Tanzania

(III)

(III)

0

ID

0

A

 \boxtimes

A M

0

AT

A

Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey

2015-16

(I)

ATT -

 \odot

(V)



United Republic of Tanzania

Tanzania **Demographic and Health Survey** and **Malaria Indicator Survey** 2015-2016

Final Report

Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children Dar es Salaam

> Ministry of Health Zanzibar

National Bureau of Statistics Dar es Salaam

Office of Chief Government Statistician Zanzibar

> ICF Rockville, Maryland USA

> > December 2016

















The 2015-16 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (2015-16 TDHS-MIS) was implemented by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), Zanzibar, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children, Mainland, and the Ministry of Health, Zanzibar. ICF provided technical assistance. The 2015-16 TDHS-MIS is part of the worldwide DHS Program, which assists countries in the collection of data to monitor and evaluate population, health, and nutrition programs. The survey was funded by the Government of Tanzania, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Global Affairs Canada, Irish Aid, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Additional information about the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS may be obtained from the National Bureau of Statistics, Head Office, 18 Kivukoni Road, P.O. Box 796, 11992, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Telephone: 255-22-212-2722/3; Fax: 255-22-213-0852; E-mail: dg@nbs.go.tz; Internet: www.nbs.go.tz.

Information about The DHS Program can be obtained from ICF, 530 Gaither Road, Suite 500, Rockville, MD 20850 USA. Telephone: 301-407-6500; Fax: 301-407-6501; E-mail: info@DHSprogram.com; Internet: http://www.DHSprogram.com.

Recommended citation:

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 (TDHS-MIS) 2015-16*. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Rockville, Maryland, USA: MoHCDGEC, MoH, NBS, OCGS, and ICF.

CONTENTS

TAB	BLES AN	D FIGUR	ES	ix
FOR	REWORI)		xix
ACK	KNOWLI	EDGEME	NTS	xxi
REA	ADING A	ND UNDI	ERSTANDING TABLES FROM THE 2015 TDHS-MIS	xxiii
	KONYMS DOE TAI	S AND AB	BREVIATIONS	XXXIII .
MAI	POFIA	NZANIA		XXXVI
1	INTR	ODUCTI	ION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY	1
	1.1	Geogra	phy, History, and the Economy	1
		1.1.1	Geography	1
		1.1.2	History	1
		1.1.3	Economy	1
	1.2	Populat	tion	2
	1.3	Populat	tion and Health Policies and Programmes	2
		1.3.1	National Population Policy	2
		1.3.2	Vision 2025	3
		1.3.3	The National Strategy got Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP)	3
		1.3.4	The 5-Year Development Plan (FYDP I) 2011/12–2015/16	3
		1.3.5	Big Results Now Initiative	4
		1.3.6	Health Policy	4
		1.3.7	Primary Health Care Service Development Programme (2007-2017)	5
		1.3.8	Health Sector Strategic Plan III (2009-2015)	6
		1.3.9	The National Road Map Strategic Plan to Accelerate Reduction of Matern	nal,
			Newborn, and Child Deaths in Tanzania-One Plan (2008-2015)	6
		1.3.10	The Sharpened One Plan to Accelerate Progress (2014-2015)	7
		1.3.11	National Nutrition Strategy	8
	1.4	Strateg	ic Direction for the Period 2015 to 2020	9
		1.4.1	Health Sector Strategic Plan IV (2015-2020)	9
		1.4.2	One Plan II (2016-2020)	10
		1.4.3	National Key Result Area in Health Care	11
	1.5	Objecti	ves and Survey Organization	12
		1.5.1	Objectives	12
		1.5.2	Survey Organization	13
	1.6	Fieldwe	ork	16
		1.6.1	2015-16 TDHS-MIS Field Challenges	17
		1.6.2	Data Processing	
		1.6.3	Response Rates	
2	ПОП		ADA CTEDISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD DODIN ATION	01
2		SING CH Daialtia	ARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION	
	2.1	DIIIKII	ig water sources and Treatment	
	2.2	Sanitat	1011	
	2.3	Exposu	a Characteristics	
	2.4 2.5	Housin	g Unaracteristics	
	2.5	Houser Hor J V	lolu wealul	
	2.0 2.7		vasining	
	2./ 2.0	Dirth D	iona ropulation and Composition	
	2.9	DII II K	cgisuanon	

	2.10	Education	
		2.10.1 Educational Attainment	
		2.10.2 School Attendance	27
	2.11	Household Food Security	
	2.12	Health Expenditures	29
3	CHA	RACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS	51
	3.1	Basic Characteristics of Survey Respondents	51
	3.2	Education and Literacy	
	3.3	Exposure to Mass Media and Internet Usage	53
	3.4	Employment	54
	3.5	Occupation	55
	3.6	Type of Employment: Women	56
	3.7	Health Insurance Coverage	56
	3.8	Tobacco Smoking	57
	3.9	Daily Smoking	57
	3.10	Male Circumcision	57
4	MAR	RIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY	85
	4.1	Marital Status	
	4.2	Polygyny	
	4.3	Age at First Marriage	
	4.4	Age at First Sexual Intercourse	
	4.5	Recent Sexual Activity	89
	4.6	Age at First Sexual Intercourse among Young People	
	4.7	Premarital Sexual Intercourse and Condom Use during Premarital Sexual	
		Intercourse among Youth	90
5	FERT		
	5.1	Current Fertility	
	5.2	Children Ever Born and Living	
	5.3	Birth Intervals	
	5.4	Insusceptibility to Pregnancy	
	5.5	Age at First Birth	
	5.6	Teenage Childbearing	110
6	FERT	ILITY PREFERENCES	
	6.1	Desire for Another Child	
	6.2	Ideal Family Size	
	6.3	Fertility Planning Status	
	6.4	Wanted Fertility Rates	
7	FAM	ILY PLANNING	
	7.1	Contraceptive Knowledge and Use	
	1.2	Source of Modern Contraceptive Methods	
	/.3	Informed Choice	
	/.4	Discontinuation of Contraceptives	
	/.5	Demand for Family Planning	
	7.6	Contact of Nonusers with Family Planning Providers	
8	INFA	NT AND CHILD MORTALITY	
	ð.1	Data Quality	
	8.2 0.2	Dia demographia Diale Easters	
	ð.3 0 1	Dio-uemographic Kisk Factors	
	0.4 05	Formatal Montality Rehaviour	
	0.0	mgn-msk formity denaviour	

9	MAT	ERNAL HEALTH CARE	167
	9.1	Antenatal Care Coverage and Content	168
	9.2	Timing and Number of ANC Visits	169
	9.3	Components of ANC Visits	169
	9.4	Protection against Neonatal Tetanus	170
	9.5	Delivery Services	170
	9.6	Skilled Assistance during Delivery	172
	9.7	Caesarean Section	173
	9.8	Postnatal Care for Mothers	174
	9.9	Postnatal Health Checks for Newborns	175
		9.9.1 Timing and Type of Provider	175
		9.9.2 Content of Newborn Care	175
	9.10	Problems in Accessing Health Care	176
10	CHIL	D HEALTH	193
	10.1	Birth Weight	193
	10.2	Vaccination of Children	194
	10.3	Symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection	196
	10.4	Fever	197
	10.5	Diarrhoeal Disease	198
		10.5.1 Prevalence of Diarrhoea	198
		10.5.2 Feeding Practices	198
		10.5.3 Treatment of Diarrhoea	199
		10.5.4 Knowledge of ORS Packets	200
	10.6	Disposal of Children's Stools	201
11	NUTI	RITION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN	221
	11.1	Nutritional Status of Children	221
		11.1.1 Measurement of Nutritional Status among Young Children	221
		11.1.2 Data Collection	
		11.1.3 Levels of Child Malnutrition	
	11.2	Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices	
		11.2.1 Initiation of Breastfeeding	
		11.2.2 Exclusive Breastfeeding	
		11.2.3 Median Duration of Breastfeeding	
		11.2.4 Complementary Feeding	
		11.2.5 Minimum Acceptable Diet	
	11.3	Anaemia Prevalence in Children	
	11.4	Women's Nutritional Status	230
	11.5	Anaemia Prevalence in Women	231
	11.6	Presence of Iodised Salt in Households	231
	11.7	Micronutrient Intake and Supplementation among Children	233
	11.8	Micronutrient Intake among Mothers	234
	11.9	Urinary Iodine Concentration Among Women	234
12	MAL	ARIA	261
	12.1	Ownership of Insecticide-Treated Nets	
	12.2	Indoor Residual Spraying	
	12.3	ITN Coverage, Access to an ITN, and Household Use of ITNs	
	12.4	Use of ITNs by Children and Pregnant Women	
	12.5	Malaria in Pregnancy	
	12.6	Case Management of Malaria in Children	
	12.7	Prevalence of Low Haemoglobin in Children	271
	12.8	Prevalence of Malaria in Children	271

13	MAL	ARIA KNOWLEDGE AND COMMUNICATION	299
	13.1	Recognition of Malaria as a Serious Health Problem	299
	13.2	Knowledge of Malaria Signs or Symptoms	300
	13.3	Knowledge of Malaria Prevention	301
	13.4	Access to Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACTs) and Visits from Health	
		Workers	302
	13.5	Exposure to Malaria Messages	303
	13.6	Attitudes towards Malaria	304
14		LT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY	
	14.1	Adult and Maternal Mortality Data	
		14.1.1 Sibling Survival History	
		14.1.2 Assessment of Data Quality	
		14.1.3 Assessment of Trends in Maternal Mortality	
	14.2	Direct Estimates of Adult Mortality	319
	14.3	Direct Estimates of Maternal Mortality	320
15	WON	IEN'S EMPOWERMENT	325
-	15.1	Married Women's and Men's Employment	
	15.2	Control over Women's Earnings	326
	15.3	Control over Men's Earnings	327
	15.4	Women's and Men's Ownership of Assets	328
	15.5	Ownership and Use of Bank Accounts and Mobile Phones	328
	15.6	Women's Participation in Decision Making	329
	15.7	Attitudes towards Wife Beating	
		C	
16	FEM	ALE GENITAL CUTTING	357
	16.1	Knowledge of FGC/M	358
	16.2	Prevalence of and Age at Circumcision among Women	358
		16.2.1 Prevalence and Type of FGC/M	358
		16.2.2 Age at Circumcision	360
	16.3	Prevalence of and Age at Circumcision for Girls Age 0-14	360
	16.4	Opinions about FGC/M	361
17	DOM	ESTIC VIOLENCE	367
	17.1	Measurement of Violence	
	17.2	Experience of Physical Violence from Anyone	368
		17.2.1 Prevalence of Physical Violence	368
		17.2.2 Perpetrators of Physical Violence	
	17.3	Experience of Sexual Violence	
	- / 10	17.3.1 Prevalence of Sexual Violence	
		1732 Perpetrators of Sexual Violence	370
	174	Experience of Different Forms of Violence	370
	17.5	Marital Control	370
	17.6	Spousal Violence	371
	17.0	Injuries due to Spousal Violence	373
	17.8	Violence Initiated by Women against Husbands/Partners	373
	17.0	Response to Violence	374
	17.7	17.9.1 Heln Seeking Behaviour to Ston the Violence	374
		17.9.2 Sources for Help	374
REF	ERENCI	ES	401

APPENDIX A	SAMPLE DESIGN FOR THE 2015-16 TANZANIA DHS-MIS	
APPENDIX B	ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS	
APPENDIX C	DATA QUALITY TABLES	
APPENDIX D	PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE 2015-16 TANZANIA DHS-MIS	
APPENDIX E	QUESTIONNAIRES	
APPENDIX F	ADDITIONAL DHS PROGRAM RESOURCES	

TABLES AND FIGURES

1	INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY1				
	Table 1.1	Selected demographic indicators from various sources, Tanzania 1967-20	12 19		
	Table 1.2	Results of the household and individual interviews	19		
2	HOUSING C	HARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION	21		
	Table 2.1	Household drinking water			
	Table 2.2	Availability of water	32		
	Table 2.3	Household sanitation facilities			
	Table 2.4	Household characteristics			
	Table 2.5	Household possessions			
	Table 2.6	Wealth quintiles			
	Table 2.7	Hand washing			
	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	40		
	Table 2.12	School attendance by survivorship of parents	41		
	Table 2.13.1	Educational attainment of the female household population	42		
	Table 2.13.2	Educational attainment of the male household population	43		
	Table 2.14	School attendance ratios	44		
	Table 2.15	Household food security	46		
	Table 2.16	Annual outpatient visits and inpatient admissions	47		
	Table 2.17	Annual per capita expenditure (in TZS) outpatient visits and inpatient			
		admissions	48		
	Table 2.18	Annual total health expenditure (in TZS) per household	49		
	Figure 2.1	Household drinking water by residence	22		
	Figure 2.1	Household toilet facilities by residence	22		
	Figure 2.2	Household wealth by residence	23		
	Figure 2.5	Population pyramid	25		
	Figure 2.5	Ornhanhood by age	23		
	Figure 2.6	Primary and secondary school attendance by wealth quintile	28		
	Figure 2.7	Per capita expenditure by household wealth quintile			
3	CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS 51				
•	Table 3.1	Background characteristics of respondents	59		
	Table 3.2.1	Educational attainment: Women			
	Table 3 2 2	Educational attainment. Men	62		
	Table 3.3.1	Literacy: Women			
	Table 3 3 2	Literacy. Men	63		
	Table 3.4.1	Exposure to mass media. Women	65		
	Table 3 4 2	Exposure to mass media: Men	66		
	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	73		
	Table 3.4.2 Table 3.5.1 Table 3.5.2 Table 3.6.1 Table 3.6.2 Table 3.7.1	Exposure to mass media: Men Internet usage: Women Internet usage: Men. Employment status: Women Employment status: Men Occupation: Women	66 67 68 69 71 73		

Table 3.7.2	Occupation: Men	75
Table 3.8	Type of employment: Women	
Table 3.9.1	Health insurance coverage: Women	77
Table 3.9.2	Health insurance coverage: Men	
Table 3.10	Tobacco smoking	
Table 3.11	Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: Men	81
Table 3.12	Male circumcision	
Table 3.13	Prevalence of medical injections	83
Figure 3.1	Education of survey respondents	52
Figure 3.2	Exposure to mass media	54
Figure 3.3	Employment status by education	54
Figure 3.4	Occupation	55
MARRIAGE	AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY	85
Table 4.1	Current marital status	91
Table 4.2.1	Number of women's co-wives	92
Table 4.2.2	Number of men's wives	93
Table 4.3	Age at first marriage	94
Table 4.4	Median age at first marriage by background characteristics	95
Table 4.5	Age at first sexual intercourse	96
Table 4.6	Median age at first sexual intercourse by background characteristics	97
Table 4.7.1	Recent sexual activity: Women	98
Table 4.7.2	Recent sexual activity: Men	100
Table 4.8	Age at first sexual intercourse among young people	102
Table 4.9	Premarital sexual intercourse and condom use during premarital sexual	102
	intercourse among youth	103
Figure 4.1	Marital status	86
Figure 4.2	Median age at first sex and first marriage among women and men	88
Figure 4.3	Sexual intercourse among youth age 15 24 by marital status	89
FERTILITY		105
Table 5.1	Current fertility	112
Table 5.2	Fertility by background characteristics	112
Table 5.3.1	Trends in age-specific fertility rates	113
Table 5.3.2	Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates	113
Table 5.4	Children ever born and living	113
Table 5.5	Birth intervals	114
Table 5.6	Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence and insusceptibility	115
Table 5.7	Median duration of amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence and postpartum insusceptibility	116
Table 5.8	Menopause	116
Table 5.9	Age at first birth	117
Table 5.10	Median age at first birth	117
Table 5.11	Teenage pregnancy and motherhood	118
Figure 5.1	Trends fertility by residence	106
Figure 5.2	Fertility by zone	106
Figure 5.3	Total fertility rate by wealth index	107
Figure 5.4	Trends in birth interval	107
Figure 5.5	Median age at first birth by education	110
Figure 5.6	Teenage childbearing by region	111
-		

6	FERTILITY	PREFERENCES	119
	Table 6.1	Fertility preferences by number of living children	125
	Table 6.2	Desire to limit childbearing	126
	Table 6.3	Ideal number of children by number of living children	127
	Table 6.4	Mean ideal number of children	128
	Table 6.5	Fertility planning status	129
	Table 6.6	Wanted fertility rates	130
	Figure 6.1	Desire for more children among married women	120
	Figure 6.2	Trends in desire to limit childbearing	120
	Figure 6.3	Ideal family size	121
	Figure 6.4	Ideal family size	121
	Figure 6.5	Ideal family size by number of living children	122
	Figure 6.6	Fertility planning status	123
	Figure 6.7	Trends in wanted and actual fertility	123
7	FAMILY PLA	ANNING	131
	Table 7.1	Knowledge of contraceptive methods	139
	Table 7.2	Knowledge of contraceptive methods by background characteristics	140
	Table 7.3	Current use of contraception by age	141
	Table 7.4.1	Trends in the current use of contraception	142
	Table 7.4.2	Current use of contraception by background characteristics	143
	Table 7.5.1	Timing of sterilisation	144
	Table 7.5.2	Timing of modern contraceptive use after birth	144
	Table 7.6	Source of modern contraception methods	145
	Table 7.7	Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms	145
	Table 7.8	Informed choice	146
	Table 7.9	Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates	146
	Table 7.10	Reasons for discontinuation	147
	Table 7.11	Knowledge of fertile period	147
	Table 7.12.1	Need and demand for family planning among currently married women	148
	Table 7.12.2	Need and demand for family planning for all women and for women who	
		are not currently married	150
	Table 7.13	Future use of contraception	152
	Table 7.14	Exposure to family planning messages	152
	Table 7.15	Contact of nonusers with family planning providers	154
	Figure 7.1	Contraceptive use	132
	Figure 7.2	Trends of contraceptive use from 1991-92 to 2015 16	132
	Figure 7.3	Modern contraceptive use by region	133
	Figure 7.4	Modern contraceptive use by education	133
	Figure 7.5	Source of modern contraceptive methods	134
	Figure 7.6	Demand for family planning	136
	Figure 7.7	Trends in demand for family planning	136
	Figure 7.8	Unmet need by region	137
8	INFANT ANI	O CHILD MORTALITY	157
	Table 8.1	Early childhood mortality rates	163
	Table 8.2	Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics	163
	Table 8.3	Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics	164
	Table 8.4	Perinatal mortality	165
	Table 8.5	High-risk fertility behaviour	166
	Figure 8.1	Trends in early childhood mortality	160

9	MATERNAL	HEALTH CARE	167
	Table 9.1	Antenatal care	177
	Table 9.2	Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit	178
	Table 9.3	Components of antenatal care	179
	Table 9.4	Tetanus toxoid injections	180
	Table 9.5	Place of delivery	181
	Table 9.6	Assistance during delivery	182
	Table 9.7	Caesarean section	185
	Table 9.8	Timing of first postnatal checkup	187
	Table 9.9	Type of provider of first postnatal checkup for the mother	188
	Table 9.10	Timing of first postnatal checkup for the newborn	189
	Table 9.11	Type of provider of first postnatal checkup for the newborn	190
	Table 9.12	Content of postnatal care for newborns	191
	Table 9.13	Problems in accessing health care	192
	Figure 9.1	Antenatal care coverage	168
	Figure 9.2	Components of antenatal care	169
	Figure 9.3	Trends in institutional deliveries	171
	Figure 9.4	Institutional deliveries by region	171
	Figure 9.5	Institutional deliveries by mother's education	172
	Figure 9.6	Assistance during delivery	172
	Figure 9.7	Skilled assistance at delivery by region	173
	Figure 9.8	Skilled assistance at delivery by wealth quintile	173
	Figure 9.9	Postnatal care for mothers by birth order	174
10	CHILD HEA	LTH	193
	Table 10.1	Child's size and weight at birth	203
	Table 10.2	Vaccinations by source of information	205
	Table 10.3	Vaccinations by background characteristics	206
	Table 10.4	Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background	208
	Table 10.5	Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of API	210
	Table 10.5	Prevalence and treatment of fever	210
	Table 10.7 1	Prevalence and dearthean	211
	Table $10.7.1$	Fievalence of diaminoca	215
	Table 10.7.2	Diarrhoaa treatment	215
	Table 10.0	Vnowledge of ODS neekets or pro neekeged liquids	210
	Table 10.9	Disposal of children's stools	218
	Figure 10.1	Childhood vaccinations	195
	Figure 10.1	Trends in childhood vaccinations	195
	Figure 10.2	Vaccination coverage by region	195
	Figure 10.3	Diarrhoea prevalence by age	100
	Figure 10.4	Easting presties during diarrhood	100
	Figure 10.5	Treatment of diarrhous	200
	Figure 10.0 Figure 10.7	Prevalence and treatment of childhood illnesses	200
11	NUTRITION	OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN	221
	Table 11.1	Nutritional status of children	237
	Table 11.2	Initial breastfeeding	239
	Table 11.3.1	Breastfeeding status by age	240
	Table 11.3.2	Breastfeeding status by background characteristics.	241
	Table 11.4	Median duration of breastfeeding	242
		<u>ل</u>	-

,	Table 11.5	Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview	243
,	Table 11 6	Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices	244
,	Table 11.7	Prevalence of anaemia in children	246
,	Table 11.8	Nutritional status of women	248
,	Table 11.9	Prevalence of anaemia in women	250
,	Table 11 10	Presence of iodised salt in household: Rapid test	252
,	Table 11 11	Coverage of laboratory salt collection for laboratory testing	253
,	Table 11 12	Household iodine levels: Laboratory testing	254
,	Table 11 13	Micronutrient intake among children	255
,	Table 11.14	Micronutrient intake among mothers	
,	Table 11.15	Coverage of urine collection for women by residence and region for women	259
r	Table 11.16	Urinary iodine concentrations in women	260
]	Figure 11.1	Children's nutritional status	223
]	Figure 11.2	Trends in nutritional status of children	223
]	Figure 11.3	Stunting in children by region	224
]	Figure 11.4	Breastfeeding practices by age	225
]	Figure 11.5	IYCF breastfeeding indicators	
]	Figure 11.6	IYCF indicators on minimum acceptable diet (MAD)	228
]	Figure 11.7	Trends in childhood anaemia	229
]	Figure 11.8	Anaemia in children by region	229
]	Figure 11.9	Trends in women's nutritional status	230
]	Figure 11.10	Trends in anaemia status among women	231
]	Figure 11.11	Presence of iodised salt among households in which salt was tested	
		by region	232
]	Figure 11.12	Urinary iodine concentrations in women by region	235
]	MALARIA		.261
-	Table 12.1	Household possession of mosquito nets	274
,	Table 12.2	Source of mosquito nets	275
,	Table 12.3	Indoor residual spraying against mosquitoes	276
,	Table 12.4.1	Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN)	277
,	Table 12.4.2	Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN) according to background	
		characteristics	
,	Table 12.5	Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household	279
,	Table 12.6	Use of existing ITNs	
,	Table 12.7	Reason for not using mosquito nets	
,	Table 12.8	Use of mosquito nets by children	
,	Table 12.9	Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women	
,	Table 12.10	Use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPTp) by women during	
		pregnancy	
,	Table 12.11	Prevalence, diagnosis, and prompt treatment of children with fever	
,	Table 12.12.1	Source of advice or treatment for children with fever	
,	Table 12.12.2	Children with fever who took antimalarial drugs	290
,	Table 12.13.1	Type of antimalarial drugs used	291
,	Table 12.13.2	Timing of antimalarial drugs used	291
,	Table 12.14	Coverage of testing for haemoglobin level and malaria in children	292
,	Table 12.15	Haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl in children	294
,	Table 12.16	Malaria prevalence among children according to a rapid diagnostic test	
		(RDT) and microscopy	296

12

	Figure 12.1	Source of ITNs	263
	Figure 12.2	Trends in household ownership of ITNs	263
	Figure 12.3	ITN ownership by region	264
	Figure 12.4	Ownership of, access to, and use of ITNs	265
	Figure 12.5	Trend in ITN use	266
	Figure 12.6	Household possession of mosquito nets by region	266
	Figure 12.7	Trend in use of ITNs by children under age 5 and pregnant women	
	Figure 12.8	Trends in IPTp use by pregnant women	269
	Figure 12.9	Trend in ACT use by children with fever	270
	Figure 12.10	Haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl in children age 6-59 months by region	271
	Figure 12.11	Prevalence of malaria in children by region	272
13	MALARIA K	NOWLEDGE AND COMMUNICATION	299
	Table 13.1.1	Most serious health problem in community: Women	306
	Table 13.1.2	Most serious health problem in community: Men	307
	Table 13.2.1	Knowledge of malaria symptoms: Women	308
	Table 13.2.2	Knowledge of malaria symptoms: Men	309
	Table 13.3.1	Knowledge of ways to avoid malaria: Women	
	Table 13.3.2	Knowledge of ways to avoid malaria: Men	311
	Table 13.4.1	Access to ACTs, messages about malaria prevention and treatment,	
		and visits from health workers: Women	
	Table 13.4.2	Access to ACTs, messages about malaria prevention and treatment.	
	10010 101112	and visits from health workers. Men	313
	Table 13 5 1	Media exposure to malaria messages. Women	314
	Table 13.5.2	Media exposure to malaria messages. Men	315
	Table 13.6	Women's attitude towards malaria	
	Figure 13.1	Trends in the percent distribution of women and men by the most serious health problem in the community	300
	Figure 13.2	Malaria signs and symptoms in young children	301
	Figure 13.3	Knowledge of malaria prevention	302
	Figure 13.4	Access to ACTs and malaria information	303
	Figure 13.5	Source of malaria messages	304
	Figure 13.6	Trends in attitudes about malaria	305
14	ADULT AND	MATERNAL MORTALITY	317
	Table 14.1	Completeness of information on siblings	322
	Table 14.2	Sibship size and sex ratio of siblings	322
	Table 14.3	Adult mortality rates	.322
	Table 14.4	Adult mortality probabilities	323
	Table 14.5	Maternal mortality	323
	14010 14.5	Maternal mortanty	
		A delta mortanty	210
	Figure 14.1	Adult mortality rates by age	319
	Figure 14.1 Figure 14.2	Adult mortality rates by age Trends in adult mortality	319 320
	Figure 14.1 Figure 14.2 Figure 14.3	Adult mortality rates by age Trends in adult mortality Trends in maternal mortality ratios with confidence intervals	319 320 321
15	Figure 14.1 Figure 14.2 Figure 14.3 WOMEN'S E	Adult mortality rates by age Trends in adult mortality Trends in maternal mortality ratios with confidence intervals	319 320 321
15	Figure 14.1 Figure 14.2 Figure 14.3 WOMEN'S E Table 15.1	Adult mortality rates by age Trends in adult mortality Trends in maternal mortality ratios with confidence intervals MPOWERMENT Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men	319 320 321 325 332
15	Figure 14.1 Figure 14.2 Figure 14.3 WOMEN'S E Table 15.1 Table 15.2.1	Adult mortality rates by age Trends in adult mortality Trends in maternal mortality ratios with confidence intervals MPOWERMENT Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's	319 320 321 325 332
15	Figure 14.1 Figure 14.2 Figure 14.3 WOMEN'S E Table 15.1 Table 15.2.1	Adult mortality rates by age Trends in adult mortality Trends in maternal mortality ratios with confidence intervals MPOWERMENT Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings	319 320 321 325 332
15	Figure 14.1 Figure 14.2 Figure 14.3 WOMEN'S E Table 15.1 Table 15.2.1 Table 15.2.2	Adult mortality rates by age Trends in adult mortality Trends in maternal mortality ratios with confidence intervals MPOWERMENT Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings Control over men's cash earnings	319 320 321 332 332 333 335
15	Figure 14.1 Figure 14.2 Figure 14.3 WOMEN'S E Table 15.1 Table 15.2.1 Table 15.2.2 Table 15.3	Adult mortality rates by age Trends in adult mortality Trends in maternal mortality ratios with confidence intervals MPOWERMENT Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings Control over men's cash earnings and over those of their husbands	319 320 321 332 332 333 335 336

