Currently, there are in total nine geographical zones and 31 regions in Tanzania. Below is the composition of the nine geographical zones.

- **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:** Kaskazini Unguja, Kusini Unguja, Mjini Magharibi, Kaskazini Pemba, Kusini Pemba

Table A.1 shows the distribution of residential households by region and according to type of residence (urban and rural), summarised from the sampling frame after exclusion of some institutional EAs. Regional shares vary from 0.3% for Kusini Unguja to 11.7% for Dar es Salaam. In Tanzania, 32.6% of residential households are in urban areas. The percentage of households that are urban varies by region from 6.7% for Kusini Unguja to 100% for Dar es Salaam. **Table A.2** shows the distribution of EAs and their average size in number of households by region. Among the 106,642 EAs, 34,960 are in urban areas and 71,682 are in rural areas. Mean EA size is practically the same in urban and rural areas, with an overall average of 86 households per EA.

Table A.1 Distribution of residential households by region and according to type of residence

	Households			Percentage	
Region	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Region
Dodoma	72,556	376,850	449,406	16.1	4.9
Arusha	122,345	235,074	357,419	34.2	3.9
Kilimanjaro	96,175	283,639	379,814	25.3	4.1
Tanga	96,325	338,708	435,033	22.1	4.7
Morogoro	149,730	349,453	499,183	30.0	5.4
Pwani	83,359	170,310	253,669	32.9	2.8
Dar es Salaam	1,078,865		1,078,865	100.0	11.7
Lindi	43,644	180,228	223,872	19.5	2.4
Mtwara	76,997	264,559	341,556	22.5	3.7
Ruvuma	76,482	222,819	299,301	25.6	3.3
Iringa	60,720	159,511	220,231	27.6	2.4
Mbeya	161,476	241,473	402,949	40.1	4.4
Singida	36,689	218,533	255,222	14.4	2.8
Tabora	62,649	305,299	367,948	17.0	4.0
Rukwa	49,269	148,581	197,850	24.9	2.2
Kigoma	70,842	297,386	368,228	19.2	4.0
Shinyanga	56,654	202,132	258,786	21.9	2.8
Kagera	54,870	462,167	517,037	10.6	5.6
Mwanza	186,433	293,694	480,127	38.8	5.2
Mara	59,756	247,222	306,978	19.5	3.3
Manyara	42,664	227,923	270,587	15.8	2.9
Njombe	40,059	128,542	168,601	23.8	1.8
Katavi	20,243	58,984	79,227	25.6	0.9
Simiyu	22,250	205,372	227,622	9.8	2.5
Geita	54,831	228,725	283,556	19.3	3.1
Songwe	51,080	175,286	226,366	22.6	2.5
Kaskazini Unguja	3,188	33,325	36,513	8.7	0.4
Kusini Unguja	1,726	23,860	25,586	6.7	0.3
Mjini Magharibi	51,481	60,935	112,416	45.8	1.2
Kaskazini Pemba	7,134	32,119	39,253	18.2	0.4
Kusini Pemba	7,022	28,487	35,509	19.8	0.4
Tanzania	2,997,514	6,201,196	9,198,710	32.6	100.0

Source: Residential households, 2012 population census, Tanzania

Table A.2 Distribution of EAs and their average size in number of households by region and according to type of residence

Region	Number of EAs			Average EA size		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Dodoma	621	4,170	4,791	117	90	94
Arusha	909	2,200	3,109	135	107	115
Kilimanjaro	729	2,570	3,299	132	110	115
Tanga	905	3,599	4,504	106	94	97
Morogoro	1,458	3,567	5,025	103	98	99
Pwani	911	1,922	2,833	92	89	90
Dar es Salaam	15,287		15,287	71		71
Lindi	451	2,004	2,455	97	90	91
Mtwara	812	2,979	3,791	95	89	90
Ruvuma	694	2,309	3,003	110	97	100
Iringa	580	1,621	2,201	105	98	100
Mbeya	1,623	2,433	4,056	99	99	99
Singida	308	2,312	2,620	119	95	97
Tabora	1,026	4,859	5,885	61	63	63
Rukwa	815	2,152	2,967	60	69	67
Kigoma	870	3,818	4,688	81	78	79
Shinyanga	535	2,349	2,884	106	86	90
Kagera	733	6,907	7,640	75	67	68
Mwanza	1,715	3,000	4,715	109	98	102
Mara	550	2,732	3,282	109	90	94
Manyara	357	2,218	2,575	120	103	105
Njombe	367	1,455	1,822	109	88	93
Katavi	273	778	1,051	74	76	75
Simiyu	201	2,373	2,574	111	87	88
Geita	619	2,842	3,461	89	80	82
Songwe	844	2,325	3,169	61	75	71
Kaskazini Unguja	40	405	445	80	82	82
Kusini Unguja	22	319	341	78	75	75
Mjini Magharibi	542	693	1,235	95	88	91
Kaskazini Pemba	75	406	481	95	79	82
Kusini Pemba	88	365	453	80	78	78
Tanzania	34,960	71,682	106,642	86	87	86

Source: Residential EAs, 2012 population census, Tanzania

A.3 SAMPLE ALLOCATION AND SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The sample used for the 2022 TDHS-MIS was a stratified sample selected in two stages from the 2012 census frame. Stratification was achieved by separating each region into urban and rural areas, with these areas each forming a sampling stratum. In total, 61 sampling strata were created, since Dar es Salaam has only urban areas. Samples were selected independently in each sampling stratum via a two-stage selection procedure. Implicit stratification and proportional allocation were achieved at each of the lower administrative unit levels by sorting the sampling frame within the explicit stratum according to administrative units at different levels before sample selection and by using probability proportional to size selection in the first stage of sampling.

In the first stage, 629 EAs were selected with probability proportional to EA size and with independent selection in each sampling stratum according to the sample allocation shown in **Table A.3**. Among the 629 EAs, 211 were from urban areas and 418 from rural areas. With a fixed number of 26 households selected per EA, the total number of selected households was 16,354, 5,486 from urban areas and 10,868 from rural areas. Given the aim of obtaining representative results for some indicators for each of the 31 regions and the fact that the total sample size was tight, a power allocation was used to allocate the sample to the different regions and to their urban and rural areas. Small regions, such as the regions in Zanzibar, were oversampled, and large regions, such as Dar es Salaam, were undersampled.

Table A.3 Sample allocation of EAs and households by region and according to type of residence

Region	Allocation of EAs			Allocation of households		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Dodoma	5	17	22	130	442	572
Arusha	8	13	21	208	338	546
Kilimanjaro	7	14	21	182	364	546
Tanga	6	16	22	156	416	572
Morogoro	8	14	22	208	364	572
Pwani	7	12	19	182	312	494
Dar es Salaam	35		35	910		910
Lindi	5	14	19	130	364	494
Mtwara	6	15	21	156	390	546
Ruvuma	6	14	20	156	364	520
Iringa	6	12	18	156	312	468
Mbeya	9	12	21	234	312	546
Singida	4	15	19	104	390	494
Tabora	5	16	21	130	416	546
Rukwa	6	12	18	156	312	468
Kigoma	5	15	20	130	390	520
Shinyanga	6	14	20	156	364	520
Kagera	4	18	22	104	468	572
Mwanza	10	12	22	260	312	572
Mara	5	15	20	130	390	520
Manyara	5	15	20	130	390	520
Njombe	6	13	19	156	338	494
Katavi	6	13	19	156	338	494
Simiyu	3	16	19	78	416	494
Geita	5	15	20	130	390	520
Songwe	6	13	19	156	338	494
Kaskazini Unguja	4	14	18	104	364	468
Kusini Unguja	3	14	17	78	364	442
Mjini Magharibi	10	10	20	260	260	520
Kaskazini Pemba	5	12	17	130	312	442
Kusini Pemba	5	13	18	130	338	468
Total	211	418	629	5,486	10,868	16,354

A household listing operation was carried out in all of the selected EAs before the main survey. The listing operation consisted of visiting each of the 629 selected EAs, drawing a location map and a detailed sketch map, and recording on the household listing forms all residential households found in the EA along with the address and the name of the head of the household. The resulting list of households served as the sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage. During the household listing operation, some of the selected EAs were found to be large in size. In order to reduce the task of household listing, selected EAs with an estimated number of households greater than 300 could be segmented. Only one segment was selected for the survey with probability proportional to segment size. The methodology and the detailed household listing procedure were addressed in the household listing manual.

In the second stage, a fixed number of 26 households from each EA were selected before the main data collection using the newly updated listing. The interviewers were asked to interview only the preselected households; to prevent bias, no replacements were allowed for nonrespondent households. Interviewers were asked to make at least two to three callbacks in order to reduce nonresponse bias.

Table A.4 shows the sample allocation of the expected numbers of interviewed women and men by region and type of residence. The survey was expected to result in 16,281 interviews of women age 15–49 (5,466 in urban areas and 10,815 in rural areas); the male survey was expected to result in 6,712 interviews of men age 15–49 (2,252 in urban areas and 4,460 in rural areas). **Table A.4** also shows the sample allocation of the expected numbers of children under age 5 with anthropometry measurements and children age 6–59 months with biomarker testing, by region and according to type of residence. The calculations were based on the 2015–16 TDHS survey results: the household response rate was 94%; there were 1.08 women age 15–49 per household, and the response rate among women was 97%; there were 0.95 men age 15–49 per household, and the response rate among men was 92%; and there were 0.82 children under age 5 per household who participated in anthropometry measurements and 0.74 children age 6–59 months per household who participated in biomarker testing.

Table A.4 Sample allocation of expected numbers of female and male interviews by region and by type of residence

	Women age 15–49			Men age 15–49		
Region	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Dodoma	129	441	570	53	182	235
Arusha	207	337	544	86	139	225
Kilimanjaro	182	362	544	75	149	224
Tanga	156	414	570	64	171	235
Morogoro	207	362	569	86	149	235
Pwani	182	310	492	75	128	203
Dar es Salaam	906		906	374		374
Lindi	129	362	491	53	149	202
Mtwara	156	388	544	64	160	224
Ruvuma	156	362	518	64	149	213
Iringa	156	310	466	64	128	192
Mbeya	234	310	544	96	128	224
Singida	103	388	491	43	160	203
Tabora	129	414	543	53	171	224
Rukwa	156	310	466	64	128	192
Kigoma	129	388	517	53	160	213
Shinyanga	156	362	518	64	149	213
Kagera	103	466	569	43	192	235
Mwanza	259	310	569	107	128	235
Mara	129	388	517	53	160	213
Manyara	129	388	517	53	160	213
Njombe	156	337	493	64	139	203
Katavi	156	337	493	64	139	203
Simiyu	78	414	492	32	171	203
Geita	129	388	517	53	160	213
Songwe	156	337	493	64	139	203
Kaskazini Unguja	103	362	465	43	149	192
Kusini Unguja	78	362	440	32	149	181
Mjini Magharibi	259	259	518	107	107	214
Kaskazini Pemba	129	310	439	53	128	181
Kusini Pemba	129	337	466	53	139	192
Total	5,466	10,815	16,281	2,252	4,460	6,712

Note: The male survey was conducted in 50% of the households selected for the female survey.

A.4 SELECTION PROBABILITY AND SAMPLING WEIGHTS

Due to the nonproportional allocation of the sample to the different regions and their urban rural areas and the differences in response rates, sampling weights are required for any analysis using 2022 TDHS-MIS data to ensure the actual representativeness of the survey results at the national level as well as the domain level. Since the 2022 TDHS-MIS sample was a two-stage stratified cluster sample, sampling weights were calculated based on sampling probabilities separately for each sampling stage and for each cluster. We use the following notations:

P_{1hi}: first-stage sampling probability of the ith EA in stratum h
P_{2hi}: second-stage sampling probability within the ith EA (household selection)

Let n_h be the number of EAs selected in stratum h, M_{hi} the number of households residing in the ith EA according to the sampling frame, and $\sum M_{hi}$ the total number of households in stratum h. The probability of selecting the ith EA in the 2022 TDHS-MIS sample is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{n_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}}$$

Let s_{hi} be the proportion of households in the selected segment relative to the total number of households in EA I in stratum h if the EA is segmented; otherwise, $s_{hi} = 1$. Then the probability of selecting cluster i in the sample is:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{n_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}} \times s_{hi}$$

A 2022 TDHS-MIS cluster is either an EA or a segment of a large EA. Let L_{hi} be the number of households listed in the household listing operation in cluster *i* in stratum *h*, and let m_h be the sample take (number of households selected in each cluster), which is fixed at 26 for all clusters. The second stage's selection probability for each household in the cluster is calculated as follows:

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{m_h}{L_{hi}}$$

The overall selection probability of each household in cluster *i* of stratum *h* is therefore the product of the selection probabilities for each of the two stages:

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \times P_{2hi}$$

The design weight for each household in cluster *i* of stratum *h* is the inverse of its overall selection probability:

$$W_{hi} = 1 / P_{hi}$$

A spreadsheet containing all sampling parameters and selection probabilities was prepared to facilitate the calculation of design weights. Design weights were adjusted for household nonresponse and for individual nonresponse to calculate the sampling weights for households and women, respectively. The differences between the household sampling weights and the women's individual sampling weights were introduced by individual nonresponse among eligible women. Sampling weights for the domestic violence module were calculated based on the household survey weights and took into account the selection of only one woman per household and corrected for nonresponse. The final sampling weights were normalised so that the total number of unweighted cases was equal to the total number of weighted cases at the national level for both household weights and women's individual weights. Several sets of weights were calculated:

- one set for all households selected for the survey
- one set for the women's individual survey
- one set for households selected for the male survey
- one set for the men's individual survey
- one set for the domestic violence survey

It is important to note that normalised weights are relative weights that are valid for estimating means, proportions, and ratios but not valid for estimating population totals and for pooled data. Also, the number of weighted cases using the normalised weight has no direct relation with survey precision because it is relative, especially for oversampled areas, where the number of weighted cases is much smaller than the number of unweighted cases and only the latter are directly related to survey precision.

A.5 SURVEY RESULTS

Table A.5 and **Table A.6** present survey results and response rates for women's and men's interviews, respectively, for Tanzania as a whole, Tanzania Mainland and its urban and rural areas, and Zanzibar. The male subsample constituted half of the households selected for the survey. 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.

Table A.5 Sample implementation: Women

Percent distribution of households and eligible women age 15–49 by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible women, and overall women response rates, according to residence and region (unweighted), Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Tanzania Mainland				
Result	Urban	Rural	Total	Zanzibar	Tanzania
Selected households					
Completed (C)	94.2	97.3	96.3	96.4	96.3
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.7
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (R)	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Household absent (HA)	2.2	1.2	1.6	0.7	1.5
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.7
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other (O)	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	4,771	9,201	13,972	2,340	16,312
Household response rate (HRR)[1]	97.8	99.3	98.8	98.3	98.7
Eligible women					
Completed (EWC)	96.5	97.2	96.9	98.3	97.2
Not at home (EWNH)	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.5	1.1
Postponed (EWP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (EWR)	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7
Partly completed (EWPC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4
Other (EWO)	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	4,741	8,345	13,086	2,613	15,699
Eligible women response rate (EWRR)[2]	96.5	97.2	96.9	98.3	97.2
Overall women response rate (OWRR)[3]	94.4	96.5	95.8	96.6	95.9

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] The eligible women response rate (EWRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC).

[3] The overall women response rate (OWRR) is calculated as:

$$OWRR = HRR * EWRR/100$$

Table A.6 Sample implementation: Men

Percent distribution of households and eligible men age 15–49 by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible men, and overall men response rates, according to residence and region (unweighted), Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Tanzania Mainland				
Result	Urban	Rural	Total	Zanzibar	Tanzania
Selected households					
Completed (C)	93.7	97.2	96.0	96.5	96.1
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	1.5	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7
Refused (R)	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.5
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household absent (HA)	2.3	1.3	1.6	0.4	1.5
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.7
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
Other (O)	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	2,382	4,600	6,982	1,170	8,152
Household response rate (HRR)[1]	97.6	99.3	98.7	98.4	98.7
Eligible men					
Completed (EMC)	86.5	91.0	89.5	95.8	90.5
Not at home (EMNH)	8.8	5.9	6.9	1.5	6.0
Postponed (EMP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Refused (EMR)	3.0	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.9
Incapacitated (EMI)	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Other (EMO)	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	1,788	3,545	5,333	1,034	6,367
Eligible men response rate (EMRR)[2]	86.5	91.0	89.5	95.8	90.5
Overall men response rate (OMRR)[3]	84.4	90.3	88.3	94.3	89.3

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] The eligible men response rate (EMRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EMC).
[3] The overall men response rate (OMRR) is calculated as:

$$OMRR = HRR * EMRR/100$$

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

Appendix B

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) nonsampling errors and (2) sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and in data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the 2022 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (2022 TDHS-MIS) to minimize this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the 2022 TDHS-MIS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and identical size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95% of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the 2022 TDHS-MIS sample was the result of a multistage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulas. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for the 2022 TDHS-MIS is an SAS program. This program uses the Taylor linearization method to estimate variances for survey estimates that are means, proportions, or ratios. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as fertility and mortality rates.

The Taylor linearization method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{x^2}\sum_{h=1}^{H}\left[(1-f_h)\frac{m_h}{m_h-1}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h}\right)\right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi} \text{ and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where h represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to H;
m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the hth stratum;
y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the ith cluster in the hth stratum;
x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the ith cluster in the hth stratum; and
f_h is the sampling fraction of PSU in the hth stratum.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulas. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the 2022 TDHS-MIS, there were 628 non-empty clusters. Hence, 628 replications were created. The variance of a ratio *r* is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{k} (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 628 clusters,
$r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 627 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the program computes the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate, which is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design such as multistage or cluster sampling. The program also computes the relative standard error and the confidence limits for the estimates.

Sampling errors for the 2022 TDHS-MIS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest for the survey. The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole; for urban and rural areas separately; for Tanzania Mainland, Zanzibar, and their urban and rural areas; and for each of the nine geographical zones. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, ratio, or rate) and the base population are given in **Table B.1**. **Tables B.2** to **B.20** present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95% confidence limits (R±2SE) for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error considering a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

The confidence interval (e.g., as calculated for *mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49*) can be interpreted as follows: the sample estimate from the national sample is 2.645 (R), and its standard error is 0.031 (SE). Therefore, to obtain the 95% confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, that is, R ± 2 × SE. There is a high probability (95%) that the *true* mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49 is between 2.584 and 2.707.

For the total sample, the value of the design effect (DEFT), averaged over all variables for the women's survey, is 1.544. This means that, due to multistage clustering of the sample, the average standard error is increased by a factor of 1.544 over that in an equivalent simple random sample.

Table B.1 List of selected variables for sampling errors, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Variable	Estimate	Base population
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION		
Electricity primary source of lighting	Proportion	De jure household population
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, space heating, and lighting	Proportion	De jure household population
Births registered with civil authority	Proportion	De jure household population under 5
Ownership of at least one ITN	Proportion	Households
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	Proportion	Households (with at least one person who stayed in the household the night before the survey)
Improved drinking water source	Proportion	De jure household population
At least basic drinking water service	Proportion	De jure household population
Water available when needed	Proportion	De jure household population
Improved sanitation facility	Proportion	De jure household population
At least basic sanitation service	Proportion	De jure household population
Using open defecation	Proportion	De jure household population
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	Proportion	De jure household population for whom handwashing place was observed or with no on-site place for handwashing
WOMEN		
Urban residence	Proportion	Women 15–49
No education	Proportion	Women 15–49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Women 15–49
Literacy	Proportion	Women 15–49
Use of the internet in last 12 months	Proportion	Women 15–49
Current tobacco use	Proportion	Women 15–49
Currently married/in union	Proportion	Women 15–49
Married before age 15	Proportion	Women 20–49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women 20–49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Women 20–49
Age-specific fertility rate 15–19 (3 years)	Rate	Woman-years of exposure to childbearing at age 15–19 in the 3 years preceding the survey
Total fertility rate (3 years)	Rate	Woman-years of exposure to childbearing
Currently pregnant	Proportion	Women 15–49
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	Mean	Women 40–49
Mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49	Mean	Women 15–49
Mean number of living children among women age 15–49	Mean	Women 15–49
Median birth interval	Median	Non-first births in the 5 years preceding the survey
First birth before age 18	Proportion	Women 20–49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Women 15–49 with numeric responses
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	Rate	Women-years of exposure to childbearing
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using any modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using injectables	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using implants	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using male condoms	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using any traditional method	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
12-month discontinuation rate due to method failure	Rate	Women 15–49
12-month discontinuation rate due to any reason	Rate	Women 15–49
12-month discontinuation rate due to switching to another method	Rate	Women 15–49
Unmet need for spacing	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Unmet need for limiting	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Unmet need total	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Demand satisfied by modern methods	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	Proportion	Women 15–49
Participation in decision making about family planning	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	Proportion	Women 15–49
Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Postneonatal mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Infant mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Child mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Under-5 mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Perinatal mortality rate	Rate	Pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration to women 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey
Stillbirth rate	Rate	Pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration to women 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey
Early neonatal mortality rate	Rate	Pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration to women 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey
In any avoidable high-risk category	Proportion	Children born in the 5 years preceding the survey to women 15–49
Received ANC from a skilled provider	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
4+ ANC visits	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
8+ ANC visits	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Took any iron-containing supplements	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

Continued…

Table B.1—*Continued*

Variable	Estimate	Base population
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	Proportion	Women 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	Proportion	Live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	Proportion	Live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
Delivered by C-section (live births)	Proportion	Live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	Proportion	Women 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	Proportion	Most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
Any problem accessing health care	Proportion	Women 15–49
Ever had vaccination card	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Received measles and rubella 1 vaccination	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination	Proportion	Children 24–35 months
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	Proportion	Children 24–35 months
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Treated with ORS	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Exclusive breastfeeding	Proportion	Youngest children 0–5 months living with their mother
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	Proportion	Youngest children 6–23 months living with their mother
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl): capillary blood	Proportion	Children 6–59 months who were tested
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl): venous blood	Proportion	Children 6–59 months who were tested
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	Proportion	Women 20–49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	Proportion	Women 20–49 who were measured
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	Proportion	Adolescent women 15–19 who were measured
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	Proportion	Adolescent women 15–19 who were measured
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	Proportion	Women 15–49
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49): capillary blood	Proportion	Women 15–49 who were tested
Prevalence of any anaemia (nonpregnant women 15–49) (haemoglobin <12.0 g/dl): capillary blood	Proportion	Nonpregnant women 15–49 who were tested
Prevalence of any anaemia (pregnant women 15–49) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl): capillary blood	Proportion	Pregnant women 15–49 who were tested
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49): venous blood	Proportion	Women 15–49 who were tested
Child slept under an ITN last night	Proportion	Children under 5 in households
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	Proportion	Pregnant women 15–49
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	Proportion	Women 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	Proportion	Child under 5
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	Proportion	Child under 5 who had a fever in the last 2 weeks
Child took ACT	Proportion	Child under 5 with a fever in the last 2 weeks who received any antimalarial medications
Child has malaria (based on rapid test)	Proportion	Children 6–59 tested (rapid test) for malaria
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	Women 15–49
Condom use at last sex	Proportion	Women 15–49 with nonmarital, noncohabiting partner in last 12 months
Tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Proportion	Women 15–49
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV in community settings	Proportion	Women 15–49 who self-reported a positive HIV test result
Employed in last 12 months	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49 employed in last 12 months
Mobile phone ownership	Proportion	Women 15–49
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	Proportion	Women 15–49
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	Proportion	Women 15–49
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	Proportion	All women 15–49
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	Proportion	All women 15–49
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	Proportion	All women 15–50
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner ever	Proportion	Ever-married women 15–49
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	Proportion	Ever-married women 15–49
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	Proportion	Ever-married women 15–49

Continued…

Table B.1—*Continued*

Variable	Estimate	Base population
	MEN	
Urban residence	Proportion	Men 15–49
No education	Proportion	Men 15–49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Men 15–49
Literacy	Proportion	Men 15–49
Use of the internet in last 12 months	Proportion	Men 15–49
Current tobacco use	Proportion	Men 15–49
Currently married/in union	Proportion	Men 15–49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Men 20–49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men 15–49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men 15–49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Men 15–49 with numeric responses
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	Men 15–49
Condom use at last sex	Proportion	Men 15–49 with nonmarital, noncohabiting partner in last 12 months
Tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Proportion	Men 15–49
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV in community settings	Proportion	Men 15–49 who self-reported a positive HIV test result
Male circumcision	Proportion	Men 15–49
Mobile phone ownership	Proportion	Men 15–49
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	Proportion	Men 15–49
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	Proportion	Men 15–49

[1] Mortality rates are calculated for the 5 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples and for the 10 years before the survey for the regional samples.

Table B.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Electricity primary source of lighting	0.320	0.012	72,197	70,615	2.903	0.038	0.296	0.345
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.066	0.004	72,197	70,615	2.054	0.062	0.058	0.074
Births registered with civil authority	0.677	0.009	11,096	11,092	1.669	0.014	0.658	0.696
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.674	0.007	15,705	15,705	1.894	0.011	0.660	0.689
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.350	0.007	15,652	15,657	1.752	0.019	0.336	0.363
Improved drinking water source	0.703	0.015	72,197	70,615	3.361	0.021	0.673	0.733
At least basic drinking water service	0.638	0.014	72,197	70,615	3.106	0.022	0.610	0.667
Water available when needed	0.748	0.008	72,197	70,615	2.028	0.011	0.731	0.764
Improved sanitation facility	0.722	0.011	72,197	70,615	2.505	0.015	0.700	0.744
At least basic sanitation service	0.547	0.010	72,197	70,615	2.171	0.018	0.527	0.567
Using open defecation	0.097	0.009	72,197	70,615	3.053	0.093	0.079	0.115
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.087	0.004	58,330	53,325	1.559	0.051	0.078	0.096
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.357	0.012	15,254	15,254	3.135	0.034	0.333	0.381
No education	0.161	0.007	15,254	15,254	2.447	0.045	0.146	0.175
Secondary education or higher	0.307	0.008	15,254	15,254	2.040	0.025	0.292	0.322
Literacy	0.798	0.008	15,254	15,254	2.345	0.010	0.782	0.813
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.128	0.005	15,254	15,254	1.853	0.039	0.118	0.138
Current tobacco use	0.006	0.001	15,254	15,254	1.256	0.136	0.004	0.007
Currently married/in union	0.607	0.006	15,254	15,254	1.555	0.010	0.594	0.619
Married before age 15	0.061	0.003	12,112	12,171	1.390	0.049	0.055	0.067
Married before age 18	0.313	0.007	12,112	12,171	1.693	0.023	0.299	0.328
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.644	0.008	12,112	12,171	1.795	0.012	0.628	0.659
Age-specific fertility rate 15–19	112.253	4.577	9,060	8,964	1.396	0.041	103.098	121.407
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.828	0.096	42,785	42,847	1.549	0.020	4.636	5.020
Currently pregnant	0.077	0.003	15,254	15,254	1.385	0.039	0.071	0.083
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	5.155	0.069	2,979	2,951	1.394	0.013	5.018	5.292
Mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49	2.645	0.031	15,254	15,254	1.517	0.012	2.584	2.707
Mean number of living children among women age 15–49	2.463	0.028	15,254	15,254	1.505	0.012	2.406	2.519
Median birth interval	37.125	0.529	8,350	8,380	1.835	0.014	36.068	38.183
First birth before age 18	0.248	0.006	12,112	12,171	1.593	0.025	0.236	0.261
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.352	0.007	9,151	9,252	1.345	0.019	0.339	0.366
Want no more children	0.224	0.006	9,151	9,252	1.433	0.028	0.212	0.237
Ideal number of children	5.086	0.042	14,525	14,697	2.120	0.008	5.001	5.171
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	4.403	0.086	42,785	42,847	1.488	0.019	4.231	4.575
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.376	0.008	9,151	9,252	1.664	0.022	0.359	0.393
Currently using any modern method	0.311	0.008	9,151	9,252	1.611	0.025	0.295	0.327
Currently using pill	0.026	0.002	9,151	9,252	1.347	0.086	0.022	0.031
Currently using injectables	0.087	0.004	9,151	9,252	1.392	0.047	0.079	0.095
Currently using implants	0.138	0.005	9,151	9,252	1.476	0.039	0.127	0.149
Currently using male condoms	0.013	0.002	9,151	9,252	1.310	0.118	0.010	0.016
Currently using any traditional method	0.065	0.004	9,151	9,252	1.474	0.058	0.057	0.073
12-month discontinuation rate due to method failure	1.329	0.794	6,737	7,151	1.475	0.597	0.000	2.917
12-month discontinuation rate due to any reason	34.039	0.167	6,737	7,151	1.557	0.005	33.704	34.374
12-month discontinuation rate due to switching to another method	3.603	0.298	6,737	7,151	1.480	0.083	3.007	4.198
Unmet need for spacing	0.156	0.005	9,151	9,252	1.414	0.034	0.145	0.166
Unmet need for limiting	0.054	0.003	9,151	9,252	1.211	0.053	0.049	0.060
Unmet need total	0.210	0.006	9,151	9,252	1.400	0.028	0.198	0.222
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.531	0.010	5,288	5,420	1.480	0.019	0.511	0.551
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.539	0.009	6,899	7,194	1.536	0.017	0.521	0.557
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.848	0.008	9,151	9,252	2.185	0.010	0.832	0.864
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.220	0.007	15,254	15,254	2.135	0.033	0.206	0.234
Neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	24.381	2.069	10,796	10,905	1.314	0.085	20.242	28.520
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	8.968	1.139	10,757	10,846	1.151	0.127	6.690	11.246
Infant mortality (last 0–4 years)	33.349	2.486	10,803	10,911	1.346	0.075	28.377	38.320
Child mortality (last 0–4 years)	10.229	1.138	10,543	10,609	1.071	0.111	7.954	12.504
Under-5 mortality (last 0–4 years)	43.237	2.745	10,853	10,963	1.297	0.063	37.746	48.728
Perinatal mortality rate	37.689	2.485	10,980	11,086	1.307	0.066	32.719	42.659
Stillbirth rate	18.333	1.740	10,980	11,086	1.314	0.095	14.853	21.814
Early neonatal mortality rate	19.715	1.852	10,783	10,884	1.326	0.094	16.010	23.420
In any avoidable high-risk category	0.520	0.008	10,783	10,884	1.493	0.015	0.504	0.536
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.897	0.006	4,308	4,335	1.331	0.007	0.885	0.910
4+ ANC visits	0.651	0.011	4,308	4,335	1.490	0.017	0.629	0.673
8+ ANC visits	0.031	0.004	4,308	4,335	1.330	0.113	0.024	0.038
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.809	0.009	4,308	4,335	1.492	0.011	0.791	0.827
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.849	0.007	4,308	4,335	1.356	0.009	0.834	0.864
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.812	0.013	4,478	4,506	2.083	0.016	0.786	0.837
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.850	0.011	4,478	4,506	1.960	0.013	0.828	0.871
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.108	0.006	4,478	4,506	1.321	0.059	0.095	0.121
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.505	0.013	4,308	4,335	1.644	0.025	0.480	0.530
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.539	0.012	4,308	4,335	1.525	0.021	0.516	0.562
Any problem accessing health care	0.498	0.009	15,254	15,254	2.129	0.017	0.480	0.515

Continued…

Table B.2—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Ever had vaccination card	0.969	0.005	2,143	2,180	1.197	0.005	0.960	0.978
Received BCG vaccination	0.910	0.008	2,143	2,180	1.325	0.009	0.893	0.927
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.900	0.009	2,143	2,180	1.368	0.010	0.882	0.918
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.879	0.010	2,143	2,180	1.370	0.011	0.859	0.899
Received measles and rubella 1 vaccination	0.867	0.011	2,143	2,180	1.422	0.012	0.846	0.889
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.230	0.013	2,143	2,180	1.411	0.057	0.204	0.256
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination	0.638	0.017	2,018	2,009	1.501	0.026	0.605	0.671
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.226	0.014	2,018	2,009	1.475	0.063	0.198	0.254
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.639	0.021	844	932	1.257	0.032	0.598	0.680
Treated with ORS	0.391	0.020	844	932	1.239	0.052	0.350	0.432
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.089	0.005	5,516	5,450	1.133	0.053	0.080	0.099
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.300	0.010	5,516	5,450	1.486	0.033	0.280	0.320
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.033	0.003	5,563	5,485	1.178	0.087	0.027	0.039
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.035	0.003	5,563	5,485	1.157	0.084	0.029	0.041
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.121	0.006	5,546	5,477	1.296	0.050	0.108	0.133
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.643	0.018	1,075	1,098	1.230	0.028	0.607	0.679
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.188	0.009	3,079	3,090	1.302	0.049	0.169	0.206
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl): capillary blood	0.591	0.010	4,999	4,925	1.401	0.017	0.570	0.612
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl): venous blood	0.471	0.015	1,858	1,846	1.315	0.032	0.440	0.501
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.070	0.005	5,335	5,355	1.460	0.073	0.060	0.080
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.359	0.011	5,335	5,355	1.612	0.029	0.338	0.380
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.035	0.007	1,488	1,442	1.342	0.185	0.022	0.048
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.124	0.010	1,488	1,442	1.188	0.083	0.103	0.145
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.250	0.008	15,254	15,254	2.157	0.030	0.235	0.266
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49): capillary blood	0.415	0.009	7,577	7,554	1.565	0.021	0.397	0.433
Prevalence of any anaemia (nonpregnant women 15–49) (haemoglobin <12.0 g/dl): capillary blood	0.403	0.009	7,001	6,971	1.475	0.021	0.386	0.421
Prevalence of any anaemia (pregnant women 15–49) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl): capillary blood	0.557	0.030	576	583	1.465	0.055	0.496	0.618
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49): venous blood	0.373	0.011	2,923	2,939	1.224	0.029	0.351	0.395
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.589	0.009	11,355	11,314	1.617	0.016	0.570	0.607
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.584	0.022	1,165	1,162	1.527	0.038	0.540	0.629
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.317	0.011	4,308	4,335	1.513	0.034	0.295	0.338
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.105	0.005	10,394	10,497	1.604	0.049	0.094	0.115
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.504	0.026	1,014	1,098	1.631	0.052	0.451	0.556
Child took ACT	0.947	0.013	299	,364	1.070	0.013	0.922	0.973
Child has malaria (based on rapid test)	0.079	0.007	4,998	4,924	1.558	0.093	0.064	0.093
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.283	0.007	15,254	15,254	1.834	0.024	0.270	0.297
Condom use at last sex	0.217	0.010	2,813	3,146	1.246	0.045	0.197	0.236
Tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	0.368	0.006	15,254	15,254	1.581	0.017	0.355	0.380
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV in community settings	0.378	0.027	441	485	1.168	0.071	0.324	0.432
Employed in last 12 months	0.681	0.009	9,151	9,252	1.823	0.013	0.663	0.699
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.384	0.011	6,234	6,299	1.794	0.029	0.362	0.406
Mobile phone ownership	0.594	0.009	15,254	15,254	2.151	0.014	0.577	0.611
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.444	0.009	15,254	15,254	2.168	0.020	0.426	0.461
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.546	0.008	9,151	9,252	1.560	0.015	0.529	0.562
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.478	0.008	15,254	15,254	1.908	0.016	0.462	0.493
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.496	0.010	9,151	9,252	1.888	0.020	0.477	0.516
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.266	0.009	5,563	5,047	1.476	0.033	0.249	0.284
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.115	0.006	5,563	5,047	1.493	0.056	0.102	0.128
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.033	0.004	5,563	5,047	1.770	0.128	0.025	0.042
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner ever	0.420	0.011	4,403	3,736	1.493	0.026	0.398	0.442
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.336	0.010	4,403	3,736	1.474	0.031	0.315	0.357
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.325	0.010	4,403	3,736	1.453	0.032	0.305	0.346

Continued…

Table B.2—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
			MEN					
Urban residence	0.336	0.012	5,763	5,763	1.971	0.036	0.312	0.361
No education	0.100	0.007	5,763	5,763	1.712	0.068	0.086	0.113
Secondary education or higher	0.357	0.010	5,763	5,763	1.517	0.027	0.338	0.376
Literacy	0.872	0.007	5,763	5,763	1.550	0.008	0.859	0.886
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.258	0.010	5,763	5,763	1.759	0.039	0.238	0.278
Current tobacco use	0.111	0.006	5,763	5,763	1.375	0.051	0.100	0.123
Currently married/in union	0.510	0.010	5,763	5,763	1.452	0.019	0.491	0.529
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.415	0.011	4,306	4,319	1.426	0.026	0.394	0.437
Want no more children	0.147	0.008	2,885	2,937	1.266	0.057	0.130	0.164
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.481	0.012	2,885	2,937	1.293	0.025	0.457	0.505
Ideal number of children	5.555	0.074	5,531	5,547	1.590	0.013	5.407	5.704
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.272	0.009	5,763	5,763	1.601	0.034	0.254	0.291
Condom use at last sex	0.434	0.014	1,968	2,159	1.289	0.033	0.405	0.463
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.306	0.008	5,763	5,763	1.317	0.026	0.290	0.322
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV in community settings	0.377	0.051	67	70	0.849	0.134	0.276	0.478
Male circumcision	0.859	0.008	5,763	5,763	1.646	0.009	0.844	0.874
Mobile phone ownership	0.751	0.009	5,763	5,763	1.538	0.012	0.733	0.768
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.221	0.009	5,763	5,763	1.653	0.041	0.203	0.239
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.316	0.010	5,763	5,763	1.642	0.032	0.296	0.336

Table B.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Electricity primary source of lighting	0.730	0.019	21,401	20,499	2.607	0.026	0.693	0.767
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.184	0.011	21,401	20,499	1.926	0.061	0.162	0.207
Births registered with civil authority	0.749	0.012	2,944	2,911	1.265	0.015	0.726	0.772
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.604	0.012	5,171	5,094	1.805	0.020	0.579	0.628
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.335	0.011	5,150	5,072	1.683	0.033	0.313	0.358
Improved drinking water source	0.959	0.008	21,401	20,499	2.599	0.008	0.943	0.975
At least basic drinking water service	0.939	0.009	21,401	20,499	2.415	0.010	0.921	0.957
Water available when needed	0.677	0.013	21,401	20,499	1.750	0.020	0.650	0.703
Improved sanitation facility	0.936	0.008	21,401	20,499	2.164	0.009	0.920	0.953
At least basic sanitation service	0.578	0.017	21,401	20,499	2.147	0.029	0.545	0.612
Using open defecation	0.007	0.002	21,401	20,499	1.358	0.242	0.003	0.010
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.152	0.011	17,182	15,077	1.595	0.071	0.131	0.173
WOMEN								
No education	0.060	0.005	5,441	5,446	1.572	0.085	0.050	0.070
Secondary education or higher	0.462	0.013	5,441	5,446	1.879	0.028	0.436	0.487
Literacy	0.916	0.006	5,441	5,446	1.501	0.006	0.904	0.927
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.266	0.011	5,441	5,446	1.764	0.040	0.245	0.287
Current tobacco use	0.006	0.001	5,441	5,446	1.345	0.239	0.003	0.009
Age-specific fertility rate 15–19	67.233	6.682	3,290	3,213	1.553	0.099	53.869	80.597
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.618	0.121	15,319	15,396	1.456	0.033	3.377	3.860
Currently pregnant	0.060	0.004	5,441	5,446	1.193	0.064	0.053	0.068
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.155	0.093	998	961	1.315	0.022	3.968	4.342
Median birth interval	47.208	1.388	2,093	2,109	1.418	0.029	44.433	49.984
Want no more children	0.218	0.012	2,819	2,894	1.505	0.054	0.195	0.242
Ideal number of children	4.332	0.044	5,245	5,307	1.689	0.010	4.243	4.421
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.390	0.113	15,319	15,396	1.443	0.033	3.164	3.615
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.457	0.013	2,819	2,894	1.375	0.028	0.431	0.482
Currently using any modern method	0.351	0.012	2,819	2,894	1.352	0.035	0.327	0.375
Currently using pill	0.032	0.005	2,819	2,894	1.411	0.145	0.023	0.042
Currently using injectables	0.090	0.008	2,819	2,894	1.465	0.088	0.074	0.106
Currently using implants	0.152	0.009	2,819	2,894	1.299	0.058	0.135	0.170
Currently using male condoms	0.020	0.004	2,819	2,894	1.352	0.178	0.013	0.027
Currently using any traditional method	0.106	0.008	2,819	2,894	1.351	0.074	0.090	0.121
Unmet need for spacing	0.131	0.010	2,819	2,894	1.583	0.077	0.111	0.151
Unmet need for limiting	0.047	0.006	2,819	2,894	1.382	0.117	0.036	0.058
Unmet need total	0.178	0.010	2,819	2,894	1.443	0.058	0.158	0.199
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.553	0.016	1,728	1,838	1.343	0.029	0.521	0.584
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.546	0.014	2,471	2,643	1.416	0.025	0.519	0.573
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.926	0.007	2,819	2,894	1.376	0.007	0.913	0.940
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.136	0.009	5,441	5,446	1.891	0.065	0.118	0.153
Neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	34.636	5.486	2,950	2,996	1.427	0.158	23.665	45.608
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	7.091	1.930	2,934	2,968	1.239	0.272	3.231	10.950
Infant mortality (last 0–4 years)	41.727	6.497	2,952	2,997	1.605	0.156	28.732	54.722
Child mortality (last 0–4 years)	7.498	1.946	2,832	2,845	1.180	0.260	3.606	11.391
Under-5 mortality (last 0–4 years)	48.913	6.684	2,960	3,008	1.548	0.137	35.544	62.281
Perinatal mortality rate	49.108	5.784	3,004	3,046	1.368	0.118	37.541	60.675
Stillbirth rate	21.416	3.257	3,004	3,046	1.152	0.152	14.901	27.930
Early neonatal mortality rate	28.295	5.002	2,938	2,982	1.520	0.177	18.290	38.299
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.919	0.012	1,181	1,193	1.473	0.013	0.895	0.942
4+ ANC visits	0.759	0.018	1,181	1,193	1.482	0.024	0.722	0.796
8+ ANC visits	0.074	0.011	1,181	1,193	1.388	0.143	0.053	0.096
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.831	0.017	1,181	1,193	1.541	0.020	0.797	0.864
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.872	0.014	1,181	1,193	1.401	0.016	0.844	0.899
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.943	0.009	1,229	1,251	1.299	0.009	0.925	0.960
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.959	0.007	1,229	1,251	1.299	0.008	0.945	0.974
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.191	0.017	1,229	1,251	1.420	0.088	0.158	0.225
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.598	0.021	1,181	1,193	1.486	0.035	0.556	0.640
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.628	0.021	1,181	1,193	1.503	0.034	0.585	0.670
Any problem accessing health care	0.385	0.012	5,441	5,446	1.843	0.032	0.361	0.409
Ever had vaccination card	0.982	0.006	589	603	1.046	0.006	0.971	0.994
Received BCG vaccination	0.941	0.012	589	603	1.212	0.013	0.918	0.965
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.941	0.012	589	603	1.217	0.013	0.917	0.964
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.904	0.016	589	603	1.253	0.017	0.873	0.936
Received measles and rubella 1 vaccination	0.903	0.015	589	603	1.177	0.016	0.874	0.932
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.264	0.024	589	603	1.257	0.091	0.216	0.312
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination	0.723	0.023	543	541	1.181	0.032	0.677	0.770
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.281	0.031	543	541	1.544	0.111	0.219	0.344
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.636	0.038	273	318	1.340	0.059	0.561	0.712
Treated with ORS	0.385	0.038	273	318	1.356	0.099	0.309	0.461
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.054	0.006	1,462	1,417	0.933	0.105	0.043	0.065
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.205	0.012	1,462	1,417	1.119	0.061	0.180	0.230

Continued…

Table B.3—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.031	0.006	1,476	1,423	1.307	0.196	0.019	0.042
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.034	0.006	1,476	1,423	1.196	0.172	0.022	0.045
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.103	0.012	1,470	1,422	1.395	0.113	0.080	0.126
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.669	0.033	274	284	1.153	0.049	0.603	0.734
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.262	0.021	857	856	1.386	0.079	0.221	0.304
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl): capillary blood	0.597	0.019	1,328	1,277	1.349	0.032	0.559	0.634
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl): venous blood	0.418	0.032	432	405	1.341	0.076	0.355	0.482
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.058	0.007	1,938	1,964	1.277	0.116	0.045	0.071
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.504	0.017	1,938	1,964	1.500	0.034	0.470	0.538
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.045	0.014	515	473	1.508	0.320	0.016	0.074
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.200	0.023	515	473	1.266	0.117	0.153	0.246
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.384	0.014	5,441	5,446	2.082	0.036	0.357	0.412
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49): capillary blood	0.438	0.016	2,651	2,640	1.613	0.036	0.406	0.469
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49): venous blood	0.395	0.016	1,037	1,036	1.072	0.041	0.362	0.427
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.527	0.016	3,016	2,972	1.474	0.030	0.495	0.558
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.425	0.039	335	322	1.413	0.091	0.348	0.503
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.404	0.018	1,181	1,193	1.267	0.045	0.368	0.440
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.114	0.009	2,815	2,853	1.422	0.078	0.096	0.132
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.591	0.045	299	325	1.585	0.077	0.500	0.681
Child took ACT	0.961	0.025	71	87	1.201	0.026	0.911	1.000
Child has malaria (based on rapid test)	0.007	0.003	1,328	1,277	1.056	0.378	0.002	0.012
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.263	0.009	5,441	5,446	1.577	0.036	0.244	0.281
Condom use at last sex	0.230	0.014	1,295	1,421	1.198	0.061	0.202	0.258
Tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	0.404	0.011	5,441	5,446	1.626	0.027	0.382	0.426
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV in community settings	0.405	0.046	168	177	1.208	0.113	0.313	0.497
Mobile phone ownership	0.789	0.010	5,441	5,446	1.810	0.013	0.769	0.809
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.665	0.012	5,441	5,446	1.935	0.019	0.640	0.689
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.609	0.014	2,819	2,894	1.525	0.023	0.581	0.637
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.408	0.016	5,441	5,446	2.344	0.038	0.377	0.440
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.637	0.015	2,819	2,894	1.702	0.024	0.606	0.668
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.215	0.015	1,871	1,775	1.531	0.068	0.186	0.244
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.115	0.012	1,871	1,775	1.623	0.104	0.091	0.139
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.042	0.010	1,871	1,775	2.125	0.234	0.023	0.062
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.302	0.020	1,380	1,215	1.645	0.067	0.261	0.343
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.286	0.019	1,380	1,215	1.582	0.067	0.248	0.325
MEN								
No education	0.034	0.007	1,883	1,938	1.744	0.215	0.019	0.048
Secondary education or higher	0.558	0.016	1,883	1,938	1.423	0.029	0.525	0.591
Literacy	0.955	0.006	1,883	1,938	1.306	0.007	0.942	0.967
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.476	0.019	1,883	1,938	1.676	0.041	0.438	0.515
Current tobacco use	0.120	0.012	1,883	1,938	1.566	0.098	0.096	0.143
Want no more children	0.151	0.016	826	883	1.302	0.108	0.118	0.183
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.204	0.015	1,883	1,938	1.628	0.074	0.174	0.234
Condom use at last sex	0.488	0.026	736	850	1.420	0.054	0.436	0.541
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.330	0.013	1,883	1,938	1.209	0.040	0.304	0.356
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV in community settings	0.631	0.051	17	15	0.433	0.081	0.529	0.733
Male circumcision	0.958	0.006	1,883	1,938	1.386	0.007	0.945	0.971
Mobile phone ownership	0.851	0.013	1,883	1,938	1.594	0.015	0.825	0.878
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.409	0.018	1,883	1,938	1.576	0.044	0.374	0.445
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.262	0.019	1,883	1,938	1.828	0.071	0.225	0.299

Table B.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Electricity primary source of lighting	0.152	0.013	50,796	50,116	3.302	0.084	0.127	0.178
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.018	0.003	50,796	50,116	2.422	0.166	0.012	0.024
Births registered with civil authority	0.652	0.012	8,152	8,181	1.745	0.018	0.628	0.675
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.708	0.009	10,534	10,611	2.005	0.013	0.691	0.726
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.357	0.008	10,502	10,585	1.790	0.023	0.340	0.373
Improved drinking water source	0.598	0.020	50,796	50,116	3.510	0.033	0.558	0.638
At least basic drinking water service	0.515	0.019	50,796	50,116	3.273	0.036	0.478	0.553
Water available when needed	0.777	0.010	50,796	50,116	2.060	0.012	0.757	0.796
Improved sanitation facility	0.634	0.014	50,796	50,116	2.507	0.022	0.606	0.662
At least basic sanitation service	0.535	0.012	50,796	50,116	2.173	0.023	0.510	0.559
Using open defecation	0.134	0.012	50,796	50,116	3.058	0.092	0.109	0.159
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.062	0.004	41,148	38,247	1.517	0.071	0.053	0.070
WOMEN								
No education	0.217	0.010	9,813	9,808	2.499	0.048	0.196	0.237
Secondary education or higher	0.221	0.008	9,813	9,808	2.017	0.038	0.204	0.238
Literacy	0.732	0.011	9,813	9,808	2.407	0.015	0.711	0.754
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.051	0.004	9,813	9,808	1.905	0.083	0.043	0.060
Current tobacco use	0.005	0.001	9,813	9,808	1.198	0.164	0.004	0.007
Age-specific fertility rate 15–19	137.402	5.866	5,770	5,751	1.324	0.043	125.669	149.134
Total fertility rate (3 years)	5.520	0.115	27,466	27,450	1.615	0.021	5.291	5.750
Currently pregnant	0.087	0.004	9,813	9,808	1.408	0.046	0.079	0.095
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	5.637	0.086	1,981	1,990	1.401	0.015	5.465	5.810
Median birth interval	35.037	0.453	6,257	6,271	1.867	0.013	34.131	35.943
Want no more children	0.227	0.007	6,332	6,358	1.398	0.032	0.212	0.241
Ideal number of children	5.512	0.056	9,280	9,391	2.110	0.010	5.400	5.624
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	4.987	0.105	27,466	27,450	1.533	0.021	4.778	5.196
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.339	0.010	6,332	6,358	1.703	0.030	0.319	0.359
Currently using any modern method	0.293	0.010	6,332	6,358	1.692	0.033	0.273	0.312
Currently using pill	0.023	0.002	6,332	6,358	1.300	0.106	0.018	0.028
Currently using injectables	0.085	0.005	6,332	6,358	1.350	0.056	0.076	0.095
Currently using implants	0.131	0.007	6,332	6,358	1.547	0.050	0.118	0.144
Currently using male condoms	0.010	0.002	6,332	6,358	1.275	0.158	0.007	0.013
Currently using any traditional method	0.047	0.004	6,332	6,358	1.500	0.085	0.039	0.054
Unmet need for spacing	0.167	0.006	6,332	6,358	1.353	0.038	0.154	0.179
Unmet need for limiting	0.057	0.003	6,332	6,358	1.135	0.058	0.051	0.064
Unmet need total	0.224	0.007	6,332	6,358	1.388	0.032	0.210	0.239
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.519	0.013	3,560	3,582	1.545	0.025	0.494	0.545
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.535	0.012	4,428	4,551	1.603	0.022	0.511	0.559
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.813	0.011	6,332	6,358	2.225	0.013	0.791	0.834
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.267	0.010	9,813	9,808	2.155	0.036	0.247	0.286
Neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	20.506	1.953	7,846	7,908	1.222	0.095	16.599	24.412
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	9.671	1.390	7,823	7,878	1.126	0.144	6.891	12.451
Infant mortality (last 0–4 years)	30.177	2.413	7,851	7,913	1.182	0.080	25.351	35.003
Child mortality (last 0–4 years)	11.204	1.375	7,711	7,764	1.044	0.123	8.454	13.954
Under-5 mortality (last 0–4 years)	41.043	2.846	7,893	7,955	1.165	0.069	35.352	46.734
Perinatal mortality rate	33.362	2.661	7,976	8,040	1.285	0.080	28.041	38.683
Stillbirth rate	17.166	2.072	7,976	8,040	1.401	0.121	13.023	21.309
Early neonatal mortality rate	16.478	1.702	7,845	7,903	1.161	0.103	13.075	19.881
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.889	0.007	3,127	3,142	1.281	0.008	0.875	0.904
4+ ANC visits	0.610	0.013	3,127	3,142	1.465	0.021	0.584	0.635
8+ ANC visits	0.015	0.003	3,127	3,142	1.170	0.171	0.010	0.020
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.801	0.011	3,127	3,142	1.479	0.013	0.780	0.822
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.840	0.009	3,127	3,142	1.341	0.010	0.823	0.858
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.761	0.016	3,249	3,255	2.131	0.022	0.728	0.794
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.808	0.014	3,249	3,255	1.968	0.017	0.779	0.836
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.076	0.006	3,249	3,255	1.179	0.075	0.065	0.088
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.470	0.015	3,127	3,142	1.704	0.032	0.439	0.500
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.506	0.014	3,127	3,142	1.549	0.027	0.478	0.533
Any problem accessing health care	0.560	0.012	9,813	9,808	2.358	0.021	0.537	0.584
Ever had vaccination card	0.964	0.006	1,554	1,578	1.223	0.006	0.952	0.975
Received BCG vaccination	0.898	0.010	1,554	1,578	1.338	0.012	0.877	0.919
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.884	0.011	1,554	1,578	1.386	0.013	0.862	0.907
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.869	0.012	1,554	1,578	1.400	0.014	0.845	0.894
Received measles and rubella 1 vaccination	0.854	0.013	1,554	1,578	1.464	0.016	0.827	0.881
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.217	0.016	1,554	1,578	1.470	0.072	0.186	0.248
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination	0.606	0.021	1,475	1,468	1.570	0.034	0.565	0.647
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.205	0.015	1,475	1,468	1.404	0.073	0.175	0.235
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.641	0.025	571	615	1.213	0.038	0.591	0.690
Treated with ORS	0.394	0.024	571	615	1.175	0.061	0.346	0.442
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.101	0.006	4,054	4,033	1.163	0.060	0.089	0.114
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.334	0.012	4,054	4,033	1.506	0.037	0.309	0.358

Continued…

Table B.4—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.034	0.003	4,087	4,062	1.134	0.096	0.028	0.041
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.035	0.003	4,087	4,062	1.142	0.097	0.029	0.042
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.127	0.007	4,076	4,055	1.272	0.057	0.112	0.141
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.634	0.021	801	814	1.249	0.034	0.591	0.677
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.159	0.010	2,222	2,234	1.291	0.063	0.139	0.179
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl): capillary blood	0.589	0.012	3,671	3,648	1.416	0.021	0.565	0.614
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl): venous blood	0.485	0.017	1,426	1,441	1.297	0.035	0.451	0.520
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.077	0.007	3,397	3,391	1.527	0.091	0.063	0.091
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.275	0.012	3,397	3,391	1.571	0.044	0.251	0.299
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.031	0.007	973	969	1.186	0.215	0.017	0.044
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.087	0.011	973	969	1.171	0.122	0.066	0.108
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.176	0.008	9,813	9,808	2.043	0.045	0.160	0.192
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49): capillary blood	0.403	0.011	4,926	4,914	1.565	0.027	0.381	0.425
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49): venous blood	0.361	0.014	1,886	1,903	1.307	0.040	0.333	0.390
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.611	0.011	8,339	8,342	1.681	0.018	0.588	0.633
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.645	0.026	830	841	1.575	0.041	0.593	0.698
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.283	0.013	3,127	3,142	1.585	0.045	0.258	0.309
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.101	0.006	7,579	7,643	1.678	0.062	0.089	0.114
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.467	0.032	715	773	1.656	0.069	0.403	0.532
Child took ACT	0.943	0.015	228	277	1.047	0.016	0.913	0.972
Child has malaria (based on rapid test)	0.104	0.010	3,670	3,647	1.561	0.093	0.084	0.123
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.295	0.009	9,813	9,808	1.978	0.031	0.276	0.313
Condom use at last sex	0.206	0.013	1,518	1,725	1.290	0.065	0.179	0.232
Tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	0.348	0.008	9,813	9,808	1.573	0.022	0.333	0.363
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV in community settings	0.362	0.033	273	308	1.145	0.092	0.296	0.429
Mobile phone ownership	0.486	0.011	9,813	9,808	2.230	0.023	0.463	0.508
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.321	0.011	9,813	9,808	2.363	0.035	0.299	0.343
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.517	0.010	6,332	6,358	1.571	0.019	0.497	0.536
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.516	0.009	9,813	9,808	1.692	0.017	0.499	0.533
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.432	0.011	6,332	6,358	1.798	0.026	0.410	0.455
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.294	0.011	3,692	3,272	1.456	0.037	0.272	0.316
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.115	0.007	3,692	3,272	1.410	0.064	0.100	0.130
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.028	0.004	3,692	3,272	1.359	0.131	0.021	0.036
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.353	0.012	3,023	2,521	1.408	0.035	0.328	0.377
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.344	0.012	3,023	2,521	1.405	0.035	0.320	0.369
MEN								
No education	0.133	0.009	3,880	3,825	1.707	0.070	0.114	0.152
Secondary education or higher	0.255	0.011	3,880	3,825	1.565	0.043	0.233	0.277
Literacy	0.831	0.009	3,880	3,825	1.556	0.011	0.812	0.849
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.147	0.010	3,880	3,825	1.749	0.068	0.127	0.167
Current tobacco use	0.107	0.006	3,880	3,825	1.239	0.057	0.095	0.119
Want no more children	0.145	0.010	2,059	2,054	1.246	0.067	0.126	0.165
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.307	0.011	3,880	3,825	1.545	0.037	0.284	0.330
Condom use at last sex	0.398	0.017	1,232	1,308	1.197	0.042	0.365	0.432
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.293	0.010	3,880	3,825	1.362	0.034	0.273	0.313
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV in community settings	0.305	0.061	50	54	0.934	0.201	0.183	0.428
Male circumcision	0.809	0.011	3,880	3,825	1.685	0.013	0.788	0.830
Mobile phone ownership	0.700	0.011	3,880	3,825	1.450	0.015	0.679	0.721
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.126	0.009	3,880	3,825	1.660	0.070	0.108	0.143
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.343	0.012	3,880	3,825	1.559	0.035	0.320	0.367

Table B.5 Sampling errors: Mainland sample, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.065	0.004	60,438	68,360	1.963	0.065	0.056	0.073
Births registered with civil authority	0.669	0.010	9,424	10,765	1.575	0.014	0.650	0.688
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.672	0.007	13,450	15,278	1.795	0.011	0.657	0.686
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.346	0.007	13,411	15,233	1.669	0.020	0.332	0.359
At least basic drinking water service	0.627	0.015	60,438	68,360	2.954	0.024	0.598	0.657
Water available when needed	0.753	0.008	60,438	68,360	1.944	0.011	0.736	0.770
At least basic sanitation service	0.539	0.010	60,438	68,360	2.058	0.019	0.518	0.559
Using open defecation	0.098	0.009	60,438	68,360	2.896	0.095	0.079	0.116
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.087	0.005	46,646	51,087	1.462	0.053	0.078	0.097
WOMEN								
No education	0.164	0.008	12,686	14,737	2.291	0.046	0.149	0.179
Secondary education or higher	0.292	0.008	12,686	14,737	1.954	0.027	0.276	0.308
Literacy	0.794	0.008	12,686	14,737	2.198	0.010	0.778	0.809
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.122	0.005	12,686	14,737	1.774	0.042	0.112	0.133
Current tobacco use	0.005	0.001	12,686	14,737	1.177	0.141	0.004	0.007
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.837	0.099	35,606	41,397	1.461	0.020	4.639	5.035
Currently pregnant	0.078	0.003	12,686	14,737	1.301	0.040	0.072	0.084
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	5.142	0.071	2,517	2,860	1.323	0.014	5.001	5.283
Median birth interval	37.314	0.548	7,010	8,121	1.732	0.015	36.218	38.410
Ideal number of children	5.053	0.043	12,187	14,227	2.015	0.009	4.966	5.140
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	4.410	0.089	35,606	41,397	1.404	0.020	4.233	4.587
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.379	0.009	7,697	8,965	1.570	0.023	0.361	0.396
Currently using any modern method	0.315	0.008	7,697	8,965	1.520	0.026	0.299	0.331
Currently using pill	0.027	0.002	7,697	8,965	1.261	0.087	0.022	0.031
Currently using injectables	0.088	0.004	7,697	8,965	1.305	0.048	0.080	0.097
Currently using implants	0.140	0.005	7,697	8,965	1.388	0.039	0.129	0.151
Currently using male condoms	0.014	0.002	7,697	8,965	1.226	0.119	0.010	0.017
Currently using any traditional method	0.063	0.004	7,697	8,965	1.404	0.061	0.056	0.071
Unmet need for spacing	0.155	0.006	7,697	8,965	1.339	0.036	0.144	0.166
Unmet need for limiting	0.054	0.003	7,697	8,965	1.145	0.055	0.048	0.060
Unmet need total	0.209	0.006	7,697	8,965	1.325	0.029	0.197	0.221
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.537	0.010	4,528	5,269	1.398	0.019	0.516	0.557
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.543	0.009	6,074	7,030	1.441	0.017	0.525	0.562
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.848	0.008	7,697	8,965	2.065	0.010	0.831	0.865
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.213	0.007	12,686	14,737	2.023	0.035	0.198	0.228
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	22.542	1.404	17,140	19,762	1.101	0.062	19.735	25.350
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	11.573	1.055	17,090	19,702	1.172	0.091	9.464	13.683
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	34.116	1.816	17,146	19,771	1.179	0.053	30.483	37.748
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	13.223	1.074	16,719	19,319	1.137	0.081	11.075	15.370
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	46.887	2.169	17,200	19,835	1.195	0.046	42.549	51.226
Perinatal mortality rate	37.472	2.553	9,261	10,753	1.233	0.068	32.367	42.577
Stillbirth rate	18.169	1.789	9,261	10,753	1.242	0.098	14.592	21.747
Early neonatal mortality rate	19.657	1.903	9,104	10,559	1.250	0.097	15.851	23.464
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.895	0.006	3,651	4,209	1.247	0.007	0.882	0.907
4+ ANC visits	0.647	0.011	3,651	4,209	1.409	0.017	0.624	0.669
8+ ANC visits	0.031	0.004	3,651	4,209	1.263	0.118	0.023	0.038
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.808	0.009	3,651	4,209	1.408	0.011	0.790	0.826
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.846	0.008	3,651	4,209	1.275	0.009	0.831	0.862
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.810	0.013	3,785	4,373	1.979	0.016	0.784	0.836
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.848	0.011	3,785	4,373	1.862	0.013	0.826	0.871
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.107	0.007	3,785	4,373	1.259	0.061	0.094	0.121
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.502	0.013	3,651	4,209	1.552	0.026	0.477	0.528
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.538	0.012	3,651	4,209	1.443	0.022	0.514	0.562
Any problem accessing health care	0.501	0.009	12,686	14,737	2.003	0.018	0.483	0.519
Ever had vaccination card	0.968	0.005	1,822	2,120	1.129	0.005	0.958	0.977
Received BCG vaccination	0.908	0.009	1,822	2,120	1.252	0.009	0.891	0.925
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.899	0.009	1,822	2,120	1.296	0.010	0.881	0.918
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.878	0.010	1,822	2,120	1.298	0.012	0.858	0.898
Received measles and rubella 1 vaccination	0.868	0.011	1,822	2,120	1.354	0.013	0.846	0.890
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.225	0.013	1,822	2,120	1.350	0.060	0.198	0.252
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination	0.636	0.017	1,681	1,944	1.430	0.027	0.602	0.670
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.221	0.015	1,681	1,944	1.415	0.066	0.192	0.251
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.639	0.021	711	911	1.194	0.033	0.597	0.681
Treated with ORS	0.388	0.021	711	911	1.176	0.054	0.346	0.430
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.090	0.005	4,655	5,287	1.070	0.054	0.081	0.100
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.304	0.010	4,655	5,287	1.408	0.034	0.283	0.324
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.032	0.003	4,685	5,318	1.148	0.093	0.026	0.038
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.035	0.003	4,685	5,318	1.093	0.086	0.029	0.041
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.120	0.006	4,678	5,312	1.236	0.052	0.107	0.132
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.650	0.018	915	1,067	1.167	0.028	0.613	0.687