	Table 15.4.2	Ownership of assets: Men	338
	Table 15.5.1	Ownership of title or deed for house: Women	339
	Table 15.5.2	Ownership of title or deed for house: Men	340
	Table 15.6.1	Ownership of title or deed for land: Women	341
	Table 15.6.2	Ownership of title or deed for land: Men	342
	Table 15.7.1	Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Women	343
	Table 15.7.2	Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Men	344
	Table 15.8	Participation in decision making	345
	Table 15.9.1	Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics	346
	Table 15.9.2	Men's participation in decision making by background characteristics	348
	Table 15.10.1	Attitude toward wife beating: Women	350
	Table 15.10.2	Attitude toward wife beating: Men	352
	Table 15.11	Indicators of women's empowerment	354
	Table 15.12	Current use of contraception by women's empowerment	354
	Table 15.13	Ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning by women's	
		empowerment	
	Table 15 14	Reproductive health care by women's empowerment	355
	Table 15 15	Early childhood mortality rates by indicators of women's empowerment	355
	14010 10.10		
	Figure 15.1	Employment by age among currently married women and men	326
	Figure 15.2	Control over women's earnings	327
	Figure 15.3	Ownership of assets	328
	Figure 15.4	Women's participation in decision making	329
	Figure 15.5	Attitudes towards wife beating	330
16			255
10	FEMALE GE	NITAL CUTTING	
		Knowledge of female circumcision	362
	Table 16.2	Prevalence of female circumcision	303
	Table 16.3	Age at circumcision	364
	Table 16.4	Prevalence of circumcision and age at circumcision: girls age 0-14	364
	Table 16.5	Opinions of women about whether circumcision is required by religion	365
	Table 16.6	Opinions of women about whether the practice of circumcision should	244
		continue	366
	Figure 16.1	Type of FGC/M	
	Figure 16.2	Trends in FGC/M	359
	Figure 16 3	FGC/M by age	359
	Figure 16.4	Prevalence of FGC/M by region	360
	Figure 16.5	Attitudes about FGC/M by circumcision status	
	8		
17	DOMESTIC V	VIOLENCE	367
	Table 17.1	Experience of physical violence	376
	Table 17.2	Experience of violence during pregnancy	378
	Table 17.3	Persons committing physical violence	380
	Table 17.4	Experience of sexual violence	381
	Table 17.5	Age at first experience of sexual violence	383
	Table 17.6	Persons committing sexual violence	383
	Table 17.7	Experience of different forms of violence	384
	Table 17.8	Marital control exercised by husbands	385
	Table 17.9	Forms of spousal violence	387
	Table 17.10	Physical or sexual violence in the past 12 months by any husband/partner	388
	Table 17.11	Spousal violence by background characteristics	390
	Table 17.12	Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators	392

	Table 17.13	Experience of spousal violence by duration of marriage	393
	Table 17.14	Injuries to women due to spousal violence	394
	Table 17.15	Women's violence against their spouse by background characteristics	395
	Table 17.16	Women's violence against their spouse by husband's characteristics and	
		empowerment indicators	
	Table 17.17	Help seeking to stop violence	398
	Table 17.18	Sources for help to stop the violence	399
	Table 17.19	Frequency of spousal violence among those who report violence	400
	Figure 17.1	Violence during pregnancy by number of living children	368
	Figure 17.2	Women's experience of physical or sexual violence by marital status	369
	Figure 17.3	Types of spousal violence	371
	Figure 17.4	Spousal violence by region	372
	Figure 17.5	Spousal violence by husband's alcohol consumption	373
	Figure 17.6	Help seeking by type of violence experienced	374
APP	ENDIX A SAM	PLE DESIGN FOR THE 2015-16 TANZANIA DHS-MIS	405
	Table A.1	Distribution of residential households by region and according to type of	400
	Table A 2	residence	406
	1401011.2	region and according to type of residence	407
	Table A 3	Sample allocation of EAs and households by region and according to type	107
	14010 11.5	of residence	408
	Table A 4	Sample allocation of expected number of interviews by region and	
	1 4010 7 1.4	according to type of residence	409
	Table Δ 5	Sample implementation: Women	411
	Table A 6	Sample implementation: Men	/12
	Table A.0	Sample implementation. Men	
APP	ENDIX B ESTI	MATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS	413
	Table B.1	List of selected variables for sampling errors, Tanzania DHS 2015	415
	Table B.2	Sampling errors: Total sample, Tanzania 2015-16	416
	Table B.3	Sampling errors: Urban sample, Tanzania 2015-16	417
	Table B.4	Sampling errors: Rural sample, Tanzania 2015-16	418
	Table B.5	Sampling errors: Tanzania Mainland sample, Tanzania 2015-16	419
	Table B.6	Sampling errors: Mainland urban sample, Tanzania 2015-16	420
	Table B.7	Sampling errors: Mainland rural sample, Tanzania 2015-16	421
	Table B.8	Sampling errors: Zanzibar sample, Tanzania 2015-16	422
	Table B.9	Sampling errors: Unguja (Zanzibar Island) sample, Tanzania 2015-16	423
	Table B.10	Sampling errors: Pemba (Pemba Island) sample, Tanzania 2015-16	424
	Table B.11	Sampling errors: Western sample, Tanzania 2015-16	425
	Table B.12	Sampling errors: Northern sample, Tanzania 2015-16	426
	Table B.13	Sampling errors: Central sample. Tanzania 2015-16	427
	Table B.14	Sampling errors: Southern Highlands sample. Tanzania 2015-16	428
	Table B.15	Sampling errors: Southern sample. Tanzania 2015-16	
	Table B 16	Sampling errors: South West Highlands sample Tanzania 2015-16	430
	Table B 17	Sampling errors: Lake sample, Tanzania 2015-16	431
	Table B 18	Sampling errors: Eastern sample, Tanzania 2015-16	432
	Table B 19	Sampling errors: Zanzibar sample Tanzania 2015-16	433
	Table B 20	Sampling errors for adult and maternal mortality rates Tanzania DHS 2015	434
	Table R 21	Sampling errors: Total sample	435
	Table R 77	Sampling errors: Urhan sample	435
	Table R 72	Sampling errors: Rural sample	/25
	Table R 71	Sampling errors: Tanzania Mainland sample	лээ Д25
	1 auto D.24	Sumpring errors. Lanzama Mannano Sampre	+ J J

Table B.25	Sampling errors: Mainland urban sample	
Table B.26	Sampling errors: Mainland rural sample	
Table B.27	Sampling errors: Zanzibar sample	
Table B.28	Sampling errors: Unguja (Zanzibar Island) sample	
Table B.29	Sampling errors: Pemba (Pemba Island) sample	
Table B.30	Sampling errors: Western sample	
Table B.31	Sampling errors: Northern sample	
Table B.32	Sampling errors: Central sample	
Table B.33	Sampling errors: Southern Highlands sample	
Table B.34	Sampling errors: Southern sample	
Table B.35	Sampling errors: South West Highlands sample	
Table B.36	Sampling errors: Lake sample	
Table B.37	Sampling errors: Eastern sample	
Table B.38	Sampling errors: Zanzibar sample	
APPENDIX C DATA	A QUALITY TABLES	
Table C.1	Household age distribution	
Table C.2.1	Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women	
Table C.2.2	Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men	
Table C.3	Completeness of reporting	
Table C.4	Births by calendar years	
Table C.5	Reporting of age at death in days	
Table C.6	Reporting of age at death in months	

FOREWORD

The 2015-16 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (TDHS-MIS) is the sixth in a series of DHS surveys conducted in Tanzania. The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Tanzania Mainland, and Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), Zanzibar, conducted the survey in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDGEC), Tanzania Mainland, and the Ministry of Health (MoH), Zanzibar. The 2015-16 TDHS-MIS follows up the previous surveys conducted in 1991-92, 1996, 1999, 2004-05, and 2010. The availability of data and reports from these surveys provides an opportunity for trend analysis of the several population and health indicators covered in these surveys and identified in the related country's development agenda.

The main objective of the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS was to obtain the current and reliable information on demographic and health indicators with regard to family planning, fertility levels and preferences, maternal mortality, infant and child mortality, nutritional status of mothers and children, antenatal care, delivery care, and childhood immunizations and diseases. In addition, the survey was designed to provide up-to-date information on the prevalence of anaemia among women age 15-49 and the prevalence of malaria infection and anaemia among children under age 5. Unlike the previous DHS surveys, the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS included a comprehensive module on malaria, which is usually included in the Tanzania HIV and Malaria Indicators surveys. This survey did not include questions and tests on HIV/AIDS because they will certainly be included in future HIV/AIDS surveys.

The 2015-16 TDHS-MIS was implemented with financial support from various donors, including the Government of Tanzania, Global Affairs Canada, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Irish Aid, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Technical assistance was provided by ICF International through The Demographic and Health Surveys Program (The DHS Program) and also by the Technical Committee of the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS.

This report presents the detailed findings from the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS at national, zonal (as used by the MoHCDGEC), and where possible, regional levels. The report provides useful information for assessing the country's performance on some of the health and population indicators included in the previous national and international development agendas, for example, the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty II, NSGRP or MKUKUTA II, Health Sector Strategic Plan III (2010-2015), and the 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). At the same time, the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS will provide the baseline information for measuring progress of the health- and population-related indicators that are included in the national and international development agendas, including Health Sector Strategic Plan IV (2015-2020), the Five-Year Development Plans (2016/17-2020/21), and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

I, therefore, take this opportunity to encourage policy makers, planners, program managers, and other stakeholders in the health sector to use these findings for making informed policy decisions based on quality planning, monitoring, and evaluating programmes related to reproductive health. Furthermore, such initiatives aim at facilitating the proper delivery of various health and social services in general. Finally, I also advise researchers and other experts to undertake further analysis of the available data sets, particularly in the areas that are not covered in this report. It is expected that the analysed data will ultimately be made available for use by the relevant stakeholders and the general public.

Dr. Mpoki M. Ulisubisya

Permanent Secretary Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

he successful completion of the 2015-16 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (TDHS-MIS) was enabled by the collaborative efforts of various institutions and individuals whose contribution is highly appreciated.

Initially, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) wishes to extend its sincere gratitude to the Government of Tanzania, Global Affairs Canada, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Irish Aid, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for providing financial assistance that led to the smooth implementation of the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS.

We would like to thank a team from ICF International for their technical assistance provided in all stages from the preparation and implementation of this survey. We gratefully acknowledge the guidance and support of the survey's Technical Committee (TC) members who came from various organizations, including the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDGEC)–Tanzania Mainland; Ministry of Health–Zanzibar; National Bureau of Standards (NBS); Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS); Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC); National Malaria Control Program (NMCP); World Health Organization (WHO); National Institute for Medical Research (NIMR), Zanzibar Malaria Elimination Programme (ZAMEP); The World Bank (WB); UNICEF; USAID; UNFPA; Irish Aid; and Ifakara Health Institute (IHI).

We also recognize the contribution of the staff of Ifakara Health Institute Laboratories at Bagamoyo and TFNC Laboratories at Mikocheni–Dar es Salaam, who conducted laboratory microscopic analysis of malaria and urinary iodine and salt iodine tests, respectively. We also wish to express our deep appreciation for commendable work done by the authors, reviewers, and editors of this report from different institutions.

The nurses from the ministry responsible for health from both Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar who worked tirelessly as interviewers; staff from NBS and OCGS who worked as field supervisors; and other field staff including field editors, office editors, and teams' drivers deserve our heartfelt gratitude for their dedicated and tireless effort in making this survey a success.

Last but not least, we are even more grateful to the local leaders in the areas visited for data collection for their co-operation as well as the survey respondents for their willingness and patience in providing appropriate information that enabled the data analysts, chapter writers, and statistical consultants among others to finalize this report.

Dr. Albina Chuwa Director General National Bureau of Statistics

READING AND UNDERSTANDING TABLES FROM THE 2015 TDHS-MIS

The DHS final report is based on approximately 200 tables of data. Although 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, DHS data users should be comfortable reading and interpreting tables. The following pages provide an introduction to the organization of DHS tables, the presentation of background characteristics, and a brief summary of sampling and understanding denominators. In addition, this section provides some exercises to allow users to practice their new skills in interpreting DHS tables.

Example 1: Exposure to Mass Media

A Question Asked of All Survey Respondents

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, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Background 3	2 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	16.3	31.3	43.2	8.4	43.3	2,904
20-24	15.1	30.5	48.9	8.9	41.4	2,483
25-29	13.6	29.1	47.7	8.6	44.0	2,125
30-34	11.1	26.4	44.5	6.8	47.4	1,752
35-39	11.0	23.0	42.8	5.5	49.3	1,641
40-44	10.6	20.2	40.6	6.1	52.8	1,364
45-49	11.3	16.9	40.6	4.7	54.4	997
Residence						
Urban	22.0	54.8	56.2	15.8	26.4	4,811
Rural	8.4	11.0	38.0	2.7	57.4	8,455
Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	13 4	26.3	44 4	75	46 5	12 862
Urban	22.2	54.5	56.2	15.9	26.6	4.675
Rural	8.4	10.2	37.7	2.7	57.9	8,187
Zanzibar	10.7	45.4	52.2	6.8	33.8	404
Unguja	12.8	57.7	66.7	8.6	17.4	293
Pemba	5.2	13.3	14.3	2.2	76.9	111
Zone						
Western	8.0	13.6	38.5	3.7	56.4	1,278
Northern	18.5	40.3	55.6	10.2	30.7	1,575
Central	9.4	11.0	32.0	3.1	62.1	1,336
Southern Highlands	9.3	22.4	39.8	6.4	54.6	807
Southern	7.1	14.6	40.1	3.0	55.0	700
South West Highlands	18.5	19.7	40.3	8.0	52.2	1,246
Lake	8.4	18.0	42.5	4.1	51.0	3,463
Zanzibar	22.9	52.0 45.4	04.0 52.2	10.3	20.0	2,457
Zalizibai	10.7	-0	52.2	0.0	55.0	404
Region			~~~		= 4.0	
Dodoma	7.2	7.6	23.0	1.5	/1.6	572
Kilimaniaro	10.0	37.3	04.7 60.3	7.0	33.1 27.4	000 361
Tanga	21.0	41.4	53.9	12.3	27.4	706
Morogoro	21.0	28.7	52.2	11.0	38.8	636
Pwani	14.4	20.0	38.4	6.8	54.3	285
Dar Es Salaam	25.2	67.5	58.6	20.0	18.7	1,536
Lindi	6.4	14.9	30.2	2.1	62.7	288
Mtwara	7.5	14.5	46.9	3.6	49.7	412
Ruvuma	6.3	19.0	34.8	5.4	60.3	360
Iringa	19.0	29.4	40.6	11.5	52.1	245
Singida	10.1	10.9	39.1 43.7	7.7	55.7 51.1	020 370
Tabora	83	12.4	36.6	4.2	59.3	737
Rukwa	20.7	21.4	44 5	9.3	48.5	288
Kigoma	7.6	15.0	41.2	3.2	52.3	542
Shinyanga	8.0	19.0	42.6	3.5	50.0	504
Kagera	8.1	19.4	54.1	4.3	40.4	612
Mwanza	9.0	20.3	33.8	4.8	58.6	859
Mara	13.5	25.9	50.2	6.7	42.2	523
Manyara	9.8	11.8	33.9	3.5	58.7	394
Katavi	2.9	20.0	4/./	2.1	47.3	203
Simiyu	10.3 2 1	∠1.0 8.7	30.4 32.6	0.7 1 0	64.5	130
Geita	2.1	11.6	44 1	3.2	52.6	485
Kaskazini Unguja	8.6	26.0	58.1	1.9	31.8	56
Kusini Unguja	3.2	35.1	70.3	1.6	22.8	35
Mjini Magharibi	15.7	70.5	68.4	11.7	12.4	201
Kaskazini Pemba	8.4	16.6	17.1	3.6	71.2	56
Kusini Pemba	1.9	9.8	11.5	0.7	82.8	55

(Continued....)

1

Table 3.4.1—Continued							1
Background characteristic	ne ^r lea	Reads a wspaper at ast 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
Education No education Primary incomplete Primary complete Secondary+		0.9 4.4 12.5 27.3	5.4 11.8 23.7 54.8	26.2 36.1 44.4 61.0	0.0 1.3 5.8 18.8	71.7 58.4 46.9 22.4	1,946 1,559 6,652 3,109
Wealth quintile Lowest Second Middle Fourth Highest Total	1	4.8 5.8 8.4 14.3 25.9	2.1 4.0 6.7 20.8 74.5 26 9	22.5 31.4 42.6 50.3 63.6 44.6	0.6 0.9 1.8 5.7 20.9 7 5	75.1 65.5 53.5 42.2 14.3 46 1	2,239 2,281 2,314 2,826 3,606 13,266

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. 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 access 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 the table on the left and above. They describe how the information is categorized. 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 media, while the fifth column is women who do not access any of the three types of media at least once a week. The last column lists the number of women interviewed in the survey.

Step 3: Scan the row headings—the first vertical column highlighted in blue in the table above. These show the different ways the data are divided into categories based on population characteristics. In this case, the table presents women's access to media by age, urban and rural residence, Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar, zone, region, education level, 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 red. These percentages represent the totals of all women age 15-49 and their access to different types of media. In this case, 13.3% of women age 15-49 read a newspaper at least once a week, 26.9% watch television weekly, and 44.6% listen to the radio weekly.

Step 5: To find out what percentage of women with secondary or higher education access all three media weekly, draw two imaginary lines, as shown on the table. This shows that 18.8% of women age 15-49 with secondary or higher education access all three types of media weekly.

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) What age group of women are most likely to watch television weekly?
- c) Compare women in urban areas to women in rural areas—which group is more likely to listen to the radio weekly?

c) Women in urban areas: 56.2% listen to the radio weekly, compared to 38.0% of women in rural areas

b) Women age 15-19: 31.3% of women in this age group watch television weekly

a) 46.1%

Answers:

Example 2: Prevalence of Malaria in Children Comparing and Understanding Patterns

Table 12.16 Malaria prevalence among children according to a rapid diagnostic test (RDT) and microscopy

Percentage of children 6-59 months tested using a RDT who are positive for malaria and percentage of children 6-59 months tested using microscopy who are positive for malaria, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

		Malaria prev a F	/alence using RDT	Malaria prev micro	valence using oscopy
Background 7		Tested	Number of	Tested	Number of
characteristic	2	positive	tested	positive	tested
Age in months 6-8 9-11 12-17 18-23 24-35 36-47 48-59		8.4 8.4 10.3 12.9 15.7 16.1 17.9	517 454 1,104 1,036 1,899 1,916 1,921	4.3 1.3 4.1 5.7 5.6 6.3 6.9	483 424 1,036 973 1,816 1,774 1,756
Sex Male Female		15.2 13.7	4,450 4,397	5.6 5.6	4,172 4,091
Mother's interview status Interviewed Not interviewed but in household Not interviewed and not in the		13.9 21.2	7,672 189	5.3 8.2	7,164 181
household ¹		17.3	986	7.3	918
Urban Rural		3.9 18.0	2,215 6,632	2.4 6.7	2,126 6,137
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar Mainland Urban Rural Zanzibar Unguja Pemba		14.8 4.1 18.4 0.0 0.0 0.0	8,611 2,149 6,462 236 151 85	5.7 2.4 6.8 0.7 0.5 1.1	8,066 2,077 5,989 197 129 68
Zone					
Western Northern Central Southern Highlands Southern South West Highlands Lake Eastern Zanzibar		27.7 1.4 1.7 10.4 18.8 3.1 23.5 10.6 0.0	1,100 827 979 476 359 847 2,909 1,115 236	9.3 1.4 2.0 8.2 2.8 8.9 4.0 0.7	1,024 782 935 462 347 737 2,676 1,102 197
Region Dodoma Arusha Kilimaajara		0.0 0.0	373 291	0.5 0.0	349 280
Tanga Morogoro Pwani Dar es Salaam Lindi Mtwara Ruvuma Iringa Mbeya Singida Tabora Rukwa Kigoma Shinyanga Kagera Mwanza Mara Manyara Mjombe Katavi Simiyu Geita Kaskazini Unguja Kaskazini Pemba		3.2 23.1 15.3 1.1 17.4 20.0 22.6 0.5 0.7 5.5 19.5 2.7 38.1 16.5 41.0 15.3 19.1 0.0 0.4 13.5 13.4 38.4 0.0 0.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	$\begin{array}{c} 100\\ 370\\ 365\\ 183\\ 568\\ 165\\ 194\\ 213\\ 151\\ 490\\ 309\\ 616\\ 237\\ 484\\ 404\\ 508\\ 689\\ 440\\ 297\\ 112\\ 120\\ 460\\ 407\\ 38\\ 25\\ 88\\ 44\\ 40\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.3\\ 3.1\\ 9.1\\ 5.8\\ 0.3\\ 9.3\\ 7.3\\ 4.4\\ 0.0\\ 2.4\\ 3.0\\ 7.0\\ 1.4\\ 12.3\\ 4.3\\ 11.6\\ 8.4\\ 5.1\\ 0.8\\ 0.0\\ 6.5\\ 6.0\\ 17.7\\ 0.0\\ 1.5\\ 0.4\\ 1.0\\ 1.2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 133\\ 343\\ 354\\ 172\\ 575\\ 162\\ 185\\ 212\\ 145\\ 404\\ 306\\ 584\\ 220\\ 441\\ 372\\ 483\\ 603\\ 401\\ 281\\ 106\\ 113\\ 436\\ 382\\ 36\\ 24\\ 70\\ 311\\ 37\end{array}$

(Continued...)

Table 12.16—Continued					
		Malaria pre a	Malaria prevalence using a RDT		valence using oscopy
Background		Tested	Number of	Tested	Number of
characteristic		positive	tested	positive	tested
Mother's education ²					
No education		21.0	1,726	8.8	1,610
Primary incomplete		23.3	1,030	7.3	956
Primary complete		11.6	4,028	4.5	3,761
Secondary+		3.5	1,066	1.3	1,008
Wealth quintile					
Lowest		22.3	2,158	8.2	2,006
Second		21.9	1,966	8.3	1,823
Middle		14.8	1,727	6.2	1,599
Fourth		6.0	1,599	2.0	1,496
Highest		1.0	1,398	1.0	1,339
Total	4	14.4	8,847	5.6	8,263

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. In this case, the table presents malaria prevalence among children age 6-59 months according to both a rapid diagnostic test (RDT) and microscopy.

Step 2: Identify the information presented in the table— highlighted in green in the table on the left and above. In this table there is only one indicator—malaria prevalence, but it is divided into two categories. The first two columns show malaria prevalence according to RDT. The last two columns show malaria prevalence according to RDT.

Step 3: Look at the row headings to identify the background characteristics. In this table, malaria prevalence is presented by age, sex, mother's interview status, urban and rural residence, Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar, zone, region, mother's education level, and wealth quintile.

Step 4: Look at the rows at the bottom of the table to determine the total proportion of children with malaria **according to RDT**. This shows that 14.4% of children age 6-59 months in Tanzania tested positive for malaria by RDT.

Step 5: In Tanzania, 14.4% of children age 6-59 months tested positive for malaria by RDT, but a closer look at the table shows how malaria prevalence varies throughout Tanzania. To gain a better understanding of differences in the prevalence of malaria **according to RDT**, consider the following questions:

Practice:

- Is malaria prevalence more common in urban or rural areas? Malaria prevalence is more common in rural areas (18.0%) than in urban areas (3.9%).
- Now, compare malaria prevalence among girls and boys. Malaria prevalence is slightly higher among boys than girls (15.2% versus 13.7%). However, the difference between these two groups is small.
- What are the lowest and the highest percentages (range) of malaria prevalence by zone? Malaria prevalence ranges from a low of 0.0% in Zanzibar to a high of 27.7% in Western zone.
- Look for patterns: Does malaria prevalence by RDT vary by background characteristics? For example, is there a clear pattern of malaria prevalence by age in months? By mother's education? By wealth quintile?

use resources.

By looking at patterns by background characteristics, we can see which groups are more in need of interventions to address malaria. Resources are often limited; looking for patterns can help programme planners and policymakers determine how to most effectively

just 1.0% of children living in households in the highest wealth quintile.

Finally, there is a pattern in malaria prevalence by household wealth quintile. Malaria prevalence decreases as household wealth increases; 22.3% of children living in households in the lowest wealth quintile tested positive for malaria by RDT, compared to

- Malaria prevalence generally decreases as mother's education increases; 21.0% of children whose mothers have no education tested positive for malaria by RDT, compared to 3.5% of children whose mothers have secondary or higher education.
- Malaria prevalence is highest among children age 48-59 months (17.9%) and lowest among children age 6-8 and 9-11 months.

MSUA

Example 3: Prevalence and Treatment of Symptoms of ARI A Question Asked of a Subgroup of Survey Respondents

Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, the percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks before the survey and among children with symptoms of ARI, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, and the percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	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 from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage for whom treatment was sought same or next day	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children
Age in months						
<6	4.1	1,012	(63.8)	(39.0)	(19.2)	41
6-11	5.3	999	(68.4)	(42.5)	(55.3)	53
12-23	5.2	2,134	59.1	42.1	37.4	111
24-35	3.9	1,817	47.2	44.9	45.8	70
36-47	2.1	1,791	(55.2)	(24.7)	3.3)	37
40-09	2.0	1,700	(30.0)	(32.2)	9.6)	44
Sex						
Male	3.8	4.80	52.4	36.9	6.8	183
Female	3.7	4,71	58.7	42.0	2.3	174
Residence						
Urban	5.1	2,541	64.4	47.2	41.2	129
Rural	3.3	6,980	50.4	34.9	38.5	228
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar						
Mainland	3.7	9.268	54.7	38.9	39.1	346
Urban	5.1	2,475	63.7	46.5	40.6	126
Rural	3.2	6,794	49.6	34.5	38.2	220
Zanzibar	4.3	252	78.6	53.0	52.7	11
Unguja	4.0	158	(79.9)	(56.6)	(43.0)	6
Pemba	4.9	94	(76.9)	(48.1)	(66.0)	5
Zone						
Western	3.2	1,170	(38.6)	(37.3)	(37.7)	37
Northern	3.6	901	(72.8)	(23.6)	(60.2)	32
Central	2.0	1,065	*	*		21
Southern Highlands	2.6	517	*	*	*	14
Southern	2.5	372	*	*	*	9
South West Highlands	4.3	914	(39.1)	(27.3)	(17.0)	40
Lake	4.3	3,014	50.0	39.1	32.9	130
Zanzibar	4.0	252	(75.0)	(31.7)	(50.3)	11
Zulizibal	4.0	202	10.0	00.0	02.1	
Education		0.040				
No education	3.7	2,013	44.8	20.7	35.8	74
Primary incomplete	5.0	1,241	49.9	31.5	40.8	62
Secondary+	5.Z 4.5	4,901	61.8	40.1	42.0	61
Secondary	4.5	1,000	01.0	54.0	50.1	01
Wealth quintile		0.051		07.5	10.5	
Lowest	2.9	2,321	37.0	27.8	40.6	66
Second	3.1	2,014	48.7	34.2	29.2	63
Fourth	3.4	1,038	47.7	30.8	39.9	02
Highest	4.0 5.1	1,775	74.9	44.2	30.4 47.4	81
	2	1,070	74.0	40.7	-1	2
Total	3.7	9,520	55.4	39.3	39.5	3 357

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 (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which was chest-related, and/or by difficult breathing which was chest-related) is considered a proxy for pneumonia.

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

³ Includes grass, shrubs, and crop residues.

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

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

Step 3: Look at the first panel. What percentage of children under five had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey? It's 3.7%. Now look at the second panel. How many children under five are there who had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey? It's 357 children or 3.7% of the 9,520 children under five (with rounding). The second panel is a subset of the first panel.

Step 4: Only 3.7% of children under five had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey. Once these children are further divided into the background characteristic categories, there may be too few cases for the percentages to be reliable.

- What percentage of children under five in Western zone who had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey received antibiotics? 37.7%. This percentage is in parentheses because there are fewer than 50 children (unweighted) in this category. Readers should use this number with caution—it may not be accurate. (For more information on weighted and unweighted numbers, see Example 4.)
- What percentage of children under five in Central zone had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey received antibiotics? There is no number in this cell—only an asterisk. This is because fewer than 25 children in Central zone (unweighted) had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey. 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 on a table, you can proceed with confidence that enough cases were included in all categories that the data are reliable.

Example 4: Understanding Sampling Weights in TDHS-MIS Tables

A sample is a group of people who have been selected for a survey. In DHS-MIS surveys, the sample is designed to represent the national population of age 15-49. Most countries also want to collect and report data on smaller geographical areas. However, doing so requires a minimum sample size per area. For the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS, the survey sample is representative of the country as a whole, residence, Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar, nine geographic zones, and 30 regions.

To generate statistics that are representative of Tanzania and the 30 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. Let's say that you have enough money to interview 13,266 women and want to produce results that are representative of Tanzania and its regions (as in Table 3.1). However, the total population

		Women	
Background	Weighted	Weighted	Unweighted
characteristic	percent	number	number
Pagion	2	1	1
Dodoma	13	572	3/13
Arusha	3.8	508	420
Kilimaniaro	27	361	370
Tanga	53	706	465
Morogoro	4.8	636	345
Pwani	2.1	285	333
Dar es Salaam	11.6	1,536	797
Lindi	2.2	288	380
Mtwara	3.1	412	348
Ruvuma	2.7	360	383
Iringa	1.8	245	340
Mbeva	6.2	828	374
Singida	2.8	370	413
Tabora	5.6	737	560
Rukwa	2.2	288	425
Kigoma	4.1	542	491
Shinyanga	3.8	504	516
Kagera	4.6	612	416
Mwanza	6.5	859	496
Mara	3.9	523	531
Manyara	3.0	394	434
Njombe	1.5	203	359
Katavi	1.0	130	466
Simiyu	3.6	479	587
Geita	3.7	485	535
Kaskazini Unguja	0.4	56	366
Kusini Unguja	0.3	35	361
Mjini Magharibi	1.5	201	708
Kaskazini Pemba	0.4	56	338
Kusini Pemba	0.4	55	366
Total 15-49	100.0	13,266	13,266

of Tanzania is not evenly distributed among the regions: some regions, such as Dar es Salaam, are heavily populated while others, such as Kusini Unguja are not. Thus, Kusini Unguja 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 above shows the actual number of women interviewed in each region. Within the regions, the number of women interviewed ranges from 333 in Pwani to 797 in Dar es Salaam. The number of interviews is sufficient to get reliable results in each region. With this distribution of interviews, some regions are overrepresented and some regions are underrepresented. For example, the population in the Kusini Unguja region is less than 1% of the population in Tanzania, while Dar es Salaam is about 12% of the population in Tanzania. But as the blue column shows, the number of women interviewed in Kusini Unguja accounts for 3% of the total sample of women interviewed (361/13,266) and the number of women interviewed in Dar es Salaam accounts for 6% of the total sample of women interviewed (797/13,266). This unweighted distribution of Tanzanian 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 Kusini Unguja, should contribute 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" which 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 13,266 women has not changed after weighting, but the distribution of the women in the regions has changed to represent their contribution to the total population size.

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

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 red 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 Tanzania. The weighted number of women in the survey now accurately represents the proportion of women who live in Kusini Unguja and the proportion of women who live in Dar es Salaam. 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.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	artemisinin combination therapy
AD	age at death
ADDO	accredited drug dispensing outlet
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ARI	acute respiratory infection
BCC	behavioural change communication
BCG	bacillus Calmette-Guerin
BEmONC	basic emergency obstetric and neonatal care
BMI	body mass index
BOT	Bank of Tanzania
BRN	Big Result Now
CEmONC	- comprehensive emergency obstetric and neonatal care
CHMT	Council Health Management Team
CHW	Community Health Worker
DFATD DP	Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development development partner
EA	enumeration area
FGM	female genital mutilation
FyPD	five-year development plan
GAR	gross attendance ratio
GDP	gross domestic product
GFR	general fertility rate
GPI	gender parity index
HFS	health financing strategy
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
HRH	human resource for health
HSS	health system strengthening
HSSP	health sector strategic plan
ICD-10	International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IEC/BCC	Information, Education and Communication/Behaviour Change Communication
IHI	Ifakara Health Institute
IPTp	ntermittent preventive treatment for pregnant women
IT	information technology
ITN	insecticide-treated net
IYCF	infant and young child feeding
IUD	intra uterine device
KIO3	potassium iodate
LGA	local government authority

MAD	minimum acceptable diet
MDA	ministry, department and agency
MDG	millennium development goal
MDU	Ministerial Delivery Unit
MMAM	Mpango wa Maendeleo ya Afya ya Msingi
MMRate	maternal mortality rate
MMRatio	maternal mortality rate
MoHCDGEM	Ministry of Health Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children
MSD	Medical Stores Department
NAR	net attendance ratio
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NCD	non-communicable disease
NEHCIP	National Essential Health Care Intervention Package
NGO's	non-governmental organization
NKRA	National Key Result Area
NMCP	National Malaria Control Programme
NNS	National Nutritional Strategy
OCGS	Office of Chief Government Statistician
ORS	oral rehydration solution
ORT	oral rehydration therapy
PDB	Presidential Delivery Bureau
Pf	<i>Plasmodium Falciparum</i>
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PHCSDP	Primary Health Care Service Development Programme
PMO-RALG	Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Governments
PPM	parts per million
RDT	rapid diagnostic test
RHF	recommended home fluids
RHMT	Regional Health Management Team
RMNCAH	Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal Child and Adolescent Health
RS	regional secretary
SD	standard deviations
SDG	sustainable development goal
SEZ	special economic zone
SMS	short message service
SNHI	dingle national health insurer
TDHS-MIS	Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicators Survey
TFNC	Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre
UIC	urinary iodine concentration
UNFPA	United Nation Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nation Children Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAD	vitamin A deficiency
WHO	World Health Organization
YSD	years since death
ZAMEP	Zanzibar Malaria Elimination Programme


1.1 GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, AND THE ECONOMY

1.1.1 Geography

he United Republic of Tanzania is the largest country in East Africa, covering 940,000 square kilometres, 60,000 of which are inland water. Tanzania lies south of the equator and shares borders with eight countries: Kenya and Uganda to the North; Rwanda, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Zambia to the West; and Malawi and Mozambique to the South.

Tanzania has an abundance of inland water, with several lakes and rivers. Lake Tanganyika runs along the western border and is Africa's deepest and longest freshwater lake and the world's second deepest lake. Lake Victoria, the world's second largest lake, drains into the Nile River, which flows into the Mediterranean Sea. The Rufiji River is Tanzania's largest river, and it drains into the Indian Ocean, south of Dar es Salaam. Although there are many rivers, only the Rufiji and the Kagera rivers, which empty into Lake Victoria, are navigable by anything larger than a canoe.

One of Tanzania's most distinctive geological features is the Great Rift Valley, which was caused by geological faulting throughout Eastern Africa and is associated with volcanic activity in the north-eastern regions of the country. Two branches of the Great Rift Valley run through Tanzania. The western branch holds Lakes Tanganyika, Rukwa, and Nyasa, while the Eastern branch, which ends in northern Tanzania, includes Lakes Natron, Manyara, and Eyasi.

Except for a narrow belt of 900 square kilometres along the coast, most of Tanzania lies 200 metres or more above sea level, and much of the country is above 1,000 metres. In the North, Mount Kilimanjaro rises to 5,895 metres—the highest point in Africa.

The main climatic feature for most of the country is a long dry spell from May to October, followed by a period of rainfall between November and May. The main rainy season is from March to May, along the coast and around Mount Kilimanjaro, with short periods of rain between October and December. In the western part of the country, around Lake Victoria, the rainfall is well distributed throughout the year, with the peak period falling between March and May.

1.1.2 History

Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika) became independent of British colonial rule on 9 December 1961. One year later, on 9 December 1962, it became a republic, severing all links with the British crown except for its membership in the Commonwealth. The offshore island of Zanzibar became independent on 12 January 1964, after the overthrow of the rule of the sultanate. On 26 April 1964, Tanganyika and Zanzibar joined to form the United Republic of Tanzania.

Tanzania is currently operating under a multiparty democratic system of government, with the president and the national assembly members elected every 5 years. Tanzania's president can hold office for a maximum of two 5-year terms. For administrative purposes, Tanzania Mainland is divided into 25 regions, and Zanzibar is divided into 5 regions. Each region is subdivided into several districts.

1.1.3 Economy

Tanzania has a mixed economy. Agriculture, comprising crop growth, animal husbandry, forestry, fishery, and hunting, played a key role in past years. In the current economy, activities in the service industry

account for 52% of the gross domestic product (GDP). In 2015 the agricultural sector growth declined to 2.3% compared with growth of 3.4% in 2014 (National Bureau of Statistics 2015).

During the same period, the growth rate of crops decreased from 4.0% to 3.2% and that of livestock increased from 2.2% in 2014 to 2.4% in 2015. The decrease in agricultural crop production was attributed to unreliable and untimely rainfall. The agricultural sector faces challenges, including low productivity, dependence on rainfall, backward technology, use of hand hoe, and a lack of both stable markets and agro processing industries. The increase in the growth rate of livestock production was due to improved pasture land, increased extension services for livestock development, and an increase in value of livestock and livestock products. In 2015, the GDP grew by 7.0%, as was the case in 2014.

The 2015 GDP at current prices was TZS 90,863 billion, which is equivalent to TZS 44,101 billion at 2007 constant prices. With an estimated population of 47.4 million on the Tanzania Mainland in 2015, the per capita income was TZS 1,918,928 at current prices, compared with TZS 1,730,405 in 2014, indicating an increase of 10.9% (National Bureau of Statistics 2015).

1.2 POPULATION

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 2016 projected population is 50.1 million (NBS 2016). Although the population of Tanzania has increased four times its earlier size in the past four decades, the country is still sparsely populated. Despite the dispersed population, 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.

The high population growth rate in Tanzania has been brought about by high fertility and declining mortality levels. According to the 2012 census, the life expectancy at birth is 62 years. The population of Tanzania has continued to be predominantly rural despite the increase in the proportion of urban residents over time, from 6% in 1967 to 30% in 2012.

1.3 POPULATION AND HEALTH POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

1.3.1 National Population Policy

The government of the United Republic of Tanzania adopted the National Population Policy in 1992. Since then, developments have taken place, both nationally and internationally, that have a direct bearing on population and development. The Government revised the National Population Policy in 2006 to accommodate these developments (Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment 2006).

The key objectives of the revised policy are to provide a framework and guidelines for integration of population variables in the development process. Specific issues addressed in the guidelines include (1) determining priorities in population and development programmes, (2) strengthening the preparation and implementation of socioeconomic development planning, and (3) coordinating and influencing other policies, strategies, and programmes that ensure sustainable development. Guidelines for promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women are also included (Ministry of Planning, Economy, and Empowerment 2009).

Goals of the Policy

The overriding concern of the revised 2006 National Population Policy has been to improve the standard of living and quality of life of the country's population. The main goal of the policy is to direct development of other policies, strategies, and programmes that ensure sustainable development of the people.

Specific goals of this policy focus on:

- Attainment of gender equity, equality, women's empowerment, social justice, and development for all
- Sustainable development and eradication of poverty
- Harmonious interrelationships among population, resource utilisation, and the environment
- Increased and improved availability and accessibility of quality social services

1.3.2 Vision 2025

The Arusha Declaration of 1967 was the first vision document of the country after independence. The Vision 2025 (formulated in 1998) is an update of that declaration. Tanzania Vision 2025 provides direction and a philosophy for long-term development. Tanzania wants to achieve by 2025 a high quality of livelihood for its citizens; peace, stability, and unity; good governance; a well-educated society; and a competitive economy capable of producing sustainable growth and shared benefits. The document identifies health as one of the priority sectors contributing to a higher quality of livelihood for all Tanzanians. This is expected to be attained through strategies that will achieve the following health service goals:

- Access to quality primary health care for all
- Access to quality reproductive health service for all individuals of appropriate ages
- Reduction in infant and maternal mortality rates to three-quarters of 1998 levels
- Universal access to clean and safe water
- Life expectancy comparable to the level attained by typical middle-income countries
- Food self-sufficiency and food security
- Gender equality and empowerment of women in all health parameters

1.3.3 The National Strategy got Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP)

The National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP), known in Kiswahili as the MKUKUTA, represented Tanzania's commitment to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). MKUKUTA II covered the period 2010/11–2014/15. It focused on growth, social wellbeing, and governance, and was a framework for all government development efforts and for mobilising resources.

The MKUKUTA aimed to foster greater collaboration among all sectors and stakeholders. It mainstreamed crosscutting issues (gender, environment, HIV/AIDS, human rights, disability, children, youth, elderly, employment, and settlements) into all sector strategies. All sectors were involved in a collaborative effort rather than segmented into separate activities.

1.3.4 The 5-Year Development Plan (FYDP I) 2011/12–2015/16

The 5-Year Development Plan (FYDP I) 2011/12–2015/16 aimed to mobilise Tanzania's resource potential in order to fast-track provision of the basic conditions for broad-based and pro-poor growth. Five crucial elements were to generate this growth momentum:

- 1. Large investments in energy and transport infrastructure
- Strategic investments to expand productive sectors (growing high-value crops and producing food for self-sufficiency and export; tapping large natural gas and phosphate deposits; developing Special Economic Zones (SEZs) to foster economic growth)
- 3. Skills development
- 4. Improved business environment
- 5. Institutional reforms for effective implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the plan

The FYDP I set the following goals for the health sector:

- Increase accessibility to health services, based on equity and gender balance.
- Improve quality of health services.
- Strengthen management of the health system.
- Strengthen management of policies and regulation of health services.
- Enhance human resource development for health and social welfare.

1.3.5 Big Results Now Initiative

As part of the Tanzanian Government's effort to transform the country from a low-income to a middleincome economy, Tanzania is set to adopt the Malaysian Model of Development—The Big Results Now (BRN) initiative—in its own development outlook, which was to be implemented at the beginning of the 2013/2014 financial year.

In 2014, the National Key Result Area (NKRA) in health care was introduced in the Big Results Now approach, to join other key result areas adopted by the Government of Tanzania (GOT) in 2013. The goal was to enhance the implementation of the 5-Year Development Plan 2011/12–2015/16 and Vision 2025. The health care NKRA is the eighth area under the Big Results Now programme.

The BRN approach or methodology emphasises priority setting, focused planning, and efficient resource management. The BRN approach aims to instil a sense of accountability and discipline in implementation through focused monitoring and evaluation. The Presidential Delivery Bureau manages and directs the implementation of the NKRAs and monitors the performance of the outcomes. It also supports the Ministerial Delivery Units (MDUs) at ministerial level to implement and monitor priority initiatives. The BRN has identified priority regions for actions, based on a thorough situation analysis. Most underserved or underperforming regions will be targeted first. BRN activities constitute the core of Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP) IV and are fully integrated. The 22 initiatives listed in the health care NKRA will continue beyond June 2018. Similar achievements planned for BRN target regions will be achieved or surpassed countrywide by the end of the HSSP IV period.

1.3.6 Health Policy

The Health Policy 2007 outlines achievements and challenges facing the health sector. The vision of this policy is to have a healthy society, with improved social wellbeing that will contribute effectively to personal and national development. The mission is to provide basic health services in accordance with geographical conditions, which are of acceptable standards, affordable, and sustainable. The policy prioritises the provision of health services to those most at risk and satisfies the needs of citizens in order to increase the lifespan of all Tanzanians.

Specifically the Government targets:

- Reducing morbidity and mortality to increase the lifespan of all Tanzanians by providing quality health care
- Ensuring that basic health services are available and accessible
- Preventing and controlling communicable and non-communicable diseases
- Sensitising the citizens to preventable diseases
- Creating awareness in individual citizens of responsibility for personal health and health of their family

- Improving partnership among the public sector, private sector, religious institutions, civil society, and community in provision of health services
- Planning, training, and increasing the number of competent health staff
- Identifying and maintaining the infrastructures and medical equipment
- Reviewing and evaluating the health policy of 2007 and guidelines, laws, and standards for provision of health services

The document looks at health policies and statements in the following areas:

- Preventive services: Control disease incidences and disability
- Epidemics: Control communicable diseases, especially diseases from outside
- Non-communicable diseases: Promote healthier lifestyles and adequate treatment
- Maternal and child health: Reduce maternal and child mortality in line with MDGs
- Reproductive health: Make services available, especially for youth and men
- Primary Health Care (PHC): Make PHC accessible for all citizens
- Health education and advocacy: Get across the message that every individual can improve his or her health status
- Environmental Health: Promote a sustainable healthy environment for the whole community
- Occupational health: Protect and improve workers' health status
- Curative care: Deliver safe health care services to the community
- Medicines and supplies: Ensure quality and availability of sufficient medicines and supplies
- Safe blood transfusions: Make safe blood available throughout the country
- Mental health: Promote mental health in the community and prevent illnesses
- Traditional medicine and traditional midwives: Increase coordination and partnerships
- Cells and genome: Develop proper use of technology of genetic engineering
- Control of food, medicines, other: Ensure foods are safe and meet defined standards
- Diagnosis of diseases: Provide accurate diagnosis and forensic investigations
- Quality improvement and standards: Attain at least minimum standards
- Coordination in health sector: Participatory, transparent, and sustainable system for all stakeholders
- Human resources development: Provide sufficient staff with required skills mix

1.3.7 Primary Health Care Service Development Programme (2007-2017)

In 2007 the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDGEC) developed the Primary Health Care Service Development Programme, better known in Kiswahili as Mpango wa Maendeleo ya Afya ya Msingi (MMAM) 2007-2017. The objective of the MMAM

programme was to accelerate the provision of primary health care services for all by 2012, while the remaining 5 years of the programme were to focus on consolidation of achievements. Major areas were strengthening health systems, rehabilitation, human resource development, strengthening the referral system, health sector financing, and provision of medicines, equipment, and supplies. This programme is being implemented by the MoHCDGEC in collaboration with other sectors in the existing government administration. These sectors include the Prime Minister's office, regional administration and local government (PMO-RALG), regional secretariats (RSs), local government authorities (LGAs), and village committees.

The first element was to increase the health workforce by increasing the throughput in the existing training institutions by 100%, upgrading four schools to enrol nurses, producing health tutors, and upgrading the skills of existing staff by provision of information technology skills and acquiring new medical technology. The rehabilitation of existing health facilities and construction of new ones, to have a dispensary in each village and a health centre in each ward, was planned, as was improving the outreach services. The referral system was to be strengthened by improving information communication systems and transport. The Programme was also designed to address the revised health policy and the health-related MDGs in the areas of maternal health, child health, and priority diseases.

1.3.8 Health Sector Strategic Plan III (2009-2015)

The Health Sector Strategic Plan III (HSSP III) was a crosscutting strategic plan for the health sector of Tanzania for the period July 2009 - June 2015. It provided an overview of the priority strategic directions across the sectors guided by Vision 2025, the National Programme for Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction (MKUKUTA in Kiswahili) and the MDGs, and the National Health Policy. It served as the guiding document for development of council and hospital strategic plans and for annual work plans. The formulation process of the HSSP III was led by the Health Sector Reform Secretariat under the Division of Policy and Planning, MoHCDGEC. The process involved key stakeholders from ministries, departments, and agencies. The private sector and development partners also participated in HSSP III preparation.

1.3.9 The National Road Map Strategic Plan to Accelerate Reduction of Maternal, Newborn, and Child Deaths in Tanzania-One Plan (2008-2015)

The main goal of this strategic plan was to reduce maternal, neonatal, and child morbidity and mortality and to attain MDG 4 (to reduce child mortality by two-thirds from the rate in 1990) and 5 (to reduce maternal mortality by three-quarters from the rate in 1990). The target date for achievement of these goals was December 2015.

Broad objectives:

- To provide skilled attendance to women during pregnancy, childbirth, postnatal and neonatal periods, and children at all levels of the health care delivery system
- To strengthen the capacity of individuals, families, communities, and organisations to improve maternal, newborn, and child health

Operational targets that were to have been achieved by the end of 2015:

- To reduce maternal mortality from 578 to 193 deaths per 100,000 live births
- To reduce neonatal mortality from 32 to 19 deaths per 1,000 live births
- To reduce under-5 mortality from 112 to 54 deaths per 1,000 live births
- To increase coverage of emergency obstetric care from 64% to 100% of hospitals and basic comprehensive emergency obstetric care services from 5% to 70% of health centres and dispensaries

- To increase modern contraceptive prevalence among women age 15-49 from 20% to 60%
- To increase provision of services that will prevent HIV transmission from mother to child in at least 80% of pregnant women, their babies, and their families
- To increase the proportion of health facilities offering essential newborn care to 75%
- To reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under age 5 from 38% to 22% and to reduce the prevalence of underweight among children under age 5 from 22% to 14%
- To increase coverage of children under age 5 sleeping under ITNs from 47% to 80%
- To increase the number of health facilities providing adolescent-friendly reproductive health services from 10% to 80%
- To increase immunization coverage of DTP-HB3 and measles vaccine to above 90% in 90% of the districts

To achieve the targets set for 2015, the following strategies were launched:

- Advocacy and resource mobilization
- Health system strengthening and capacity development
- Community mobilization
- Promotion of reproductive and child health behavioural change
- Fostering of partnership and coordination

The MoHCDGEC was to mobilise resources and advocate for the reduction of maternal, newborn, and child deaths. The MoHCDGEC was also responsible for the overall technical leadership, guidance, and coordination of the implementation and monitoring of the strategic plan. The goal was to accelerate the reduction of maternal, newborn, and child deaths and thereby achieve the relevant MDGs.

1.3.10 The Sharpened One Plan to Accelerate Progress (2014-2015)

The Sharpened One Plan 2014–2015 aimed to accelerate implementation of the interventions and strategies stipulated in "The National Road Map Strategic Plan to Accelerate Reduction of Maternal, Newborn, and Child Deaths in Tanzania 2008-2015 (One Plan)" in an integrated manner that addressed the continuum of care. The rationale for taking the integrated approach relies on a number of factors:

- Specific interventions delivered in a specific time frame have multiple benefits.
- Linking interventions in packages can reduce costs; facilitate greater efficiency in training, monitoring, and supervision; and strengthen supply systems.
- Integration of services increases uptake and promotes continuation of positive behaviours.
- Integration maximises programme achievements.

The Sharpened One Plan adopted the goal and objectives of the One Plan. The focus of the Sharpened One Plan for the remaining 600 days of the One Plan (June 2014 to December 2015) was refined based on the One Plan mid-term review findings in line with five strategic areas as defined by A Promise Renewed initiative.

Strategic Area 1: Geographic focus with increased efforts in Lake Zone (Kagera, Mwanza, Geita, Mara, Simiyu, and Shinyanga regions) and Western Zones (Tabora and Kigoma regions) where maternal, newborn, and child mortality is highest, with a focus on reducing rural-urban disparities

Strategic Area 2: High burden, population focusing, health systems to scale up access for underserved women, adolescents, and children; maintain gains in maternal and child health; scale-up interventions particularly in rural or marginally performing areas

Strategic Area 3: High impact interventions that target and expand coverage of selected evidence-based interventions that will have the greatest impact on lives saved, specifically in family planning, care at birth, and postpartum/ postnatal care

Strategic Area 4: Education, empowerment, equality to collaborate and coordinate with supportive policies and legal environment that influence the social determinants of health and information, education and communication/behavioural change communication

Strategic Area 5: Mutual accountability and transparency to strengthen all levels of the health systems; and invest in a Health Management Information System (HMIS) to capture data, monitor, and evaluate progress using the Reproductive and Maternal Newborn and Child Health (RMNCH) scorecard

1.3.11 National Nutrition Strategy

The Government of Tanzania developed the National Nutrition Strategy (NNS) to put forward the priorities for July 2011 to June 2016. This strategy aims to ensure that the nation and its people are properly nourished. The strategy is in-line with, and will contribute to, the National Development Vision 2025, MKUKUTA, the African Regional Nutrition Strategy (2005-2015), and the policies and strategies of the Government of Tanzania.

The goal of the strategy is that all Tanzanians attain adequate nutritional status, which is an essential requirement for a healthy and productive nation. This goal will be achieved through policies, strategies, programmes, and partnerships that deliver evidence-based and cost-effective interventions to improve nutrition.

The targets to be achieved by 2015 were as follows:

- Reduce the prevalence of underweight in children age 0-59 months (weight-for-age z-score <-2 SD) from 16% in 2010 to 11%.
- Reduce the prevalence of stunting in children age 0-59 months (height-for-age z- score <-2 SD) from 42% in 2010 to 27%.
- Increase prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding in children <6 months from 50% (2010) to 60%.
- Sustain the prevalence of wasting in children age 0-59 months (weight-for-height z- score <-2 SD) below 5% at all times^{1,2}.
- Sustain the prevalence of thinness (body mass index <18.5 kg/m2) among women of reproductive age below the 2005 prevalence of 10% at all times.
- Reduce the prevalence of vitamin A deficiency among children age 6-59 months (serum retinol levels <20 pg/dL) from 24% in 1997 to <15%.
- Reduce the prevalence of anaemia (haemoglobin concentration <11 g/dl) among pregnant women from 48.4% in 2004/5 to 35%.

¹ Note: Prevalence rate according to New WHO Child Growth Standards

² The 5% target is less that the 2% target set in the NSGRP, as it is felt that the latter target is too ambitious.

- Reduce the prevalence of anaemia among children age 6-59 months (haemoglobin concentration <11 g/dl) from 71.8% in 2004/5 to 55%.
- Maintain the prevalence of iodine deficiency among children age 6-12 (urinary iodine concentrations <100 pg/d) at <50%.

Behaviour change and service provision objectives:

- Increase the proportion of infants age less than 6 months who are exclusively breastfed from 41% to 60%.
- Increase the proportion of infants age 4-5 months who are exclusively breastfed from 13.5% to 25%.
- Maintain the proportion of infants age 6-9 months who are fed solid foods in addition to breast milk at >90%.
- Maintain the percentage of children age 6-59 months who received a vitamin A supplement in the last 6 months at >90%
- Increase the proportion of women who receive a dose of vitamin A supplement within 8 weeks of delivery from 20% to 40%
- Increase the proportion of mothers who take iron supplementation for more than 90 days during pregnancy and the post-partum period from 10% to 30%
- Increase the use of adequately iodised salt from 43% to 90%

1.4 STRATEGIC DIRECTION FOR THE PERIOD 2015 TO 2020

The implementation of health sector interventions during the period July 2015 to December 2016 will continue to be guided by Tanzania Development Vision 2025, Health Sector Policy 2007, and the Primary Health Care Service Development Programme (2007-2017). The Tanzania Development Vision 2025 document will continue to provide direction and philosophy for long-term development, whereas the National Health Policy will provide the focus for improving the planning and provision of health services in Tanzania.

At the end of 2014, the MoHCDGEC started developing strategic documents to pick up from where the HSSP III (2009-2015), National Road Map Strategic Plan To Accelerate Reduction of Maternal, Newborn, and Child Deaths in Tanzania-One Plan (2008-2015), and the Sharpened One Plan (2014-2015) ended. The documents developed and launched are the Health Sector Strategic Plan IV 2015-2020 (HSSP IV 2015-2020) and the National Road Map Strategic Plan To Improve Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, and Adolescent Health-One Plan II (2016-2020). These documents provide a framework to guide the provision, monitoring, and evaluation of reproductive, maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health interventions for the period July 2015 to December 2020.

Both the HSSP IV and One Plan II were developed in a participatory process under the leadership of the then Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW). During this process, inputs were received from governmental, non-government, and private sector partners, with contributions from ministries, departments, and agencies, especially the Prime Minister's Office for Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG) and from development partners.

1.4.1 Health Sector Strategic Plan IV (2015-2020)

The overall objective of HSSP IV is to reach all households with essential health and social welfare services, to meet, as much as possible, the expectations of the population, adhering to objective quality

standards, and applying evidence-informed interventions through efficient channels of service delivery. This objective will be realised through five strategic objectives:

Strategic Objective 1: The health and social services sector will achieve objectively measurable **quality improvement** of primary health care services, delivering a package of essential services in communities and health facilities.

Strategic Objective 2: The health and social welfare sector will improve **equitable access** to services in the country by focusing on geographic areas with higher disease burdens and vulnerable groups in the population with higher risks.

Strategic Objective 3: The health and social welfare sector will achieve active **community partnership** through intensified interactions with the population for improvement of health and social wellbeing.

Strategic Objective 4: The health and social welfare sector will achieve a higher rate of return on investment by applying **modern management methods** and engaging in innovative partnerships.

Strategic Objective 5: To address the **social determinants of health**, the health and social welfare sector will collaborate with other sectors, and advocate for the inclusion of health promoting and health protecting measures in other sectors' policies and strategies.

1.4.2 One Plan II (2016-2020)

This strategy takes cognizance of the emphasis enshrined within Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other international strategies. International strategies stress the importance of skilled, motivated, and enabled human resources for health, and other pillars of the health system for provision of quality reproductive health services. Furthermore, this strategy translates all national policies and strategies into an enabling environment to enhance pregnancy outcome via service provision, along the continuum of care, from pre-pregnancy to postpartum period; using antenatal and Emergency Obstetrics and Newborn Care (EmONC) interventions and services, and improved newborn and child health, through sustained gains of Millennium Development Goal (MDG) milestones.

The overall goal of One Plan II is to improve reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health (RMNCAH) in Tanzania in line with the National Development Vision 2025. This goal is planned to be realised through three key strategies:

Key RMNCAH Strategy 1: Strengthen reproductive maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health.

- Strengthen maternal health and newborn health services, including family planning (FP); focused antenatal care (FANC); postnatal and newborn care; and emergency obstetrics and newborn care (EmONC).
- Strengthen and improve visibility of adolescent reproductive health services including strengthening the adolescent health programme, improving its visibility, and developing and implementing a comprehensive strategy for adolescent health.
- Scale up and expand the coverage for reproductive health (RH) services, including family planning, reproductive cancers, gender-based violence and violence against children, health needs of the elderly, fistula, and male reproductive health, including male involvement in reproductive health interventions.

Key RMNCAH Strategy 2: Scale up the child health programme.

• Scale up coverage of the immunization and vaccine development programme, care for the sick child, and emergency triage assessment and treatment.

- Strengthen the implementation of the Integrated Management of Child Illnesses (IMCI) interventions.
- Scale up newborn, infant, and young child feeding services, including promotion of early breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and complementary feeding after 6 months.

Key RMNCAH Strategy 3: Strengthen response to cross-cutting issues.

- Strengthen RMNCAH interventions through the operationalization of annual One Plan II operational plans, and convening of annual RCH meetings.
- Improve the availability of RMNCAH and nutrition commodities (RMNCH lifesaving commodities, family planning commodities, vaccines, therapeutic feeds, vitamin A for U5 children, and iron-folate supplements for pregnant women).
- Strengthen community involvement in RMNCAH and nutrition services.
- Provide comprehensive health promotion and education services in all RMNCAH programmes.
- Strengthen the RMNCAH management information system and operational research activities.