Continued…

Table B.5—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.186	0.009	2,612	2,999	1.235	0.051	0.167	0.205
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.589	0.011	4,204	4,775	1.331	0.018	0.568	0.610
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.069	0.005	4,463	5,183	1.383	0.076	0.058	0.079
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.355	0.011	4,463	5,183	1.522	0.031	0.334	0.377
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.034	0.007	1,198	1,385	1.285	0.198	0.021	0.048
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.123	0.011	1,198	1,385	1.125	0.087	0.101	0.144
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.250	0.008	12,686	14,737	2.035	0.031	0.234	0.265
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.409	0.009	6,281	7,302	1.476	0.022	0.391	0.427
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.587	0.009	9,634	10,978	1.537	0.016	0.568	0.605
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.582	0.023	972	1,128	1.450	0.039	0.536	0.628
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.326	0.011	3,651	4,209	1.421	0.034	0.304	0.348
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.105	0.005	8,774	10,181	1.528	0.051	0.094	0.115
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.510	0.027	823	1,066	1.549	0.053	0.456	0.563
Child took ACT	0.948	0.013	298	363	1.010	0.013	0.923	0.973
Child has malaria (based on rapid test)	0.081	0.008	4,203	4,773	1.465	0.093	0.066	0.096
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.283	0.007	12,686	14,737	1.729	0.024	0.269	0.297
Condom use at last sex	0.217	0.010	2,704	3,122	1.229	0.045	0.198	0.236
Tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	0.370	0.006	12,686	14,737	1.486	0.017	0.357	0.383
Mobile phone ownership	0.590	0.009	12,686	14,737	2.028	0.015	0.572	0.608
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.444	0.009	12,686	14,737	2.042	0.020	0.426	0.462
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.546	0.008	7,697	8,965	1.474	0.015	0.529	0.563
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.485	0.008	12,686	14,737	1.790	0.016	0.469	0.500
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.498	0.010	7,697	8,965	1.784	0.020	0.477	0.518
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.272	0.009	4,702	4,880	1.391	0.033	0.254	0.290
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.117	0.007	4,702	4,880	1.404	0.056	0.104	0.130
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.033	0.004	4,702	4,880	1.679	0.132	0.024	0.042
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.343	0.011	3,777	3,630	1.391	0.031	0.321	0.364
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.331	0.011	3,777	3,630	1.373	0.032	0.310	0.352
MEN								
No education	0.101	0.007	4,772	5,572	1.597	0.069	0.087	0.115
Secondary education or higher	0.345	0.010	4,772	5,572	1.440	0.029	0.325	0.365
Literacy	0.871	0.007	4,772	5,572	1.450	0.008	0.857	0.885
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.255	0.010	4,772	5,572	1.658	0.041	0.234	0.275
Current tobacco use	0.112	0.006	4,772	5,572	1.287	0.052	0.100	0.124
Want no more children	0.149	0.009	2,443	2,849	1.193	0.058	0.132	0.166
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.269	0.010	4,772	5,572	1.506	0.036	0.250	0.289
Condom use at last sex	0.436	0.015	1,847	2,133	1.262	0.033	0.407	0.465
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.307	0.008	4,772	5,572	1.234	0.027	0.290	0.323
Male circumcision	0.855	0.008	4,772	5,572	1.534	0.009	0.840	0.871
Mobile phone ownership	0.749	0.009	4,772	5,572	1.440	0.012	0.730	0.767
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.218	0.009	4,772	5,572	1.557	0.043	0.199	0.236
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.323	0.010	4,772	5,572	1.529	0.032	0.302	0.343

Table B.6 Sampling errors: Mainland urban sample, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.184	0.011	17,808	19,795	1.825	0.062	0.162	0.207
Births registered with civil authority	0.742	0.012	2,474	2,816	1.197	0.016	0.719	0.766
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.602	0.013	4,493	4,965	1.724	0.021	0.577	0.627
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.334	0.011	4,477	4,943	1.610	0.034	0.311	0.356
At least basic drinking water service	0.937	0.009	17,808	19,795	2.288	0.010	0.919	0.956
Water available when needed	0.682	0.014	17,808	19,795	1.679	0.020	0.654	0.709
At least basic sanitation service	0.568	0.017	17,808	19,795	2.051	0.030	0.534	0.603
Using open defecation	0.007	0.002	17,808	19,795	1.347	0.254	0.003	0.010
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.154	0.011	13,589	14,373	1.507	0.073	0.132	0.177
WOMEN								
No education	0.060	0.005	4,576	5,268	1.483	0.087	0.050	0.071
Secondary education or higher	0.451	0.013	4,576	5,268	1.780	0.029	0.424	0.477
Literacy	0.915	0.006	4,576	5,268	1.414	0.006	0.903	0.926
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.262	0.011	4,576	5,268	1.665	0.041	0.240	0.284
Current tobacco use	0.006	0.001	4,576	5,268	1.263	0.248	0.003	0.008
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.609	0.124	12,896	14,898	1.379	0.034	3.361	3.857
Currently pregnant	0.061	0.004	4,576	5,268	1.121	0.065	0.053	0.069
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.120	0.096	850	933	1.258	0.023	3.928	4.312
Median birth interval	47.943	1.406	1,730	2,033	1.305	0.029	45.131	50.755
Ideal number of children	4.287	0.045	4,464	5,149	1.613	0.011	4.197	4.377
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.381	0.116	12,896	14,898	1.367	0.034	3.149	3.614
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.461	0.013	2,363	2,801	1.294	0.029	0.435	0.488
Currently using any modern method	0.357	0.013	2,363	2,801	1.272	0.035	0.332	0.382
Currently using pill	0.033	0.005	2,363	2,801	1.318	0.146	0.024	0.043
Currently using injectables	0.092	0.008	2,363	2,801	1.369	0.089	0.076	0.108
Currently using implants	0.154	0.009	2,363	2,801	1.220	0.059	0.136	0.172
Currently using male condoms	0.021	0.004	2,363	2,801	1.260	0.178	0.013	0.028
Currently using any traditional method	0.104	0.008	2,363	2,801	1.279	0.077	0.088	0.121
Unmet need for spacing	0.131	0.010	2,363	2801	1.497	0.079	0.110	0.152
Unmet need for limiting	0.046	0.006	2,363	2,801	1.314	0.123	0.035	0.058
Unmet need total	0.177	0.011	2,363	2801	1.368	0.061	0.156	0.199
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.559	0.016	1,498	1,789	1.268	0.029	0.526	0.591
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.550	0.014	2,228	2,590	1.335	0.025	0.522	0.578
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.928	0.007	2,363	2,801	1.314	0.008	0.914	0.942
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.126	0.009	4,576	5,268	1.814	0.071	0.108	0.144
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	28.571	3.554	4,624	5,351	1.199	0.124	21.462	35.679
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	11.648	2.513	4,608	5,333	1.532	0.216	6.623	16.673
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	40.218	4.586	4,627	5,358	1.447	0.114	31.046	49.391
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	9.283	1.573	4,504	5,214	1.043	0.169	6.136	12.429
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	49.128	4.877	4,634	5,365	1.369	0.099	39.374	58.881
Perinatal mortality rate	49.332	5.961	2,513	2,945	1.290	0.121	37.409	61.255
Stillbirth rate	21.461	3.359	2,513	2,945	1.086	0.157	14.743	28.178
Early neonatal mortality rate	28.479	5.155	2,458	2,882	1.436	0.181	18.168	38.789
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.917	0.012	1,002	1,157	1.381	0.013	0.893	0.941
4+ ANC visits	0.758	0.019	1,002	1,157	1.402	0.025	0.720	0.796
8+ ANC visits	0.075	0.011	1,002	1,157	1.310	0.145	0.053	0.097
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.829	0.017	1,002	1,157	1.449	0.021	0.794	0.863
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.871	0.014	1,002	1,157	1.321	0.016	0.842	0.899
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.943	0.009	1,043	1,214	1.248	0.010	0.925	0.961
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.960	0.008	1,043	1,214	1.245	0.008	0.944	0.975
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.190	0.017	1,043	1,214	1.360	0.091	0.156	0.224
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.594	0.022	1,002	1,157	1.396	0.036	0.551	0.638
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.626	0.022	1,002	1,157	1.422	0.035	0.583	0.670
Any problem accessing health care	0.385	0.013	4,576	5,268	1.738	0.032	0.360	0.410
Ever had vaccination card	0.982	0.006	507	587	0.990	0.006	0.970	0.993
Received BCG vaccination	0.940	0.012	507	587	1.151	0.013	0.916	0.964
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.941	0.012	507	587	1.163	0.013	0.916	0.965
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.904	0.016	507	587	1.195	0.018	0.872	0.936
Received measles and rubella 1 vaccination	0.906	0.015	507	587	1.132	0.016	0.876	0.936
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.260	0.025	507	587	1.207	0.095	0.211	0.310
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination	0.726	0.024	440	519	1.138	0.033	0.678	0.774
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.277	0.033	440	519	1.493	0.117	0.212	0.343
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.637	0.038	239	313	1.274	0.060	0.560	0.713
Treated with ORS	0.384	0.038	239	313	1.289	0.100	0.307	0.461
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.055	0.006	1,222	1,372	0.887	0.107	0.043	0.066
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.207	0.013	1,222	1,372	1.068	0.062	0.182	0.233
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.030	0.006	1,231	1,378	1.259	0.205	0.018	0.042
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.034	0.006	1,231	1,378	1.137	0.174	0.022	0.046
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.104	0.012	1,228	1,376	1.337	0.116	0.080	0.128
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.675	0.034	229	274	1.087	0.050	0.607	0.742

Continued…

Table B.6—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.262	0.021	730	832	1.315	0.082	0.219	0.305
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.596	0.020	1,106	1,236	1.294	0.033	0.557	0.635
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.055	0.007	1,638	1,905	1.236	0.126	0.041	0.069
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.504	0.017	1,638	1,905	1.417	0.035	0.469	0.539
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.044	0.015	411	453	1.449	0.342	0.014	0.074
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.200	0.024	411	453	1.203	0.121	0.151	0.248
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.388	0.014	4,576	5,268	1.965	0.037	0.359	0.416
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.432	0.016	2,219	2,556	1.517	0.037	0.400	0.464
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.524	0.016	2,527	2,873	1.419	0.031	0.492	0.557
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.422	0.039	293	316	1.346	0.094	0.343	0.501
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.416	0.018	1,002	1,157	1.186	0.044	0.379	0.453
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.115	0.009	2,353	2,757	1.352	0.080	0.097	0.134
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.599	0.046	246	318	1.513	0.077	0.507	0.692
Child took ACT	0.961	0.025	71	87	1.135	0.026	0.911	1.000
Child has malaria (based on rapid test)	0.007	0.003	1,106	1,236	0.998	0.379	0.002	0.013
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.264	0.010	4,576	5,268	1.488	0.037	0.244	0.283
Condom use at last sex	0.230	0.014	1,267	1,415	1.189	0.061	0.202	0.258
Tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	0.408	0.011	4,576	5,268	1.537	0.027	0.386	0.430
Mobile phone ownership	0.790	0.010	4,576	5,268	1.711	0.013	0.769	0.810
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.670	0.013	4,576	5,268	1.841	0.019	0.644	0.695
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.611	0.014	2,363	2,801	1.445	0.024	0.582	0.640
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.415	0.016	4,576	5,268	2.201	0.039	0.383	0.447
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.643	0.016	2,363	2,801	1.604	0.025	0.611	0.675
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.219	0.015	1,594	1,723	1.442	0.068	0.189	0.249
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.116	0.012	1,594	1,723	1.528	0.106	0.091	0.140
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.042	0.010	1,594	1,723	2.019	0.242	0.022	0.062
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.307	0.021	1,193	1,184	1.554	0.068	0.265	0.348
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.289	0.020	1,193	1,184	1.498	0.068	0.250	0.329
MEN								
No education	0.032	0.007	1,547	1,871	1.649	0.230	0.017	0.047
Secondary education or higher	0.551	0.017	1,547	1,871	1.328	0.031	0.517	0.584
Literacy	0.957	0.006	1,547	1,871	1.233	0.007	0.944	0.969
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.479	0.020	1,547	1,871	1.564	0.041	0.440	0.519
Current tobacco use	0.121	0.012	1,547	1,871	1.461	0.100	0.096	0.145
Want no more children	0.154	0.017	694	854	1.219	0.109	0.121	0.188
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.197	0.015	1,547	1,871	1.529	0.079	0.166	0.228
Condom use at last sex	0.492	0.027	679	837	1.386	0.054	0.438	0.545
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.331	0.014	1,547	1,871	1.129	0.041	0.304	0.358
Male circumcision	0.957	0.007	1,547	1,871	1.292	0.007	0.944	0.971
Mobile phone ownership	0.852	0.013	1,547	1,871	1.493	0.016	0.825	0.879
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.411	0.018	1,547	1,871	1.468	0.045	0.374	0.447
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.268	0.019	1,547	1,871	1.694	0.071	0.230	0.307

Table B.7 Sampling errors: Mainland rural sample, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.016	0.003	42,630	48,565	2.513	0.194	0.010	0.022
Births registered with civil authority	0.643	0.012	6,950	7,949	1.643	0.019	0.619	0.667
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.705	0.009	8,957	10,313	1.894	0.013	0.687	0.724
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.352	0.009	8,934	10,290	1.700	0.024	0.334	0.369
At least basic drinking water service	0.501	0.019	42,630	48,565	3.114	0.039	0.462	0.540
Water available when needed	0.782	0.010	42,630	48,565	1.968	0.013	0.762	0.802
At least basic sanitation service	0.527	0.013	42,630	48,565	2.051	0.024	0.501	0.552
Using open defecation	0.135	0.013	42,630	48,565	2.890	0.095	0.109	0.161
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.061	0.005	33,057	36,714	1.423	0.074	0.052	0.070
WOMEN								
No education	0.221	0.011	8,110	9,468	2.331	0.049	0.200	0.243
Secondary education or higher	0.203	0.009	8,110	9,468	1.940	0.043	0.186	0.221
Literacy	0.726	0.011	8,110	9,468	2.246	0.015	0.704	0.749
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.044	0.004	8110	9,468	1.906	0.098	0.036	0.053
Current tobacco use	0.005	0.001	8,110	9,468	1.124	0.170	0.004	0.007
Total fertility rate (3 years)	5.542	0.118	22,710	26,499	1.520	0.021	5.306	5.779
Currently pregnant	0.087	0.004	8,110	9,468	1.323	0.048	0.079	0.095
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	5.636	0.089	1,667	1928	1.328	0.016	5.458	5.814
Median birth interval	35.111	0.465	5,280	6,087	1.765	0.013	34.182	36.040
Ideal number of children	5.488	0.058	7,723	9,078	2.003	0.011	5.372	5.603
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	5.004	0.108	22,710	26,499	1.442	0.022	4.789	5.220
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.341	0.010	5,334	6,163	1.610	0.031	0.320	0.362
Currently using any modern method	0.296	0.010	5,334	6163	1.598	0.034	0.276	0.316
Currently using pill	0.024	0.003	5,334	6,163	1.218	0.107	0.019	0.029
Currently using injectables	0.086	0.005	5,334	6,163	1.268	0.056	0.077	0.096
Currently using implants	0.133	0.007	5334	6,163	1.456	0.051	0.120	0.147
Currently using male condoms	0.010	0.002	5,334	6,163	1.197	0.161	0.007	0.014
Currently using any traditional method	0.045	0.004	5,334	6,163	1.437	0.091	0.037	0.053
Unmet need for spacing	0.166	0.007	5,334	6163	1.282	0.039	0.153	0.179
Unmet need for limiting	0.058	0.003	5334	6,163	1.070	0.059	0.051	0.065
Unmet need total	0.223	0.007	5,334	6,163	1.313	0.034	0.208	0.238
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.525	0.013	3,030	3,480	1.460	0.025	0.498	0.552
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.540	0.012	3,846	4,439	1.500	0.022	0.515	0.564
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.811	0.011	5,334	6,163	2.097	0.014	0.789	0.834
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.262	0.010	8,110	9,468	2.034	0.038	0.242	0.282
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	20.306	1.418	12,516	14,411	1.050	0.070	17.469	23.142
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	11.542	1.116	12,482	14,370	1.033	0.097	9.311	13.773
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	31.847	1.828	12,519	14,413	1.037	0.057	28.192	35.502
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	14.664	1.330	12,215	14,105	1.150	0.091	12.003	17.325
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	46.044	2.379	12,566	14,470	1.123	0.052	41.286	50.803
Perinatal mortality rate	32.998	2.729	6,748	7,808	1.213	0.083	27.540	38.457
Stillbirth rate	16.928	2.127	6,748	7,808	1.326	0.126	12.674	21.183
Early neonatal mortality rate	16.345	1.746	6,646	7,677	1.093	0.107	12.853	19.838
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.886	0.007	2,649	3,051	1.200	0.008	0.872	0.901
4+ ANC visits	0.604	0.013	2,649	3,051	1.383	0.022	0.578	0.631
8+ ANC visits	0.014	0.003	2,649	3,051	1.123	0.185	0.009	0.019
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.800	0.011	2,649	3,051	1.397	0.014	0.778	0.822
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.837	0.009	2,649	3,051	1.260	0.011	0.819	0.855
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.759	0.017	2,742	3,159	2.019	0.022	0.725	0.793
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.806	0.015	2,742	3,159	1.864	0.018	0.777	0.835
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.076	0.006	2,742	3,159	1.121	0.077	0.064	0.087
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.467	0.016	2,649	3,051	1.611	0.033	0.436	0.499
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.505	0.014	2,649	3,051	1.466	0.028	0.476	0.533
Any problem accessing health care	0.566	0.012	8,110	9,468	2.221	0.022	0.541	0.590
Ever had vaccination card	0.963	0.006	1,315	1,533	1.150	0.006	0.950	0.975
Received BCG vaccination	0.896	0.011	1,315	1,533	1.261	0.012	0.875	0.917
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.883	0.012	1,315	1,533	1.309	0.013	0.859	0.907
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.868	0.013	1,315	1,533	1.323	0.014	0.843	0.893
Received measles and rubella 1 vaccination	0.853	0.014	1,315	1,533	1.388	0.016	0.825	0.881
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.212	0.016	1,315	1,533	1.404	0.075	0.180	0.244
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination	0.604	0.021	1,241	1,425	1.488	0.035	0.562	0.646
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.201	0.015	1,241	1,425	1.341	0.077	0.170	0.232
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.640	0.025	472	597	1.151	0.039	0.590	0.691
Treated with ORS	0.390	0.025	472	597	1.113	0.063	0.341	0.439
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.103	0.006	3,433	3,914	1.095	0.061	0.090	0.115
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.338	0.013	3,433	3,914	1.420	0.037	0.313	0.363
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.032	0.003	3,454	3,940	1.108	0.104	0.025	0.039
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.036	0.004	3,454	3,940	1.076	0.099	0.029	0.043
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.125	0.007	3,450	3,935	1.210	0.059	0.111	0.140
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.641	0.022	686	792	1.188	0.034	0.598	0.685

Continued…

Table B.7—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.157	0.010	1,882	2,167	1.228	0.066	0.136	0.177
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.586	0.013	3,098	3,538	1.339	0.022	0.561	0.612
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.077	0.007	2,825	3,278	1.432	0.094	0.062	0.091
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.269	0.012	2,825	3,278	1.484	0.046	0.244	0.294
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.029	0.007	787	932	1.133	0.230	0.016	0.043
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.085	0.011	787	932	1.111	0.129	0.063	0.107
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.173	0.008	8,110	9,468	1.936	0.047	0.156	0.189
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.396	0.011	4,062	4,746	1.480	0.029	0.374	0.419
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.609	0.012	7,107	8,106	1.589	0.019	0.586	0.632
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.644	0.027	679	812	1.493	0.042	0.590	0.699
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.292	0.013	2,649	3,051	1.490	0.045	0.265	0.318
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.101	0.006	6,421	7,424	1.599	0.064	0.088	0.114
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.471	0.033	577	749	1.569	0.070	0.405	0.537
Child took ACT	0.944	0.015	227	277	0.986	0.016	0.914	0.973
Child has malaria (based on rapid test)	0.107	0.010	3,097	3,537	1.464	0.093	0.087	0.127
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.294	0.009	8,110	9,468	1.860	0.032	0.275	0.313
Condom use at last sex	0.207	0.014	1,437	1,706	1.266	0.065	0.179	0.234
Tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	0.349	0.008	8,110	9,468	1.477	0.022	0.333	0.364
Mobile phone ownership	0.479	0.012	8,110	9,468	2.103	0.024	0.455	0.502
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.318	0.012	8,110	9,468	2.232	0.036	0.295	0.341
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.517	0.010	5,334	6,163	1.484	0.020	0.496	0.537
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.524	0.009	8,110	9,468	1.585	0.017	0.506	0.541
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.432	0.012	5,334	6,163	1.699	0.027	0.409	0.455
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.302	0.011	3,108	3,158	1.370	0.037	0.279	0.324
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.117	0.008	3,108	3,158	1.327	0.065	0.102	0.133
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.028	0.004	3,108	3,158	1.289	0.135	0.021	0.036
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.360	0.013	2,584	2,446	1.330	0.035	0.335	0.385
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.350	0.012	2,584	2,446	1.327	0.036	0.326	0.375
MEN								
No education	0.136	0.010	3,225	3,700	1.593	0.071	0.117	0.155
Secondary education or higher	0.241	0.011	3,225	3,700	1.501	0.047	0.218	0.263
Literacy	0.828	0.010	3,225	3,700	1.454	0.012	0.808	0.847
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.141	0.010	3,225	3,700	1.675	0.073	0.120	0.161
Current tobacco use	0.108	0.006	3,225	3,700	1.160	0.059	0.095	0.121
Want no more children	0.147	0.010	1,749	1,995	1.177	0.068	0.127	0.166
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.306	0.012	3,225	3,700	1.455	0.039	0.282	0.329
Condom use at last sex	0.399	0.017	1,168	1,295	1.176	0.042	0.366	0.433
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.295	0.010	3,225	3,700	1.279	0.035	0.274	0.315
Male circumcision	0.803	0.011	3,225	3,700	1.573	0.014	0.781	0.825
Mobile phone ownership	0.696	0.011	3,225	3,700	1.357	0.016	0.674	0.718
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.120	0.009	3,225	3,700	1.591	0.076	0.102	0.138
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.350	0.012	3,225	3,700	1.455	0.035	0.326	0.375

Table B.8 Sampling errors: Zanzibar sample, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.112	0.023	11,759	2,255	3.229	0.203	0.066	0.157
Births registered with civil authority	0.937	0.011	1,672	327	1.579	0.012	0.916	0.959
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.773	0.020	2,255	427	2.249	0.026	0.734	0.813
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.494	0.019	2,241	424	1.812	0.039	0.455	0.532
At least basic drinking water service	0.969	0.008	11,759	2,255	1.932	0.008	0.953	0.985
Water available when needed	0.582	0.031	11,759	2,255	2.596	0.053	0.520	0.643
At least basic sanitation service	0.804	0.017	11759	2,255	1.923	0.021	0.770	0.839
Using open defecation	0.073	0.011	11,759	2,255	1.808	0.151	0.051	0.095
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.085	0.013	11,684	2,238	1.974	0.152	0.059	0.111
WOMEN								
No education	0.073	0.008	2,568	517	1.540	0.108	0.057	0.089
Secondary education or higher	0.737	0.013	2,568	517	1.515	0.018	0.710	0.763
Literacy	0.911	0.009	2,568	517	1.535	0.009	0.894	0.928
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.287	0.018	2,568	517	1.990	0.062	0.251	0.323
Current tobacco use	0.008	0.004	2,568	517	2.122	0.463	0.001	0.016
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.651	0.200	7,179	1,450	1.277	0.043	4.251	5.051
Currently pregnant	0.067	0.006	2,568	517	1.238	0.091	0.055	0.079
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	5.563	0.141	462	90	1.054	0.025	5.280	5.845
Median birth interval	32.689	0.794	1,340	259	1.888	0.024	31.102	34.276
Ideal number of children	6.078	0.070	2,338	471	1.202	0.012	5.938	6.219
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	4.300	0.192	7,179	1,450	1.232	0.045	3.916	4.684
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.285	0.019	1,454	288	1.635	0.068	0.247	0.324
Currently using any modern method	0.174	0.012	1,454	288	1.213	0.069	0.150	0.198
Currently using pill	0.007	0.002	1,454	288	1.142	0.357	0.002	0.012
Currently using injectables	0.042	0.005	1,454	288	1.012	0.127	0.031	0.052
Currently using implants	0.082	0.009	1,454	288	1.200	0.105	0.065	0.100
Currently using male condoms	0.004	0.002	1454	288	1.362	0.560	0.000	0.009
Currently using any traditional method	0.112	0.011	1,454	288	1.307	0.097	0.090	0.133
Unmet need for spacing	0.182	0.011	1,454	288	1.059	0.059	0.160	0.203
Unmet need for limiting	0.059	0.007	1,454	288	1.083	0.114	0.045	0.072
Unmet need total	0.240	0.012	1,454	288	1.051	0.049	0.217	0.264
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.330	0.016	760	151	0.959	0.049	0.298	0.363
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.360	0.016	825	164	0.971	0.045	0.328	0.393
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.857	0.011	1,454	288	1.173	0.013	0.835	0.878
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.413	0.015	2,568	517	1.559	0.037	0.383	0.443
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	34.461	3.856	3,228	626	1.103	0.112	26.749	42.172
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	7.842	1.631	3,211	621	1.100	0.208	4.580	11.105
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	42.303	4.184	3,230	626	1.116	0.099	33.934	50.671
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	4.830	1.627	3,151	609	1.268	0.337	1.577	8.083
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	46.929	4.323	3,234	626	1.085	0.092	38.282	55.575
Perinatal mortality rate	44.694	7.375	1,719	333	1.299	0.165	29.945	59.444
Stillbirth rate	23.623	4.801	1,719	333	1.198	0.203	14.020	33.226
Early neonatal mortality rate	21.581	4.948	1,679	325	1.227	0.229	11.684	31.478
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.989	0.005	657	126	1.193	0.005	0.980	0.999
4+ ANC visits	0.794	0.022	657	126	1.415	0.028	0.749	0.838
8+ ANC visits	0.048	0.014	657	126	1.661	0.288	0.021	0.076
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.853	0.020	657	126	1.415	0.023	0.814	0.892
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.934	0.011	657	126	1.178	0.012	0.911	0.957
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.866	0.016	693	133	1.184	0.019	0.834	0.898
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.892	0.014	693	133	1.176	0.016	0.863	0.921
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.135	0.020	693	133	1.450	0.145	0.096	0.174
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.592	0.033	657	126	1.700	0.055	0.527	0.658
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.579	0.023	657	126	1.186	0.040	0.533	0.624
Any problem accessing health care	0.398	0.018	2,568	517	1.861	0.045	0.362	0.434
Ever had vaccination card	0.998	0.002	321	61	0.621	0.003	0.993	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.971	0.012	321	61	1.281	0.013	0.947	0.996
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.935	0.019	321	61	1.297	0.020	0.898	0.973
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.924	0.019	321	61	1.235	0.021	0.885	0.962
Received measles and rubella 1 vaccination	0.857	0.024	321	61	1.185	0.028	0.809	0.905
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.395	0.034	321	61	1.196	0.086	0.327	0.462
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination	0.686	0.033	337	65	1.283	0.049	0.619	0.753
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.356	0.029	337	65	1.068	0.081	0.299	0.414
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.640	0.043	133	22	0.960	0.068	0.553	0.727
Treated with ORS	0.520	0.065	133	22	1.385	0.125	0.390	0.651
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.046	0.008	861	163	1.134	0.181	0.029	0.063
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.176	0.020	861	163	1.419	0.113	0.136	0.216
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.082	0.012	878	167	1.200	0.149	0.058	0.107
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.023	0.007	878	167	1.428	0.313	0.009	0.037
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.147	0.020	868	166	1.428	0.133	0.107	0.186
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.407	0.043	160	31	1.103	0.106	0.321	0.493

Continued…

Table B.8—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.247	0.025	467	91	1.248	0.101	0.197	0.297
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.659	0.023	795	151	1.272	0.034	0.614	0.704
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.108	0.015	872	172	1.380	0.136	0.078	0.137
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.461	0.020	872	172	1.197	0.044	0.420	0.502
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.064	0.018	290	57	1.241	0.282	0.028	0.100
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.163	0.027	290	57	1.219	0.164	0.109	0.216
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.276	0.016	2,568	517	1.860	0.060	0.243	0.309
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.596	0.016	1,296	252	1.151	0.026	0.565	0.627
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.653	0.022	1,721	336	1.544	0.034	0.608	0.698
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.660	0.050	193	35	1.407	0.075	0.561	0.759
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.003	0.002	657	126	0.845	0.591	0.000	0.007
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.100	0.012	1,620	315	1.430	0.117	0.077	0.124
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.314	0.041	191	32	1.111	0.130	0.232	0.396
Child took ACT	0.000	0.000	1	0	na	na	0.000	0.000
Child has malaria (based on rapid test)	0.000	0.000	795	151	na	na	0.000	0.000
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.286	0.011	2,568	517	1.229	0.038	0.264	0.308
Condom use at last sex	0.184	0.062	109	25	1.637	0.334	0.061	0.307
Tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	0.313	0.012	2,568	517	1.346	0.039	0.288	0.338
Mobile phone ownership	0.711	0.014	2,568	517	1.583	0.020	0.683	0.740
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.449	0.017	2,568	517	1.768	0.039	0.414	0.484
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.525	0.016	1,454	288	1.213	0.030	0.493	0.557
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.281	0.011	2,568	517	1.236	0.039	0.259	0.303
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.450	0.020	1,454	288	1.520	0.044	0.410	0.489
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.084	0.015	861	167	1.555	0.175	0.055	0.113
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.067	0.018	861	167	2.154	0.274	0.030	0.104
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.038	0.012	861	167	1.847	0.317	0.014	0.062
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.110	0.023	626	106	1.842	0.210	0.064	0.156
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.147	0.023	626	106	1.652	0.160	0.100	0.193
MEN								
No education	0.057	0.015	991	191	1.974	0.256	0.028	0.086
Secondary education or higher	0.703	0.019	991	191	1.330	0.028	0.664	0.741
Literacy	0.912	0.014	991	191	1.590	0.016	0.883	0.940
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.360	0.027	991	191	1.791	0.076	0.305	0.415
Current tobacco use	0.087	0.013	991	191	1.470	0.152	0.060	0.113
Want no more children	0.085	0.019	442	88	1.396	0.219	0.048	0.122
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.363	0.021	991	191	1.345	0.057	0.322	0.404
Condom use at last sex	0.279	0.050	121	26	1.219	0.179	0.179	0.380
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.267	0.022	991	191	1.577	0.083	0.222	0.311
Male circumcision	0.971	0.006	991	191	1.120	0.006	0.959	0.983
Mobile phone ownership	0.817	0.017	991	191	1.372	0.021	0.783	0.851
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.324	0.030	991	191	2.032	0.093	0.263	0.384
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.126	0.013	991	191	1.206	0.101	0.101	0.151

na = not applicable

Table B.9 Sampling errors: Unguja (Zanzibar Island) sample, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.153	0.031	6,842	1,576	2.960	0.203	0.091	0.214
Births registered with civil authority	0.927	0.015	941	224	1.519	0.016	0.897	0.956
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.733	0.026	1,381	307	2.170	0.035	0.681	0.785
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.469	0.025	1,369	305	1.838	0.053	0.419	0.519
At least basic drinking water service	0.975	0.007	6,842	1,576	1.385	0.007	0.962	0.988
Water available when needed	0.568	0.041	6,842	1,576	2.694	0.072	0.486	0.651
At least basic sanitation service	0.835	0.020	6,842	1,576	1.940	0.024	0.795	0.875
Using open defecation	0.026	0.010	6,842	1,576	2.200	0.366	0.007	0.046
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.102	0.017	6,809	1,566	1.908	0.169	0.068	0.137
WOMEN								
No education	0.055	0.008	1,566	381	1.476	0.155	0.038	0.072
Secondary education or higher	0.769	0.015	1,566	381	1.368	0.019	0.740	0.798
Literacy	0.938	0.009	1,566	381	1.413	0.009	0.920	0.955
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.334	0.023	1,566	381	1.943	0.069	0.288	0.381
Current tobacco use	0.011	0.005	1,566	381	1.923	0.469	0.001	0.021
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.190	0.212	4,436	1,077	1.330	0.051	3.765	4.614
Currently pregnant	0.057	0.008	1,566	381	1.289	0.133	0.041	0.072
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.977	0.160	291	67	1.031	0.032	4.658	5.297
Median birth interval	35.360	1.465	710	171	2.131	0.041	32.430	38.291
Ideal number of children	5.618	0.085	1,439	349	1.222	0.015	5.448	5.788
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.885	0.210	4,436	1,077	1.285	0.054	3.465	4.304
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.309	0.025	896	211	1.630	0.081	0.259	0.360
Currently using any modern method	0.185	0.015	896	211	1.164	0.082	0.155	0.215
Currently using pill	0.009	0.003	896	211	1.072	0.373	0.002	0.016
Currently using injectables	0.040	0.006	896	211	0.927	0.152	0.028	0.052
Currently using implants	0.093	0.011	896	211	1.166	0.122	0.070	0.115
Currently using male condoms	0.005	0.003	896	211	1.307	0.643	0.000	0.011
Currently using any traditional method	0.125	0.014	896	211	1.224	0.109	0.098	0.152
Unmet need for spacing	0.158	0.013	896	211	1.037	0.080	0.133	0.183
Unmet need for limiting	0.059	0.008	896	211	1.048	0.140	0.042	0.075
Unmet need total	0.217	0.014	896	211	1.040	0.066	0.188	0.245
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.351	0.019	469	111	0.861	0.054	0.313	0.389
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.386	0.018	520	122	0.832	0.047	0.350	0.423
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.859	0.012	896	211	1.062	0.014	0.835	0.884
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.372	0.018	1,566	381	1.450	0.048	0.336	0.407
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	34.206	5.096	1,752	418	1.077	0.149	24.014	44.398
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	8.054	2.240	1,741	414	1.107	0.278	3.575	12.534
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	42.261	5.582	1,753	418	1.105	0.132	31.097	53.425
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	4.596	2.282	1,696	405	1.368	0.496	0.033	9.160
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	46.663	5.764	1,755	418	1.079	0.124	35.134	58.191
Perinatal mortality rate	44.770	10.218	962	228	1.346	0.228	24.334	65.206
Stillbirth rate	28.120	6.813	962	228	1.160	0.242	14.494	41.746
Early neonatal mortality rate	17.132	6.334	933	222	1.320	0.370	4.464	29.800
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.990	0.006	378	87	1.105	0.006	0.979	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.826	0.029	378	87	1.495	0.035	0.768	0.885
8+ ANC visits	0.053	0.019	378	87	1.681	0.369	0.014	0.091
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.865	0.025	378	87	1.427	0.029	0.815	0.916
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.931	0.015	378	87	1.175	0.016	0.900	0.962
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.924	0.012	396	91	0.919	0.014	0.899	0.949
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.941	0.012	396	91	1.038	0.013	0.917	0.966
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.169	0.027	396	91	1.389	0.159	0.115	0.223
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.705	0.038	378	87	1.617	0.054	0.629	0.781
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.668	0.029	378	87	1.189	0.043	0.610	0.726
Any problem accessing health care	0.372	0.022	1,566	381	1.774	0.058	0.329	0.415
Ever had vaccination card	0.996	0.004	174	40	0.573	0.004	0.989	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.973	0.017	174	40	1.361	0.017	0.939	1.000
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.924	0.026	174	40	1.251	0.028	0.872	0.977
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.908	0.027	174	40	1.201	0.030	0.853	0.962
Received measles and rubella 1 vaccination	0.854	0.033	174	40	1.187	0.038	0.789	0.919
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.468	0.044	174	40	1.120	0.094	0.380	0.556
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination	0.716	0.045	180	44	1.332	0.063	0.626	0.805
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.411	0.034	180	44	0.918	0.082	0.344	0.478
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.716	0.053	70	13	0.864	0.074	0.610	0.822
Treated with ORS	0.566	0.092	70	13	1.377	0.163	0.381	0.751
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.037	0.010	481	110	1.172	0.273	0.017	0.058
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.167	0.026	481	110	1.450	0.156	0.115	0.219
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.096	0.018	484	111	1.217	0.184	0.061	0.131
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.020	0.010	484	111	1.582	0.490	0.000	0.040
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.154	0.027	485	112	1.519	0.178	0.099	0.209
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.457	0.052	92	21	1.005	0.115	0.352	0.562

Continued…

Table B.9—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.300	0.033	267	63	1.157	0.108	0.235	0.365
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.620	0.030	439	101	1.261	0.049	0.559	0.681
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.114	0.019	547	129	1.343	0.163	0.076	0.151
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.468	0.026	547	129	1.186	0.055	0.417	0.520
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.064	0.025	150	38	1.269	0.389	0.014	0.113
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.182	0.037	150	38	1.187	0.201	0.109	0.255
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.297	0.022	1,566	381	1.890	0.074	0.253	0.340
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.598	0.019	769	181	1.086	0.032	0.560	0.637
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.587	0.031	962	229	1.568	0.053	0.525	0.649
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.548	0.067	100	21	1.318	0.123	0.413	0.683
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.001	0.001	378	87	0.612	1.004	0.000	0.003
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.094	0.016	903	216	1.528	0.166	0.063	0.125
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.324	0.056	109	20	1.115	0.174	0.212	0.437
Child took ACT	na	na	0	0	na	na	0.000	na
Child has malaria (based on rapid test)	0.000	0.000	439	101	na	na	0.000	0.000
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.248	0.013	1,566	381	1.182	0.052	0.222	0.273
Condom use at last sex	0.193	0.064	100	23	1.600	0.331	0.065	0.321
Tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	0.318	0.016	1,566	381	1.329	0.049	0.287	0.350
Mobile phone ownership	0.765	0.017	1,566	381	1.578	0.022	0.731	0.799
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.500	0.022	1,566	381	1.710	0.043	0.456	0.543
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.521	0.020	896	211	1.211	0.039	0.480	0.561
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.279	0.012	1,566	381	1.079	0.044	0.254	0.303
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.465	0.026	896	211	1.549	0.056	0.413	0.516
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.094	0.019	522	120	1.508	0.205	0.056	0.133
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.081	0.025	522	120	2.057	0.303	0.032	0.131
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.049	0.016	522	120	1.715	0.333	0.016	0.081
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.124	0.030	389	76	1.793	0.243	0.064	0.184
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.164	0.030	389	76	1.599	0.184	0.104	0.224
MEN								
No education	0.077	0.037	336	67	2.497	0.476	0.004	0.150
Secondary education or higher	0.766	0.038	336	67	1.636	0.050	0.690	0.842
Literacy	0.906	0.023	336	67	1.445	0.025	0.860	0.952
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.393	0.060	336	67	2.246	0.154	0.272	0.513
Current tobacco use	0.092	0.022	336	67	1.366	0.235	0.049	0.135
Want no more children	0.045	0.022	132	29	1.225	0.497	0.000	0.089
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.405	0.047	336	67	1.735	0.115	0.311	0.498
Condom use at last sex	0.265	0.072	57	13	1.220	0.272	0.121	0.410
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.290	0.040	336	67	1.618	0.139	0.209	0.370
Male circumcision	0.972	0.010	336	67	1.122	0.010	0.952	0.992
Mobile phone ownership	0.844	0.029	336	67	1.476	0.035	0.785	0.902
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.377	0.064	336	67	2.406	0.170	0.249	0.506
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.092	0.021	336	67	1.321	0.227	0.050	0.134

na = not applicable

Table B.10 Sampling errors: Pemba (Pemba Island) sample, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.016	0.005	4,917	679	1.132	0.300	0.007	0.026
Births registered with civil authority	0.961	0.008	731	102	0.957	0.008	0.945	0.976
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.877	0.018	874	120	1.628	0.021	0.841	0.913
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.557	0.023	872	119	1.346	0.041	0.511	0.602
At least basic drinking water service	0.954	0.021	4,917	679	2.747	0.022	0.912	0.996
Water available when needed	0.613	0.036	4,917	679	1.972	0.059	0.540	0.685
At least basic sanitation service	0.733	0.030	4,917	679	1.810	0.040	0.674	0.792
Using open defecation	0.181	0.028	4,917	679	1.936	0.154	0.125	0.236
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.045	0.011	4,875	672	1.352	0.245	0.023	0.067
WOMEN								
No education	0.124	0.016	1,002	137	1.554	0.131	0.092	0.157
Secondary education or higher	0.646	0.026	1,002	137	1.730	0.041	0.594	0.699
Literacy	0.837	0.021	1,002	137	1.831	0.026	0.795	0.880
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.155	0.014	1,002	137	1.224	0.090	0.127	0.183
Current tobacco use	0.001	0.001	1,002	137	1.049	1.009	0.000	0.003
Total fertility rate (3 years)	6.061	0.290	2,743	374	0.951	0.048	5.481	6.641
Currently pregnant	0.096	0.009	1,002	137	0.978	0.095	0.078	0.114
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	7.205	0.226	171	24	1.026	0.031	6.753	7.656
Median birth interval	28.949	0.757	630	88	1.393	0.026	27.435	30.463
Ideal number of children	7.394	0.111	899	122	1.136	0.015	7.172	7.617
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	5.572	0.260	2,743	374	0.913	0.047	5.052	6.092
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.219	0.019	558	76	1.071	0.086	0.182	0.257
Currently using any modern method	0.143	0.018	558	76	1.200	0.125	0.107	0.179
Currently using pill	0.001	0.001	558	76	0.776	0.999	0.000	0.003
Currently using injectables	0.046	0.011	558	76	1.209	0.234	0.024	0.067
Currently using implants	0.053	0.011	558	76	1.173	0.210	0.031	0.075
Currently using male condoms	0.003	0.002	558	76	1.165	0.978	0.000	0.008
Currently using any traditional method	0.076	0.014	558	76	1.255	0.185	0.048	0.104
Unmet need for spacing	0.248	0.020	558	76	1.116	0.082	0.207	0.289
Unmet need for limiting	0.058	0.011	558	76	1.069	0.183	0.037	0.079
Unmet need total	0.306	0.021	558	76	1.082	0.069	0.264	0.348
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.272	0.032	291	40	1.216	0.116	0.209	0.336
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.284	0.034	305	42	1.324	0.120	0.216	0.352
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.849	0.022	558	76	1.445	0.026	0.805	0.893
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.528	0.030	1,002	137	1.922	0.058	0.467	0.589
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	34.971	5.695	1,476	208	1.138	0.163	23.582	46.361
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	7.421	2.147	1,470	207	1.004	0.289	3.126	11.716
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	42.392	6.027	1,477	208	1.102	0.142	30.339	54.445
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	5.295	1.841	1,455	204	0.898	0.348	1.613	8.977
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	47.463	6.242	1,479	208	1.062	0.132	34.978	59.947
Perinatal mortality rate	44.530	7.380	757	105	0.902	0.166	29.769	59.291
Stillbirth rate	13.843	4.042	757	105	0.967	0.292	5.760	21.927
Early neonatal mortality rate	31.118	7.197	746	104	1.025	0.231	16.724	45.512
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.987	0.009	279	39	1.352	0.009	0.969	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.721	0.037	279	39	1.379	0.052	0.646	0.795
8+ ANC visits	0.039	0.012	279	39	1.039	0.309	0.015	0.063
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.824	0.029	279	39	1.248	0.035	0.767	0.881
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.940	0.014	279	39	1.003	0.015	0.912	0.969
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.739	0.043	297	42	1.625	0.058	0.654	0.824
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.784	0.037	297	42	1.537	0.048	0.709	0.859
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.061	0.014	297	42	0.993	0.230	0.033	0.090
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.340	0.033	279	39	1.167	0.098	0.274	0.407
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.379	0.030	279	39	1.031	0.079	0.319	0.439
Any problem accessing health care	0.471	0.030	1,002	137	1.869	0.063	0.412	0.530
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	147	21	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.968	0.015	147	21	1.047	0.016	0.937	0.998
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.956	0.022	147	21	1.303	0.023	0.913	1.000
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.953	0.020	147	21	1.188	0.021	0.912	0.994
Received measles and rubella 1 vaccination	0.863	0.031	147	21	1.104	0.036	0.801	0.925
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.254	0.044	147	21	1.227	0.172	0.167	0.341
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination	0.625	0.047	157	22	1.190	0.075	0.531	0.719
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.245	0.043	157	22	1.212	0.175	0.159	0.331
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.525	0.065	63	9	1.090	0.124	0.394	0.655
Treated with ORS	0.451	0.073	63	9	1.227	0.162	0.305	0.597
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.064	0.014	380	53	1.046	0.212	0.037	0.091
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.195	0.027	380	53	1.225	0.140	0.140	0.249
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.055	0.010	394	55	0.822	0.189	0.034	0.075
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.028	0.008	394	55	0.944	0.275	0.012	0.043
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.132	0.021	383	54	1.019	0.159	0.090	0.173
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.298	0.063	68	10	1.119	0.210	0.173	0.423

Continued…

Table B.10—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.127	0.026	200	28	1.082	0.201	0.076	0.178
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.738	0.030	356	50	1.283	0.041	0.678	0.798
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.091	0.019	325	43	1.149	0.204	0.054	0.128
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.439	0.027	325	43	0.966	0.061	0.386	0.493
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.064	0.022	140	19	1.041	0.336	0.021	0.108
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.124	0.035	140	19	1.259	0.284	0.054	0.194
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.218	0.019	1,002	137	1.457	0.087	0.180	0.256
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.590	0.027	527	72	1.243	0.045	0.537	0.644
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.795	0.030	759	106	1.753	0.038	0.735	0.855
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.842	0.034	93	13	0.916	0.041	0.773	0.910
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.008	0.005	279	39	1.014	0.684	0.000	0.019
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.114	0.013	717	100	0.966	0.114	0.088	0.140
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.296	0.055	82	11	1.093	0.187	0.186	0.406
Child took ACT	0.000	0.000	1	0	na	na	0.000	0.000
Child has malaria (based on rapid test)	0.000	0.000	356	50	na	na	0.000	0.000
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.394	0.022	1,002	137	1.399	0.055	0.350	0.437
Condom use at last sex	0.000	0.000	9	1	na	na	0.000	0.000
Tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	0.299	0.017	1,002	137	1.194	0.058	0.264	0.333
Mobile phone ownership	0.561	0.020	1,002	137	1.302	0.036	0.520	0.602
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.308	0.022	1,002	137	1.527	0.072	0.263	0.352
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.536	0.022	558	76	1.035	0.041	0.493	0.580
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.288	0.024	1,002	137	1.649	0.082	0.241	0.335
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.409	0.025	558	76	1.206	0.061	0.358	0.459
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.058	0.014	339	47	1.139	0.250	0.029	0.087
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.031	0.011	339	47	1.153	0.352	0.009	0.053
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.011	0.005	339	47	0.847	0.437	0.001	0.021
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.073	0.022	237	29	1.288	0.298	0.030	0.117
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.101	0.024	237	29	1.208	0.235	0.053	0.148
MEN								
No education	0.046	0.010	655	125	1.264	0.226	0.025	0.066
Secondary education or higher	0.669	0.022	655	125	1.211	0.033	0.624	0.714
Literacy	0.915	0.018	655	125	1.663	0.020	0.878	0.951
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.342	0.026	655	125	1.422	0.077	0.290	0.395
Current tobacco use	0.084	0.016	655	125	1.518	0.197	0.051	0.117
Want no more children	0.104	0.023	310	60	1.304	0.218	0.059	0.150
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.340	0.019	655	125	1.045	0.057	0.302	0.379
Condom use at last sex	0.293	0.070	64	13	1.220	0.239	0.153	0.434
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.254	0.026	655	125	1.537	0.103	0.202	0.307
Male circumcision	0.970	0.007	655	125	1.120	0.008	0.955	0.985
Mobile phone ownership	0.802	0.021	655	125	1.320	0.026	0.761	0.844
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.295	0.029	655	125	1.647	0.100	0.236	0.354
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.144	0.016	655	125	1.144	0.109	0.113	0.176

na = not applicable

Table B.11 Sampling errors: Western sample, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.011	0.004	5,776	6,480	1.523	0.391	0.002	0.020
Births registered with civil authority	0.410	0.043	1,019	1,120	1.787	0.104	0.325	0.495
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.713	0.023	1,023	1,159	1.637	0.033	0.667	0.759
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.269	0.021	1,018	1,154	1.510	0.078	0.227	0.311
At least basic drinking water service	0.525	0.040	5,776	6,480	2.051	0.077	0.445	0.606
Water available when needed	0.851	0.024	5,776	6,480	1.758	0.028	0.803	0.899
At least basic sanitation service	0.395	0.035	5,776	6,480	1.805	0.088	0.326	0.464
Using open defecation	0.138	0.029	5,776	6,480	2.006	0.209	0.080	0.196
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.137	0.020	4,140	4,759	1.401	0.149	0.096	0.177
WOMEN								
No education	0.283	0.024	1,127	1,268	1.751	0.083	0.236	0.330
Secondary education or higher	0.170	0.019	1,127	1,268	1.656	0.109	0.133	0.207
Literacy	0.678	0.027	1,127	1,268	1.912	0.039	0.624	0.731
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.042	0.009	1,127	1,268	1.456	0.207	0.025	0.060
Current tobacco use	0.006	0.002	1,127	1,268	0.977	0.365	0.002	0.011
Total fertility rate (3 years)	6.154	0.353	3,103	3,499	1.660	0.057	5.448	6.860
Currently pregnant	0.096	0.008	1,127	1,268	0.902	0.083	0.080	0.112
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	6.505	0.268	175	201	1.258	0.041	5.968	7.041
Median birth interval	32.683	1.078	801	903	1.842	0.033	30.526	34.840
Ideal number of children	6.453	0.136	1,050	1,187	1.784	0.021	6.182	6.725
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	5.934	0.323	3,103	3,499	1.575	0.055	5.287	6.581
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.243	0.030	716	808	1.872	0.124	0.183	0.303
Currently using any modern method	0.204	0.028	716	808	1.871	0.138	0.148	0.261
Currently using pill	0.010	0.003	716	808	0.849	0.322	0.003	0.016
Currently using injectables	0.048	0.009	716	808	1.078	0.181	0.030	0.065
Currently using implants	0.105	0.017	716	808	1.502	0.165	0.070	0.139
Currently using male condoms	0.007	0.005	716	808	1.528	0.686	0.000	0.016
Currently using any traditional method	0.039	0.010	716	808	1.417	0.264	0.018	0.059
Unmet need for spacing	0.204	0.021	716	808	1.377	0.102	0.163	0.246
Unmet need for limiting	0.057	0.007	716	808	0.839	0.128	0.042	0.071
Unmet need total	0.261	0.022	716	808	1.311	0.083	0.218	0.304
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.405	0.048	364	407	1.850	0.118	0.309	0.501
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.430	0.043	447	499	1.806	0.099	0.345	0.515
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.751	0.034	716	808	2.106	0.045	0.683	0.819
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.232	0.021	1,127	1,268	1.634	0.089	0.191	0.273
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	25.110	3.560	1,823	2,072	0.819	0.142	17.990	32.230
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	17.307	3.740	1,826	2,078	1.059	0.216	9.827	24.788
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	42.417	4.916	1,823	2,072	0.894	0.116	32.585	52.250
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	13.051	3.022	1,784	2,029	1.182	0.232	7.006	19.095
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	54.915	5.448	1,826	2,075	0.948	0.099	44.019	65.810
Perinatal mortality rate	43.676	7.871	1,024	1,152	1.164	0.180	27.935	59.418
Stillbirth rate	20.495	5.370	1,024	1,152	1.076	0.262	9.754	31.236
Early neonatal mortality rate	23.666	5.233	1,003	1,128	1.073	0.221	13.200	34.132
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.833	0.026	385	445	1.352	0.031	0.782	0.885
4+ ANC visits	0.544	0.028	385	445	1.107	0.052	0.488	0.601
8+ ANC visits	0.019	0.007	385	445	0.975	0.354	0.006	0.033
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.839	0.028	385	445	1.513	0.034	0.782	0.896
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.779	0.035	385	445	1.636	0.045	0.710	0.849
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.807	0.028	406	466	1.429	0.035	0.751	0.864
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.834	0.027	406	466	1.449	0.033	0.779	0.888
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.054	0.012	406	466	1.102	0.229	0.029	0.079
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.457	0.032	385	445	1.251	0.070	0.393	0.520
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.496	0.029	385	445	1.117	0.057	0.439	0.553
Any problem accessing health care	0.456	0.027	1,127	1,268	1.784	0.058	0.403	0.509
Ever had vaccination card	0.943	0.026	200	230	1.580	0.027	0.891	0.995
Received BCG vaccination	0.861	0.035	200	230	1.398	0.041	0.791	0.931
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.796	0.047	200	230	1.626	0.059	0.701	0.890
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.804	0.047	200	230	1.644	0.058	0.711	0.898
Received measles and rubella 1 vaccination	0.823	0.041	200	230	1.486	0.049	0.742	0.905
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.206	0.044	200	230	1.524	0.212	0.118	0.293
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination	0.636	0.054	201	222	1.509	0.084	0.529	0.744
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.153	0.032	201	222	1.230	0.208	0.089	0.217
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.629	0.050	78	89	0.854	0.079	0.530	0.728
Treated with ORS	0.468	0.059	78	89	1.012	0.127	0.349	0.587
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.090	0.015	472	526	0.984	0.163	0.061	0.120
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.305	0.027	472	526	1.175	0.089	0.251	0.360
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.028	0.007	479	533	0.940	0.251	0.014	0.042
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.045	0.011	479	533	1.137	0.240	0.023	0.067
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.122	0.021	477	531	1.209	0.171	0.080	0.164
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.614	0.048	101	119	0.981	0.078	0.518	0.709

Continued…

Table B.11—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.166	0.024	275	315	1.081	0.147	0.117	0.214
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.570	0.024	430	475	0.926	0.043	0.522	0.619
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.073	0.015	390	435	1.107	0.201	0.044	0.102
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.281	0.030	390	435	1.323	0.108	0.221	0.342
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.018	0.009	127	138	0.792	0.532	0.000	0.037
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.100	0.028	127	138	1.022	0.277	0.045	0.156
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.154	0.015	1,127	1,268	1.394	0.098	0.124	0.184
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.376	0.023	576	642	1.147	0.062	0.330	0.422
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.566	0.033	1,039	1,146	1.508	0.059	0.499	0.632
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.667	0.061	105	118	1.277	0.092	0.545	0.789
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.215	0.030	385	445	1.439	0.140	0.155	0.275
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.063	0.010	965	1,085	1.246	0.161	0.043	0.083
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.531	0.058	64	68	0.873	0.110	0.415	0.648
Child took ACT	1.000	0.000	42	44	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Child has malaria (based on rapid test)	0.189	0.040	430	475	1.474	0.209	0.110	0.268
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.487	0.033	1,127	1,268	2.189	0.067	0.421	0.552
Condom use at last sex	0.200	0.031	151	170	0.937	0.153	0.139	0.261
Tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	0.384	0.018	1,127	1,268	1.245	0.047	0.348	0.420
Mobile phone ownership	0.451	0.026	1,127	1,268	1.781	0.059	0.398	0.504
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.198	0.018	1,127	1,268	1.493	0.090	0.163	0.234
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.246	0.024	716	808	1.489	0.098	0.198	0.294
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.588	0.020	1,127	1,268	1.390	0.035	0.547	0.628
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.241	0.023	716	808	1.429	0.095	0.195	0.286
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.296	0.035	372	425	1.490	0.119	0.225	0.367
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.114	0.020	372	425	1.180	0.171	0.075	0.153
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.026	0.012	372	425	1.393	0.441	0.003	0.049
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.373	0.041	297	317	1.451	0.110	0.291	0.454
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.392	0.035	297	317	1.216	0.088	0.323	0.461
MEN								
No education	0.281	0.040	449	501	1.900	0.144	0.200	0.362
Secondary education or higher	0.215	0.032	449	501	1.660	0.150	0.150	0.280
Literacy	0.763	0.036	449	501	1.793	0.047	0.691	0.836
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.141	0.021	449	501	1.250	0.146	0.100	0.183
Current tobacco use	0.085	0.015	449	501	1.164	0.181	0.054	0.115
Want no more children	0.068	0.017	217	246	1.003	0.254	0.033	0.102
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.320	0.036	449	501	1.608	0.111	0.249	0.391
Condom use at last sex	0.383	0.036	139	151	0.880	0.095	0.310	0.455
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.220	0.021	449	501	1.069	0.095	0.178	0.262
Male circumcision	0.787	0.034	449	501	1.739	0.043	0.720	0.855
Mobile phone ownership	0.652	0.028	449	501	1.224	0.042	0.597	0.707
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.127	0.019	449	501	1.226	0.152	0.088	0.166
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.300	0.032	449	501	1.474	0.107	0.236	0.364

na = not applicable

Table B.12 Sampling errors: Northern sample, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.101	0.016	6,660	8,109	1.989	0.159	0.069	0.133
Births registered with civil authority	0.792	0.035	950	1,188	2.366	0.044	0.722	0.862
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.630	0.028	1,549	1,849	2.239	0.044	0.575	0.685
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.347	0.025	1,543	1,843	2.056	0.072	0.297	0.397
At least basic drinking water service	0.628	0.055	6,660	8,109	3.842	0.087	0.518	0.738
Water available when needed	0.531	0.033	6,660	8,109	2.327	0.063	0.465	0.598
At least basic sanitation service	0.632	0.049	6,660	8,109	3.528	0.078	0.533	0.731
Using open defecation	0.133	0.053	6,660	8,109	4.910	0.398	0.027	0.238
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.154	0.020	4,655	5,516	1.676	0.131	0.114	0.195
WOMEN								
No education	0.156	0.036	1,461	1,733	3.750	0.230	0.084	0.227
Secondary education or higher	0.354	0.026	1,461	1,733	2.072	0.073	0.302	0.406
Literacy	0.797	0.038	1,461	1,733	3.594	0.048	0.721	0.873
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.144	0.017	1,461	1,733	1.902	0.121	0.109	0.179
Current tobacco use	0.007	0.002	1,461	1,733	1.085	0.335	0.002	0.012
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.828	0.277	4,085	4,835	1.645	0.057	4.273	5.382
Currently pregnant	0.082	0.012	1,461	1,733	1.656	0.145	0.058	0.106
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.734	0.174	314	370	1.363	0.037	4.386	5.081
Median birth interval	41.189	2.185	714	911	1.962	0.053	36.819	45.558
Ideal number of children	4.654	0.203	1,412	1,680	3.301	0.044	4.248	5.060
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	4.339	0.239	4,085	4,835	1.562	0.055	3.861	4.818
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.400	0.040	858	1,058	2.399	0.101	0.320	0.481
Currently using any modern method	0.319	0.035	858	1,058	2.201	0.110	0.248	0.389
Currently using pill	0.028	0.006	858	1,058	1.060	0.215	0.016	0.040
Currently using injectables	0.083	0.013	858	1,058	1.426	0.162	0.056	0.110
Currently using implants	0.141	0.019	858	1,058	1.613	0.136	0.102	0.179
Currently using male condoms	0.013	0.004	858	1,058	0.957	0.283	0.006	0.021
Currently using any traditional method	0.081	0.011	858	1,058	1.189	0.136	0.059	0.104
Unmet need for spacing	0.127	0.016	858	1,058	1.439	0.129	0.095	0.160
Unmet need for limiting	0.063	0.011	858	1,058	1.361	0.180	0.040	0.085
Unmet need total	0.190	0.022	858	1,058	1.645	0.116	0.146	0.234
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.540	0.034	528	624	1.543	0.063	0.471	0.608
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.551	0.028	682	784	1.454	0.051	0.494	0.607
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.811	0.040	858	1,058	2.960	0.049	0.731	0.891
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.306	0.032	1,461	1,733	2.684	0.106	0.241	0.371
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	22.937	4.183	1,758	2,197	1.140	0.182	14.572	31.303
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	9.424	3.115	1,759	2,196	1.224	0.331	3.194	15.654
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	32.361	5.373	1,758	2,197	1.212	0.166	21.615	43.108
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	10.570	2.387	1,702	2,147	0.957	0.226	5.797	15.343
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	42.589	6.180	1,763	2,206	1.269	0.145	30.230	54.949
Perinatal mortality rate	32.283	5.212	947	1,189	0.919	0.161	21.860	42.707
Stillbirth rate	14.124	3.598	947	1,189	0.972	0.255	6.929	21.319
Early neonatal mortality rate	18.419	4.267	933	1,172	0.986	0.232	9.885	26.954
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.793	0.022	370	462	1.026	0.027	0.750	0.836
4+ ANC visits	0.618	0.020	370	462	0.810	0.033	0.577	0.659
8+ ANC visits	0.028	0.008	370	462	0.898	0.276	0.012	0.043
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.881	0.022	370	462	1.330	0.025	0.836	0.926
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.839	0.019	370	462	1.001	0.023	0.801	0.877
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.723	0.061	381	472	2.644	0.084	0.602	0.844
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.794	0.051	381	472	2.477	0.064	0.692	0.896
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.145	0.023	381	472	1.224	0.158	0.099	0.191
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.433	0.052	370	462	2.011	0.120	0.328	0.537
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.481	0.049	370	462	1.885	0.102	0.383	0.580
Any problem accessing health care	0.579	0.031	1,461	1,733	2.357	0.053	0.518	0.640
Ever had vaccination card	0.995	0.004	177	226	0.720	0.004	0.987	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.926	0.026	177	226	1.373	0.028	0.873	0.979
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.929	0.029	177	226	1.515	0.031	0.872	0.986
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.881	0.033	177	226	1.319	0.037	0.815	0.946
Received measles and rubella 1 vaccination	0.850	0.048	177	226	1.840	0.057	0.754	0.947
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.268	0.049	177	226	1.479	0.182	0.170	0.366
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination	0.620	0.053	189	236	1.489	0.086	0.514	0.726
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.229	0.040	189	236	1.326	0.175	0.149	0.309
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.667	0.052	112	135	1.126	0.078	0.564	0.771
Treated with ORS	0.472	0.051	112	135	1.035	0.109	0.369	0.574
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.064	0.014	429	541	1.010	0.212	0.037	0.091
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.255	0.025	429	541	1.104	0.096	0.206	0.304
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.048	0.010	435	549	1.016	0.216	0.027	0.069
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.023	0.009	435	549	1.275	0.385	0.005	0.041
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.150	0.027	429	541	1.470	0.180	0.096	0.203
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.504	0.064	86	108	1.169	0.126	0.377	0.631