1.4.3 National Key Result Area in Health Care

In 2014, the National Key Result Area in Health Care was introduced, and four broad outcomes (key result areas) were identified with 22 initiatives to be implemented for 3 years, from 2015/16 to 2017/18, in order to achieve the set targets and goals. These initiatives are to be implemented in collaboration with the MoHCDGEC, PMO-RALG, President's Office Public Service Management (PO-PSM), and Medical Stores Department (MSD). The four key results areas that were formulated in the Health and Social Welfare sector include:

- Human Resources for Health (HRH) interventions aim to attain a 100% balanced distribution of skilled health workers at the primary level in 13 underserved regions by 2017-18. There are six distinct initiatives: prioritise allocation of employment permits to regions with a critical shortage of skilled HRH, provide skilled HRH through public-private partnerships and private sector engagement, and redistribute health workers within regions. Other goals are optimising the pool of new recruits, empowering the Local Government Authority (LGA) in human resource management, and synchronising the recruitment process at the central level.
- 2. Health commodities targets focus on ensuring 100% stock availability of essential medicines in all primary health facilities in the country. Six initiatives are to be implemented: (1) improving governance and accountability to the health commodity supply chain, (2) eliminating frequent stock outs and pilferages, and (3) strengthening the management of MSD's working capital and complementing MSDs in the procurement and distribution of medicines through engagement with the private sector, therefore improving accountability. Other initiatives include introducing an Information and Communication Technology (ICT) mobile application platform, expanding the short message service (SMS) reporting system, and scaling up total quality management initiatives to the primary facility level using the 5S-KAIZEN approach.
- 3. Health facility performance management improvement goals include achieving 80% of primary health facilities at the 3-stars and above rating by 2017-18 in twelve identified priority regions. This is to be achieved through four initiatives: (1) assess, rate, and develop specific facility performance improvement plans for health facilities below a 3-star rating at the primary level with introduction of the star rating system of certification; (2) increase social accountability at facility and community levels, (3) introduce performance targets and contracts, and (4) implement decentralization of fiscal management from the council to health facility level.

4. Reproductive Maternal, Neonatal, Adolescent, and Child Health (RMNCAH) services target the achievement of a 20% reduction in maternal and neonatal mortality rates in five identified priority regions by 2017-18. The following six initiatives will be implemented to achieve the stated goals: (1) mobilise community health workers (CHWs) to improve RMNCAH services, (2) use m-Health (SMS) and Maternal CHW App (Internet) through Public Private Partnership (PPP), (3) expand Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (CEmONC), (4) expand Basic Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (BEmONC) services, (5) construct blood bank facilities at the regional level, and (6) develop integrated mass media campaigns through PPP. The RMNCAH services will be provided through a continuum of care to include family planning, antenatal care, labour and delivery, and care during the postnatal period for both mother and the newborn.

Across the four key results areas there will be baseline assessments to get accurate starting information on data for target setting and assessment of performance. Baseline assessments will be conducted by the MoHCDGEC with collaboration from the respective LGAs. At all levels, there will be weekly reporting and monitoring of key performance indicators from facilities to the MoHCDGEC and to the President's Office. Data for quarterly monitoring of the progress of the key results areas and other initiatives will be readily available for utilization in the Health Management Information System and the District Health Information System2 (DHIS 2) electronic data base.

1.5 OBJECTIVES AND SURVEY ORGANIZATION

The 2015-16 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (TDHS-MIS) is the ninth in a series of national sample surveys conducted in Tanzania to measure levels, patterns, and trends in demographic and health indicators. The first TDHS, conducted in 1991-92, was followed by the 1994 Tanzania Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices Survey (TKAPS), the 1996 TDHS, the 1999 Tanzania Reproductive and Child Health Survey (TRCHS), the 2003-04 Tanzania HIV/AIDS Indicator Survey (THIS), the 2004-05 TDHS, the 2007-08 Tanzania HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey (THMIS), and the 2010 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS 2010).

The 2015-16 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (TDHS-MIS) was undertaken by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), Zanzibar, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly, and Children on the Tanzania Mainland and the Ministry of Health, Zanzibar.

Funding for the survey was provided by the Tanzania government through the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly, and Children; Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD); United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); Irish Aid; and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Microscopic reading of malaria infection was conducted by the Ifakara Health Institute (IHI), while the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC) tested women's urine and household salt for the presence of iodine. ICF International provided technical assistance through the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program, which is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) which offers financial support and technical assistance for population and health surveys in countries worldwide.

1.5.1 Objectives

The primary objective of the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS is to provide up-to-date estimates of basic demographic and health indicators. This survey collected information on fertility levels, marriage, sexual activity, fertility preferences, awareness and use of family planning methods, breastfeeding practices, nutrition, childhood and maternal mortality, maternal and child health, malaria, and other health-related issues. In addition, the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS provided estimates of anaemia prevalence among children age 6-59 months and women age 15-49 years, estimates of malaria prevalence among children age 6-59 months, and estimates of iodine concentration in household salt and women's urine.

The information collected through the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS is intended to assist policy makers and programme managers in evaluating and designing programmes and strategies to improve the health of the country's population.

1.5.2 Survey Organization

Sample design

The sample design for the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS was done 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 allowed the estimation of indicators for each of the 30 regions (25 regions from Tanzania Mainland and 5 regions from Zanzibar). The first stage involved selecting sample points (clusters), consisting of enumeration areas (EAs) delineated for the 2012 Tanzania Population and Housing Census. A total of 608 clusters were selected.

In the second stage, a systematic selection of households was involved. A complete households listing was carried out for all 608 selected clusters prior to the fieldwork. From the list, 22 households were then systematically selected from each cluster, yielding a representative probability sample of 13,376 households for the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS. 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 MoHCDGEC. Grouping the regions into zones allowed a relatively large number of people in the denominator and a reduced sampling error. Note that the zones, defined below, differ slightly from the zones used in previous DHS surveys. Therefore, comparisons across the zones and from survey to survey should be made with caution. The zones are as follows:

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

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

All women age 15-49 who were either usual residents or visitors in the household on the night before the survey were included in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS and were eligible to be interviewed. In a subsample of one-third of all the 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. In all households, with the parent's or guardian's consent, children age 6-59 months were tested for anaemia and malaria. All interviewed women were tested for anaemia. In the households selected for interviews with men, interviewed women were asked to provide a urine sample and a sample of household salt for laboratory testing to detect the presence of iodine.

Questionnaires

Four questionnaires were used for the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS: the Household Questionnaire, the Woman's Questionnaire, the Man's Questionnaire, and the Biomarker Questionnaire. These questionnaires were based on the DHS Program's standard Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) questionnaires. They were adapted to reflect the population and health issues relevant to Tanzania. Inputs were solicited from various stakeholders representing government ministries, departments, and agencies; non-governmental organizations; and development partners. After the preparation of the definitive questionnaires in English, the questionnaires were translated into Kiswahili.

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

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)
- Birth history and childhood mortality
- Knowledge and use of family planning methods
- Fertility preferences
- Antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care
- Breastfeeding and infant feeding practices
- Vaccinations and childhood illnesses
- Marriage and sexual activity
- Women's work and husbands' background characteristics
- Other health issues
- Adult mortality, including maternal mortality
- 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 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 measurements (height and weight) for children under age 5 and women age 15-49; record anaemia test results for children age 6-59 months and women age 15-49; record malaria rapid test results for children age 6-59 months; document responses to a request for blood samples among children age 6-59 months, to be tested later for malaria using microscopy at the Ifakara Health Institute lab; and document responses to request for a household salt sample and a urine sample among women age 15-49, to be tested later for iodine at the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre laboratory.

Anthropometric Measurements, Testing for Malaria and Anaemia, Testing for Iodine

Anthropometry: Height and weight measurements were recorded for children under age 5 and women age 15-49.

Testing for Anaemia: Blood specimens for haemoglobin measurement were collected from women age 15-49 and from all children age 6-59 months for whom consent had been obtained from their parents or guardians. Blood samples were drawn from a drop of blood taken from a finger prick (or a heel prick in the case of children age 6-11 months) and collected in a microcuvette. Haemoglobin analysis was carried out on-site using a battery-operated portable HemoCue analyzer. Results were provided verbally and in writing. Parents/guardians of children with a haemoglobin level under 7 g/dl were instructed to take the child to a health facility for follow-up care. Likewise, nonpregnant women and pregnant women were referred for follow-up care if their haemoglobin levels were below 7 g/dl and 9 g/dl, respectively.

Testing for Malaria: The 2015-16 TDHS-MIS collected finger- (or heel-) prick blood samples from children age 6-59 months to perform on-the-spot testing for malaria. Thick blood smears were also collected and taken to a laboratory to detect the presence of *Plasmodium* parasites.

Malaria testing using a rapid diagnostic test (RDT). Another major objective of the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS was to provide information about the extent of malaria infection among children age 6-59 months. Using the same finger- (or heel-) prick used for anaemia testing, a drop of blood was tested immediately using the SD Bioline Pf/Pan RDT, which is a rapid diagnostic test for malaria. It tests for two antigens one found in many species of Plasmodium (Pan) and the other specific to *Plasmodium falciparum* (Pf), the major cause of malaria in Tanzania.

The test includes a disposable sample applicator that comes in a standard package. A tiny volume of blood is captured on an applicator and placed in the well of the testing device. All field nurses were trained to perform the RDT in the field, according to the manufacturers' instructions. As with the anaemia testing, malaria RDT results were provided to the child's parent or guardian in oral and written form and were recorded on the Biomarker Questionnaire. Children who tested positive for malaria using the RDT were offered a full course of treatment according to Tanzania national malaria treatment guidelines, provided they were not currently on treatment with Artemisinin Combination Therapy (ACT) and had not completed a full course of ACT during the 2 weeks preceding the survey. To ascertain the correct dose, nurses 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 child³.

Children who tested positive and showed symptoms of severe malaria (haemoglobin levels below 7 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 of these children were advised to take them 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. They also received counselling on how to prevent malaria. Children who tested positive for malaria in Zanzibar were not treated due to the current procedure for malaria elimination on the island. Their parents or guardians were advised to take their children to the nearest health facility immediately.

Malaria testing using blood smears: In addition to the RDT, thick smears were prepared in the field. Each blood smear slide was given a bar code label, with a duplicate affixed to the Biomarker Questionnaire. An additional copy of the bar code label was affixed to a blood sample transmittal form to track the blood samples from the field to the laboratory. The slides were dried in a dust-free environment and stored in slide boxes. The thick smear slides were collected regularly from the field, along with the

³ 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.

completed questionnaires, and transported to Ifakara Health Institute laboratory in Bagamoyo for microscopic reading to determine presence of *Plasmodium* infection.

Testing for Iodine Deficiency: The 2015-16 TDHS-MIS included several tests related to iodine. First, in all households, interviewers asked for a teaspoon of salt. The salt was tested for iodine using a simple rapid test kit. Salt that turned any shade of purple after being diluted with a drop of the test solution was considered to be iodised.

Second, in every third sampled household, TDHS-MIS field teams asked for a slightly larger sample of household salt that was put into a screw-capped plastic container, appropriately labelled and transported to the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC) lab, where it was then tested for iodine content.

Third, interviewing teams requested that women respondents provide a urine sample for subsequent testing for iodine levels. Women who consented were provided with a small plastic cup in which to urinate. While in the field, the urine was transferred from the plastic cup via a vacuum method into small tubes with tightly fitted caps, ready for transport to the TFNC laboratory, where samples were tested for iodine.

Pretest

A pre-test was conducted in Tanga region from May 20, 2015, through June 18, 2015. Sixteen participants (12 women and 4 men) participated in the 4-week pre-test training and fieldwork practice for the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS. The majority of participants had worked in various TDHS activities previously. Training was conducted by trainers from National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), OCGS, and MoHCDGEC, with technical assistance from ICF International. Classroom instructions were provided during the first 3 weeks, and pre-test field practice took place for 5 days in two rural and two urban EAs. Following the field practice, a debriefing session was held with the pre-test field staff, and modifications to the questionnaires were made based on lessons learned from the pre-test exercise.

Training of Field Staff

The main training of the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS enumerators, supervisors, and editors took place in Kilimanjaro region from July 20, 2015, to August 21, 2015. A total of 74 female nurses, 20 male nurses, 20 supervisors, and 20 editors from all over the country were invited to participate in the training. The training sessions were conducted by NBS, Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), and trainers from ministries responsible for health on both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar with support from ICF International. Training on biomarkers was provided by trainers from Ifakara Health Institute (IHI) and Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC), with support from ICF International.

Participants were evaluated through in-class exercises, quizzes, and observations made during field practice. By the end of the main training, 16 teams were formed, consisting of 16 individuals to serve as team leaders, 16 to serve as field editors, 16 as male interviewers, and 64 as female interviewers. All interviewers were nurses. The team leaders received additional training on how to identify the selected households, different subsamples, data quality control procedures, and fieldwork coordination. The field editors received additional training on how to edit the questionnaires, data quality control procedures, and how to enter data in tablets.

1.6 FIELDWORK

Data collection was carried out by 16 field teams: three teams in Zanzibar and 13 teams on Tanzania Mainland. Each team was provided with a four-wheel drive vehicle with a driver. The teams consisted of a team supervisor, four female interviewers, one male interviewer, and one field editor, who also entered data into a tablet. The field editor and supervisor were responsible for reviewing all questionnaires for completeness, quality, and consistency before entering data into the tablet. All questionnaires, dried blood smears, table salt, and urine specimens were transferred to the NBS head office almost every 2 weeks by a

quality control team from NBS, OCGS, TFNC, and ministries responsible for health for both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. The dried blood smears, table salt and urine specimens were sent later to IHI and TFNC laboratories for testing. The NBS also coordinated and supervised all fieldwork activities. ICF International provided technical assistance during the entire 5-month data collection period, from August 22, 2015, through February 14, 2016.

1.6.1 2015-16 TDHS-MIS Field Challenges

This section summarises the reports from the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS regional field teams, quality control, and field monitoring personnel on the challenges faced during the data collection exercise, August 2015 - March 2016.

The main objective of this part is to specifically appreciate the extra efforts made by the various field teams in overcoming different field challenges while ensuring that the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS data collection undertaking was successfully implemented resulting in high quality data. Sharing this field experience with the general public is one way of honouring the data collection field teams and showing the public that the contained findings passed through delicate situations.

Data collection started when Tanzania was having campaigns for the 2015 general elections. The campaigns started in August and lasted until October 2015. The teams' schedules were planned in such a way that field work would start in areas known to have high political tensions with possible violence during political campaigns. This was one of the challenges faced by field teams; therefore they had to spend some time informing and convincing the general public that the survey was not in any way related to the forthcoming general elections.

The survey also faced the common challenges of fieldwork in Tanzania, including rough roads. Remote areas are hard to reach and therefore field teams had to walk long distances while carrying their working-gear, which included weighing scales, length boards, and backpacks with questionnaires and other field supplies, to get to the selected households. Some of the clusters had scattered pastoralist and fishery households that forced interviewers to walk long distances and climb mountainous areas within the clusters with all their field supplies. In some of these areas, there were no appropriate places for meals and accommodation. In these places, enumerators cooked for themselves and used nearby school rooms and village offices for accommodation. Sometimes due to lack of accommodation, the enumerators (mainly male) spent nights inside the field vehicles.

In addition, the survey data collection exercise extended to November/December 2015, which is the rainy season in most parts of the country. For this reason, members of the field teams sometimes had to walk long distances, as the roads were inaccessible by vehicles due to floods, broken bridges, and slippery surfaces.

It is worth noting that the field teams were very committed to the task and worked diligently to ensure that all selected households were reached and successfully interviewed regardless of where they were or whether they were accessible by vehicle, motorcycle, bicycle, or by foot.

In addition to all the challenges, interviewing sessions were long. Sometimes the interviewers stayed the whole day in the same households, especially if the households had more than three eligible women with maybe two to three children under age 5. The long questionnaires hindered interviewees from doing their daily activities, and hence sometimes they would want to leave. Interviewers had to take time to convince them of the importance of completing the session, as results would relate to the country development planning for the needs of the population.

All of these described challenges for the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS field teams indicate that data collection is neither a science nor an art, rather a team commitment, requiring dedication and patriotism. Let us praise

the field teams wherever they are for their good work and for maintaining the integrity of the data. They deserve the credit.

1.6.2 Data Processing

In the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS the first data entry was done concurrently with data collection in the field. After the paper questionnaires were completed, edited, and checked by both the field editor and the supervisor, the data was entered into a tablet equipped with a data entry programme. This was done by the editor. Completed questionnaires were then sent to NBS headquarters, where they were entered for the second time and edited by data processing personnel who were given special training for this task. ICF International provided technical assistance during the entire data processing period.

Processing the data concurrently with data collection allowed for regular monitoring of team performance and data quality. Field check tables were generated regularly during data processing to check various data quality parameters. As a result, feedback was given on a regular basis, encouraging teams to continue in areas of good performance and to correct areas in need of improvement. Feedback was individually tailored to each team. Data entry, which included 100% double entry to minimise keying errors, and data editing, were completed on March 21, 2016. Data cleaning and finalization were completed on April 22, 2016.

1.6.3 Response Rates

Table 1.2 shows response rates for the Tanzania 2015-16 DHS-MIS. A total of 13,360 households were selected for the survey, of which 12,767 were occupied. Of the occupied households, 12,563 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 98%.

In the interviewed households, 13,634 eligible women were identified for individual interviews; interviews were completed with 13,266 women, yielding a response rate of 97%. In the subsample of households selected for the male survey, 3,822 eligible men were identified and 3,514 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 92%. There is little variation in household response rates between rural and urban residences.

LIST OF TABLES

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

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

	Census Year								
Indicator	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				
% urban	6.4	13.8	18.3	23.1	29.6				
Density (population/km ²)	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				

Table 1.2 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Tanzania 2015-16

	Ta	anzania Mainla	nd		
Result	Urban	Rural	Total	Zanzibar	Tanzania
Household interviews					
Households selected	3,570	8,008	11,578	1,782	13,360
Households occupied	3,364	7,639	11,003	1,764	12,767
Households interviewed	3,265	7,543	10,808	1,755	12,563
Household response rate ¹	97.1	98.7	98.2	99.5	98.4
Interviews with women age 15-49					
Number of eligible women	3,750	7,714	11,464	2,170	13,634
Number of eligible women interviewed	3,606	7,521	11,127	2,139	13,266
Eligible women response rate ²	96.2	97.5	97.1	98.6	97.3
Interviews with men age 15-49					
Number of eligible men	1,054	2,239	3,293	529	3,822
Number of eligible men interviewed	945	2,079	3,024	490	3,514
Eligible men response rate ²	89.7	92.9	91.8	92.6	91.9

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

Key Findings

- Drinking water: Sixty-one percent of households in Tanzania have access to improved sources of drinking water: 86% of urban Mainland households, 49% of rural Mainland households, and 98% of households in Zanzibar. Access to improved sources of water in Tanzania has improved substantially since the 2010 TDHS (from 57% to 61%).
- Sanitation: Only 19% of households use improved, nonshared toilet facilities. One in 10 households has no toilet at all.
- Household population composition: The population of Tanzania is young, with 46% of the population under age 15.
- Birth registration: Registration of children under age 5 has increased substantially, from 16% in 2010 to 26% in 2016.
- Orphans: While eight percent of children under age 18 are orphans (one or both parents are dead), as many as 18% of children under age 18 do not live with either biological parent.
- School attendance: The net attendance ratio drops from 76% in primary schools to 23% in secondary schools. Girls are more likely to attend primary school than boys, whereas there are no major differences by gender in secondary school attendance.
- Health care expenditure: The total per capita annual expenditure for health services (outpatient visits and inpatient admissions combined) is higher for females than males (TZS 11,442 per woman and TZS 8,235 per man).

nformation on the socioeconomic characteristics of the household population in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS provides context to interpret demographic and health indicators and can furnish an approximate indication of the representativeness of the survey. In addition, this information sheds light on the living conditions of the population.

This chapter presents information on source of drinking water, sanitation, exposure to smoke inside the home, housing characteristics, household wealth, hand washing, household population and composition, children's living arrangements, birth registration, educational attainment, school attendance, food security, and health care expenditures.

2.1 DRINKING WATER SOURCES AND TREATMENT

Improved sources of drinking water Include piped water, public taps, standpipes, tubewells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, rainwater, and bottled water **Sample:** Households

Improved drinking water sources are essential to prevent water contamination, and likely make water safe to drink. In Tanzania, about 6 in 10 households (61%) get their drinking water from improved sources (**Table 2.1**).

Nearly 9 in 10 Tanzania Mainland urban households (86%) obtain their drinking water from improved sources. In Zanzibar, nearly all households (98%) obtain their drinking water from improved sources, a substantial increase from 80% in 2010. The two most common sources of drinking water among Tanzania Mainland's urban households are water piped directly into the household's dwelling, yard, or plot (25%), and water piped to a neighbour (26%). Protected dug wells and public tap/standpipes are the next two most common sources (13% and 11%, respectively) (**Figure 2.1**). By contrast, more than half (52%) of Tanzania Mainland rural households obtain their drinking water from unimproved sources. The two most common sources of drinking water among Tanzania Mainland rural households are unprotected dug wells (24%) and surface water (18%). The next two most common sources are improved sources such as public tap/standpipes (17%) and protected dug wells (14%).

Fetching drinking water is an additional chore that could be of great cost to household members, depending on the time spent to obtain it. Four in 10 households (40%) spend 30 minutes or longer (round trip) to fetch drinking water; the figure is 52% in rural Tanzania Mainland, compared with 19% in urban Tanzania Mainland and 14% in Zanzibar.

About 6 in 10 households (62%) do not treat their water prior to drinking, but more than one-third (36%) use an appropriate treatment method (i.e., boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting).

Figure 2.1 Household drinking water by residence

Percent distribution of households by source of drinking water



While Tanzania Mainland rural households are less likely to treat their water than Tanzania Mainland urban households boiling is the main method of treating water in all areas (43% in Tanzania Mainland urban areas compared with 23% in Tanzania Mainland rural areas and 22% in Zanzibar).

Water is a necessity of life. Fifty-four percent of households using piped water or water from a tube well or bore hole did not have water for at least 1 day in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (**Table 2.2**). This percentage is higher in Tanzania Mainland urban households (61%) and in Zanzibar (58%) than in Tanzania Mainland rural households (45%).

Trends: Household use of improved drinking water sources has been increasing over time, from 52% in the 2004-05 TDHS, to 54% in the 2010 TDHS, and then up to the current level of 61% in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS.

2.2 SANITATION

Improved toilet facilities

Include any non-shared toilet of the following types: flush/pour flush toilets to piped sewer systems, septic tanks, and pit latrines; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines; pit latrines with slabs, and composting toilets.

Sample: Households

About one in five households in Tanzania (19%) use improved toilet facilities, defined as non-shared facilities that prevent people from coming into contact with human waste and thus reduce the transmission of cholera, typhoid, and other diseases (Table 2.3). Shared toilet facilities of an otherwise acceptable type are especially common in Tanzania Mainland urban areas (42%). One in ten households do not use any toilet facility (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2 Household toilet facilities by residence

Percent distribution of households by type of toilet facilities



The most commonly used improved toilet facility in Tanzania Mainland

urban areas is a flush toilet or pour flush to pit latrine (16%) and in Zanzibar, it is a pit latrine with slab (27%) (**Table 2.3**). Use of improved non-shared toilet facilities is much higher among households in Zanzibar (59%) than in urban and rural Tanzania Mainland (35% and 10%, respectively). Eighty six percent of Tanzania Mainland rural households use unimproved toilet facilities or have no toilet facilities at all, which increases the risk of disease transmission. By contrast, 23% of households in Tanzania Mainland urban areas and 27% of households in Zanzibar use unimproved toilet facilities or have no toilet facilities at all (**Figure 2.2**).

Trends: Use of improved non-shared toilet facilities has increased over time from 2% in 2004-05 TDHS to 13% in the 2010 TDHS, and further to 19% in 2015-16. While slowly declining, the percent of households using unimproved toilet facilities are still in the majority. The percent decreased from 96% in 2004-05 TDHS to 76% in 2011-12, to the current level of 65%.

2.3 EXPOSURE TO SMOKE INSIDE THE HOME

Exposure to smoke, either from cooking with solid fuels or from smoking tobacco, has potentially harmful health effects. More than 9 in 10 households in Tanzania (94%) use some type of solid fuel for cooking, mostly wood (66%), and charcoal (27%) (**Table 2.4**). Use of wood has decreased and charcoal increased in the previous five years; the 2010 TDHS reported 74% of households using wood and 21% using charcoal. Exposure to cooking smoke is greater when cooking takes place inside the house rather than in a separate building or outdoors. In Tanzania, cooking takes place inside the house in about one-third of households (33%). Additionally, in 16% of households someone smokes inside the house daily.

2.4 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

The 2015-16 TDHS-MIS also collected information on other household characteristics, including access to electricity, flooring materials, and the number of rooms used for sleeping. Nationally, about one-quarter of households (23%) have electricity, ranging from a low of 5% in Tanzania Mainland rural households, up to

47% of households in Zanzibar, and 56% of Tanzania Mainland urban households. Access to electricity has increased in all three areas; the 2010 TDHS estimated that 3% of Tanzania Mainland rural households, 45% of Tanzania Mainland urban households, and 35% of Zanzibar households had electricity, respectively. Earth and sand are the most common flooring materials in Tanzania (57%), followed by cement (38%). Earth or sand flooring is most often used in three-quarters of Tanzania Mainland rural households (77%), while cement is the most common flooring material in Tanzania Mainland urban households (69%) and in Zanzibar (60%) **Table 2.4** provides information on other housing characteristics.

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 (78%) own a mobile phone; about half (52%) own a radio, and one in five (20%) own a television. Only 9% of households own a refrigerator, 4% own a computer, and less than 1% own a non-mobile telephone. Possession of these household effects is substantially higher among households in Tanzania Mainland urban areas and in Zanzibar than among Tanzania Mainland rural areas. In contrast, Tanzania Mainland rural households are more likely to own agricultural land (80%) or farm animals (69%) than Tanzania Mainland urban households (30% each) and Zanzibar households (29% and 48%, respectively). A bicycle is the most common means of transport, especially among households in Zanzibar (52%) and in Tanzania Mainland rural areas (43%). For information on household durable goods, see **Table 2.5**.

2.5 HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

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, plus 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 their score, and then dividing the distribution into five equal categories, each with 20% of the population.

Sample: Households

Because more than 95% of the population lives on Tanzania Mainland, the Mainland population is evenly distributed among the five wealth quintiles. The distribution is a function of how the quintiles are constructed. Generally, the urban population in Tanzania Mainland is wealthier than the rural population. Eighty-eight percent of the urban population is in the two highest wealth quintiles, while 8 in ten of the rural population is in the three lowest wealth quintiles. (Figure 2.3).

In Zanzibar, almost 80 percent of the population is in the two highest wealth quintiles (**Table 2.6**). By zone, 8 in 10 people in the Western zone are in the three lowest quintiles. Conversely, more than five in 10 people in the Northern zone (55%) and more than seven in 10 people in the Eastern zone (75%) are in the two highest wealth quintiles. Table 2.6 also shows the distribution of the population by wealth quintile within each region.

Figure 2.3 Household wealth by residence



Percent distribution of de jure population by wealth quintiles

2.6 HAND WASHING

To obtain hand-washing information, interviewers asked permission to see the place where members of the household most often wash their hands. A place for washing hands was observed in more than 8 in 10 households (81%), ranging from 31 percent in Kaskazini Pemba to 99% in Katavi. Soap and water—the ideal hand washing agent—was seen in 59% of the hand-washing locations that were observed; another 37% had water only (**Table 2.7**). No water, soap, or other cleaning agents were observed in 3% of handwashing locations.

2.7 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). Tables in this report are based on de facto populations, unless otherwise stated.

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

A total population of 59,657 individuals stayed overnight in 12,563 interviewed households in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS. Fifty-two percent of them (30,904) were female, and 48% (28,753) were male (Table 2.8). Nearly half the population is under age 15 (46%). while only 4% are age 65 and older. The population pyramid in Figure **2.4** 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.

Figure 2.4 Population pyramid



The average household size in

Tanzania is five people (mean size of

4.9) (**Table 2.9**). Tanzania Mainland urban households are slightly smaller (4.3 people per household) than Tanzania Mainland rural households (5.1 people per household) and those in Zanzibar (5.4 people). Women head 25% of all households.

Trends: The age-sex structure of the Tanzanian population has remained rather constant over the past decade. The percentage of children under age 15 has remained at similar levels (47%) and that of

population age 65 and over has remained at 4% since 2004-05 TDHS. The 2004-05 TDHS also estimated the average household size to be 4.9 and found one-quarter of households to be female-headed.

2.8 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND PARENTAL SURVIVAL

Orphan

A child with one or both parents dead *Sample:* Children under age 18

In Tanzania, 8% of children under 18 are orphans, meaning that one or both of their parents are dead (**Table 2.10**). The percentage of orphans increases with age, ranging from 1% of children under age 2 to 18% of children age 15-17 (Figure 2.5). By zone, orphanhood is highest in Southern Highlands (12%). Across regions, it is highest in Iringa (13%), Ruvuma (12%), and Mara (12%). There are no major variations in orphanhood by sex, residence, or wealth.

For information on school attendance by survivorship of parents, see **Table 2.12**.

Trends: The percentage of children under age 18 who are orphans has dropped from 10% in the 2010 TDHS to 8% in the 2015-2016 TDHS-MIS.

2.9 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Registered birth

Child has a birth certificate or his/her birth has been registered with the civil authority. **Sample:** De jure children under age 5

Respondents were asked whether they had birth certificates for the children in the household who were under age 5. If they did not have a birth certificate, they were asked whether the birth had been registered with the civil authority. The 2015-16 TDHS found that 14% of children had birth certificates and 12% did not have birth certificates but had been registered. In total, 26% of children under age 5 had been registered with the civil authority (**Table 2.11**). Boys and girls under age 5 are equally likely to be registered. Boys under age 5 are slightly more likely to be registered than girls (29% versus 25%). The registration of births is more common in Tanzania Mainland urban areas (50%) than in Tanzania Mainland rural areas (16%). The registration of births in Tanzania Mainland is lower than in Zanzibar (25% versus 92%). The percentage of registered births increases with the household wealth quintile, from 8% in the lowest wealth quintile to 65% in the highest wealth quintile.

Trends: Registration of children has increased from 16% in 2010 to 26% in 2016.

2.10 EDUCATION

Education is one of the most important aspects of social and economic development. Education improves capabilities and is strongly associated with various socio-economic variables such as life-style, income, and fertility for both individuals and societies.



both parents dead



2.10.1 Educational Attainment

Median educational attainment

Number of years of schooling completed by half of the population *Sample:* De facto household population age 6 and older

Overall, about 1 in 4 females (24%) age 6 and older have no formal education, compared with about 1 in 5 males (19%). However, once girls and boys enter school, their completion rates are similar. One in 3 females and 1 in 3 males have completed primary school (32%), 7-8% of females and males have completed secondary education, and 1-2% of females and males have completed beyond secondary education (**Table 2.13.1** and **2.13.2**). The median number of years of schooling completed among females is 4.5 years and 5.1 years among males.

Trends: The percentage of the population with no education has been decreasing over time, from 46 % of females and 34% of males in 1991-92 TDHS to 24% of females and 19% of males in 2015-16 TDHS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban residents are more likely to complete secondary school than rural residents. For example, 15% of females in urban areas have completed secondary school compared with 4% of females in rural areas. Similarly, 18% of males in urban areas have completed secondary school compared with 4% of males in rural areas. Similar patterns are observed for education beyond secondary school.
- Mainland and Zanzibar residents are similar in the percentages that have completed primary or gone on for further schooling, 48% in Mainland and 50% in Zanzibar among males, and similar percentages among females. The difference is that more students in Mainland stop after completing primary school and more students in Zanzibar go on for secondary or higher education.
- Educational attainment increases steadily with household wealth among both females and males. The median number of years of schooling increases by about one or two years of schooling for each increase in the wealth quintile, from a low or 1 or 2 years to 7 years among the highest wealth quintile for both females and males.

2.10.2 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 primary and secondary school students expressed as a percentage of the official primary and secondary school-age population *Sample:* Everyone age 5-24.

Seventy-eight percent of girls age 7 to 13 are attending primary school compared with 73% of boys (**Table 2.14**). The net attendance ratio drops drastically in secondary school: only 24% of girls and 22% of boys are attending secondary school.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Children in urban areas are more likely to be attending primary school than children in rural areas, (86% versus 72%). Similar patterns exist for secondary school attendance: NAR is 36% in urban areas and 16% in rural areas.
- In 24 of the 30 regions, primary school attendance is higher among girls than boys.
- The net attendance ratio increases steadily and dramatically with increasing wealth quintile for both primary and secondary schooling. The



Figure 2.6 Primary and secondary school attendance by wealth quintile

net attendance ratio for primary school children increases from 59% in the lowest quintile to 91% in the highest quintile, and for secondary school children it increases from 6% to 41% (Figure 2.6).

Other Measures of School Attendance

The TDHS-MIS education data allow the calculation of two more education indicators: the gross attendance ratio (GAR), and the gender parity index (GPI). The GAR, measures participation at each level of schooling for the de facto household population, as a percentage of the official school age population for that level. The GAR is 90% at the primary school level and 29% at the secondary school level. These figures indicate that not all children who should be attending primary or secondary school are doing so. The gender parity index (GPI), which is the ratio of female to male attendance rates, is slightly higher than one for both primary and secondary school. This confirms that there is relatively little difference in overall school attendance by boys and girls at the primary and secondary level. For more information on these indicators, see **Table 2.14**.

2.11 HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY

Household food security All Tanzanians should have access to safe food of sufficient quantity and quality at all times. *Sample:* Households

The survey asked about the number of meals that household members usually consume every day, number of days they consumed meat or fish during the preceding week, and the frequency of problems satisfying food needs in the past year.

Two percent of Tanzania Mainland households, both urban and rural, usually have only one meal a day **(Table 2.15)**. Urban households are much more likely than rural households to have three or more meals a day (77% and 55%, respectively). Six in 10 households in Zanzibar have at least three meals a day. Nationally, only 57% of households reported that they never had a problem satisfying their food needs in the past year.

2.12 HEALTH EXPENDITURES

Annual per capita expenditure (in TZS) on outpatient and inpatient admissions Out-of-pocket health spending per person Sample: Household population

The Tanzanian Government signed the Abuja Declaration in 2001 (*Tanzania Abuja* + 12 fact sheet), which commits the government to spending 15% of the total government budget on health. Spending more on health services, and spending more effectively, has a positive impact on other segments of the economy. The TDHS-MIS asked household respondents to identify how much they spent out of their own pockets for health care.

Nationally, the per capita out-of-pocket health expenditure is TZS 8,235 among men and TZS 11,442 among women (**Table 2.17**). The per capita expenditure among men is higher for outpatient visits (TZS 4,795) than for inpatient admissions (TZS 3,440). As is the case of men, expenditures for outpatient visits are higher than for inpatient admissions (TZS 7,695 and TZS 3,748, respectively).

With the exception of women in the lowest wealth quintile, per capita health expenditures increase with increasing wealth quintile and are significantly higher in the highest wealth quintile. Health expenditures are especially high among women in the lowest and two highest wealth quintiles (Figure 2.7).





LIST OF TABLES

For detailed information on household population, housing characteristics, and health expenditures, see the following tables:

- Table 2.1 Household drinking water
- Table 2.2 Availability of water
- Table 2.3 Household sanitation facilities
- Table 2.4 Household characteristics
- Table 2.5 Household possessions
- Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles
- Table 2.7 Hand washing
- 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 School attendance by survivorship of parents
- 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 Household food security
- Table 2.16 Annual outpatient visits and inpatient admissions
- Table 2.17 Annual per capita expenditure (in TZS) on outpatient visits and inpatient admissions
- Table 2.18 Annual total health expenditure (in TZS) per household

Table 2.1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water, time to obtain drinking water, and treatment of drinking water, according to residence, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Households					Population					
	Tar	nzania Mai	nland			Та	anzania Maii	nland			
Characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	Zanzibar	Tanzania	Urban	Rural	Total	Zanzibar	Tanzania	
Source of drinking water											
Improved source	86.0	47.8	60.4	97.9	61.4	86.4	47.0	58.6	97.6	59.7	
Piped into dwelling/vard plot	24.8	3.6	10.6	37.2	11.3	25.6	3.0	9.6	38.0	10.4	
Piped to neighbour	25.6	4.2	11.3	13.5	11.0	23.7	3.5	9.0	12.4	9.5	
Public tan/standnine	11 1	17.0	15.1	32.0	15.5	11 7	16.5	15.1	32.7	15.6	
Tube well or borehole	10	4.6	10.1	2.0	4.6	5.0	10.0	4.6	1.8	4.5	
Protected dug well	12.6	13.6	13.2	10.6	13.2	14.2	15 1	14.8	11.0	14.7	
Protected any well	2.0	3.0	3.1	10.0	3.0	2.8	33	3.1	0.0	3.0	
Protected spring	2.3	3.4	3.1	0.0	3.0	2.0	3.3	3.1	0.0	3.0	
	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.1	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.1	1.2	
Bottled water, Improved											
Source for cooking/		0.4	4.0	4 5	1.0		0.0	07	0.0	07	
wasning	3.6	0.1	1.2	1.5	1.3	2.3	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	
Unimproved source	13.8	52.2	39.5	2.1	38.5	13.4	52.9	41.4	2.4	40.3	
Unprotected dug well	4.3	23.5	17.2	1.1	16.8	4.5	24.3	18.5	1.3	18.0	
Unprotected spring	1.7	9.7	7.0	0.4	6.9	1.7	9.5	7.2	0.5	7.0	
Tanker truck/cart with small											
tank	5.6	0.6	2.3	0.3	2.2	5.1	0.5	1.9	0.3	1.8	
Surface water	1.1	18.3	12.6	0.1	12.3	1.5	18.5	13.5	0.1	13.2	
Bottled water, unimproved											
source for cooking/											
washing ¹	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Other	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	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	
Time to obtain drinking											
water (round trin)											
Water on premises	60.2	11 9	27.9	57.0	28.6	59 5	10.7	25.0	57 1	25.9	
Less than 30 minutes	21.3	35.0	21.0	29.5	31.0	20.4	34.8	30.6	28.0	30.5	
30 minutes or longer	18.5	52.2	/1 1	13.5	40.4	20.4	54.5	44.4	13.0	43.6	
So minutes of longer	10.5	52.2	71.1	10.0	-0	20.1	04.0		10.0	40.0	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Water treatment prior to											
Rollod	40.7	22.0	20.4	21.0	20.2	12.2	21.7	20 0	21.1	27.0	
Blooch/obloring added	42.7	22.0	29.4	21.0	29.2	43.5	21.7	20.0	21.1	27.0	
	0.2	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	5.5	1.2	2.4	3.2	2.5	
Strained through cloth	11.3	9.6	10.2	1.2	9.9	11.9	11.7	11.7	1.4	11.5	
Ceramic, sand or other filter	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	
Solar disinfection	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	
Let it stand and settle	8.0	4.0	5.3	10.7	5.5	7.8	3.8	4.9	10.4	5.1	
Other	1.6	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	
No treatment	46.8	68.6	61.4	67.5	61.5	46.2	67.8	61.5	67.9	61.7	
Percentage using an											
appropriate treatment											
method ³	49.0	29.4	35.9	24.1	35.6	50.3	30.3	36.2	24.0	35.8	
Number	4.053	8.195	12.247	316	12.563	17.349	41.888	59.237	1.713	60.950	

¹ Because the quality of bottled water unknown, households using bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved or unimproved source according to their water source for cooking and washing.
² Respondents may report multiple treatment methods so the sum of treatment may exceed 100 percent.

Housing Characteristics and Household Population • 31

³ Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

Table 2.2 Availability of water

Among households and de jure population using piped water or water from a tube well or borehole, percentage with lack of availability of water in the last 2 weeks, according to residence, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

			Household	s		Population				
Availability of water in last	Tanzania Mainland				Tanzania Mainland					
2 weeks	Urban	Rural	Total	Zanzibar	Tanzania	Urban	Rural	Total	Zanzibar	Tanzania
Not available for at least 1 day Available with no interruption of	60.5	45.1	53.4	57.8	53.6	62.2	44.9	53.6	59.8	54.0
at least 1 day	37.8	53.6	45.2	41.6	45.0	36.5	54.1	45.2	39.8	44.9
Don't know/missing	1.6	1.3	1.5	0.6	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.4	1.1
Total Number using piped water or	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
water from a tube well ²	2,790	2,419	5,210	274	5,483	11,720	11,466	23,186	1,461	24,648

¹ Households reporting piped water or water from a tube well or borehole as their main source of drinking water. Households reporting bottled water as their main source of drinking water are also included if their main source of water for cooking and handwashing is piped water or water from a tube well or borehole.

Table 2.3 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type and location of toilet/latrine facilities, according to residence, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Households					Population				
Type and location of toilet/latrine	Tanzania Mainland				Та	Tanzania Mainland				
facility	Urban	Rural	Total	Zanzibar	Tanzania	Urban	Rural	Total	Zanzibar	Tanzania
Improved, not shared facility Flush/pour flush to piped sewer										
system	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	4.5	0.6	1.9	0.3	1.9	5.6	0.5	2.0	0.3	1.9
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine Ventilated improved pit (VIP)	16.3	2.0	6.7	25.0	7.2	19.6	1.8	7.0	26.5	7.6
latrine	2.1	0.5	1.1	6.3	1.2	2.5	0.6	1.2	6.7	1.3
Pit latrine with slab	10.7	6.5	7.9	26.8	8.4	12.9	6.4	8.3	27.3	8.8
Composting toilet	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Tanzania	34.9	9.8	18.1	58.7	19.1	41.9	9.5	19.0	61.0	20.1
Shared facility ¹ Flush/pour flush to piped sewer										
system	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	2.2	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.8	1.8	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine Ventilated improved pit (VIP)	16.8	1.0	6.2	5.5	6.2	13.0	0.7	4.3	3.8	4.3
latrine	3.9	0.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	2.9	0.3	1.1	1.4	1.1
Pit latrine with slab	18.5	2.4	7.7	6.3	7.7	14.5	1.8	5.5	5.8	5.5
Tanzania	42.0	3.9	16.5	13.8	16.4	32.5	2.8	11.5	11.2	11.5
Unimproved facility Flush/pour flush not to										
sewer/septic tank/pit latrine Pit latrine with slab (non-	0.6	0.0	0.2	5.4	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	5.6	0.3
washable)	15.3	52.6	40.3	4.6	39.4	16.4	52.7	42.0	4.0	41.0
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	5.2	20.2	15.2	0.7	14.9	6.1	21.1	16.7	0.8	16.2
Bucket	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No facility/bush/field	2.0	13.0	9.4	16.6	9.5	2.5	13.5	10.3	17.3	10.5
Other	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
Tanzania	23.2	86.4	65.4	27.4	64.5	25.5	87.7	69.5	27.8	68.3
Total Number of	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
households/population	4,053	8,195	12,247	316	12,563	17,349	41,888	59,237	1,713	60,950
Location of toilet facility										
In own dwelling	18.1	2.0	7.8	81.7	9.5	19.5	1.7	7.4	83.5	9.4
In own yard/plot	79.8	89.5	86.0	15.3	84.4	78.4	90.7	86.8	13.9	84.9
Elsewhere	2.2	8.4	6.2	3.0	6.1	2.1	7.6	5.8	2.6	5.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
toilet/latrine facility	3,972	7,128	11,100	263	11,364	16,922	36,213	53,136	1,417	54,553

Table 2.4 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households by housing characteristics, percentage using solid fuel for cooking, and percent distribution by frequency of smoking in the home, according to residence, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Housing	T	anzania Mainl			
characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	Zanzibar	Tanzania
Electricity					
Yes	55.9	5.1	21.9	47.2	22.5
No	44.1	94.9	78.1	52.8	77.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flooring material					
Earth, sand	17.5	77.1	57.4	23.3	56.5
Dung	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3
Wood/planks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Palm/bamboo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Parquet or polished wood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Vinyl or asphalt strips	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Ceramic tiles	9.9	0.6	3.7	9.6	3.8
Cement	68.6	21.3	37.0	59.9	37.5
Carpet	3.5	0.3	1.4	7.0	1.5
Other	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rooms used for sleeping					
One	40.3	29.3	32.9	21.5	32.7
Two	30.7	38.8	36.1	32.2	36.0
Three or more	29.0	31.9	31.0	46.3	31.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking					
In the house	43.5	28.5	33.4	65.8	34.2
In a separate building	23.7	56.0	45.3	15.3	44.5
Outdoors	30.7	15.0	20.2	17.2	20.1
No food cooked in household	2.2	0.6	1.1	1.6	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel					
Electricity	1.3	0.1	0.5	1.3	0.5
LPG/natural gas/biogas	7.7	0.5	2.9	2.6	2.9
Kerosene	5.3	0.3	1.9	1.6	1.9
Charcoal	63.1	9.3	27.1	30.3	27.2
Wood	20.4	89.2	66.4	62.5	66.3
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Animal dung	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No food cooked in household	2.2	0.6	1.1	1.6	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹	83.4	98.6	93.6	92.8	93.6
Frequency of smoking in the home					
Daily	11.5	18.1	15.9	7.7	15.7
Weekly	1.4	1.8	1.7	0.9	1.6
Monthly	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Less than once a month	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.3	1.1
Never	85.6	79.1	81.2	91.0	81.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,053	8,195	12,247	316	12,563

LPG = Liquefied petroleum gas ¹ Includes Kerosene, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, , and animal dung

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 2015-16

	Ta				
Possession	Urban	Rural	Tanzania	Zanzibar	Total
Household effects					
Radio	63.3	45.8	51.5	62.4	51.8
Television	46.6	6.4	19.7	39.6	20.2
Mobile phone	92.3	70.3	77.6	93.4	78.0
Computer	10.3	0.6	3.8	8.2	3.9
Non-mobile telephone	1.4	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.6
Refrigerator	22.1	1.3	8.2	29.5	8.7
Means of transport					
Bicycle	30.1	42.9	38.7	52.2	39.0
Animal drawn cart	1.6	3.9	3.1	2.2	3.1
Motorcycle/scooter	11.5	7.9	9.1	15.9	9.2
Car/truck	8.8	0.9	3.5	7.8	3.6
Boat with a motor	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.2
Ownership of agricultural land	29.8	80.1	63.5	28.8	62.6
Ownership of farm animals ¹	30.0	69.1	56.2	47.5	56.0
Number	4,053	8,195	12,247	316	12,563
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 2015-16

		W	/ealth quinti	le			Number of	
Residence/region	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Total	persons	Gini coefficient
Residence								
Urban	4.9	2.1	5.2	29.6	58.3	100.0	17,856	0.19
Rural	26.3	27.4	26.2	16.0	4.1	100.0	43,094	0.40
Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar								
Mainland	20.6	20.4	20.2	10.6	10.2	100.0	50 237	0.37
Urban	20.0	20.4	5.2	30.0	57.6	100.0	17 3/0	0.37
Bural	27.0	28.0	26.4	15.3	33	100.0	41 888	0.20
Zanzibar	0.7	6.0	14 1	32.4	46.8	100.0	1 713	0.39
Unquia	0.3	1.5	8.6	30.5	59.2	100.0	1 150	0.31
Pemba	1.6	15.4	25.3	36.3	21.5	100.0	563	0.54
7								
Zone	25.0	07.0	40.4	10.0	0.4	400.0	0.070	0.04
Western	35.8	27.8	18.1	10.2	8.1	100.0	0,278	0.01
Control	13.1	13.2	10.2	20.9	20.0	100.0	0,579	0.41
Cellia Southorn Highlanda	33.0	21.3	22.0	17.2	0.0 17.0	100.0	0,900	0.29
Southern	10.0	20.1	20.3	20.0	17.9	100.0	3,027	0.47
South West Highlands	10.3	20.7	20.4	23.0	10.5	100.0	5,104	0.47
Lako	24.0	20.7	24.2	23.5	10.5	100.0	17 264	0.39
Eastern	5 1	9.6	10.0	21.3	53.9	100.0	9 4 3 0	0.40
Zanzibar	0.7	6.0	14.1	32.4	46.8	100.0	1 713	0.30
	0.7	0.0	14.1	02.4	40.0	100.0	1,710	0.00
Region	00 7	40.0		00.4	4.0	100.0	0.000	0.00
Dodoma	30.7	19.3	24.0	22.1	4.0	100.0	2,936	0.26
Arusna	24.2	13.4	10.1	21.0	25.3	100.0	2,102	0.60
Kilimanjaro	2.8	5.8	17.1	42.4	31.9	100.0	1,052	0.32
Tanga Maragara	10.0	17.4	20.5	22.3	29.0	100.0	2,020	0.43
Pwani	7.9	19.4	21.2	27.3	16.9	100.0	2,940	0.45
Pwalli Dar os Salaam	7.5	23.4	24.2	16.1	93.9	100.0	5 156	0.47
Lindi	17.8	30.4	26.1	16.5	9.1	100.0	1 304	0.00
Mtwara	18.7	29.9	24.8	15.0	11.5	100.0	1,880	0.54
Ruvuma	14.7	20.5	26.4	24.0	14.5	100.0	1,000	0.04
Iringa	82	15.8	25.7	26.2	24.2	100.0	1 210	0.56
Mbeva	13.8	21.0	24.3	26.9	14.0	100.0	3,728	0.56
Singida	34.7	25.1	18.5	12.5	9.3	100.0	1.987	0.51
Tabora	45.8	27.1	10.0	10.0	7.1	100.0	3,642	0.68
Rukwa	28.3	19.7	26.1	18.1	7.8	100.0	1,402	0.38
Kigoma	21.9	28.8	29.3	10.5	9.5	100.0	2,636	0.54
Shinyanga	37.3	21.2	16.0	12.7	12.8	100.0	2,389	0.70
Kagera	11.8	34.8	28.4	18.9	6.1	100.0	3,073	0.55
Mwanza	21.0	21.1	19.8	20.2	17.8	100.0	4,131	0.43
Mara	23.3	16.4	22.5	23.6	14.2	100.0	2,549	0.49
Manyara	37.5	20.5	22.5	14.5	4.9	100.0	1,983	0.32
Njombe	6.9	16.8	27.1	33.4	15.8	100.0	882	0.47
Katavi	32.2	21.0	19.2	19.2	8.3	100.0	638	0.66
Simiyu	36.5	30.2	19.2	10.0	4.0	100.0	2,576	0.39
Geita	19.1	23.5	31.1	21.7	4.6	100.0	2,546	0.41
Kaskazini Unguja	1.1	4.4	21.9	59.3	13.2	100.0	272	0.41
Kusini Unguja	0.2	3.2	16.8	52.0	27.7	100.0	160	0.34
Mjini Magharibi	0.0	0.0	1./	14.7	83.6	100.0	/18	0.20
Kaskazini Pemba	1.9	14.9	20.3	36.9	20.0	100.0	291	0.53
	1.2	15.9	24.3	33.0	23.0	100.0	212	0.55
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	60,950	0.37

Table 2.7 Hand washing

Percentage of households in which the place most often used for washing hands was observed, and among households in which the place for hand washing was observed, percent distribution by availability of water, soap and other cleansing agents, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

			Among	households	where place percenta	for hand wa age with:	shing was ob	served,	Number of
Background characteristic	Percentage of households in which place for washing hands was observed ¹	Number of households	Soap and water ²	Water and cleansing agent ³ other than soap only	Water only	Soap but no water⁴	No water, no soap, no other cleansing agent	Total	households with place for hand washing observed
Residence									
Urban	85.8	4,141	71.9	0.7	24.3	0.7	2.4	100.0	3,555
Rural	78.2	8,422	52.3	0.2	43.9	0.5	3.2	100.0	6,585
Tanzania Mainland/									
Zanzibar	01.4	10.047	50.0	0.4	27.4	0.6	2.0	100.0	0.066
Urban	01.4 86.2	12,247	59.0 72.0	0.4	2/3	0.0	2.9	100.0	9,900
Rural	79.0	8.195	52.0	0.2	44.1	0.5	3.2	100.0	6.471
Zanzibar	55.0	316	67.2	0.1	27.4	0.4	4.9	100.0	174
Unguja	65.4	213	65.2	0.0	28.9	0.3	5.6	100.0	140
Pemba	33.4	102	75.8	0.4	21.2	0.4	2.1	100.0	34
Zone									
Western	87.4	1,010	52.2	0.2	43.9	0.1	3.7	100.0	883
Northern	81.8	1,526	65.3	0.1	30.1	1.7	2.8	100.0	1,248
Central	73.8	1,469	46.2	0.0	52.1	0.5	1.2	100.0	1,084
Southern Highlands	83.1	933	63.9	0.1	34.4	0.4	1.3	100.0	775
Southern South West Highlands	61.6 87.0	798	54.2	0.5	39.8	0.2	5.4	100.0	491
Lake	89.2	2 935	40.0 54.2	0.0	42.0	0.3	9.2	100.0	2 617
Eastern	75.7	2,333	80.0	1.3	16.1	0.7	2.0	100.0	1,718
Zanzibar	55.0	316	67.2	0.1	27.4	0.4	4.9	100.0	174
Region									
Dodoma	83.9	683	40.5	0.0	58.1	0.0	14	100.0	573
Arusha	72.3	486	51.4	0.3	36.8	3.6	7.9	100.0	351
Kilimanjaro	79.0	431	75.3	0.0	20.9	2.3	1.6	100.0	340
Tanga	91.4	610	68.0	0.0	31.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	557
Morogoro	60.3	698	80.6	0.8	15.7	0.0	2.9	100.0	421
Pwani Dan sa Calaam	56.1	317	78.3	0.9	16.6	0.4	3.7	100.0	178
Dar es Salaam	89.2	1,255	80.0	1.5	16.2	0.9	1.4	100.0	1,119
Mtwara	56 1	485	62.3	1.0	34.0	0.4	2.8	100.0	219
Ruvuma	91.0	410	63.7	0.0	36.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	373
Iringa	79.5	301	60.5	0.3	37.7	0.3	1.3	100.0	239
Mbeya	83.3	902	47.6	0.8	47.9	0.1	3.6	100.0	751
Singida	64.6	392	56.3	0.0	43.2	0.3	0.2	100.0	253
Tabora	92.1	539	38.7	0.3	57.6	0.0	3.4	100.0	496
Rukwa	97.7	295	46.9	0.3	25.7	0.7	26.4	100.0	288
Shinyanga	85.2	472	09.5 41.5	0.0	20.3	0.3	4.0	100.0	307
Kagera	90.7	643	81.6	0.3	16.7	1.0	0.5	100.0	583
Mwanza	86.2	717	39.9	0.0	59.0	0.3	0.8	100.0	618
Mara	97.7	437	68.0	0.0	32.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	427
Manyara	65.4	395	48.9	0.0	47.4	1.9	1.8	100.0	258
Njombe	73.6	222	69.4	0.0	25.9	0.9	3.9	100.0	163
Katavi	99.1	110	53.5	0.0	44.0	0.2	2.3	100.0	109
Siiliyu Geita	03.2	340	49.2	0.0	49.4	0.0	1.4	100.0	290
Kaskazini Unguia	59.9	51	62.8	0.2	30.2	0.0	6.2	100.0	31
Kusini Unguja	50.2	32	59.3	0.0	39.3	0.0	1.4	100.0	16
Mjini Magharibi	71.3	130	67.0	0.0	26.7	0.3	6.1	100.0	93
Kaskazini Pemba	30.7	54	87.1	0.0	11.8	0.0	1.1	100.0	16
Kusini Pemba	36.3	49	65.2	0.8	30.0	0.8	3.1	100.0	18
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	75.6	2,107	38.7	0.0	55.6	0.1	5.5	100.0	1,594
Second	74.8	2,394	45.2	0.3	50.7	0.5	3.3	100.0	1,791
Middle	78.1	2,500	54.3	0.1	42.1	0.6	2.9	100.0	1,951
rounn Highest	83.4 80.1	∠,08/ 2,974	00.0 79.0	0.3	3U./ 17 4	0.5	1.9	100.0	2,242
	09.1	2,074	10.0	0.0	17.4	0.9	2.0	100.0	2,001
Iotal	80.7	12,563	59.2	0.4	37.0	0.6	2.9	100.0	10,139

¹ Includes fixed and mobile place
 ² Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder, or paste form. This column includes households with soap and water only as well as those that had soap and water and another cleansing agent.
 ³ Cleansing agents other than soap include locally available materials such as ash, mud, or sand.
 ⁴ Includes households with soap only as well as those with soap and another cleansing agent

Table 2.8 Household population by age, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by 5-year age groups, according to sex and residence, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

		Urban			Rural		Tar	izania	
Age	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<5	16.1	13.7	14.8	18.3	17.2	17.7	17.7	16.2	16.9
5-9	13.7	12.0	12.8	17.7	16.4	17.0	16.5	15.1	15.8
10-14	11.5	11.4	11.4	14.6	14.2	14.4	13.7	13.4	13.5
15-19	10.7	12.0	11.4	10.3	8.7	9.5	10.5	9.7	10.1
20-24	9.0	10.8	9.9	6.3	7.1	6.7	7.1	8.2	7.7
25-29	7.3	9.0	8.2	5.5	6.1	5.8	6.0	7.0	6.5
30-34	7.1	7.4	7.3	4.3	5.0	4.7	5.1	5.7	5.4
35-39	6.3	6.5	6.4	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.3
40-44	5.1	4.7	4.9	3.8	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.3
45-49	3.8	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2
50-54	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.4	3.1	2.7	3.2	2.9
55-59	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
60-64	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
65-69	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3
70-74	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.1
75-79	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8
80 +	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dependency age groups									
0-14	41.3	37.1	39.1	50.6	47.8	49.1	47.9	44.6	46.2
15-64	56.0	59.8	58.0	45.0	47.1	46.1	48.1	50.9	49.6
65+	2.7	3.1	2.9	4.5	5.1	4.8	4.0	4.5	4.2
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	48.0	44.1	45.9	57.4	52.9	55.1	54.7	50.3	52.4
18+	52.0	55.9	54.1	42.6	47.1	44.9	45.3	49.7	47.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	8,307	9,140	17,447	20,446	21,764	42,210	28,753	30,904	59,657

Table 2.9 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size; mean size of household, and percentage of households with orphans and foster children under age 18, according to residence, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Т	anzania Mainl	and		
Characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	Zanzibar	Tanzania
Household headship					
Male	74.4	76.0	75.5	77.9	75.5
Female	25.6	24.0	24.5	22.1	24.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members					
1	13.5	7.9	9.7	5.7	9.6
2	13.0	10.3	11.2	8.3	11.1
3	16.1	13.9	14.7	13.8	14.6
4	16.4	14.7	15.3	14.0	15.2
5	14.6	14.9	14.8	12.4	14.7
6	9.4	12.3	11.3	12.5	11.4
7	6.6	8.9	8.2	11.4	8.3
8	4.7	6.6	5.9	8.2	6.0
9+	5.7	10.5	8.9	13.6	9.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households	4.3	5.1	4.8	5.4	4.9
Percentage of households with orphans and foster children under age 18					
Double orphans	1.8	1.5	1.6	0.4	1.6
Single orphans ¹	10.5	11.7	11.3	8.9	11.2
Foster children ²	25.9	27.2	26.8	29.5	26.8
Foster and/or orphan children	29.0	31.2	30.5	32.7	30.6
Number of households	4,053	8,195	12,247	316	12,563

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 Foster children are those under age 18 living in households with neither their mother nor their father present, and the mother and/or the father are alive.