Continued…

Table B.12—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.250	0.027	267	334	1.007	0.107	0.196	0.303
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.561	0.039	378	479	1.517	0.069	0.484	0.638
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.108	0.024	456	550	1.633	0.218	0.061	0.156
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.426	0.032	456	550	1.387	0.075	0.363	0.490
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.098	0.030	135	154	1.162	0.309	0.038	0.159
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.107	0.026	135	154	0.942	0.238	0.056	0.159
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.359	0.023	1,461	1,733	1.815	0.064	0.313	0.405
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.419	0.033	656	796	1.699	0.078	0.354	0.485
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.492	0.037	975	1,218	2.002	0.076	0.418	0.567
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.487	0.079	111	140	1.715	0.163	0.329	0.645
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.362	0.036	370	462	1.433	0.099	0.290	0.434
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.153	0.017	899	1,135	1.368	0.110	0.119	0.187
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.278	0.054	154	174	1.319	0.193	0.171	0.385
Child took ACT	0.882	0.079	16	17	0.913	0.089	0.725	1.000
Child has malaria (based on rapid test)	0.021	0.009	378	479	1.294	0.446	0.002	0.039
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.340	0.024	1,461	1,733	1.926	0.070	0.292	0.388
Condom use at last sex	0.208	0.030	249	275	1.173	0.146	0.147	0.268
Tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	0.355	0.018	1,461	1,733	1.462	0.052	0.318	0.391
Mobile phone ownership	0.655	0.027	1,461	1,733	2.135	0.041	0.602	0.708
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.498	0.030	1,461	1,733	2.253	0.059	0.439	0.557
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.592	0.030	858	1,058	1.764	0.050	0.533	0.651
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.441	0.023	1,461	1,733	1.751	0.052	0.396	0.487
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.525	0.043	858	1,058	2.538	0.083	0.439	0.612
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.282	0.029	504	539	1.448	0.103	0.224	0.340
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.107	0.017	504	539	1.259	0.162	0.073	0.142
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.021	0.006	504	539	1.024	0.315	0.008	0.034
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.325	0.035	395	398	1.482	0.108	0.255	0.396
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.315	0.030	395	398	1.285	0.095	0.255	0.376
MEN								
No education	0.072	0.016	470	631	1.354	0.225	0.039	0.104
Secondary education or higher	0.386	0.028	470	631	1.234	0.072	0.331	0.442
Literacy	0.902	0.017	470	631	1.263	0.019	0.867	0.937
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.324	0.032	470	631	1.456	0.097	0.261	0.387
Current tobacco use	0.137	0.017	470	631	1.082	0.126	0.102	0.171
Want no more children	0.171	0.032	223	307	1.278	0.189	0.106	0.236
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.271	0.030	470	631	1.479	0.112	0.210	0.332
Condom use at last sex	0.397	0.042	172	218	1.124	0.106	0.313	0.482
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.305	0.027	470	631	1.263	0.088	0.252	0.359
Male circumcision	0.955	0.010	470	631	1.003	0.010	0.936	0.975
Mobile phone ownership	0.783	0.022	470	631	1.163	0.028	0.739	0.827
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.254	0.026	470	631	1.271	0.101	0.203	0.305
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.284	0.023	470	631	1.127	0.083	0.237	0.331

Table B.13 Sampling errors: Central sample, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.048	0.016	6,937	7,935	2.795	0.332	0.016	0.081
Births registered with civil authority	0.774	0.021	997	1,131	1.377	0.027	0.733	0.815
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.696	0.022	1,552	1,816	1.915	0.032	0.651	0.741
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.391	0.022	1,551	1,815	1.746	0.055	0.348	0.435
At least basic drinking water service	0.542	0.053	6,937	7,935	3.608	0.097	0.437	0.647
Water available when needed	0.733	0.028	6,937	7,935	2.239	0.038	0.677	0.789
At least basic sanitation service	0.546	0.026	6,937	7935	1.823	0.048	0.493	0.598
Using open defecation	0.096	0.024	6,937	7,935	2.772	0.255	0.047	0.144
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.146	0.012	5,397	6,139	0.987	0.080	0.122	0.169
WOMEN								
No education	0.155	0.028	1,328	1,573	2.857	0.184	0.098	0.212
Secondary education or higher	0.276	0.027	1,328	1,573	2.219	0.099	0.221	0.330
Literacy	0.817	0.028	1328	1,573	2.587	0.034	0.762	0.872
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.105	0.016	1,328	1,573	1.848	0.148	0.074	0.137
Current tobacco use	0.007	0.003	1,328	1,573	1.329	0.445	0.001	0.013
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.719	0.298	3706	4,374	1.434	0.063	4.123	5.316
Currently pregnant	0.099	0.011	1,328	1,573	1.319	0.109	0.077	0.120
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	5.046	0.257	285	328	1.648	0.051	4.533	5.559
Median birth interval	37.544	0.985	746	839	1.474	0.026	35.574	39.514
Ideal number of children	5.177	0.132	1,271	1,512	2.191	0.026	4.913	5.441
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	4.337	0.273	3,706	4,374	1.399	0.063	3.790	4.884
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.356	0.023	808	948	1.367	0.065	0.310	0.402
Currently using any modern method	0.305	0.019	808	948	1.195	0.063	0.266	0.344
Currently using pill	0.035	0.007	808	948	1.020	0.190	0.021	0.048
Currently using injectables	0.063	0.010	808	948	1.187	0.161	0.043	0.084
Currently using implants	0.148	0.016	808	948	1.243	0.105	0.117	0.179
Currently using male condoms	0.012	0.005	808	948	1.333	0.418	0.002	0.023
Currently using any traditional method	0.051	0.013	808	948	1.680	0.255	0.025	0.077
Unmet need for spacing	0.143	0.014	808	948	1.120	0.096	0.115	0.171
Unmet need for limiting	0.055	0.009	808	948	1.101	0.161	0.037	0.072
Unmet need total	0.198	0.015	808	948	1.092	0.077	0.167	0.228
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.551	0.026	454	525	1.086	0.046	0.500	0.602
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.554	0.028	599	708	1.379	0.051	0.498	0.610
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.880	0.018	808	948	1.545	0.020	0.844	0.915
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.313	0.025	1,328	1,573	1.950	0.079	0.263	0.362
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	12.981	3.046	1,837	2,101	1.099	0.235	6.888	19.073
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	4.348	1.495	1,842	2,110	0.928	0.344	1.357	7.338
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	17.328	3.026	1,837	2,101	0.960	0.175	11.276	23.381
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	8.543	2.208	1,802	2,074	0.961	0.258	4.128	12.958
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	25.723	3.767	1,837	2,101	0.981	0.146	18.189	33.257
Perinatal mortality rate	33.160	9.390	965	1,113	1.634	0.283	14.380	51.939
Stillbirth rate	21.355	5.812	965	1,113	1.241	0.272	9.732	32.978
Early neonatal mortality rate	12.062	4.858	949	1,090	1.361	0.403	2.347	21.778
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.969	0.010	373	430	1.123	0.010	0.949	0.989
4+ ANC visits	0.642	0.033	373	430	1.320	0.051	0.576	0.707
8+ ANC visits	0.017	0.008	373	430	1.147	0.452	0.002	0.032
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.785	0.032	373	430	1.498	0.041	0.721	0.849
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.822	0.023	373	430	1.147	0.028	0.777	0.868
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.768	0.038	380	441	1.704	0.049	0.692	0.844
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.809	0.033	380	441	1.613	0.041	0.742	0.875
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.120	0.020	380	441	1.148	0.163	0.081	0.159
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.439	0.038	373	430	1.458	0.086	0.363	0.514
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.492	0.037	373	430	1.414	0.075	0.419	0.566
Any problem accessing health care	0.616	0.031	1,328	1,573	2.331	0.051	0.553	0.678
Ever had vaccination card	0.968	0.012	184	222	0.961	0.013	0.944	0.993
Received BCG vaccination	0.970	0.013	184	222	1.056	0.013	0.944	0.996
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.963	0.013	184	222	0.973	0.014	0.936	0.990
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.951	0.016	184	222	0.998	0.016	0.920	0.983
Received measles and rubella 1 vaccination	0.894	0.027	184	222	1.196	0.030	0.840	0.947
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.234	0.054	184	222	1.738	0.230	0.126	0.341
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination	0.622	0.049	175	200	1.322	0.079	0.524	0.720
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.182	0.037	175	200	1.262	0.205	0.107	0.257
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.706	0.056	74	100	1.117	0.079	0.594	0.818
Treated with ORS	0.482	0.054	74	100	0.976	0.113	0.373	0.590
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.111	0.017	512	564	1.157	0.155	0.076	0.145
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.298	0.026	512	564	1.125	0.087	0.246	0.350
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.028	0.008	512	564	0.924	0.265	0.013	0.043
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.046	0.010	512	564	1.048	0.227	0.025	0.067
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.140	0.016	515	567	0.940	0.118	0.107	0.172
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.504	0.062	91	105	1.175	0.123	0.380	0.628

Continued…

Table B.13—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.135	0.033	279	321	1.614	0.246	0.069	0.201
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.466	0.033	466	513	1.323	0.071	0.400	0.532
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.097	0.019	482	569	1.415	0.198	0.058	0.135
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.315	0.035	482	569	1.658	0.112	0.244	0.385
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.022	0.013	143	169	1.051	0.582	0.000	0.049
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.085	0.023	143	169	1.000	0.274	0.039	0.132
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.152	0.023	1,328	1,573	2.322	0.151	0.106	0.198
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.346	0.028	692	809	1.535	0.080	0.291	0.402
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.576	0.031	1,035	1,172	1.633	0.053	0.514	0.637
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.612	0.056	126	153	1.304	0.092	0.499	0.724
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.300	0.027	373	430	1.123	0.089	0.246	0.353
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.065	0.014	930	1,068	1.621	0.208	0.038	0.092
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.419	0.068	53	69	1.055	0.162	0.283	0.555
Child took ACT	0.785	0.153	5	8	0.983	0.196	0.478	1.000
Child has malaria (based on rapid test)	0.001	0.001	467	514	0.676	1.014	0.000	0.003
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.295	0.025	1,328	1,573	1.969	0.084	0.246	0.345
Condom use at last sex	0.258	0.030	280	350	1.147	0.116	0.198	0.318
Tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	0.285	0.016	1,328	1,573	1.327	0.058	0.253	0.318
Mobile phone ownership	0.557	0.032	1,328	1,573	2.378	0.058	0.492	0.622
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.445	0.037	1,328	1,573	2.717	0.083	0.371	0.520
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.667	0.029	808	948	1.735	0.043	0.610	0.725
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.493	0.018	1,328	1,573	1.294	0.036	0.458	0.529
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.598	0.026	808	948	1.495	0.043	0.546	0.650
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.293	0.022	531	562	1.131	0.076	0.248	0.337
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.123	0.015	531	562	1.039	0.121	0.093	0.152
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.027	0.009	531	562	1.229	0.321	0.010	0.044
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.400	0.030	412	404	1.223	0.074	0.341	0.459
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.326	0.029	412	404	1.236	0.088	0.269	0.384
MEN								
No education	0.133	0.027	489	577	1.743	0.202	0.079	0.187
Secondary education or higher	0.297	0.034	489	577	1.628	0.114	0.229	0.364
Literacy	0.857	0.028	489	577	1.747	0.032	0.801	0.912
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.196	0.026	489	577	1.456	0.134	0.143	0.248
Current tobacco use	0.126	0.017	489	577	1.128	0.135	0.092	0.160
Want no more children	0.145	0.028	235	286	1.213	0.193	0.089	0.201
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.235	0.029	489	577	1.506	0.123	0.177	0.293
Condom use at last sex	0.352	0.051	188	225	1.456	0.145	0.250	0.454
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.261	0.020	489	577	1.012	0.077	0.220	0.301
Male circumcision	0.925	0.022	489	577	1.803	0.023	0.882	0.968
Mobile phone ownership	0.725	0.024	489	577	1.174	0.033	0.677	0.772
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.165	0.024	489	577	1.447	0.148	0.116	0.214
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.333	0.040	489	577	1.892	0.121	0.252	0.414

Table B.14 Sampling errors: Southern Highlands sample, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.033	0.008	5,438	4,143	1.689	0.251	0.016	0.049
Births registered with civil authority	0.796	0.017	754	564	1.131	0.022	0.762	0.831
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.699	0.021	1,431	1,077	1.727	0.030	0.657	0.740
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.464	0.023	1,427	1,074	1.723	0.049	0.419	0.510
At least basic drinking water service	0.732	0.038	5,438	4,143	2.862	0.052	0.656	0.808
Water available when needed	0.821	0.017	5,438	4,143	1.430	0.020	0.788	0.854
At least basic sanitation service	0.772	0.020	5,438	4,143	1.630	0.025	0.733	0.812
Using open defecation	0.010	0.003	5,438	4,143	1.000	0.285	0.004	0.016
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.080	0.016	4,067	2,948	1.664	0.206	0.047	0.113
WOMEN								
No education	0.079	0.013	1,209	924	1.710	0.168	0.052	0.105
Secondary education or higher	0.312	0.020	1,209	924	1.536	0.066	0.271	0.353
Literacy	0.870	0.018	1,209	924	1.861	0.021	0.834	0.906
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.138	0.018	1,209	924	1.791	0.129	0.102	0.173
Current tobacco use	0.001	0.001	1,209	924	1.031	1.005	0.000	0.003
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.143	0.215	3,432	2,626	1.190	0.052	3.713	4.574
Currently pregnant	0.056	0.006	1,209	924	0.916	0.108	0.044	0.069
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.641	0.157	285	222	1.287	0.034	4.327	4.955
Median birth interval	48.398	1.822	555	415	1.347	0.038	44.753	52.043
Ideal number of children	4.282	0.077	1,172	895	1.727	0.018	4.128	4.437
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.844	0.180	3,432	2,626	1.089	0.047	3.483	4.205
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.538	0.023	705	541	1.231	0.043	0.491	0.584
Currently using any modern method	0.458	0.022	705	541	1.174	0.048	0.414	0.502
Currently using pill	0.046	0.012	705	541	1.496	0.258	0.022	0.069
Currently using injectables	0.105	0.014	705	541	1.223	0.135	0.077	0.133
Currently using implants	0.199	0.017	705	541	1.159	0.088	0.164	0.234
Currently using male condoms	0.035	0.008	705	541	1.210	0.241	0.018	0.051
Currently using any traditional method	0.080	0.012	705	541	1.161	0.148	0.056	0.104
Unmet need for spacing	0.096	0.012	705	541	1.104	0.128	0.071	0.120
Unmet need for limiting	0.055	0.009	705	541	1.052	0.164	0.037	0.073
Unmet need total	0.151	0.015	705	541	1.114	0.100	0.121	0.181
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.665	0.023	496	372	1.088	0.035	0.618	0.711
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.639	0.024	701	531	1.317	0.038	0.591	0.687
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.930	0.018	705	541	1.833	0.019	0.895	0.965
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.111	0.023	1,209	924	2.528	0.207	0.065	0.156
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	37.387	6.475	1,446	1,092	1.149	0.173	24.437	50.337
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	18.104	4.237	1,442	1,089	1.051	0.234	9.630	26.578
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	55.491	8.894	1,448	1,094	1.257	0.160	37.704	73.278
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	12.833	3.367	1,422	1,080	1.125	0.262	6.098	19.567
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	67.611	9.483	1,455	1,100	1.179	0.140	48.645	86.578
Perinatal mortality rate	45.260	8.521	766	579	1.090	0.188	28.218	62.302
Stillbirth rate	21.477	5.088	766	579	0.917	0.237	11.301	31.653
Early neonatal mortality rate	24.287	6.928	753	567	1.188	0.285	10.431	38.143
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.895	0.016	307	233	0.925	0.018	0.863	0.928
4+ ANC visits	0.707	0.025	307	233	0.948	0.035	0.657	0.756
8+ ANC visits	0.032	0.011	307	233	1.115	0.352	0.009	0.054
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.933	0.018	307	233	1.279	0.020	0.897	0.970
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.898	0.016	307	233	0.912	0.018	0.867	0.930
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.978	0.014	320	242	1.423	0.014	0.951	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.986	0.007	320	242	1.045	0.007	0.973	1.000
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.252	0.023	320	242	0.913	0.091	0.206	0.298
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.793	0.026	307	233	1.129	0.033	0.741	0.846
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.832	0.024	307	233	1.138	0.029	0.784	0.881
Any problem accessing health care	0.426	0.031	1,209	924	2.199	0.074	0.363	0.488
Ever had vaccination card	0.993	0.007	165	124	1.078	0.007	0.978	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.974	0.012	165	124	0.984	0.013	0.949	0.999
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.981	0.011	165	124	0.989	0.011	0.960	1.000
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.973	0.013	165	124	1.002	0.013	0.948	0.999
Received measles and rubella 1 vaccination	0.933	0.017	165	124	0.878	0.018	0.898	0.967
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.437	0.046	165	124	1.162	0.104	0.346	0.529
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination	0.737	0.044	124	91	1.085	0.059	0.650	0.824
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.371	0.050	124	91	1.122	0.133	0.272	0.471
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.593	0.098	32	22	1.022	0.166	0.396	0.789
Treated with ORS	0.349	0.083	32	22	0.917	0.237	0.183	0.514
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.132	0.022	378	285	1.196	0.166	0.088	0.176
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.462	0.030	378	285	1.157	0.066	0.402	0.523
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.024	0.008	375	283	1.029	0.338	0.008	0.040
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.086	0.014	375	283	0.909	0.158	0.059	0.113
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.117	0.019	379	286	1.048	0.162	0.079	0.154
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.447	0.065	82	64	1.167	0.144	0.318	0.577

Continued…

Table B.14—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.188	0.025	215	162	0.923	0.131	0.139	0.238
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.454	0.033	336	254	1.180	0.073	0.388	0.520
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.030	0.009	459	351	1.100	0.290	0.013	0.048
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.395	0.026	459	351	1.149	0.066	0.342	0.447
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.000	0.000	87	69	na	na	0.000	0.000
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.202	0.045	87	69	1.063	0.222	0.112	0.292
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.196	0.015	1,209	924	1.314	0.077	0.166	0.226
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.268	0.021	594	456	1.157	0.079	0.226	0.310
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.616	0.027	768	577	1.370	0.043	0.562	0.669
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.612	0.064	70	52	1.081	0.105	0.484	0.740
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.464	0.029	307	233	1.031	0.063	0.406	0.523
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.045	0.009	716	537	1.100	0.200	0.027	0.062
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.701	0.079	30	24	0.951	0.113	0.542	0.859
Child took ACT	0.928	0.071	13	10	0.999	0.076	0.786	1.000
Child has malaria (based on rapid test)	0.040	0.012	336	254	1.023	0.298	0.016	0.064
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.087	0.010	1,209	924	1.240	0.115	0.067	0.108
Condom use at last sex	0.222	0.031	303	231	1.279	0.138	0.160	0.283
Tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	0.434	0.017	1,209	924	1.203	0.039	0.400	0.469
Mobile phone ownership	0.654	0.027	1,209	924	1.976	0.041	0.600	0.708
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.551	0.025	1,209	924	1.761	0.046	0.501	0.602
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.739	0.027	705	541	1.658	0.037	0.685	0.794
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.341	0.022	1,209	924	1.625	0.065	0.297	0.386
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.656	0.024	705	541	1.363	0.037	0.607	0.705
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.283	0.028	478	305	1.361	0.099	0.226	0.339
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.095	0.022	478	305	1.619	0.229	0.052	0.139
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.017	0.009	478	305	1.528	0.537	0.000	0.035
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.359	0.030	368	214	1.195	0.083	0.299	0.419
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.367	0.032	368	214	1.286	0.088	0.303	0.432
MEN								
No education	0.046	0.012	4	376	1.247	0.263	0.022	0.069
Secondary education or higher	0.325	0.032	474	376	1.476	0.098	0.262	0.389
Literacy	0.934	0.016	474	376	1.373	0.017	0.902	0.965
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.145	0.023	474	376	1.392	0.155	0.100	0.190
Current tobacco use	0.087	0.011	474	376	0.833	0.124	0.065	0.108
Want no more children	0.317	0.035	251	195	1.188	0.110	0.247	0.387
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.176	0.027	474	376	1.519	0.151	0.123	0.230
Condom use at last sex	0.587	0.035	217	169	1.048	0.060	0.517	0.657
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.362	0.026	474	376	1.160	0.071	0.311	0.413
Male circumcision	0.841	0.023	474	376	1.391	0.028	0.794	0.888
Mobile phone ownership	0.773	0.026	474	376	1.366	0.034	0.720	0.826
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.199	0.023	474	376	1.263	0.117	0.152	0.245
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.338	0.035	474	376	1.587	0.102	0.269	0.407

na = not applicable

Table B.15 Sampling errors: Southern sample, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.018	0.006	3,392	3,441	1.490	0.323	0.007	0.030
Births registered with civil authority	0.840	0.021	385	409	1.097	0.024	0.799	0.882
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.687	0.025	1,021	1,031	1.694	0.036	0.638	0.736
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.451	0.020	1,020	1,030	1.258	0.043	0.412	0.491
At least basic drinking water service	0.646	0.071	3,392	3,441	4.056	0.109	0.505	0.788
Water available when needed	0.891	0.017	3,392	3,441	1.462	0.019	0.857	0.925
At least basic sanitation service	0.659	0.040	3,392	3,441	2.380	0.061	0.580	0.739
Using open defecation	0.091	0.018	3,392	3,441	1.852	0.202	0.054	0.128
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.009	0.009	2,699	2,688	1.800	0.966	0.000	0.027
WOMEN								
No education	0.171	0.020	794	805	1.497	0.117	0.131	0.211
Secondary education or higher	0.230	0.023	794	805	1.556	0.101	0.184	0.277
Literacy	0.771	0.023	794	805	1.544	0.030	0.725	0.817
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.060	0.013	794	805	1.583	0.222	0.034	0.087
Current tobacco use	0.007	0.003	794	805	1.076	0.465	0.000	0.013
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.619	0.290	2,253	2,285	1.540	0.080	3.039	4.200
Currently pregnant	0.042	0.006	794	805	0.909	0.154	0.029	0.055
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.503	0.116	195	191	0.933	0.033	3.272	3.735
Median birth interval	68.050	2.129	257	276	1.841	0.031	63.793	72.307
Ideal number of children	4.358	0.098	790	799	1.550	0.023	4.161	4.555
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.434	0.254	2,253	2,285	1.377	0.074	2.927	3.941
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.451	0.026	446	454	1.095	0.057	0.400	0.503
Currently using any modern method	0.443	0.025	446	454	1.063	0.057	0.393	0.493
Currently using pill	0.071	0.014	446	454	1.184	0.204	0.042	0.099
Currently using injectables	0.171	0.022	446	454	1.235	0.129	0.127	0.215
Currently using implants	0.174	0.023	446	454	1.264	0.131	0.129	0.219
Currently using male condoms	0.002	0.001	446	454	0.617	0.615	0.000	0.005
Currently using any traditional method	0.008	0.005	446	454	1.083	0.560	0.000	0.018
Unmet need for spacing	0.083	0.017	446	454	1.324	0.209	0.048	0.118
Unmet need for limiting	0.015	0.005	446	454	0.892	0.342	0.005	0.025
Unmet need total	0.098	0.017	446	454	1.238	0.178	0.063	0.133
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.806	0.028	244	250	1.122	0.035	0.750	0.863
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.788	0.023	389	399	1.115	0.029	0.742	0.834
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.936	0.021	446	454	1.832	0.023	0.893	0.978
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.255	0.020	794	805	1.323	0.080	0.214	0.296
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	9.378	3.762	738	770	1.065	0.401	1.854	16.903
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	5.049	2.893	731	765	1.139	0.573	0.000	10.835
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	14.427	4.738	738	770	1.112	0.328	4.951	23.904
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	14.395	4.809	708	739	0.927	0.334	4.777	24.013
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	28.615	7.174	741	774	1.044	0.251	14.267	42.962
Perinatal mortality rate	19.839	7.500	376	397	1.072	0.378	4.839	34.840
Stillbirth rate	16.081	6.254	376	397	0.988	0.389	3.573	28.590
Early neonatal mortality rate	3.820	2.851	369	391	0.910	0.746	0.000	9.521
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.989	0.008	169	174	0.985	0.008	0.973	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.765	0.040	169	174	1.215	0.052	0.685	0.844
8+ ANC visits	0.008	0.006	169	174	0.896	0.750	0.000	0.021
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.888	0.026	169	174	1.073	0.029	0.836	0.940
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.883	0.025	169	174	1.024	0.029	0.833	0.934
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.968	0.013	176	180	0.977	0.013	0.943	0.994
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.981	0.010	176	180	0.943	0.010	0.962	1.000
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.159	0.035	176	180	1.165	0.221	0.089	0.229
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.749	0.036	169	174	1.062	0.047	0.678	0.820
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.768	0.035	169	174	1.070	0.045	0.698	0.838
Any problem accessing health care	0.465	0.036	794	805	2.051	0.078	0.392	0.537
Ever had vaccination card	0.985	0.014	83	84	1.046	0.014	0.956	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.969	0.018	83	84	0.943	0.019	0.933	1.000
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.936	0.034	83	84	1.247	0.036	0.869	1.000
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.897	0.036	83	84	0.964	0.040	0.826	0.968
Received measles and rubella 1 vaccination	0.867	0.037	83	84	0.929	0.043	0.792	0.942
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.201	0.059	83	84	1.208	0.293	0.083	0.319
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination	0.655	0.083	66	73	1.427	0.126	0.490	0.820
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.140	0.048	66	73	1.155	0.340	0.045	0.236
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.876	0.112	5	3	0.624	0.128	0.653	1.000
Treated with ORS	0.238	0.218	5	3	0.939	0.915	0.000	0.675
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.066	0.017	201	209	0.952	0.256	0.032	0.100
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.218	0.036	201	209	1.201	0.165	0.146	0.290
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.021	0.012	201	209	1.264	0.589	0.000	0.046
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.010	0.007	201	209	1.055	0.719	0.000	0.025
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.081	0.016	201	209	0.838	0.201	0.048	0.113
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.512	0.066	42	43	0.843	0.128	0.381	0.643

Continued…

Table B.15—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.121	0.031	124	128	1.067	0.260	0.058	0.183
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.646	0.051	175	184	1.367	0.079	0.544	0.749
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.071	0.016	313	313	1.066	0.219	0.040	0.103
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.330	0.032	313	313	1.212	0.098	0.265	0.395
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.015	0.015	74	76	1.044	0.973	0.000	0.045
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.149	0.055	74	76	1.337	0.371	0.038	0.259
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.152	0.022	794	805	1.756	0.148	0.107	0.197
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.333	0.020	407	407	0.854	0.060	0.293	0.373
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.754	0.034	395	419	1.427	0.045	0.686	0.822
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.670	0.088	31	34	1.088	0.132	0.493	0.846
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.504	0.049	169	174	1.267	0.097	0.406	0.602
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.053	0.012	364	387	1.071	0.234	0.028	0.078
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.710	0.120	19	21	1.183	0.169	0.470	0.950
Child took ACT	1.000	0.000	7	8	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Child has malaria (based on rapid test)	0.157	0.036	175	184	1.227	0.232	0.084	0.230
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.245	0.030	794	805	1.946	0.122	0.185	0.304
Condom use at last sex	0.164	0.027	238	235	1.121	0.164	0.110	0.218
Tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	0.284	0.016	794	805	1.018	0.057	0.251	0.316
Mobile phone ownership	0.535	0.027	794	805	1.546	0.051	0.480	0.590
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.352	0.035	794	805	2.077	0.100	0.281	0.423
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.679	0.028	446	454	1.246	0.041	0.624	0.734
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.203	0.016	794	805	1.110	0.078	0.171	0.235
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.622	0.022	446	454	0.968	0.036	0.577	0.666
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.109	0.026	322	276	1.474	0.236	0.057	0.160
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.018	0.007	322	276	0.904	0.374	0.004	0.031
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.008	0.005	322	276	0.980	0.596	0.000	0.018
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.122	0.032	260	205	1.584	0.264	0.058	0.187
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.215	0.034	260	205	1.330	0.158	0.147	0.283
MEN								
No education	0.111	0.027	308	290	1.483	0.240	0.058	0.164
Secondary education or higher	0.220	0.024	308	290	1.018	0.109	0.172	0.268
Literacy	0.831	0.029	308	290	1.331	0.034	0.773	0.888
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.078	0.017	308	290	1.095	0.215	0.044	0.111
Current tobacco use	0.125	0.016	308	290	0.854	0.129	0.093	0.158
Want no more children	0.091	0.020	183	177	0.957	0.225	0.050	0.131
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.235	0.031	308	290	1.282	0.132	0.173	0.297
Condom use at last sex	0.280	0.040	149	143	1.093	0.144	0.199	0.360
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.226	0.030	308	290	1.272	0.134	0.166	0.287
Male circumcision	0.985	0.007	308	290	0.951	0.007	0.972	0.998
Mobile phone ownership	0.697	0.039	308	290	1.500	0.057	0.618	0.776
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.085	0.023	308	290	1.418	0.266	0.040	0.130
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.260	0.048	308	290	1.905	0.184	0.164	0.356

na = not applicable

Table B.16 Sampling errors: South West Highlands sample, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.032	0.008	8,499	6,389	2.076	0.250	0.016	0.048
Births registered with civil authority	0.681	0.020	1,444	1,070	1.278	0.030	0.640	0.721
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.726	0.019	1,910	1,483	1.909	0.027	0.687	0.765
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.426	0.020	1,903	1,478	1.754	0.047	0.387	0.466
At least basic drinking water service	0.601	0.042	8,499	6,389	3.192	0.070	0.517	0.685
Water available when needed	0.859	0.017	8,499	6,389	1.858	0.020	0.825	0.893
At least basic sanitation service	0.556	0.024	8,499	6,389	1.834	0.043	0.508	0.604
Using open defecation	0.081	0.019	8,499	6,389	2.351	0.230	0.044	0.119
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.091	0.009	8,076	5,960	1.161	0.094	0.074	0.108
WOMEN								
No education	0.203	0.022	1,767	1,322	2.300	0.109	0.159	0.247
Secondary education or higher	0.265	0.018	1,767	1,322	1.667	0.066	0.230	0.300
Literacy	0.792	0.023	1,767	1,322	2.327	0.028	0.747	0.837
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.092	0.010	1,767	1,322	1.508	0.113	0.071	0.112
Current tobacco use	0.005	0.002	1,767	1,322	1.255	0.416	0.001	0.009
Total fertility rate (3 years)	5.136	0.219	5,001	3,759	1.355	0.043	4.697	5.574
Currently pregnant	0.079	0.008	1,767	1,322	1.271	0.103	0.063	0.095
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	5.495	0.169	347	269	1.258	0.031	5.157	5.832
Median birth interval	39.643	1.675	1,081	791	1.887	0.042	36.293	42.993
Ideal number of children	5.113	0.072	1,613	1,218	1.375	0.014	4.969	5.257
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	4.694	0.201	5,001	3,759	1.299	0.043	4.293	5.095
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.437	0.023	1,141	862	1.574	0.053	0.390	0.483
Currently using any modern method	0.373	0.023	1,141	862	1.602	0.062	0.328	0.419
Currently using pill	0.032	0.006	1,141	862	1.237	0.202	0.019	0.045
Currently using injectables	0.114	0.014	1,141	862	1.443	0.119	0.087	0.142
Currently using implants	0.190	0.016	1,141	862	1.414	0.087	0.157	0.223
Currently using male condoms	0.015	0.004	1,141	862	1.106	0.268	0.007	0.023
Currently using any traditional method	0.063	0.009	1,141	862	1.312	0.150	0.044	0.082
Unmet need for spacing	0.190	0.013	1,141	862	1.155	0.071	0.163	0.217
Unmet need for limiting	0.023	0.005	1,141	862	1.138	0.219	0.013	0.033
Unmet need total	0.213	0.015	1,141	862	1.210	0.069	0.184	0.243
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.575	0.026	714	560	1.449	0.046	0.522	0.627
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.565	0.023	913	712	1.444	0.041	0.518	0.611
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.932	0.015	1,141	862	2.022	0.016	0.902	0.963
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.196	0.019	1,767	1,322	2.005	0.097	0.158	0.234
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	20.401	3.739	2,645	1,939	1.149	0.183	12.923	27.880
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	15.388	2.628	2,633	1,928	1.029	0.171	10.132	20.644
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	35.789	4.999	2,646	1,939	1.151	0.140	25.790	45.788
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	17.728	3.320	2,563	1,882	1.088	0.187	11.087	24.369
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	52.882	5.803	2,653	1,945	1.073	0.110	41.277	64.488
Perinatal mortality rate	33.034	5.256	1,438	1,048	1.080	0.159	22.523	43.546
Stillbirth rate	19.003	3.636	1,438	1,048	1.007	0.191	11.730	26.275
Early neonatal mortality rate	14.294	3.562	1,416	1,029	1.082	0.249	7.169	21.419
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.834	0.018	573	419	1.143	0.021	0.799	0.870
4+ ANC visits	0.598	0.022	573	419	1.057	0.036	0.555	0.641
8+ ANC visits	0.020	0.011	573	419	1.945	0.568	0.000	0.043
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.818	0.025	573	419	1.526	0.030	0.769	0.867
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.831	0.023	573	419	1.444	0.027	0.786	0.876
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.836	0.030	585	428	1.922	0.036	0.775	0.896
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.877	0.023	585	428	1.633	0.026	0.832	0.923
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.097	0.016	585	428	1.212	0.162	0.065	0.128
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.404	0.034	573	419	1.674	0.085	0.335	0.472
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.395	0.032	573	419	1.544	0.080	0.332	0.458
Any problem accessing health care	0.344	0.028	1,767	1,322	2.509	0.083	0.287	0.401
Ever had vaccination card	0.912	0.022	270	200	1.255	0.024	0.868	0.955
Received BCG vaccination	0.835	0.031	270	200	1.372	0.037	0.772	0.897
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.817	0.031	270	200	1.320	0.038	0.755	0.879
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.835	0.033	270	200	1.438	0.039	0.770	0.900
Received measles and rubella 1 vaccination	0.808	0.035	270	200	1.442	0.043	0.739	0.878
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.145	0.025	270	200	1.151	0.171	0.096	0.195
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination	0.530	0.043	258	182	1.345	0.082	0.443	0.617
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.118	0.025	258	182	1.228	0.215	0.067	0.169
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.438	0.071	65	47	1.150	0.163	0.295	0.580
Treated with ORS	0.337	0.052	65	47	0.911	0.154	0.233	0.441
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.112	0.013	740	545	1.057	0.120	0.085	0.139
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.375	0.023	740	545	1.161	0.061	0.329	0.421
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.031	0.008	747	550	1.207	0.253	0.015	0.047
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.042	0.008	747	550	1.091	0.197	0.025	0.059
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.108	0.013	746	549	1.077	0.122	0.081	0.134
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.748	0.052	143	105	1.429	0.070	0.644	0.853

Continued…

Table B.16—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.211	0.022	410	298	1.069	0.102	0.168	0.254
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.597	0.025	671	491	1.228	0.042	0.546	0.647
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.041	0.010	645	494	1.240	0.233	0.022	0.060
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.361	0.036	645	494	1.947	0.101	0.289	0.434
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.025	0.019	146	112	1.525	0.776	0.000	0.064
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.144	0.036	146	112	1.245	0.247	0.073	0.216
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.257	0.016	1,767	1,322	1.578	0.064	0.224	0.290
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.357	0.022	888	680	1.367	0.062	0.313	0.401
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.632	0.024	1,478	1,086	1.570	0.038	0.584	0.680
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.667	0.046	144	105	1.118	0.068	0.576	0.758
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.167	0.024	573	419	1.558	0.146	0.118	0.215
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.035	0.006	1,360	990	1.233	0.180	0.023	0.048
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.361	0.080	51	35	1.110	0.222	0.201	0.520
Child took ACT	1.000	0.000	16	9	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Child has malaria (based on rapid test)	0.039	0.014	671	491	1.666	0.368	0.010	0.068
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.119	0.010	1,767	1,322	1.337	0.087	0.098	0.140
Condom use at last sex	0.174	0.029	361	260	1.466	0.169	0.115	0.233
Tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	0.376	0.017	1,767	1,322	1.468	0.045	0.342	0.410
Mobile phone ownership	0.531	0.025	1,767	1,322	2.100	0.047	0.481	0.581
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.378	0.025	1,767	1,322	2.188	0.067	0.328	0.429
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.776	0.023	1,141	862	1.829	0.029	0.730	0.821
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.544	0.023	1,767	1,322	1.911	0.042	0.499	0.589
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.532	0.020	1,141	862	1.334	0.037	0.493	0.572
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.192	0.023	691	463	1.506	0.118	0.147	0.237
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.068	0.015	691	463	1.529	0.215	0.039	0.098
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.013	0.005	691	463	1.229	0.400	0.003	0.024
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.232	0.024	575	362	1.345	0.102	0.184	0.279
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.214	0.023	575	362	1.343	0.107	0.168	0.260
MEN								
No education	0.132	0.020	725	526	1.563	0.149	0.093	0.171
Secondary education or higher	0.284	0.023	725	526	1.350	0.080	0.238	0.329
Literacy	0.826	0.020	725	526	1.437	0.025	0.785	0.866
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.142	0.021	725	526	1.583	0.144	0.101	0.184
Current tobacco use	0.111	0.015	725	526	1.277	0.135	0.081	0.140
Want no more children	0.153	0.021	413	310	1.185	0.137	0.111	0.196
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.184	0.021	725	526	1.451	0.113	0.143	0.226
Condom use at last sex	0.493	0.029	282	193	0.966	0.058	0.436	0.551
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.361	0.021	725	526	1.200	0.059	0.318	0.404
Male circumcision	0.637	0.027	725	526	1.536	0.043	0.582	0.692
Mobile phone ownership	0.755	0.018	725	526	1.145	0.024	0.719	0.792
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.146	0.022	725	526	1.684	0.152	0.102	0.190
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.365	0.020	725	526	1.127	0.055	0.325	0.406

na = not applicable

Table B.17 Sampling errors: Lake sample, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.046	0.006	16,374	21,705	1.659	0.133	0.034	0.059
Births registered with civil authority	0.599	0.018	2,868	3,890	1.571	0.030	0.563	0.635
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.732	0.013	3,092	4,252	1.600	0.017	0.707	0.758
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.316	0.012	3,087	4,243	1.463	0.039	0.291	0.340
At least basic drinking water service	0.582	0.027	16,374	21,705	2.608	0.047	0.527	0.636
Water available when needed	0.783	0.015	16,374	21,705	1.798	0.020	0.752	0.814
At least basic sanitation service	0.460	0.016	16,374	21,705	1.560	0.035	0.428	0.493
Using open defecation	0.125	0.015	16,374	21,705	2.196	0.123	0.094	0.156
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.036	0.007	12,355	16,079	1.775	0.202	0.021	0.051
WOMEN								
No education	0.180	0.013	3,148	4,454	1.937	0.074	0.153	0.206
Secondary education or higher	0.256	0.016	3,148	4,454	2.071	0.063	0.224	0.288
Literacy	0.759	0.014	3,148	4,454	1.782	0.018	0.732	0.787
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.088	0.010	3,148	4,454	1.939	0.111	0.068	0.108
Current tobacco use	0.005	0.001	3,148	4,454	1.141	0.285	0.002	0.008
Total fertility rate (3 years)	5.665	0.198	8,791	12,466	1.391	0.035	5.270	6.061
Currently pregnant	0.081	0.006	3,148	4,454	1.284	0.077	0.068	0.093
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	6.114	0.148	583	815	1.214	0.024	5.818	6.410
Median birth interval	32.161	0.659	2,133	2,970	1.716	0.021	30.842	33.480
Ideal number of children	5.411	0.088	3,081	4,344	1.802	0.016	5.235	5.587
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	4.955	0.173	8,791	12,466	1.335	0.035	4.609	5.302
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.298	0.014	1,983	2,775	1.338	0.046	0.271	0.326
Currently using any modern method	0.262	0.014	1,983	2,775	1.379	0.052	0.235	0.289
Currently using pill	0.019	0.004	1,983	2,775	1.451	0.236	0.010	0.028
Currently using injectables	0.073	0.008	1,983	2,775	1.438	0.115	0.056	0.089
Currently using implants	0.101	0.010	1,983	2,775	1.514	0.102	0.080	0.121
Currently using male condoms	0.012	0.003	1,983	2,775	1.349	0.271	0.006	0.019
Currently using any traditional method	0.036	0.006	1,983	2,775	1.391	0.161	0.024	0.048
Unmet need for spacing	0.185	0.010	1,983	2,775	1.140	0.054	0.165	0.205
Unmet need for limiting	0.075	0.006	1,983	2,775	0.997	0.079	0.063	0.086
Unmet need total	0.260	0.011	1,983	2,775	1.090	0.041	0.238	0.281
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.470	0.020	1,064	1,548	1.331	0.043	0.430	0.510
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.487	0.019	1,370	1,987	1.430	0.039	0.449	0.525
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.773	0.015	1,983	2,775	1.625	0.020	0.742	0.803
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.175	0.013	3,148	4,454	1.912	0.074	0.149	0.201
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	17.813	2.190	4,968	6,862	1.094	0.123	13.432	22.193
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	12.109	2.160	4,941	6,823	1.258	0.178	7.789	16.428
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	29.921	3.237	4,970	6,867	1.246	0.108	23.448	36.395
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	13.407	2.171	4,860	6,694	1.179	0.162	9.064	17.750
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	42.927	4.189	4,991	6,895	1.276	0.098	34.549	51.305
Perinatal mortality rate	28.346	4.179	2,697	3,777	1.228	0.147	19.987	36.704
Stillbirth rate	13.203	3.579	2,697	3,777	1.567	0.271	6.045	20.361
Early neonatal mortality rate	15.345	2.905	2,664	3,727	1.155	0.189	9.535	21.155
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.912	0.010	1,066	1,471	1.138	0.011	0.892	0.932
4+ ANC visits	0.613	0.025	1,066	1,471	1.672	0.041	0.563	0.663
8+ ANC visits	0.022	0.007	1,066	1,471	1.539	0.317	0.008	0.035
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.727	0.018	1,,066	1,471	1.298	0.024	0.691	0.762
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.850	0.013	1,066	1,471	1.159	0.015	0.825	0.876
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.759	0.023	1,116	1,546	1.700	0.030	0.714	0.805
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.802	0.021	1,116	1,546	1.662	0.026	0.760	0.843
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.051	0.007	1,116	1,546	1.048	0.136	0.037	0.065
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.493	0.022	1,066	1,471	1.441	0.045	0.449	0.538
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.528	0.020	1,066	1,471	1.319	0.038	0.488	0.568
Any problem accessing health care	0.577	0.016	3,148	4,454	1.819	0.028	0.545	0.609
Ever had vaccination card	0.963	0.008	537	737	0.908	0.008	0.948	0.979
Received BCG vaccination	0.880	0.016	537	737	1.133	0.019	0.847	0.913
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.883	0.016	537	737	1.098	0.018	0.852	0.915
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.862	0.018	537	737	1.133	0.020	0.827	0.897
Received measles and rubella 1 vaccination	0.861	0.019	537	737	1.189	0.022	0.824	0.898
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.220	0.023	537	737	1.229	0.105	0.174	0.266
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination	0.613	0.031	497	695	1.416	0.051	0.550	0.676
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.245	0.030	497	695	1.499	0.122	0.186	0.305
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.653	0.038	234	357	1.228	0.059	0.576	0.730
Treated with ORS	0.353	0.037	234	357	1.190	0.104	0.280	0.427
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.097	0.009	1,437	1,946	1.042	0.094	0.078	0.115
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.310	0.021	1,437	1,946	1.591	0.069	0.267	0.353
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.026	0.005	1,447	1,955	1.078	0.173	0.017	0.035
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.027	0.005	1,447	1,955	1.103	0.187	0.017	0.037
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.119	0.011	1,442	1,954	1.250	0.094	0.096	0.141
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.766	0.026	281	402	1.039	0.034	0.714	0.819

Continued…

Table B.17—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.185	0.019	741	1,010	1.302	0.101	0.148	0.222
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.611	0.021	1,311	1,769	1.427	0.034	0.570	0.652
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.065	0.010	1,046	1,506	1.385	0.162	0.044	0.085
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.281	0.025	1,046	1,506	1.837	0.090	0.231	0.332
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.038	0.015	333	453	1.360	0.383	0.009	0.067
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.103	0.019	333	453	1.109	0.183	0.065	0.140
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.248	0.018	3,148	4,454	2.347	0.073	0.212	0.285
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.424	0.020	1,570	2,229	1.637	0.048	0.383	0.465
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.639	0.014	2,916	3,940	1.239	0.021	0.612	0.666
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.639	0.042	262	353	1.402	0.066	0.555	0.724
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.331	0.021	1,066	1,471	1.440	0.063	0.289	0.372
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.126	0.011	2,581	3,617	1.486	0.084	0.105	0.148
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.518	0.052	298	457	1.704	0.100	0.415	0.621
Child took ACT	0.939	0.019	136	189	0.927	0.020	0.901	0.978
Child has malaria (based on rapid test)	0.115	0.015	1,310	1,768	1.423	0.129	0.086	0.145
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.262	0.011	3,148	4,454	1.456	0.044	0.239	0.285
Condom use at last sex	0.230	0.021	585	839	1.217	0.092	0.188	0.273
Tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	0.385	0.015	3,148	4,454	1.674	0.038	0.356	0.414
Mobile phone ownership	0.546	0.018	3,148	4,454	2.076	0.034	0.509	0.583
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.374	0.016	3,148	4,454	1.897	0.044	0.342	0.407
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.466	0.012	1,983	2,775	1.111	0.027	0.441	0.491
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.560	0.016	3,148	4,454	1.836	0.029	0.528	0.593
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.435	0.021	1,983	2,775	1.848	0.047	0.394	0.476
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.325	0.017	1,150	1,425	1.259	0.054	0.290	0.360
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.166	0.015	1,150	1,425	1.393	0.092	0.136	0.197
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.048	0.012	1,150	1,425	1.870	0.246	0.024	0.071
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.419	0.020	958	1,097	1.229	0.047	0.380	0.458
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.431	0.021	958	1,097	1.334	0.050	0.389	0.474
MEN								
No education	0.079	0.009	1,255	1,694	1.220	0.118	0.060	0.097
Secondary education or higher	0.352	0.019	1,255	1,694	1.384	0.053	0.314	0.389
Literacy	0.873	0.011	1,255	1,694	1.156	0.012	0.851	0.895
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.251	0.025	1,255	1,694	2.005	0.098	0.202	0.300
Current tobacco use	0.089	0.012	1,255	1,694	1.521	0.137	0.065	0.114
Want no more children	0.159	0.017	639	889	1.181	0.108	0.125	0.193
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.373	0.022	1,255	1,694	1.601	0.059	0.329	0.416
Condom use at last sex	0.446	0.034	441	591	1.441	0.077	0.377	0.514
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.324	0.018	1,255	1,694	1.391	0.057	0.287	0.361
Male circumcision	0.787	0.019	1,255	1,694	1.649	0.024	0.749	0.825
Mobile phone ownership	0.714	0.021	1,255	1,694	1.652	0.030	0.672	0.756
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.202	0.021	1,255	1,694	1.850	0.104	0.160	0.244
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.411	0.021	1,255	1,694	1.478	0.050	0.370	0.452

Table B.18 Sampling errors: Eastern sample, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.171	0.016	7,362	10,158	1.791	0.095	0.138	0.203
Births registered with civil authority	0.773	0.019	1,007	1,394	1.315	0.025	0.734	0.811
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.520	0.019	1,872	2,611	1.623	0.036	0.482	0.557
Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons	0.259	0.018	1,862	2,596	1.819	0.071	0.222	0.296
At least basic drinking water service	0.824	0.031	7,362	10,158	2.952	0.038	0.761	0.886
Water available when needed	0.679	0.021	7,362	10,158	1.636	0.030	0.638	0.720
At least basic sanitation service	0.572	0.028	7,362	10,158	2.105	0.048	0.517	0.627
Using open defecation	0.036	0.010	7,362	10,158	1.942	0.268	0.017	0.056
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.098	0.015	5,257	6,999	1.503	0.158	0.067	0.128
WOMEN								
No education	0.098	0.010	1,852	2,657	1.451	0.102	0.078	0.118
Secondary education or higher	0.404	0.018	1,852	2,657	1.579	0.045	0.368	0.440
Literacy	0.871	0.011	1,852	2,657	1.429	0.013	0.849	0.894
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.242	0.015	1,852	2,657	1.463	0.060	0.213	0.271
Current tobacco use	0.005	0.002	1,852	2,657	1.126	0.361	0.001	0.009
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.450	0.186	5,235	7,552	1.293	0.054	3.078	3.823
Currently pregnant	0.067	0.006	1,852	2,657	1.086	0.094	0.054	0.079
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.947	0.121	333	465	1.043	0.031	3.706	4.188
Median birth interval	48.499	1.297	723	1,015	1.267	0.027	45.906	51.093
Ideal number of children	4.451	0.083	1,798	2,590	1.706	0.019	4.286	4.616
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.300	0.170	5,235	7,552	1.236	0.052	2.960	3.641
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.487	0.019	1,040	1,519	1.245	0.040	0.448	0.525
Currently using any modern method	0.354	0.019	1,040	1,519	1.293	0.054	0.316	0.392
Currently using pill	0.023	0.006	1,040	1,519	1.235	0.252	0.011	0.034
Currently using injectables	0.111	0.011	1,040	1,519	1.162	0.102	0.088	0.134
Currently using implants	0.163	0.013	1,040	1,519	1.123	0.079	0.138	0.189
Currently using male condoms	0.015	0.004	1,040	1,519	1.033	0.256	0.008	0.023
Currently using any traditional method	0.133	0.013	1,040	1,519	1.245	0.099	0.106	0.159
Unmet need for spacing	0.122	0.016	1,040	1,519	1.562	0.130	0.090	0.154
Unmet need for limiting	0.038	0.008	1,040	1,519	1.301	0.203	0.023	0.054
Unmet need total	0.160	0.017	1,040	1,519	1.487	0.106	0.126	0.194
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.547	0.026	664	983	1.373	0.048	0.495	0.600
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.537	0.022	973	1,411	1.360	0.040	0.494	0.580
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.938	0.009	1,040	1,519	1.225	0.010	0.920	0.957
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.179	0.013	1,852	2,657	1.445	0.072	0.153	0.205
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	38.843	5.262	1,925	2,729	1.060	0.135	28.319	49.367
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	9.679	2.250	1,916	2,713	0.935	0.232	5.179	14.179
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	48.522	5.824	1,926	2,731	1.094	0.120	36.874	60.171
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	15.394	3.262	1,878	2,675	1.050	0.212	8.870	21.919
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	63.170	6.440	1,934	2,740	1.093	0.102	50.290	76.050
Perinatal mortality rate	67.838	9.227	1,048	1,496	1.103	0.136	49.384	86.292
Stillbirth rate	28.449	5.345	1,048	1,496	0.984	0.188	17.759	39.139
Early neonatal mortality rate	40.542	8.459	1,017	1,454	1.268	0.209	23.625	57.459
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.939	0.018	408	576	1.504	0.019	0.904	0.975
4+ ANC visits	0.813	0.023	408	576	1.164	0.028	0.768	0.858
8+ ANC visits	0.088	0.014	408	576	0.988	0.158	0.060	0.116
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.867	0.021	408	576	1.274	0.025	0.824	0.910
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.891	0.019	408	576	1.258	0.022	0.852	0.929
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.910	0.034	421	597	2.243	0.037	0.842	0.977
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.936	0.026	421	597	1.986	0.028	0.884	0.989
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.189	0.030	421	597	1.465	0.157	0.130	0.249
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.544	0.036	408	576	1.457	0.066	0.472	0.616
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.592	0.032	408	576	1.314	0.054	0.528	0.656
Any problem accessing health care	0.393	0.020	1,852	2,657	1.792	0.052	0.352	0.433
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	206	298	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.960	0.016	206	298	1.189	0.017	0.927	0.992
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.957	0.016	206	298	1.121	0.016	0.926	0.989
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.901	0.025	206	298	1.211	0.028	0.851	0.952
Received measles and rubella 1 vaccination	0.926	0.020	206	298	1.076	0.021	0.886	0.965
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.188	0.030	206	298	1.044	0.157	0.129	0.247
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination	0.765	0.036	171	244	1.075	0.047	0.693	0.836
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.286	0.041	171	244	1.176	0.145	0.203	0.369
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.608	0.048	111	158	1.014	0.079	0.511	0.704
Treated with ORS	0.315	0.048	111	158	1.099	0.152	0.219	0.411
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.049	0.010	486	670	1.043	0.214	0.028	0.069
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.230	0.025	486	670	1.252	0.110	0.179	0.281
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.046	0.012	489	676	1.223	0.249	0.023	0.070
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.034	0.008	489	676	0.987	0.238	0.018	0.051
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.104	0.014	489	675	0.984	0.131	0.077	0.131
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.626	0.052	89	121	1.014	0.084	0.521	0.730

Continued…

Table B.18—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.192	0.026	301	431	1.154	0.137	0.140	0.245
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.697	0.021	437	611	0.960	0.031	0.654	0.739
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.061	0.010	672	965	1.130	0.171	0.040	0.082
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.478	0.022	672	965	1.125	0.045	0.435	0.522
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.022	0.013	153	214	1.048	0.572	0.000	0.047
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.172	0.036	153	214	1.164	0.209	0.100	0.244
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.328	0.019	1,852	2,657	1.767	0.059	0.289	0.367
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	0.534	0.017	898	1,282	1.003	0.031	0.501	0.567
Child slept under an ITN last night	0.452	0.022	1,028	1,420	1.214	0.049	0.407	0.496
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.380	0.054	123	173	1.225	0.143	0.272	0.489
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.396	0.032	408	576	1.324	0.081	0.332	0.461
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.160	0.017	959	1,363	1.338	0.104	0.127	0.193
Child had blood taken from finger/heel	0.682	0.049	154	218	1.246	0.072	0.584	0.781
Child took ACT	0.961	0.028	63	77	1.055	0.029	0.906	1.000
Child has malaria (based on rapid test)	0.040	0.013	436	609	1.299	0.330	0.014	0.067
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.338	0.015	1,852	2,657	1.371	0.045	0.308	0.368
Condom use at last sex	0.220	0.020	537	762	1.133	0.092	0.180	0.261
Tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	0.397	0.014	1,852	2,657	1.222	0.035	0.370	0.425
Mobile phone ownership	0.729	0.019	1,852	2,657	1.801	0.026	0.692	0.766
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.663	0.019	1,852	2,657	1.708	0.028	0.625	0.700
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.507	0.022	1,040	1,519	1.409	0.043	0.463	0.550
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.437	0.019	1,852	2,657	1.645	0.043	0.399	0.475
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.554	0.021	1,040	1,519	1.383	0.038	0.512	0.597
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.247	0.024	654	885	1.446	0.099	0.198	0.296
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.104	0.015	654	885	1.294	0.149	0.073	0.134
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.048	0.010	654	885	1.245	0.217	0.027	0.069
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.299	0.030	512	632	1.493	0.101	0.239	0.360
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.228	0.027	512	632	1.456	0.119	0.174	0.282
MEN								
No education	0.049	0.014	602	976	1.578	0.284	0.021	0.077
Secondary education or higher	0.479	0.028	602	976	1.375	0.059	0.423	0.535
Literacy	0.924	0.015	602	976	1.378	0.016	0.894	0.953
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.464	0.027	602	976	1.309	0.057	0.410	0.517
Current tobacco use	0.149	0.017	602	976	1.178	0.115	0.115	0.183
Want no more children	0.107	0.020	282	441	1.092	0.189	0.066	0.147
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.174	0.018	602	976	1.177	0.105	0.138	0.210
Condom use at last sex	0.469	0.031	259	442	1.009	0.067	0.407	0.532
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.324	0.019	602	976	0.984	0.058	0.286	0.362
Male circumcision	0.987	0.005	602	976	1.004	0.005	0.978	0.996
Mobile phone ownership	0.852	0.019	602	976	1.280	0.022	0.815	0.889
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.384	0.026	602	976	1.331	0.069	0.331	0.437
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.190	0.018	602	976	1.124	0.095	0.154	0.226

na = not applicable

Table B.19 Sampling errors for the ECDI2030 according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Sex								
Male	0.441	0.014	2,478	2,542	1.395	0.032	0.413	0.469
Female	0.508	0.013	2,431	2,452	1.302	0.026	0.482	0.535
Age in months								
24–35	0.575	0.013	1,876	1,864	1.175	0.023	0.548	0.601
36–47	0.453	0.017	1,727	1,781	1.386	0.037	0.420	0.486
48–59	0.362	0.018	1,306	1,349	1.334	0.049	0.327	0.398
Residence								
Urban	0.563	0.019	1,353	1,362	1.397	0.033	0.525	0.601
Rural	0.441	0.012	3,556	3,632	1.450	0.027	0.416	0.465
Mainland/Zanzibar								
Mainland	0.470	0.011	4,177	4,850	1.392	0.023	0.448	0.491
Urban	0.559	0.019	1,137	1,317	1.312	0.035	0.521	0.598
Rural	0.437	0.012	3,040	3,533	1.376	0.028	0.412	0.461
Zanzibar	0.608	0.031	732	144	1.740	0.052	0.545	0.671
Unguja	0.654	0.040	410	100	1.683	0.061	0.575	0.734
Pemba	0.503	0.039	322	44	1.387	0.077	0.426	0.581
Zone								
Western	0.209	0.026	425	475	1.319	0.125	0.157	0.261
Northern	0.599	0.030	459	585	1.328	0.051	0.538	0.660
Central	0.559	0.034	458	524	1.457	0.061	0.491	0.627
Southern Highlands	0.486	0.031	352	262	1.171	0.064	0.424	0.549
Southern	0.259	0.032	166	181	0.951	0.125	0.194	0.324
South West Highlands	0.307	0.021	671	493	1.181	0.069	0.265	0.349
Lake	0.532	0.022	1,173	1,659	1.523	0.042	0.488	0.577
Eastern	0.489	0.023	473	670	1.009	0.047	0.443	0.536
Zanzibar	0.608	0.031	732	144	1.740	0.052	0.545	0.671
Region								
Dodoma	0.613	0.051	131	210	1.202	0.084	0.510	0.716
Arusha	0.731	0.044	177	193	1.316	0.060	0.643	0.819
Kilimanjaro	0.698	0.042	105	115	0.930	0.060	0.615	0.782
Tanga	0.466	0.040	177	278	1.056	0.085	0.387	0.545
Morogoro	0.458	0.036	147	212	0.885	0.080	0.385	0.530
Pwani	0.488	0.049	161	176	1.241	0.101	0.390	0.586
Dar es Salaam	0.514	0.036	165	282	0.935	0.071	0.441	0.587
Lindi	0.215	0.048	72	77	0.980	0.222	0.120	0.311
Mtwara	0.291	0.044	94	104	0.940	0.152	0.203	0.380
Ruvuma	0.229	0.029	130	108	0.774	0.125	0.172	0.286
Iringa	0.682	0.058	107	89	1.283	0.085	0.566	0.799
Mbeya	0.526	0.048	134	141	1.103	0.091	0.431	0.622
Singida	0.548	0.028	154	147	0.705	0.052	0.491	0.605
Tabora	0.203	0.037	246	273	1.439	0.182	0.129	0.277
Rukwa	0.160	0.032	170	145	1.125	0.198	0.097	0.224
Kigoma	0.217	0.035	179	201	1.124	0.160	0.148	0.287
Shinyanga	0.454	0.052	191	201	1.440	0.115	0.350	0.558
Kagera	0.690	0.054	186	292	1.590	0.079	0.582	0.799
Mwanza	0.482	0.047	189	384	1.282	0.097	0.389	0.576
Mara	0.564	0.050	189	285	1.387	0.089	0.464	0.665
Manyara	0.500	0.079	173	167	2.054	0.158	0.342	0.658
Njombe	0.650	0.038	115	64	0.856	0.059	0.573	0.726
Katavi	0.278	0.033	210	75	1.060	0.118	0.212	0.343
Simiyu	0.518	0.025	185	162	0.693	0.049	0.467	0.569
Geita	0.479	0.048	233	335	1.464	0.101	0.383	0.575
Songwe	0.248	0.036	157	132	1.055	0.147	0.175	0.321
Kaskazini Unguja	0.444	0.050	131	20	1.155	0.113	0.343	0.545
Kusini Unguja	0.754	0.036	116	11	0.906	0.048	0.682	0.827
Mjini Magharibi	0.698	0.050	163	69	1.374	0.071	0.599	0.798
Kaskazini Pemba	0.441	0.059	161	21	1.497	0.134	0.323	0.559
Kusini Pemba	0.559	0.052	161	24	1.323	0.093	0.455	0.663
Mother's education								
No education	0.323	0.020	1,050	1,085	1.408	0.063	0.283	0.364
Primary incomplete	0.439	0.031	471	447	1.375	0.072	0.376	0.502
Primary complete	0.491	0.013	2,166	2,437	1.184	0.026	0.465	0.516
Secondary+	0.609	0.021	1,222	1,025	1.481	0.034	0.568	0.650
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	0.365	0.017	1,038	1,130	1.170	0.048	0.330	0.400
Second	0.410	0.017	951	978	1.061	0.041	0.376	0.444
Middle	0.442	0.020	1,005	958	1.298	0.046	0.401	0.483
Fourth	0.527	0.023	1,002	1,022	1.456	0.044	0.481	0.573
Highest	0.654	0.026	913	906	1.670	0.040	0.601	0.706
Total	0.474	0.010	4,909	4,994	1.472	0.022	0.453	0.495

Table B.20 Sampling errors for adult and maternal mortality rates, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Adult mortality rates								
15–19	0.866	0.184	32,737	31,848	1.119	0.213	0.498	1.234
20–24	1.326	0.231	36,931	35,479	1.186	0.174	0.864	1.787
25–29	2.270	0.385	34,828	33,234	1.478	0.170	1.499	3.040
30–34	3.170	0.485	30,371	29,101	1.475	0.153	2.201	4.140
35–39	4.006	0.566	24,677	24,163	1.398	0.141	2.873	5.138
40–44	4.308	0.621	17,875	17,605	1.221	0.144	3.067	5.549
45–49	7.249	1.019	11,103	10,493	1.191	0.141	5.211	9.287
15–49 (age-adjusted)	2.811	0.184	188,522	181,922	1.291	0.065	2.443	3.179
Adult mortality probabilities								
$_{35}q_{15}$ 2022	110	7	188,522	181,922	1.659	0.065	95	124
$_{35}q_{15}$ 2015–16	173	9	166,531	159,060	1.751	0.054	154	192
$_{35}q_{15}$ 2010	196	12	129,349	125,086	1.638	0.060	172	220
$_{35}q_{15}$ 2004–05	236	11	137,979	135,106	1.529	0.047	214	259
$_{35}q_{15}$ 1996	163	12	99,436	99,632	1.228	0.074	139	187
Maternal mortality rates								
15–19	0.069	0.051	32,737	31,848	1.093	0.737	0.000	0.171
20–24	0.202	0.110	36,931	35,479	1.456	0.544	0.000	0.421
25–29	0.065	0.043	34,828	33,234	0.969	0.660	0.000	0.151
30–34	0.197	0.086	30,371	29,101	1.042	0.435	0.026	0.369
35–39	0.363	0.144	24,677	24,163	1.180	0.398	0.074	0.652
40–44	0.150	0.087	17,875	17,605	0.944	0.582	0.000	0.324
45–49	0.114	0.114	11,103	10,493	1.094	0.999	0.000	0.343
15–49 (age-adjusted)	0.158	0.034	188,522	181,922	1.174	0.215	0.090	0.226
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR)								
MMR 2022	104	22	188,522	181,922	1.174	0.215	59	149
Pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR)								
PRMR 2022	104	22	188,522	181,922	1.174	0.215	59	149
PRMR 2015–16	530	63	166,531	159,060	1.243	0.118	405	655
PRMR 2010	494	60	129,349	125,086	1.317	0.122	373	614
PRMR 2004–05	605	66	137,979	135,106	1.189	0.109	472	737
PRMR 1996	612	78	99,436	99,632	1.209	0.127	456	768
MEN								
Adult mortality rates								
15–19	1.284	0.249	32,372	31,277	1.186	0.194	0.786	1.782
20–24	1.343	0.210	36,734	35,090	1.079	0.157	0.922	1.764
25–29	2.072	0.330	35,117	33,786	1.239	0.159	1.412	2.731
30–34	3.326	0.425	30,813	30,118	1.250	0.128	2.475	4.177
35–39	4.865	0.553	25,310	25,123	1.218	0.114	3.758	5.972
40–44	6.837	0.855	17,616	17,317	1.327	0.125	5.127	8.546
45–49	9.804	1.536	11,126	10,769	1.471	0.157	6.732	12.876
15–49 (age-adjusted)	3.485	0.208	189,087	183,479	1.333	0.060	3.069	3.900
Adult mortality probabilities								
$_{35}q_{15}$ 2015	137	8	189,087	183,479	1.557	0.061	121	154
$_{35}q_{15}$ 2015–16	181	10	167,838	162,303	1.661	0.053	162	200
$_{35}q_{15}$ 2010	195	12	129,669	125,157	1.778	0.064	170	220
$_{35}q_{15}$ 2004–05	242	12	133,802	130,646	1.507	0.050	218	266
$_{35}q_{15}$ 1996	214	13	98,552	98,532	1.146	0.060	189	240

Note: All rates are calculated for the period 0–6 years before the survey.

DATA QUALITY TABLES

Appendix C

Table C.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Female		Male			Female		Male	
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	1,095	3.0	1,098	3.3	42	369	1.0	346	1.0
1	1,057	2.9	1,162	3.5	43	269	0.7	231	0.7
2	1,067	2.9	1,110	3.4	44	273	0.7	204	0.6
3	1,179	3.2	1,089	3.3	45	313	0.9	311	0.9
4	1,127	3.1	1,237	3.7	46	259	0.7	200	0.6
5	993	2.7	1,013	3.1	47	251	0.7	236	0.7
6	1,134	3.1	1,092	3.3	48	269	0.7	242	0.7
7	1,119	3.1	1,129	3.4	49	252	0.7	171	0.5
8	1,049	2.9	1,055	3.2	50	250	0.7	227	0.7
9	1,001	2.7	1,035	3.1	51	279	0.8	196	0.6
10	1,183	3.2	1,045	3.2	52	336	0.9	239	0.7
11	995	2.7	954	2.9	53	215	0.6	166	0.5
12	1,128	3.1	1,056	3.2	54	242	0.7	241	0.7
13	1,034	2.8	940	2.8	55	206	0.6	225	0.7
14	951	2.6	913	2.8	56	218	0.6	157	0.5
15	614	1.7	675	2.0	57	150	0.4	144	0.4
16	604	1.7	742	2.2	58	205	0.6	179	0.5
17	645	1.8	665	2.0	59	132	0.4	105	0.3
18	644	1.8	666	2.0	60	308	0.8	219	0.7
19	586	1.6	507	1.5	61	145	0.4	139	0.4
20	606	1.7	477	1.4	62	168	0.5	148	0.4
21	571	1.6	410	1.2	63	140	0.4	110	0.3
22	686	1.9	489	1.5	64	114	0.3	108	0.3
23	494	1.4	345	1.0	65	187	0.5	135	0.4
24	504	1.4	350	1.1	66	88	0.2	82	0.2
25	522	1.4	458	1.4	67	100	0.3	96	0.3
26	552	1.5	377	1.1	68	76	0.2	100	0.3
27	594	1.6	391	1.2	69	55	0.1	69	0.2
28	504	1.4	415	1.3	70	209	0.6	156	0.5
29	444	1.2	337	1.0	71	47	0.1	70	0.2
30	515	1.4	470	1.4	72	91	0.2	77	0.2
31	371	1.0	298	0.9	73	34	0.1	44	0.1
32	484	1.3	414	1.3	74	59	0.2	61	0.2
33	358	1.0	275	0.8	75	102	0.3	73	0.2
34	365	1.0	268	0.8	76	58	0.2	47	0.1
35	414	1.1	372	1.1	77	46	0.1	39	0.1
36	384	1.1	345	1.0	78	69	0.2	36	0.1
37	378	1.0	266	0.8	79	27	0.1	26	0.1
38	393	1.1	325	1.0	80+	525	1.4	326	1.0
39	332	0.9	276	0.8	Don't know	33	0.1	27	0.1
40	436	1.2	389	1.2					
41	260	0.7	182	0.6	Total	36,541	100.0	33,123	100.0

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

Figure C.1 Population pyramid

Percent distribution of the household population

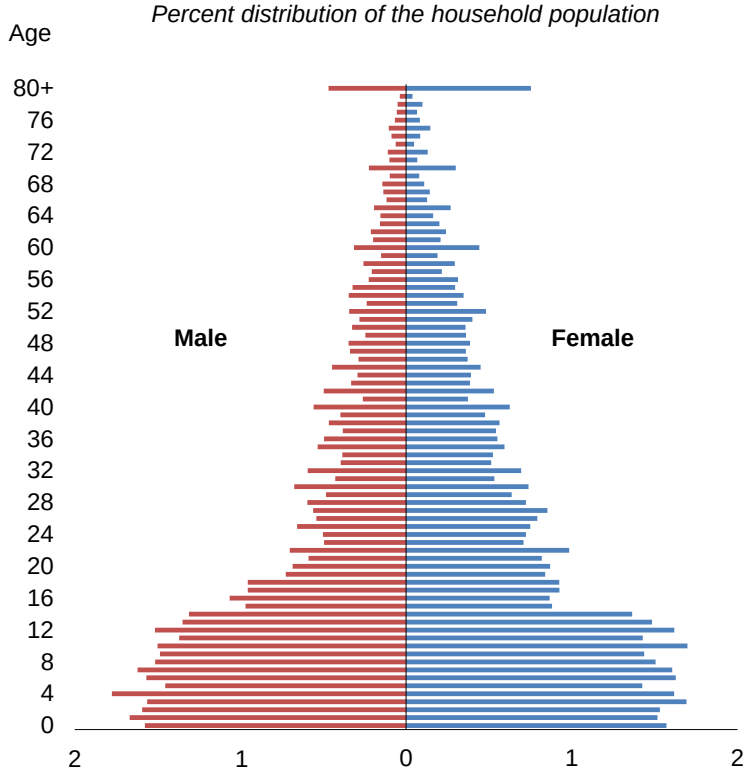


Table C.2.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

De facto household population of women age 10–54, number and percent distribution of interviewed women age 15–49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Household population of women age 10–54	Interviewed women age 15–49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
Age group	Number	Number	Percentage	
10–14	5,291	na	na	na
15–19	3,093	2,968	19.8	96.0
20–24	2,861	2,770	18.5	96.8
25–29	2,616	2,521	16.8	96.4
30–34	2,094	2,039	13.6	97.4
35–39	1,902	1,849	12.3	97.2
40–44	1,606	1,560	10.4	97.1
45–49	1,343	1,302	8.7	97.0
50–54	1,322	na	na	na
15–49	15,514	15,008	100.0	96.7
Ratios				
10–14 to 15–19	171	na	na	na
50–54 to 45–49	98	na	na	na

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both the household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table C.2.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

De facto household population of men age 10–54, number and percent distribution of interviewed men age 15–49, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Household population of men age 10–54	Interviewed men age 15–49		Percentage of eligible men interviewed
Age group	Number	Number	Percentage	
10–14	2,554	na	na	na
15–19	1,507	1,376	24.8	91.3
20–24	990	887	16.0	89.6
25–29	996	853	15.4	85.7
30–34	855	732	13.2	85.6
35–39	771	665	12.0	86.3
40–44	652	578	10.4	88.7
45–49	514	464	8.4	90.3
50–54	523	na	na	na
15–49	6,285	5,555	100.0	88.4
Ratios				
10–14 to 15–19	169	na	na	na
50–54 to 45–49	102	na	na	na

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both the household population of men and interviewed men are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table C.3 Age displacement at ages 14/15

Number of women and men age 12–18 listed in the household schedule by single-year age and age ratio 15/14, according to region (weighted), Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Region	Age							Total age 12–18	Age ratio (age 15/age 14)
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
	WOMEN								
Mainland/Zanzibar									
Mainland	1,105	1,014	929	602	589	626	625	5,490	64.8
Urban	226	247	264	193	188	236	218	1,571	73.2
Rural	879	767	665	409	401	390	406	3,919	61.4
Zanzibar	33	36	33	20	24	27	26	199	60.8
Unguja	22	25	23	13	15	19	18	135	55.6
Pemba	10	11	11	8	9	8	8	65	72.1
Zone									
Western	97	106	104	51	80	67	54	559	49.5
Northern	134	97	113	75	70	64	70	622	66.7
Central	151	120	117	77	56	75	69	664	65.6
Southern Highlands	68	53	32	29	39	28	37	285	91.4
Southern	56	55	34	26	21	40	27	258	75.2
South West Highlands	111	100	96	38	52	45	60	501	39.4
Lake	359	358	316	214	189	196	203	1,835	67.8
Eastern	129	126	119	93	83	111	105	766	77.8
Zanzibar	33	36	33	20	24	27	26	199	60.8
Region									
Dodoma	56	46	47	39	32	37	40	298	83.0
Arusha	38	35	20	28	22	24	26	192	136.1
Kilimanjaro	31	19	27	8	20	21	16	144	30.6
Tanga	64	43	65	39	28	19	28	286	60.1
Morogoro	53	37	42	34	28	33	33	260	81.0
Pwani	35	46	25	14	17	22	33	191	58.7
Dar es Salaam	41	43	53	45	38	55	40	315	84.2
Lindi	24	23	11	11	7	21	10	108	101.8
Mtwara	32	31	23	14	14	18	17	150	62.2
Ruvuma	28	23	15	17	14	15	20	133	108.5
Iringa	27	19	9	7	16	7	12	98	73.0
Mbeya	39	21	46	15	15	14	21	172	33.1
Singida	58	42	44	20	15	22	13	213	44.5
Tabora	55	57	74	23	50	40	34	333	30.5
Rukwa	27	35	19	7	17	9	16	129	40.0
Kigoma	42	49	29	29	29	28	20	225	97.3
Shinyanga	53	52	43	28	27	22	23	248	65.8
Kagera	53	62	44	30	24	25	21	259	67.3
Mwanza	57	71	74	75	50	52	64	443	101.4
Mara	69	52	56	30	36	36	42	320	54.9
Manyara	37	32	25	18	10	16	16	154	69.7
Njombe	12	11	7	5	8	6	5	54	78.4
Katavi	17	14	11	9	7	10	10	77	87.1
Simiyu	50	44	47	16	15	18	19	209	33.3
Geita	77	76	53	35	37	42	34	356	66.9
Songwe	28	30	20	6	13	12	14	123	27.6
Kaskazini Unguja	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	27	51.1
Kusini Unguja	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	11	42.5
Mjini Magharibi	16	18	15	9	10	15	14	96	59.1
Kaskazini Pemba	5	6	5	4	3	4	4	31	77.8
Kusini Pemba	5	6	5	4	5	4	4	33	66.8
Total	1,138	1,050	963	622	613	653	651	5,689	64.6

Continued…

Table C.3—*Continued*

Region	Age 12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total age 12–18	Age ratio (age 15/age 14)
				MEN					
Mainland/Zanzibar									
Mainland	1,047	924	894	660	736	668	665	5,593	73.9
Urban	222	240	236	176	173	194	232	1,473	74.5
Rural	824	684	657	484	563	473	434	4,121	73.7
Zanzibar	27	31	28	28	24	26	25	190	101.8
Unguja	18	19	16	19	14	18	17	121	118.3
Pemba	9	13	12	9	10	7	8	69	79.3
Zone									
Western	123	85	95	67	92	70	55	586	70.9
Northern	105	96	92	64	76	74	63	571	69.7
Central	163	110	95	77	86	80	68	679	81.1
Southern Highlands	61	56	48	34	40	36	36	311	71.6
Southern	45	61	45	26	32	23	26	256	56.7
South West Highlands	106	79	81	56	55	65	56	498	69.7
Lake	318	312	321	237	263	229	253	1,934	73.7
Eastern	126	125	117	99	92	91	108	758	84.8
Zanzibar	27	31	28	28	24	26	25	190	101.8
Region									
Dodoma	77	46	51	24	44	30	30	302	46.8
Arusha	24	20	34	20	22	24	15	159	58.6
Kilimanjaro	17	17	18	13	27	13	11	118	73.1
Tanga	63	59	40	31	27	37	37	294	77.8
Morogoro	43	41	44	51	43	33	38	293	115.7
Pwani	26	25	27	14	23	17	17	149	51.7
Dar es Salaam	57	60	46	34	26	40	53	315	74.7
Lindi	20	28	26	10	18	8	12	122	40.1
Mtwara	25	33	19	15	14	15	14	135	78.8
Ruvuma	28	22	24	21	19	19	13	146	86.7
Iringa	25	21	16	9	12	9	14	107	57.2
Mbeya	29	16	22	26	12	18	21	143	115.5
Singida	52	34	22	20	17	25	17	187	91.1
Tabora	86	47	65	44	61	51	34	387	67.9
Rukwa	31	27	19	10	12	19	12	128	51.7
Kigoma	37	38	30	23	31	19	20	199	77.2
Shinyanga	41	39	36	27	32	26	28	229	73.4
Kagera	46	46	51	37	50	36	35	302	72.1
Mwanza	75	73	79	56	53	75	85	495	71.0
Mara	47	52	61	46	43	37	41	328	76.4
Manyara	34	30	21	33	26	25	21	190	153.3
Njombe	8	13	8	4	9	8	9	59	55.0
Katavi	15	15	13	9	8	8	6	75	69.6
Simiyu	49	35	43	22	32	25	25	229	50.1
Geita	61	68	51	49	54	30	39	351	96.6
Songwe	30	22	27	12	23	20	18	152	44.4
Kaskazini Unguja	4	5	4	7	3	4	4	30	178.8
Kusini Unguja	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	14	92.5
Mjini Magharibi	11	12	10	10	9	14	12	77	100.3
Kaskazini Pemba	4	6	5	4	4	4	4	32	76.9
Kusini Pemba	6	6	6	5	6	3	4	37	81.2
Total	1,074	955	921	689	760	693	690	5,783	74.7

Table C.4 Age displacement at ages 49/50

Number of women and men age 47–53 listed in the household schedule by single-year age and age ratio 50/49, according to region (weighted), Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Region	Age							Total age 47–53	Age ratio (age 50/age 49)
	47	48	49	50	51	52	53		
	WOMEN								
Mainland/Zanzibar									
Mainland	255	273	250	247	282	340	220	1,865	98.6
Urban	72	70	63	68	69	98	65	505	109.2
Rural	183	202	187	178	213	242	155	1,360	95.1
Zanzibar	9	7	6	13	8	12	6	61	200.5
Unguja	8	5	5	8	5	7	3	41	147.7
Pemba	1	2	1	5	3	5	3	20	489.6
Zone									
Western	25	15	17	21	36	29	30	173	125.9
Northern	41	34	34	44	24	42	32	251	128.0
Central	27	35	38	28	42	51	22	243	73.9
Southern Highlands	23	22	22	12	15	24	18	136	54.5
Southern	10	15	16	9	20	28	15	113	55.9
South West Highlands	27	26	14	27	21	29	9	153	189.8
Lake	74	87	74	58	81	85	60	520	77.6
Eastern	29	38	34	48	42	52	33	277	139.1
Zanzibar	9	7	6	13	8	12	6	61	200.5
Region									
Dodoma	11	17	14	13	24	20	14	113	90.1
Arusha	10	10	8	6	5	14	7	60	80.5
Kilimanjaro	16	9	12	12	9	14	8	80	101.1
Tanga	15	15	15	26	10	14	16	111	173.9
Morogoro	6	15	14	14	16	21	6	91	100.2
Pwani	12	9	8	6	10	6	9	59	81.9
Dar es Salaam	11	15	13	28	17	25	18	126	212.6
Lindi	3	6	5	7	6	16	6	49	150.7
Mtwara	7	9	12	2	14	12	10	64	17.7
Ruvuma	9	9	6	10	6	10	7	56	155.2
Iringa	11	9	10	1	5	10	6	52	8.4
Mbeya	10	9	6	10	3	4	5	47	169.4
Singida	3	10	9	6	12	18	5	62	62.0
Tabora	14	11	7	11	21	10	12	85	147.5
Rukwa	4	7	1	9	10	13	3	47	629.5
Kigoma	11	4	10	11	16	19	17	87	109.5
Shinyanga	5	9	9	8	12	15	7	65	85.7
Kagera	8	18	18	8	7	20	7	88	45.4
Mwanza	35	28	13	10	13	19	15	133	79.3
Mara	11	16	12	13	13	14	6	85	115.7
Manyara	14	8	14	9	5	13	4	67	65.2
Njombe	2	5	6	2	4	4	5	28	25.0
Katavi	3	6	2	3	1	5	1	22	141.2
Simiyu	2	8	4	9	16	12	17	69	205.8
Geita	12	8	18	9	20	6	7	80	51.3
Songwe	9	4	4	4	7	8	1	38	101.4
Kaskazini Unguja	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	12	123.3
Kusini Unguja	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	5	130.5
Mjini Magharibi	6	4	3	4	3	4	2	25	171.4
Kaskazini Pemba	1	1	0	3	2	2	1	11	736.7
Kusini Pemba	0	1	1	2	2	3	2	9	301.0
Total	264	280	256	259	290	352	226	1,927	101.1

Continued…

Table C.4—*Continued*

Region	Age 47	48	49	50	51	52	53	Total age 47–53	Age ratio (age 50/age 49)
				MEN					
Mainland/Zanzibar									
Mainland	250	253	185	266	209	268	189	1,622	143.8
Urban	83	75	62	91	64	66	52	491	145.7
Rural	168	179	123	176	145	202	137	1,130	142.8
Zanzibar	9	8	5	12	7	9	6	56	259.0
Unguja	8	6	4	8	5	6	4	40	234.8
Pemba	2	2	1	4	3	3	2	16	339.4
Zone									
Western	16	20	13	16	16	28	17	125	129.5
Northern	39	33	28	42	28	37	31	239	149.1
Central	28	18	7	34	20	44	25	175	480.1
Southern Highlands	15	22	13	13	16	12	11	103	100.0
Southern	13	13	16	6	13	21	11	92	39.5
South West Highlands	15	23	16	29	26	23	14	145	183.6
Lake	74	78	62	80	72	64	42	472	128.5
Eastern	52	46	31	46	19	40	38	271	149.9
Zanzibar	9	8	5	12	7	9	6	56	259.0
Region									
Dodoma	13	4	3	22	8	12	11	73	762.1
Arusha	11	14	11	8	10	5	4	62	73.5
Kilimanjaro	10	10	7	7	5	7	9	54	100.6
Tanga	19	9	11	28	14	25	19	123	255.7
Morogoro	14	13	10	14	8	10	17	86	148.4
Pwani	15	6	10	8	2	19	9	70	76.0
Dar es Salaam	23	26	11	24	8	10	12	115	217.9
Lindi	2	5	7	2	3	9	7	35	36.7
Mtwara	10	9	9	4	10	12	4	57	41.6
Ruvuma	5	9	9	5	6	3	1	40	57.8
Iringa	6	9	2	2	6	5	5	35	142.1
Mbeya	9	5	6	12	11	8	3	55	197.1
Singida	8	4	1	5	8	17	8	50	592.3
Tabora	9	9	6	9	11	17	9	70	138.0
Rukwa	0	3	6	8	7	7	6	35	130.5
Kigoma	7	11	6	8	4	11	8	55	121.0
Shinyanga	8	10	5	11	4	13	6	57	243.3
Kagera	11	17	12	20	10	18	7	94	163.4
Mwanza	26	11	21	20	24	10	8	120	93.0
Mara	14	15	9	14	13	8	10	82	161.7
Manyara	7	10	3	7	4	15	6	52	205.1
Njombe	3	4	2	5	5	4	5	28	237.6
Katavi	1	3	3	3	5	3	3	21	118.2
Simiyu	6	12	7	10	11	5	5	56	156.5
Geita	8	13	9	5	11	10	5	62	56.8
Songwe	5	12	1	6	3	5	2	33	543.1
Kaskazini Unguja	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	9	218.2
Kusini Unguja	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	4	76.0
Mjini Magharibi	6	5	2	6	3	3	2	27	344.3
Kaskazini Pemba	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	7	403.1
Kusini Pemba	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	9	314.0
Total	260	261	190	278	216	277	195	1,678	146.6

Table C.5 Pregnancy outcomes by years preceding the survey

Number of pregnancy outcomes, percentage with year and month of birth given or end of pregnancy given, sex ratio at birth of live births, and ratio by years preceding the survey, according to living children, dead children, stillbirths, miscarriages/abortions, and total pregnancy outcomes (weighted), Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Years preceding survey	Number of pregnancy outcomes					Percentage with year and month of birth given or end of pregnancy given					Sex ratio at birth of live births[1]			Ratio of years preceding survey[2]				
	Living children	Dead children	Stillbirths	Miscar-riages/ abortions	Total	Living children	Dead children	Stillbirths	Miscar-riages/ abortions	Total	Living children	Dead children	Total	Living children	Dead children	Stillbirths	Miscar-riages/ abortions	Total
0	2,188	68	39	246	2,540	100.0	100.0	96.0	95.6	99.5	100.8	147.7	101.9	na	na	na	na	na
1	2,180	70	46	202	2,498	99.9	95.6	96.1	88.8	98.8	109.4	206.4	111.5	103.9	93.6	104.7	96.9	103.0
2	2,009	81	50	170	2,310	99.9	97.8	91.2	91.8	99.0	106.8	112.0	107.0	95.6	113.9	130.4	105.7	97.4
3	2,023	72	30	121	2,245	99.7	99.4	100.0	82.7	98.8	93.8	136.0	95.0	98.5	81.1	67.4	73.3	95.5
4	2,097	97	39	159	2,392	99.5	94.6	97.7	78.6	97.9	109.5	167.5	111.5	108.6	121.8	109.5	121.6	109.8
5	1,840	87	41	141	2,109	99.2	93.9	76.6	70.8	96.6	97.2	159.2	99.4	93.6	92.9	116.1	99.0	94.3
6	1,836	91	32	125	2,084	99.3	92.8	89.1	70.8	97.2	108.1	154.3	109.9	97.7	91.3	84.5	102.6	97.5
7	1,916	112	34	104	2,166	99.3	96.5	83.9	73.1	97.7	96.7	196.9	100.4	106.8	118.3	111.6	87.4	106.2
8	1,754	98	30	112	1,994	98.5	89.1	90.9	74.4	96.6	104.1	118.7	104.9	97.6	105.7	100.6	111.6	98.7
9	1,678	74	25	97	1,874	99.4	91.7	94.2	72.0	97.6	97.1	186.8	99.7	97.5	80.5	85.0	115.8	97.3
0–4	10,497	388	203	897	11,985	99.8	97.3	95.8	88.6	98.8	103.9	149.8	105.3	na	na	na	na	na
5–9	9,025	461	162	579	10,227	99.2	93.0	86.0	72.1	97.1	100.5	160.0	102.8	na	na	na	na	na
10–14	7,370	533	125	307	8,335	98.6	93.4	91.0	75.3	97.3	99.6	110.9	100.3	na	na	na	na	na
15–20	5,396	514	113	203	6,227	98.2	86.3	80.9	72.3	96.1	107.1	110.1	107.3	na	na	na	na	na
20+	5,276	892	136	233	6,537	97.2	87.0	63.5	77.8	94.4	95.9	135.2	100.7	na	na	na	na	na
All	37,564	2,789	740	2,219	43,311	98.8	90.5	84.6	79.8	97.1	101.5	130.5	103.3	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

[1] $(B_m/B_f)x100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

[2] $[2P_x/(P_{x-1}+P_{x+1})]x100$, where P_x is the number of pregnancy outcomes in year x preceding the survey

Table C.6 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Subject	Reference group	Percentage with information missing	Number of cases
Date of live birth or stillbirth (last 15 years)	Live births or stillbirths in the 15 years preceding the survey		
Missing day only		1.13	28,765
Missing month but year reported		1.10	28,765
Date of live birth or stillbirth (last 5 years)	Live births or stillbirths in the 5 years preceding the survey		
Missing day only		0.48	11,088
Missing month but year reported		0.35	11,088
Date of birth of women	Women age 15–49		
Missing month but year reported		2.62	15,254
Missing year		0.16	15,254
Date of birth of men	Men age 15–49		
Missing month but year reported		6.06	5,763
Missing year		0.54	5,763
Diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	Living children age 0–59 months	1.42	10,409
Anthropometry of children	Living children age 0–59 months (from the Biomarker Questionnaire)		
Height		2.88	5,672
Weight		2.88	5,672
Height or weight		2.88	5,672
Anthropometry of women	Women age 15–49 (from the Biomarker Questionnaire)		
Height		4.29	7,816
Weight		4.32	7,816
Height or weight		4.32	7,816
Anthropometry of men	Men age 15–49 (from the Biomarker Questionnaire)		
Height		11.94	6,281
Weight		11.95	6,281
Height or weight		11.95	6,281
Anaemia			
Children	Living children age 6–59 months (from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	4.20	5,141
Women	All women (from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	6.95	7,816

Table C.6.1 Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under age 1 month by age at death in days and percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at age 0–6 days for 5-year periods preceding the survey (weighted), Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Number of years preceding the survey				
Age at death (days)	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	Total 0–19
<1	97	88	64	74	322
1	62	24	30	19	136
2	17	20	10	13	60
3	23	23	10	6	63
4	7	10	8	3	28
5	6	4	1	1	12
6	3	4	2	0	8
7	24	10	11	12	57
8	0	2	1	0	3
9	1	2	2	0	5
11	0	0	0	0	0
12	1	3	0	0	4
13	0	0	0	0	0
14	15	6	14	1	36
15	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	2	0	2
17	0	0	0	1	1
20	0	2	0	0	2
21	8	1	3	2	15
23	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	1	0	0	1
26	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	1	0	2	3
Total 0–30	264	199	161	135	759
Percentage early neonatal[1]	81.3	86.8	78.2	86.0	82.9

[1] ≤6 days/≤30 days

Table C.6.2 Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under age 2 by age at death in months and percentage of infant deaths reported to occur under age 1 month for 5-year periods preceding the survey (weighted), Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total
Age at death (months)	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	0–19
<1[a]	264	199	161	135	759
1	18	28	22	13	82
2	12	14	13	28	67
3	13	9	19	19	60
4	3	11	4	15	33
5	3	3	7	3	16
6	7	9	23	17	56
7	6	9	10	8	33
8	3	4	9	16	32
9	15	22	16	22	75
10	5	5	6	6	22
11	4	12	2	4	23
12	9	13	25	25	71
13	2	3	3	4	12
14	4	5	10	1	20
15	1	1	5	4	11
16	0	3	2	3	8
17	0	0	2	0	2
18	4	5	7	14	29
19	1	3	3	1	8
20	1	0	6	4	12
21	0	3	0	0	3
22	2	0	0	1	3
23	1	3	1	0	4
Total 0–11	353	324	294	287	1,258
Percentage neonatal[1]	74.8	61.3	54.7	47.2	60.3

[a] Includes deaths under 1 month reported in days
[1] Under 1 month/under 1 year

Table C.7 Standardisation exercise results from anthropometry training

Trainees' precision and accuracy for height measurements taken during the standardisation exercise for anthropometry, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Standardisation exercise[1]	
Measurer	Trainees' precision[2]	Trainees' accuracy[2]
Trainee 1	0.39	0.43
Trainee 2	0.17	0.51
Trainee 3	0.54	0.37
Trainee 4	0.23	0.43
Trainee 5	0.19	0.43
Trainee 6	0.22	0.31
Trainee 7	0.38	0.36
Trainee 8	0.08	0.48
Trainee 9	0.41	0.45
Trainee 10	0.24	0.52
Trainee 11	0.33	0.46
Trainee 12	0.11	0.55
Trainee 13	0.30	0.56
Trainee 14	0.57	0.43
Trainee 15	0.16	0.61
Trainee 16	0.28	0.44
Trainee 17	0.14	0.67
Trainee 18	0.41	0.51
Trainee 19	0.10	0.56
Trainee 20	0.06	0.55
Trainee 21	0.33	0.39
Average	0.27	0.48

[1] Ten children were measured twice for each standardisation and restandardisation exercise.
[2] Trainees' precision and accuracy are defined in terms of a technical error of measurement (TEM), which is calculated as $\sqrt{\sum(D^2)/(2N)}$, where D is the difference in height and N is the number of repeat measurements. An acceptable TEM according to WHO-UNICEF is a TEM of <0.6 cm for precision and <0.8 cm for accuracy.

Table C.8 Height and weight data completeness and quality for children

Among children under age 5 who were eligible for anthropometry, percentage with incomplete or missing data for height, weight, or month or year of birth; among children with complete data on height and age, percentage with implausible data for height-for-age; among children with complete data on weight and height, percentage with implausible data for weight-for-height; among children with complete data on weight and age, percentage with implausible data for weight-for-age; and among all children under age 5 who were eligible for anthropometry, percentage with valid data for height-for-age, weight-for-height, or weight-for-age, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Percentage with data incomplete or missing for:				Percentage with implausible data for:						Percentage with valid data for[8]:			
Background characteristic	Height[1]	Weight[2]	Month or year of birth[3]	Number of children	Height-for-age[4]	Number of children with complete height and age[5]	Weight-for-height[6]	Number of children with complete weight and height	Weight-for-age[7]	Number of children with complete weight and age[5]	Height-for-age	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
Age in months														
<6	2.2	2.2	0.2	589	2.1	576	2.1	576	1.2	576	95.8	95.8	96.6	589
6–11	2.0	2.0	0.0	548	0.6	537	0.0	537	0.2	537	97.4	98.0	97.8	548
12–23	2.3	2.3	0.8	1,155	0.4	1,124	0.4	1,129	0.1	1,124	97.0	97.4	97.2	1,155
24–35	2.6	2.6	0.5	1,137	0.9	1,103	0.5	1,108	0.1	1,103	96.1	97.0	96.9	1,137
36–47	2.6	2.6	1.2	1,142	0.7	1,101	0.2	1,112	0.0	1,101	95.7	97.2	96.4	1,142
48–59	3.8	3.8	1.1	1,173	0.4	1,117	0.4	1,128	0.2	1,117	94.8	95.8	95.1	1,173
0–23	2.2	2.2	0.4	2,292	0.8	2,237	0.7	2,242	0.4	2,237	96.8	97.1	97.2	2,292
24–59	3.0	3.0	1.0	3,452	0.7	3,321	0.3	3,348	0.1	3,321	95.5	96.7	96.1	3,452
Sex														
Male	2.2	2.2	0.8	2,882	0.8	2,803	0.4	2,818	0.2	2,803	96.5	97.4	97.1	2,882
Female	3.1	3.1	0.7	2,862	0.7	2,755	0.6	2,772	0.3	2,755	95.6	96.3	96.0	2,862
Residence														
Urban	2.9	2.9	0.7	1,531	0.8	1,480	0.3	1,487	0.3	1,480	95.9	96.8	96.4	1,531
Rural	2.6	2.6	0.8	4,213	0.7	4,078	0.5	4,103	0.2	4,078	96.1	96.9	96.6	4,213
Mainland/Zanzibar														
Mainland	2.9	2.9	0.6	4,846	0.7	4,687	0.4	4,705	0.2	4,687	96.1	96.7	96.5	4,846
Urban	3.1	3.1	0.5	1,274	0.7	1,230	0.2	1,234	0.2	1,230	95.9	96.6	96.4	1,274
Rural	2.8	2.8	0.6	3,572	0.7	3,457	0.5	3,471	0.2	3,457	96.1	96.7	96.6	3,572
Zanzibar	1.4	1.4	1.7	898	1.1	871	0.8	885	0.3	871	95.9	97.8	96.7	898
Unguja	1.6	1.6	0.6	496	0.8	485	0.8	488	0.0	485	97.0	97.6	97.8	496
Pemba	1.2	1.2	3.0	402	1.6	386	0.8	397	0.8	386	94.5	98.0	95.3	402
Zone														
Western	6.8	6.8	0.6	517	1.9	481	0.6	482	0.8	481	91.3	92.6	92.3	517
Northern	5.8	5.8	1.3	462	0.0	429	0.0	435	0.0	429	92.9	94.2	92.9	462
Central	2.6	2.6	0.0	529	0.6	515	0.6	515	0.0	515	96.8	96.8	97.4	529
Southern Highlands	1.3	1.3	0.0	384	0.3	379	1.1	379	0.0	379	98.4	97.7	98.7	384
Southern	1.0	1.0	0.0	203	0.0	201	0.0	201	0.0	201	99.0	99.0	99.0	203
South West Highlands	1.1	1.1	0.5	758	0.8	746	0.4	750	0.0	746	97.6	98.5	98.4	758
Lake	2.2	2.2	0.5	1,484	0.7	1,447	0.3	1,452	0.3	1,447	96.8	97.5	97.2	1,484
Eastern	3.5	3.5	1.4	509	0.6	489	0.4	491	0.0	489	95.5	96.1	96.1	509
Zanzibar	1.4	1.4	1.7	898	1.1	871	0.8	885	0.3	871	95.9	97.8	96.7	898

Continued…

Table C.8—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage with data incomplete or missing for:				Percentage with implausible data for:						Percentage with valid data for[8]:			
	Height[1]	Weight[2]	Month or year of birth[3]	Number of children	Height-for-age[4]	Number of children with complete height and age[5]	Weight-for-height[6]	Number of children with complete weight and height	Weight-for-age[7]	Number of children with complete weight and age[5]	Height-for-age	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
Region														
Dodoma	4.3	4.3	0.0	140	0.7	134	0.0	134	0.0	134	95.0	95.7	95.7	140
Arusha	7.5	7.5	0.0	174	0.0	161	0.0	161	0.0	161	92.5	92.5	92.5	174
Kilimanjaro	8.0	8.0	1.0	100	0.0	91	0.0	92	0.0	91	91.0	92.0	91.0	100
Tanga	3.2	3.2	2.7	188	0.0	177	0.0	182	0.0	177	94.1	96.8	94.1	188
Morogoro	6.3	6.3	2.9	175	1.2	163	1.2	164	0.0	163	92.0	92.6	93.1	175
Pwani	1.3	1.3	0.0	156	0.6	154	0.0	154	0.0	154	98.1	98.7	98.7	156
Dar es Salaam	2.8	2.8	1.1	178	0.0	172	0.0	173	0.0	172	96.6	97.2	96.6	178
Lindi	0.0	0.0	0.0	98	0.0	98	0.0	98	0.0	98	100.0	100.0	100.0	98
Mtwara	1.9	1.9	0.0	105	0.0	103	0.0	103	0.0	103	98.1	98.1	98.1	105
Ruvuma	1.4	1.4	0.0	147	0.7	145	1.4	145	0.0	145	98.0	97.3	98.6	147
Iringa	1.6	1.6	0.0	124	0.0	122	0.8	122	0.0	122	98.4	97.6	98.4	124
Mbeya	3.4	3.4	0.0	149	0.7	144	0.0	144	0.0	144	96.0	96.6	96.6	149
Singida	1.8	1.8	0.0	168	0.6	165	1.2	165	0.0	165	97.6	97.0	98.2	168
Tabora	9.4	9.4	0.9	318	2.4	287	0.7	288	0.7	287	88.1	89.9	89.6	318
Rukwa	0.5	0.5	0.5	216	0.9	214	0.9	215	0.0	214	98.1	98.6	99.1	216
Kigoma	2.5	2.5	0.0	199	1.0	194	0.5	194	1.0	194	96.5	97.0	96.5	199
Shinyanga	2.1	2.1	1.3	238	0.9	230	0.9	233	0.9	230	95.8	97.1	95.8	238
Kagera	1.7	1.7	0.9	233	0.9	229	0.0	229	0.4	229	97.4	98.3	97.9	233
Mwanza	0.9	0.9	0.4	235	0.9	233	1.3	233	0.0	233	98.3	97.9	99.1	235
Mara	6.1	6.1	0.0	229	0.0	215	0.0	215	0.0	215	93.9	93.9	93.9	229
Manyara	2.3	2.3	0.0	221	0.5	216	0.5	216	0.0	216	97.3	97.3	97.7	221
Njombe	0.9	0.9	0.0	113	0.0	112	0.9	112	0.0	112	99.1	98.2	99.1	113
Katavi	0.4	0.4	1.3	238	0.9	234	0.4	237	0.0	234	97.5	99.2	98.3	238
Simiyu	2.3	2.3	0.4	261	0.4	254	0.0	255	0.0	254	96.9	97.7	97.3	261
Geita	0.3	0.3	0.3	288	1.0	286	0.0	287	0.7	286	98.3	99.7	98.6	288
Songwe	0.6	0.6	0.0	155	0.6	154	0.0	154	0.0	154	98.7	99.4	99.4	155
Kaskazini Unguja	1.8	1.8	1.2	166	1.2	161	1.2	163	0.0	161	95.8	97.0	97.0	166
Kusini Unguja	0.7	0.7	0.0	142	0.0	141	0.0	141	0.0	141	99.3	99.3	99.3	142
Mjini Magharibi	2.1	2.1	0.5	188	1.1	183	1.1	184	0.0	183	96.3	96.8	97.3	188
Kaskazini Pemba	1.0	1.0	5.1	198	1.1	187	0.0	196	0.0	187	93.4	99.0	94.4	198
Kusini Pemba	1.5	1.5	1.0	204	2.0	199	1.5	201	1.5	199	95.6	97.1	96.1	204
Mother's education[9]														
No education	3.9	3.9	1.2	1,134	1.0	1,080	0.5	1,090	0.3	1,080	94.3	95.7	95.0	1,134
Primary incomplete	2.5	2.5	0.3	2,663	0.7	2,593	0.5	2,597	0.3	2,593	96.7	97.0	97.1	2,663
Primary complete	1.4	1.4	0.4	1,251	0.6	1,228	0.5	1,233	0.1	1,228	97.6	98.1	98.1	1,251
Secondary+	12.5	12.5	1.8	56	0.0	49	0.0	49	0.0	49	87.5	87.5	87.5	56

Continued…

Table C.8—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage with data incomplete or missing for:				Percentage with implausible data for:						Percentage with valid data for[8]:			
	Height[1]	Weight[2]	Month or year of birth[3]	Number of children	Height-for-age[4]	Number of children with complete height and age[5]	Weight-for-height[6]	Number of children with complete weight and height	Weight-for-age[7]	Number of children with complete weight and age[5]	Height-for-age	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
Measurer														
Measurer 2	2.1	2.1	0.9	330	1.9	320	1.5	323	0.9	320	95.2	96.4	96.1	330
Measurer 4	1.7	1.7	2.7	291	0.7	278	0.0	286	0.0	278	94.8	98.3	95.5	291
Measurer 8	2.2	2.2	0.0	272	0.4	266	0.0	266	0.0	266	97.4	97.8	97.8	272
Measurer 10	1.3	1.3	0.0	238	0.0	235	0.9	235	0.0	235	98.7	97.9	98.7	238
Measurer 13	1.9	1.9	0.8	471	0.7	458	0.4	462	0.4	458	96.6	97.7	96.8	471
Measurer 16	4.2	4.2	1.2	259	1.2	247	0.8	248	0.0	247	94.2	95.0	95.4	259
Measurer 19	0.8	0.8	0.8	394	0.5	390	0.0	391	0.3	390	98.5	99.2	98.7	394
Measurer 22	1.0	1.0	0.3	389	1.3	385	0.8	385	0.5	385	97.7	98.2	98.5	389
Measurer 24	5.2	5.2	0.0	324	0.0	307	0.0	307	0.0	307	94.8	94.8	94.8	324
Measurer 26	1.6	1.6	0.0	250	0.4	246	0.4	246	0.0	246	98.0	98.0	98.4	250
Measurer 28	8.8	8.8	0.9	340	0.6	309	0.3	310	0.0	309	90.3	90.9	90.9	340
Measurer 30	2.6	2.6	0.0	304	0.3	296	0.3	296	0.0	296	97.0	97.0	97.4	304
Measurer 33	3.6	3.6	0.0	393	1.8	379	0.5	379	1.1	379	94.7	95.9	95.4	393
Measurer 35	0.4	0.4	0.9	455	0.9	449	0.7	453	0.0	449	97.8	98.9	98.7	455
Measurer 36	2.7	2.7	1.1	185	0.0	179	0.0	180	0.0	179	96.8	97.3	96.8	185
Measurer 41	1.3	1.3	0.0	233	0.9	230	0.9	230	0.0	230	97.9	97.9	98.7	233
Measurer 43	2.3	2.3	1.6	562	0.2	540	0.2	549	0.0	540	95.9	97.5	96.1	562
Other measurers[10]	18.5	18.5	5.6	54	4.5	44	4.5	44	0.0	44	77.8	77.8	81.5	54
Total	2.7	2.7	0.7	5,744	0.8	5,558	0.5	5,590	0.2	5,558	96.0	96.8	96.6	5,744

[1] Child's height in centimetres is missing, child was not present, child refused, and "other" result codes
[2] Child's weight in kilograms is missing, child was not present, child refused, and "other" result codes
[3] Incomplete date of birth; a complete date of birth is month/day/year or month/year.
[4] Implausible cases for height-for-age are defined as more than 6 standard deviations (SD) above or below the standard population median (*z* scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete height and month/year of birth data.
[5] Complete age is calculated from month and year of birth.
[6] Implausible cases for weight-for-height are defined as more than 5 SD above or below the standard population median (*z* scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete weight and height data.
[7] Implausible cases for weight-for-age are defined as more than 5 SD above or 6 SD below the standard population median (*z* scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete weight and month/year of birth data.
[8] No missing data, incomplete data, or implausible data
[9] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.
[10] Includes results from measurers with fewer than 25 children measured

Table C.9 Height measurements from random subsample of measured children

Differences in first height measurement and second height measurement among children under age 5 randomly selected and remeasured, according to region and measurer (unweighted), Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Region and measurer	Median difference in height measurements[1]	Percentage of height measurements with a difference >1 cm	Number of children randomly selected and remeasured
Mainland/Zanzibar			
Mainland	0.078	2.9	580
Urban	0.088	2.4	210
Rural	0.071	3.2	370
Zanzibar	0.086	4.3	93
Unguja	0.081	1.7	58
Pemba	0.095	8.6	35
Zone			
Western	0.063	2.4	42
Northern	0.120	7.4	68
Central	0.000	4.7	64
Southern Highlands	0.116	3.1	65
Southern	0.066	2.2	46
South West Highlands	0.067	0.0	84
Lake	0.000	1.5	130
Eastern	0.138	3.7	81
Zanzibar	0.086	4.3	93
Region			
Dodoma	0.000	8.7	23
Arusha	0.131	0.0	23
Kilimanjaro	0.117	9.1	22
Tanga	0.106	13.0	23
Morogoro	0.240	12.5	24
Pwani	0.113	0.0	18
Dar es Salaam	0.100	0.0	39
Lindi	0.064	4.8	21
Mtwara	0.068	0.0	25
Ruvuma	0.094	0.0	23
Iringa	0.167	4.8	21
Mbeya	0.100	0.0	28
Singida	0.000	0.0	21
Tabora	0.000	4.8	21
Rukwa	0.073	0.0	17
Kigoma	0.078	0.0	21
Shinyanga	0.000	0.0	20
Kagera	0.000	0.0	23
Mwanza	0.000	0.0	23
Mara	0.000	4.2	24
Manyara	0.063	5.0	20
Njombe	0.108	4.8	21
Katavi	0.000	0.0	19
Simiyu	0.000	5.0	20
Geita	0.000	0.0	20
Songwe	0.093	0.0	20
Kaskazini Unguja	0.111	0.0	17
Kusini Unguja	0.000	0.0	19
Mjini Magharibi	0.093	4.5	22
Kaskazini Pemba	0.063	11.8	17
Kusini Pemba	0.103	5.6	18
Measurer			
Measurer 2	0.111	3.4	29
Measurer 4	0.000	6.3	32
Measurer 8	0.095	0.0	45
Measurer 10	0.140	4.7	43
Measurer 13	0.000	2.6	38
Measurer 16	0.219	8.8	34
Measurer 19	0.000	0.0	35
Measurer 22	0.058	2.7	37
Measurer 24	0.114	2.7	37
Measurer 26	0.052	4.4	45
Measurer 28	0.000	0.0	31
Measurer 30	0.000	4.5	44
Measurer 33	0.088	2.9	34
Measurer 35	0.000	0.0	37
Measurer 36	0.095	0.0	41
Measurer 41	0.090	0.0	37
Measurer 43	0.104	7.2	69
Total	0.079	3.1	673

Note: Total includes five children measured by assorted measurers not shown separately.
[1] Median absolute difference between measurers' first and second height measurements in centimetres.

Table C.10 Interference in height and weight measurements of children

Among children under age 5 measured for height or weight, percentage for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement and percentage who were not minimally dressed or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of children for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement	Percentage of children who were not minimally dressed or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement	Number of children
Age in months			
<6	4.4	1.5	589
6–11	4.2	0.9	548
12–23	3.9	0.7	1,155
24–35	2.7	1.8	1,137
36–47	2.9	1.1	1,142
48–59	3.0	0.9	1,173
0–23	4.1	1.0	2,292
24–59	2.9	1.3	3,452
Sex			
Male	3.7	1.1	2,882
Female	3.0	1.2	2,862
Mainland/Zanzibar			
Mainland	3.7	1.2	4,846
Urban	4.3	0.9	1,274
Rural	3.5	1.3	3,572
Zanzibar	1.4	0.9	898
Unguja	1.2	0.6	496
Pemba	1.7	1.2	402
Zone			
Western	4.8	0.4	517
Northern	3.0	2.8	462
Central	6.2	4.3	529
Southern Highlands	5.2	0.8	384
Southern	1.5	0.0	203
South West Highlands	1.6	0.3	758
Lake	3.1	0.6	1,484
Eastern	5.3	1.2	509
Zanzibar	1.4	0.9	898
Residence			
Urban	3.9	0.9	1,524
Rural	3.2	1.2	4,220
Region			
Dodoma	5.7	0.0	140
Arusha	2.9	6.9	174
Kilimanjaro	3.0	1.0	100
Tanga	3.2	0.0	188
Morogoro	6.3	1.1	175
Pwani	2.6	0.6	156
Dar es Salaam	6.7	1.7	178
Lindi	2.0	0.0	98
Mtwara	1.0	0.0	105
Ruvuma	4.8	1.4	147
Iringa	6.5	0.0	124
Mbeya	1.3	0.0	149
Singida	6.0	0.0	168
Tabora	6.3	0.6	318
Rukwa	1.4	0.9	216
Kigoma	2.5	0.0	199
Shinyanga	4.6	1.3	238
Kagera	2.1	0.4	233
Mwanza	2.1	0.0	235
Mara	7.0	1.3	229
Manyara	6.8	10.4	221
Njombe	4.4	0.9	113
Katavi	2.1	0.0	238
Simiyu	2.3	0.0	261
Geita	1.0	0.7	288
Songwe	1.3	0.0	155
Kaskazini Unguja	2.4	0.6	166
Kusini Unguja	0.0	0.0	142
Mjini Magharibi	1.1	1.1	188
Kaskazini Pemba	2.0	1.0	198
Kusini Pemba	1.5	1.5	204

Continued…

Table C.10—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage of children for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement	Percentage of children who were not minimally dressed or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement	Number of children
Measurer			
Measurer 2	2.1	0.9	330
Measurer 4	1.0	0.7	291
Measurer 8	1.1	0.0	272
Measurer 10	5.5	0.4	238
Measurer 13	3.4	0.6	471
Measurer 16	5.4	1.2	259
Measurer 19	2.0	0.8	394
Measurer 22	1.3	0.0	389
Measurer 24	5.9	10.8	324
Measurer 26	1.6	0.4	250
Measurer 28	9.7	1.2	340
Measurer 30	5.9	0.0	304
Measurer 33	2.3	0.3	393
Measurer 35	1.8	0.4	455
Measurer 36	6.5	1.6	185
Measurer 41	3.0	0.9	233
Measurer 43	2.1	0.5	562
Other measurers[1]	3.7	0.0	54
Total	3.4	1.1	5,744

[1] Includes results from measurers with fewer than 25 children measured

Table C.11 Interference in height and weight measurements of women and men

Among women and men age 15–49 measured for height or weight, percentage for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement and percentage who were not wearing lightweight clothing or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Women			Men		
Background characteristic	Percentage for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement	Percentage who were not wearing lightweight clothing or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement	Number of women	Percentage for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement	Percentage who were not wearing lightweight clothing or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement	Number of men
Age						
15–19	9.4	3.5	1,614	4.7	4.5	1,455
20–29	9.3	2.9	2,623	4.8	3.5	1,807
30–39	6.9	2.6	1,955	3.1	2.6	1,408
40–49	6.2	1.9	1,489	2.9	2.5	1,093
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	9.0	2.8	6,377	4.3	3.5	4,772
Urban	11.8	3.1	2,265	4.8	4.1	1,547
Rural	7.4	2.7	4,112	4.0	3.2	3,225
Zanzibar	3.7	2.4	1,304	2.7	2.8	991
Unguja	3.5	3.1	775	3.0	3.7	625
Pemba	4.0	1.3	529	2.2	1.4	366
Zone						
Western	9.2	1.7	589	5.8	5.1	449
Northern	10.5	6.2	679	1.5	5.3	470
Central	9.1	3.1	711	3.9	3.7	489
Southern Highlands	19.3	2.3	600	5.7	1.9	474
Southern	7.1	1.2	408	3.2	4.2	308
South West Highlands	5.3	2.8	892	2.9	2.6	725
Lake	7.8	2.1	1,587	3.6	2.9	1,255
Eastern	7.6	3.1	911	8.1	3.7	602
Zanzibar	3.7	2.4	1,304	2.7	2.8	991
Residence						
Urban	10.6	2.8	2,700	4.6	3.5	1,883
Rural	6.7	2.7	4,981	3.7	3.3	3,880
Region						
Dodoma	8.7	1.2	252	1.9	1.9	157
Arusha	9.8	10.9	266	3.0	8.3	168
Kilimanjaro	15.8	5.5	165	0.7	6.5	138
Tanga	7.7	1.6	248	0.6	1.2	164
Morogoro	4.8	4.5	269	2.6	5.2	192
Pwani	2.6	1.7	234	4.3	1.4	139
Dar es Salaam	12.3	2.9	408	14.0	3.7	271
Lindi	7.2	2.1	195	3.4	5.4	147
Mtwara	7.0	0.5	213	3.1	3.1	161
Ruvuma	7.6	1.8	224	3.4	2.4	206
Iringa	28.3	4.4	180	7.3	1.6	124
Mbeya	11.4	2.6	229	4.8	0.5	187
Singida	10.3	2.8	214	4.3	3.1	163
Tabora	11.6	0.6	320	8.4	5.4	261
Rukwa	1.8	4.0	223	1.3	3.4	149
Kigoma	6.3	3.0	269	2.1	4.8	188
Shinyanga	5.6	2.2	267	4.6	0.0	194
Kagera	5.6	1.5	269	1.0	1.0	204
Mwanza	5.1	2.0	293	2.0	2.4	253
Mara	15.5	3.2	252	7.5	7.5	201
Manyara	8.6	5.3	245	5.3	5.9	169
Njombe	24.5	1.0	196	7.6	1.4	144
Katavi	5.2	4.0	252	4.1	5.0	222
Simiyu	4.8	0.0	227	3.7	1.1	188
Geita	10.0	3.2	279	3.3	5.1	215
Songwe	2.1	0.0	188	0.6	1.2	167
Kaskazini Unguja	7.8	5.7	230	5.6	7.8	180
Kusini Unguja	1.3	3.5	226	1.9	3.1	160
Mjini Magharibi	1.9	0.9	319	2.1	1.4	285
Kaskazini Pemba	3.1	1.2	259	1.2	2.4	170
Kusini Pemba	4.8	1.5	270	3.1	0.5	196

Continued…

Table C.11—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Percentage for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement	Percentage who were not wearing lightweight clothing or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement	Number of women	Percentage for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement	Percentage who were not wearing lightweight clothing or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement	Number of men
Measurer						
Measurer 2	7.5	4.6	411	3.4	6.5	294
Measurer 4	2.8	2.8	434	2.0	1.7	295
Measurer 8	7.6	1.6	380	3.1	0.9	322
Measurer 10	26.6	2.9	380	7.1	2.2	268
Measurer 13	5.3	1.3	471	4.5	0.5	374
Measurer 16	4.7	3.7	381	3.1	5.5	254
Measurer 19	5.9	2.4	422	2.7	3.9	332
Measurer 22	7.3	2.0	453	1.4	2.2	367
Measurer 24	9.3	9.3	441	3.2	7.4	312
Measurer 26	8.7	1.5	413	4.8	4.5	289
Measurer 28	14.1	2.9	348	8.9	7.8	269
Measurer 30	9.0	2.0	456	3.1	2.2	320
Measurer 33	8.1	1.7	484	4.9	4.1	365
Measurer 35	3.8	4.0	478	2.9	4.3	375
Measurer 36	13.0	2.9	416	13.3	4.1	271
Measurer 41	5.8	1.1	377	2.1	2.4	340
Measurer 43	4.4	1.3	866	2.1	0.9	668
Other measurers[1]	14.3	4.3	70	6.3	6.3	48
Total	8.1	2.7	7,681	4.0	3.3	5,763

[1] Includes results from measurers with fewer than 25 children measured

Table C.12 Heaping in anthropometric measurements for children (digit preference)

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded (unweighted), Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Digit	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	603	10.7	773	13.7
1	570	10.1	583	10.3
2	544	9.6	645	11.4
3	595	10.5	571	10.1
4	543	9.6	522	9.3
5	609	10.8	746	13.2
6	558	9.9	550	9.7
7	509	9.0	468	8.3
8	556	9.9	439	7.8
9	556	9.9	346	6.1
Total	5,643	100.0	5,643	100.0
Index of dissimilarity[1]	na	2.1	na	8.8

Note: The table includes all children with weight and height/length measurements, regardless of the completeness of date of birth information and cases with implausible data. Both weight and length/height measurements were recorded with one decimal digit.
na = Not applicable
[1] The index of dissimilarity is a measure of digit preference calculated as one-half of the sum of absolute differences between the observed and expected percentage. It can be interpreted as the percentage of values that would need to be redistributed in order to achieve a uniform distribution.

Table C.13.1 Coverage of testing for anaemia in children: Capillary blood sample

Percentage of eligible children age 6–59 months in the standard biomarker subsample who were tested for anaemia, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage tested for anaemia	Number of children age 6–59 months
Age in months		
6–11	97.6	548
12–23	97.6	1,155
24–35	97.1	1,137
36–47	97.0	1,142
48–59	95.9	1,173
6–23	97.6	1,703
24–59	96.7	3,452
Residence		
Urban	96.5	1,376
Rural	97.1	3,779
Mainland/Zanzibar		
Mainland	96.7	4,349
Urban	96.0	1,152
Rural	96.9	3,197
Zanzibar	98.6	806
Unguja	98.4	446
Pemba	98.9	360
Zone		
Western	92.7	464
Northern	91.7	412
Central	96.7	482
Southern Highlands	98.8	340
Southern	99.4	176
South West Highlands	99.1	677
Lake	97.7	1,342
Eastern	95.8	456
Zanzibar	98.6	806
Region		
Dodoma	95.3	128
Arusha	88.7	159
Kilimanjaro	89.8	88
Tanga	95.8	165
Morogoro	93.6	156
Pwani	98.5	135
Dar es Salaam	95.8	165
Lindi	100.0	86
Mtwara	98.9	90
Ruvuma	99.2	125
Iringa	98.2	113
Mbeya	97.7	130
Singida	96.7	151
Tabora	90.2	286
Rukwa	99.5	193
Kigoma	96.6	178
Shinyanga	97.7	217
Kagera	98.1	214
Mwanza	99.1	214
Mara	93.8	208
Manyara	97.5	203
Njombe	99.0	102
Katavi	99.5	214
Simiyu	97.4	235
Geita	99.6	254
Songwe	99.3	140
Kaskazini Unguja	98.0	151
Kusini Unguja	99.2	127
Mjini Magharibi	98.2	168
Kaskazini Pemba	98.9	182
Kusini Pemba	98.9	178
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	97.0	1,102
Second	96.7	1,026
Middle	96.4	1,091
Fourth	98.2	1,026
Highest	96.5	910
Total	97.0	5,155

Table C.13.2 Coverage of testing for anaemia in children: Venous blood sample

Percentage of eligible children age 6–59 months in the micronutrient subsample who were tested for anaemia, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage tested for anaemia	Number of children age 6–59 months
Age in months		
6–11	85.0	220
12–23	91.7	460
24–35	94.8	442
36–47	93.9	444
48–59	94.3	438
6–23	89.6	680
24–59	94.3	1,324
Residence		
Urban	88.3	489
Rural	94.1	1,515
Total	92.7	2,004

Table C.14.1 Coverage of testing for anaemia in women: Capillary blood sample

Percentage of eligible women age 15–49 in the standard biomarker subsample who were tested for anaemia, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage tested for anaemia	Number of women
Age		
15–19	98.8	1,613
20–29	98.7	2,624
30–39	98.5	1,955
40–49	98.5	1,489
Number of children ever born		
0	98.4	2,144
1	99.1	1,104
2–3	98.0	2,022
4–5	99.1	1,305
6+	99.5	1,106
Maternity status		
Pregnant	99.1	581
Not pregnant[1]	98.6	7,100
Residence		
Urban	98.2	2,700
Rural	98.9	4,981
Mainland/Zanzibar		
Mainland	98.5	6,377
Urban	98.0	2,265
Rural	98.8	4,112
Zanzibar	99.4	1,304
Unguja	99.2	775
Pemba	99.6	529
Zone		
Western	97.8	589
Northern	96.6	679
Central	97.3	711
Southern Highlands	99.0	600
Southern	99.8	408
South West Highlands	99.6	892
Lake	98.9	1,587
Eastern	98.6	911
Zanzibar	99.4	1,304
Region		
Dodoma	96.0	252
Arusha	96.2	266
Kilimanjaro	97.0	165
Tanga	96.8	248
Morogoro	98.5	269
Pwani	99.6	234
Dar es Salaam	98.0	408
Lindi	100.0	195
Mtwara	99.5	213
Ruvuma	99.6	224
Iringa	98.3	180
Mbeya	99.1	229
Singida	95.8	214
Tabora	96.6	320
Rukwa	100.0	223
Kigoma	99.3	269
Shinyanga	99.6	267
Kagera	98.9	269
Mwanza	99.7	293
Mara	96.0	252
Manyara	100.0	245
Njombe	99.0	196
Katavi	100.0	252
Simiyu	99.6	227
Geita	99.6	279
Songwe	98.9	188
Kaskazini Unguja	99.1	230
Kusini Unguja	100.0	226
Mjini Magharibi	98.7	319
Kaskazini Pemba	99.6	259
Kusini Pemba	99.6	270

Continued…

Table C.14.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage tested for anaemia	Number of women
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	99.0	1,097
Second	98.9	1,297
Middle	99.0	1,592
Fourth	98.5	1,731
Highest	98.1	1,964
Total	98.6	7,681

[1] Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

Table C.14.2 Coverage of testing for anaemia in women: Venous blood sample

Percentage of eligible women age 15–49 in the micronutrient subsample who were tested for anaemia, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage tested for anaemia	Number of women
Age		
15–19	96.0	600
20–29	97.6	1,028
30–39	96.9	782
40–49	96.5	607
Maternity status		
Pregnant	97.3	223
Not pregnant[1]	96.9	2,794
Residence		
Urban	96.2	1,078
Rural	97.3	1,939
Total	96.9	3,017

[1] Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

Table C.15 Comparison of haemoglobin concentration and anaemia by type of blood sample: Children and women

Mean (CI), median (CI), Q1 (CI), and Q3 (CI) haemoglobin concentration, and percentage (CI) of children age 6–59 months and women age 15-49 classified as having anaemia measured in capillary and venous blood, by residence and region, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Children					Women				
Estimate by background characteristic	Capillary blood	Number of children age 6–59 months	Venous blood	Number of children age 6–59 months	*p* value	Capillary blood	Number of women	Venous blood	Number of women	*p* value
Any anaemia (CI)[1]										
Residence										
Urban	59.7 (55.9, 63.4)	1,277	41.8 (35.5, 48.2)	405	<.001	43.8 (40.6, 46.9)	2,640	39.5 (36.2, 42.7)	1,036	.058
Rural	58.9 (56.5, 61.4)	3,648	48.5 (45.1, 52.0)	1,441	<.001	40.3 (38.1, 42.5)	4,914	36.1 (33.3, 39.0)	1,903	.021
Region										
Mainland	58.9 (56.8, 61.0)	4,775	46.7 (43.6, 49.8)	1,790	<.001	40.9 (39.1, 42.7)	7,302	36.8 (34.5, 39.0)	2,838	.005
Zanzibar	65.9 (61.4, 70.4)	151	58.6 (51.0, 66.2)	56	.102	59.6 (56.5, 62.7)	252	53.1 (48.3, 57.9)	101	.024
Total	59.1 (57.0, 61.2)	4,925	47.1 (44.0, 50.1)	1,846	<.001	41.5 (39.7, 43.3)	7,554	37.3 (35.1, 39.5)	2,939	.003
Mean (CI)										
Residence										
Urban	10.5 (10.3, 10.6)	1,277	11.0 (10.8, 11.2)	405	<.001	11.9 (11.8, 12)	2,640	12.0 (11.9, 12.1)	1,036	.273
Rural	10.5 (10.4, 10.6)	3,648	10.8 (10.7, 11.0)	1,441	<.001	12.1 (12.0, 12.2)	4,914	12.2 (12.1, 12.3)	1,903	.082
Region										
Mainland	10.5 (10.4, 10.6)	4,775	10.9 (10.8, 11.0)	1,790	<.001	12.0 (12.0, 12.1)	7,302	12.1 (12.1, 12.2)	2,838	.064
Zanzibar	10.4 (10.2, 10.5)	151	10.8 (10.6, 10.9)	56	<.001	11.3 (11.2, 11.4)	252	11.6 (11.5, 11.8)	101	.001
Total	10.5 (10.4, 10.6)	4,925	10.9 (10.8, 11.0)	1,846	<.001	12.0 (11.9, 12.1)	7,554	12.1 (12.0, 12.2)	2,939	.037
Median (CI)										
Residence										
Urban	10.6 (10.4, 10.7)	1,277	11.1 (11.0, 11.3)	405	<.001	12.1 (12.0, 12.2)	2,640	12.2 (12.1, 12.3)	1,036	.072
Rural	10.6 (10.5, 10.7)	3,648	10.9 (10.8, 11.0)	1,441	<.001	12.2 (12.2, 12.3)	4,914	12.4 (12.2, 12.5)	1,903	.143
Region										
Mainland	10.6 (10.5, 10.7)	4,775	11.0 (10.9, 11.1)	1,790	<.001	12.2 (12.1, 12.3)	7,302	12.3 (12.2, 12.4)	2,838	.052
Zanzibar	10.4 (10.3, 10.6)	151	10.7 (10.5, 10.9)	56	.051	11.4 (11.3, 11.5)	252	11.7 (11.5, 11.9)	101	.006
Total	10.6 (10.5, 10.7)	4,925	11.0 (10.9, 11.1)	1,846	<.001	12.2 (12.1, 12.2)	7,554	12.3 (12.2, 12.4)	2,939	.039
Q1 (CI)										
Residence										
Urban	9.5 (9.3, 9.7)	1,277	10.2 (10, 10.5)	405	<.001	10.7 (10.5, 10.9)	2,640	11.0 (10.8, 11.3)	1,036	.037
Rural	9.5 (9.4, 9.6)	3,648	10.0 (9.8, 10.1)	1,441	<.001	11.0 (10.8, 11.1)	4,914	11.3 (11.1, 11.4)	1,903	.004
Region										
Mainland	9.5 (9.4, 9.6)	4,775	10.0 (9.9, 10.1)	1,790	<.001	10.9 (10.8, 11.0)	7,302	11.2 (11.1, 11.4)	2,838	<.001
Zanzibar	9.5 (9.3, 9.7)	151	10.0 (9.9, 10.2)	56	<.001	10.3 (10.1, 10.5)	252	10.8 (10.6, 11.0)	101	<.001
Total	9.5 (9.4, 9.6)	4,925	10.0 (9.9, 10.1)	1,846	<.001	10.9 (10.8, 11.0)	7,554	11.2 (11.1, 11.3)	2,939	<.001
Q3 (CI)										
Residence										
Urban	11.6 (11.4, 11.8)	1,277	11.8 (11.6, 12.0)	405	.221	13.1 (13.0, 13.3)	2,640	13.1 (13.0, 13.2)	1,036	.529
Rural	11.4 (11.4, 11.5)	3,648	11.7 (11.6, 11.8)	1,441	<.001	13.3 (13.2, 13.4)	4,914	13.3 (13.2, 13.4)	1,903	.654
Region										
Mainland	11.5 (11.4, 11.6)	4,775	11.8 (11.7, 11.9)	1,790	<.001	13.3 (13.2, 13.4)	7,302	13.2 (13.2, 13.3)	2,838	.460
Zanzibar	11.2 (11.1, 11.3)	151	11.4 (11.2, 11.5)	56	.144	12.4 (12.3, 12.5)	252	12.4 (12.3, 12.6)	101	.919
Total	11.5 (11.4, 11.6)	4,925	11.7 (11.6, 11.8)	1,846	<.001	13.3 (13.2, 13.3)	7,554	13.2 (13.1, 13.3)	2,939	.589

Notes: Table is based on children or women who stayed in the household on the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Capillary blood was measured in the standard biomarker subsample (half of households), and venous blood was measured in the micronutrient subsample. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using formulas in CDC 1998 and cutoffs defined in WHO 2017. Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device.
CI = Confidence interval
Q = Quartile
[1] Any anaemia is defined as <11.0 g/dl for children, <12 g/dl for nonpregnant women, and <11 g/dl for pregnant women.