Percent distribution of de ju dead, according to backgrou	re children under und characteristic	age 18 by s, Tanzania	living arranger a DHS-MIS 20	nents and su 15-16	ırvival status	s of parents, t	he percentage	e of children n	ot living with a	a biological par	ent, and the p	percentage of ch	ildren with one c	r both parents
		Living with not wit	n mother but h father	Living with not with I	father but mother		Not livi	ng with either	parent					
Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both dead	Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Percentage not living with a biological parent	Percentage with one or both parents dead ¹	Number of children
Age 0-4	70.6	18.3	4. 4.	6.1	0.1	6.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	100.0	7.7	2.5	10.090
<2	75.2	21.7	1.1	0.3	0.0	4.	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1.6	1.3	4,166
2-4	67.4	15.9	1.6	2.6	0.2	10.5	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	12.0	3.4	5,924
5-9	58.8 51 1	13.7	а. 1 1	5.7 7 1	0.5	14.7	1.2	1.6 0.0	0.6 2 2	9.0	100.0	18.1 22.1	7.2 50 6	9,504 8 2 2 0
15-17	41.0 4.0	10.2	6.8 0.8	0.9 9	1.6	23.2	2.7	9.4 6.4	2.2	0.1	100.0	32.5	17.9	3,741
Sex Male Female	59.6 57.7	14.0 14.5	3.7 3.5	4 9 1.9	0.7 0.6	12.5 15.0	1.3 1.4	0.1 0.0	0.0 7.0	0.5 0.5	100.0 100.0	16.6 19.0	8.2 8.2	15,883 15,672
Residence Urban Rural	53.2 60.5	16.7 13.4	3.2 3.7	4.4 4.4	0.7 0.7	16.1 12.9	1.8	2.0 1.8	1.0 0.7	0.6 0.5	100.0 100.0	20.9 16.7	8.8 8.2	8,115 23,440
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar			0	1										
Mainland	58.5 52 0	14.4 16.0	0.0 0.0	4.5 4 7	0.7	13.7 16.2	4. C	1.9	0.8	0.5 0.6	100.0	17.8 21.0	4.0 4.0	30,717 7 885
Rural	60.4	13.5	3.8	4.5	0.7	12.9	, <u>c</u> i	1.8 1.8	0.7	0.5	100.0	16.7	0 0 0 0	22,832
Zanzibar	65.6	10.9	2.6	2.9	0.5	14.8	1.0	1.2	0.1	0.4	100.0	17.1	5.5	838
Unguja Pemba	61.7 72.5	11.9 9.2	2.7 2.4	3.7 1.6	0.6 0.3	16.6 11.6	0.9 1.2	1.3	0.0	0.5 0.2	100.0 100.0	19.0 13.8	5.8 4.9	532 306
Zone					0				1	0			0	
Western	08.1 1	F	4. 0 4. 0	4 0 8 0	1 0	10.5	0 1	9.7	0.0 0		100.0	13.5	0.0	3,599
	C./C	15.7	0.0 0.0	0°0 0°0	C	10.0	<u>.</u> .	 4 0	0.9 F	0.0 2	100.0	19.3	0.7 7.7	3,105 3,673
Southern Highlands	53.5	17.3	5.0	4 0 7 0	1.2	11.8	- <u>(</u>	2.5	1.5	0.1	100.0	17.3	11.8	3,073 1.871
Southern	42.5	24.8	3.6	7.0	0.6	17.9	0.9	1.5	0.6	0.5	100.0	20.9	7.3	1,454
South West Highlands	60.6	13.3	3.5	3.1	0.6	14.1	1.0	2.1	1.3	0.4	100.0	18.5	8.5	3,089
Lake	57.3	13.6	3.6	5.3	0.0	14.1	1.5	2.3	0.9	0.5	100.0	18.7	9.3	9,782
Eastern Zanzihar	58.1 65.6	14.3 10 9	3.4 6.0	4.6 0.0	0.4 7.0	14.1 8.41	2.0 1 0	с ю с	4. C	0.8 0 4	100.0	18.3 17 1	א ד. ד	4,144 838
	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	į	5	5	2		5	(Continued)

Table 2.10 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

38 • Housing Characteristics and Household Population

Table 2.10—Continued														
		Living with not with	mother but ר father	Living with not with	father but mother		Not livi	ng with either p	oarent					
Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both dead	Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Percentage not living with a biological parent	Percentage with one or both parents dead ¹	Number of children
Dedoma	55.0	16.2	u u	7 6		16.0	,	4	° 0	20	0001	101	C a	1 660
Arisho	0.00	2 C		t ,	4 0	C	- 0	- 0	, c		0.00		0 U U U	1,000
Kilimonioro	00.0 6 E	0.4 0	ט ע ט ע		0.0 0	1.1.1	א כ. די כ	0. c	- c	7. U 7. U	0.001	0.4- 0.4-0	0.0	100,1
Niiiliaiijaio Toosoo	00.0	0.7	0.0	0	0.0	19.0	† † - c	7 ₹ 7	0.0	0. c	0.001	0.00	- 0. 7 0	101
langa	00	יי יי	א י א י		0.0		- c vi c	t	ה כ ס כ		0.001	0.U2	0.0	1,047
Morogoro Bwani	2.00 7 17	0.01 7 7 A	4.7 9.6	4 г И Г	0.0	14.0 17.1			N 0	1.1	100.0	18.1	0.0 9	1,438 645
Por oo Soloom	- + C	 	0.0	0.1	0.0	- 0) , - c	† , 1 ¢	7.00		0.001	10.1		040
uar es salaam Lindi	00.0 47.1	0.21	2 V V V	+ ת ית	0.0 0.0	- 0.0 16.2	- c - t	- 4	0.0	0.0		10.0	0.0 7	2,001 630
Mtwara	30.0	26.8 26.8	- ~ - ~	5 c	0.0	10.0	7 - C	- - -	0.0	4.0	100.0	21.6	- -	824
Ruyuma	29.0 7,3 8	16.0	0.0	- 9 9 7	0.0	10.8	- 0	- c		ţ.œ		24 16.3	- 1 - 7	860
Iringa	40.0	10.4	+ π - Ο	1. Q 0. C	- (4 a	14.7	4 -	2.2	- C - C	0 G		0.01	0	586
Mheva	19.0	 	4 0 1 0	0. V V	ο.α			0 C 0 C	2 4 7	2.00		50.9 6	0 2	1013
Singida	00.0 6.9 6.9	0.4	0. C	1. 0 0 0	0.0	 		4 -	- -	с. С	0.001	2 4 4 7 8 1 7 8 1	0. L L	1 050
Tabora	0.00 8 A R	ם. ק	0.0 7	0 0 0 0	- C	0 v c	 t c	- - 4 0	0 P		0.001	0.01	0.7	2001
Duktion	04.0 67 7	ט מ לית	0.0 0	0.0 a	0.0	7.0 2	י ש - כ	- د نو	1.0	7.0	0.001	10.0	7.4	2, I 10 205
Kicoma	73.0	0.0	0.0	ס. ש - כ	0 C	0.7	0.0 0	- c i +	0.0	0. -	0.001		ה ה ה ש	500 507 F
Shimman	0.07		4 ¢ 0 C	0.7	- 0	9.7 0.7	0.0	- -	0.0 0.0		0.001	0.01	7.0	-,+00 1,004
Sninyanga Kacara	60.9 66 1	і с і с	0. U 0. 0	0.⊄	0.0 0	0.0	0 - c	9. ⊂ C	- ر ن د	4. U C	0.001	ы	οα 4.α	1,524
Miniman	100.1	ч с 1 с	0. r	, ת ט 4	0.7	- a 9	- c vi -	0 F 7 C	، د	0.0	0.001	0.0	0.0	0,100
lviwaliza Mara	40.0 76 1	1.0.1	4 7	- <u>1</u>	C	15.4	<u>-</u> ר			0.0 C	0.001	2 H . 2 0 3	1.0.1	1462
Manyara	- 700 65 4	0.0	- 00	0.0	0.6	70	- - 5 -	0.5		40	100.0	111	2.0	1 063
Niombe	57.75	17.9	0.0	2.10	0.0	10		0.0			100.0	14.1	10.7	425
Katavi	66.2	10.3	2.9	4.7	0.4	10.9	1.7	1.5	- -	0.2	100.0	15.3	7.7	372
Simiyu	59.7	12.4	2.6	4.8	4.1	14.1	1.2	2.3	0.8	0.7	100.0	18.3	8.2	1,519
Geita	59.2	11.5	4.0	7.6	4.1	11.8	0.7	2.6	0.7	4.0	100.0	15.8	9.7	1,504
Kaskazini Unguja	72.4	5.2	2.3	4.3	0.9	12.5	0.4	1.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	14.8	5.4	138
Kusini Unguja	55.0	13.8	2.8	3.2	0.2	21.4	0.6	1.3	0.2	1.5	100.0	23.5	5.1	80
Mjini Magharibi	58.6	14.4	2.9	3.5	0.6	17.1	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	19.7	6.1	314
Kaskazini Pemba	74.2	7.9	2.7	1.6	0.2	10.6	1.7		0.0	0.0	100.0	13.4	5.7	159
Kusini Pemba	70.7	10.6	2.1	1.5	0.5	12.7	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	14.2	4.1	147
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	62.5	13.2	4.6	4 (7 1	0.0 0	11.2		- - -	0.6 0.0	4.0	100.0	14.8	8.0	7,095
Second	29.7	10.0	0.4.0	 	0.7	12.4	 	ר ד ני ני	0.0 0	4.0	100.0	16.0	20 0 4 0	0,/03
Middle	29.7	10.1	ა. 4. ი	+ r ن ان	יכ	0.4	<u>، ا</u> ن ن	י י סיַ פ	0.0	C	0.001	9.7L	7 1	0,481
Fourtri Hickeet	00.4	0. 7 10.0	0 0 0 0	7.C	0.4	0.4-7-		- د • •	0.0	C.D.C	0.001	10.9	0.7	0,095 F 120
Highest	t. t.	<u>.</u>	0.4	0. 0	t.	0.7			0.1	0.0	0.001	1.77	1.1	0,1 ZU
Total <15	60.9	14.8	3.2	4.3	0.6	12.5	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.5	100.0	15.8	7.1	27,814
Total <18	58.6	14.3	3.6	4.5	0.7	13.8	1.4	1.9	0.8	0.5	100.0	17.8	8.4	31,555
Note: Table is based on de ju 1 Includes children with fathe	ure members, i.e	., usual resi	dents.	narant dead t	hut missing	information or	o e invival stati	is of the other	narent					

Housing Characteristics and Household Population • 39

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 2015-16

	Childre	n whose births are reg	istered	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had birth certificate	Percentage who did not have birth certificate	Percentage registered	Number of children
Age				
<2	11.0	15.1	26.0	4,166
2-4	10.2	10.4	20.7	5,924
Male	14.6	13.2	27.8	5,061
Female	13.5	11.5	25.0	5,029
Residence				
Urban Rural	29.5 8.6	21.4 9.1	50.9 17 7	2,642 7 449
Tonzonio Mainland/Zonzibar	0.0	0.1	17.7	7,440
Mainland	12.7	11.9	24.6	9,828
Urban	28.1	21.5	49.6	2,566
Rurai Zanzibar	7.3 63.6	8.5 28 1	15.8 91 7	7,262
Unguja	72.3	22.9	95.2	166
Pemba	48.6	37.0	85.6	96
Zone	E C	7.0	10.0	1 210
Northern	5.6 18.4	22.9	41.2	957
Central	5.0	9.5	14.5	1,113
Southern Highlands	6.5 9 3	7.7 14 9	14.2 24.2	561 407
South West Highlands	21.8	4.4	26.2	976
Lake	10.6	6.0	16.6	3,260
Zanzibar	63.6	28.1	91.7	262
Region				
Dodoma	6.1	4.9	11.0	436
Arusha Kilimaniaro	22.6 24.3	15.5 43.2	38.2 67.5	353 185
Tanga	12.2	20.0	32.2	419
Morogoro	6.2	23.6	29.8	431
Dar es Salaam	37.7	35.5	73.2	710
Lindi	7.8	9.7	17.5	192
Mtwara Ruvuma	10.6 5.2	19.5 2.7	30.2 7.9	216 264
Iringa	8.4	13.4	21.8	174
Mbeya Singida	35.6	6.2 12 1	41.8 16.6	563 335
Tabora	5.3	3.4	8.7	688
Rukwa	3.7	1.8	5.5	279
Shinvanga	6.0 4.0	4.1	8.1	522 456
Kagera	2.1	8.2	10.3	546
Mwanza Mara	31.9 7.0	7.1 4 9	39.0 11.8	791 497
Manyara	4.2	12.8	16.9	341
Njombe	6.7	10.3	17.0	123
Simivu	1.6	2.3	3.9 4.1	502
Geita	4.4	8.7	13.1	468
Kaskazini Unguja Kusini Unguja	64.1 77.4	28.7 16.2	92.8 93.6	44 26
Mjini Magharibi	74.7	22.0	96.7	97
Kaskazini Pemba Kusini Pemba	46.3	41.0 32 8	87.3 83.8	50 46
	51.0	52.0	00.0	40
Lowest	3.1	4.6	7.7	2,462
Second	7.1	8.1	15.2	2,169
Middle	8.8 18.4	11.3 18.8	20.0 37.2	1,969 1,865
Highest	41.3	23.8	65.1	1,626
Total	14.0	12.3	26.4	10,090

Table 2.12 School attendance by survivorship of parents

For de jure children age 10-14, the percentage attending school by parental survival and the ratio of the percentage attending, by parental survival, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Perce	entage attendir	ng school by sur	vivorship of par	ents
			Both parents alive and living with at		
Background	Both parents	Number of	least one	Number of	1
characteristic	deceased	children	parent	children	Ratio
Sex					
Male	70.5	65	83.4	2,857	0.85
Female	(79.0)	34	84.8	2,890	(0.93)
Residence					
Urban	(78.9)	29	93.0	1,326	(0.85)
Rural	71.1	69	81.5	4,421	0.87
Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar					
Mainland	73.7	98	83.8	5,586	0.88
Urban	(78.9)	29	92.8	1,283	(0.85)
Rural	71.4	69	81.2	4,303	0.88
Zanzibar	*	0	93.3	161	na
Unguja	*	0	96.8	97	na
Pemba	*	0	88.1	64	na
Total	73.4	99	84.1	5,747	0.87

Notes: Table is based on children who usually live in the household, that is, de jure residents. 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 Ratio of the percentages attending school for children with both parents deceased to the percentages attending school with both parents alive and living with at least one parent

Table 2.13.1 Educational attainment of the female household population

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age six and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age 6-9 10-14 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65+	44.1 9.0 6.3 10.1 16.8 20.8 20.3 22.0 18.9 33.1 45.4 54.7 75.9	55.9 77.0 14.4 9.4 10.6 12.7 10.5 10.9 10.2 15.0 20.4 28.6 18.6	0.0 10.0 43.7 43.6 48.9 52.4 56.9 57.7 60.7 46.5 27.4 13.0 3.9	0.0 4.0 26.7 9.8 4.9 2.6 3.2 2.3 2.9 1.4 1.3 1.0 0.1	0.0 0.0 8.8 25.6 15.9 9.5 7.9 5.8 5.7 3.7 5.3 2.4 0.9	$\begin{array}{c} 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 1.4\\ 2.9\\ 2.0\\ 1.2\\ 1.4\\ 1.6\\ 0.3\\ 0.3\\ 0.3\\ 0.6\\ \end{array}$	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	3,764 4,140 2,993 2,534 2,159 1,772 1,665 1,370 975 988 680 583 1,391	0.0 3.3 6.6 6.7 6.5 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.4 6.0 1.7 0.0 0.0
Residence Urban Rural	12.1 29.5	25.8 32.2	34.9 30.2	9.6 4.4	15.3 3.6	2.3 0.1	100.0 100.0	7,700 17.314	6.3 3.2
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar Mainland Urban Rural Zanzibar Unguja Pemba	24.2 12.0 29.7 21.4 15.0 35.1	30.3 25.9 32.2 27.9 26.3 31.3	32.3 35.7 30.8 9.2 10.3 6.9	5.5 9.1 3.8 25.2 28.3 18.8	6.9 15.0 3.3 15.1 18.6 7.9	0.8 2.3 0.1 1.1 1.5 0.1	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	24,298 7,482 16,816 716 487 229	4.4 6.3 3.2 6.1 6.8 2.5
Zone Western Northern Central Southern Highlands Southern South West Highlands Lake Eastern Zanzibar	34.8 18.7 29.8 17.7 28.2 23.2 26.7 15.3 21.4	30.0 29.3 28.8 30.3 29.6 32.1 34.8 23.6 27.9	27.9 33.6 32.4 37.9 34.5 33.3 28.9 36.4 9.2	3.4 7.0 4.1 6.7 4.0 5.6 4.8 7.8 25.2	3.8 10.7 4.7 6.8 3.3 4.9 4.5 14.3 15.1	0.2 0.7 0.1 0.5 0.4 0.9 0.4 2.7 1.1	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	2,495 2,874 2,788 1,569 1,384 2,394 6,813 3,982 716	2.3 6.1 3.6 6.1 3.8 4.2 3.3 6.3 6.1
Region Dodoma Arusha Kilimanjaro Tanga Morogoro Pwani Dar es Salaam Lindi Mtwara Ruvuma Iringa Mbeya Singida Tabora Rukwa Kigoma Shinyanga Kagera Mwanza Manyara Njombe Katavi Simiyu Geita Kaskazini Unguja Kusini Unguja Kusini Unguja Kusini Unguja Kusini Unguja Kusini Unguja Kusini Unguja Kusini Unguja Kusini Unguja Kusini Unguja	$\begin{array}{c} 30.7\\ 23.3\\ 7.2\\ 22.5\\ 23.3\\ 31.8\\ 6.8\\ 28.2\\ 28.2\\ 15.3\\ 22.1\\ 19.1\\ 28.4\\ 37.8\\ 28.5\\ 30.6\\ 25.3\\ 24.2\\ 21.4\\ 29.9\\ 16.2\\ 38.0\\ 29.9\\ 31.5\\ 26.0\\ 15.9\\ 26.0\\ 15.9\\ 28.1\\ 31.8\end{array}$	30.0 25.8 36.1 27.5 29.4 26.5 19.6 31.0 28.7 32.7 27.4 30.1 27.4 37.4 37.4 30.8 31.5 36.9 34.5 36.9 34.5 36.7 28.9 29.9 32.3 30.6 37.7 35.4 31.3 22.2 33.0 29.4	$\begin{array}{c} 32.1\\ 32.4\\ 34.6\\ 33.9\\ 35.1\\ 30.6\\ 32.8\\ 35.5\\ 40.8\\ 31.3\\ 36.9\\ 25.9\\ 26.9\\ 26.9\\ 26.9\\ 30.7\\ 29.4\\ 30.3\\ 28.2\\ 30.5\\ 30.4\\ 41.4\\ 24.2\\ 30.2\\ 24.7\\ 7.8\\ 10.2\\ 24.7\\ 7.8\\ 10.2\\ 5.4\\ 8.5\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.9\\ 6.4\\ 10.5\\ 5.6\\ 4.7\\ 9.8\\ 3.6\\ 4.3\\ 5.4\\ 8.7\\ 6.9\\ 3.5\\ 1.5\\ 0.5\\ 8.5\\ 1.5\\ 0.5\\ 8.5\\ 3.4\\ 3.5\\ 1.5\\ 0.5\\ 8.5\\ 3.4\\ 3.7\\ 1.1\\ 29.7\\ 19.9\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4.3\\ 10.7\\ 10.8\\ 10.7\\ 6.5\\ 5.4\\ 20.8\\ 3.7\\ 3.0\\ 5.7\\ 9.3\\ 5.7\\ 5.4\\ 3.5\\ 4.0\\ 4.2\\ 5.2\\ 4.0\\ 6.2\\ 4.6\\ 4.7\\ 5.6\\ 2.0\\ 3.4\\ 2.8\\ 7.1\\ 11.0\\ 23.9\\ 5.7\\ 10.2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.0\\ 1.4\\ 0.6\\ 0.2\\ 0.2\\ 1.0\\ 4.4\\ 0.6\\ 0.3\\ 0.1\\ 1.1\\ 1.2\\ 0.1\\ 0.2\\ 0.3\\ 0.2\\ 0.3\\ 0.0\\ 1.0\\ 0.3\\ 0.0\\ 1.0\\ 0.3\\ 0.4\\ 0.4\\ 0.1\\ 0.0\\ 0.3\\ 0.0\\ 0.4\\ 2.3\\ 0.1\\ 0.2 \end{array}$	100.0 100.0	$\begin{array}{c} 1,186\\ 872\\ 766\\ 1,236\\ 1,214\\ 556\\ 2,212\\ 534\\ 850\\ 689\\ 498\\ 1,592\\ 812\\ 1,462\\ 563\\ 1,032\\ 944\\ 1,246\\ 1,629\\ 1,059\\ 790\\ 382\\ 240\\ 982\\ 953\\ 104\\ 67\\ 316\\ 120\\ 110\\ \end{array}$	3.1 6.0 4.8 3.3 6.6 3.7 3.8 6.0 4.3 2.7 3.4 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.1 3.8 3.5 3.6 3.5
Wealth quintile Lowest Second Middle Fourth Highest Total	42.5 34.0 25.4 15.0 6.7 24.1	30.5 32.6 34.5 32.1 22.1 30.2	24.5 29.6 33.4 35.8 34.3 31.7	1.6 2.6 4.5 9.0 11.6 6.0	0.8 1.1 2.3 7.9 21.8 7.2	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.2 3.5 0.8	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	4,721 4,897 4,895 5,081 5,420 25,014	0.8 2.2 3.6 6.1 6.6 4.5

¹ Completed at least 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 six and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age									
6-9	53.0	46.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,861	0.0
10-14	10.5	79.4	7.4 37.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,936	2.7
20-24	6.8	11.9	39.7	12.2	27.3	2.0	100.0	2.031	6.8
25-29	10.1	13.5	43.1	7.3	21.2	4.8	100.0	1,722	6.6
30-34	10.5	12.3	53.4	6.6	12.9	4.3	100.0	1,473	6.5
35-39	12.3	13.7	57.0	3.7	9.9	3.4	100.0	1,489	6.4
40-44	10.6	11.7	62.6 66.5	2.7	9.6	2.9	100.0	1,212	6.5 6.5
40-49 50-54	12.0	12.3	62.8	1.9	9.4 8.1	2.9	100.0	770	6.4
55-59	13.5	19.1	50.3	1.9	10.3	4.8	100.0	622	6.4
60-64	27.1	25.2	31.7	2.1	11.6	2.3	100.0	555	3.9
65+	37.6	38.8	18.2	0.6	3.7	1.0	100.0	1,140	3.1
Residence									
Urban	8.5	27.0	31.2	10.9	17.7	4.7	100.0	6,753	6.5
Rural	23.5	35.7	31.7	4.4	4.2	0.4	100.0	16,027	3.7
Tanzania Mainland/									
Zanzibar	10.1	22.4	20.0	5.0	0.4	4 7	400.0	00 470	5.0
linanu	19.1	33.1 27.0	32.2 31.8	5.0 10.4	0.1	1.7	100.0	6 5 7 3	5.0
Rural	23.6	35.7	32.3	3.9	4.1	0.4	100.0	15.600	3.7
Zanzibar	16.4	33.9	9.6	24.1	13.3	2.7	100.0	606	5.9
Unguja	11.1	33.1	9.8	27.0	15.6	3.5	100.0	413	6.6
Pemba	27.9	35.7	9.2	18.0	8.4	0.8	100.0	194	3.1
Zone									
Western	29.8	36.3	25.3	3.8	4.2	0.6	100.0	2,276	2.6
Northern	15.5	30.4	34.7	7.0	11.0	1.4	100.0	2,565	6.1
Central Southorn Highlands	23.9	33.3	32.7	4.Z	5.Z 8.3	0.6	100.0	2,030	3.7
Southern	19.6	32.0	38.1	4.0	5.6	0.8	100.0	1,194	5.3
South West Highlands	17.5	35.7	32.1	5.9	6.7	2.2	100.0	2,114	4.7
Lake	21.0	36.7	29.7	5.9	6.0	0.8	100.0	6,296	3.9
Eastern	11.5	25.5	33.9	8.2	15.8	5.1	100.0	3,581	6.4
Zanzibar	16.4	33.9	9.6	24.1	13.3	2.7	100.0	606	5.9
Region	04.0	00.4	20.0			0.0	100.0	4 4 7 4	2.4
Dodoma	24.6	36.1	30.2	4.4	4.4	0.3	100.0	1,171	3.1
Kilimaniaro	59	29.0 32.1	39.4	8.9	10.7	3.0	100.0	661	6.3
Tanga	19.7	30.4	32.9	6.8	9.7	0.4	100.0	1,107	5.9
Morogoro	18.7	32.2	37.2	4.6	6.2	1.1	100.0	1,118	5.5
Pwani	21.7	30.4	32.8	6.0	7.8	1.3	100.0	480	5.3
Dar es Salaam	5.0	20.5	32.3	10.8	23.2	8.2	100.0	1,983	6.8 4.5
Mtwara	17.4	32.1	40.5	3.3	6.0	0.7	100.0	726	4.5
Ruvuma	12.9	35.2	41.1	4.6	5.6	0.5	100.0	685	6.0
Iringa	14.9	29.6	33.4	6.9	13.6	1.7	100.0	481	6.2
Mbeya	12.5	35.4	34.9	6.9	7.6	2.7	100.0	1,394	6.1
Singida Tabora	19.9	32.0	37.0	4.8	5.4 3.2	0.9	100.0	734 1357	5.Z 2.4
Rukwa	25.6	35.9	27.8	3.5	5.9	1.2	100.0	483	3.1
Kigoma	25.4	38.6	24.1	4.9	5.6	1.4	100.0	922	2.9
Shinyanga	25.8	32.7	30.0	4.8	6.0	0.8	100.0	870	3.8
Kagera	19.9	38.5	32.2	4.7	4.6	0.1	100.0	1,151	4.1
Mara	10.0	35.0 37.7	27.3	7.9	9.5	1.2	100.0	1,495	4.3
Manvara	26.9	30.3	32.4	3.3	6.4	0.9	100.0	732	3.7
Njombe	12.9	32.6	42.3	5.0	6.3	0.9	100.0	346	6.1
Katavi	29.9	36.9	24.2	4.8	3.4	0.7	100.0	236	2.7
Simiyu	26.0	34.7	29.4	4.9	4.5	0.3	100.0	933	3.3
Gelia Kaskazini Ungula	21.7	41.0	20.3	0.Z	4.3	0.4	100.0	986	3.4
Kusini Unguja	13.5	33.2	12.6	28.9	11.3	0.4	100.0	55	6.3
Mjini Magharibi	7.9	27.8	9.3	29.6	20.0	5.5	100.0	257	8.0
Kaskazini Pemba	29.0	36.4	8.5	17.2	7.9	1.0	100.0	101	2.8
Kusini Pemba	26.7	35.0	10.0	18.8	9.1	0.5	100.0	93	3.5
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	36.0	34.8	25.7	2.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	4,401	1.7
Second	27.9	37.6	29.6	3.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	4,366	2.8
Fourth	10.8	33.7	36.7	4.5 9.1	3.9 9.1	0.0	100.0	4,090	4.3 6.2
Highest	4.6	22.5	29.4	12.3	23.8	7.4	100.0	4,745	6.8
Total	19.1	33.1	31.6	6.3	8.2	1.7	100.0	22,780	5.1

 1 Completed at least grade 7 at the primary level 2 Completed grade 4 at the secondary level

Table 2.14 School attendance ratios

Net attendance ratios (NARs) and gross attendance ratios (GARs) 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 2015-16

		Net atter	ndance ratio ¹	1		Gross atte	endance ratio	2
Background characteristic	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index ³	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index ³
			Р	RIMARY SCHOOL				
Residence								
Urban	84.8	86.6	85.7	1.02	102.5	102.6	102.5	1.00
Rural	69.1	75.7	72.4	1.09	84.8	87.7	86.3	1.04
Region								
Dodoma	73.2	82.9	77.8	1.13	85.8	93.5	89.4	1.09
Arusha	77.9	80.3	79.1	1.03	92.7	91.0	91.8	0.98
Kilimanjaro	89.9	92.9	91.5	1.03	101.0	109.6	105.6	1.08
Tanga	72.0	82.9	77.3	1.15	88.4	100.8	94.5	1.14
Morogoro	70.1	79.4	74.7	1.13	83.6	94.1	88.8	1.12
Pwani	77.7	81.3	79.6	1.05	96.9	94.2	95.5	0.97
Dar es Salaam	91.3	85.8	88.5	0.94	110.3	99.0	104.4	0.90
Lindi	67.9	79.6	74.0	1.17	80.1	90.7	85.6	1.13
Mtwara	70.7	77.1	74.0	1.09	80.8	85.8	83.3	1.06
Ruvuma	75.9	88.8	81.9	1.17	90.7	101.4	95.7	1.12
Iringa	82.8	86.5	84.6	1.05	97.6	96.3	97.0	0.99
Mbeva	78.5	84.8	81.8	1.08	92.1	97.5	94.9	1.06
Singida	72.6	71.0	71.8	0.98	83.0	82.7	82.8	1.00
Tabora	57.9	62.8	60.4	1.08	69.9	75.4	72.6	1.08
Rukwa	59.2	74.1	67.4	1.25	75.2	85.5	80.9	1.14
Kigoma	70.1	68.2	69.1	0.97	97.0	79.5	87.7	0.82
Shinvanga	62.2	67.2	64.7	1.08	73.3	74.7	74.0	1.02
Kagera	73.9	77.6	75.9	1.05	96.5	93.8	95.1	0.97
Mwanza	71.2	81.8	76.5	1.15	90.4	101.0	95.7	1.12
Mara	81.1	84.7	83.0	1.04	98.5	101.6	100.2	1.03
Manyara	70.9	80.7	75.9	1.14	84.8	88.1	86.5	1.04
Niombe	86.4	91.7	89.2	1.06	97.1	101.7	99.5	1.05
Katavi	60.3	57.7	59.1	0.96	77.7	69.6	73.7	0.90
Simiyu	69.0	74.2	71.7	1.08	86.0	85.6	85.8	1.00
Geita	63.3	68.3	65.6	1.08	86.8	81.1	84.1	0.93
Kaskazini Unguja	85.7	89.2	87.3	1.04	119.5	105.9	113.2	0.89
Kusini Unguja	90.4	92.1	91.3	1.02	114.9	110.1	112.4	0.96
Miini Magharibi	90.0	88.8	89.4	0.99	103.8	102.9	103.4	0.99
Kaskazini Pemba	76.2	71 7	73 7	0.94	92.3	84.9	88.3	0.92
Kusini Pemba	69.6	75.7	72.6	1.09	90.0	97.5	93.7	1.08
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	56 1	61.5	58 7	1 10	66.9	72 3	69.6	1.08
Second	64.0	76.5	70.3	1 19	79.0	88.8	83.9	1 12
Middle	77.3	80.8	79.1	1.05	94.5	93.1	93 7	0.98
Fourth	84 1	87.2	85.7	1.00	102.6	102.1	102.3	1 00
Highest	91.4	89.7	90.5	0.98	112.8	105.6	109.0	0.94
Total	72 9	78.4	75 7	1 08	89.0	91.4	90.2	1 03
10101	12.0	10.4	10.1	1.00	00.0	J 1.7	00.2	1.00

(Continued...)