Table C.16 Coverage of urine testing for iodine among women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 eligible for urine testing by interview and testing status, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Interviewed: Urine collected	Interviewed: Refused to provide urine	Interviewed: Other/ missing	Not interviewed	Total	Number of women
Age						
15–19	94.7	0.5	1.0	3.8	100.0	2,619
20–29	93.7	1.0	0.7	4.6	100.0	2,891
30–39	94.6	1.0	0.5	3.8	100.0	1,650
40–49	92.0	1.0	0.3	6.7	100.0	995
Maternity status						
Pregnant	94.5	0.6	0.8	4.0	100.0	618
Not pregnant[1]	93.9	0.9	0.7	4.5	100.0	7,537
Residence						
Urban	93.5	1.0	0.8	4.7	100.0	2,863
Rural	94.3	0.8	0.6	4.3	100.0	5,292
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	93.8	1.0	0.8	4.5	100.0	6,759
Urban	92.9	1.2	0.9	5.0	100.0	2,411
Rural	94.2	0.9	0.7	4.2	100.0	4,348
Zanzibar	95.1	0.2	0.4	4.3	100.0	1,396
Unguja	95.0	0.4	0.4	4.3	100.0	835
Pemba	95.4	0.0	0.4	4.3	100.0	561
Zone						
Western	91.2	0.9	1.6	6.3	100.0	639
Northern	90.6	3.3	0.7	5.4	100.0	722
Central	93.8	1.5	1.8	3.0	100.0	738
Southern Highlands	94.8	0.3	0.5	4.4	100.0	633
Southern	97.4	0.5	0.5	1.7	100.0	418
South West Highlands	98.1	0.3	0.2	1.3	100.0	917
Lake	93.4	0.5	0.6	5.5	100.0	1,705
Eastern	92.1	0.9	0.7	6.3	100.0	987
Zanzibar	95.1	0.2	0.4	4.3	100.0	1,396
Region						
Dodoma	91.3	2.3	3.0	3.4	100.0	263
Arusha	93.5	2.5	1.1	2.9	100.0	276
Kilimanjaro	90.4	2.3	0.6	6.8	100.0	177
Tanga	87.7	4.8	0.4	7.1	100.0	269
Morogoro	90.3	0.0	1.0	8.7	100.0	300
Pwani	95.1	0.8	0.0	4.0	100.0	247
Dar es Salaam	91.6	1.6	0.9	5.9	100.0	440
Lindi	97.5	0.0	0.5	2.0	100.0	201
Mtwara	97.2	0.9	0.5	1.4	100.0	217
Ruvuma	98.2	0.0	0.4	1.3	100.0	228
Iringa	92.8	0.0	1.0	6.2	100.0	194
Mbeya	95.9	0.4	0.8	2.9	100.0	242
Singida	94.5	2.3	2.3	0.9	100.0	217
Tabora	86.4	1.7	1.9	10.0	100.0	361
Rukwa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	225
Kigoma	97.5	0.0	1.1	1.4	100.0	278
Shinyanga	94.0	0.4	0.4	5.3	100.0	284
Kagera	97.5	0.0	1.1	1.4	100.0	276
Mwanza	90.4	0.0	0.3	9.3	100.0	332
Mara	88.3	2.6	1.5	7.7	100.0	274
Manyara	95.7	0.0	0.0	4.3	100.0	258
Njombe	92.9	0.9	0.0	6.2	100.0	211
Katavi	98.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	256
Simiyu	93.2	0.0	0.4	6.4	100.0	251
Geita	97.2	0.3	0.0	2.4	100.0	288
Songwe	97.9	1.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	194
Kaskazini Unguja	96.9	0.8	0.4	2.0	100.0	255
Kusini Unguja	97.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	100.0	235
Mjini Magharibi	92.2	0.3	0.6	7.0	100.0	345
Kaskazini Pemba	97.8	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	270
Kusini Pemba	93.1	0.0	0.7	6.2	100.0	291
Education						
No education	92.6	1.2	0.9	5.3	100.0	1,139
Primary incomplete	94.2	0.7	0.7	4.4	100.0	822
Primary complete	94.0	1.0	0.7	4.4	100.0	2,947
Secondary+	94.5	0.6	0.6	4.3	100.0	3,247
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	93.9	1.0	0.6	4.5	100.0	1,163
Second	94.2	0.7	0.8	4.4	100.0	1,370
Middle	93.7	0.8	0.6	4.9	100.0	1,704
Fourth	94.8	0.7	0.8	3.6	100.0	1,825
Highest	93.4	1.1	0.7	4.9	100.0	2,093
Total	94.0	0.8	0.7	4.5	100.0	8,155

Table C.17 Observation of mosquito nets

Percentage of all mosquito nets observed by the interviewers, according to background characteristics (weighted), Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of mosquito nets observed by interviewers	Number of mosquito nets
Residence		
Urban	90.6	9,180
Rural	94.8	16,918
Mainland/Zanzibar		
Mainland	93.3	25,145
Urban	90.6	8,925
Rural	94.9	16,220
Zanzibar	93.5	953
Unguja	92.2	628
Pemba	96.2	324
Zone		
Western	94.5	1,939
Northern	87.5	2,771
Central	97.6	2,911
Southern Highlands	97.0	1,657
Southern	97.6	1,597
South West Highlands	96.8	2,534
Lake	91.0	7,427
Eastern	92.7	4,309
Zanzibar	93.5	953
Region		
Dodoma	97.1	1,681
Arusha	96.7	483
Kilimanjaro	81.8	661
Tanga	87.1	1,627
Morogoro	91.9	1,260
Pwani	96.2	998
Dar es Salaam	91.5	2,052
Lindi	96.7	727
Mtwara	98.4	870
Ruvuma	97.4	681
Iringa	98.4	670
Mbeya	99.6	981
Singida	99.6	726
Tabora	95.8	1,072
Rukwa	95.3	586
Kigoma	92.8	867
Shinyanga	97.2	698
Kagera	93.9	1,462
Mwanza	80.4	2,195
Mara	96.8	1,306
Manyara	96.3	504
Njombe	93.3	306
Katavi	90.8	478
Simiyu	94.5	465
Geita	95.3	1,301
Songwe	98.9	489
Kaskazini Unguja	96.7	190
Kusini Unguja	94.8	79
Mjini Magharibi	89.2	360
Kaskazini Pemba	94.7	148
Kusini Pemba	97.5	177
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	96.3	3,450
Second	94.9	4,504
Middle	94.6	5,328
Fourth	93.0	5,805
Highest	90.2	7,011
Total	93.4	26,097

Table C.18 Number of enumeration areas completed by month and region

During the period of fieldwork, number of enumeration areas (EAs) completed by month, according to region, and percent distribution of EAs completed by month, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Region	Month of fieldwork						Number of EAs
	February	March	April	May	June	July	
Dodoma	0	9	11	2	0	0	22
Arusha	0	8	7	5	0	0	20
Kilimanjaro	18	3	0	0	0	0	21
Tanga	0	5	10	7	0	0	22
Morogoro	0	7	9	6	0	0	22
Pwani	0	0	0	0	16	3	19
Dar es Salaam	0	8	8	9	8	2	35
Lindi	0	9	8	2	0	0	19
Mtwara	0	0	0	10	11	0	21
Ruvuma	0	8	8	4	0	0	20
Iringa	0	0	0	6	10	2	18
Mbeya	0	10	7	4	0	0	21
Singida	0	0	0	7	8	4	19
Tabora	0	0	0	6	13	2	21
Rukwa	0	0	0	6	9	3	18
Kigoma	0	8	8	4	0	0	20
Shinyanga	0	8	9	3	0	0	20
Kagera	0	8	8	6	0	0	22
Mwanza	0	8	9	5	0	0	22
Mara	0	8	8	4	0	0	20
Manyara	0	0	0	3	11	6	20
Njombe	0	8	9	2	0	0	19
Katavi	0	8	9	2	0	0	19
Simiyu	0	0	0	5	9	5	19
Geita	0	0	0	4	15	1	20
Songwe	0	0	2	4	11	2	19
Kaskazini Unguja	0	6	7	5	0	0	18
Kusini Unguja	0	6	7	4	0	0	17
Mjini Magharibi	0	6	7	7	0	0	20
Kaskazini Pemba	0	0	0	0	14	3	17
Kusini Pemba	0	0	0	0	14	4	18
Total number of EAs	18	141	151	132	149	37	628
Percent distribution	2.9	22.5	24.0	21.0	23.7	5.9	100.0

Note: EAs are classified by month according to the date by which the last Biomarker Questionnaire in the EA was completed.

Table C.19 School attendance by single year of age

Percent distribution of the de jure population age 4-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current school year (weighted), Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Age in years at beginning of school year	Not attending school	Early childhood education program	Primary school grade							Post primary training	Secondary school 'O' level grade				Post secondary 'O' level	Secondary school 'A' level grade		Post secondary 'A' level	University	Don't know	Total	Number of persons age 4-24 years
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4		5	6					
4	62.1	34.4	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,219
5	36.8	42.1	18.9	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,149
6	27.3	21.7	36.1	12.7	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,202
7	18.4	6.9	26.5	31.1	14.4	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,303
8	13.3	2.3	14.5	25.9	27.3	14.0	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,053
9	13.3	1.0	5.8	11.6	26.4	28.7	10.9	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,010
10	13.9	0.1	3.0	7.0	15.3	26.2	23.8	9.3	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,124
11	14.0	0.2	1.2	3.0	8.1	17.5	23.2	25.1	7.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,077
12	17.0	0.1	0.4	1.4	4.4	10.7	14.0	25.9	19.9	0.0	4.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	2,016
13	21.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.7	5.0	8.5	17.9	27.3	0.0	12.0	3.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,979
14	27.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	2.1	4.0	12.0	18.5	0.1	16.4	12.2	4.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,655
15	35.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.8	4.7	13.7	0.3	13.1	13.6	11.3	4.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,338
16	48.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	2.3	5.8	0.1	6.0	10.5	13.6	10.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,385
17	66.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	3.9	0.2	2.6	4.5	7.7	12.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,252
18	80.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.1	0.0	0.9	1.4	2.7	8.7	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,204
19	87.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.7	4.1	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,119
20	93.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.8	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	983
21	94.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	1,081
22	94.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.8	0.0	100.0	1,056
23	96.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.1	100.0	836
24[a]	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.4	100.0	610

Note: Age at the beginning of the school year is calculated from dates of birth of household members or by rejuvenating household members based on the date of the survey, the date after start of the school year, and completed age at the time of survey. Levels and grades refer to the current school year, or the most recent school year if data collection was completed between school years.

[a] Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at the beginning of school year are excluded from the table since current attendance was only collected for those age 4-24 years at the time of interview

Table C.20 Vaccination cards photographed

Percentage of children under age 3 reported to have a vaccination card, percentage whose vaccination card was seen by the interviewer, percentage whose vaccination card was photographed or was not photographed by reason, and among children with a vaccination card seen, percentage of cards photographed, according to background characteristics (weighted), Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of children reported to have a vaccination card	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was seen by interviewer	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was photo-graphed	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was not photo-graphed as permission was not received	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was not photo-graphed for other reasons	Number of children	Among children with a vaccination card seen	
							Percentage of vaccination cards photo-graphed	Number of children
Age in months								
0–11	80.0	78.8	76.1	2.0	0.7	2,188	96.6	1,723
12–23	82.4	81.1	79.0	1.6	0.5	2,180	97.4	1,768
24–35	73.9	72.6	70.9	1.1	0.6	2,009	97.6	1,459
Residence								
Urban	79.9	78.6	76.1	2.1	0.4	1,746	96.8	1,373
Rural	78.5	77.3	75.2	1.4	0.6	4,631	97.3	3,578
Mainland/Zanzibar								
Mainland	78.7	77.6	75.4	1.7	0.5	6,182	97.2	4,798
Urban	79.8	78.7	76.1	2.2	0.4	1,687	96.7	1,327
Rural	78.3	77.2	75.2	1.5	0.6	4,495	97.4	3,470
Zanzibar	83.7	78.5	75.7	0.3	2.4	196	96.5	153
Unguja	83.6	78.1	76.0	0.4	1.6	134	97.3	104
Pemba	83.8	79.3	75.1	0.0	4.1	62	94.8	49
Zone								
Western	76.8	75.7	75.4	0.3	0.0	678	99.6	513
Northern	81.7	80.8	79.5	0.8	0.5	695	98.4	561
Central	81.1	79.2	73.6	4.4	1.3	632	92.9	501
Southern Highlands	81.8	80.8	79.0	1.4	0.5	324	97.7	262
Southern	71.6	70.7	68.6	0.2	1.9	252	97.1	178
South West Highlands	70.8	68.2	60.4	7.6	0.3	596	88.5	406
Lake	78.4	77.5	76.2	0.7	0.5	2,188	98.4	1,696
Eastern	83.6	83.3	83.1	0.2	0.0	817	99.8	680
Zanzibar	83.7	78.5	75.7	0.3	2.4	196	96.5	153
Region								
Dodoma	89.5	89.0	83.3	5.6	0.0	258	93.7	229
Arusha	84.4	83.2	83.2	0.0	0.0	214	100.0	178
Kilimanjaro	86.8	84.1	78.8	3.5	1.8	151	93.8	127
Tanga	77.7	77.7	77.3	0.0	0.3	330	99.6	256
Morogoro	86.7	86.7	86.2	0.5	0.0	280	99.4	243
Pwani	79.4	79.0	79.0	0.0	0.0	177	100.0	140
Dar es Salaam	83.2	82.8	82.8	0.0	0.0	360	100.0	298
Lindi	67.7	66.9	62.7	0.4	3.9	121	93.6	81
Mtwara	75.1	74.1	74.1	0.0	0.0	131	100.0	97
Ruvuma	80.7	79.8	76.9	2.2	0.7	140	96.3	112
Iringa	73.6	72.9	71.7	1.2	0.0	113	98.4	83
Mbeya	79.3	74.3	61.7	12.6	0.0	180	83.0	134
Singida	80.2	79.0	66.6	8.1	4.3	163	84.3	129
Tabora	72.5	71.0	70.9	0.2	0.0	409	99.7	290
Rukwa	55.0	53.9	46.0	8.0	0.0	162	85.2	87
Kigoma	83.4	82.8	82.3	0.5	0.0	269	99.4	223
Shinyanga	62.3	61.0	56.7	3.2	1.1	255	92.9	155
Kagera	86.6	85.9	85.9	0.0	0.0	377	100.0	324
Mwanza	82.8	81.6	80.2	0.5	0.9	514	98.3	419
Mara	76.7	76.5	76.5	0.0	0.0	402	100.0	308
Manyara	71.7	67.4	67.0	0.0	0.4	212	99.4	143
Njombe	97.0	95.5	94.7	0.0	0.9	71	99.1	68
Katavi	63.2	61.5	58.4	3.1	0.0	99	94.9	61
Simiyu	70.6	69.6	67.9	1.7	0.0	219	97.5	152
Geita	81.0	79.9	78.5	0.4	1.0	421	98.2	337
Songwe	82.4	80.3	75.2	4.0	1.1	155	93.6	124
Kaskazini Unguja	87.7	84.5	83.3	0.0	1.1	25	98.7	22
Kusini Unguja	82.4	77.6	77.6	0.0	0.0	16	100.0	12
Mjini Magharibi	82.7	76.4	73.7	0.6	2.1	92	96.5	71
Kaskazini Pemba	83.1	80.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	28	100.0	23
Kusini Pemba	84.3	78.7	71.1	0.0	7.6	34	90.3	27
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	75.1	73.6	71.8	1.3	0.5	1,439	97.5	1,059
Second	78.4	77.2	75.3	1.5	0.4	1,274	97.5	984
Middle	79.3	78.3	76.4	1.3	0.6	1,242	97.6	973
Fourth	79.9	78.7	76.1	1.9	0.7	1,280	96.8	1,007
Highest	82.6	81.2	78.4	2.1	0.7	1,143	96.5	928
Total	78.9	77.6	75.5	1.6	0.6	6,377	97.2	4,951

Note: Vaccination cards include cards, booklets, or other home-based records.

Table C.21 Completeness of information on siblings

Completeness of data on survival status of sisters and brothers reported by interviewed women, age of living siblings, and age at death (AD) and years since death (YSD) of dead siblings (unweighted), Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Sisters		Brothers		All siblings	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All siblings	41,014	100.0	41,453	100.0	82,467	100.0
Living	36,806	89.7	36,605	88.3	73,411	89.0
Dead	4,178	10.2	4,805	11.6	8,983	10.9
Survival status unknown	30	0.1	43	0.1	73	0.1
Living siblings	36,806	100.0	36,605	100.0	73,411	100.0
Age reported	36,806	100.0	36,605	100.0	73,411	100.0
Dead siblings	4,178	100.0	4,805	100.0	8,983	100.0
AD and YSD reported	4,178	100.0	4,805	100.0	8,983	100.0

Table C.22 Sibship size and sex ratio of siblings

Mean sibship size and sex ratio of siblings at birth, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

Age of respondent	Mean sibship size[1]	Sex ratio of siblings at birth[2]
15–19	5.9	100.2
20–24	6.0	98.1
25–29	6.1	98.4
30–34	6.3	103.1
35–39	6.5	105.4
40–44	6.4	104.7
45–49	6.7	104.3
Total	6.2	101.5

[1] Includes the respondent
[2] Excludes the respondent

Table C.23 Pregnancy-related mortality trends

Direct estimates of pregnancy-related mortality rates for the 7 years preceding each survey, by 5-year age groups, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2022

	Pregnancy-related mortality rate[1,2]				
Age	2015–2022	2009–2016	2003–2010	1998–2005	1989–1996
15–19	0.07	0.28	0.25	0.44	0.67
20–24	0.20	0.67	0.94	1.22	1.48
25–29	0.06	0.98	0.90	1.43	1.25
30–34	0.20	0.60	1.57	1.48	1.31
35–39	0.36	1.26	1.09	1.33	1.30
40–44	0.15	2.06	1.26	1.19	0.87
45–49	0.11	1.13	0.34	0.96	1.58
Total 15–49	0.16[a]	0.87[a]	0.88[a]	1.12[a]	1.18[a]
General fertility rate (GFR)[3]	152	165	178	185	192
Pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR)[4]	104	530	494	605	612
Confidence interval	(59, 149)	(405, 655)	(373, 614)	(427, 737)	(456, 768)
Lifetime risk of pregnancy-related death[5]	0.005	0.028	0.027	0.034	0.036

[1] Pregnancy-related mortality is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 2 months of termination of pregnancy from any cause including accidents or violence
[2] Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure
[3] Age-adjusted rate, expressed per 1,000 women age 15–49
[4] Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as the age-adjusted pregnancy-related mortality rate times 100 divided by the age-adjusted general fertility rate
[5] Calculated as $1-(1-PRMR)^{TFR}$, where TFR represents the total fertility rate for the 7 years preceding the survey
[a] Age-adjusted rate

PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE 2022 TANZANIA DHS-MIS

Appendix D

PROJECT COORDINATORS

Dr. Albina Chuwa (NBS)
Salum Kassim Ali (OCGS)
Dr. Germana Leyna (TFNC)

PROJECT DIRECTORS

Ruth Minja (NBS)
Fahima Mohammed Issa (OCGS)

PROJECT MANAGERS

Sylvia Meku (NBS)
Abdul-Majid Jecha Ramadhan (OCGS)
Tedson Lukindo (TFNC-Lab)

DESK OFFICERS

Elinzuu Nicodemo Yohana (NBS)
Deogratius Malamsha (NBS)
Mary August (NBS)
Fadhil Ali Hassan (OCGS)
Rahma Juma Vuai (OCGS)

TRAINERS

Prisca Mkongwe
Mary August
Hildegarda Kimaro
Stephano G. Cosmas
Mariam Kitembe
Bakilla Hassan Bakila
Herman Kashililika
Magreth Maganda
Donata Mwita
Faida Salehe Juma
Mwinyi Issa Msellem
Juma Omary Ali
Joseph Shasheni
Rose Michael
Aishe Ramadhan Kessi
Said Nyambaya
Abdullah Othman
Majaliwa
Dr. Vincent Didas Assey
Tedson Lukindo
Debora Charwe
Aziz Kaunara
Francis Millinga
Michael Maganga
Maria Ngilisho
Ruth Mkopi
Dora Chilumba
Ramadhan Noor
Adam Hancy
Jackline Nururupia

AUTHORS AND REVIEWERS

Prof. Akim Mturi
Prof. Milline J. Mbonile
Prof. Maurice Mbago
Prof. Rose Mpembeni
Prof. Sia Emmanueli Msuya
Dr. Albina Chuwa
Salumu Kassim Ali
Dr. Germana Leyna
Dr. Amina S. Msengwa
Dr. Ahmed M. Makuwani
Dr. Phineas F. Sospeter
Dr. Salma Masauni Yussuf
Dr. Patrick Codjia
Dr. Joyce Chonjo
Dr. Renatha Mandike
Dr. Vincent Didas Assey
Dr. Akwilina W. Mwanri
Dr. Leonard K. Katalambula
Dr. Mwinyi Omar Mwinyi
Ruth Minja
Fahima M. Issa
Emilian Karugendo
Sylvia Meku
Abdul-Majid Jecha Ramadhan
Sabina Raphael Daima
Elinzuu Nicodemo
Rahma Juma Vuai
Abdul-Wahid H. Al-Mafazy
Adam Hancy
Ahmed Makbel
Aishe Ramadhani Kessi
Albert Kulwa
Aldegunda Komba
Ali Wadi Ame
Alinune Nsemwa
Bakilla Hassan Bakila
Claud Kumalija
Clement Kihinga
Cletus Mkai
David Lenga
Debora Charwe
Deogratius Malamsha
Donatha Mwita
Edith Mbatia
Elide Mwanri
Faida Salehe Juma
Fatma Khatib Haji
Habib R. Ismail
Hellen Hillary
Herman Kashililika
Hildegarda Kimaro
Irenius Ruyobya
John Mapunda
John Mfungo

Josbet Rubona
Joseph Gashila
Joseph Shasheni
Julias Kombania
Julieth Msuya
Juma Omar Ali
Juma Omary Ali
Kazija Khamis Said
Magreth S. Maganda
Maria Ngilisho
Ramadhani Mwiru
Mariam Kitembe
Mary August
Mashavu Khamis Omar
Mayasa M. Mwinyi
Mlemba Abassy
Mwinyi Issa Mselemu
Obey Assery
Omary Mdoka
Prisca Mkongwe
Radegunda Maro
Rainer Kiama
Raphii Jaffar Ali
Rose Michael
Said Nyambaya
Sango Simba
Seif Kondo
Seif Kuchengo
Stephano Cosmas
Stephen Jutta
Tedson Lukindo
Tumaniel Macha

QUALITY CONTROL

Dr. Albina Chuwa
Salum Kassim Ali
Abdullah Othman Makame
Adam Hancy
Aishe Suleiman Kessi
Aziz Kaunara
Claud Kumalija
Deborah Charwe
Dora Chilumba
Dr. Germana Leyna
Dr. Akwilina Mwanri
Dr. Joseph Katalambula
Elinzuu Nicodemo
Emmilian Karugendo
Hafsa Khalfan
Ramadhani Noor
Fadhil Ali Hassan
Fahima M Issa
Mariam Kitembe
Francis Millinga
Habiba Soud Salim
Hildegarda Kimaro
Jackline Nururupia
Joseph Shasheni
Khadija Khamis Hamad
Magreth Maganda
Helen Hillary
Maria Ngilisho
Michael Maganga
Mwajuma Masoud
Mwinyi I. Msellem
Rainer Kiama
Mary August
Prisca Mkongwe
Ramadhan Noor
Rose Michael
Ruth Minja
Ruth Mkopi
Said Nyambaya
Stephano Cosmas
Deogratius Malamsha
Sylvia Meku
Bakilla Hassan Bakilla
Tedson Lukindo

DATA PROCESSING SUPERVISORS

Abdullah Othman
Aishe Suleiman
Joseph Shasheni
Rose Michael
Said Nyambaya

LISTER/MAPPER SUPERVISORS

Adam Ramadhani
Adella Temba
Alberty Kulwa
Alfred Gewe
Anifa Juma
Charton Meena
David Danda
Dotto Alley
Eliud Kamendu
Erick Luaula
Evarist Tairo
Halid Msabaha
Jacob Lufingo
Janeth Busanda
John Lyakurwa
Julias Kombania
Lukas Venance
Lydia Mwaga
Maryviena Temba
Mashini Milimo
Mwantumu Athmani
Nestory Mazinza
Omary Abdalla
Peter Milinga
Respicius Gaspal
Tony Mwanjota

LISTERS/MAPPERS

Abel Paul Mahembe
Aikande Marco
Ali Hassani Makono
Anold Kikoka
Bahati Salehe
Bandawe Morris
Beata Daniel
Bertha Anthon Tlanka
Brian Severin Itimbwe
Caren Musei
Christina Ndondole
Daina Mwailima
Deodatus Lubinga
Doran Derick Runyoro
Emmanuel Musa
Emmanuel Ng'milo
Emmanuel Said Nicolaus
Fabian Massay
Getruda Rwehumbiza
Glory Comphrence
Hadija Haji
Haji Mwamweta
Hedi Athumani Kinonge
Humphrey Herikana Mwakajila
Ibrahim Mtinangi
Jackline Joseph Kapela
Jackson Juvenary Rugemalila
Jacob Elisante
Jacob Ngalaba
Jasmine Bahati Masacky
Jasper Kazoka
Jeremia Wilson Gambagu
John Siara

Joseph Pius
Laura Philipo Mushi
Lilian Elias
Michael Baraka
Mike Madesho
Mwasaumu Shomari Kondo
Naomi Mchau
Ortensia Urasa
Penina Barlas Shao
Philimon Rwehabula
Rodney Gabriel
Romana Jackson Hhaibei
Salum Abdul
Shabani Haroun Kisenge
Shedrack Albert
Suzana Nicodemo Napegwa
Upendo Nzunda
Upendo Samson Joseph
Veronica Titus Mwisomba
Yusuph Ramadhani Mbega
Zenabia Sebastian

DATA COLLECTION TEAM LEADERS AND CAPI SUPERVISORS

Team Leaders

Amani Mustapha Libyela
Amri H. Matole
Donatha Mwita
Elias L. Bugumba
Erick Luaula
Faida Saleh Juma
Hemed S. Nkunya
Herman Kashililika
Irene James Swai
Julius P. Kombania
Juma Omary Ali
Lydia J. Mwaga
Mwanaidi B. Makao
Opiyo T. Mamu
Rahma Juma Vuai
Reginald Kessy
Saumu Khalid Said
Venance Lucas

CAPI Supervisors

Aikande Marko
Albert A. Kikuli
Brian Severin Itimbwe
Elias Edward Katole
Elifariji Godfrey
Humphrey H. Mwakajila
Humudy Khatibu Mwinyi
Innocent Kihongo
Jacob Elisante Mbogo
Jastine K. Fundi
Joseph Pius
Joyce Joseph Mvungi
Mathew Semuhomyi
Moza Ramadhan Omar
Peter J. Idana
Peter Mark
Ramla Hassan Pandu
Suleiman Said Omar

DATA COLLECTION INTERVIEWERS

Female

Alice Mrindoko
Alphonsina Makarius Mgumba
Asha Omary Mwalongo
Atupakisye Fred Matola
Baseki Thomas Masondole
Beatha Daniel
Beatrice S. Mchome
Bilhuda Daudi
Christina Kopwe
Clemencia Assenga
Domina P. Massawe
Elinzuu Napegwa
Elizabeth Richard
Elizabeth William Mallugu
Fatuma Mchome
Faudhia Abdallah Salehe
Gaudencia Ndumbaro
Halima Abushir Abeid
Hamida Mvunta
Helena A. Saka
Hilda Nestory Ndyamukama
Husna Suileman Mahadhi
Jackline Josephat
Jacquiline Kimaro
Lilian Mariki
Maryfrida Elisha Njoghomi
Mbonimpa Sylvester Wakachira
Mmanga Seif Masoud
Monica Kambona Massawe
Mwanaidi Shange
Nema Ahmada Shaali
Oresia Mwambe
Proscovia Laurean Mushuga
Rachel A. Chaula
Remija Ngi'ngo
Rose Meagie
Rosta Lyimo
Saada Rashid Haroub
Sabra Salim Suleiman
Sango Mwambala
Saraphina Erinest Piason
Selina Hilary
Suzana Exaud Mdegela
Sylvana Kajanga
Tabley Shallanda
Tatu Fundi Salum
Tausi Mghenyi Mande
Triphonia Aniceth Mushi
Tumaini Sang'udi Kazzi
Zainabu Mdimi
Zulfa R. Masara

Male

Ali Mohammed Ali
Amour Suleiman Moh'd
Bakar Othman Abdallah
Dickson Peter Mganga
Elizeus Novati
Henry Mosabi
Isaya Justine Mwalongo
Jafes J. Rweyabura
Jamal Yussuf Juma
John Bukumbi Yalema
Khalifa Kyombo
Kitunda Israel Petrol
Kiula Mbogo
Mwangetto Kaisi
Nicolous Bakiluleshi
Patrick E. Kabujanja
Paul Njau
Rasoul R. Suleiman
Venance Burugu Jackson

BIOMARKERS AND MICRONUTRIENTS INTERVIEWERS

Biomarkers

Abela Twiniomujuni
Amina Shomari
Azory Enos
Baraka Wazael
Elebia Mahdaras
Eusebius Mwinuka
Gidion Kinyina
Hanifa Mgallo
Happiness Byamungli
Hawa Mohamed Nauma
Irene France
Jane Naleo
John Nsalamba
Johnmark Obura
Joseph Kirumba
Joseph Malimi
Josephina Philemon
Judith Mganga
Julieth Henry
Latifa Khamis Ali
Magese Mabagala
Martin Chamani
Mashaka Jackson
Mauunga Mahona
Mwanakheri Issa Mbarak
Nasra Mbarouk Omar
Olympya Casmiry Mshanga
Peter Odongo
Rhobi Kenyunko
Ruth Mkopi
Shemsa Ali Omar
Siad Malando
Theresa Mwita
Time Hassan Mhoja
Zephania Magara
Umulkulthum Khamis Hamad

Micronutrients

Amiri Athumani
Asila Ahmed Amour
Betina Buyanda
Brian Matemba
Efrem Mbaga
Emmanuel Masuke
Erasto Nicholaus
Fredrick Mushi
Getrude Mushi
Jofrey Amos
Joshua Lukanya Mashauri
Jumanne Chapa
Khamis Maalim Khatib
Kwezi Raphael Malale
Kwilasa E Kakila
Lucia M. George
Luciana Mhogolo
Martha Chomola
Mathias D. Martime
Mbarouk Ali Hamad
Minihaji Said Makange
Mohamed Siri
Muhsin Haji Muhsin
Nancy Kileo
Nassor Moh'd Abdullah
Nehemia Amon
Nsiande Ndosi
Olivia Paulo
Rehema M. Dedani
Renatus Patrice
Saraphina Lazaro
Sharabil Suleman Khatib
Sophia R. Bayo
Sweetbert Gaudin
Tabitha Geofrey
Yona Eliud Yangaza

BIOMARKERS/MICRONUTRIENTS SUPERVISORS

Azizi Kaunara
Dora Chilumba
Francis Milinga
Maria Ngilisho
Michael Maganga

INTERMEDIATE LABORATORIES SUPERVISORS

Abel Zebedayo Kamage
Aldegunda Marandu
Aliyah Madjapa
Athumani Suphiani Chamade
Azzah Humoud Mohamed
Boaz Benedict Mahenge
Lilian Gasper Kashingo
Magreth Lucius Halla
Venance Michael Mathias
Zabibu Khamis Juma

ADMINISTRATORS

Daniel U. Andrew
Daniel Masolwa
Oscar Mangula
Mary Senapee
Stambul Mapunda
Fortunata Mdeme
Peter Mpinge
Jane Karumba
Jantie Bamiye
Ahid Kisra
Baraka Kaghoma
Walter Lyimo
Frank Muya
Zaida Mamba
Eunice Lema
Khadija Abdul
Nadia Abdallah
Genes Kilawe
Issa Magabiro
Mary Mwamundela
Said Abeid Amir
Emmanuel Ghula
Ishaq Mbarouk

DRIVERS

Abdallah Panga
Abdul-Rahim Hamad Faki
Abel Y. Kichonko
Abraham Paul
Ali Usi Ali
Alpha Alex Pius
Daniel Mwakigwe
David Shangweli
Elias S. Kweka
Filbert Munishi
Fridolyn Kyara
George Joshua
Hamad Mheruke
Hamisi Mkwata
Issa O. Msonda
Joel Kazinza
Joseph Kizo
Juma Mpanda
Kenedy Mdemu
Khamis Mwinyi Omar
Khassim Ali Juma
Loseku Lomnyaki
Majid Y. Mlipili
Makulu Salum Daudi
Mathayo Malechela
Mathias K. Lugola
Michael Ladislaus Marwa
Miraji Kazi
Moh'd Hassan Salum
Said Hamza Abdallah
Salim A. Mokiwa
Samwel S. Mgalilwa
Semeni Shilumba
Stephen Maganga
Suleiman Mohammed Salim
Thomas Nyamsusa
Twalib A. Nunny
Vitalis Elias Method
Elia Raymond Mtewele

ICF STAFF

Livia Montana
Gulnara Semenov
Michelle Winner
Hanna Useem
Shonda Gaylord
Eleanor Brindle
Ivan Gonzales
Emily Eckert
Joy Fishel
Trevor Croft
Han Raggers
Natalie Shattuck
Christopher Gramer
Joan Wardell
Peter Redvers-Lee
Rose Donohue
Gloria Twesigye
Sorrel Namaste
Ruilin Ren
Sam-Omar Hall
Sidney Moore
Greg Edmondson
Monique Barrère
Yodit Bekele
Elizabeth Panahi
Suzanne Arrington
Sara Scates
Margaret Haskopoulos
Cameron Taylor
Boaz Anglade
Annie Allnutt
Joanna Lowell
Sunita Kishor
Samir Hamedi
Toni Jones
Elizabeth Brighton

QUESTIONNAIRES

Appendix E

CONFIDENTIAL

FORMATTING DATE:
LANGUAGE ENGLISH

2022 TANZANIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND OFFICE OF THE CHIEF GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN

IDENTIFICATION

REGION . . . . . [ ][ ]

DISTRICT . . . . . [ ][ ]

WARD . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]

LOCATION URBAN : 1 RURAL : 2 . . . . . [ ]

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY? (1=YES, 2=NO) . . . . . [ ]

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MICRONUTRIENT? (1=YES, 2=NO) . . . . . [ ]

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MRDR? (1=YES, 2=NO) . . . . . [ ]

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY [ ][ ]
				MONTH [ ][ ]
				YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ]
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NO. [ ][ ][ ][ ]
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT* [ ]
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS [ ]
TIME	_____	_____		

*RESULT CODES:

1 COMPLETED
2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT
3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME
4 POSTPONED
5 REFUSED
6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING
7 DWELLING DESTROYED
8 DWELLING NOT FOUND
9 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD ☐☐

TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN ☐☐

TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN ☐☐

LINE NO. OF RESPONDENT TO HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE ☐☐

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1

LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** 0 1

NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** ☐☐

TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) ☐

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:

01 ENGLISH	03 Kikongo	05 LANGUAGE 5
02 KISWAHILI	04 LANGUAGE 4	06 LANGUAGE 6

TEAM	TEAM SUPERVISOR		CAPI SUPERVISOR	
☐☐	_____	☐☐☐☐	_____	☐☐☐☐
NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER

THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY BLANK

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with National Bureau of Statistics / Office of the Chief Government Statistician. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Tanzania. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. I would like to ask you some questions about your household. The questions usually take about 15 to 20 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time. In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on this card.

GIVE CARD WITH CONTACT INFORMATION

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

100	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

						IF AGE 15 OR OLDER			
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY	
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP, SEX, RESIDENCE, AND AGE FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 7A-7C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 8-20 FOR EACH PERSON.	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) male or female?	Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) stay here last night?	How old is (NAME)? IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	What is (NAME)'s current marital status? 1 = MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER 2 = DIVORCED/ SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER-MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49	**IF HOUSE-HOLD SELEC-TED FOR MAN'S SURVEY** CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-[49]	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5
01			M F 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	IN YEARS		01	01	01
02			1 2	1 2	1 2			02	02	02
03			1 2	1 2	1 2			03	03	03
04			1 2	1 2	1 2			04	04	04
05			1 2	1 2	1 2			05	05	05
06			1 2	1 2	1 2			06	06	06
07			1 2	1 2	1 2			07	07	07
08			1 2	1 2	1 2			08	08	08
09			1 2	1 2	1 2			09	09	09
10			1 2	1 2	1 2			10	10	10

7A) Just to make sure that I have a complete listing: are there any other people such as small children or infants that we have not listed?	YES → ADD TO TABLE	NO
7B) Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live here?	YES → ADD TO TABLE	NO
7C) Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who stayed here last night, who have not been listed?	YES → ADD TO TABLE	NO

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

01 = HEAD
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 = GRANDCHILD
06 = PARENT
07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
09 = OTHER RELATIVE
10 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/ STEPCHILD
11 = NOT RELATED
98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 4 YEARS OR OLDER		
LINE NO.	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS				EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		
	12	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	17A
	Is (NAME)'s biological mother alive?	Does (NAME)'s biological mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Is (NAME)'s biological father alive?	Does (NAME)'s biological father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Has (NAME) ever attended school or any early childhood education program?	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at that level? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (NAME) complete the class successfully and pass?
01	Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 14		Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 16		Y N 1 2 GO TO 20	LEVEL GRADE	Y N 1 2
02	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		Y N 1 2
03	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		Y N 1 2
04	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		Y N 1 2
05	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		Y N 1 2
06	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		Y N 1 2
07	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		Y N 1 2
08	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		Y N 1 2
09	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		Y N 1 2
10	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		Y N 1 2

CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION

LEVEL
0 = PRE-PRIMARY
1 = PRIMARY
2 = POST PRIMARY TRAINING
3 = SECONDARY 'O' LEVEL
4 = POST SECONDARY 'O' LEVEL
5 = SECONDARY 'A' LEVEL
6 = POST SECONDARY 'A' LEVEL
7 = UNIVERSITY
8 = DO NOT KNOW

GRADE
00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED
(USE '00' FOR Q. 17 ONLY.
THIS CODE IS NOT ALLOWED
FOR Q. 19.)
98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

IF AGE 4-24 YEARS		IF AGE 0-4 YEARS	IF AGE 0-14 YEARS OR MORE THAN 49 YEARS	
CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		BIRTH REGISTRATION	HEALTH INSURANCE	
18	**19**	**20**	**20A**	**20B**
Did (NAME) attend school or any early childhood education program at any time during the 2022 school year?	During this school year, what level and grade is (NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW.	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = HAS CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW	Is (NAME) covered by any health insurance?	What is (NAME)'s main type of health insurance?
Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	LEVEL GRADE		Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 21	
1 2 ↓ GO TO 20			1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 21	
1 2 ↓ GO TO 20			1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 21	
1 2 ↓ GO TO 20			1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 21	
1 2 ↓ GO TO 20			1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 21	
1 2 ↓ GO TO 20			1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 21	
1 2 ↓ GO TO 20			1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 21	
1 2 ↓ GO TO 20			1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 21	
1 2 ↓ GO TO 20			1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 21	
1 2 ↓ GO TO 20			1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 21	

CODES FOR Qs. 20B

0 = NHIF
1 = NSSF (SHIB-Social Health Insurance Benefit)
2= AAR
3= Strategy
4= Jubilee
5= CHF Improved
6= TIKA (Tiba kwa Kadi)
7 = OTHER EMPLOYED BASED
8 = OTHER COMMUNITY BASED/MUTUAL (eg. UMIASITA, VIBINDO)
9 = PRIVATELY PURCHASED (eg. Phoenix)
96 = OTHER
98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

	DISABILITY IF AGE 5 OR OLDER					
LINE NO.	DISABILITY					
	21	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**
	Does (NAME) wear glasses or contact lenses to help them see?	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses or contact lenses. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty seeing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot see at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY SEEING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT SEE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty seeing. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty seeing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot see at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY SEEING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT SEE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	Does (NAME) wear a hearing aid?	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty hearing even when using a hearing aid. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty hearing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot hear at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY HEARING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty hearing. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty hearing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot hear at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY HEARING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW
	Y N			Y N		
1	1 2 ↓ GO TO 23	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 24)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 26	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 27)	1 2 3 4 8
2	1 2 ↓ GO TO 23	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 24)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 26	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 27)	1 2 3 4 8
3	1 2 ↓ GO TO 23	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 24)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 26	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 27)	1 2 3 4 8
4	1 2 ↓ GO TO 23	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 24)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 26	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 27)	1 2 3 4 8
5	1 2 ↓ GO TO 23	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 24)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 26	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 27)	1 2 3 4 8
6	1 2 ↓ GO TO 23	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 24)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 26	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 27)	1 2 3 4 8
7	1 2 ↓ GO TO 23	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 24)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 26	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 27)	1 2 3 4 8
8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 23	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 24)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 26	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 27)	1 2 3 4 8
9	1 2 ↓ GO TO 23	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 24)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 26	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 27)	1 2 3 4 8
10	1 2 ↓ GO TO 23	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 24)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 26	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 27)	1 2 3 4 8

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

	IF AGE 5 OR OLDER				
LINE NO.	DISABILITY				
	27	**28**	**29**	**30**	**30A**
	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty communicating when using his/her usual language. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty understanding or being understood, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot communicate at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY COMMUNICATING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT COMMUNICATE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty remembering or concentrating. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty remembering or concentrating, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot remember or concentrate at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY REMEMBERING/ CONCENTRATING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty walking or climbing steps. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty walking or climbing steps, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot walk or climb steps at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY WALKING OR CLIMBING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT WALK OR CLIMB AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty washing all over or dressing. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty washing all over or dressing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot wash all over or dress at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY WASHING OR DRESSING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT WASH OR DRESS AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	Does (NAME) have any other type of disability(ies) among the following ? A= CLEFT PALATE B= HYDROCEPHALUS C= SPINAL BIFIDA D= SPINAL CORD INJURIES E= PSORIASIS F= STORIASIS G= AUTISM H= OTHER (MENTION) I= NONE OF THE ABOVE
1	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	A B C D E F G H I
2	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	A B C D E F G H I
3	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	A B C D E F G H I
4	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	A B C D E F G H I
5	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	A B C D E F G H I
6	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	A B C D E F G H I
7	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	A B C D E F G H I
8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	A B C D E F G H I
9	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	A B C D E F G H I
10	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	A B C D E F G H I

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING . . . . . 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT . . . . . 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOR . . . . . 13 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE . . . . . 14 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE . . . . . 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL . . . . . 31 UNPROTECTED WELL . . . . . 32 **WATER FROM SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 42 RAINWATER . . . . . 51 TANKER TRUCK . . . . . 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK . . . . . 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) . . . . . 81 BOTTLED WATER . . . . . 91 SACHET WATER . . . . . 92 WATER KIOSK / DOMESTIC POINTS . . . . . 93 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 103 → 102 → 103
101A	Which authority or agency provide drinking water services?	GOVERNMENT . . . . . 1 CBO/NGOs . . . . . 2 PRIVATE COMPAN‘ . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 4	→ 106
102	What is the main source of water used by your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing?	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING . . . . . 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT . . . . . 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOR . . . . . 13 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE . . . . . 14 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE . . . . . 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL . . . . . 31 UNPROTECTED WELL . . . . . 32 **WATER FROM SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 42 RAINWATER . . . . . 51 TANKER TRUCK . . . . . 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK . . . . . 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) . . . . . 81 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 106
103	Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING . . . . . 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT . . . . . 2 ELSEWHERE 3	→ 106
104	How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
104A	How far does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	Less than 500m . . . . . 1 Between 500m - 999m . . . . . 2 Between 1-1.9 Kilometre . . . . . 3 Between 2-4.9 Kilometre . . . . . 4 Between 5-7.9 Kilometre . . . . . 5 8 Kilometre and abov 6	
105	Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? RECORD THE PERSON'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. IF THE PERSON IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ]	
106	In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
107	Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 109
108	What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	BOIL . . . . . A ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE/WATER GUARD . . . . . B STRAIN THROUGH A CLOTH . . . . . C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC/ SAND/COMPOSITE/ETC) . . . . . D SOLAR DISINFECTION . . . . . E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
109	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? IF NOT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE, ASK PERMISSION TO OBSERVE THE FACILITY.	**FLUSH OR POUR FLUSH TOILET** FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM . . . . . 11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK . . . . . 12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE . . . . . 13 FLUSH TO SOMEWHERE ELSE . . . . . 14 FLUSH, DON'T KNOW WHERE . . . . . 15 **PIT LATRINE** VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE . . . . . 21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB (WASHABLE) . . . . . 22 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB (NOT WASHABLE) 23 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/OPEN PIT . . 24 COMPOSTING TOILET . . . . . 31 BUCKET TOILET . . . . . 41 HANGING TOILET/HANGING LATRINE . . . . . 51 NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD/BEACH . . . . . 61 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 117
110	Do you share this toilet facility with other households?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 112
111	Including your own household, how many households use this toilet facility?	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IF LESS THAN 10 . . . . . [0][ ] 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
112	Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING . . . . . 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT . . . . . 2 ELSEWHERE 3	
113	CHECK 109: CODES 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, OR 31 CIRCLED ☐↓	OTHER ☐	→ 117
114	Has your (septic tank/pit latrine/composting toilet) ever been emptied?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	2 → 117
115	The last time the (septic tank/pit latrine/composting toilet) was emptied, was it emptied by a service provider?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
116	Where were the contents emptied to?	A TREATMENT PLANT . . . . . 1 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT . . . . . 2 UNCOVERED PIT/BUSH/FIELD/ OPEN GROUND . . . . . 3 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
117	In your household, what type of cookstove is mainly used for cooking?	ELECTRIC STOVE . . . . . 01 SOLAR COOKER . . . . . 02 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE . . . . . 03 PIPED NATURAL GAS STOVE . . . . . 04 BIOGAS STOVE . . . . . 05 LIQUID FUEL STOVE . . . . . 06 MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE . . . . . 07 TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE . . . . . 08 THREE STONE STOVE/OPEN FIRE . . . . . 09 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD . . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	01–05 → 121 06 → 120 07–08 → 09 → 120 95 → 123 96 → 120
118	Does the stove have a chimney?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
119	Does the stove have a fan?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
120	What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cookstove?	ALCOHOL/ETHANOL . . . . . 01 GASOLINE . . . . . 02 KEROSENE/PARAFFIN . . . . . 03 COAL/LIGNITE . . . . . 04 CHARCOAL . . . . . 05 WOOD . . . . . 06 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS . . . . . 07 AGRICULTURAL CROP . . . . . 08 ANIMAL DUNG/WASTE . . . . . 09 PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS . . . . . 10 GARBAGE/PLASTIC . . . . . 11 SAWDUST . . . . . 12 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
121	Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?	IN THE HOUSE . . . . . 1 IN A SEPARATE BUILDING . . . . . 2 OUTDOORS . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 123
122	Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
123	What does this household use to heat the home when needed?	CENTRAL HEATING . . . . . 01 MANUFACTURED SPACE HEATER . . . . . 02 TRADITIONAL SPACE HEATER . . . . . 03 MANUFACTURED COOKSTOVE . . . . . 04 TRADITIONAL COOKSTOVE . . . . . 05 THREE STONE STOVE/OPEN FIRE . . . . . 06 NO SPACE HEATING IN HOUSEHOLD . . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 125 → 125 → 126 → 125
124	Does it have a chimney?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
125	What type of fuel or energy source is used in this heater?	ELECTRICITY . . . . . 01 PIPED NATURAL GAS . . . . . 02 SOLAR AIR HEATER . . . . . 03 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS . . . . . 04 BIOGAS . . . . . 05 ALCOHOL/ETHANOL . . . . . 06 GASOLINE/DIESEL . . . . . 07 KEROSENE/PARAFFIN . . . . . 08 COAL/LIGNITE . . . . . 09 CHARCOAL . . . . . 10 WOOD . . . . . 11 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS . . . . . 12 AGRICULTURAL CROP . . . . . 13 ANIMAL DUNG/WASTE . . . . . 14 PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS . . . . . 15 GARBAGE/PLASTIC . . . . . 16 SAWDUST . . . . . 17 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
126	At night, what does your household mainly use to light the home?	ELECTRICITY . . . . . 01 SOLAR LANTERN . . . . . 02 RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN . . . . . 03 BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN . . . . . 04 BIOGAS LAMP . . . . . 05 GASOLINE LAMP . . . . . 06 KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP . . . . . 07 CHARCOAL . . . . . 08 WOOD . . . . . 09 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS . . . . . 10 AGRICULTURAL CROP . . . . . 11 ANIMAL DUNG/WASTE . . . . . 12 OIL LAMP . . . . . 13 CANDLE . . . . . 14 NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD . . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
127	How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	ROOMS	
127A	How many sleeping equipment like carpets, matresses, mats, are used in this household?	NUMBER OF EQUIPMENT	
128	Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 130
129	How many of the following animals does this household own? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'. IF UNKNOWN, RECORD '98'. a) Milk cows or bulls? b) Other cattle? c) Horses, donkeys, or mules? d) Goats? e) Sheep? f) Chickens or other poultry? g) Pig?	a) COWS/BULLS . . . . . b) OTHER CATTLE . . . . . c) HORSES/DONKEYS/MULES . . . . . d) GOATS . . . . . e) SHEEP . . . . . f) CHICKENS/POULTRY . . . . . g) PIG	
130	Does any member of this household own any agricultural land?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 132
131	How many acres of agricultural land do members of this household own? IF 95 OR MORE, CIRCLE '950'.	ACRES . . . . 95 OR MORE ACRES . . . . . 950 DON'T KNOW 998	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
132	Does your household have:	YES NO	
	a) Electricity?	a) ELECTRICITY 1 2	
	b) A radio in working condition?	b) RADIO 1 2	
	c) A television in working condition?	c) TELEVISION 1 2	
	d) A non-mobile telephone in working condition?	d) NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE . . 1 2	
	e) A computer in working condition?	e) COMPUTER 1 2	
	f) A refrigerator in working condition?	f) REFRIGERATOR 1 2	
	g) Battery or generators in working condition?	g) BATTERY OR GENERATOR . . 1 2	
	h) An iron (charcoal or electrical) in working condition?	h) IRON 1 2	
	i) A table	i) TABLE 1 2	
	j) A chair	j) CHAIR 1 2	
	k) Sofa	k) SOFA 1 2	
	l) Bed	l) BED 1 2	
	m) Cupboard/cabinet	m) CUPBOARD/CABINET 1 2	
	n) Water pump in working condition	n) WATER PUMP 1 2	
	o) Sewing machine in working condition?	o) SEWING MACHINE 1 2	
	p) Blender in working condition?	p) BLENDER 1 2	
	q) CD/DVD player in working condition	q) CD/DVD PLAYER 1 2	
	r) Washing machine in working condition	r) WASHING MACHINE 1 2	
	s) Microwave oven in working condition	s) MICROWAVE OVEN 1 2	
	t) Air conditioner in working condition	t) AIR CONDITIONER 1 2	
133	Does any member of this household own:	YES NO	
	a) A watch in working condition?	a) WATCH 1 2	
	b) A mobile phone in working condition?	b) MOBILE PHONE 1 2	
	c) A bicycle in working condition?	c) BICYCLE 1 2	
	d) A motorcycle or motor scooter in working condition?	d) MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER . . 1 2	
	e) An animal-drawn cart?	e) ANIMAL-DRAWN CART 1 2	
	f) A car or truck in working condition?	f) CAR/TRUCK 1 2	
	g) A boat with a motor in working condition?	g) BOAT WITH MOTOR 1 2	
134	Does any member of this household have an account in a bank or other financial institution?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
135	Does any member of this household use a mobile phone to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
136	How often does anyone smoke inside your house? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, less often than once a month, or never?	DAILY . . . . . 1 WEEKLY . . . . . 2 MONTHLY . . . . . 3 LESS OFTEN THAN ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 4 NEVER 5	
137	Does your household have any mosquito nets?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 149
138	How many mosquito nets does your household have? IF 7 OR MORE NETS, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF NETS . . . . . ☐	

MOSQUITO NETS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	ASK THE RESPONDENT TO SHOW YOU ALL THE NETS IN THE HOUSEHOLD. OBSERVE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS FOR EACH NET, ONE BY ONE.		
139	ASSIGN EACH NET A SEQUENTIAL NUMBER AND RECORD THE NUMBER HERE.	NET NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ]	
140	WAS THIS NET OBSERVED?	OBSERVED . . . . . 1 NOT OBSERVED 2	
141	How many months ago did your household get the mosquito net? IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH AGO, RECORD '00'	MONTHS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 95 NOT SURE 98	
142	OBSERVE OR ASK BRAND/TYPE OF MOSQUITO NET. IF BRAND IS UNKNOWN AND YOU CANNOT OBSERVE THE NET, SHOW PICTURES OF TYPICAL NET TYPES/BRANDS TO RESPONDENT.	**LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (LLIN)** PERMANENT 2.0 . . . . . 11 PERMANENT 3.0 . . . . . 12 DAWA PLUS . . . . . 13 OLYSET . . . . . 14 OLYSET PLUS . . . . . 15 MIRANET . . . . . 16 NETPROTECT . . . . . 17 INTERCEPTOR . . . . . 18 INTERCEPTOR G2 . . . . . 19 DURANET . . . . . 20 YORKOOL . . . . . 21 MAGNET . . . . . 22 ROYAL SENTRY . . . . . 23 ROYAL GUARD . . . . . 24 POLYESTER NET . . . . . 25 OTHER/DON'T KNOW BRAND (LLIN) . . . . . 27 CONVENTIONAL POLYESTER NET . . . . . 28 OTHER TYPE (NOT LLIN) . . . . . 96 DON'T KNOW TYPE 98	
143	Did you get the net through a MASS DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN, during an antenatal care visit, during an immunization visit or school distribution?	YES, NET DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN . . . . . 1 YES, ANC . . . . . 2 YES, IMMUNIZATION VISIT . . . . . 3 YES, SCHOOL DISTRIBUTION . . . . . 4 NO 5	→ 145
144	Where did you get the net?	GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 01 PRIVATE/PARASTATAL HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 02 CHW . . . . . 03 RELIGIOUS HEALTH FACILITIES . . . . . 04 SCHOOL . . . . . 05 PHARMACY . . . . . 06 SHOP/MARKET . . . . . 07 OTHER . . . . . 96 DON'T KNOW 98	→ 145 → 145
144A	Did you pay any money for this net?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 NOT SURE 8	→ 145
144B	How much did you pay for this net in Tsh?	5,000 -9999 . . . . . 1 10,000 -15,000 . . . . . 2 ABOVE 15,000 3	

MOSQUITO NETS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
145	Did anyone sleep under this mosquito net last night?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 NOT SURE 8	→ 147 → 148
146	Who slept under this mosquito net last night? RECORD THE PERSON'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	→ 148
147	What was the main reason this net was not used last night?	TOO HOT . . . . . 01 DON'T LIKE NET SHAPE/COLOR/SIZE . . . . . 02 DON'T LIKE SMELL . . . . . 03 UNABLE TO HANG NET . . . . . 04 SLEPT OUTDOORS . . . . . 05 USUAL USER DIDN'T SLEEP HERE LAST NIGHT . . . . . 06 NO MOSQUITOES/NO MALARIA . . . . . 07 EXTRA NET/SAVING FOR LATER . . . . . 08 NET TOO OLD . . . . . 09 NET TOO DIRTY . . . . . 10 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
148	GO BACK TO 139 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 149.		