		Net atter	ndance ratio1		Gross attendance ratio ²			
Background				Gender Parity				Gender Parity
characteristic	Male	Female	Total	Index ³	Male	Female	Total	Index ³
			SEC	CONDARY SCHOO	L			
Residence								
Urban	40.3	33.1	36.3	0.82	54.2	42.8	48.0	0.79
Rural	13.9	18.7	16.2	1.34	17.1	22.2	19.5	1.30
Region								
Dodoma	14.3	13.9	14.1	0.97	17.7	20.8	18.9	1.18
Arusha	25.3	30.1	27.8	1.19	31.6	38.2	35.0	1.21
Kilimanjaro	45.1	56.6	51.3	1.25	57.1	71.1	64.7	1.25
Tanga	22.4	27.9	25.2	1.24	28.3	32.4	30.4	1.14
Morogoro	22.4	23.9	23.1	1.07	30.5	26.7	28.6	0.88
Pwani	23.7	21.4	22.6	0.90	25.8	26.4	26.1	1.02
Dar es Salaam	42.8	30.7	35.8	0.72	62.3	45.6	52.6	0.73
Lindi	15.1	18.8	17 1	1 24	19.2	22.4	20.9	1 17
Mtwara	12 1	19.6	15.5	1.61	17.5	23.8	20.3	1.36
Ruvuma	19.7	23.8	21.7	1 21	24.7	27.3	26.0	1 11
Iringa	30.3	47 1	38.1	1.56	44.8	54.6	49.4	1.22
Mbeva	26.3	26.6	26.5	1.00	34.7	32.4	33.5	0.94
Singida	23.8	34.7	28.7	1.01	26.0	11 2	33.3	1 53
Tabora	11 5	12.7	12.1	1.40	13.0	15.5	1/ 7	1.00
Pukwa	10.7	10.7	10.7	1.10	13.3	12.0	10.7	0.00
Kigoma	17.0	12 /	15.2	0.69	21 /	17.8	10.6	0.30
Shinyongo	17.5	12.4	10.2	0.09	10.0	17.0	15.0	0.03
Kagara	15.4	10.0	12.0	0.00	10.2	13.4	10.0	0.74
Nayera	10.0	23.0	10.9	1.50	10.0	20.0	21.7	0.77
wwanza Mara	21.2	20.0	20.6	0.94	20.7	22.1	25.3	0.77
Mara	19.1	22.1	20.9	1.10	23.3	22.9	23.0	0.96
Manyara	11.5	31.2	21.0	2.72	14.5	40.2	26.9	2.78
Njombe	15.9	31.2	22.1	1.96	24.0	39.8	30.4	1.66
Katavi	15.1	10.8	12.9	0.72	18.8	12.1	15.3	0.64
Simiyu	17.0	18.8	17.8	1.10	20.0	23.4	21.6	1.17
Geita	16.4	11.4	14.2	0.70	20.2	15.3	18.1	0.76
Kaskazini Unguja	21.5	36.8	28.7	1.71	26.0	40.8	33.0	1.57
Kusini Unguja	38.7	40.2	39.5	1.04	39.1	41.3	40.3	1.06
Mjini Magharibi	59.4	54.1	56.4	0.91	75.8	69.0	72.0	0.91
Kaskazini Pemba	32.9	33.8	33.4	1.03	39.4	33.8	36.4	0.86
Kusini Pemba	33.2	38.7	36.0	1.16	39.4	41.3	40.4	1.05
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	5.9	5.8	5.8	0.99	6.4	7.2	6.8	1.12
Second	8.6	10.6	9.6	1.24	10.7	12.6	11.6	1.17
Middle	15.2	19.8	17.2	1.31	18.9	22.7	20.6	1.20
Fourth	27.6	35.9	31.7	1.30	35.0	44.8	39.9	1.28
Highest	47.4	36.2	41.0	0.77	63.8	46.4	53.9	0.73
Titit	04 7	22.0	22.0	1 10	00.1	20.6	20.0	1.05

¹ The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary-school-age (age 7-13) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary-school-age (age 14-17) population that is attending secondary school. By definition the NAR

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 percent. 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 Household food security

Percent distribution of household by usual number of meals per day, number of days that meat or fish was consumed during the last week, and frequency of problems satisfying food needs in the past year, according to residence, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

		Mainland	_		
Food security characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	Zanzibar	Total
Usual number of meals per day 1 meal 2 meals 3+ meals	1.8 21.0 77.1	2.0 43.0 55.0	1.9 35.7 62.4	1.0 38.8 60.2	1.9 35.8 62.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of days consumed meat or fish in the past week					
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Don't know/missing	14.6 16.9 20.1 17.5 9.8 6.3 3.2 11.7 0.0	35.3 20.1 18.2 11.7 5.1 2.6 1.1 5.8 0.0	28.5 19.1 18.8 13.6 6.6 3.8 1.8 7.8 0.0	5.6 5.6 9.0 13.1 12.4 12.5 6.7 35.1 0.0	27.9 18.7 18.6 6.8 4.0 1.9 8.5 0.0
Total Frequency of problems satisfying food needs in past year	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Seldom Sometimes Often Always	65.7 17.9 7.8 7.8 0.8	52.7 24.5 10.7 11.1 1.0	57.0 22.3 9.8 10.1 0.9	64.3 22.8 6.5 6.0 0.4	57.2 22.3 9.7 10.0 0.9
Total Number of households	100.0 4,053	100.0 8,195	100.0 12,247	100.0 316	100.0 12,563

Table 2.16 Annual outpatient visits and inpatient admissions

Average number of annual outpatient visits and inpatient admissions to health facilities for women and men, by selected background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

		Men		Women			
Health expenditures	Outpatient visits (per capita)	Inpatient admissions (per 1,000 population)	Total population	Outpatient visits (per capita)	Inpatient admissions (per 1,000 population)	Total population	
Age							
<5	0.4	78	5,082	0.5	62	4,996	
5-14	0.2	32	8,688	0.2	27	8,797	
15-24	0.3	32	5,037	0.4	110	5,527	
25-34	0.3	43	3,195	0.4	135	3,931	
35-44	0.3	61	2,701	0.5	92	3,034	
45-54	0.5	43	1,732	0.4	74	1,964	
55-64	0.2	51	1,176	0.5	99	1,263	
65+	0.4	114	1,140	0.9	100	1,391	
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar							
Mainland	0.3	49	28,003	0.4	78	30,023	
Urban	0.3	57	8,087	0.6	87	8,877	
Rural	0.3	46	19,916	0.3	73	21,146	
Zanzibar	0.4	32	750	0.7	52	881	
Unguja	0.6	32	506	0.8	55	591	
Pemba	0.0	33	245	0.4	46	290	
Zone Western	0.3	48	2.976	0.3	66	3.271	
Northern	0.4	63	3,154	0.4	89	3,406	
Central	0.1	26	3 300	0.4	50	3 443	
Southern Highlands	0.1	61	1 834	0.2	127	1 890	
Southern	0.6	57	1 442	0.4	81	1,000	
South West Highlands	0.2	52	2 704	0.3	95	2 928	
Lake	0.3	48	8 234	0.3	76	8 738	
Fastern	0.3	51	4 359	0.8	68	4 730	
Zanzibar	0.4	32	750	0.7	52	881	
Region							
Dodoma	0.2	33	1,416	0.4	34	1,444	
Arusha	0.3	27	1,004	0.5	60	1,061	
Kilimanjaro	0.7	86	763	0.5	80	878	
Tanga	0.4	75	1,386	0.2	115	1,467	
Morogoro	0.1	70	1,366	0.5	75	1,484	
Pwani	0.4	38	606	0.6	68	664	
Dar es Salaam	0.3	43	2,387	1.0	64	2,582	
Lindi	0.3	68	585	0.4	79	633	
Mtwara	0.8	51	857	0.4	82	985	
Ruvuma	0.1	65	832	0.2	168	830	
Iringa	0.0	42	581	0.2	73	601	
Mbeya	0.1	59	1,753	0.3	116	1,880	
Singida	0.0	29	948	0.4	86	1,015	
labora	0.1	49	1,724	0.2	72	1,930	
Rukwa	0.6	42	639	0.3	63	728	
Kigoma	0.7	47	1,253	0.3	57	1,342	
Shinyanga	0.2	43	1,151	0.5	101	1,200	
Kagera	0.3	42	1,462	0.3	104	1,586	
wwanza	0.0	40	1,949	0.1	54	2,089	
Mara	1.1	89	1,148	0.8	103	1,300	
Manyara	0.1	11	936	0.5	35	984	
Njombe	0.4	11	422	0.2	125	459	
Katavi	0.0	36	312	0.4	47	320	
Simiyu	0.2	52	1,250	0.1	57	1,271	
Gelta	0.1	29	1,274	0.2	43	1,226	
Kaskazini Unguja	0.7	37	124	0.6	42	133	
Kusini Unguja	0.2	34	70	0.9	47	84	
Mijini Magnaribi	0.7	29	312	0.9	61	375	
Kaskazini Pemba Kusini Pemba	0.0	32 34	129 116	0.4 0.4	59 31	151 139	
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	0.2	33	5,844	0.3	56	6,169	
Second	0.3	39	5.640	0.3	64	6,213	
Middle	0.2	51	5.896	0.3	76	6.067	
Fourth	0.3	56	5.683	0.5	101	6,170	
Highest	0.5	65	5,690	0.6	87	6,284	
Total	0.3	49	28 753	0.4	77	30 904	
	0.0	10	20,100	5.4		00,004	

Table 2.17 Annual per capita expenditure (in TZS) outpatient visits and inpatient admissions

Average number of annual outpatient visits and inpatient admissions to health facilities for women and men, by selected background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

		Men				Wome	n	
Health expenditure	Per capita expenditure for outpatient	Per capita expenditure for inpatient	Total per capita expenditure	Total population	Per capita expenditure for outpatient	Per capita expenditure for inpatient	Total per capita expenditure	Total population
Age								
<5	3,357	2,428	5,785	5,082	3,707	1,540	5,247	4,996
5-14	1,109	1,071	2,180	8,688	4,201	1,573	5,775	8,797
15-24	5,015	2,321	7,336	5,037	6,684	3,220	9,903	5,527
25-34	9,578	3,819	13,397	3,195	9,443	6,402	15,845	3,931
35-44	4,679	7,766	12,445	2,701	9,455	7,318	16,773	3,034
40-04 55-64	4,739	0,533 5 723	11,272	1,732	3 483	4,638	17,793	1,964
65+	21,130	12,602	33,733	1,140	35,474	7,579	43,052	1,391
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar								
Mainland	4,671	3,418	8,089	28,003	7,603	3,741	11,344	30,023
Urban	7,417	4,756	12,172	8,087	12,492	5,031	17,523	8,877
Rural	3,555	2,875	6,431	19,916	5,550	3,200	8,750	21,146
Zanzibar	9,426	4,263	13,690	750	10,828	3,985	14,813	881
Unguja	13,780	4,883	18,662	506	13,292	5,271	18,563	591
Pemba	441	2,985	3,426	245	5,795	1,358	7,152	290
Zone								
Western	3,381	3,387	6,768	2,976	5,431	2,602	8,033	3,271
Northern	7,044	4,100	11,144	3,154	9,048	3,939	12,986	3,406
Southern Highlands	1 579	4 899	2,007	3,300	3 569	2,092	9 172	3,443
Southern	9,902	3 399	13 301	1 442	6 812	2 672	9 484	1,000
South West Highlands	9,415	3,253	12,668	2,704	4,880	5,263	10,143	2,928
Lake	3,016	2,451	5,468	8,234	2,520	3,083	5,603	8,738
Eastern	6,639	5,811	12,450	4,359	18,263	4,899	23,162	4,730
Zanzibar	9,426	4,263	13,690	750	10,828	3,985	14,813	881
Region								
Dodoma	507	1,745	2,253	1,416	2,906	754	3,660	1,444
Arusha	2,337	891	3,228	1,004	15,828	3,949	19,777	1,061
Kilimanjaro	22,155	7,465	29,620	763	10,053	1,462	11,516	878
Morogoro	2,134	6,009	7 064	1,366	5,542 6 615	5,413 4 197	0,955	1,407
Pwani	7.838	915	8.753	606	3.688	2.260	5.948	664
Dar es Salaam	9,531	6,941	16,471	2,387	28,708	5,982	34,690	2,582
Lindi	1,927	1,952	3,879	585	5,455	2,416	7,871	633
Mtwara	15,343	4,386	19,729	857	7,685	2,836	10,520	985
Ruvuma	1,192	2,069	3,262	832	1,563	8,147	9,710	830
Iringa Mboya	1 775	4,052	4,052	581	1,830	2,553	4,383	1 880
Singida	.39	1 848	1 887	948	11 582	4 271	15 853	1,000
Tabora	418	4.510	4.928	1.724	7.860	3.589	11.449	1,930
Rukwa	34,171	1,564	35,735	639	2,110	12,282	14,392	728
Kigoma	7,458	1,842	9,300	1,253	1,938	1,183	3,122	1,342
Shinyanga	1,513	3,004	4,517	1,151	5,980	3,677	9,657	1,200
Kagera	4,449	1,356	5,805	1,462	2,461	3,152	5,613	1,586
Mara	819 11 402	3,057	3,870	1,949	303 5 766	3,540	3,843	2,089
Manyara	1 448	308	1 756	936	23 647	4 606	28 253	984
Niombe	4.517	10.823	15.340	422	9.481	4.994	14.475	459
Katavi	1,641	1,055	2,696	312	8,074	1,733	9,807	320
Simiyu	796	1,723	2,518	1,250	1,090	2,377	3,468	1,271
Geita	631	1,483	2,114	1,274	848	2,052	2,900	1,226
Kaskazini Unguja	15,575	1,356	16,931	124	2,455	1,309	3,764	133
Kusini Unguja Miini Macharihi	2,130	4,000	0,900	70 312	23,700	7 692	24,490	04 375
Kaskazini Pemba	225	3 804	4 029	129	6 241	1 346	7 587	151
Kusini Pemba	679	2,079	2,759	116	5,310	1,371	6,681	139
Wealth guintile								
Lowest	1,534	1,551	3,085	5,844	7,407	2,357	9,763	6,169
Second	3,021	1,990	5,011	5,640	4,068	2,188	6,256	6,213
Middle	3,307	2,995	6,302	5,896	4,665	3,537	8,202	6,067
Fourth	5,620	4,334	9,954	5,683	6,361	4,115	10,476	6,170
TIGUESI	10,020	0,307	0.007	0,090	13,191	0,499	22,290	0,204
IOTAI	4,795	3,440	8,235	28,753	7,695	3,748	11,442	30,904

Table 2.18 Annual total health expenditure (in TZS) per household

Annual total expenditures on any health-related items for members of the household, by selected background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Total health-related				
Health expenditure	expenditure	Total households			
Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar					
Mainland	47.807	12.247			
Urban	62.861	4.053			
Rural	40,362	8,195			
Zanzibar	68,702	316			
Unguja	88,181	213			
Pemba	28,046	102			
Zone					
Western	54,902	1.010			
Northern	57,910	1.526			
Central	38,534	1,469			
Southern Highlands	24,627	933			
Southern	40,050	798			
South West Highlands	55,888	1,306			
Lake	35,808	2,935			
Eastern	66,972	2,270			
Zanzibar	68,702	316			
Region					
Dodoma	13,451	683			
Arusha	62,484	486			
Kilimanjaro	76,537	431			
Tanga	41,108	610			
Morogoro	39,330	698			
Pwani	31,958	317			
Dar es Salaam	91,195	1,255			
Lindi	21,261	313			
Mtwara	52,171	485			
Ruvuma	16,572	410			
Iringa	14,327	301			
Mbeya	35,541	902			
Singida	45,192	392			
labora	63,953	539			
Rukwa	119,519	295			
Kigoma	44,570	472			
Shinyanga	45,648	400			
Kagera	30,312	043			
Mara	30,417	/ /			
Manyara	75 333	305			
Niombo	53 537	222			
Katavi	52 087	110			
Simivu	14 228	348			
Geita	20 791	390			
Kaskazini Unguja	51.013	51			
Kusini Unguja	76.849	32			
Mjini Magharibi	105,645	130			
Kaskazini Pemba	25,072	54			
Kusini Pemba	31,320	49			
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	38.342	2,107			
Second	31.630	2,394			
Middle	38,181	2,500			
Fourth	45,960	2,687			
Highest	80,620	2,874			
Total	48,332	12,563			

Key Findings

- Education: Among respondents age 15-49, 50% of women and 48% of men in Tanzania have completed primary school (and did not continue on to secondary school). Twenty-three percent of women and 28% of men have attended secondary school or beyond.
- *Literacy:* Twenty-three percent of women and 17% of men are illiterate.
- Exposure to mass media: Forty-five percent of women and 60% of men listen to the radio at least once a week.
 Forty-six percent of women and 32% of men do not access newspapers, television, or radio at least once a week.
- Internet usage: Eight percent of women and 19% of men used the internet in the past 12 months.
- *Employment status:* Seventy-two percent of women and 88% of men are currently employed.
- Health insurance coverage: Nine out of 10 women and men do not have health insurance.
- Tobacco smoking: Fourteen percent of men and 1% of women age 15-49 smoke tobacco.
- Male circumcision: Eighty percent of men age 15-49 are circumcised.

his chapter presents information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS respondents such as age, sex, marital status, education, literacy, place of residence, employment, and wealth status. In addition, the chapter presents information on use of mass media and the internet, health insurance coverage, tobacco smoking, and male circumcision. This information is useful for planning and implementing the Sustainable Development Goals 2030.

3.1 BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

A total of 16,780 respondents age 15-49 were interviewed in the 2015-16 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (2015-16 TDHS-MIS); 13,266 women and 3,514 men were interviewed. Among both sexes, the percentage of the population represented by age group steadily decreases with increasing age; more than half of the population (57%) consists of the country's three youngest age groups (15-19, 20-24, and 25-29) **(Table 3.1)**.

Among the total respondents interviewed, 97% of women and 98% of men represent Mainland, and 3% represent Zanzibar. Nearly two-thirds of respondents (64%) live in rural areas. About 1 in 10 people age 15-49 live in Dar es Salaam, (12% of women and 13% of men).

A quarter of the women have never married, while 43% of the men report themselves as having never married. Among the 15-49 age group, women are much more likely than men to be either currently or previously married (age at marriage is discussed in chapter four). Forty-five percent of women are currently married compared with 36% of men. Nearly equal percentages of women (17%) and men (16%) are living together (as if married). One in 10 women is divorced or separated, compared with 1 in 20 men. Three percent of women age 15-49 are widows, while less than 1% of men are widowers.

3.2 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Education

Respondents are classified into four categories: those who have had no education, attended some primary school, completed primary school, or attended secondary or higher education.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Literacy

Respondents who attended secondary A level schooling or higher were assumed to be literate. All other respondents were given a pre-printed card and asked to read a sentence from the card aloud to assess literacy.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Half of respondents have completed primary school (50% of women and 48% of men), but never continued on to secondary school. Women are less likely than men to attend any secondary schooling (23% of women and 28% of men have attended secondary or higher level). Women are also less likely to attend any school (15% of women have no education compared with 8% of men), and less likely to attend primary school without completing it (12% of women and 16% of men) (Tables 3.2.1 and 3.2.2).

Trends: The median number of school years completed has increased from 5.1 to 6.5 years among women and from 6.1 to 6.5 among men from 1991-92 to 2015-16.

In Tanzania, about 8 in 10 respondents are literate (77% of women and 83% of men). About 9 in 10 urban dwellers are literate (89% of women and 94% of men), a higher percentage than rural dwellers (70% of women and 78% of rural men are literate) (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: Literacy among women has increased over the last decade, from 67% in 2004-05 to 72% in 2010, and to 77% in 2015-16. Literacy among men has been higher than among women throughout the decade, and increased from 80% in 2004-05 to 83% in 2015-16.

Patterns by background characteristics

• About 2 in 10 women and 1 in 10 men in rural areas have never attended school, significantly higher levels than among urban dwellers.

- The greatest disparities in access to education are seen by wealth quintile. Three in 10 women and two in 10 men in the lowest wealth quintile have never been to school. Women with no schooling steadily and abruptly decrease with rising wealth quintiles, reaching fewer than 3% among those in the highest wealth quintile. About half of women and men in the highest wealth quintile attend at least some secondary or higher school (**Table 3.2.1 and 3.2.2**).
- Among respondents of school age (15-24), the percentages who are literate are the same for women and men (83%).
- Women in Mjini Magharibi, Kilimanjaro, and Dar es Salaam regions are the most likely to be literate (90% or higher), and women in Katavi are the least likely to be literate (56%). Over 90% of men are literate in seven regions (Dar es Salaam, Pwani, Iringa, Mara, Kusini Unguja, Mjini Magharibi, and Kusini Pemba). Men are the least likely to be literate in Tabora (66%).
- Literacy rises steadily and dramatically with rising wealth quintile among both women and men. Among women, the percent literate goes up about 10% with each increase in wealth quintile (Tables 3.3.1 and 3.3.2).

3.3 EXPOSURE TO MASS MEDIA 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 said they did so at least once a week are considered to have been regularly exposed to that form of media. *Sample:* Women and men age 15-49

Exposure to Internet

Internet is the global communication network that allows almost all computers worldwide to connect and exchange information. Respondents were asked to report the frequency of their use of the internet.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Between radio, television, and print, radio is the most frequently accessed form of media among both women and men; 45% of women and 60% of men listen to the radio at least once a week. However, significant percentages do not access any of the three media on a weekly basis (46% of women and 32% of men) (Tables 3.4.1 and 3.4.2).

Trends: The percentages of women and men who read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week or listen to the radio at least once a week has declined since 2004-05.

Overall, only 10% of women have ever used the internet. While more men than women have ever used the internet, they are still in the minority (21%). However, respondents who have used the internet in the previous 12 months are likely to have used it either every day or at least once a week. Among those who have used the

Figure 3.2 Exposure to mass media



internet in the past 12 months, 51% of women and 44% of men used it almost every day, and 28% of women and 33% of men used the internet at least once a week (Tables 3.5.1 and 3.5.2).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Regular access to all three types of media increases steadily with increasing education, including listening to the radio. Sixty-one percent of women and 74% of men with secondary or higher schooling listen to the radio at least once a week, while only 26% of women and 35% of men with no education listen at least once a week (Tables 3.4.1 and 3.4.2).
- Lack of regular exposure to any of the three media is especially high in rural areas; 57% of rural women and 41% of rural men do not use any of the three media forms at least once a week.
- While reading a newspaper or magazine is the least common media accessed weekly, more men read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week than women do (25% of men and 13% of women)
- Women and men in urban areas are much more likely (18% and 36%, respectively) to have used the internet in the past 12 months than rural dwellers (2% and 9%) (Tables 3.5.1 and 3.5.2).
- Not surprisingly, urban dwellers are more likely than rural dwellers to have used the internet almost every day (among those who have accessed the internet at all).
- Women and men in the highest education level are far more likely than others to have used the Internet in the past 12 months (28% of women and 46% of men) than those in the lower educational levels. Use of the Internet does not exceed 3% among women in the remaining education levels.
- The patterns of Internet use by wealth quintile are similar to those by education, with minimal use among all but those in the highest wealth quintile.

3.4 EMPLOYMENT

Currently employed

Respondents who were employed in the 7 days before the survey *Sample:* Women and men age 15-49

Seventy-two percent of women are currently employed, compared with 88% of men. An additional 5% of women and 1% of men reported working in the past 12 months even though they were not currently employed. The percentage currently employed increases with age, though tends to reach a plateau at about age 30 (**Tables 3.6.1 and 3.6.2**).

Trends: There have been slight changes in employment since 2010. The percentage of women who are currently employed decreased from 79% in 2004-05 to 72% in 2015-16, while the percentage of men employed increased from 82% in 2004-05 to 88% in 2015-16.

Patterns by background characteristics

Figure 3.3 Employment status by education

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



- Women are more likely to work if they are divorced, separated or widowed (89%) than if they are married (78%).
- Seventy-eight percent of women and 95% of men who have completed primary school are currently employed. By education, those with lowest percent currently employed are those who attended secondary or higher schooling, for both women and men.
- Employment status by wealth quintile exhibits a pattern similar to education, with the percent currently employed being lower among those in the highest wealth quintile.

3.5 OCCUPATION

Occupation

Categorised as professional/technical/managerial, clerical, sales and services, skilled manual, unskilled manual, domestic service, and agriculture *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 (56%) and unskilled manual labour (22%). Men are most commonly employed in agriculture (59%) and skilled manual labour (18%) (**Tables 3.7.1** and **3.7.2**).

Trends: The percentage of women working in agriculture has decreased over time, from 78% in 2004-05, to 69% in 2010, and to 56% in 2015-16. Similarly, the percentage of men engaged in agriculture has decreased from 71% in 2004-5, to 62% in 2010, and to 59% in 2015-16. The percentages of women engaged in unskilled manual labour and men in skilled manual labour have increased over this same time period.