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
149	We would like to learn about the places that households use to wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands?	OBSERVED, FIXED PLACE . . . . . 1 OBSERVED, MOBILE . . . . . 2 NOT OBSERVED, NOT IN DWELLING/YARD/PLOT . . . . . 3 NOT OBSERVED, NO PERMISSION TO SEE . . 4 NOT OBSERVED, OTHER REASON 5	→ 152
150	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF WATER AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	WATER IS AVAILABLE . . . . . 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
151	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF SOAP, DETERGENT, OR OTHER CLEANSING AGENT AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	SOAP OR DETERGENT (BAR, LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE) . . . . . A ASH, MUD, SAND . . . . . B NONE . . . . . Y	
152	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL FLOOR** EARTH/SAND . . . . . 11 DUNG . . . . . 12 **RUDIMENTARY FLOOR** WOOD PLANKS . . . . . 21 PALM/BAMBOO . . . . . 22 **FINISHED FLOOR** PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD . . . . . 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS . . . . . 32 CERAMIC TILES . . . . . 33 CEMENT . . . . . 34 CARPET . . . . . 35 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
153	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL ROOFING** NO ROOF . . . . . 11 THATCH/PALM LEAF . . . . . 12 SOD . . . . . 13 **RUDIMENTARY ROOFING** RUSTIC MAT . . . . . 21 PALM/BAMBOO . . . . . 22 WOOD PLANKS . . . . . 23 CARDBOARD . . . . . 24 **FINISHED ROOFING** METAL . . . . . 31 WOOD . . . . . 32 CALAMINE/CEMENT FIBER . . . . . 33 CERAMIC TILES . . . . . 34 CEMENT . . . . . 35 ROOFING SHINGLES . . . . . 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
154	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL WALLS** NO WALLS . . . . . 11 CANE/PALM/TRUNKS . . . . . 12 DIRT . . . . . 13 **RUDIMENTARY WALLS** BAMBOO WITH MUD . . . . . 21 STONE WITH MUD . . . . . 22 UNCOVERED ADOBE . . . . . 23 PLYWOOD . . . . . 24 CARDBOARD . . . . . 25 REUSED WOOD . . . . . 26 **FINISHED WALLS** CEMENT . . . . . 31 STONE WITH LIME/CEMENT . . . . . 32 BRICKS . . . . . 33 CEMENT BLOCKS . . . . . 34 COVERED ADOBE . . . . . 35 WOOD PLANKS/SHINGLES . . . . . 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
154A	In the last 5 years, have there been any member diagnosed with TB in this household?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
154B	Has this household ever benefited or is benefitting from TASAF?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 155A
154C	What type of program this household received?	CASH TRANSFER . . . . . A PUBLIC WORK . . . . . B OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
155A	CHECK COVER PAGE HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MICRONUTRIENTS NO ☐ ↓	YES ☐	→ 221
155	I would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodized. May I have a sample of the salt used to cook meals in your household?	**SALT TESTED** IODINE PRESENT . . . . . 1 NO IODINE . . . . . 2 **SALT NOT TESTED** HOUSEHOLD USES SALT BUT THERE IS NO SALT IN THE HOUSEHOLD . . . . . 3 HOUSEHOLD DOES NOT USE SALT . . . . . 4 SALT NOT TESTED _____ 6 (SPECIFY REASON)	
221	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

CONFIDENTIAL

FORMATTING DATE: 19 April, 2023
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

2022 TANZANIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
WOMAN QUESTIONNAIRE

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND OFFICE OF THE CHIEF GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN

IDENTIFICATION

REGION . . . . . [ ][ ]

DISTRICT . . . . . [ ][ ]

WARD . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]

URBAN =1 RURAL=2 . . . . . [ ]

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN _____ [ ][ ]

CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN SURVEY? (1=YES, 2=NO) . . . . . [ ]

CHECK COVER PAGE OF HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR DV MODULE? (1=YES, 2=NO) . . [ ]

CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE DVH01: WOMAN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE? (1=YES, 2=NO) . . . . . [ ]

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY [ ][ ]
				MONTH [ ][ ]
				YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ]
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NO. [ ][ ][ ][ ]
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT* [ ]
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS [ ]
TIME	_____	_____		

*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED; 2 NOT AT HOME; 3 POSTPONED; 4 REFUSED; 5 PARTLY COMPLETED; 6 INCAPACITATED; 7 OTHER _____ SPECIFY

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1

LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** 0 1

NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** [ ][ ]

TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) [ ]

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH
KISWAHILI
03 LANGUAGE 3
04 LANGUAGE 4
05 LANGUAGE 5
06 LANGUAGE 6

TEAM NUMBER [ ][ ]

CAPI SUPERVISOR NAME _____ NUMBER [ ][ ][ ][ ]

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with National Bureau of Statistics / Office of the Chief Government Statistician. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Tanzania. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 30 to 60 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	
101AA	CHECK THE COVER PAGE: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR THE MEN'S SURVEY? Yes ☐ ↓	No ☐ →	102
101A	During the interview I would like to measure your blood pressure to see if you have high blood pressure. If you agree, we will take a measurement three times during the interview. We will use an automated digital device operated by 6 AA-size batteries. The procedure is harmless, but you may feel discomfort while the measuring cuff squeezes your arm. If high blood pressure is not treated, it may eventually cause serious damage to the heart and blood vessels in the brain. You will receive the results of the blood pressure measurement at the end of our interview, with an explanation of the numbers. If your blood pressure is high, we will suggest that you consult a health facility or doctor since we cannot provide any further testing or treatment during the survey. Do you have any questions about the blood pressure measurement so far? If you have any questions about the procedure at any time, please ask me. You can say yes or no to having your blood pressure measured. You can also decide at anytime during the interview not to have your blood pressure measured.		
	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME	GRANTED . . . . . 1 (SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER) REFUSED . . . . . 2 (GO TO 102)	
101B	Before measuring I would like to ask a few questions about things that may affect blood pressure. Have you done any of the following within the past 30 minutes: a) Eaten anything? b) Had coffee, tea, cola or other drink that has c) Smoked any tobacco product? d) Conducted any physical activity or excercises that made you breathe harder than usual?	YES NO DK a) EATEN . . . . . 1 2 8 b) CAFFEINE . . . . . 1 2 8 c) SMOKED . . . . . 1 2 8 d) EXCERCISED 1 2 8	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101C	Now we will measure your blood pressure. BEFORE TAKING THE FIRST BLOOD PRESSURE READING, MEASURE THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE RESPONDENT'S ARM MIDWAY BETWEEN THE ELBOW AND THE SHOULDER. RECORD THE MEASUREMENT IN CENTIMETERS.	ARM CIRCUMFERENCE (IN CENTIMETERS) ☐☐	
101D	USE THE ARM CIRCUMFERENCE MEASUREMENT TO SELECT THE APPROPRIATE BLOOD PRESSURE MONITOR MODEL AND CUFF SIZE.	**MODEL 767** SMALL: 16 CM – 23 CM . . . . . 1 MEDIUM: 24 CM – 35 CM . . . . . 2 LARGE: 36 CM – 41 CM . . . . . 3 **MODEL 789** EXTRA LARGE: 42 CM – 60 CM 4	
101E	TAKE THE FIRST BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE THE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE, RECORD THE REASON.	**BLOOD PRESSURE READINGS** SYSTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ TECHNICAL PROBLEMS . . . . . '995 OTHER . . . . . '996	
102	What region were you born in?	DODOMA . . . . . 01 ARUSHA . . . . . 02 KILIMANJARO . . . . . 03 TANGA . . . . . 04 MOROGORO . . . . . 05 PWANI . . . . . 06 DAR ES SALAAM 07 LINDI . . . . . 08 MTWARA . . . . . 09 RUVUMA . . . . . 10 IRINGA . . . . . 11 MBEYA . . . . . 12 SINGIDA . . . . . 13 TABORA . . . . . 14 RUKWA . . . . . 15 KIGOMA . . . . . 16 SHINYANGA . . . . . 17 KAGERA . . . . . 18 MWANZA . . . . . 19 MARA . . . . . 20 MANYARA . . . . . 21 NJOMBE . . . . . 22 KATAVI . . . . . 23 SIMIYU . . . . . 24 GEITA . . . . . 25 SONGWE . . . . . 26 KASKAZIN UNGUJA . . . . . 27 KUSINI UNGUJA . . . . . 28 MJINI MAGHARIBI . . . . . 29 KASKAZINI PEMBA . . . . . 30 KUSINI PEMBA . . . . . 31 OUTSIDE OF TANZANIA 96	→104

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
103	What country were you born in?	COUNTRY _____ [ ][ ]	
104	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] ALWAYS . . . . . 95 VISITOR 96	→ 110
105	CHECK 104: 00 - 04 YEARS ☐ ↓ 05 YEARS OR MORE ☐ →		→ 107
106	In what month and year did you move here?	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
107	Just before you moved here, which region did you live in?	DODOMA . . . . . 01 ARUSHA . . . . . 02 KILIMANJARO . . . . . 03 TANGA . . . . . 04 MOROGORO . . . . . 05 PWANI . . . . . 06 DAR ES SALAAM 07 LINDI . . . . . 08 MTWARA . . . . . 09 RUVUMA . . . . . 10 IRINGA . . . . . 11 MBEYA . . . . . 12 SINGIDA . . . . . 13 TABORA . . . . . 14 RUKWA . . . . . 15 KIGOMA . . . . . 16 SHINYANGA . . . . . 17 KAGERA . . . . . 18 MWANZA . . . . . 19 MARA . . . . . 20 MANYARA . . . . . 21 NJOMBE . . . . . 22 KATAVI . . . . . 23 SIMIYU . . . . . 24 GEITA . . . . . 25 SONGWE . . . . . 26 KASKAZIN UNGUJA . . . . . 27 KUSINI UNGUJA . . . . . 28 MJINI MAGHARIBI . . . . . 29 KASKAZINI PEMBA . . . . . 30 KUSINI PEMBA . . . . . 31 OUTSIDE OF TANZANIA 96	
108	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?	CITY . . . . . 1 TOWN . . . . . 2 RURAL AREA 3	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
109	Why did you move to this place?	EMPLOYMENT . . . . . 01 EDUCATION/TRAINING . . . . . 02 MARRIAGE FORMATION . . . . . 03 FAMILY REUNIFICATION/OTHER FAMILY-RELATED REASON . . . . . 04 FORCED DISPLACEMENT . . . . . 05 BETTER SERVICES/HOUSING . . . . . 06 REPATRIATION . . . . . 07 POST-CONFLICT RETURN TO PRIOR RESIDENCE . . . . . 08 ENVIRONMENTAL CRISIS . . . . . 09 NATURAL DISASTER . . . . . 10 NOMADIC/PASTORALIST . . . . . 11 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
110	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
111	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 110 AND/OR 111 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
112	In general, would you say your health is very good, good, moderate, bad, or very bad?	VERY GOOD . . . . . 1 GOOD . . . . . 2 MODERATE . . . . . 3 BAD . . . . . 4 VERY BAD 5	
113	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 117
114	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRE PRIMARY . . . . . 0 PRIMARY . . . . . 1 POST PRIMARY TRAINING . . . . . 2 SECONDARY 'O' LEVEL . . . . . 3 POST SECONDARY 'O' LEVEL TRAINING . . . . . 4 SECONDARY 'A' LEVEL . . . . . 5 POST SECONDARY 'A' LEVEL TRAINING . . . . . 6 UNIVERSITY . . . . . 7 DON'T KNOW 8	
115	What is the highest GRADE you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	GRADE . . . . . [ ][ ]	
115A	Did you complete the class successfully and pass?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
116	CHECK 114: CODE '0', '1', '2' , '3', '4' OR '8' CODED ↓ CODE '5', '6', OR '7' CODED → 119		
117	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENCE . . . . . 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE . . . . . 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE _____ 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	
118	CHECK 117: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED ↓ CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED → 120		
119	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
120	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
121	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
122	Do you own a mobile phone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 124
123	Is your mobile phone a smart phone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
124	In the last 12 months, have you used a mobile phone to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
125	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 127
125A	Is the account shared with someone else?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 127
125B	Whom do you share the account with?	HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 1 PARENTS . . . . . 2 RELATIVE . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
126	Did you yourself put money in or take money out of this account in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
127	Have you ever used the Internet from any location on any device like a phone or a computer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 201
128	In the last 12 months, have you used the Internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 201
129	During the last one month, how often did you use the Internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 204
203	a) How many sons live with you? b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ]	
204	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
205	a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ]	
206	Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 208
207	a) How many boys have died? b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ] b) GIRLS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ]	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
209	CHECK 208: Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL _____ births during your life. Is that correct? YES ↓ NO → PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY.		
210	Women sometimes have a pregnancy that does not result in a live birth. For example, a pregnancy can end in a miscarriage, an abortion, or the child can be born dead. Have you ever had a pregnancy that did not end in a live birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 212
211	How many miscarriages, abortions, and stillbirths have you had?	PREGNANCY LOSSES . . . . . [ ][ ]	
212	SUM ANSWERS TO 208 AND 211 AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL PREGNANCY OUTCOMES . . [ ][ ]	
213	CHECK 212: ONE OR MORE PAST PREGNANCIES ↓ NO PAST PREGNANCIES →		→ 232

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

214 Now I would like to record all your pregnancies including live births, stillbirths, miscarriages, and abortions, starting with your first pregnancy.
RECORD ALL PREGNANCIES IN 215-228. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE LINES. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 PREGNANCIES, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE.

215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222
Think back to your (first/next) pregnancy. Was that a single pregnancy, twins, or triplets ? IF MULTIMPLE PREGANCY: COPY VALUE FOR 215 IN NEXT ROWS PREG-NANCY HISTORY LINE	IF 215=1, ASK: Was the baby born alive, born dead, or did you have a miscarriage or abortion? IF 215>1, ASK: Was the (first/next) baby in this pregancy born alive or born dead?	Did the baby cry, move, or breathe ?	What name was given to the baby? RECORD NAME.	Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	CHECK 216 AND 217: TYPE OF PREGNANCY OUTCOME. NOTE: IF 217=1, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME= BORN ALIVE. IF BORN ALIVE, ASK: On what day, month, and year was (NAME) born? IF BORN DEAD, A MISCARRIAGE, OR AN ABORTION, ASK: On what day, month, and year did this pregnancy end?	How long did this pregnancy last in weeks or months? RECORD IN COMPLETED WEEKS OR MONTHS.	FOR ROW 01, ASK: Were there any other pregnancies before this pregnancy? AFTER ROW 01: IF 215=1 OR THIS IS THE FIRST BIRTH OF A MULTIPLE PREGNANCY ASK: Were there any other pregnancies between the previous pregnancy and this pregnancy? IF 215 > 1 AND THIS IS NOT THE FIRST BIRTH OF THE PREGNANCY, SKIP TO 216 IN NEXT ROW.
01 SING 1 TWINS 2 TRIP 3	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 218) BORN DEAD 2 MISCARRIAGE 3 (SKIP TO 220) ABORTION 4	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 220)	NAME	BOY 1 GIRL 2	DAY MONTH YEAR	WEEKS 1 MONTHS 2	YES 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) NO 2 (NEXT LINE)
02 SING 1 TWINS 2 TRIP 3	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 218) BORN DEAD 2 MISCARRIAGE 3 (SKIP TO 220) ABORTION 4	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 220)	NAME	BOY 1 GIRL 2	DAY MONTH YEAR	WEEKS 1 MONTHS 2	YES 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) NO 2 (NEXT LINE)
03 SING 1 TWINS 2 TRIP 3	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 218) BORN DEAD 2 MISCARRIAGE 3 (SKIP TO 220) ABORTION 4	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 220)	NAME	BOY 1 GIRL 2	DAY MONTH YEAR	WEEKS 1 MONTHS 2	YES 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) NO 2 (NEXT LINE)
04 SING 1 TWINS 2 TRIP 3	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 218) BORN DEAD 2 MISCARRIAGE 3 (SKIP TO 220) ABORTION 4	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 220)	NAME	BOY 1 GIRL 2	DAY MONTH YEAR	WEEKS 1 MONTHS 2	YES 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) NO 2 (NEXT LINE)

222A Have you had any pregnancies that ended since the last | YES . . . . . 1 → ADD TO TABLE
NO 2

222B READ THE LIST OF PREGNANCY OUTCOMES IN ORDER TO THE RESPONDENT AND ASK IF THEY ARE ALL THAT SHE HAS EVER HAD, AND IF THEY ARE LISTED IN ORDER STARTING FROM THE FIRST ONE.

·DOES THE RESPONDENT AGREE?
IF NOT, PROBE FOR THE CORRECT INFORMATION AND REVISE THE PREGNANCY HISTORY ACCORDINGLY.
IF YES, PROCEED TO 223 ROW 1.

	223	224	225	226	227	228
			IF BORN ALIVE AND STILL LIVING:			IF BORN ALIVE AND NOW DEAD:
	CHECK 216, 217 AND 221: IF 216=1 OR 217=1, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME = BORN ALIVE. IF 216=2 OR 3, THEN CHECK 221. IF 221 ≥ 7 MONTHS OR 28 WEEKS, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME = BORN DEAD. IF 221 < 7 MONTHS OR 28 WEEKS, FINAL PREGNANCY OUTCOME = MISCARRIAGE. IF 216=4, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME = ABORTION.	Is (NAME) still alive?	How old was (NAME) at (his/her)'s last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMP-LETED YEARS.	Is (NAME) living with you?	RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD.	How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK: Did (NAME) have (his/her) first birthday? THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.
01	BORN ALIVE 1 1 BORN DEAD 2 MISCARRIAGE 3 ABORTION 4	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 228)	AGE IN YEARS	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3 (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)
02	BORN ALIVE 1 BORN DEAD 2 MISCARRIAGE 3 ABORTION 4	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 228)	AGE IN YEARS	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3 (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)
03	BORN ALIVE 1 BORN DEAD 2 MISCARRIAGE 3 ABORTION 4	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 228)	AGE IN YEARS	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3 (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)
04	BORN ALIVE 1 BORN DEAD 2 MISCARRIAGE 3 ABORTION 4	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 228)	AGE IN YEARS	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3 (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
230	COMPARE 212 WITH NUMBER OF PREGNANCY OUTCOMES IN PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER IN PREGNANCY HISTORY IS GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 212 ☐ NUMBER IN PREGNANCY HISTORY IS LESS THAN 212 ☐ (PROBE AND RECONCILE)		
231	**C** FOR EACH LIVE BIRTH IN 2017-2022, ENTER 'B' IN THE MONTH OF BIRTH IN THE CALENDAR. WRITE THE NAME OF THE CHILD TO THE LEFT OF THE 'B' CODE. FOR EACH LIVE BIRTH, RECORD 'P' IN EACH OF THE PRECEDING MONTHS ACCORDING TO THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY. (NOTE: THE NUMBER OF 'P's MUST BE ONE LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THAT THE PREGNANCY LASTED.) FOR EACH PREGNANCY THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH IN 2017-2022, ENTER 'T' IN THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT THE PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND 'P' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS OF PREGNANCY. IF DURATION OF PREGNANCY WAS REPORTED IN WEEKS, MULTIPLY THE NUMBER OF WEEKS BY 0.23 TO CONVERT TO THE NUMBER OF MONTHS. ROUND DOWN TO THE NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER TO GET THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.		
232	Are you pregnant now?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 UNSURE 8	→ 236
233	How many weeks or months pregnant are you? RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED WEEKS OR MONTHS. **C** ENTER 'P's IN THE CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND FOR THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. IF DURATION OF PREGNANCY WAS REPORTED IN WEEKS, MULTIPLY THE NUMBER OF WEEKS BY 0.23 TO CONVERT TO THE NUMBER OF MONTHS. ROUND DOWN TO THE NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER TO GET THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.	WEEKS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ MONTHS . . . . . 2 ☐☐	
234	When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 236
235	CHECK 208: TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS ONE OR MORE ☐ → a) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children? NONE ☐ → b) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children?	LATER . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE 2	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
236	When did your last menstrual period start? _____ (DATE, IF GIVEN)	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 [ ][ ] YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 [ ][ ] IN MENOPAUSE/ HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY . . . . . 994 BEFORE LAST PREGNANCY . . . . . 995 → 240 NEVER MENSTRUATED . . . . . 996 → 241	
237	CHECK 236: WAS THE LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD WITHIN THE LAST YEAR? YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR ↓ NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE → 240		
238	During your last menstrual period, what did you use to collect or absorb your menstrual blood? Anything else?	REUSABLE SANITARY PADS . . . . . A DISPOSABLE SANITARY PADS . . . . . B TAMPONS . . . . . C MENSTRUAL CUP . . . . . D CLOTH . . . . . E TOILET PAPER . . . . . F COTTON WOOL . . . . . G UNDERWEAR ONLY . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NOTHING . . . . . Y	
239	During your last menstrual period, were you able to wash and change in privacy ?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 AWAY FROM HOME DURING LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD 3	
240	How old were you when you had your first menstrual period?	AGE . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
241	From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 → 243	
242	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS . . . . . 1 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED . . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
243	After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?	
01	Female Sterilization. PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
02	Male Sterilization. PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
03	IUD. PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
04	Injectables. PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
05	Implants. PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
06	Pill. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
07	Condom. PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
08	Female Condom. PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
09	Emergency Contraception. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within 3 days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
10	Standard Days Method. PROBE: A woman uses a string of colored beads to know the days she can get pregnant. On the days she can get pregnant, she uses a condom or does not have sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
11	Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE: Up to 6 months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
12	Rhythm Method. PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
13	Withdrawal. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
14	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES, MODERN METHOD _____ A (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ B (SPECIFY) NO . . . . . Y

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	CHECK 232: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ ↓ PREGNANT ☐ →		317
303	Are you or your partner currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 307
304	Are you or your partner sterilized? PROBE: Who is sterilized, you or your partner?	YES, RESPONDENT STERILIZED ONLY . . . . . 1 YES, PARTNER STERILIZED ONLY . . . . . 2 YES, BOTH STERILIZED . . . . . 3 NO, NEITHER STERILIZED 4	→ 306
305	CHECK 304: RESPONDENT STERILIZED ONLY ☐ ↓ — PROCEED TO 307. CIRCLE CODE 'A' AND FOLLOW THE SKIP INSTRUCTION. PARTNER STERILIZED ONLY ☐ ↓ — PROCEED TO 307. CIRCLE CODE 'B' AND FOLLOW THE SKIP INSTRUCTION. BOTH STERILIZED ☐ ↓ — PROCEED TO 307. CIRCLE CODE 'A' AND CODE 'B' AND FOLLOW THE SKIP INSTRUCTION.		
306	Just to check, are you or your partner doing any of the following to avoid pregnancy: deliberately avoiding sex on certain days, using a condom, using withdrawal or using emergency contraception?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 317
307	Which method are you using? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD MENTIONED, FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B IUD . . . . . C INJECTABLES . . . . . D IMPLANTS . . . . . E PILL . . . . . F CONDOM . . . . . G FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . I STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . J LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . . K RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . L WITHDRAWAL . . . . . M OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . . Y	→ 312 → 314 → 310 → 311 → 314
310	What is the brand name of the pills you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	MICROGYNON . . . . . 01 LOFEMINAL . . . . . 02 MICROLUT . . . . . 03 MACROVAL . . . . . 04 FLEXI PILLS . . . . . 05 FAMILIA PILLS . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 314
311	What is the brand name of the condoms you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	SALAMA . . . . . 01 MSD . . . . . 02 DUME . . . . . 03 ROUGH RIDER . . . . . 04 FAMILIA . . . . . 05 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 314

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
312	In what facility did the sterilization take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL/ZONAL/SPECIALISED HOSP . . 11 REGIONAL REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 12 REGIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 13 DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . 14 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 15 DISPENSARY . . . . . 16 CLINIC . . . . . 17 OTHER . . . . . 18 _____ (SPECIFY) **RELIGIOUS / VOLUNTARY** REFERRAL/SPECIALSED HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . 22 OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . 23 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 24 DISPENSARY . . . . . 25 CLINIC . . . . . 26 OTHER . . . . . 27 _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** SPECIALISED HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . 32 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 33 DISPENSARY . . . . . 34 CLINIC . . . . . 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR . . . . . 36 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
313	In what month and year was the sterilization performed?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	→ 315
314	Since what month and year have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) without stopping? PROBE: For how long have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) now without stopping?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
315	CHECK 313 AND 314, AND 220: ANY LIVE BIRTH, STILLBIRTH, MISSCARRIAGE OR ABORTION AFTER MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN 313 OR 314? NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ → GO BACK TO 313 OR 314, PROBE AND RECORD MONTH AND YEAR AT START OF CONTINUOUS USE OF CURRENT METHOD (MUST BE AFTER LAST BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION).		

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION (CAPI OPTION)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
316	CHECK 313 AND 314: YEAR IS 2017-2022 **C** ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND IN EACH MONTH BACK TO THE DATE STARTED USING. THEN CONTINUE YEAR IS 2016 OR EARLIER **C** ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO JANUARY 2017 . THEN (SKIP TO 329)		
317	I would like to ask you some questions about the times you or your partner may have used a method to avoid getting pregnant during the last few years. **C** USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE, BACK TO JANUARY 2017. USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINTS.		
317A	MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF INTERVAL OF USE OR NON-USE.	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]	
317B	Between (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) and (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR), did you or your partner use any method of contraception?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 317I
317C	Which method was that?	METHOD CODE . . . . . [ ]	
317D	How many months after (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) did you start to use (METHOD)? CIRCLE '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF STARTING TO USE THE METHOD.	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 00 MONTHS . . . . . [ ][ ] DATE GIVEN 95	→ 317F
317E	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STARTED USING METHOD.	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]	
317F	For how many months did you use (METHOD)? CIRCLE '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF TERMINATION OF USE.	MONTHS . . . . . [ ][ ] DATE GIVEN 95	→ 317H
317G	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STOPPED USING METHOD.	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]	
317H	Why did you stop using (METHOD)?	REASON STOPPED . . . . . [ ]	
317I	GO BACK TO 317A FOR NEXT GAP; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 318.		

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
318	Have you used emergency contraception in the last 12 months? That is, have you taken special pills within 3 days after having unprotected sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
319	CHECK THE CALENDAR FOR USE OF ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IN ANY MONTH NO METHOD USED ☐ ↓ ANY METHOD USED ☐		→ 321
320	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 331
321	CHECK 307: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 307, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	NO CODE CIRCLED . . . . . 00 FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 02 IUD . . . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . . . 05 PILL . . . . . 06 CONDOM . . . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . 10 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . . 11 RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . 12 WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 13 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 331 → 324 → 332 → 332 → 332

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
322	You first started using (CURRENT METHOD) in (DATE FROM 314). Where did you get it at that time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL/ZONAL/SPECIALISED HOSP . . 11 REGIONAL REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 12 REGIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 13 DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . 14 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 15 DISPENSARY . . . . . 16 CLINIC . . . . . 17 OTHER . . . . . 18 _____ (SPECIFY) **RELIGIOUS / VOLUNTARY** REFERRAL/SPECIALSED HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . 22 OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . 23 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 24 DISPENSARY . . . . . 25 CLINIC . . . . . 26 OTHER . . . . . 27 _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** SPECIALISED HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . 32 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 33 DISPENSARY . . . . . 34 CLINIC . . . . . 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR . . . . . 36 _____ (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** PHARMACY . . . . . 41 ACREDITED DRUG DISPENSING OUTLET (ADDO) . . . . . 42 NGO . . . . . 43 VCT CENTRE . . . . . 44 SHOP/KIOSK . . . . . 45 BAR . . . . . 46 GUEST HOUSE / HOTEL . . . . . 47 FRIEND/RELATIVE/NEIGHBOUR . . . . . 48 CHW/CHV . . . . . 49 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
323	At that time, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 325
324	When you got sterilized, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	
325	Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	
326	At that time, were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	
327	CHECK 307: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 307, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . 01 IUD . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . 05 PILL . . . 06 CONDOM . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . 10 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . 95	→ 332
328	At that time, were you told that you could switch to another method if you wanted to or needed to?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 330
329	CHECK 307: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 307, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . 02 IUD . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . 05 PILL . . . 06 CONDOM . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . 10 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . 11 RHYTHM METHOD . . . 12 WITHDRAWAL . . . 13 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . 96	→ 332 → 332 → 332

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
330	Where did you obtain (CURRENT METHOD) the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL/ZONAL/SPECIALISED HOSP . . 11 REGIONAL REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 12 REGIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 13 DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . 14 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 15 DISPENSARY . . . . . 16 CLINIC . . . . . 17 OTHER . . . . . 18 _____ (SPECIFY) **RELIGIOUS / VOLUNTARY** REFERRAL/SPECIALSED HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . 22 OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . 23 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 24 DISPENSARY . . . . . 25 CLINIC . . . . . 26 OTHER . . . . . 27 _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** SPECIALISED HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . 32 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 33 DISPENSARY . . . . . 34 CLINIC . . . . . 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR . . . . . 36 _____ (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** PHARMACY . . . . . 41 ACREDITED DRUG DISPENSING OUTLET (ADDO) . . . . . 42 NGO . . . . . 43 VCT CENTRE . . . . . 44 SHOP/KIOSK . . . . . 45 BAR . . . . . 46 GUEST HOUSE / HOTEL . . . . . 47 FRIEND/RELATIVE/NEIGHBOUR . . . . . 48 CHW/CHV . . . . . 49 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	332
331	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
332	In the last 12 months, were you visited by a fieldworker?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	334
333	Did the fieldworker talk to you about family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
334	CHECK 202: CHILDREN LIVING WITH YES ☐ ↓ a) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself or your children? NO ☐ ↓ b) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	401
335	Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
401	CHECK 220 AND 225: ONE OR MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ ↓ NO PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐		→ 601
402	CHECK 220. LIST THE PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER IN 215 FOR EACH PREGNANCY OUTCOME 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, STARTING FROM THE LAST ONE. CLASSIFY EACH PREGNANCY OUTCOME BY TYPE USING 223 AND THE ORDER OF OUTCOMES IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY. **PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE** MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH 4 ABORTION OR MISCARRIAGE 5	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . . ☐ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . . ☐ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . . ☐ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . . ☐ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . . ☐ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . . ☐	
403	Now I would like to ask some questions about your pregnancies in the last 3 years. (We will talk about each separately, starting with the last one you had.)		
404	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 402.	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
405	PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE FROM 402.	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH . . . . . 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH . . . . . 4 MISCARRIAGE/ABORTION 5	→ 407
406	RECORD DATE PREGNANCY ENDED FROM 220.	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	→ 408
407	RECORD NAME FROM 218. NAME _____		
408	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME 1 OR 2 ☐ ↓ a) When you got pregnant with (NAME), did you want to get pregnant at that time? PREGNANCY OUTCOME 3, 4, OR 5 ☐ ↓ b) When you got pregnant with the pregnancy that ended in (DATE FROM 406), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 411

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	NAME _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER ..... ☐☐	
409	CHECK 208: ONLY ONE LIVE BIRTH ☐ / MORE THAN ONE LIVE BIRTH ☐ a) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children? b) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?	LATER ..... 1 NO MORE/NONE 2	→ 411
410	How much longer did you want to wait?	MONTHS ..... 1 YEARS ..... 2 DON'T KNOW 998	☐☐ ☐☐
411	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH ..... 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH ..... 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH ..... 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH ..... 4 ABORTION/MISCARRIAGE 5	→ 434 → 434 → 475
412	Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	→ 414
413	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH (SKIP TO 420) ☐	MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH ☐	→ 426
414	Whom did you see? Anyone else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR / AMO ..... A CLINICAL OFFICER ..... B ASS. CLINICAL OFFICER ..... C NURSE / MIDWIFE/PHNB ..... D ASS. NURSE ..... E MCH AIDE ..... F **OTHER PERSON** COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... G TRAINED TBA / TBA ..... H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
415	Where did you receive antenatal care for this pregnancy? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'Y' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . A OTHER HOME . . . . . B TBA PREMISES . . . . . C **PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL/ZONAL/SPECIALISED HOSP . . . . . D REGIONAL REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . E REGIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . F DISTRICT HOSPITA . . . . . G HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . H DISPENSARY . . . . . I CLINIC . . . . . J CHW . . . . . K **RELIGIOUS / VOLUNTARY** REFERRAL/SPECIALSED HOSPITAL . . . . . L DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . M OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . N HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . O DISPENSARY . . . . . P CLINIC . . . . . Q OTHER . . . . . R _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** SPECIALISED HOSPITAL . . . . . S OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . T HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . U DISPENSARY . . . . . V CLINIC . . . . . W OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTO . . . . . X _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ Y (SPECIFY)	
416	How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?	WEEKS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ MONTHS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
417	How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
417A	During this pregnancy, did your husband do any of the following a) Stopped you from receiving ANC? b) Encourage you to receive ANC? c) Had no interest in you receiving ANC? d) Accompany you to receive ANC?	YES NO a) STOP . . . . . 1 2 b) ENCOURAGE . . . . . 1 2 c) NO INTEREST . . . . . 1 2 d) ACCOMPANY 1 2	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
418	As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, did a healthcare provider do any of the following : a) Measure your blood pressure? b) Take a urine sample? c) Take a blood sample? d) Listen to the baby's heartbeat? e) Talk with you about which foods you should eat? f) Talk with you about breastfeeding? g) Ask you if you had vaginal bleeding?	YES NO DK a) BP . . . . . 1 2 8 b) URINE . . . . . 1 2 8 c) BLOOD . . . . . 1 2 8 d) HEARTBEAT . . . . . 1 2 8 e) FOODS . . . . . 1 2 8 f) BREASTFEED . . . . . 1 2 8 g) BLEEDING 1 2 8	
419	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH ☐ MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH ☐ → 426		
420	During this pregnancy, were you given an injection in the arm to prevent the baby from getting tetanus after birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	☐ → 423
421	During this pregnancy, how many times did you get a tetanus injection?	TIMES . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
422	CHECK 421: ONE TIME OR DK ☐ TWO OR MORE TIMES ☐ → 426		
423	At any time before this pregnancy, did you receive any tetanus injection?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	☐ → 426
424	Before this pregnancy, how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	TIMES . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
425	CHECK 424: ONLY ONE ☐ a) How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection? MORE THAN ONE ☐ b) How many years ago did you receive the last tetanus injection prior to this pregnancy?	YEARS AGO . . . . . ☐☐	
426	During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets or iron syrup? SHOW TABLETS/SYRUP/MULTIPLE MICRONUTRIENT SUPPLEMENT.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	☐ → 429

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
427	Where did you get the iron tablets or syrup? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'Z' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).	**PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL/ZONAL/SPECIALISED HOSP . . . . . A REGIONAL REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . B REGIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . C DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . D HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . E DISPENSARY . . . . . F CLINIC . . . . . G OTHER . . . . . H (SPECIFY) **RELIGIOUS / VOLUNTARY** REFERRAL/SPECIALSED HOSPITAL . . . . . I DISTRICT HOSPITA . . . . . J OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . K HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . L DISPENSARY . . . . . M CLINIC . . . . . N OTHER . . . . . O (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** SPECIALISED HOSPITAL . . . . . P OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . Q HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . R DISPENSARY . . . . . S CLINIC . . . . . T OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTO . . . . . U (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** PHARMACY . . . . . V ACREDITED DRUG DISPENSING OUTLET (ADDO) . . . . . W NGO/MASS DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN . . . . . X SHOP/KIOSK/MARKET/ OTHER . . . . . Z (SPECIFY)	
428	During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the iron tablets or syrup? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DAYS.	DAYS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	
429	During this pregnancy, did you take any medicine for intestinal worms? CHECK MOTHER'S CARD	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
431	During this pregnancy, did you take SP/Fansidar to keep you from getting malaria?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 434
432	How many times did you take SP/Fansidar during this pregnancy?	TIMES . . . . . [ ][ ]	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
433	Did you get the SP/Fansidar during any antenatal care visit, during another visit to a health facility or from another source? IF MORE THAN ONE SOURCE, RECORD THE HIGHEST SOURCE ON THE LIST.	ANTENATAL VISIT . . . . . 1 ANOTHER FACILITY VISIT . . . . . 2 OTHER SOURCE 6	
434	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME 1 OR 2 → a) Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME)? Anyone else? PREGNANCY OUTCOME 3 OR 4 → b) Who assisted with the delivery of the stillbirth you had in (DATE FROM 406)? PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR / AMO . . . . . A CLINICAL OFFICER . . . . . B ASS. CLINICAL OFFICER . . . . . C NURSE / MIDWIFE . . . . . D ASS. NURSE . . . . . E MCH AIDE . . . . . F **OTHER PERSON** COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER . . . . . G TRAINED TBA / TBA . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED . . . . . Y	
434A	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME 1 OR 2 → a) Did you have a companion during labor and delivery of (NAME)? PREGNANCY OUTCOME 3 OR 4 → b) Did you have a companion during labor and delivery of the stillbirth you had in (DATE FROM 406)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
435	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME 1 OR 2 → a) Where did you give birth to (NAME)? PREGNANCY OUTCOME 3 OR 4 → b) Where did you deliver this stillbirth? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 TBA PREMISES . . . . . 13 **PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL/ZONAL/SPECIALISED HOS . . . . . 21 REGIONAL REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 22 REGIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 23 DISTRICT HOSPITA . . . . . 24 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 25 DISPENSARY . . . . . 26 CLINIC . . . . . 27 **RELIGIOUS / VOLUNTARY** REFERRAL/SPECIALSED HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . 32 OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . 33 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 34 DISPENSARY . . . . . 35 CLINIC . . . . . 36 OTHER . . . . . 37 _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** SPECIALISED HOSPITAL . . . . . 41 OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . 42 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 43 DISPENSARY . . . . . 44 CLINIC . . . . . 45 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTO . . . . . 46 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 437
436	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME 1 OR 2 → a) Was (NAME) delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out? PREGNANCY OUTCOME 3 OR 4 → b) Was this stillbirth delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
436A	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE 1 OR 2 After you delivered, did the health facility give you a birth notification form for (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 437
436B	Did you get a birth notification from any other place?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
437	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH . . . . . 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH 4	→ 441 → 445 → 487

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
438	After the birth, was (NAME) put on your chest?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 441
439	Was (NAME)'s bare skin touching your bare skin?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 441
440	How long after birth was (NAME) put on the bare skin of your chest? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 000 HOURS . . . . . 1 DAYS 2	
441	When (NAME) was born, was (NAME) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE . . . . . 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 2 AVERAGE . . . . . 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 4 VERY SMALL . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
442	Was (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 444
443	How much did (NAME) weigh? RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE.	KG FROM CARD 1 ☐☐ . ☐☐ KG FROM RECALL 2 ☐☐ . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 99998	
444	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH ☐ ↓ PRIOR LIVE BIRTH ☐		→ 480
445	CHECK 435: PLACE OF DELIVERY FACILITY BIRTH: ANY CODE 21 THROUGH 46 CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE 11, 12, 13 OR 96 CIRCLED ☐		→ 464
446	Please tell me if the doctors, nurses or other healthcare providers the health facility where you delivered did the following all of the time, some of the time, or not at all: a) Treat you with respect? b) Explain to you why they were doing examinations or procedures on you? c) Take the best care of you?	ALL THE TIME / SOME TIME / NOT AT ALL a) RESPECT . . . . . 1 2 3 b) EXPLAIN . . . . . 1 2 3 c) BEST CARE 1 2 3	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
446A	At any time during your stay in the health facility, did you: a) Share a bed with another patient? b) Rest or sleep on the floor without any mattress?	YES NO DK a) SHARE BED . . . . . 1 2 8 b) SLEEP ON FLOOR 1 2 8	
446B	At any time during your stay in the health facility, were you denied medical services due to a lack of money?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
446C	Were you delayed or prevented from leaving the health facility due to lack of payment?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
446D	At any time during your stay in the health facility, did any staff member: a) Slap you? b) Hit or punch you? c) Physically threaten you? d) Physically mistreat or harm you in any other way?	YES NO DK a) SLAP . . . . . 1 2 8 b) HIT OR PUNCH . . . . . 1 2 8 c) PHYSICALLY THREATEN . . . . . 1 2 8 d) OTHER PHYSICAL HARM 1 2 8	
446E	At any time during your stay in the health facility, did any staff member: a) Shout at you? b) Say or do something to humiliate you? c) Verbally threaten you? d) Verbally mistreat you in any other way?	YES NO DK a) SHOUT . . . . . 1 2 8 b) HUMILIATE . . . . . 1 2 8 c) VERBALLY THREATEN . . . . . 1 2 8 d) OTHER VERBAL MISTREATMENT 1 2 8	
446F	Did the health facility have a toilet or latrine for patients?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 447
446G	Was there any time when you wanted to use the toilet or latrine, but it was not working?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
447	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME 1 a) How long after (NAME) was delivered did you stay in (FACILITY IN 435)? PREGNANCY OUTCOME 3 b) For the stillbirth you had in (DATE FROM 406), how long after the baby was born did you stay in (FACILITY IN 435)? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 DAYS . . . . . 2 WEEKS . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 998	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
448	I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Before you left the facility, did anyone check on your health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 451
449	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 DAYS . . . . . 2 WEEKS . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 998	
450	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12 AUXILIARY MIDWIFE . . . . . 13 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER/ FIELD WORKER . . . . . 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
451	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH ☐ ↓ MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH ☐ →		→ 455
452	Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME'S) health -- for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or talking to you about how to care for (NAME). Before (NAME) left the facility, did anyone check on (NAME'S) health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 455
453	How long after delivery was (NAME)'s health first checked? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 DAYS . . . . . 2 WEEKS . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 998	
454	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR / AMO . . . . . 11 CLINICAL OFFICER . . . . . 12 ASS. CLINICAL OFFICER . . . . . 13 NURSE / MIDWIFE . . . . . 14 ASS. NURSE . . . . . 15 MCH AIDE . . . . . 16 **OTHER PERSON** COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER . . . . . 21 TRAINED TBA / TBA . . . . . 22 RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . 23 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
455	Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left the facility. Did anyone check on your health after you left the facility?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 459
456	How long after delivery did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 [ ][ ] DAYS . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] WEEKS . . . . . 3 [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	
457	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR / AMO . . . . . 11 CLINICAL OFFICER . . . . . 12 ASS. CLINICAL OFFICER . . . . . 13 NURSE / MIDWIFE . . . . . 14 ASS. NURSE . . . . . 15 MCH AIDE . . . . . 16 **OTHER PERSON** COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER . . . . . 21 TRAINED TBA / TBA . . . . . 22 RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . 23 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
458	Where did the check take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 TBA PREMISES . . . . . 13 **PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL/ZONAL/SPECIALISED HOSP . . . . . 21 REGIONAL REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 22 REGIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 23 DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . 24 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 25 DISPENSARY . . . . . 26 CLINIC . . . . . 27 **RELIGIOUS / VOLUNTARY** REFERRAL/SPECIALSED HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . 32 OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . 33 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 34 DISPENSARY . . . . . 35 CLINIC . . . . . 36 OTHER . . . . . 37 _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** SPECIALISED HOSPITAL . . . . . 41 OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . 42 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 43 DISPENSARY . . . . . 44 CLINIC . . . . . 45 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTO . . . . . 46 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
459	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH ☐ ↓ MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH ☐ → 474		
460	After (NAME) left (FACILITY IN 435) did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME)'s health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 CHILD DIED AT THE FACILITY . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 473
461	How long after the birth of (NAME) did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 DAYS . . . . . 2 WEEKS . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 998	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
462	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR / AMO . . . . . 11 CLINICAL OFFICER . . . . . 12 ASS. CLINICAL OFFICER . . . . . 13 NURSE / MIDWIFE . . . . . 14 ASS. NURSE . . . . . 15 MCH AIDE . . . . . 16 **OTHER PERSON** COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKEF . . . . . 21 TRAINED TBA / TBA . . . . . 22 RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . 23 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
463	Where did this check of (NAME) take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 TBA PREMISES . . . . . 13 **PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL/ZONAL/SPECIALISED HOSP . . . . . 21 REGIONAL REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 22 REGIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 23 DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . 24 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 25 DISPENSARY . . . . . 26 CLINIC . . . . . 27 **RELIGIOUS / VOLUNTARY** REFERRAL/SPECIALSED HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . 32 OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . 33 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 34 DISPENSARY . . . . . 35 CLINIC . . . . . 36 OTHER . . . . . 37 _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** SPECIALISED HOSPITAL . . . . . 41 OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . 42 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 43 DISPENSARY . . . . . 44 CLINIC . . . . . 45 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTO . . . . . 46 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 473

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
464	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME 1 ☐ → a) I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health after you gave birth to (NAME)? PREGNANCY OUTCOME 3 ☐ → b) I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health after you delivered the stillbirth you had in (DATE FROM 406)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 468
465	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 DAYS . . . . . 2 WEEKS . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 998	
466	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR / AMO . . . . . 11 CLINICAL OFFICER . . . . . 12 ASS. CLINICAL OFFICER . . . . . 13 NURSE / MIDWIFE . . . . . 14 ASS. NURSE . . . . . 15 MCH AIDE . . . . . 16 **OTHER PERSON** COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER . . . . . 21 TRAINED TBA / TBA . . . . . 22 RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . 23 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
467	Where did this first check take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 TBA PREMISES . . . . . 13 **PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL/ZONAL/SPECIALISED HOSP . . . . . 21 REGIONAL REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 22 REGIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 23 DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . 24 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 25 DISPENSARY . . . . . 26 CLINIC . . . . . 27 **RELIGIOUS / VOLUNTARY** REFERRAL/SPECIALSED HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . 32 OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . 33 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 34 DISPENSARY . . . . . 35 CLINIC . . . . . 36 OTHER . . . . . 37 _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** SPECIALISED HOSPITAL . . . . . 41 OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . 42 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 43 DISPENSARY . . . . . 44 CLINIC . . . . . 45 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTO . . . . . 46 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
468	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH ☐ ↓ MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH ☐ → 474		
469	I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME's) health -- for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or talking to you about how to care for (NAME). After (NAME) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME's) health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 473
470	How long after the birth of (NAME) did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 DAYS . . . . . 2 WEEKS . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 998	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
471	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR / AMO . . . . . 11 CLINICAL OFFICER . . . . . 12 ASS. CLINICAL OFFICER . . . . . 13 NURSE / MIDWIFE . . . . . 14 ASS. NURSE . . . . . 15 MCH AIDE . . . . . 16 **OTHER PERSON** COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKEF . . . . . 21 TRAINED TBA / TBA . . . . . 22 RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . 23 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
472	Where did this first check of (NAME) take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 TBA PREMISES . . . . . 13 **PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL/ZONAL/SPECIALISED HOS . . . . . 21 REGIONAL REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 22 REGIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 23 DISTRICT HOSPITA . . . . . 24 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 25 DISPENSARY . . . . . 26 CLINIC . . . . . 27 **RELIGIOUS / VOLUNTARY** REFERRAL/SPECIALSED HOSPITA . . . . . 31 DISTRICT HOSPITA . . . . . 32 OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . 33 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 34 DISPENSARY . . . . . 35 CLINIC . . . . . 36 OTHER . . . . . 37 _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** SPECIALISED HOSPITAL . . . . . 41 OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . 42 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 43 DISPENSARY . . . . . 44 CLINIC . . . . . 45 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTO . . . . . 46 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
473	During the first 2 days after (NAME)'s birth, did any health care provider do the following: a) Examine the cord? b) Measure (NAME)'s temperature? c) Tell you how to recognize if your baby needs immediate medical attention? d) Talk with you about breastfeeding? e) Observe (NAME) breastfeeding? f) Tell you about child vaccination	YES NO DK a) CORD . . . . . 1 2 8 b) TEMPERATURE . . . . . 1 2 8 c) MEDICAL ATTENTION . . . . . 1 2 8 d) TALK ABOUT BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8 e) OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING . . 1 2 8 f) VACCINATION 1 2 8	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
474	During the first 2 days after the birth, did any healthcare provider do the following to you: a) Measure your blood pressure? b) Discuss your vaginal bleeding with you? c) Discuss family planning with you? d) Discuss about nutrition needs	YES NO DK a) BLOOD PRESSURE . . . . . 1 2 8 b) BLEEDING . . . . . 1 2 8 c) FAMILY PLANNING . . . . . 1 2 8 d) NUTRITION NEEDS 1 2 8	
475	CHECK 215: IS THIS PREGNANCY THE WOMAN'S LAST PREGNANCY?	YES ☐ NO ☐ → 479	
476	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME 1 ☐ ↓ a) Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (NAME)? PREGNANCY OUTCOME 3 OR 5 ☐ ↓ b) Has your menstrual period returned since the pregnancy that ended in (DATE FROM 406)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
477	CHECK 232: IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT?	NOT PREGNANT ☐ ↓ PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ → 479	
478	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME 1 ☐ ↓ a) Have you had sexual intercourse since the birth of (NAME)? PREGNANCY OUTCOME 3 OR 5 ☐ ↓ b) Have you had sexual intercourse since the pregnancy that ended in (DATE FROM 406)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
479	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 1 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH . . . . . 3 MISCARRIAGE/ABORTION 5	☐ → 487
480	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 → 482 NO 2	
481	CHECK 224 FOR CHILD:	LIVING ☐ → 486 DEAD ☐ → 487	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
482	How long after birth did you first put (NAME) to the breast? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 000 HOURS . . . . . 1 DAYS 2	
483	In the first 2 days after delivery, was (NAME) given anything other than breast milk to eat or drink – water, infant formula, or any other preparation from herbs or honey?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
484	CHECK 224 FOR CHILD: LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐ → 487		
485	Are you still breastfeeding (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
486	Did (NAME) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday during the day or at night?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
487	CHECK 402: ANY MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ (GO TO 404 FOR THE NEXT PREGNANCY OUTCOME) NO MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ → 501		

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	CHECK 220, 224 AND 225 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? ONE OR MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ NO SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐		→ 601
502	Now I would like to ask some questions about vaccinations received by your children born in the last 3 years. (We will talk about each separately, starting with the youngest.)		
503	RECORD THE NAME AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 215 AND 218 OF THE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, STARTING WITH THE LAST ONE. NAME OF CHILD _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
504	Do you have a card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY A CARD . . . . . 1 YES, HAS ONLY ANOTHER DOCUMENT . . . . . 2 YES, HAS CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT . . . . . 3 NO, NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT . . 4	→ 507 → 507
505	Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
506	CHECK 504: CODE '2' CIRCLED ☐ CODE '4' CIRCLED ☐		→ 513
507	May I see the card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, ONLY CARD SEEN . . . . . 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . . . . 2 YES, CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . 3 NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . 4	 → 513
508	RECORD (NAME'S) DATE OF BIRTH FROM THE VACCINATION CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT.	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DATE OF BIRTH NOT ON CARD 95	

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . [ ][ ]	
509	COPY VACCINATION DATES FROM THE CARD FOR (NAME). RECORD '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED. RECORD '00' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD IS BLANK FOR THE DOSE.		
510	ASK THE RESPONDENT FOR PERMISSION TO PHOTOGRAPH VACCINATION CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT WHERE VACCINATIONS ARE WRITTEN. IF PERMISSION IS GRANTED, PHOTOGRAPH CARD.	PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN . . . . . 1 PHOTOGRAPH NOT TAKEN, PERMISSION NOT RECEIVED . . . . . 2 PHOTOGRAPH NOT TAKEN, OTHER REASON _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
511	CHECK 509: 'BCG' TO '[MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE] 2' ALL HAVE A DATE RECORDED OR '44' RECORDED IN THE 'DAY' COLUMN? NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ → 529		

	DAY		MONTH		YEAR			
BCG								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 0 (BIRTH DOSE)								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3								
INJECTABLE POLIO VACCINE (IPV)								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 1								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 2								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 3								
PCV (PNEUMOCOCCAL 1								
PNEUMOCOCCAL 2								
PNEUMOCOCCAL 3								
ROTAVIRUS 1								
ROTAVIRUS 2								
[MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE] 1								
[MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE] 2								
VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)								

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
512	In addition to what is recorded on (this document/these documents), did (NAME) receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days? RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 509 THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN	YES . . . . . 1 (USE THE LIST SHOWN IN CAPI TO SELECT THE OTHER VACCINATIONS GIVEN. NOTE THAT CAPI WILL CHANGE THE ANSWER IN 509 IN THE 'DAY' COLUMN FROM '00' TO '66' FOR THE SELECTED VACCINATIONS.) (THEN SKIP TO 529) NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
512A	CHECK 509: ANY VACCINATIONS RECORDED ON THE CARD? YES ☐ SKIP TO 529 NO ☐		→ 530
513	Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (NAME) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 530
514	Has (NAME) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 517
516	Did (NAME) receive it within 24 hours of birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
517	Has (NAME) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 521
518	Did (NAME) receive the first oral polio vaccine in the first 2 weeks after birth or later?	FIRST TWO WEEKS . . . . . 1 LATER 2	
519	How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
520	The last time (NAME) received the polio drops, did (NAME) also get an IPV injection in the right thigh to protect against polio?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
521	Has (NAME) ever received a pentavalent vaccination, that is, an injection given in the left thigh sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 523
522	How many times did (NAME) receive the pentavalent vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
523	Has (NAME) ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, that is, an injection in the right thigh to prevent pneumonia?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 525

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
524	How many times did (NAME) receive the pneumococcal vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
525	Has (NAME) ever received a rotavirus vaccination, that is, liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhea?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 527
526	How many times did (NAME) receive the rotavirus vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
527	Has (NAME) ever received a measles vaccination, that is, an injection in the right shoulder to prevent measles?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 529
528	How many times did (NAME) receive the measles vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
529	Where did (NAME) receive most of his/her vaccinations? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL/ZONAL/SPECIALISED HOSP . . 11 REGIONAL REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 12 REGIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 13 DISTRICT HOSPITA . . . . . 14 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 15 DISPENSARY . . . . . 16 CLINIC . . . . . 17 **RELIGIOUS / VOLUNTARY** REFERRAL/SPECIALSED HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 DISTRICT HOSPITA . . . . . 22 OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . 23 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 24 DISPENSARY . . . . . 25 CLINIC . . . . . 26 OTHER . . . . . 27 _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** SPECIALISED HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . 32 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 33 DISPENSARY . . . . . 34 CLINIC . . . . . 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR . . . . . 36 _____ (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** VACCINATION CAMPAIGN . . . . . 41 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
530	CHECK 220 AND 224 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY?	MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ → (GO TO 503 FOR THE NEXT SURVIING CHILD) NO MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐	→ 601

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	CHECK 220, 224, AND 225 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? ONE OR MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ NO SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ → 643		
602	Now I would like to ask some questions about the health of your children born in the last 5 years. (We will talk about each separately, starting with the youngest.)		
603	RECORD THE NAME FROM 218 AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 215 OF THE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, STARTING WITH THE LAST ONE. NAME OF CHILD _____ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐		
604	In the last 12 months, was (NAME) given any of the following: b) [LOCAL NAME FOR MULTIPLE MICRONUTRIENT POWDER]? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF MULTIPLE MICRONUTRIENT POWDERS.	YES NO DK b) [MULTIPLE MICRONUTRIENT POWDER] 1 2 8	
605	In the last 6 months, was (NAME) given a vitamin A dose like [this/any of these]? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF AMPULES/CAPSULES/SYRUPS.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
606	In the last 6 months, was (NAME) given any medicine for intestinal worms?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
607	In the last 3 months, has any healthcare provider or community health worker measured: a) (NAME)'s weight? b) (NAME)'s length or height?	YES NO DK a) WEIGHT . . . . . 1 2 8 b) LENGTH/HEIGHT 1 2 8	
608	Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 618

NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐		
609	CHECK 485: CURRENTLY BREASTFEEDING? YES ↓ — a) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea, including breast milk. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less? NO/ NOT ASKED ↓ — b) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
610	When (NAME) had diarrhea, was (NAME) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . . . . . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD . . . . . 6 DON'T KNOW 8	
611	Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea from any source?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 615

NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
612	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'Z' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).	**PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL/ZONAL/SPECIALISED HOSP . . A REGIONAL REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . B REGIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . C DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . D HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . E DISPENSARY . . . . . F CLINIC . . . . . G OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR . . . . . H _____ (SPECIFY) **RELIGIOUS / VOLUNTARY** REFERRAL/SPECIALSED HOSPITAL . . . . . I DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . J OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . K HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . L DISPENSARY . . . . . M CLINIC . . . . . N OTHER . . . . . O _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** SPECIALISED HOSPITAL . . . . . P OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . Q HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . R DISPENSARY . . . . . S CLINIC . . . . . T OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR . . . . . U _____ (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** PHARMACY . . . . . V ACREDITED DRUG DISPENSING OUTLET (ADDO) . . . . . W NGO/VCT CENTER . . . . . X SHOP/KIOSK/MARKET/ TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . Y OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) Z	
613	CHECK 612: TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐↓	ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ → 615	
614	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 612.	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐	

NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
615	Was (NAME) given any of the following at any time since (NAME) started having the diarrhea: a) A fluid made from a special packet called MA-ORAL/ORS Co-Pack? d) Homemade fluid with sugar and salt ?	YES NO DK a) FLUID FROM ORS PACKET . . 1 2 8 d) HOMEMADE FLUID 1 2 8	
616	CHECK 615: ANY 'YES' ☐ → a) Was anything else given to treat the diarrhea? ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' ☐ → b) Was anything given to treat the diarrhea?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 618
617	CHECK 615: ANY 'YES' ☐ → a) What else was given to treat the diarrhea? ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' ☐ → b) What was given to treat the diarrhea? RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN.	**PILL OR SYRUP** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . A ANTIMOTILITY . . . . . B OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC OR ANTIMOTILITY) . . . . . C UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP . . . . . D **INJECTION** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . E NON-ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . F UNKNOWN INJECTION . . . . . G (IV) INTRAVENOUS . . . . . H HOME REMEDY/HERBAL MEDICINE . . . . . I OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X	
618	Has (NAME) been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 621
619	At any time during the illness, did (NAME) have blood taken from (NAME)'s finger or heel for testing?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
620	Were you told by a healthcare provider that (NAME) had malaria?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
621	Has (NAME) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
622	Has (NAME) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 624
623	Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or to a blocked or runny nose?	CHEST ONLY . . . . . 1 NOSE ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 6 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 625
624	CHECK 618: HAD FEVER? YES ☐	NO OR DON'T KNOW ☐	→ 633C
625	Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 630

NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
626	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'Z' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).	**PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL/ZONAL/SPECIALISED HOSP . . A REGIONAL REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . B REGIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . C DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . D HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . E DISPENSARY . . . . . F CLINIC . . . . . G OTHER . . . . . H _____ (SPECIFY) **RELIGIOUS / VOLUNTARY** REFERRAL/SPECIALSED HOSPITAL . . . . . I DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . J OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . K HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . L DISPENSARY . . . . . M CLINIC . . . . . N OTHER . . . . . O _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** SPECIALISED HOSPITAL . . . . . P OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . Q HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . R DISPENSARY . . . . . S CLINIC . . . . . T OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR . . . . . U _____ (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** PHARMACY . . . . . V ACREDITED DRUG DISPENSING OUTLET (ADDO) . . . . . W NGO/VCT CENTER . . . . . X SHOP/KIOSK/MARKET/ TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . Y OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) Z	
627	CHECK 626: TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐↓ ; ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ → 629		
628	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 626.	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐	
629	How many days after the illness began did you first seek advice or treatment for (NAME)? IF THE SAME DAY RECORD '00'.	DAYS . . . . . ☐☐	
630	At any time during the illness, did (NAME) take any medicine for the illness?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → 634 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . [ ][ ]	
631	What medicine did (NAME) take? Any other medicine? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF MEDICINE NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE OR PRESCRIPTION.	**ANTIMALARIAL MEDICINE** ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT) . . . . . A SP/FANSIDAR . . . . . B CHLOROQUINE . . . . . C AMODIAQUINE . . . . . D QUININE PILLS . . . . . E INJECTION (IV) . . . . . F ARTESUNATE RECTAL . . . . . G INJECTION (IV /IM) . . . . . H OTHER ANTIMALARIAL _____ (SPECIFY) I **ANTIBIOTIC MEDICINE** AMOXICILLIN(DISPERSIBLE) . . . . . J COTRIMOXAZOLE/ SEPTRINE . . . . . K OTHER PILL/SYRUP . . . . . L OTHER INJECTION (IV) . . . . . M **OTHER MEDICINE** ASPIRIN . . . . . N PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN . . . . . O IBUPROFEN . . . . . P OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . [ ][ ]	
631A	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'Z' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).	**PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL/ZONAL/SPECIALISED HOSP . . A REGIONAL REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . B REGIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . C DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . D HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . E DISPENSARY . . . . . F CLINIC . . . . . G OTHER . . . . . H _____ (SPECIFY) **RELIGIOUS / VOLUNTARY** REFERRAL/SPECIALSED HOSPITAL . . . . . I DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . J OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . K HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . L DISPENSARY . . . . . M CLINIC . . . . . N OTHER . . . . . O _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** SPECIALISED HOSPITAL . . . . . P OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . Q HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . R DISPENSARY . . . . . S CLINIC . . . . . T OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR . . . . . U _____ (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** PHARMACY . . . . . V ACREDITED DRUG DISPENSING OUTLET (ADDO) . . . . . W NGO/VCT CENTER . . . . . X SHOP/KIOSK/MARKET/ TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . Y OTHER _____ Z (SPECIFY)	

NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
632	CHECK 631: ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY ('A') GIVEN CODE 'A' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE 'A' NOT CIRCLED ☐ → 634	
633	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take an artemisinin combination therapy?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8
633A	CHECK 631: AMOXICILLIN ('J') GIVEN CODE 'J' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE 'J' NOT CIRCLED ☐ → 633C	
633B	How long after the fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing did (NAME) take Amoxicillin?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8
633C	Who usually makes decisions about health care for your child/children: you, your (husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENTS . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENTS AND HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4
634	CHECK 220, 224 AND 225 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ ↓ (GO TO 603 FOR THE NEXT SURVIVING CHILD) ← NO MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ → 635	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
635	CHECK 220, 225 AND 226, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN 0-23 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT ONE OR MORE ☐ NONE ☐ → 643 (NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER)		
636	Now I would like to ask you about liquids that (NAME FROM 635) had yesterday during the day or at night. Please tell me about all drinks, whether (NAME) had them at home, or somewhere else. Yesterday during the day or at night, did (NAME) drink:	YES NO DK	
	a) Plain water?	a) 1 2 8	
	b) Infant formula such as Lactogen, S-26, Sma-pro, Similac, Enfamil, Nan-pro, Aptamil?	b) 1 2 8	
	IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink infant formula? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK FORMULA ☐ 8	
	c) Milk, powdered milk, or milk tea?	c) 1 2 8	
	IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink milk? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK ☐ 8	
	IF YES: Was the milk a sweet or flavored type of milk?	SWEET/ FLAVORED 1 2 8	
	d) Soymilk?	d) 1 2 8	
	IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink this IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK SOYMILK ☐ 8	
	IF YES: Was the milk a sweet or flavored type of milk?	SWEET/ FLAVORED 1 2 8	
	e) Industrially processed yogurt drinks?	e) 1 2 8	
	IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink yogurt? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK YOGURT ☐ 8	
	IF YES: Was the yogurt drink a sweet or flavored type of yogurt drink?	SWEET/ FLAVORED 1 2 8	
	f) Milo or cocoa?	f) 1 2 8	
	g) Fruit juice or fruit drinks?	g) 1 2 8	
	h) Soft drinks like Coke, Pepsi, Fanta, Mirinda, or cola?	h) 1 2 8	
	i) Tea or coffee?	i) 1 2 8	
	IF YES: Was the drink sweetened?	SWEETENED . . 1 2 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	j) Any other liquids? IF YES: What was the drink? Was the drink sweetened?	j) . . . . . 1 2 8 OTHER DRINK(S) _____ (SPECIFY) SWEETENED . . 1 2 8	
637	Now I would like to ask you some about foods that (NAME) had yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in foods your child ate whether at home or somewhere else. Please think about snacks and small meals as well as main meals. I will ask you about different foods, and I would like to know whether your child ate the food even if it was combined with other foods. Please do not answer 'yes' for any food or ingredient used only in a small amount to add flavor to a dish.	YES NO DK	
	a) Mtindi or roshoro? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) eat yogurt? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	a) . . . . . 1 2 8 NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT [ ] 8	
	b) Ugali, porridge, rice, pasta, bread, chapati, or kitumbua?	b) 1 2 8	
	c) Carrots or orange flesh sweet potato (viaze lishe)?	c) 1 2 8	
	d) Cassava, cassava ugali, makopa, yam, green banana, Irish potato, white-flesh sweet potato?	d) 1 2 8	
	e1) Collard greens, amaranth leaves (mchicha), cassava leaves, potato leaves (matembele) spinachi, chainizi, cowpea leaves (majani ya maharage), Chinese cabbage, cabbage, or	e1) 1 2 8	
	e2) Nightshade leaves (mnafu), spider flower (mgagani), jute mallow (mlenda), sweet potato leaves (matembele), pumpkin leaves (majani ya maboga), or Malabar spinach (delega)?	e2) 1 2 8	
	f) Any other vegetables, such as cabbage, tomato, African eggplant, eggplant, sweet pepper, cucumber, okra?	f) 1 2 8	
	g) Mango, papaya, or passionfruit?	g) 1 2 8	
	h) Any other fruits, such as bananas, oranges, watermelon, avocado, baobab?	h) 1 2 8	
	i) Liver, kidney, heart, or gizzard?	i) 1 2 8	
	j) Sausages or canned meat?	j) 1 2 8	
	k) Any other meat, such as beef, mutton, goat, pork, chicken, ducks, or bush meat?	k) 1 2 8	
	l) Eggs?	l) 1 2 8	
	m) Fresh fish, dried small fish, dried small tilapia, seafood, shrimp, or octopus?	m) 1 2 8	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	n) Beans, green peas, green gram, cowpeas, pigeon peas, peanut or groundnuts?	n) 1 2 8	
	o) Cheese?	o) 1 2 8	
	p) Grasshopper, flying termites, or termites?	p) 1 2 8	
	q) Sweet foods such as cakes, vishetti, sweet biscuits, candies, chocolates, or ice cream?	q) 1 2 8	
	r) Chips, bagia, mandaazi, fried potatoes, fried cassava, fried sweet potato, or instant noodles?	r) 1 2 8	
	s) Red palm oil?	s) 1 2 8	
	t) Any other solid, semi-solid, or soft food? IF YES: What was the food? MARK THE APPROPRIATE FOOD GROUP FOR EACH ADDITIONAL FOOD, IF THE GROUP IS NOT YET CODED 'YES'. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHICH GROUP THE ADDITIONAL FOOD BELONGS TO, RECORD THE NAME OF THE FOOD.	t) . . . . . 1 2 8 OTHER FOOD(S) _____ (SPECIFY)	
638	CHECK 637 (CATEGORIES 'a' THROUGH 'r'): NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ →		640
639	Did (NAME) eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 'YES' PROBE: What kind of solid, semi-solid or soft foods did (NAME) eat?	YES . . . . . 1 ☐ (GO BACK TO 637 TO RECORD FOOD EATEN YESTERDAY) ← (THEN CONTINUE TO 640) ← NO . . . . . 2 →	641
640	How many times did (NAME) eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
641	In the last 6 months, did any healthcare provider or community health worker talk with you about how or what to feed your child?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
642	The last time (NAME) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	CHILD USED TOILET OR LATRINE . . . . . 01 PUT/RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE . . . . . 02 PUT/RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH . . . . . 03 THROWN INTO GARBAGE . . . . . 04 BURIED . . . . . 05 LEFT IN THE OPEN . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
643	Now I'd like to ask you about foods and drinks that you consumed yesterday during the day or night, whether you ate or drank it at home or somewhere else. Please think about snacks and small meals as well as main meals. I will ask you about different foods and drinks, and I would like to know whether you ate a food even if it was combined with other foods. . Please do not answer 'yes' for any food or ingredient only used in a small amount to add flavor to a dish.	YES NO DK	
	a) Ugali, porridge, rice, pasta, bread, chapati, kitumbua, or maize?	a) 1 2 8	
	b) Orange flesh sweet potato or carrots?	b) 1 2 8	
	c) Cassava, cassava ugali, makopa, green banana, Irish potato, white-flesh sweet potato?	c) 1 2 8	
	d1) Chinese cabbage, cabbage, amaranth leaves, cowpea leaves, or cassava leaves?	d) 1 2 8	
	d2) Nightshade leaves, spider flower, jute mallow, sweet potato leaves, or pumpkin leaves?	d) 1 2 8	
	e) Any other vegetables such as, cabbage, tomato, African eggplant, eggplant, sweet pepper,	e) 1 2 8	
	f) Mango, papaya, or passionfruit?	f) 1 2 8	
	g1) Any other fruits such as, bananas, lemons, tangerines, pineapple, avocado, or grapes?	g) 1 2 8	
	g2) Pear, apple, watermelon, baobab, guava, or jackfruit?	g) 1 2 8	
	h) Liver, kidney, intestine, heart, or gizzard?	h) 1 2 8	
	i) Sausages or canned meat?	i) 1 2 8	
	j) Any other meat, such as beef, mutton, goat, or	j) 1 2 8	
	k) Eggs?	k) 1 2 8	
	l) Fresh fish, dried small fish, dried small tilapia, seafood, shrimp, or octopus?	l) 1 2 8	
	m) Beans, green peas, green gram, cowpeas, pigeon peas, peanut, groundnuts or makande?	m) 1 2 8	
	n) Pumpkin seeds, kashata, cashews, peanuts, or peanut paste?	n) 1 2 8	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	o) Milk, either by itself or in tea, coffee, porridge; cheese, sour milk, or roshoro?	o) 1 2 8	
	p) Any sweet foods such as cakes, candies, sweet biscuits, vishetti, chocolates, or ice cream?	p) 1 2 8	
	q) Chips, mandaazi, bagia, French fries, fried cassava, fried sweet potato, or instant noodles?	q) 1 2 8	
	r) Fruit juice or fruit drinks?	r) 1 2 8	
	s) Soft drinks like Coke, Pepsi, Fanta, Mirinda?	s) 1 2 8	
	t) Sweetened tea, sweetened coffee, Milo, cocoa?	t) 1 2 8	
	u) Any other liquids? IF YES: What was the drink? IF YES: Was the drink sweetened?	u) 1 2 8	
	v) Any other food? IF YES: What was the food? MARK THE APPROPRIATE FOOD GROUP FOR EACH ADDITIONAL DRINK OR FOOD, IF THE GROUP IS NOT YET CODED 'YES'. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHICH GROUP THE ADDITIONAL DRINK OR FOOD BELONGS TO,	v) 1 2 8	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
655A	CHECK THE COVER PAGE: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR THE MEN'S SURVEY? Yes ☐ ↓ No ☐ → 701		
655	CHECK 101A: AGREED TO MEASUREMENT ☐ ↓ DID NOT AGREE TO MEASUREMENT ☐ → 701		
656	RECORD TIME.	HOUR . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	
657	May I measure your blood pressure now? CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME	GRANTED . . . . . 1 _____ (SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER) REFUSED . . . . . 2 (GO TO 701)	
658	TAKE THE SECOND BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE THE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE, RECORD THE REASON.	**BLOOD PRESSURE READINGS** SYSTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ TECHNICAL PROBLEMS . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	Are you currently married or living together with a man as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVING WITH A MAN . . . . . 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	→ 706 → 709
702	Have you ever been married or lived together with a man as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVED WITH A MAN . . . . . 2 NO 3	→ 721
703	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED . . . . . 1 DIVORCED . . . . . 2 SEPARATED 3	
704	CHECK 702: YES, FORMERLY MARRIED ☐ ↓ YES, LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ →		→ 714
705	Did you have a marriage certificate for your last marriage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 714 → 707
706	Do you have a marriage certificate for this marriage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 709
707	Was this marriage ever registered with the civil authority?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
708	CHECK 701: YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ ↓ NO, NOT IN A UNION ☐ →		→ 714
709	Is your (husband/partner) living with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HER . . . . . 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
710	RECORD THE HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . . ☐☐	
711	Does your (husband/partner) have other wives or does he live with other women as if married?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 714
712	Including yourself, in total, how many wives or live-in partners does he have?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
713	Are you the first, second, … wife?	RANK . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
714	Have you been married or lived with a man only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE . . . . . 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
715	CHECK 714: MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE → a) In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)? MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE → b) Now I would like to ask about your first (husband/partner). In what month and year did you start living with him?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 717
716	How old were you when you first started living with him?	AGE . . . . . ☐☐	
717	CHECK 714: MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE		→ 721
718	CHECK 701: YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED YES, LIVING WITH A MAN NO, NOT IN A UNION		→ 721
719	Now I'd like to ask you about your current (husband/partner). In what month and year did you start living with him?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 721
720	How old were you when you first started living with your current (husband/partner)?	AGE . . . . . ☐☐	
721	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
722	Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	→ 738
722A	The very first time you had sexual intercourse, would you say that you willingly wanted to have it?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 3	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
723	I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 YEARS AGO 4	→ 737
724	CHECK 232: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ↓ PREGNANT →		→ 727
725	The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner do something or use any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 727
726	Which method did you use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF CODES 'G' OR 'H' ARE CIRCLED, SKIP TO 728 EVEN IF ANOTHER METHOD WAS ALSO USED.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B IUD . . . . . C INJECTABLES . . . . . D IMPLANTS . . . . . E PILL . . . . . F CONDOM . . . . . G FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . I STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . J LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . . K RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . L WITHDRAWAL . . . . . M OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . . Y	→ 728
727	The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 730
728	What is the brand name of the condom used? IF BRAND NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	SALAMA . . . . . 01 DUME . . . . . 02 ROUGH RIDER . . . . . 03 FAMILIA . . . . . 04 CARE . . . . . 05 LADY PEPETA . . . . . 06 ZANA 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
729	From where did you obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL/ZONAL/SPECIALISED HOSP . . 11 REGIONAL REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 12 REGIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 13 DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . 14 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 15 DISPENSARY . . . . . 16 CLINIC . . . . . 17 OTHER _____ 18 (SPECIFY) **RELIGIOUS / VOLUNTARY** REFERRAL/SPECIALiSED HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . 22 OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . 23 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 24 DISPENSARY . . . . . 25 CLINIC . . . . . 26 OTHER . . . . . 27 _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** SPECIALISED HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . 32 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 33 DISPENSARY . . . . . 34 CLINIC . . . . . 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR . . . . . 36 _____ (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** PHARMACY . . . . . 41 ACREDITED DRUG DISPENSING OUTLET (ADDO) . . . . . 42 NGO . . . . . 43 SHOP/KIOSK . . . . . 44 BAR . . . . . 45 GUEST HOUSE/HOTEL/LODGE . . . . . 46 FRIEND RELATIVES . . . . . 47 VCT . . . . . 48 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
730	What was your relationship to this person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF BOYFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	HUSBAND . . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
731	Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 737
732	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this second person, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
733	What was your relationship to this second person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF BOYFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	HUSBAND . . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
734	Apart from these two people, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 737
735	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this third person, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
736	What was your relationship to this third person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF BOYFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	HUSBAND . . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
737	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
738	PRESENCE OF OTHERS DURING THIS SECTION.	YES NO CHILDREN <10 . . . . . 1 2 MALE ADULTS . . . . . 1 2 FEMALE ADULTS 1 2	

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	CHECK 307: NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ NEITHER ARE STERILIZED ☐ ↓ HE OR SHE STERILIZED ☐ →		813
802	CHECK 232: PREGNANT ☐ ↓ NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ →		804
803	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 805 → 812
804	Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 807 → 813 → 811
805	CHECK 232: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ ↓ a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? PREGNANT ☐ ↓ b) After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 994 AFTER MARRIAGE . . . . . 995 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 811 → 813 → 811
806	CHECK 232: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ ↓ PREGNANT ☐ →		812
807	CHECK 307: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ CURRENTLY USING ☐ →		813
808	CHECK 805: '24' OR MORE MONTHS OR '02' OR MORE YEARS ☐ ↓ NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ '00-23' MONTHS OR '00-01' YEAR ☐ →		812
809	CHECK 723: DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS AGO ☐ ↓ YEARS AGO ☐ → NOT ASKED ☐ →		811 811

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
810	CHECK 804: WANTS TO HAVE A/ANOTHER CHILD ☐ ↓ / WANTS NO MORE/ NONE ☐ ↓ a) You have said that you do not want (a/another) child soon. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? b) You have said that you do not want any (more) children. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.	NOT MARRIED . . . . . A **FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS** NOT HAVING SEX . . . . . B INFREQUENT SEX . . . . . C MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY . . . . . D CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . E NOT MENSTRUATED SINCE LAST BIRTH . . . . . F BREASTFEEDING . . . . . G UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC . . . . . H **OPPOSITION TO USE** RESPONDENT OPPOSED . . . . . I HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED . . . . . J OTHERS OPPOSED . . . . . K RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION . . . . . L **LACK OF KNOWLEDGE** KNOWS NO METHOD . . . . . M KNOWS NO SOURCE . . . . . N **METHOD-RELATED REASONS** INCONVENIENT TO USE . . . . . O CHANGES IN MENSTRUAL BLEEDING . . . . . P METHODS COULD CAUSE INFERTILITY . . Q INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESSES . . . . . R OTHER SIDE EFFECTS . . . . . S **COST/ACCESS/AVAILABILITY** LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR . . . . . T COSTS TOO MUCH . . . . . U PREFERRED METHOD NOT AVAILABLE . . . . . V NO METHOD AVAILABLE . . . . . W OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
811	CHECK 307: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ / YES, CURRENTLY USING ☐ →		813
812	Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
813	CHECK 224: HAS LIVING CHILDREN ☐ ↓ / NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐ ↓ a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE . . . . . 00 → 815 NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 → 815 (SPECIFY)	
814	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER . . ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
815	In the last 12 months have you:	YES NO	
	a) Heard about family planning on the radio?	a) RADIO 1 2	
	b) Seen anything about family planning on the television?	b) TELEVISION 1 2	
	c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine?	c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE 1 2	
	d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone?	d) MOBILE PHONE 1 2	
	e) Seen anything about family planning on social media such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram?	e) FACEBOOK/TWITTER/ INSTAGRAM 1 2	
	f) Seen anything about family planning on a poster, leaflet or brochure?	f) POSTER/LEAFLET/BROCHURE 1 2	
	g) Seen anything about family planning on an outdoor sign or billboard?	g) OUTDOOR SIGN/BILLBOARD 1 2	
	h) Heard anything about family planning at community meetings or events?	h) COMMUNITY MEETINGS/EVENTS . . 1 2	
817	CHECK 701: YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ ↓ YES, LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ NO, NOT IN A UNION ☐ →		901
818	Who usually makes the decision on whether or not you should use contraception, you, your (husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 820 → 820
819	When making this decision with your (husband/partner), would you say that your opinion is more important, equally important, or less important than your (husband's/partner's) opinion?	MORE IMPORTANT . . . . . 1 EQUALLY IMPORTANT . . . . . 2 LESS IMPORTANT 3	
820	Has your (husband/partner) or any other family member ever tried to pressure you to become pregnant when you did not want to become pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
821	CHECK 307: NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ NEITHER ARE STERILIZED ☐ ↓ HE OR SHE ARE STERILIZED ☐ →		901
822	Does your (husband/partner) want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want?	SAME NUMBER . . . . . 1 MORE CHILDREN . . . . . 2 FEWER CHILDREN . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
901	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ NOT IN UNION ☐		→ 909
902	How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
903	Did your (husband/partner) ever attend school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 906
904	What was the highest level of school he attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRE PRIMARY . . . . . 0 PRIMARY . . . . . 1 POST PRIMARY TRAINING . . . . . 2 SECONDARY 'O' LEVEL . . . . . 3 POST SECONDARY 'O' LEVEL TRAINING . . . . . 4 SECONDARY 'A' LEVEL . . . . . 5 POST SECONDARY 'A' LEVEL TRAINING . . . . . 6 UNIVERSITY . . . . . 7 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 906
905	What was the highest grade he completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	GRADE . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
906	Has your (husband/partner) done any work in the last 7 days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 908
907	Has your (husband/partner) done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 909
908	What is your (husband's/partner's) occupation? That is, what kind of work does he mainly do?	_____ _____ ☐☐ _____	
909	Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last 7 days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 913
910	As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. In the last 7 days, have you done any of these things or any other work?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 913
911	Although you did not work in the last 7 days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave, or any other such reason?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 913
912	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 917
913	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ _____ ☐☐ _____	
914	Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	FOR FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . 1 FOR SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
915	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR . . . . . 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
916	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY . . . . . 1 CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3 NOT PAID 4	
917	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN ☐	NOT IN UNION ☐	→ 925
918	CHECK 916: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐	OTHER ☐	→ 921
919	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
920	Would you say that the money that you earn is more than what your (husband/partner) earns, less than what he earns, or about the same?	MORE THAN HIM . . . . . 1 LESS THAN HIM . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 922
921	Who usually decides how your (husband's/partner's) earnings will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
922	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
923	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
924	Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
925	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 01 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER ONLY . . 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY . . . . . 03 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 05 DOES NOT OWN 06	→ 928
926	Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any house you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 928
927	Is your name on this document?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
928	Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 01 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER ONLY . . 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY . . . . . 03 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 05 DOES NOT OWN 06	→ 931
929	Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any land you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 931
930	Is your name on this document?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
931	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT)	PRES./ LISTEN. / PRES./ NOT LISTEN. / NOT PRES. CHILDREN < 10 . . . . . 1 / 2 / 3 HUSBAND . . . . . 1 / 2 / 3 OTHER MALES . . . . . 1 / 2 / 3 OTHER FEMALES . . . . . 1 / 2 / 3	
932	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: a) If she goes out without telling him? b) If she neglects the children? c) If she argues with him? d) If she refuses to have sex with him? e) If she burns the food?	YES / NO / DK a) GOES OUT . . . . . 1 / 2 / 8 b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN 1 / 2 / 8 c) ARGUES . . . . . 1 / 2 / 8 d) REFUSES SEX . . . . . 1 / 2 / 8 e) BURNS FOOD . . . . . 1 / 2 / 8	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1000	Now I would like to talk about HIV and AIDS.		
1002	CHECK 111: AGE 15-24 YEARS ☐ ↓ 25 YEARS OR OLDER ☐ →		→ 1008
1003	HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1004	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1005	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1006	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1007	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1008	Have you heard of ARVs, that is, antiretroviral medicines that treat HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1009	Are there any special medicines that a doctor or a nurse can give to a pregnant woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1010	Have you heard of PrEP, a medicine taken daily that can prevent a person from getting HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1012
1011	Do you agree of people who take a PrEP every day to prevent getting HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1012	CHECK 220 AND 223: NO LIVE BIRTHS ☐ → LAST LIVE BIRTH 0-23 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ ↓ LAST LIVE BIRTH 24 MONTHS OR MORE BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ →		→ 1024 → 1024
1013	CHECK 412 HAD ANTENATAL CARE ☐ ↓ NO ANTENATAL CARE ☐ →		→ 1018

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1014	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
1015	Were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care while you were pregnant with (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1018
1016	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL/ZONAL/SPECIALISED HOSP . . 11 REGIONAL REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 12 STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER . . . . . 13 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . 14 MOBILE HTC SERVICES . . . . . 15 REGIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 16 DISTRICT HOSPITAL/HEALTH CENTRE . . 17 DISPENSARY/CLINIC . . . . . 18 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR . . . . . 19 _____ (SPECIFY) **RELIGIOUS / VOLUNTARY** REFERRAL/SPECIALSED . . . . . 21 DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . 22 OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . 23 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 24 DISPENSARY . . . . . 25 CLINIC . . . . . 26 OTHER RELIGIOUS/VOLUNTARY SECTOR 27 _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** SPECIALISED HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . 32 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 33 DISPENSARY . . . . . 34 CLINIC . . . . . 35 STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER . . . . . 36 MOBILE HTC SERVICES . . . . . 37 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR . . . . . 38 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1017	Did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1018	CHECK 435 FOR LAST LIVE BIRTH ('TYPE 1'): ANY CODE '21-46' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐		→ 1021
1019	Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born, were you tested for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1021
1020	Did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1022

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1021	CHECK 1015: YES ☐ ↓ NO OR NOT ASKED ☐ →		1024
1022	Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1025
1023	In what month and year was your most recent HIV test?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 1028
1024	Have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1032
1025	In what month and year was your most recent HIV test?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
1026	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER . . . . . 13 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . 14 MOBILE HTC SERVICES . . . . . 15 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR . . . . . 16 _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 22 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 23 STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER . . . . . 24 PHARMACY . . . . . 25 MOBILE HTC SERVICES . . . . . 26 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR . . . . . 27 _____ (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** NGO HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 NGO CLINIC . . . . . 32 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR . . . . . 36 _____ (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** HOME . . . . . 41 WORKPLACE . . . . . 42 CORRECTIONAL FACILITY . . . . . 43 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1027	Did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1031
1028	What was the result of the test?	POSITIVE . . . . . 1 NEGATIVE . . . . . 2 INDETERMINATE . . . . . 3 DECLINED TO ANSWER . . . . . 4 DID NOT RECEIVE TEST RESULT 5	→ 1031
1029	In what month and year did you receive your first HIV-positive test result?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR . . . . . 9998 SAME DATE AS LAST HIV TEST 95	
1030	Are you currently taking ARVs, that is antiretroviral medicines? By currently, I mean that you may have missed some doses but you are still taking ARVs.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1031	How many times have you been tested for HIV in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE, IF NUMBER OF TESTS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF HIV TESTS . . . . . ☐☐	
1032	Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1034
1033	Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1034	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1035	Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1036	CHECK 1028: CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐ → 1040		
1037	Now I would like to ask you a few questions about your experiences living with HIV. Have you disclosed your HIV status to anyone other than me?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1038	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I have felt ashamed because of my HIV status.	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE 2	
1039	Please tell me if the following things have happened to you, or if you think they have happened to you, because of your HIV status in the last 12 months: a) People have talked badly about me because of my HIV status. b) Someone else disclosed my HIV status without my permission. c) I have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of my HIV status. d) Healthcare workers talked badly about me because of my HIV status. e) Healthcare workers yelled at me, scolded me, called me names, or verbally abused me in another way because of my HIV status.	YES NO a) PEOPLE TALK BADLY . . . . . 1 2 b) DISCLOSED STATUS . . . . . 1 2 c) VERBALLY INSULTED . . . . . 1 2 d) HEALTHCARE WORKERS TALKED BADLY . . . . . 1 2 e) HEALTHCARE WORKERS VERBALLY ABUSED 1 2	
1040	Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1041	CHECK 722: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ ↓ NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ → 1046		
1042	CHECK 1040: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ → 1044		
1043	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1044	Sometimes women experience a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge. During the last 12 months, have you had a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1045	Sometimes women have a genital sore or ulcer. During the last 12 months, have you had a genital sore or ulcer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1046	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1047	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1048	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ NOT IN UNION ☐ → 1101		
1049	Can you say no to your (husband/partner) if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	
1050	Could you ask your (husband/partner) to use a condom if you wanted him to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1101	How long does it take in minutes to go from your home to the nearest healthcare facility, which could be a hospital, a health centre, a dispensary, or a clinic ?	MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	
1102	How do you travel to this healthcare facility from your home? IF MORE THAN ONE WAY OF TRAVEL IS MENTIONED, CIRCLE THE ONE HIGHEST ON THE LIST.	**MOTORIZED** CAR/TRUCK . . . . . 01 PUBLIC BUS . . . . . 02 MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER . . . . . 03 BOAT WITH MOTOR . . . . . 04 **NOT MOTORIZED** ANIMAL-DRAWN CART . . . . . 05 BICYCLE . . . . . 06 BOAT WITHOUT MOTOR . . . . . 07 WALKING . . . . . 08 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1103A	Have you ever heard about breast cancer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1103	Has a doctor or other healthcare provider examined your breasts to check for breast cancer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1104	Now I'm going to ask you about tests a healthcare worker can do to check for cervical cancer, which is cancer in the cervix. The cervix connects the womb to the vagina. To be checked for cervical cancer, a woman is asked to lie on her back with her legs apart. Then the healthcare worker will use a brush or swab to collect a sample from inside her. The sample is sent to a laboratory for testing. This test is called a Pap smear or HPV test. Another method is called a VIA or Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid. In this test, the healthcare worker puts vinegar on the cervix to see if there is a reaction.		
1105	Has a doctor or other healthcare worker ever tested you for cervical cancer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1106	Now I would like to ask you some questions on smoking and tobacco use. Do you currently smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1108
1107	On average, how many cigarettes do you currently smoke each day?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	
1108	Do you currently smoke or use any other type of tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1110
1109	What other type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	KRETEKS . . . . . A PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO . . . . . B CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS . . . . . C WATER PIPE . . . . . D SNUFF BY MOUTH . . . . . E SNUFF BY NOSE . . . . . F CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . G BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1110	Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever consumed any alcohol, such as beer, wine, spirits, or bege, ulanzi, gongo, chang'aa?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1113

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1111	We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of mbege, ulanzi, gongo, chang'aa etc. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS 'EVERY DAY' OR 'ALMOST EVERY DAY,' CODE'95'.	DID NOT HAVE EVEN ONE DRINK . . . . . 00 NUMBER OF DAYS . . . . . [ ][ ] EVERY DAY/ALMOST EVERY DAY 95	→ 1113
1112	In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?	NUMBER OF DRINKS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
1113	Many different factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves. When you are sick and want to get medical advice or treatment, is each of the following a big problem or not a big problem:	BIG PROBLEM / NOT A BIG PROBLEM	
	a) Getting permission to go to the doctor?	a) PERMISSION TO GO 1 2	
	b) Getting money needed for advice or treatment?	b) GETTING MONEY 1 2	
	c) The distance to the health facility?	c) DISTANCE 1 2	
	d) Not wanting to go alone?	d) GO ALONE 1 2	
1114	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1116
1115	What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	NHIF . . . . . A *NSSF (SHIB-Social Health Insurance Benefit)* . . B AAR . . . . . C STRATEGY . . . . . D JUBILEE . . . . . E CHF Improved . . . . . F TIKA (Tiba kwa Kadi) . . . . . G OTHER EMPLOYED BASED . . . . . H OTHER COMMUNITY BASED/MUTUAL (eg. UMIASITA, VIBINDO) . . . . . I PRIVATELY PURCHASED (eg. Phoenix) . . . . . J OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1116	Now I would like to talk to you about TB. Have you ever heard or read information/messages of an illness called Tuberculosis (TB) from radio, television, friends and relatives, magazines and posters?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1117	Do you know that TB spread from one person to another through air when infected person coughs, laughs, talks or sneezes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1118	There are 5 main signs of TB. Can you mention atleast one of them?	COUGHING . . . . . A COUGHING BLOOD SPORT . . . . . B REDUCE WEIGHT . . . . . C FEVER . . . . . D SWEATING AT NIGHT . . . . . E DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z OTHER _____ SPECIFY X	

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1119	Can TB be treated and cured?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1120	If a member of your family get TB, would you be in position to disclose his/her illness for the purpose of helping him/her?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1121	Do you know which illnesses can facilitate a person to contract TB?	HIV/ AIDS . . . . . A CANCER . . . . . B DIABETES . . . . . C MALNUTRITION . . . . . D OTHERS _____ X SPECIFY DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1122	If happen you feel signs of TB where will you go first to seek treatment?	HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 1 PHARMACY . . . . . 2 OTC/ DUKA LA DAWA . . . . . 3 TRADITIONAL HEALER . . . . . 4 OTHERS _____ 5 SPECIFY DON'T KNOW 8	
1123	Heard anything on television or radio about anti-inflamatory medicine like Prednisolone or Citrizine	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1124	These next questions are about blood pressure. Before today, have you ever had your blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health worker?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1125	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have high blood pressure or hypertension?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1129
1126	In the past 12 months, have you been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have high blood pressure or hypertension?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1127	Has a doctor or other health worker prescribed medication to control your blood pressure?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1128	Are you taking medication to control your blood pressure?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1128A	CHECK THE COVER PAGE: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR THE MEN'S SURVEY? Yes ☐ ↓ No ☐ →		1300A
1129	CHECK 101A: AGREED TO MEASUREMENT ☐ ↓ DID NOT AGREE TO MEASUREMENT ☐ →		1300A
1130	RECORD TIME.	HOUR . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	
1131	May I measure your blood pressure now? CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME	GRANTED . . . . . 1 _____ ← (SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER) REFUSED . . . . . 2 (GO TO 1201) ←	
1132	TAKE THE THIRD BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE THE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE, RECORD THE REASON.	**BLOOD PRESSURE READINGS** SYSTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ TECHNICAL PROBLEMS . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	

SECTION 12. AVERAGING BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1201	CHECK 658 AND 1132: SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN BOTH 658 AND 1132 ↓ SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE NOT RECORDED IN BOTH 658 AND 1132 ☐ →		1207
1202	RECORD AND CALCULATE THE AVERAGE OF THE SYSTOLIC AND THE AVERAGE OF THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE FROM 658 AND 1132:		
1203	BLOOD PRESSURE FROM 658:	SYSTOLIC ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC ☐☐☐	
1204	BLOOD PRESSURE FROM 1132:	SYSTOLIC ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC ☐☐☐	
1205	RECORD THE SUM OF SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC MEASURES.	**SUM** SYSTOLIC ☐☐☐ **SUM** DIASTOLIC ☐☐☐	
1206	CALCULATE THE AVERAGE SYSTOLIC AND AVERAGE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE BY DIVIDING EACH OF THE SUMS IN 1205 BY 2.	**AVERAGE** SYSTOLIC ☐☐☐ **AVERAGE** DIASTOLIC ☐☐☐ →	1211
1207	CHECK 1132: SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE NOT RECORDED IN 1132 ↓ SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE BOTH RECORDED IN 1132 ☐ →		1210
1208	CHECK 658: SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE NOT RECORDED IN 658 ↓ SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE BOTH RECORDED IN 658 ☐ →		1210
1209	CHECK 101E: SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN 101E ↓ SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE BOTH NOT RECORDED IN 101E ☐ →		.
1210	RECORD SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE.	SYSTOLIC ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC ☐☐☐	

SECTION 12. AVERAGING BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1211	USE THE TABLE TO DETERMINE THE CORRECT VALUE TO RECORD ON THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORT AND REFERRAL FORM: CIRCLE THE ROW WHICH INCLUDES THE VALUE OF THE SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN 1206 OR 1210. THEN CIRCLE THE COLUMN WHICH INCLUDES THE VALUE OF THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN 1206 OR 1210. THE VALUE IN THE CELL WHERE THE ROW AND THE COLUMN MEET WILL BE USED IN COMPLETING 1212.		

AVERAGE **SYSTOLIC** PRESSURE	AVERAGE **DIASTOLIC** PRESSURE					
	< 84	85 - 89	90 - 99	100 - 109	110 - 119	> = 120
< =129	1	2	3	4	5	6
130 - 139	2	2	3	4	5	6
140 - 159	3	3	3	4	5	6
160 - 179	4	4	4	4	5	6
180 - 209	5	5	5	5	5	6
> = 210	6	6	6	6	6	6

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1212	CIRCLE THE VALUE FROM 1211 IN THE TABLE BELOW. CIRCLE THE SAME VALUE IN THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORTING FORM. READ ALOUD TO THE RESPONDENT THE REPORTING FORM INSTRUCTIONS TO THE RIGHT OF THAT NUMBER, THEN GIVE THE FORM TO THE RESPONDENT AND ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS THE RESPONDENT MAY HAVE.		

VALUE FROM 1211:	**RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY:**	**CONSULT HEALTH PROVIDER TO CHECK BLOOD PRESSURE WITHIN:**
1	**ACCEPTABLE RANGE**	**24 MONTHS**
2	**AT THE HIGH END OF THE ACCEPTABLE RANGE**	**12 MONTHS**
3	**ABOVE ACCEPTABLE RANGE**	**2 MONTHS PROVIDE COUNCELLING**
4	**MODERATELY HIGH**	**1 MONTH PROVIDE COUNCELLING**
5	**HIGH**	**TODAY PROVIDE COUNCELLING AND REFERRAL**
6	**VERY HIGH**	**NOW PROVIDE COUNCELLING AND REFERRAL**

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1213	CHECK IF THE RESPONDENT RECEIVED THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORTING FORM WITH WRITTEN RESULTS	REPORTING FORM RECEIVED . . . . . 1 NOT RECEIVED 2	

SECTION 13. MALARIA KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEFS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1300A	CHECK THE COVER PAGE: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR THE MEN'S SURVEY? YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 1501
1300	In your opinion, what is the most serious health problem in your community?	HIV/AIDS . . . 01 TUBERCULOSIS . . . 02 MALARIA . . . 03 MALNUTRITION . . . 04 DIABETES . . . 05 CANCER . . . 06 FLU . . . 07 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS . . . 08 DIARRHEA . . . 09 HEART DISEASE . . . 10 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 96 DON'T KNOW . . . 98	
1301A	LOCATION OF INTERVIEW: MAINLAND TANZANIA ☐ ZANZIBAR ☐		→ 1301
1301B	In the last year, have you ever heard or seen the phrase "ZIRO MALARIA INAANZA NA MIMI"?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	
1301	In the last six months, have you seen or heard any messages about malaria?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 1303
1302	Where did you see or hear these messages? PROBE: Anywhere else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	RADIO . . . A TELEVISION . . . B POSTER/BILLBOARD . . . C NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE . . . D LEAFLET/BROCHURE . . . E HEALTHCARE PROVIDER . . . F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER . . . G SOCIAL MEDIA . . . H OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X DON'T REMEMBER . . . Z	
1303	Are there ways to avoid getting malaria?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 1305
1304	What are the things that people can do to prevent themselves from getting malaria? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	SLEEP UNDER A MOSQUITO NET . . . A SLEEP UNDER AN INSECTICIDE-TREATED MOSQUITO NET . . . B USE MOSQUITO REPELLENT . . . C TAKE PREVENTATIVE MEDICATIONS . . . D SPRAY HOUSE WITH INSECTICIDE . . . E FILL IN STAGNANT WATERS (PUDDLES) . . . F KEEP SURROUNDINGS CLEAN . . . G PUT MOSQUITO SCREEN ON WINDOWS . . . H PUT MOSQUITO SCREEN ON DOORS . . . I CUT THE GRASS . . . J OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X DON'T KNOW . . . Z	

SECTION 13. MALARIA KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEFS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1304A	Can ACTs be obtained at your nearest health facility or pharmacy (duka la dawa muhimu)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 88	
1304B	In the past six months, were you visited by a health worker or volunteer who talked to you about malaria?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1305	Now I am going to read some statements and I would like you to tell me whether you agree or disagree with each statement. If you don't know, say, don't know. People in this community only get malaria during the rainy season. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1306	When a child has a fever, you almost always worry it might be malaria. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1307	Getting malaria is not a problem because it can be easily treated. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1308	Only weak children can die from malaria. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1309	You can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are lots of mosquitoes. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1310	You can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are few mosquitoes Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1311	You do not like sleeping under a mosquito net when the weather is too warm. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	

SECTION 13. MALARIA KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEFS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1312	When a child has a fever, it is best to start by giving them any medicine you have at home. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1312A	You can easily protect myself and my children from malaria Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1312B	It is important to sleep under a net every single night Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1312C	Pregnant women are at high risk of getting malaria. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1312D	You can easily get treatment if my child gets malaria. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1312E	The only way to be sure someone has malaria is to test their blood. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1312F	It is important to take the entire course of malaria medicine to make sure the disease will be fully cured. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1313	People in your community usually take their children to a health care provider on the same day or day after they develop a fever. Do you agree or disagree? IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW, PROBE: Would	AGREE/MORE THAN HALF . . . . . 1 DISAGREE/LESS THAN HALF . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1314	People in your community who have a mosquito net usually sleep under a mosquito net every night. Do you agree or disagree? IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW, PROBE: Would you say more than half or less than half of the	AGREE/MORE THAN HALF . . . . . 1 DISAGREE/LESS THAN HALF . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	

FEMALE GENITAL CUTTING FOR WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1400	CHECK THE COVER PAGE: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR THE MEN'S SURVEY? YES ☐	NO ☐ →	1501
1401	Now I would like to ask some questions about a practice known as female genital cutting. Have you ever heard of female genital cutting?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1403
1402	In some countries, there is a practice in which a girl may have part of her genitals cut. Have you ever heard about this practice?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1501
1403	Have you yourself ever been circumcised?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1409
1404	Now I would like to ask you what was done to you at that time. Was any flesh removed from the genital area?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1406
1405	Was the genital area just nicked without removing any flesh?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1406	Was your genital area narrowed?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1407	How old were you when you were circumcised? IF THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW THE EXACT AGE, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ AS A BABY/DURING INFANCY . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
1408	Who performed the circumcision?	**TRADITIONAL** TRADITIONAL CIRCUMCISER . . . . . 11 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 12 OTHER TRADITIONAL PROVIDER _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR . . . . . 21 TRAINED NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 22 AUXILIARY MIDWIFE . . . . . 23 OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL _____ 26 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
1409	CHECK 219, 220, AND 224 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: HAS ONE OR MORE LIVING DAUGHTERS BORN IN 2008 OR LATER ☐	HAS NO LIVING DAUGHTERS BORN IN 2008 OR LATER ☐ →	1417

FEMALE GENITAL CUTTING FOR WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1410	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your (daughter/daughters).		
1411	RECORD THE NAME AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 215 AND 218 OF EACH LIVING DAUGHTER BORN IN 2008 OR LATER, STARTING WITH THE YOUNGEST. NAME _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	
1412	Is (NAME OF DAUGHTER) circumcised?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1416
1413	How old was (NAME OF DAUGHTER) when she was circumcised? IF THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW THE AGE, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . DON'T KNOW 98	
1414	Was her genital area sewn closed?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1415	Who performed the circumcision?	**TRADITIONAL** TRADITIONAL CIRCUMCISER . . . . . 11 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 12 OTHER TRADITIONAL PROVIDER _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR . . . . . 21 TRAINED NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 22 AUXILIARY MIDWIFE . . . . . 23 OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL _____ 26 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
1416	CHECK 1409: ANY MORE DAUGHTERS BORN IN 2005 OR LATER? YES ☐ → (GO TO 1411 FOR THE NEXT YOUNGEST DAUTHER) NO ☐		→ 1417
1417	Do you believe that female circumcision is required by your religion?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 NO RELIGION . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
1418	Do you think that female circumcision should be continued, or should it be stopped?	CONTINUED . . . . . 1 STOPPED . . . . . 2 DEPENDS . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 15. ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1501	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your brothers and sisters born to your natural mother, including those who are living with you, those living elsewhere and those who have died. From our experience in prior surveys, we know it may sometimes be difficult to establish a complete list of all the children born to your natural mother. We will work together to draw the most complete list and work to recall all your siblings. Could you please now give me the names of all of your brothers and sisters born to your natural mother. DO NOT FILL IN THE ORDER NUMBER YET.		

	NAME	ORDER NUMBER		NAME	ORDER NUMBER
a	_____		k	_____	
b	_____		l	_____	
c	_____		m	_____	
d	_____		n	_____	
e	_____		o	_____	
f	_____		p	_____	
g	_____		q	_____	
h	_____		r	_____	
i	_____		s	_____	
j	_____		t	_____	

SECTION 15. ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1502	CHECK 1501: ONE OR MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS LISTED ☐ NO BROTHERS OR SISTERS LISTED ☐ → 1504		
1503	READ THE NAMES OF THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS TO THE RESPONDENT AND AFTER THE LAST ONE ASK: Are there any other brothers and sisters from the same mother that you have not mentioned? NO ☐ YES ☐ → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN 1501.		
1504	Sometimes people forget to mention children born to their natural mother because they do not live with them or they do not see them very often. Are there any brothers or sisters who do not live with you that you have not mentioned? NO ☐ YES ☐ → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN 1501.		
1505	Sometimes people forget to mention children born to their natural mother because they have died. Are there any brothers or sisters who died that you have not mentioned? NO ☐ YES ☐ → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN 1501.		
1506	Some people have brothers or sisters from the same mother but a different father. Are there any brothers or sisters born to your natural mother, but who have a different natural father, that you have not mentioned? NO ☐ YES ☐ → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN 1501.		
1507	COUNT THE NUMBER OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS RECORDED IN 1501.	TOTAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS . . ☐☐	
1508	CHECK 1507: Just to make sure that I have this right: Your mother had in TOTAL _____ births, excluding you, during her lifetime. Is that correct? YES ☐ NO ☐ → PROBE AND CORRECT 1501 AND/OR 1507.		
1509	CHECK 1507: ONE OR MORE BROTHERS/SISTERS ☐ NO BROTHER OR SISTER ☐ → NEXT SECT.		
1510	Please tell me, which brother or sister was born first? And which was born next? RECORD '01' FOR THE ORDER NUMBER IN 1501 FOR THE FIRST BROTHER OR SISTER, '02' FOR THE SECOND, AND SO ON UNTIL YOU HAVE RECORDED THE ORDER NUMBER FOR ALL BROTHERS AND SISTERS.		
1511	How many births did your mother have before you were born?	NUMBER OF PRECEDING BIRTHS . . ☐☐	

SECTION 15. ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY MODULE

1512	LIST THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS ACCORDING TO THE ORDER NUMBER IN 1501. ASK 1513 TO 1524 FOR ONE BROTHER OR SISTER BEFORE ASKING ABOUT THE NEXT BROTHER OR SISTER. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 12 BROTHERS AND SISTERS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE.						
1513	NAME OF BROTHER OR SISTER.	(01) _____	(02) _____	(03) _____	(04) _____	(05) _____	(06) _____
1514	Is (NAME) male or female?	MALE . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . 1 FEMALE . 2
1515	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1517 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (02)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1517 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (03)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1517 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (04)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1517 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (05)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1517 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (06)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1517 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (07)
1516	How old is (NAME)?	☐☐ GO TO (02)	☐☐ GO TO (03)	☐☐ GO TO (04)	☐☐ GO TO (05)	☐☐ GO TO (06)	☐☐ GO TO (07)
1517	How many years ago did (NAME) die?	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐
1518	How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF DON'T KNOW, PROBE AND ASK ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1523	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1523	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1523	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1523	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1523	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1523
1519	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1523 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1523 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1523 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1523 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1523 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1523 NO 2
1520	Did (NAME) die during childbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (02) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (03) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (04) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (05) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (06) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (07) NO 2
1521	Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1523	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1523	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1523	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1523	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1523	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1523
1522	How many days after the end of the pregnancy or childbirth did (NAME) die?	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐
1523	Was (NAME)'s death due to an act of violence?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (02) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (03) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (04) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (05) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (06) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (07) NO 2
1524	Was (NAME)'s death due to an accident?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (02)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (03)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (04)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (05)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (06)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (07)
IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO NEXT SECTION.							

SECTION 15. ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY MODULE

1512	LIST THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS ACCORDING TO THE ORDER NUMBER IN 1501. ASK 1513 TO 1524 FOR ONE BROTHER OR SISTER BEFORE ASKING ABOUT THE NEXT BROTHER OR SISTER. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 12 BROTHERS AND SISTERS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE.						
1513	NAME OF BROTHER OR SISTER.	(07) _____	(08) _____	(09) _____	(10) _____	(11) _____	(12) _____
1514	Is (NAME) male or female?	MALE . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE . . . 1 FEMALE . 2
1515	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1517 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (08)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1517 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (09)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1517 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (10)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1517 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (11)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1517 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (12)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1517 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (13)
1516	How old is (NAME)?	☐☐ GO TO (08)	☐☐ GO TO (09)	☐☐ GO TO (10)	☐☐ GO TO (11)	☐☐ GO TO (12)	☐☐ GO TO (13)
1517	How many years ago did (NAME) die?	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐
1518	How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF DON'T KNOW, PROBE AND ASK ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1523	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1523	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1523	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1523	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1523	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1523
1519	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1523 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1523 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1523 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1523 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1523 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO 1523 NO 2
1520	Did (NAME) die during childbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (08) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (09) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (10) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (11) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (12) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (13) NO 2
1521	Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1523	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1523	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1523	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1523	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1523	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO 1523
1522	How many days after the end of the pregnancy or childbirth did (NAME) die?	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐
1523	Was (NAME)'s death due to an act of violence?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (08) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (09) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (10) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (11) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (12) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (13) NO 2
1524	Was (NAME)'s death due to an accident?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (08)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (09)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (10)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (11)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (12)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (13)
IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO NEXT SECTION.							

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1600A	CHECK THE COVER PAGE: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR THE MEN'S SURVEY? YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ →		1701
1600	CHECK COVER PAGE: WOMAN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE? WOMAN SELECTED FOR THIS SECTION ☐ ↓ WOMAN NOT SELECTED ☐ →		1701
1601	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS: DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL PRIVACY IS ENSURED. PRIVACY OBTAINED . . . . . 1 ↓ PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE . . . . . 2 →		1637
1602	READ TO THE RESPONDENT: Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman's life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women in TANZANIA. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question.		
1603	CHECK 701 AND 702: NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ → FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN (READ IN PAST TENSE AND USE 'LAST' WITH 'HUSBAND/ MALE PARTNER') ☐ →		1606 1606
1604	You have said that you are not married and are not living with a man as if married. Are you currently in an intimate relationship with a man even if you are not living with him?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→1606
1605	Have you ever been in an intimate relationship with a man even if you did not ever live with him?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→1619

1606 Now, I am going to ask you about some situations that can happen between some women and their (husband/male partner).

	A. Please tell me if these descriptions apply to your relationship with your (last) (husband/male partner). EVER		B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
a)	He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men?	YES 1 → / NO 2 ↓	1	2	3
b)	He wrongly (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful?	YES 1 → / NO 2 ↓	1	2	3
c)	He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends?	YES 1 → / NO 2 ↓	1	2	3
d)	He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family?	YES 1 → / NO 2 ↓	1	2	3
e)	He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times?	YES 1 → / NO 2 ↓	1	2	3

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1607	Now I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) (husband/male partner). A. Did your (last) (husband/male partner) ever:	B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	

	EVER		OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
a) say or do something to humiliate you in front of others?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
b) threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
c) insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3

1608	A. Did your (last) (husband/male partner) ever do any of the following things to you:	B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	

	EVER		OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
a) push you, shake you, or throw something at you?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
b) slap you?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
c) twist your arm or pull your hair?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
d) punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
e) kick you, drag you, or beat you up?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
f) try to choke you or burn you on purpose?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
g) attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
h) physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
i) physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
j) force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1609	CHECK 1608A (a-j): AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓	NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ →	→ 1611
1610	Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) (husband/male partner) did to you:		
	a) You had cuts, bruises, or aches?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	b) You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	c) You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1611	Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) (husband/male partner) at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1613
1612	In the last 12 months, how often have you done this to your (last) (husband/male partner): often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
1613	Does (did) your (last) (husband/male partner) drink alcohol?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1615
1614	How often does (did) he get drunk: often, only sometimes, or never?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NEVER 3	
1615	Are (Were) you afraid of your (last) (husband/male partner): most of the time, sometimes, or never?	MOST OF THE TIME AFRAID . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES AFRAID . . . . . 2 NEVER AFRAID 3	
1616	A. So far we have been talking about the behavior of your (current/last) (husband/male partner). Now I want to ask you about the behavior of any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner that you may have ever had.	B. How long ago did this last happen?	

	EVER		0 - 11 MONTHS AGO	12+ MONTHS AGO	DON'T REMEMBER	
	HAS NEVER HAD ANOTHER HUSBAND/ MALE PARTNER 6					→ 1617
a) Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically?	YES NO	1 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3	
b) Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to?	YES NO	1 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3	
c) Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt you or someone you care about, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	YES NO	1 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1617	CHECK 1608A (h-j) AND 1616A (b): AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐↓ NOT A SINGLE YES ☐ → 1619		
1618	How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to by any current or previous husband or male partner?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
1619	CHECK 212 AND 232: CURRENTLY PREGNANT 232=1 OR HAD ONE OR MORE PAST PREGNANCIES 212>0 ☐↓ NOT PREGNANT 232=2 AND NO PAST PREGNANCIES 212=0 ☐ → 1622		
1620	Has any one ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → 1622	
1621	Who has done any of these things to physically hurt you while you were pregnant? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . A MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER/STEP-FATHER . . . . . C SISTER/BROTHER . . . . . D DAUGHTER/SON . . . . . E OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . F FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . G CURRENT BOYFRIEND . . . . . H FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . I MOTHER-IN-LAW . . . . . J FATHER-IN-LAW . . . . . K OTHER IN-LAW . . . . . L TEACHER . . . . . M SCHOOLMATE/CLASSMATE . . . . . N EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . O POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . P OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1622	CHECK 701 AND 702 AND 1604 AND 1605: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐↓ NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐↓ a) From the time you were 15 years old, has anyone other than a husband or male partner, hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically? Remember, I do not want you to include any husband or any other male partner. b) From the time you were 15 years old has anyone hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER . . . . . 3 → 1625	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1623	Who has hurt you in this way? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER . . . . . A FATHER/STEP-FATHER . . . . . B SISTER/BROTHER . . . . . C DAUGHTER/SON . . . . . D OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . E CURRENT BOYFRIEND . . . . . F FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . G MOTHER-IN-LAW . . . . . H FATHER-IN-LAW . . . . . I OTHER IN-LAW . . . . . J TEACHER . . . . . K SCHOOLMATE/CLASSMATE . . . . . L EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . M POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . N OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1624	In the last 12 months, how often (has this person/have these persons) physically hurt you: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
1625	CHECK 701 AND 702 AND 1604 AND 1605: EVER MARRIED/ EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ ↓ NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ →		1627
1626	At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone other than any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to? Remember I do not want you to include any husband or male partner.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ 1628 → 1631
1627	At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ 1631
1628	CHECK 701 AND 702 AND 1604 AND 1605: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ ↓ NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ ↓ a) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to by anyone, not including any husband or any other male partner? b) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1629	Who has forced you to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	FATHER/STEP-FATHER . . . . . A BROTHER/STEP-BROTHER . . . . . B OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . C CURRENT BOYFRIEND . . . . . D FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . E IN-LAW . . . . . F OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE . . . . . G FAMILY FRIEND . . . . . H TEACHER . . . . . I SCHOOLMATE/CLASSMATE . . . . . J EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . K POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . L PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . M STRANGER . . . . . N OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1630	CHECK 701 AND 702 AND 1604 AND 1605: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ → a) In the last 12 months, has anyone other than any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner forced you to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ → b) In the last 12 months, has anyone forced you to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1631	CHECK 1608A (a-j), 1616A (a,b), 1620, 1622, 1626, AND 1627: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓ NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ →		1635
1632	Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1634
1633	From whom have you sought help? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	OWN FAMILY . . . . . A HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S FAMILY . . B CURRENT/FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . C CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND . . D FRIEND . . . . . E NEIGHBOR . . . . . F RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . G DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL . . H POLICE . . . . . I LAWYER . . . . . J SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION (NGOs/CSOs) . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	→ 1635
1634	Have you ever told any one about this?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1635	As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
	THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HER COOPERATION AND REASSURE HER ABOUT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF HER ANSWERS. FILL OUT THE QUESTIONS BELOW WITH REFERENCE TO THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE ONLY.		
1636	DID YOU HAVE TO INTERRUPT THE INTERVIEW BECAUSE SOME ADULT WAS TRYING TO LISTEN, OR CAME INTO THE ROOM, OR INTERFERED IN ANY OTHER WAY?	YES, ONCE / YES, MORE THAN ONCE / NO HUSBAND . . . . . 1 / 2 / 3 OTHER MALE ADULT . . 1 / 2 / 3 FEMALE ADULT . . . . . 1 / 2 / 3	
1637	INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS/EXPLANATION FOR NOT COMPLETING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE. _____ _____ _____		

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1701	CHECK 225 AND 226: ANY CHILDREN AGED 24-59 MONTHS LIVING WITH THEIR MOTHERS? YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ → 1724		
1702	CHECK 225 AND 226: SELECT THE YOUNGEST CHILD OF 24-59 MONTHS LIVING WITH HIS OR HER MOTHER AND WRITE THE NAME AND LINE NUMBER. NAME OF THE YOUNGEST CHILD FROM Q. 218 _____ LINE NUMBER OF THE YOUNGEST CHILD Q.215 ☐☐		
1703	I would like to ask you about certain things (NAME) is currently able to do. Please keep in mind that children can develop and learn at a different pace. For example, some start talking earlier than others, or they might already say some words but not yet form sentences. So, it is fine if your child is not able to do all the things I am going to ask you about. You can let me know if you have any doubts about what answer to give.		
1704 ECD1	Can (NAME) walk on an uneven surface, for example, a bumpy or steep road, without falling?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1705	Can (NAME) jump up with both feet leaving the ground?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1706	Can (NAME) dress (him/herself), that is, put on pants and a shirt, without help?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1707	Can (NAME) fasten and unfasten buttons without help?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1708	Can (NAME) say 10 or more words, like 'mama' or 'ball'?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1709	Can (NAME) speak using sentences of 3 or more words that go together, for example, "I want water" or "The house is big"?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1711
1710	Can (NAME) speak using sentences of 5 or more words that go together, for example, "The house is very big"?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1711	Can (NAME) correctly use any of the words 'I,' 'you,' 'she,' or 'he,' for example, "I want water" or "He eats rice"?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1712	If you show (NAME) an object (he/she) knows well, such as a cup or animal, can (he/she) consistently name it? By consistently we mean that (he/she) uses the same word to refer to the same object, even if the word used	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1713	Can (NAME) recognize at least 5 letters of the alphabet?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1714	Can (NAME) write (his/her) name?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1715	Can (NAME) recognize all numbers from 1 to 5?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1716	If you ask (NAME) to give you 3 objects, such as 3 stones or 3 beans, does (he/she) give you the correct amount?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1717	Can (NAME) count 10 objects, for example 10 fingers or 10 blocks, without mistakes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1718	Can (NAME) do an activity, such as colouring or playing with building blocks, without repeatedly asking for help or giving up too quickly?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1719	Does (NAME) ask about familiar people other than parents when they are not there, for example, "Where is Grandma?"?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1720	Does (NAME) offer to help someone who seems to need help?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1721 ECD18	Does (NAME) get along well with other children?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1722 ECD19	How often does (NAME) seem to be very sad or depressed? Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year, or never?	DAILY . . . . . 1 WEEKLY . . . . . 2 MONTHLY . . . . . 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR . . . . . 4 NEVER . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
1723 ECD20	Compared with children of the same age, how much does (NAME) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults? Would you say: not at all, the same or less, more, or a lot more?	NOT AT ALL . . . . . 1 THE SAME OR LESS . . . . . 2 MORE . . . . . 3 A LOT MORE . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	
1724	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . [ ][ ] MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	

INSTRUCTIONS:

ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX.
COLUMN 1 REQUIRES A CODE IN EVERY MONTH.

CODES FOR EACH COLUMN:

COLUMN 1: BIRTHS, PREGNANCIES, CONTRACEPTIVE USE (2)

- B BIRTHS
- P PREGNANCIES
- T TERMINATIONS

- 0 NO METHOD
- 1 FEMALE STERILIZATION
- 2 MALE STERILIZATION
- 3 IUD
- 4 INJECTABLES
- 5 IMPLANTS
- 6 PILL
- 7 CONDOM
- 8 FEMALE CONDOM
- 9 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
- J STANDARD DAYS METHOD
- K LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD
- L RHYTHM METHOD
- M WITHDRAWAL
- X OTHER MODERN METHOD
- Y OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD

COLUMN 2: DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE

- 0 INFREQUENT SEX/HUSBAND AWAY
- 1 BECAME PREGNANT WHILE USING
- 2 WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT
- 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER DISAPPROVED
- 4 WANTED MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD
- 5 CHANGES IN MENSTRUAL BLEEDING
- 6 OTHER SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS
- 7 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR
- 8 COSTS TOO MUCH
- N INCONVENIENT TO USE
- F UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC
- A DIFFICULT TO GET PREGNANT/MENOPAUSAL
- D MARITAL DISSOLUTION/SEPARATION
- X OTHER

_____
(SPECIFY)

- Z DON'T KNOW

(1) Year of fieldwork is assumed to be 2022. For fieldwork beginning in 2023, all references to calendar years should be increased by one; for example, 2017 should be changed to 2018, 2018 should be changed to 2019, and similarly for all years throughout the questionnaire.

(2) Response categories may be added for other methods, including fertility awareness methods.

				COL. 1	COL. 2	
	12	DEC	01			
	11	NOV	02			
	10	OCT	03			
	09	SEP	04			
2	08	AUG	05			2
0	07	JUL	06			0
2	06	JUN	07			2
2	05	MAY	08			2
	04	APR	09			
(1)	03	MAR	10			
	02	FEB	11			
	01	JAN	12			
	12	DEC	13			
	11	NOV	14			
	10	OCT	15			
	09	SEP	16			
2	08	AUG	17			2
0	07	JUL	18			0
2	06	JUN	19			2
1	05	MAY	20			1
	04	APR	21			
	03	MAR	22			
	02	FEB	23			
	01	JAN	24			
	12	DEC	25			
	11	NOV	26			
	10	OCT	27			
	09	SEP	28			
2	08	AUG	29			2
0	07	JUL	30			0
2	06	JUN	31			2
0	05	MAY	32			0
	04	APR	33			
	03	MAR	34			
	02	FEB	35			
	01	JAN	36			
	12	DEC	37			
	11	NOV	38			
	10	OCT	39			
	09	SEP	40			
2	08	AUG	41			2
0	07	JUL	42			0
1	06	JUN	43			1
9	05	MAY	44			9
	04	APR	45			
	03	MAR	46			
	02	FEB	47			
	01	JAN	48			
	12	DEC	49			
	11	NOV	50			
	10	OCT	51			
	09	SEP	52			
2	08	AUG	53			2
0	07	JUL	54			0
1	06	JUN	55			1
8	05	MAY	56			8
	04	APR	57			
	03	MAR	58			
	02	FEB	59			
	01	JAN	60			
	12	DEC	61			
	11	NOV	62			
	10	OCT	63			
	09	SEP	64			
2	08	AUG	65			2
0	07	JUL	66			0
1	06	JUN	67			1
7	05	MAY	68			7
	04	APR	69			
	03	MAR	70			
	02	FEB	71			
	01	JAN	72			

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

CONFIDENTIAL

FORMATTING DATE: 13 0CTOBER 2021
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
MODEL MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND OFFICE OF THE CHIEF GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN

IDENTIFICATION

REGION . . . . . | | |

DISTRICT . . . . . | | |

WARD . . . . . | | | |

URBAN = 1 RURAL = 2 | |

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . | | | | |

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . | | | | |

NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF MAN _____ | |

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY | | MONTH | | YEAR | | | |
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NO. | | |
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT* |
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS |
TIME	_____	_____		

*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED
2 NOT AT HOME
3 POSTPONED
4 REFUSED
5 PARTLY COMPLETED
6 INCAPACITATED
7 OTHER _____ SPECIFY

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1

LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** [ ][ ]

TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) [ ]

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** ENGLISH

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH
02 KISWAHILI

TEAM	TEAM SUPERVISOR	CAPI SUPERVISOR (2)
[ ][ ] NUMBER	_____ NAME [ ][ ][ ][ ] NUMBER	_____ NAME [ ][ ][ ][ ] NUMBER

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with National Bureau of Statistics / Office of the Chief Government Statistician. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Tanzania. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 20 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	
101A	During the interview I would like to measure your blood pressure to see if you have high blood pressure. If you agree, we will take a measurement three times during the interview. We will use an automated digital device operated by 6 AA-size batteries. The procedure is harmless, but you may feel discomfort while the measuring cuff squeezes your arm. If high blood pressure is not treated, it may eventually cause serious damage to the heart and blood vessels in the brain. You will receive the results of the blood pressure measurement at the end of our interview, with an explanation of the numbers. If your blood pressure is high, we will suggest that you consult a health facility or doctor since we cannot provide any further testing or treatment during the survey. Do you have any questions about the blood pressure measurement so far? If you have any questions about the procedure at any time, please ask me. You can say yes or no to having your blood pressure measured. You can also decide at anytime during the interview not to have your blood pressure measured.		
	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME	GRANTED . . . . . 1 _____ ← (SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER) REFUSED . . . . . 2 ← (GO TO 102)	
101B	Before measuring I would like to ask a few questions about things that may affect blood pressure. Have you done any of the following within the past 30 minutes: a) Eaten anything? b) Had coffee, tea, cola or other drink that has c) Smoked any tobacco product? d) Conducted any physical activity or excercises that made you breathe harder than usual?	YES NO DK a) EATEN . . . . . 1 2 8 b) CAFFEINE . . . . . 1 2 8 c) SMOKED . . . . . 1 2 8 d) EXCERCISED 1 2 8	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101C	Now we will measure your blood pressure. BEFORE TAKING THE FIRST BLOOD PRESSURE READING, MEASURE THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE RESPONDENT'S ARM MIDWAY BETWEEN THE ELBOW AND THE SHOULDER. RECORD THE MEASUREMENT IN CENTIMETERS.	ARM CIRCUMFERENCE (IN CENTIMETERS) ☐☐	
101D	USE THE ARM CIRCUMFERENCE MEASUREMENT TO SELECT THE APPROPRIATE BLOOD PRESSURE MONITOR MODEL AND CUFF SIZE.	**MODEL 767** SMALL: 16 CM – 23 CM . . . . . 1 MEDIUM: 24 CM – 35 CM . . . . . 2 LARGE: 36 CM – 41 CM . . . . . 3 **MODEL 789** EXTRA LARGE: 42 CM – 60 CM 4	
101E	TAKE THE FIRST BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE THE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE, RECORD THE REASON.	**BLOOD PRESSURE READINGS** SYSTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ TECHNICAL PROBLEMS . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	
102	What region were you born in?	DODOMA . . . . . 01 ARUSHA . . . . . 02 KILIMANJARO . . . . . 03 TANGA . . . . . 04 MOROGORO . . . . . 05 PWANI . . . . . 06 DAR ES SALAAM . . . . . 07 LINDI . . . . . 08 MTWARA . . . . . 09 RUVUMA . . . . . 10 IRINGA . . . . . 11 MBEYA . . . . . 12 SINGIDA . . . . . 13 TABORA . . . . . 14 RUKWA . . . . . 15 KIGOMA . . . . . 16 SHINYANGA . . . . . 17 KAGERA . . . . . 18 MWANZA . . . . . 19 MARA . . . . . 20 MANYARA . . . . . 21 NJOMBE . . . . . 22 KATAVI . . . . . 23 SIMIYU . . . . . 24 GEITA . . . . . 25 SONGWE . . . . . 26 KASKAZIN UNGUJA . . . . . 27 KUSINI UNGUJA . . . . . 28 MJINI MAGHARIBI . . . . . 29 KASKAZINI PEMBA . . . . . 30 KUSINI PEMBA . . . . . 31 OUTSIDE OF TANZANIA 96	→104
103	What country were you born in?	COUNTRY _____ ☐☐	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
104	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] ALWAYS . . . . . 95 VISITOR 96	→ 110
105	CHECK 104: 00 - 04 YEARS ☐ 05 YEARS OR MORE ☐		→ 107
106	In what month and year did you move here?	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
107	Just before you moved here, which region did you live in?	DODOMA . . . . . 01 ARUSHA . . . . . 02 KILIMANJARO . . . . . 03 TANGA . . . . . 04 MOROGORO . . . . . 05 PWANI . . . . . 06 DAR ES SALAAM . . . . . 07 LINDI . . . . . 08 MTWARA . . . . . 09 RUVUMA . . . . . 10 IRINGA . . . . . 11 MBEYA . . . . . 12 SINGIDA . . . . . 13 TABORA . . . . . 14 RUKWA . . . . . 15 KIGOMA . . . . . 16 SHINYANGA . . . . . 17 KAGERA . . . . . 18 MWANZA . . . . . 19 MARA . . . . . 20 MANYARA . . . . . 21 NJOMBE . . . . . 22 KATAVI . . . . . 23 SIMIYU . . . . . 24 GEITA . . . . . 25 SONGWE . . . . . 26 KASKAZIN UNGUJA . . . . . 27 KUSINI UNGUJA . . . . . 28 MJINI MAGHARIBI . . . . . 29 KASKAZINI PEMBA . . . . . 30 KUSINI PEMBA . . . . . 31 OUTSIDE OF TANZANIA 96	
108	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?	CITY . . . . . 1 TOWN . . . . . 2 RURAL AREA 3	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
109	Why did you move to this place?	EMPLOYMENT . . . . . 01 EDUCATION/TRAINING . . . . . 02 MARRIAGE FORMATION . . . . . 03 FAMILY REUNIFICATION/OTHER FAMILY-RELATED REASON . . . . . 04 FORCED DISPLACEMENT . . . . . 05 BETTER SERVICES/HOUSING . . . . . 06 REPATRIATION . . . . . 07 POST-CONFLICT RETURN TO PRIOR RESIDENCE 08 ENVIRONMENTAL CRISIS . . . . . 09 NATURAL DISASTER . . . . . 10 NOMADIC/PASTORALIST . . . . . 11 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
110	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
111	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
112	In general, would you say your health is very good, good, moderate, bad, or very bad?	VERY GOOD . . . . . 1 GOOD . . . . . 2 MODERATE . . . . . 3 BAD . . . . . 4 VERY BAD 5	
113	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 117
114	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRE-PRIMARY . . . . . 0 PRIMARY . . . . . 1 POST PRIMARY TRAINING . . . . . 2 SECONDARY 'O' LEVEL . . . . . 3 POST SECONDARY 'O' LEVEL TRAINING . . . . . 4 SECONDARY 'A' LEVEL . . . . . 5 POST SECONDARY 'A' LEVEL TRAINING . . . . . 6 UNIVERSITY . . . . . 7 DON'T KNOW 8	
115	What is the highest [GRADE] you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	[GRADE/FORM/YEAR] . . . . . ☐☐	
115A	Did you complete the class successfully and pass?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
116	CHECK 114: CODE '0', '1', '2' , '3', '4' OR '8' CODED ☐ ↓ CODE '5', '6', OR '7' CODED ☐ →		119

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
117	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENCE . . . . . 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE . . . . . 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE _____ (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) 4 BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	
118	CHECK 117: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED ☐ CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED ☐ →		120
119	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
120	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
121	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
122	Do you own a mobile phone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 124
123	Is your mobile phone a smart phone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 127
124	In the last 12 months, have you used a mobile phone to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
125	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 127
126	Did you yourself put money in or take money out of this account in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
127	Have you ever used the Internet from any location on any device?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 201
128	In the last 12 months, have you used the Internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 201
129	During the last one month, how often did you use the Internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Now I would like to ask about any children you have had during your life. I am interested in all of the children that are biologically yours, even if they are not legally yours or do not have your last name. Have you ever fathered any children with any woman?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 204
203	a) How many sons live with you? b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ]	
204	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
205	a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ]	
206	Have you ever fathered a son or a daughter who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 208
207	a) How many boys have died? b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ] b) GIRLS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ]	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL CHILDREN . . . . . [ ][ ]	
209	CHECK 208: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD ↓ HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD → 211 HAS NOT HAD ANY CHILDREN → 301		
210	Did all of the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
211	CHECK 208: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD ↓ a) How old were you when your first child was born? HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD ↓ b) How old were you when your child was born?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
212	CHECK 203 AND 205: AT LEAST ONE LIVING CHILD ↓ NO LIVING CHILDREN →		301
213	CHECK 203 AND 205: MORE THAN ONE LIVING CHILD ↓ a) How old is your youngest child? ONLY ONE LIVING CHILD ↓ b) How old is your child?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
214	CHECK 213: (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 0-2 YEARS ↓ (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 3 YEARS OR OLDER →		301
215	CHECK 203 AND 205: MORE THAN ONE LIVING CHILD ↓ a) What is the name of your youngest child? ONLY ONE LIVING CHILD ↓ b) What is the name of your child?	_____ (NAME OF (YOUNGEST) CHILD)	
216	When (NAME)'s mother was pregnant with (NAME), did she have any antenatal check-ups?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	218
217	Were you ever present during any of those antenatal check-ups?	PRESENT . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT 2	
218	Was (NAME) born in a hospital or health facility?	HOSPITAL/HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 1 OTHER 2	301
219	Did you go with (NAME's) mother to the hospital or health facility where she gave birth to (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?	
01	Female Sterilization. PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
02	Male Sterilization. PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
03	IUD. PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
04	Injectables. PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
05	Implants. PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
06	Pill. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
07	Condom. PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
08	Female Condom. PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
09	Emergency Contraception. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within 3 days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
10	Standard Days Method. PROBE: A woman uses a string of colored beads to know the days she can get pregnant. On the days she can get pregnant, she uses a condom or does not have sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
11	Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE: Up to 6 months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
12	Rhythm Method. PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
13	Withdrawal. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
14	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES, MODERN METHOD _____ A (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ B (SPECIFY) NO . . . . . Y

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	In the last 12 months have you:	YES NO	
	a) Heard about family planning on the radio?	a) RADIO 1 2	
	b) Seen anything about family planning on the television?	b) TELEVISION 1 2	
	c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine?	c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE 1 2	
	d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone?	d) MOBILE PHONE 1 2	
	e) Seen anything about family planning on social media such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram?	e) FACEBOOK/TWITTER/ INSTAGRAM 1 2	
	f) Seen anything about family planning on a poster, leaflet or brochure?	f) POSTER/LEAFLET/ BROCHURE 1 2	
	g) Seen anything about family planning on an outdoor sign or billboard?	g) OUTDOOR SIGN/BILLBOARD . . 1 2	
	h) Heard anything about family planning at community meetings or events?	h) COMMUNITY MEETINGS/ EVENTS 1 2	
	I) Heard anything about family planning from community health worker	i) CHW 1 2	
303	In the last few months, have you discussed family planning with a health worker or health professional?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
304	Now I would like to ask you about a woman's risk of pregnancy. From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant when she has sexual relations?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 306
305	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS . . . . . 1 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED . . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
306	After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
307	I will now read you some statements about contraception. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each one.	AGREE DIS-AGREE DK	
	a) Contraception is a woman's concern and a man should not have to worry about it.	a) CONTRACEPTION WOMAN'S CONCERN 1 2 8	
	b) Women who use contraception may become promiscuous.	b) WOMEN MAY BECOME PROMISCUOUS 1 2 8	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
401	Are you currently married or living together with a woman as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVING WITH A WOMAN . . . . . 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	→ 404
402	Have you ever been married or lived together with a woman as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVED WITH A WOMAN . . . . . 2 NO 3	→ 413
403	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED . . . . . 1 DIVORCED . . . . . 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 410
404	Is your (wife/partner) living with you now or is she staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HIM . . . . . 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
405	Do you have other wives or do you live with other women as if married?	YES (MORE THAN ONE WIFE) . . . . . 1 NO (ONLY ONE WIFE) 2	→ 407
406	Altogether, how many wives or live-in partners do you have?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS	
407	CHECK 405: ONE WIFE/ PARTNER a) Please tell me the name of (your wife/the woman you are living with as if married). MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER b) Please tell me the name of your (first/next) wife or woman you are living with as if married. RECORD THE NAME AND THE LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE (FIRST/NEXT) WIFE AND LIVE-IN PARTNER. IF A WOMAN IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME / LINE NUMBER / 408 How old was (NAME/this wife or partner) on her last birthday? AGE	
408	ASK 408 FOR EACH PERSON.		
409	CHECK 407: ONE WIFE/ PARTNER MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER		→ 411

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
410	Have you been married or lived with a woman only once or more than once?	MORE THAN ONCE . . . . . 1 ONLY ONCE 2	
411	CHECK 405 AND 410: BOTH ARE CODE '2' → a) In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)? OTHER → b) Now I would like to ask about your first (wife/partner). In what month and year did you start living with her?	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 413
412	How old were you when you first started living with her?	AGE . . . . . [ ][ ]	
413	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
414	I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]	→ 501
415	I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 [ ][ ] YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 [ ][ ]	→ 429
416	The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner do something or use any method to delay or avoid a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 418
417	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 419

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
418	What method did you or your partner use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF CODES 'G' OR 'H' ARE CIRCLED, SKIP TO 420 EVEN IF ANOTHER METHOD WAS ALSO USED.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B IUD . . . . . C INJECTABLES . . . . . D IMPLANTS . . . . . E PILL . . . . . F CONDOM . . . . . G FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . I STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . J LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . . K RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . L WITHDRAWAL . . . . . M OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . . Y	→ 420
419	The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 422
420	What was the brand name of the condom used? IF BRAND NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	SALAMA . . . . . 01 DUME . . . . . 02 ROUGH RIDER . . . . . 03 FAMILIA . . . . . 04 CARE . . . . . 05 LADY PEPETA . . . . . 06 ZANA . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
421	From where did you obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL/ZONAL/SPECIALISED HOSP . . 11 REGIONAL REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 12 REGIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 13 DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . 14 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 15 DISPENSARY . . . . . 16 CLINIC . . . . . 17 OTHER . . . . . 18 _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** REFERRAL/SPECIALISED HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . 22 OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . 23 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 24 DISPENSARY . . . . . 25 CLINIC . . . . . 26 OTHER . . . . . 27 _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** SPECIALISED HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . 32 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 33 DISPENSARY . . . . . 34 CLINIC . . . . . 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR . . . . . 36 _____ (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** PHARMACY . . . . . 41 ACREDITED DRUG DISPENSING OUTLET (ADDO) . . . . . 42 NGO . . . . . 43 SHOP/KIOSK . . . . . 44 BAR . . . . . 45 FRIEND RELATIVES . . . . . 46 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
422	What was your relationship to this person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF GIRLFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	WIFE . . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 6	
423	Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 429

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
424	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this second person, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
425	What was your relationship to this second person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF GIRLFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	WIFE . . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
426	Apart from these two people, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 429
427	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this third person, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
428	What was your relationship to this third person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF GIRLFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	WIFE . . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
429	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
455	CHECK 101A: AGREED TO MEASUREMENT ☐	DID NOT AGREE TO MEASUREMENT ☐	→ 501
456	RECORD TIME.	HOUR . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	
457	May I measure your blood pressure? CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME	GRANTED . . . . . 1 _____ (SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER) REFUSED . . . . . 2 (GO TO 501)	
458	TAKE THE SECOND BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE THE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE, RECORD THE REASON.	**BLOOD PRESSURE READINGS** SYSTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ TECHNICAL PROBLEMS . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐↓ NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED AND NOT LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐		→ 514
502	CHECK 418: MAN NOT STERILIZED OR QUESTION NOT ASKED ☐↓ MAN STERILIZED ☐		→ 514
503	CHECK 407: ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐↓ MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐		→ 509
504	Is your (wife/partner) currently pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 507
505	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you and your (wife/partner) are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
506	After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 514
507	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐↓ a) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐↓ b) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not to have any children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3 WIFE/PARTNER STERILIZED . . . . . 4 RESPONDENT STERILIZED . . . . . 5 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
508	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐↓ a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐↓ b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 994 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 514
509	Are any of your (wives/partners) currently pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 512

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
510	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you and your (wife/partner) are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
511	After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 [ ][ ] YEARS . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 514
512	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ → a) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ → b) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not to have any children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3 (WIFE/WIVES/PARTNER(S)) STERILIZED . . . . . 4 RESPONDENT STERILIZED . . . . . 5 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
513	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ → a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ → b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 [ ][ ] YEARS . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 994 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	
514	CHECK 203 AND 205: HAS LIVING CHILDREN ☐ → a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐ → b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE . . . . . 00 NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ] OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 601 → 601
515	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER . . [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	Have you done any work in the last 7 days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 604
602	Although you did not work in the last 7 days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 604
603	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 607
604	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ ☐☐ _____ _____	
605	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR . . . . . 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
606	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY . . . . . 1 CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3 NOT PAID 4	
607	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐ ↓ NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED AND NOT LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐ →		612
608	CHECK 606: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐ →		610
609	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (wife/partner), or you and your (wife/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
610	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (wife/partner), you and your (wife/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 SPECIFY	
611	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 SPECIFY	

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
612	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 01 JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER ONLY . . . . . 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY . . . . . 03 JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 05 DOES NOT OWN 06	→ 615
613	Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any house you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 615
614	Is your name on this document?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
615	Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 01 JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER ONLY . . . . . 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY . . . . . 03 JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 05 DOES NOT OWN 06	→ 618
616	Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any land you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 618
617	Is your name on this document?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
618	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: a) If she goes out without telling him? b) If she neglects the children? c) If she argues with him? d) If she refuses to have sex with him? e) If she burns the food?	YES NO DK a) GOES OUT . . . . . 1 2 8 b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN 1 2 8 c) ARGUES . . . . . 1 2 8 d) REFUSES SEX . . . . . 1 2 8 e) BURNS FOOD 1 2 8	
619	As far as you know did your father ever beat your mother?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 7. HIV AND AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
700	Now I would like to talk about HIV and AIDS.		
702	CHECK 111: AGE 15-24 YEARS ☐ ↓ 25 YEARS OR OLDER ☐ → 708		
703	HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
704	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
705	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
706	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
707	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
708	Have you heard of ARVs, that is, antiretroviral medicines that treat HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
709	Are there any special medicines that a doctor or a nurse can give to a pregnant woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
710	Have you heard of PrEP, a medicine taken daily that can prevent a person from getting HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 712
711	Do you agree of people who take a pill every day to prevent getting HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
712	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
713	Have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 721
714	In what month and year was your most recent HIV test?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
715	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** NATIONAL/ZONAL/SPECIALISED HOSP . . 11 REGIONAL REFERRAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 12 REGIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 13 DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . 14 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 15 DISPENSARY . . . . . 16 CLINIC . . . . . 17 OTHER . . . . . 18 _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** REFERRAL/SPECIALISED HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 DISTRICT HOSPITAL . . . . . 22 OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . 23 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 24 DISPENSARY . . . . . 25 CLINIC . . . . . 26 OTHER . . . . . 27 _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** SPECIALISED HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 OTHER HOSPITAL . . . . . 32 HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 33 DISPENSARY . . . . . 34 CLINIC . . . . . 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR . . . . . 36 _____ (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** PHARMACY . . . . . 41 ACREDITED DRUG DISPENSING OUTLET (ADDO) . . . . . 42 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
716	Did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 720
717	What was the result of the test?	POSITIVE . . . . . 1 NEGATIVE . . . . . 2 INDETERMINATE . . . . . 3 DECLINED TO ANSWER . . . . . 4 DID NOT RECEIVE TEST RESULT 5	→ 720
718	In what month and year did you receive your first HIV-positive test result?	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW YEAR . . . . . 9998 SAME DATE AS MOST RECENT HIV TEST 95	

SECTION 7. HIV AND AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
719	Are you currently taking ARVs, that is antiretroviral medicines? By currently, I mean that you may have missed some doses but you are still taking ARVs.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
720	How many times have you been tested for HIV in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE, IF NUMBER OF TESTS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF HIV TESTS	
721	Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 723
722	Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
723	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
724	Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
725	CHECK 717: CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐	OTHER ☐	→ 729
726	Now I would like to ask you a few questions about your experiences living with HIV. Have you disclosed your HIV status to anyone other than me?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
727	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I have felt ashamed because of my HIV status.	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE 2	
728	Please tell me if the following things have happened to you, or if you think they have happened to you, because of your HIV status in the last 12 months: a) People have talked badly about me because of my HIV status. b) Someone else disclosed my HIV status without my permission. c) I have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of my HIV status. d) Healthcare workers talked badly about me because of my HIV status. e) Healthcare workers yelled at me, scolded me, called me names, or verbally abused me in another way because of my HIV status.	YES NO a) PEOPLE TALK BADLY . . . . . 1 2 b) DISCLOSED STATUS . . . . . 1 2 c) VERBALLY INSULTED . . . . . 1 2 d) HEALTHCARE WORKERS TALKED BADLY . . . . . 1 2 e) HEALTHCARE WORKERS VERBALLY ABUSED 1 2	

SECTION 7. HIV AND AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
729	Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
730	CHECK 414: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ ↓ NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ → 735		
731	CHECK 729: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ → 733		
732	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
733	Sometimes men experience an abnormal discharge from their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had an abnormal discharge from your penis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
734	Sometimes men have a sore or ulcer on or near their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer on or near your penis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
735	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
736	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	Some men are circumcised. Are you circumcised?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 806
802	Some men are traditionally circumcised by a traditional practitioner, family member or friend. Are you traditionally circumcised?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 804
803	How old were you when you got traditionally circumcised?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] DURING CHILDHOOD (<5 YEARS) . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
804	Some men are medically circumcised, that is, the foreskin is completely removed from the penis by a healthcare worker. Are you medically circumcised?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 806
805	How old were you when you got medically circumcised?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] DURING CHILDHOOD (<5 YEARS) . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
806	Do you currently smoke tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 809 → 808
807	In the past, have you smoked tobacco every day?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 810
808	In the past, have you ever smoked tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 811
809	On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each day? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Manufactured cigarettes? b) Hand-rolled cigarettes? c) Kreteks? d) Pipes full of tobacco? e) Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos? f) Number of water pipe sessions? g) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	NUMBER DAILY a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] c) KRETEKS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] e) CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] f) NUMBER OF WATER PIPE SESSIONS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] g) OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	→ 811

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
810	On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each week? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every week. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Manufactured cigarettes? b) Hand-rolled cigarettes? c) Kreteks? d) Pipes full of tobacco? e) Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos? f) Number of water pipe sessions? g) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	NUMBER WEEKLY a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] c) KRETEKS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] e) CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] f) NUMBER OF WATER PIPE SESSIONS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] g) OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	
811	Do you currently use smokeless tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 813 → 814
812	On average, how many times a day do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Snuff, by mouth? b) Snuff, by nose? c) Chewing tobacco? d) Betel quid with tobacco? e) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	TIMES DAILY a) SNUFF, BY MOUTH . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) SNUFF, BY NOSE . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] c) CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] d) BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] e) ANY OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	→ 814

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
813	On average, how many times a week do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every week. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Snuff, by mouth? b) Snuff, by nose? c) Chewing tobacco? d) Betel quid with tobacco? e) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	TIMES WEEKLY a) SNUFF, BY MOUTH . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) SNUFF, BY NOSE . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] c) CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] d) BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] e) ANY OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	
814	Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever consumed any alcohol, such as beer, wine, spirits, or [ADD OTHER LOCAL EXAMPLES]?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 817
815	We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of spirits. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS 'EVERY DAY' OR 'ALMOST EVERY DAY,' CODE '95'.	DID NOT HAVE EVEN ONE DRINK . . . . . 00 NUMBER OF DAYS . . . . . [ ][ ] EVERY DAY/ALMOST EVERY DAY 95	→ 817
816	In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?	NUMBER OF DRINKS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
817	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 819
818	What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	NHIF . . . . . A *NSSF (SHIB-Social Health Insurance Benefit)* . . B AAR . . . . . C STRATEGY . . . . . D JUBILEE . . . . . E CHF Improved . . . . . F TIKA (Tiba kwa Kadi) . . . . . G OTHER EMPLOYED BASED . . . . . H OTHER COMMUNITY BASED/MUTUAL (eg. UMIASITA, VIBINDO) . . . . . I PRIVATELY PURCHASED (eg. Phoenix) . . . . . J OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
819	Now I would like to talk to you about TB. Have you ever heard or read information/messages of an illness called Tuberculosis (TB) from radio, television, friends and relatives, magazines and posters?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
820	Do you know that TB spread from one person to another through air when infected person coughs, laughs, talks or sneezes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
821	There are 5 main signs of TB. Can you mention at least one of them?	COUGHING . . . . . A COUGHING BLOOD SPORT . . . . . B REDUCE WEIGHT . . . . . C FEVER . . . . . D SWEATING AT NIGHT . . . . . E DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
822	Can TB be treated and cured?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
823	If a member of your family get TB, would you be in position to disclose his/her illness for the purpose of helping him/her?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
824	Do you know which illnesses can facilitate a person to contract TB?	HIV/ AIDS . . . . . A CANCER . . . . . B DIABETES . . . . . C MALNUTRITION . . . . . D OTHERS _____ X SPECIFY DON'T KNOW . . . . . E	
825	If happen you feel signs of TB where will you go first to seek treatment?	HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 1 PHARMACY . . . . . 2 OTC/ DUKA LA DAWA . . . . . 3 TRADITIONAL HEALER . . . . . 4 OTHERS _____ 5 SPECIFY DON'T KNOW 9	
826	Heard anything on television or radio about anti-inflamatory medicine like Prednisolone or Citrizine doesn't cure TB?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 9. NCD 01-05 AND THIRD BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
901	These next questions are about blood pressure. Before today, have you ever had your blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health worker?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
902	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have high blood pressure or hypertension?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 906
903	In the past 12 months, have you been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have high blood pressure or hypertension?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
904	Has a doctor or other health worker prescribed medication to control your blood pressure?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
905	Are you taking medication to control your blood pressure?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
906	CHECK 101A: AGREED TO MEASUREMENT ☐ (↓) DID NOT AGREE TO MEASUREMENT ☐ → 1101		
907	RECORD TIME.	HOUR . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	
908	May I measure your blood pressure now? CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME	GRANTED . . . . . 1 (→ _____ (SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER)) REFUSED . . . . . 2 (GO TO 1001)	
909	TAKE THE THIRD BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE THE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE, RECORD THE REASON.	**BLOOD PRESSURE READINGS** SYSTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ TECHNICAL PROBLEMS . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	

SECTION 10. AVERAGING BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1001	CHECK 458 AND 909: SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN BOTH 458 AND 909 ☐	SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE NOT RECORDED IN BOTH 458 AND 909 ☐ →	1007
1002	RECORD AND CALCULATE THE AVERAGE OF THE SYSTOLIC AND THE AVERAGE OF THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE FROM 458 AND 909:		
1003	BLOOD PRESSURE FROM 458: SYSTOLIC ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC ☐☐☐		
1004	BLOOD PRESSURE FROM 909: SYSTOLIC ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC ☐☐☐		
1005	RECORD THE SUM OF SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC MEASURES. **SUM** SYSTOLIC ☐☐☐ **SUM** DIASTOLIC ☐☐☐		
1006	CALCULATE THE AVERAGE SYSTOLIC AND AVERAGE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE BY DIVIDING EACH OF THE SUMS IN 1005 BY 2. **AVERAGE** SYSTOLIC ☐☐☐ **AVERAGE** DIASTOLIC ☐☐☐ →		1011
1007	CHECK 909: SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE NOT RECORDED IN 909 ☐	SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE BOTH RECORDED IN 909 ☐ →	1010
1008	CHECK 458: SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE NOT RECORDED IN 458 ☐	SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE BOTH RECORDED IN 458 ☐ →	1010
1009	CHECK 101E: SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN 101E ☐	SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE BOTH NOT RECORDED IN 101E ☐ →	1101
1010	RECORD SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE. SYSTOLIC ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC ☐☐☐		

SECTION 10. AVERAGING BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1011	USE THE TABLE TO DETERMINE THE CORRECT VALUE TO RECORD ON THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORT AND REFERRAL FORM: CIRCLE THE ROW WHICH INCLUDES THE VALUE OF THE SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN 1006 OR 1010. THEN CIRCLE THE COLUMN WHICH INCLUDES THE VALUE OF THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN 1006 OR 1010. THE VALUE IN THE CELL WHERE THE ROW AND THE COLUMN MEET WILL BE USED IN COMPLETING		

AVERAGE **SYSTOLIC** PRESSURE	AVERAGE **DIASTOLIC** PRESSURE					
	< 84	85 - 89	90 - 99	100 - 109	110 - 119	> = 120
< 129	1	2	3	4	5	6
130 - 139	2	2	3	4	5	6
140 - 159	3	3	3	4	5	6
160 - 179	4	4	4	4	5	6
180 - 209	5	5	5	5	5	6
> = 210	6	6	6	6	6	6

1012	CIRCLE THE VALUE FROM 1011 IN THE TABLE BELOW. CIRCLE THE SAME VALUE IN THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORTING FORM. READ ALOUD TO THE RESPONDENT THE REPORTING FORM INSTRUCTIONS TO THE RIGHT OF THAT NUMBER, THEN GIVE THE FORM TO THE RESPONDENT AND ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS THE RESPONDENT MAY HAVE.			

VALUE FROM 1011:	**RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY:**	**CONSULT HEALTH PROVIDER TO CHECK BLOOD PRESSURE WITHIN:**		
1	**ACCEPTABLE RANGE**	**24 MONTHS**		
2	**AT THE HIGH END OF THE ACCEPTABLE RANGE**	**12 MONTHS**		
3	**ABOVE ACCEPTABLE RANGE**	**2 MONTHS**	**PROVIDE COUNCELLING**	
4	**MODERATELY HIGH**	**1 MONTH**	**PROVIDE COUNCELLING**	
5	**HIGH**	**7 DAYS**	**REFER**	
6	**VERY HIGH**	**TODAY**	**REFER**	

1013	CHECK IF THE RESPONDENT RECEIVED THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORTING FORM WITH WRITTEN RESULTS	REPORTING FORM RECEIVE . . . . . 1 NOT RECEIVED 2	

FEMALE GENITAL CIRCUMCISION FOR MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1101	Now I would like to ask some questions about a practice known as female circumcision. Have you ever heard of female circumcision?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1103
1102	In some countries, there is a practice in which a girl may have part of her genitals cut. Have you ever heard about this practice?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1200
1103	Do you believe that female circumcision is required by your religion?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 NO RELIGION . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
1104	Do you think that female circumcision should be continued, or should it be stopped?	CONTINUED . . . . . 1 STOPPED . . . . . 2 DEPENDS . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 12. MALARIA KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEFS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1200	In your opinion, what is the most serious health problem in your community?	HIV/AIDS . . . . . 01 TUBERCULOSIS . . . . . 02 MALARIA . . . . . 03 MALNUTRITION . . . . . 04 DIABETES . . . . . 05 CANCER . . . . . 06 FLU . . . . . 07 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS . . . . . 08 DIARRHEA . . . . . 09 HEART DISEASE . . . . . 10 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
1201A	LOCATION OF INTERVIEW: MAINLAND TANZANIA ☐ ↓ ZANZIBAR ☐ →		1201
1201B	In the last year, have you ever heard or seen the phrase "ZIRO MALARIA INAANZA NA MIMI"?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1201	In the last six months, have you seen or heard any messages about malaria?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	1203
1202	Where did you see or hear these messages? PROBE: Anywhere else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	RADIO . . . . . A TELEVISION . . . . . B POSTER/BILLBOARD . . . . . C NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE . . . . . D LEAFLET/BROCHURE . . . . . E HEALTHCARE PROVIDER . . . . . F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER . . . . . G SOCIAL MEDIA . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T REMEMBER . . . . . Z	
1203	Are there ways to avoid getting malaria?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	1204A

SECTION 12. MALARIA KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEFS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1204	What are the things that people can do to prevent themselves from getting malaria? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	SLEEP UNDER A MOSQUITO NET . . . . . A SLEEP UNDER AN INSECTICIDE-TREATED MOSQUITO NET . . . . . B USE MOSQUITO REPELLENT . . . . . C TAKE PREVENTATIVE MEDICATIONS . . . . . D SPRAY HOUSE WITH INSECTICIDE . . . . . E FILL IN STAGNANT WATERS (PUDDLES) . . . . . F KEEP SURROUNDINGS CLEAN . . . . . G PUT MOSQUITO SCREEN ON WINDOWS . . . . . H PUT MOSQUITO SCREEN ON DOORS . . . . . I CUT THE GRASS . . . . . J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1204A	Can ACTs be obtained at your nearest health facility or pharmacy (duka la dawa muhimu)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1204B	In the past six months, were you visited by a health worker or volunteer who talked to you about malaria?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1205	Now I am going to read some statements and I would like you to tell me whether you agree or disagree with each statement. If you don't know, say, don't know. People in this community only get malaria during the rainy season. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1206	When a child has a fever, you almost always worry it might be malaria. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1207	Getting malaria is not a problem because it can be easily treated. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1208	Only weak children can die from malaria. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1209	You can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are lots of mosquitoes. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1210	You can sleep under a mosquito net for the entire night when there are few mosquitoes Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1211	You do not like sleeping under a mosquito net when the weather is too warm. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	

SECTION 12. MALARIA KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEFS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1212	When a child has a fever, it is best to start by giving them any medicine you have at home. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1212A	You can easily protect myself and my children from malaria Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1212B	It is important to sleep under a net every single night Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1212C	Pregnant women are at high risk of getting malaria. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1212D	You can easily get treatment if my child gets malaria. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1212E	The only way to be sure someone has malaria is to test their blood. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1212F	It is important to take the entire course of malaria medicine to make sure the disease will be fully cured. Do you agree or disagree?	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1213	People in your community usually take their children to a health care provider on the same day or day after they develop a fever. Do you agree or disagree? IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW, PROBE: Would you say more than half or less than half of the	AGREE/MORE THAN HALF . . . . . 1 DISAGREE/LESS THAN HALF . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1214	People in your community who have a mosquito net usually sleep under a mosquito net every night. Do you agree or disagree? IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW, PROBE: Would you say more than half or less than half of the community does this?	AGREE/MORE THAN HALF . . . . . 1 DISAGREE/LESS THAN HALF . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNCERTAIN 8	
1215	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . [ ][ ] MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

FORMATTING DATE: 2 Jun 2020
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 10 Oct 2019

2020/21 TANZANIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
BIOMARKER QUESTIONNAIRE

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND OFFICE OF THE CHIEF GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN

IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . | | | | |

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . | | | | |

BIOMARKER TECHNICIAN VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY
BIOMARKER TECHNICIA NAME				MONTH
				YEAR
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME				

NOTES:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN

TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN

TOTAL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1

LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** | |

NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** | |

TRANSLATOR (YES = 1, NO = 2) |

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH
02 LANGUAGE 2
03 LANGUAGE 3
04 LANGUAGE 4
05 LANGUAGE 5
06 LANGUAGE 6

TEAM	TEAM SUPERVISOR	CAPI SUPERVISOR
NUMBER	NAME / NUMBER	NAME / NUMBER

101	**INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q.102 TO Q.105**: CHECK CAPI REPORT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE NAME, LINE NUMBER, DATE OF BIRTH, AGE AND CONFIRM AGE FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 0-5 YEARS ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN THREE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	CHILD 1		SKIP
102	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR). IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
104	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S AGE FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ☐	
105	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 137
	MEASURER AND ASSISTANT START HERE		
106	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . ☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 108
107	WAS THE CHILD MINIMALLY DRESSED?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
108	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS, MEASURE LYING DOWN. IF CHILD IS AGE 2, 3, OR 4 YEARS, MEASURE STANDING UP.	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 113
109	WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	
110	CHECK 104 AND 109: BASED ON CHILD'S AGE, WAS CORRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWED?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 112
111	IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED STANDING UP? IF CHILD IS AGE 2-4 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED LYING DOWN? _____ _____		
112	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, MALARIA TESTING AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4

113	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF MEASURER.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
114	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
115	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	

	CHILD 1		SKIP
116	RECORD HEIGHT/LENGTH AND WEIGHT IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET.		
117	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS OR IS THE CHILD OLDER?	OLDER ☐ ↓ AGE 0-5 MONTHS ☐	→ 137
118	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR THE CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
119	ASK CONSENT FOR MALARIA AND ANEMIA TESTS FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of this survey, we are asking children all over the country to take a test to see if they have malaria and a test to see if they have anemia. Malaria is a serious illness caused by a parasite transmitted by a mosquito bite. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, malaria and other infections, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat malaria and anemia. We ask that all children age 6 months through 4 years take part in malaria and anemia testing. The tests require a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for malaria and anemia immediately, and the results will be told to you right away. All results will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the malaria and anemia tests?		
120	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	→ 122
121	SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
122	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . . ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	

123A	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET.	POSITIVE . . . . . 1 NEGATIVE . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 4 REFUSED . . . . . 5 OTHER 6	→ 135 → 137 → 135
123B	LOCATION OF INTERVIEW: ☐ ZANZIBAR MAINLAND TANZANIA ☐		→ 124
123C	**MALARIA REFERRAL** The malaria test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has malaria. Your child is ill and must be taken to a health facility right away. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT AND ANEMIA TEST ON THE FORM.		→ 137
124	Does (NAME) suffer from any of the following illnesses or symptoms: a) Extreme weakness? b) Heart problems? c) Loss of consciousness? d) Rapid or difficult breathing? e) Seizures? f) Abnormal bleeding? g) Jaundice or yellow skin? h) Dark urine?	YES NO a) EXTREME WEAKNESS 1 2 b) HEART PROBLEMS . 1 2 c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS 1 2 d) RAPID BREATHING . 1 2 e) SEIZURES . . . . . 1 2 f) BLEEDING . . . . . 1 2 g) JAUNDICE . . . . . 1 2 h) DARK URINE 1 2	
125	CHECK 124: ANY 'YES' CIRCLED? NO ☐ YES ☐		→ 127
126	CHECK 122: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA . . . . . 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE . . . . . 2 OTHER 6	→ 128
127	**SEVERE MALARIA REFERRAL** The malaria test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has malaria. Your child also has symptoms of severe malaria. The malaria treatment I have will not help your child, and I cannot give you the medication. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility right away. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT ON THE REFERRAL FORM.		→ 135
128	In the past 2 weeks has (NAME) taken or is (NAME) taking [FIRST LINE MEDICATION] given by a doctor or health center to treat the malaria? VERIFY BY ASKING TO SEE TREATMENT.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 130
129	**ALREADY TAKING [FIRST LINE MEDICATION] REFERRAL STATEMENT** You have told me that (NAME OF CHILD) had already received [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION] for malaria. Therefore, I cannot give you additional [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION]. However, the test shows that he/she has malaria. If your child has a fever for 2 days after the last dose of [FIRST LINE MEDICATION], you should take the child to the nearest health facility for further examination.		→ 137
130	ASK CONSENT FOR MALARIA TREATMENT FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: The malaria test shows that your child has malaria. We can give you free medicine. The medicine is called [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION]. [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION] is very effective and in a few days it should get rid of the fever and other symptoms. You do not have to give the child the medicine. This is up to you. Please tell me whether you accept the medicine or not.		
131	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE.	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . . . . . 1 REFUSED MEDICINE . . . . . 2 OTHER 6	→ 137

132 SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER.

_____ (SIGN)

☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER

133 CHECK 131: ACCEPTED MEDICINE? YES ☐ NO ☐ → 137

134 PROVIDE DOSAGE INSTRUCTIONS TO PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT.
First day starts by taking first dose followed by the second one 8 hours later; on subsequent days the recommendation is simply "morning" and "evening" (usually around 12 hours apart).Take the medicine (crushed for smaller children) with high fat food or drinks like milk. → 137

Make sure that the FULL 3 days treatment is taken at the recommended times, otherwise the infection may return. If your child vomits within an hour of taking the medicine, you will need to get additional tablets and repeat the dose.

TELL THE PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: If [NAME] has a high fever, fast or difficult breathing, is not able to drink or breastfeed, gets sicker or does not get better in 2 days, you should take him/her to a health professional for treatment right away.

Proposed Treatment for Children Testing Positive for Parasites

Weight (in Kg) – Approximate Age	Dosage *
5 to less than 15 – under 3 years of age	1 tablet ALu twice daily for 3 days
15 to less than 25 – 3 to 5 years of age	2 tablets ALu twice daily for 3 days

135 CHECK 122: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT

BELOW 8.0 G/DL,
SEVERE ANEMIA 1
8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE . . . . . 2 → 137
OTHER 6

136 **SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL**
The anemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately.

RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE REFERRAL FORM.

137 IF ANOTHER CHILD, GO TO 102 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.

101	**INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q.102 TO Q.105**: CHECK CAPI REPORT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE NAME, LINE NUMBER, DATE OF BIRTH, AGE AND CONFIRM AGE FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 0-5 YEARS ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN THREE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	CHILD 1		SKIP
102	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR). IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
104	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S AGE FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ☐	
105	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 137
	MEASURER AND ASSISTANT START HERE		
106	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . ☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 108
107	WAS THE CHILD MINIMALLY DRESSED?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
108	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS, MEASURE LYING DOWN. IF CHILD IS AGE 2, 3, OR 4 YEARS, MEASURE STANDING UP.	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 113
109	WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	
110	CHECK 104 AND 109: BASED ON CHILD'S AGE, WAS CORRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWED?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 112
111	IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED STANDING UP? IF CHILD IS AGE 2-4 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED LYING DOWN? _____ _____		
112	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, MALARIA TESTING AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4

113	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF MEASURER.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
114	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
115	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	

	CHILD 1		SKIP
116	RECORD HEIGHT/LENGTH AND WEIGHT IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET.		
117	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS OR IS THE CHILD OLDER?	OLDER ☐ ↓ AGE 0-5 MONTHS ☐	→ 137
118	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR THE CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
119	ASK CONSENT FOR MALARIA AND ANEMIA TESTS FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of this survey, we are asking children all over the country to take a test to see if they have malaria and a test to see if they have anemia. Malaria is a serious illness caused by a parasite transmitted by a mosquito bite. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, malaria and other infections, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat malaria and anemia. We ask that all children age 6 months through 4 years take part in malaria and anemia testing. The tests require a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for malaria and anemia immediately, and the results will be told to you right away. All results will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the malaria and anemia tests?		
120	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	→ 122
121	SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
122	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . . ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	

123A	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET.	POSITIVE . . . . . 1 NEGATIVE . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 4 REFUSED . . . . . 5 OTHER 6	→ 135 → 137 → 135
123B	LOCATION OF INTERVIEW: ☐ ZANZIBAR MAINLAND TANZANIA ☐		→ 124
123C	**MALARIA REFERRAL** The malaria test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has malaria. Your child is ill and must be taken to a health facility right away. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT AND ANEMIA TEST ON THE FORM.		→ 137
124	Does (NAME) suffer from any of the following illnesses or symptoms: a) Extreme weakness? b) Heart problems? c) Loss of consciousness? d) Rapid or difficult breathing? e) Seizures? f) Abnormal bleeding? g) Jaundice or yellow skin? h) Dark urine?	YES NO a) EXTREME WEAKNESS 1 2 b) HEART PROBLEMS . 1 2 c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS 1 2 d) RAPID BREATHING . 1 2 e) SEIZURES . . . . . 1 2 f) BLEEDING . . . . . 1 2 g) JAUNDICE . . . . . 1 2 h) DARK URINE 1 2	
125	CHECK 124: ANY 'YES' CIRCLED? NO ☐ YES ☐		→ 127
126	CHECK 122: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA . . . . . 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE . . . . . 2 OTHER 6	→ 128
127	**SEVERE MALARIA REFERRAL** The malaria test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has malaria. Your child also has symptoms of severe malaria. The malaria treatment I have will not help your child, and I cannot give you the medication. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility right away. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT ON THE REFERRAL FORM.		→ 135
128	In the past 2 weeks has (NAME) taken or is (NAME) taking [FIRST LINE MEDICATION] given by a doctor or health center to treat the malaria? VERIFY BY ASKING TO SEE TREATMENT.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 130
129	**ALREADY TAKING [FIRST LINE MEDICATION] REFERRAL STATEMENT** You have told me that (NAME OF CHILD) had already received [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION] for malaria. Therefore, I cannot give you additional [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION]. However, the test shows that he/she has malaria. If your child has a fever for 2 days after the last dose of [FIRST LINE MEDICATION], you should take the child to the nearest health facility for further examination.		→ 137
130	ASK CONSENT FOR MALARIA TREATMENT FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: The malaria test shows that your child has malaria. We can give you free medicine. The medicine is called [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION]. [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION] is very effective and in a few days it should get rid of the fever and other symptoms. You do not have to give the child the medicine. This is up to you. Please tell me whether you accept the medicine or not.		
131	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE.	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . . . . . 1 REFUSED MEDICINE . . . . . 2 OTHER 6	→ 137

132 SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER.

_____ (SIGN)

☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER

133 CHECK 131: ACCEPTED MEDICINE? YES ☐ NO ☐ → 137

134 PROVIDE DOSAGE INSTRUCTIONS TO PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT.
First day starts by taking first dose followed by the second one 8 hours later; on subsequent days the recommendation is simply "morning" and "evening" (usually around 12 hours apart).Take the medicine (crushed for smaller children) with high fat food or drinks like milk. → 137

Make sure that the FULL 3 days treatment is taken at the recommended times, otherwise the infection may return. If your child vomits within an hour of taking the medicine, you will need to get additional tablets and repeat the dose.

TELL THE PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: If [NAME] has a high fever, fast or difficult breathing, is not able to drink or breastfeed, gets sicker or does not get better in 2 days, you should take him/her to a health professional for treatment right away.

Proposed Treatment for Children Testing Positive for Parasites

Weight (in Kg) – Approximate Age	Dosage *
5 to less than 15 – under 3 years of age	1 tablet ALu twice daily for 3 days
15 to less than 25 – 3 to 5 years of age	2 tablets ALu twice daily for 3 days

135 CHECK 122: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT

BELOW 8.0 G/DL,
SEVERE ANEMIA 1
8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE . . . . . 2 → 137
OTHER 6

136 **SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL**
The anemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately.

RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE REFERRAL FORM.

137 IF ANOTHER CHILD, GO TO 102 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.

101	**INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q.102 TO Q.105**: CHECK CAPI REPORT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE NAME, LINE NUMBER, DATE OF BIRTH, AGE AND CONFIRM AGE FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 0-5 YEARS ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN THREE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	CHILD 1		SKIP
102	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR). IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
104	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S AGE FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ☐	
105	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 137
	MEASURER AND ASSISTANT START HERE		
106	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 108
107	WAS THE CHILD MINIMALLY DRESSED?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
108	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS, MEASURE LYING DOWN. IF CHILD IS AGE 2, 3, OR 4 YEARS, MEASURE STANDING UP.	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 113
109	WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	
110	CHECK 104 AND 109: BASED ON CHILD'S AGE, WAS CORRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWED?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 112
111	IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED STANDING UP? IF CHILD IS AGE 2-4 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED LYING DOWN? _____ _____		
112	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, MALARIA TESTING AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4

113	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF MEASURER.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
114	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
115	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	

	CHILD 1		SKIP
116	RECORD HEIGHT/LENGTH AND WEIGHT IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET.		
117	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS OR IS THE CHILD OLDER?	OLDER ☐ ↓ AGE 0-5 MONTHS ☐	→ 137
118	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR THE CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
119	ASK CONSENT FOR MALARIA AND ANEMIA TESTS FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of this survey, we are asking children all over the country to take a test to see if they have malaria and a test to see if they have anemia. Malaria is a serious illness caused by a parasite transmitted by a mosquito bite. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, malaria and other infections, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat malaria and anemia. We ask that all children age 6 months through 4 years take part in malaria and anemia testing. The tests require a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for malaria and anemia immediately, and the results will be told to you right away. All results will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the malaria and anemia tests?		
120	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	→ 122
121	SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
122	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . . ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	

123A	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET.	POSITIVE . . . . . 1 NEGATIVE . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 4 REFUSED . . . . . 5 OTHER 6	→ 135 → 137 → 135
123B	LOCATION OF INTERVIEW: ☐ ZANZIBAR ↓ MAINLAND TANZANIA ☐		→ 124
123C	**MALARIA REFERRAL** The malaria test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has malaria. Your child is ill and must be taken to a health facility right away. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT AND ANEMIA TEST ON THE FORM.		→ 137
124	Does (NAME) suffer from any of the following illnesses or symptoms: a) Extreme weakness? b) Heart problems? c) Loss of consciousness? d) Rapid or difficult breathing? e) Seizures? f) Abnormal bleeding? g) Jaundice or yellow skin? h) Dark urine?	YES NO a) EXTREME WEAKNESS 1 2 b) HEART PROBLEMS . 1 2 c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS 1 2 d) RAPID BREATHING . 1 2 e) SEIZURES . . . . . 1 2 f) BLEEDING . . . . . 1 2 g) JAUNDICE . . . . . 1 2 h) DARK URINE 1 2	
125	CHECK 124: ANY 'YES' CIRCLED? NO ↓ YES ☐		→ 127
126	CHECK 122: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA . . . . . 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE . . . . . 2 OTHER 6	→ 128
127	**SEVERE MALARIA REFERRAL** The malaria test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has malaria. Your child also has symptoms of severe malaria. The malaria treatment I have will not help your child, and I cannot give you the medication. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility right away. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT ON THE REFERRAL FORM.		→ 135
128	In the past 2 weeks has (NAME) taken or is (NAME) taking [FIRST LINE MEDICATION] given by a doctor or health center to treat the malaria? VERIFY BY ASKING TO SEE TREATMENT.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 130
129	**ALREADY TAKING [FIRST LINE MEDICATION] REFERRAL STATEMENT** You have told me that (NAME OF CHILD) had already received [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION] for malaria. Therefore, I cannot give you additional [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION]. However, the test shows that he/she has malaria. If your child has a fever for 2 days after the last dose of [FIRST LINE MEDICATION], you should take the child to the nearest health facility for further examination.		→ 137
130	ASK CONSENT FOR MALARIA TREATMENT FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: The malaria test shows that your child has malaria. We can give you free medicine. The medicine is called [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION]. [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION] is very effective and in a few days it should get rid of the fever and other symptoms. You do not have to give the child the medicine. This is up to you. Please tell me whether you accept the medicine or not.		
131	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE.	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . . . . . 1 REFUSED MEDICINE . . . . . 2 OTHER 6	→ 137

132 SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER.

_____ (SIGN)

☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER

133 CHECK 131: ACCEPTED MEDICINE? YES ☐ NO ☐ → 137

134 PROVIDE DOSAGE INSTRUCTIONS TO PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT.
First day starts by taking first dose followed by the second one 8 hours later; on subsequent days the recommendation is simply "morning" and "evening" (usually around 12 hours apart).Take the medicine (crushed for smaller children) with high fat food or drinks like milk. → 137

Make sure that the FULL 3 days treatment is taken at the recommended times, otherwise the infection may return. If your child vomits within an hour of taking the medicine, you will need to get additional tablets and repeat the dose.

TELL THE PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: If [NAME] has a high fever, fast or difficult breathing, is not able to drink or breastfeed, gets sicker or does not get better in 2 days, you should take him/her to a health professional for treatment right away.

Proposed Treatment for Children Testing Positive for Parasites

Weight (in Kg) – Approximate Age	Dosage *
5 to less than 15 – under 3 years of age	1 tablet ALu twice daily for 3 days
15 to less than 25 – 3 to 5 years of age	2 tablets ALu twice daily for 3 days

135 CHECK 122: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT

BELOW 8.0 G/DL,
SEVERE ANEMIA 1
8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE . . . . . 2 → 137
OTHER 6

136 **SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL**
The anemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately.

RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE REFERRAL FORM.

137 IF ANOTHER CHILD, GO TO 102 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.

201	**INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q.202 TO Q.204:** CHECK CAPI REPORT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE NAME, LINE NUMBER, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN TWO WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL		
	WOMAN 1		SKIP
202	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
203	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR AGE:	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-49 YEARS 2	
204	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR MARITAL STATUS:	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . . . 1 OTHER 2	
	BIOMARKER START FROM HERE: BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE CONSENT STATEMENTS, ASK THE RESPONDENT HER AGE AND MARITAL STATUS TO CONFIRM THE INFORMATION IN Q.203 & Q.204. IF THERE ARE ANY DISCREPANCIES THAT AFFECT THE INFORMED CONSENT PATTERN (MINOR VS. ADULT); INFORM THE INTERVIEWER AND HE/SHE MUST GO BACK TO Q.203 & Q.204 TO MAKE CORRECTIONS. PLEASE INFORM THE INTERVIEWER OF NEEDED ADJUSTMENTS IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE, IF NECESSARY.		
205	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 → 207 OTHER 99996	
206	WAS THE WOMAN WEARING ONLY LIGHTWEIGHT CLOTHING?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
207	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 → 209 OTHER 9996	
208	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
209	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF MEASURER.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
210	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER. IF NO ASSISTANT MEASURER, ENTER 9999.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
211	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
212	CHECK 203: AGE 15-17 YEARS ☐ ↓	AGE 18-49 YEARS ☐ → 214	
213	CHECK 204: OTHER ☐ ↓	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) ☐ → 220	

	WOMAN 1	SKIP

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

214	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test?		
215	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	→ 217
216	SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR URINARY IODINE TEST

217	ASK CONSENT FOR URINE IODINE TESTING: As part of this survey, we are also asking women all over the country to give urine for iodine deficiency testing. Iodine deficiency is a health problem that usually results from poor nutrition. Urine iodine testing is being done to see how many women are iodine deficient. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat iodine deficiency. For the iodine test, we need you to collect a small amount of urine. The equipment used to collect and store the urine is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before. No names will be attached to your sample so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. The urine will be tested at the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Center Labaratory. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you provide us with a small amount of urine?		
218	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	→ 236
219	SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	→ 236
220	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT ☐☐	

	WOMAN 1	SKIP

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

221 ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT:

As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia.

For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF MINOR) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.
Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to take the anemia test?

222 CIRCLE THE CODE.

GRANTED 1
REFUSED 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . . 3 → 229

223 SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER.

_____ (SIGN)

☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER

224 CHECK 222: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ ↓ CONSENT REFUSED ☐ → 229

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

225 ASK ASSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM MINOR RESPONDENT:

As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia.

For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.
Will you take the anemia test?

226 CIRCLE THE CODE.

GRANTED 1
REFUSED 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . . 3 → 229

227 SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER.

_____ (SIGN)

☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER

	WOMAN 1	SKIP

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR URINARY IODINE TEST

229	ASK CONSENT FOR URINE IODINE TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of this survey, we are also asking women all over the country to give urine for iodine deficiency testing. Iodine deficiency is a health problem that usually results from poor nutrition. Urine iodine testing is being done to see how many women are iodine deficient. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat iodine deficiency. For the iodine test, we need (NAME OF MINOR) to collect a small amount of urine. The equipment used to collect and store the urine is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before. No names will be attached to her sample so we will not be able to tell you or (NAME OF MINOR) the test results. No one else will be able to know your her results either. The urine will be tested at the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Center Labaratory. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to provide us with a small amount of urine?		
230	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	→ 236
231	SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
232	CHECK 230: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ ↓	CONSENT REFUSED ☐	→ 236

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR URINARY IODINE TEST

233	ASK ASSENT FOR URINE IODINE TESTING FROM MINOR RESPONDENT: As part of this survey, we are also asking women all over the country to give urine for iodine deficiency testing. Iodine deficiency is a health problem that usually results from poor nutrition. Urine iodine testing is being done to see how many women are iodine deficient. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat iodine deficiency. For the iodine test, we need you to collect a small amount of urine. The equipment used to collect and store the urine is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before. No names will be attached to your sample so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. The urine will be tested at the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Center Labaratory. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you provide us with a small amount of urine?		
234	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	→ 236
235	SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

	WOMAN 1		SKIP
236	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S)		
237	**IF CONSENT WAS GRANTED,** PLACE **1ST** BAR CODE LABEL FOR URINE IODINE TEST IN SPACE TO THE RIGHT. PUT THE **2ND** BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S COLLECTION CUP. THE **3RD** AND **4TH** ON THE CRYOVIALS. **5TH** ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996	
238	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . . ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . . 995 → 242 OTHER 996	
239	CHECK 238: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA . . . . . 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE . . . . . 2 → 242	
241	The anemia test shows that you have severe anemia. You are very ill and must go to a health facility immediately. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL FORM.		
242	OUTCOME OF URINARY COLLECTION	COLLECTED . . . . . 1 INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 4 REFUSED . . . . . 5 OTHER 6	
243	IF ANOTHER WOMAN, GO TO 202 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 301.		

201 **INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q.202 TO Q.204:** CHECK CAPI REPORT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE NAME, LINE NUMBER, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN TWO WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).

	WOMAN 2	SKIP
202	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐
203	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR AGE:	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-49 YEARS 2
204	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR MARITAL STATUS:	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . . . 1 OTHER 2
	BIOMARKER START FROM HERE: BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE CONSENT STATEMENTS, ASK THE RESPONDENT HER AGE AND MARITAL STATUS TO CONFIRM THE INFORMATION IN Q.203 & Q.204. IF THERE ARE ANY DISCREPANCIES THAT AFFECT THE INFORMED CONSENT PATTERN (MINOR VS. ADULT); INFORM THE INTERVIEWER AND HE/SHE MUST GO BACK TO Q.203 & Q.204 TO MAKE CORRECTIONS. PLEASE INFORM THE INTERVIEWER OF NEEDED ADJUSTMENTS IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE, IF NECESSARY.	
205	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 → 207 OTHER 99996
206	WAS THE WOMAN WEARING ONLY LIGHTWEIGHT CLOTHING?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
207	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 → 209 OTHER 9996
208	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
209	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF MEASURER.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER
210	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER. IF NO ASSISTANT MEASURER, ENTER 9999.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER
211	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐
212	CHECK 203: AGE 15-17 YEARS ☐ ↓ / AGE 18-49 YEARS ☐	→ 214
213	CHECK 204: OTHER ☐ ↓ / CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) ☐	→ 220

	WOMAN 2	SKIP

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

214 ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST:

As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia.

For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.
Will you take the anemia test?

215	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	→ 217
216	SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR URINARY IODINE TEST

217 ASK CONSENT FOR URINE IODINE TESTING:

As part of this survey, we are also asking women all over the country to give urine for iodine deficiency testing. Iodine deficiency is a health problem that usually results from poor nutrition. Urine iodine testing is being done to see how many women are iodine deficient. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat iodine deficiency.

For the iodine test, we need you to collect a small amount of urine. The equipment used to collect and store the urine is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before. No names will be attached to your sample so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. The urine will be tested at the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Center Labaratory.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.
Will you provide us with a small amount of urine?

218	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	→ 236
219	SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	_____ (SIGN) ☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	→ 236
220	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT ☐☐	

	WOMAN 2		SKIP

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

221 ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT:

As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia.

For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF MINOR) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.
Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to take the anemia test?

222 CIRCLE THE CODE.

GRANTED 1
REFUSED 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . . 3 → 229

223 SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER.

_____ (SIGN)

☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER

224 CHECK 222: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ ↓ CONSENT REFUSED ☐ → 229

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

225 ASK ASSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM MINOR RESPONDENT:

As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia.

For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.
Will you take the anemia test?

226 CIRCLE THE CODE.

GRANTED 1
REFUSED 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . . 3 → 229

227 SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER.

_____ (SIGN)

☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER

WOMAN 2 | SKIP

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR URINARY IODINE TEST

229 ASK CONSENT FOR URINE IODINE TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT:

As part of this survey, we are also asking women all over the country to give urine for iodine deficiency testing. Iodine deficiency is a health problem that usually results from poor nutrition. Urine iodine testing is being done to see how many women are iodine deficient. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat iodine deficiency.

For the iodine test, we need (NAME OF MINOR) to collect a small amount of urine. The equipment used to collect and store the urine is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before. No names will be attached to her sample so we will not be able to tell you or (NAME OF MINOR) the test results. No one else will be able to know your her results either. The urine will be tested at the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Center Labaratory.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.

230 CIRCLE THE CODE.

GRANTED 1
REFUSED 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . . 3 → 236

231 SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER.

_____ (SIGN)

☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER

232 CHECK 230:

CONSENT GRANTED ☐ → (continue)

CONSENT REFUSED ☐ → 236

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR URINARY IODINE TEST

233 ASK ASSENT FOR URINE IODINE TESTING FROM MINOR RESPONDENT:

As part of this survey, we are also asking women all over the country to give urine for iodine deficiency testing. Iodine deficiency is a health problem that usually results from poor nutrition. Urine iodine testing is being done to see how many women are iodine deficient. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat iodine deficiency.

For the iodine test, we need you to collect a small amount of urine. The equipment used to collect and store the urine is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before. No names will be attached to your sample so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. The urine will be tested at the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Center Labaratory.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.

234 CIRCLE THE CODE.

GRANTED 1
REFUSED 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . . 3 → 236

235 SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER.

_____ (SIGN)

☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER

	WOMAN 2		SKIP
236	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S)		
237	**IF CONSENT WAS GRANTED,** PLACE **1ST** BAR CODE LABEL FOR URINE IODINE TEST IN SPACE TO THE RIGHT. PUT THE **2ND** BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S COLLECTION CUP. THE **3RD** AND **4TH** ON THE CRYOVIALS. **5TH** ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996	
238	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . . ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	→ 242
239	CHECK 238: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA . . . . . 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2	→ 242
241	The anemia test shows that you have severe anemia. You are very ill and must go to a health facility immediately. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL FORM.		
242	OUTCOME OF URINARY COLLECTION	COLLECTED . . . . . 1 INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 4 REFUSED . . . . . 5 OTHER 6	
243	IF ANOTHER WOMAN, GO TO 202 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 301.		

WEIGHT AND HEIGHT MEASUREMENT FOR MEN AGE 15-49

301	**INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q.302 TO Q.304**: CHECK CAPI REPORT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE NAME, LINE NUMBER, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE MEN AGE 15-49 YEARS ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN TWO MEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	MAN 1		SKIP
302	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF MAN.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
303	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR AGE:	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-49 YEARS 2	
304	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR MARITAL STATUS:	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2	
	BIOMARKER START FROM HERE: BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE CONSENT STATEMENTS, ASK THE RESPONDENT HIS AGE AND MARITAL STATUS TO CONFIRM THE INFORMATION IN Q.303 & Q.304. IF THERE ARE ANY DISCREPANCIES THAT AFFECT THE INFORMED CONSENT PATTERN (MINOR VS. ADULT); INFORM THE INTERVIEWER AND HE/SHE MUST GO BACK TO Q.303 & Q.304 TO MAKE CORRECTIONS. PLEASE INFORM THE INTERVIEWER OF NEEDED ADJUSTMENTS IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE, IF NECESSARY.		
305	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 → 307 OTHER 99996	
306	WAS THE MAN WEARING ONLY LIGHTWEIGHT CLOTHING?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
307	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 → 309 OTHER 9996	
308	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
309	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF MEASURER.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
310	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER. IF NO ASSISTANT MEASURER, ENTER 9999.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
311	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
312	IF ANOTHER MAN, GO TO 302 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE MEN, END INTERVIEW.		

301	**INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q.302 TO Q.304**: CHECK CAPI REPORT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE NAME, LINE NUMBER, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE MEN AGE 15-49 YEARS ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN TWO MEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	MAN 2		SKIP
302	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF MAN.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
303	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR AGE:	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-49 YEARS 2	
304	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR MARITAL STATUS:	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2	
	BIOMARKER START FROM HERE: BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE CONSENT STATEMENTS, ASK THE RESPONDENT HIS AGE AND MARITAL STATUS TO CONFIRM THE INFORMATION IN Q.303 & Q.304. IF THERE ARE ANY DISCREPANCIES THAT AFFECT THE INFORMED CONSENT PATTERN (MINOR VS. ADULT); INFORM THE INTERVIEWER AND HE/SHE MUST GO BACK TO Q.303 & Q.304 TO MAKE CORRECTIONS. PLEASE INFORM THE INTERVIEWER OF NEEDED ADJUSTMENTS IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE, IF NECESSARY.		
305	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 → 307 OTHER 99996	
306	WAS THE MAN WEARING ONLY LIGHTWEIGHT CLOTHING?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
307	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 → 309 OTHER 9996	
308	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
309	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF MEASURER.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
310	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER. IF NO ASSISTANT MEASURER, ENTER 9999.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
311	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
312	IF ANOTHER MAN, GO TO 302 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE MEN, END INTERVIEW.		

[FIELDWORKER'S] OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING BIOMARKERS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

FORMATTING DATE: 02 Jun 2020
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 02 Jun 2020

2020/21 TANZANIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
REMEASUREMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND OFFICE OF THE CHIEF GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN

IDENTIFICATION

REGION . . . . . [ ][ ]

DISTRICT . . . . . [ ][ ]

WARD . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]

LARGE CITY, MUNICIPALITY, SMALL TOWN, RURAL
LARGE CITY=1, MUNICIPALITY=2, SMALL TOWN=3, RURAL=4 [ ]

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

[COUNTRY-SPECIFIC QUESTION ON BIOMARKER SUBSAMPLING] . . . . . [ ]

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY [ ][ ]
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	MONTH [ ][ ]
				YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ]
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS [ ]
TIME	_____	_____		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

TOTAL CHILDREN TO REMEASURE [ ][ ]

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** [0][1] LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** [ ][ ] NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** [ ][ ] TRANSLATOR (YES = 1, NO = 2) [ ]

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH
02 KISWAHILI
03 LANGUAGE 3
04 LANGUAGE 4
05 LANGUAGE 5
06 LANGUAGE 6

TEAM	TEAM SUPERVISOR		CAPI SUPERVISOR (3)	
[ ][ ]	_____	[ ][ ][ ][ ]	_____	[ ][ ][ ][ ]
NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER

Note: Brackets [ ] indicate items that should be adapted on a country-specific basis.

REMEASUREMENT OF WEIGHT AND HEIGHT FOR SELECTED CHILDREN AGE 0-4

101	CHECK CAPI REPORT FOR CHILDREN SELECTED FOR REMEASUREMENT. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR THE FIRST CHILD SELECTED FOR REMEASUREMENT IN QUESTION 102 ON THIS PAGE. IF MORE THAN ONE CHILD IS SELECTED IN A HOUSEHOLD, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	CHILD TO REMEASURE		SKIP
102	CHECK CAPI REPORT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER	
103	CHECK CAPI REPORT AND RECORD DATE OF BIRTH OF CHILD.	DAY . . . . . MONTH . . . . . YEAR	
104	CHECK CAPI REPORT AND RECORD CHILD'S AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND/OR 104 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	
105	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 116
106	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . . NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 108
107	WAS THE CHILD MINIMALLY DRESSED?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
108	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS, MEASURE LYING DOWN. IF CHILD IS AGE 2, 3, OR 4 YEARS, MEASURE STANDING UP.	CM. . . . . . NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 113
109	WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	
110	CHECK 104 AND 109: BASED ON CHILD'S AGE, WAS CORRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWED?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 112
111	IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED STANDING UP? IF CHILD IS AGE 2-4 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED LYING DOWN? _____ _____		
112	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

113	ENTER [FIELDWORKER] NUMBER OF MEASURER.	[FIELDWORKER] NUMBER	
114	ENTER [FIELDWORKER] NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER.	[FIELDWORKER] NUMBER	
115	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY . . . . . MONTH . . . . . YEAR	
116	IF ANOTHER CHILD, GO TO 102 IN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, END INTERVIEW.		

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
MODEL FIELDWORKER QUESTIONNAIRE

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND OFFICE OF THE CHIEF GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE ENGLISH

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
100	What is your name?	NAME _____	
101	RECORD FIELDWORKER NUMBER	NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]	

INSTRUCTIONS

Information on all TDHS field workers is collected as part of the 2022 TDHS-MIS. Please fill out the questions below. The information you provide will be part of the survey data file; however, your name will be removed and will not be part of the data file. Thank you for providing the information needed.

102	In what REGION do you live?	DODOMA . . . . . 01 ARUSHA . . . . . 02 KILIMANJARO . . . . . 03 TANGA . . . . . 04 MOROGORO . . . . . 05 PWANI . . . . . 06 DAR ES SALAAM . . . . . 07 LINDI . . . . . 08 MTWARA . . . . . 09 RUVUMA . . . . . 10 IRINGA . . . . . 11 MBEYA . . . . . 12 SONGWE . . . . . 13 SINGIDA . . . . . 14 TABORA . . . . . 15 RUKWA . . . . . 16 KIGOMA . . . . . 17 SHINYANGA . . . . . 18 KAGERA . . . . . 19 MWANZA . . . . . 20 MARA . . . . . 21 MANYARA . . . . . 22 NJOMBE . . . . . 23 KATAVI . . . . . 24 SIMIYU . . . . . 25 GEITA . . . . . 26 KASKAZINI UNGUJA . . . . . 27 KUSINI UNGUJA . . . . . 28 MJINI MAGHARIBI . . . . . 29 KASKAZINI PEMBA . . . . . 30 KUSINI PEMBA 31	
103	Do you live in a city, town, or rural area?	CITY . . . . . 1 TOWN . . . . . 2 RURAL 3	
104	How old are you? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.	AGE . . . . . [ ][ ]	
105	Are you male or female?	MALE . . . . . 1 FEMALE 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
106	What is your current marital status?	CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 LIVING WITH A MAN/WOMAN . . . . . 2 WIDOWED . . . . . 3 DIVORCED . . . . . 4 SEPARATED . . . . . 5 NEVER MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A MAN/WOMAN 6	
107	How many living children do you have? INCLUDE ONLY CHILDREN WHO ARE YOUR BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN.	LIVING CHILDREN . . . . . [ ][ ]	
108	Have you ever had a child who died?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
109	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRE-PRIMARY . . . . . 0 PRIMARY . . . . . 1 POST PRIMARY TRAINING . . . . . 2 SECONDARY 'O' LEVEL . . . . . 3 POST SECONDARY 'O' LEVEL TRAINING . . . . 4 SECONDARY 'A' LEVEL . . . . . 5 POST SECONDARY 'A' LEVEL TRAINING . . . . 6 UNIVERSITY . . . . . 7 DON'T KNOW 8	
110	What is the highest GRADE you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	GRADE . . . . . [ ][ ]	
113	What languages can you speak? RECORD ALL LANGUAGES YOU CAN SPEAK.	KISWAHILI . . . . . A ENGLISH . . . . . B OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
114	What is your mother tongue/native language (language spoken at home growing up)?	KISWAHILI . . . . . 01 ENGLISH . . . . . 02 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
115	Have you ever worked on: a) a TDHS prior to this survey? b) an TMIS prior to this survey? c) any other survey prior to this survey?	YES NO a) TDHS . . . . . 1 2 b) TMIS . . . . . 1 2 c) OTHER SURVEY 1 2	
116	Were you already working for NBS/OCGS or MOH at the time you were employed to work on this DHS?	YES, NBS/OCGS . . . . . 1 YES,MOH . . . . . 2 NO 3	→ 118
117	Are you a permanent or temporary employee of NBS or MOH?	PERMANENT . . . . . 1 TEMPORARY 2	
118	If you have comments, please write them here.		

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	