Patterns by background characteristics

- In rural areas, about eight in 10 people work in agriculture (76% of women and 79% of men).
- In urban areas, unskilled manual labor is the leading occupation among women (38%) and skilled manual labor is the leading occupation among men (34%).

- 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 (82%), compared with 21% of those with secondary or higher schooling. The majority of men who have no education also work in agriculture (81%), compared with 29% of those with secondary or higher schooling.
- Most people in the poorest households work in agriculture (92% of women and 89% of men). Only 8% of women and 12% of men in the highest wealth quintile work in agriculture. In the highest wealth quintile, 37% of women are engaged in unskilled manual labor, and 35% of men are engaged in skilled manual labor.

3.6 TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT: WOMEN

Figure 3.4 Occupation Percentage of women and men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey by occupation Women 56 59 Agriculture Men Unskilled manual Domestic service Sales and services Skilled manual Professional/ 45 technical/ managerial 1 Clerical

Overall, 53% of women employed in the past 12 months were paid in cash (plus an additional 8% were paid in both cash and kind), 54% were self-employed, and 52% 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**).

Trends: On average, the percentage of employed women who are paid cash increased from 33% in 2010 to 53% in 2015-16. Women engaged in agriculture who received cash payment also increased over time, from 9% in 2010 to 24% in 2015-16. Similarly the percentage of women engaged in nonagricultural work for cash payment increased slightly, from 87% in 2010 to 90% in 2015-16. Women who are not paid or paid in kind decreased over the same period.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Sixty-four percent of women who work in the agricultural sector are not paid.
- Most women who work in agriculture either work for a family member (49%) or are self-employed (48%).
- The vast majority of women in agriculture work seasonally (78%), as opposed to year-round.
- The vast majority of women in the nonagricultural sector are paid cash only (90).
- Sixty-two percent of women in the nonagricultural sector were self-employed, and 73% worked all year round.

3.7 HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

Nine out of 10 women and men age 15-49 in Tanzania do not have any health insurance (Tables 3.9.1 and 3.9.2).

Trends: The percentage of women who have no health insurance has decreased from 94% in 2010 to 91% in 2015-16. Similarly, the percentage of men without health insurance has decreased from 93% in 2010 to 91% in 2015-16.

Patterns by background characteristics

Women and men with secondary or higher levels of education (17% of women and 20% of men), and those from the wealthiest households (14% of women and 16% of men) are more likely to have health insurance.

3.8 TOBACCO SMOKING

Less than one percent of women (0.6%) smoke any tobacco. Fourteen percent of men age 15-49 smoke tobacco, and most of them smoke cigarettes on a daily basis (**Table 3.10**).

Trends: The percentage of nonsmokers among women has remained the same at 99% since the 2004 TDHS. On the other hand, the percentage of men who smoke has been declining over time, from 22% in 2004 to 21% in 2010, and now to 14% in 2015-16.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Cigarette smoking rises with age among men, from a low of 1% at age 15-19 to a high of 33% among those age 45-49.
- The prevalence of smoking men declines with increasing education and increasing wealth quintile.
- Smoking among men is more popular in the Mainland (14%) than in Zanzibar (8%).
- Cigarette smoking is most common among men in the Southern zone (23%) followed by the Northen zone (18%).

3.9 DAILY SMOKING

Thirty percent, of men age 15-49 who are smokers smoke five to nine cigarettes per day, and 41% smoke fewer than five cigarettes per day (**Table 3.11**).

3.10 MALE CIRCUMCISION

Male circumcision

Male circumcision involves the removal of part or all of the foreskin of the penis *Sample:* Men age 15-49

The 2015-15 TDHS-MIS included questions on male circumcision, which involves the removal of some foreskin or the entire foreskin of the penis. Male circumcision used to be performed mostly for religious, social, or cultural reasons. Recently, the practice has been supported by scientific evidence that circumcision significantly reduces the risk of men contracting HIV or other sexually transmitted diseases.

Overall, 8 in 10 men age 15-49 have been circumcised (**Table 3.12**). This is an increase from 72% reported in the 2010 TDHS survey.

Patterns by background characteristics

- There are no major differences in male circumcision by age; however, oldest men age 40-49 have a lower circumcision rate (74%) when compared with younger men (80- 84%). Men living in urban areas are more likely to be circumcised than men living in rural areas (91% and 74%, respectively).
- Circumcision in Zanzibar is almost universal, while in Mainland, 80% of men have been circumcised.

- By zone, virtually all men age 15-49 in Southern and Zanzibar are circumcised, compared with half of men in South West Highlands.
- Looking at regions, virtually all men (99-100%) are circumcised in several regions, including Dodoma, Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Morogoro, Lindi, Mtwara, Kaskazini Unguja, Kusini Unguja, Mjini Magharibi and Kaskazini Pemba. On the other hand, only 34% of men in Rukwa and 48% of men in Simiyu are circumcised.

LIST OF TABLES

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

- Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents
- Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women
- Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men
- Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women
- Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men
- Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women
- Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men
- Table 3.5.1 Internet usage: Women
- Table 3.5.2 Internet usage: Men
- Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women
- Table 3.6.2 Employment status: Men
- Table 3.7.1 Occupation: Women
- Table 3.7.2 Occupation: Men
- Table 3.8 Types of employment: Women
- Table 3.9.1 Health insurance coverage: Women
- Table 3.9.2 Health insurance coverage: Men
- Table 3.10 Tobacco smoking
- Table 3.11 Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: Men
- Table 3.12 Male circumcision

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

		Women			Men	
Background	Weighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Weighted	Unweighted
characteristic	percent	number	number	percent	number	number
Age						
15-19	21.9	2,904	2,932	26.5	932	930
20-24	18.7	2,483	2.467	16.4	576	626
25-29	16.0	2,125	2,110	13.7	482	492
30-34	13.2	1,752	1,746	11.7	410	408
35-39	12.4	1,641	1,629	13.3	466	437
40-44	10.3	1,364	1,347	9.5	334	325
45-49	7.5	997	1,035	8.9	314	296
Marital status						
Never married	25.3	3.353	3.478	43.0	1.510	1.580
Married	44.9	5,952	6,137	36.1	1,268	1.214
Living together	17.0	2,258	2,052	15.8	557	554
Divorced/separated	10.0	1,323	1,254	4.7	164	149
Widowed	2.9	379	345	0.4	16	17
Residence						
Urban	36.3	4 811	4 145	35.6	1 251	1 057
Rural	63.7	8 455	9 121	64.4	2 263	2 457
		-,	-,	• … ·	_,	_,
Tanzania Mainland/						
Zanzipland	07.0	10 060	11 107	07 5	2 4 2 5	2 0 2 4
Ividii iidiiu	97.0	12,002	2 606	97.5	3,425	3,024
Rural	61.7	8 187	7 521	62.6	2 201	2 070
Zanzibar	3.0	404	2 130	2.5	2,201	400
Unquia	22	293	1 435	1.8	62	319
Pemba	0.8	111	704	0.8	28	171
-						
Zone	0.6	1 278	1.051	0.2	300	270
Northorn	9.0	1,270	1,051	9.2 11.9	JZZ 415	270
Central	10.1	1,375	1,200	10.6	372	316
Southern Highlands	61	807	1,100	67	234	319
Southern	5.3	700	728	5.1	180	194
South West Highlands	94	1 246	1 265	8.8	308	331
Lake	26.1	3,463	3.081	26.6	933	863
Eastern	18.5	2,457	1,475	18.8	659	392
Zanzibar	3.0	404	2,139	2.5	89	490
Pagion						
Dodoma	43	572	343	5.0	175	101
Arusha	3.8	508	420	37	129	101
Kilimaniaro	2.7	361	370	3.1	110	108
Tanga	5.3	706	465	5.0	176	125
Morogoro	4.8	636	345	4.1	143	80
Pwani	2.1	285	333	1.9	68	85
Dar es Salaam	11.6	1,536	797	12.8	448	227
Lindi	2.2	288	380	1.9	66	95
Mtwara	3.1	412	348	3.3	115	99
Ruvuma	2.7	360	383	3.2	112	121
Iringa	1.8	245	340	2.0	71	107
Mbeya	6.2	828	374	5.8	202	99
Singida	2.8	370	413	3.0	106	118
Tabora	5.6	737	560	5.7	199	153
Rukwa	2.2	288	425	2.0	/1	107
Kigoma	4.1	542	491	3.5	124	117
Shiriyanga Kagara	3.0	504	510 416	4.1	142	104
Nagera	4.0	850	410	5.0	190	143
Mara	3.0	523	490 531	3.2	11/	123
Manyara	3.0	304	434	2.6	Q1	97
Niombe	15	203	359	14	50	91
Katavi	1.0	130	466	1.0	35	125
Simivu	3.6	479	587	3.9	136	172
Geita	3.7	485	535	3 4	118	135
Kaskazini Unquia	0.4	56	366	0.4	13	88
Kusini Unguia	0.3	35	361	0.2		89
Mjini Magharibi	1.5	201	708	1.1	40	142
Kaskazini Pemba	0.4	56	338	0.4	14	81
Kusini Pemba	0.4	55	366	0.4	13	90

(Continued...)

Table 3.1—Continued

		Women		Men				
Background characteristic	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number		
Education								
No education	14.7	1,946	1,998	8.1	283	279		
Primary incomplete	11.8	1,559	1,639	16.2	568	614		
Primary complete	50.1	6,652	6,001	47.6	1,673	1,561		
Secondary+	23.4	3,109	3,628	28.2	990	1,060		
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	16.9	2,246	2,144	17.0	598	592		
Second	17.1	2,274	2,166	16.4	575	570		
Middle	17.6	2,329	2,438	18.8	659	688		
Fourth	21.3	2,822	3,108	21.7	764	798		
Highest	27.1	3,596	3,410	26.1	918	866		
Total 15-49	100.0	13,266	13,266	100.0	3,514	3,514		

60 • Characteristics of Respondent

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 2015-16

		Highest le	vel of schooling				
Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Secondary+2	Total	Median years completed	Number of women
Age							
15-24	7.5	12.2	44.1	36.1	100.0	6.7	5,387
15-19	6.0	14.6	44.3	35.1	100.0	6.6	2,904
20-24	9.3	9.5	43.9	37.3	100.0	6.7	2,483
25-29	16.9	10.8	49.3	23.0	100.0	6.5	2,125
30-34	20.4	12.5	53.3	13.8	100.0	0.3	1,752
35-39	20.0	10.0	56.6	12.7	100.0	0.3	1,041
45-49	19.1	11.1	60.2	9.6	100.0	6.3	997
Residence							
Urban	6.2	8.1	47.1	38.6	100.0	6.8	4,811
Rural	19.5	13.9	51.9	14.8	100.0	6.3	8,455
Tanzania Mainland/							
Mainland	14 8	11.8	51.3	22.1	100.0	6.5	12 862
Urban	6.3	8.1	48.2	37.4	100.0	6.7	4.675
Rural	19.7	13.8	53.2	13.3	100.0	6.3	8,187
Zanzibar	11.1	11.2	11.8	66.0	100.0	8.3	404
Unguja	6.1	9.4	12.3	72.2	100.0	8.6	293
Pemba	24.1	16.1	10.4	49.5	100.0	7.0	111
Zone			17.0	10.1			4 070
Vvestern	25.0	15.2	47.6	12.1	100.0	6.2	1,278
Control	12.0	0.7	49.3	29.4	100.0	0.0	1,375
Southern Highlands	7 1	7.6	61.8	23.5	100.0	6.6	807
Southern	18.9	10.8	56.8	13.5	100.0	6.4	700
South West Highlands	14.4	11.8	53.8	20.1	100.0	6.4	1.246
Lake	16.1	16.9	49.5	17.5	100.0	6.3	3,463
Eastern	8.8	7.1	49.0	35.2	100.0	6.7	2,457
Zanzibar	11.1	11.2	11.8	66.0	100.0	8.3	404
Region	00.0		54.0	40.0	100.0	<u> </u>	570
Dodoma	20.8	11.1	54.9	13.2	100.0	0.3	572
Kilimaniaro	10.9	0.1	49.0	20.0	100.0	0.0	000 361
Tanga	2.3	12.0	47 1	26.2	100.0	6.5	706
Morogoro	14.3	10.1	54.9	20.7	100.0	6.5	636
Pwani	22.3	10.4	48.3	19.0	100.0	6.4	285
Dar es Salaam	3.9	5.3	46.6	44.1	100.0	6.9	1,536
Lindi	21.5	13.6	51.5	13.4	100.0	6.3	288
Mtwara	17.1	8.8	60.5	13.5	100.0	6.4	412
Ruvuma	6.3	8.7	65.6	19.5	100.0	6.5	360
Iringa	8.8	6.3	52.6	32.3	100.0	6.7	245
Singida	9.1	10.8	00.0 61.4	24.1	100.0	0.0	020 370
Tabora	28.3	14.8	45.4	11.5	100.0	6.2	737
Rukwa	22.2	18.5	46.1	13.1	100.0	6.2	288
Kigoma	20.6	15.7	50.7	12.9	100.0	6.3	542
Shinyanga	18.4	17.4	49.2	15.0	100.0	6.3	504
Kagera	18.9	16.1	50.6	14.3	100.0	6.3	612
Mwanza	13.7	16.7	46.2	23.4	100.0	6.4	859
Mara	10.2	15.6	53.2	21.0	100.0	6.4	523
Manyara	21.8	9.2	49.2	19.7	100.0	6.4	394
Njombe Katavi	0.0	7.3	00.3 38.5	19.8	100.0	0.0	203
Simiyu	16.3	11.0	55.0	9.0 16.8	100.0	5.0	130
Geita	20.7	23.7	44.8	10.0	100.0	6.1	485
Kaskazini Unguja	15.3	19.9	11.3	53.5	100.0	7.1	56
Kusini Unguja	3.7	11.7	12.9	71.7	100.0	8.3	35
Mjini Magharibi	4.0	6.1	12.4	77.5	100.0	8.9	201
Kaskazini Pemba	28.4	19.6	8.8	43.2	100.0	6.2	56
Kusini Pemba	19.5	12.5	12.0	56.0	100.0	7.7	55
Wealth quintile	32.2	17 1	45 0	4 0	100.0	6.0	2 246
Second	23.9	14.8	-3.5 54 3	7 .9 6 9	100.0	6.0	2,240
Middle	15.4	13.7	57.9	13 1	100.0	64	2.329
Fourth	8.0	11.7	53.3	27.0	100.0	6.6	2,822
Highest	2.6	5.3	42.7	49.4	100.0	7.0	3,596
Total	14.7	11.8	50.1	23.4	100.0	6.5	13,266

¹ Completed grade 7 at the primary level ² Completed grade 4 at the secondary level or went on to higher education

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 2015-16

Background characteristic No education primary Some primary ¹ Completed Secondary+2 Total Median years completed Number of me Age 15-24 5.5 20.1 38.0 36.4 100.0 6.6 1,508 15-24 5.2 23.4 37.8 33.5 100.0 6.6 932 20-24 5.9 14.7 38.3 41.1 100.0 6.6 482 30-34 13.9 13.1 48.5 24.5 100.0 6.5 410 35-39 8.7 14.7 57.5 19.1 100.0 6.5 314 45-49 10.0 8.6 68.6 12.8 100.0 6.5 314 Rural 10.6 19.8 52.0 17.7 100.0 6.4 2.263 Urban 3.5 9.6 39.7 47.2 100.0 6.4 2.261 Rural 10.6 19.8 52.0 17.7 100.0 6.4 2.261 <t< th=""></t<>
Age15-245.520.138.036.4100.06.61.50815-195.223.437.833.5100.06.593220-245.914.738.341.1100.06.857625-299.614.043.532.9100.06.648230-3413.913.148.524.5100.06.541035-398.714.757.519.1100.06.543640-447.614.362.315.7100.06.533445-4910.08.668.612.8100.06.5314RicenceUrban3.59.639.747.2100.06.42,263Tanzania Mainland/ZanzibarMainland8.216.148.527.2100.06.53,425Urban3.69.640.440.5100.06.42,201Rural10.719.753.016.6100.06.42,201Rural10.719.753.016.6100.08.462Urban3.69.630.652.5100.08.189Unguja1.814.614.269.4100.08.462Pemba9.924.013.652.5100.06.7312Southern9.58.046.536.0100.06.7312 <t< th=""></t<>
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
20-24 5.9 14.7 38.3 41.1 100.0 6.8 576 25-29 9.6 14.0 43.5 32.9 100.0 6.6 482 30-34 13.9 13.1 48.5 24.5 100.0 6.5 410 35-39 8.7 14.7 57.5 19.1 100.0 6.5 466 40-44 7.6 14.3 62.3 15.7 100.0 6.5 334 45-49 10.0 8.6 68.6 12.8 100.0 6.5 314 Residence Urban 3.5 9.6 39.7 47.2 100.0 6.4 2,263 Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar - <td< td=""></td<>
25-29 9.6 14.0 43.5 32.9 100.0 6.6 482 30-34 13.9 13.1 48.5 24.5 100.0 6.5 410 35-39 8.7 14.7 57.5 19.1 100.0 6.5 466 40-44 7.6 14.3 62.3 15.7 100.0 6.5 334 45-49 10.0 8.6 68.6 12.8 100.0 6.5 314 Residence Urban 3.5 9.6 39.7 47.2 100.0 6.4 2,263 Tazznia Mainland/ Zanzibar 10.6 19.8 52.0 17.7 100.0 6.4 2,263 Mainland 8.2 16.1 48.5 27.2 100.0 6.4 2,201 Rural 10.7 19.7 53.0 16.6 100.0 6.4 2,201 Rural 10.7 19.7 53.0 16.6 100.0 8.4 62 Pemba 9.9 24.0 13.6 52.5 <td< td=""></td<>
30-34 13.9 13.1 48.5 24.5 100.0 6.5 410 35-39 8.7 14.7 57.5 19.1 100.0 6.5 466 40-44 7.6 14.3 62.3 15.7 100.0 6.5 334 45-49 10.0 8.6 68.6 12.8 100.0 6.5 314 Residence Urban 3.5 9.6 39.7 47.2 100.0 6.4 2,263 Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar Tanzania Mainland 8.2 16.1 48.5 27.2 100.0 6.5 3,425 Urban 3.6 9.6 40.4 46.5 100.0 6.4 2,201 Zanzibar 4.3 17.5 14.0 64.2 100.0 8.1 89 Urban 3.6 9.6 40.4 46.5 100.0 8.4 62 Pemba 9.9 24.0 13.6 52.5 100.0 8.1 89 Urban 3.6 9.6 40.4
35-39 8.7 14.7 57.5 19.1 100.0 6.5 466 40-44 7.6 14.3 62.3 15.7 100.0 6.5 334 45-49 10.0 8.6 68.6 12.8 100.0 6.5 334 Residence Urban 3.5 9.6 39.7 47.2 100.0 6.4 2,263 Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar 7.7 100.0 6.5 3,425 Urban 3.6 9.6 40.4 46.5 100.0 6.4 2,263 Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar 7.7 10.0 6.5 3,425 Urban 3.6 9.6 40.4 46.5 100.0 6.4 2,201 Zanzibar 4.3 17.5 14.0 64.2 100.0 8.1 89 Unguja 1.8 14.6 14.2 69.4 100.0 8.4 62 Pemba 9.9 24.0 13.6 52.5 100.0 6.7 415 </td
40-44 7.5 14.3 62.3 15.7 100.0 6.5 334 45-49 10.0 8.6 68.6 12.8 100.0 6.5 314 Residence Urban 3.5 9.6 39.7 47.2 100.0 6.9 1,251 Rural 10.6 19.8 52.0 17.7 100.0 6.4 2,263 Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar 46.5 100.0 6.5 3,425 Urban 3.6 9.6 40.4 46.5 100.0 6.4 2,201 Rural 10.7 19.7 53.0 16.6 100.0 6.4 2,201 Zanzibar 4.3 17.5 14.0 64.2 100.0 8.1 89 Unguja 1.8 14.6 14.2 69.4 100.0 8.4 62 Pemba 9.9 24.0 13.6 52.5 100.0 7.3 28 Zone 9.5 8.0 46.5 3
Residence Urban3.59.639.747.2100.06.91,251Rural10.619.852.017.7100.06.42,263Tanzania Mainland/ ZanzibarMainland8.216.148.527.2100.06.53,425Urban3.69.640.446.5100.06.91,224Rural10.719.753.016.6100.06.42,201Zanzibar4.317.514.064.2100.08.189Unguja4.814.614.269.4100.08.462Pemba9.924.013.652.5100.07.328ZoneWestern21.021.742.414.9100.06.7415Northern9.58.046.536.0100.06.7415Southern Highlands2.412.461.523.7100.06.6234Southern6.117.959.416.6100.06.4180Southern6.117.959.416.6100.06.4180Southern6.117.959.416.6100.06.5308Eastern3.78.944.642.8100.06.9659
Urban Rural3.59.639.747.2100.06.91,251Rural10.619.852.017.7100.06.42,263Tanzania Mainland/ ZanzibarMainland8.216.148.527.2100.06.53,425Urban3.69.640.446.5100.06.91,224Rural10.719.753.016.6100.06.42,201Zanzibar4.317.514.064.2100.08.189Unguja1.814.614.269.4100.08.462Pemba9.924.013.652.5100.07.328ZoneWestern21.021.742.414.9100.06.2322Northern9.58.046.536.0100.06.7415Southern Highlands2.412.461.523.7100.06.6234Southern6.117.959.416.6100.06.4180Southern6.117.959.416.6100.06.4180Southern6.117.959.416.6100.06.5308Lake7.723.047.022.3100.06.5308Eastern3.78.944.642.8100.06.9659
Rural10.619.852.017.7100.06.42,263Tanzania Mainland/ ZanzibarMainland8.216.148.527.2100.06.53,425Urban3.69.640.446.5100.06.91,224Rural10.719.753.016.6100.06.42,201Zanzibar4.317.514.064.2100.08.189Unguja1.814.614.269.4100.08.462Pemba9.924.013.652.5100.07.328ZoneWestern21.021.742.414.9100.06.2322Northern9.58.046.536.0100.06.7415Central11.313.953.521.2100.06.5372Southern Highlands2.412.461.523.7100.06.6234Southern6.117.959.416.6100.06.4180South West Highlands5.520.448.026.1100.06.5308Lake7.723.047.022.3100.06.4933Eastern3.78.944.642.8100.06.9659
Zanzibar Mainland/ Mainland 8.2 16.1 48.5 27.2 100.0 6.5 3,425 Urban 3.6 9.6 40.4 46.5 100.0 6.9 1,224 Rural 10.7 19.7 53.0 16.6 100.0 6.4 2,201 Zanzibar 4.3 17.5 14.0 64.2 100.0 8.1 89 Unguja 1.8 14.6 14.2 69.4 100.0 8.4 62 Pemba 9.9 24.0 13.6 52.5 100.0 7.3 28 Zone Vestern 21.0 21.7 42.4 14.9 100.0 6.2 322 Northern 9.5 8.0 46.5 36.0 100.0 6.7 415 Central 11.3 13.9 53.5 21.2 100.0 6.6 234 Southern Highlands 2.4 12.4 61.5 23.7 100.0 6.4 <t< td=""></t<>
Mainland 8.2 16.1 48.5 27.2 100.0 6.5 3,425 Urban 3.6 9.6 40.4 46.5 100.0 6.9 1,224 Rural 10.7 19.7 53.0 16.6 100.0 6.4 2,201 Zanzibar 4.3 17.5 14.0 64.2 100.0 8.1 89 Unguja 1.8 14.6 14.2 69.4 100.0 8.4 62 Pemba 9.9 24.0 13.6 52.5 100.0 6.7 322 Northern 9.5 8.0 46.5 36.0 100.0 6.2 322 Northern 9.5 8.0 46.5 36.0 100.0 6.7 415 Central 11.3 13.9 53.5 21.2 100.0 6.6 234 Southern Highlands 2.4 12.4 61.5 23.7 100.0 6.6 234 Southern 6.1 17.9<
Urban 3.6 9.6 40.4 46.5 100.0 6.9 1,224 Rural 10.7 19.7 53.0 16.6 100.0 6.4 2,201 Zanzibar 4.3 17.5 14.0 64.2 100.0 8.1 89 Unguja 1.8 14.6 14.2 69.4 100.0 8.4 62 Pemba 9.9 24.0 13.6 52.5 100.0 7.3 28 Zone Vestern 21.0 21.7 42.4 14.9 100.0 6.2 322 Northern 9.5 8.0 46.5 36.0 100.0 6.7 415 Central 11.3 13.9 53.5 21.2 100.0 6.5 372 Southern Highlands 2.4 12.4 61.5 23.7 100.0 6.6 234 Southern 6.1 17.9 59.4 16.6 100.0 6.4 180 Southern 6.1
Rural10.719.753.016.6100.06.42,201Zanzibar4.317.514.064.2100.08.189Unguja1.814.614.269.4100.08.462Pemba9.924.013.652.5100.07.328ZoneWestern21.021.742.414.9100.06.2322Northern9.58.046.536.0100.06.7415Central11.313.953.521.2100.06.5372Southern Highlands2.412.461.523.7100.06.6234Southern6.117.959.416.6100.06.4180South West Highlands5.520.448.026.1100.06.5308Lake7.723.047.022.3100.06.4933Eastern3.78.944.642.8100.06.9659
Zanzibar4.317.514.064.2100.08.189Unguja1.814.614.269.4100.08.462Pemba9.924.013.652.5100.07.328ZoneWestern21.021.742.414.9100.06.2322Northern9.58.046.536.0100.06.7415Central11.313.953.521.2100.06.5372Southern Highlands2.412.461.523.7100.06.6234Southern6.117.959.416.6100.06.4180South West Highlands5.520.448.026.1100.06.5308Lake7.723.047.022.3100.06.4933Eastern3.78.944.642.8100.06.9659
Unguja1.814.614.269.4100.08.462Pemba9.924.013.652.5100.07.328ZoneWestern21.021.742.414.9100.06.2322Northern9.58.046.536.0100.06.7415Central11.313.953.521.2100.06.5372Southern Highlands2.412.461.523.7100.06.6234Southern6.117.959.416.6100.06.4180South West Highlands5.520.448.026.1100.06.5308Lake7.723.047.022.3100.06.4933Eastern3.78.944.642.8100.06.9659
Pemba 9.9 24.0 13.6 52.5 100.0 7.3 28 Zone Zone <thzone< th=""> <thzone< <="" td=""></thzone<></thzone<>
Zone Vestern 21.0 21.7 42.4 14.9 100.0 6.2 322 Northern 9.5 8.0 46.5 36.0 100.0 6.7 415 Central 11.3 13.9 53.5 21.2 100.0 6.5 372 Southern Highlands 2.4 12.4 61.5 23.7 100.0 6.6 234 Southern 6.1 17.9 59.4 16.6 100.0 6.4 180 South West Highlands 5.5 20.4 48.0 26.1 100.0 6.5 308 Lake 7.7 23.0 47.0 22.3 100.0 6.4 933 Eastern 3.7 8.9 44.6 42.8 100.0 6.9 659
Western 21.0 21.7 42.4 14.9 100.0 6.2 322 Northern 9.5 8.0 46.5 36.0 100.0 6.7 415 Central 11.3 13.9 53.5 21.2 100.0 6.5 372 Southern Highlands 2.4 12.4 61.5 23.7 100.0 6.6 234 Southern 6.1 17.9 59.4 16.6 100.0 6.4 180 South West Highlands 5.5 20.4 48.0 26.1 100.0 6.5 308 Lake 7.7 23.0 47.0 22.3 100.0 6.4 933 Eastern 3.7 8.9 44.6 42.8 100.0 6.9 659
Nomen 3.5 0.0 40.5 50.5 100.0 6.7 413 Central 11.3 13.9 53.5 21.2 100.0 6.5 372 Southern Highlands 2.4 12.4 61.5 23.7 100.0 6.6 234 Southern 6.1 17.9 59.4 16.6 100.0 6.4 180 South West Highlands 5.5 20.4 48.0 26.1 100.0 6.5 308 Lake 7.7 23.0 47.0 22.3 100.0 6.4 933 Eastern 3.7 8.9 44.6 42.8 100.0 6.9 659
Southern Highlands 2.4 12.4 61.5 23.7 100.0 6.6 234 Southern 6.1 17.9 59.4 16.6 100.0 6.4 180 Southern 6.1 17.9 59.4 16.6 100.0 6.4 180 South West Highlands 5.5 20.4 48.0 26.1 100.0 6.5 308 Lake 7.7 23.0 47.0 22.3 100.0 6.4 933 Eastern 3.7 8.9 44.6 42.8 100.0 6.9 659
Southern 6.1 17.9 59.4 16.6 100.0 6.4 180 South West Highlands 5.5 20.4 48.0 26.1 100.0 6.5 308 Lake 7.7 23.0 47.0 22.3 100.0 6.4 933 Eastern 3.7 8.9 44.6 42.8 100.0 6.9 659
South West Highlands 5.5 20.4 48.0 26.1 100.0 6.5 308 Lake 7.7 23.0 47.0 22.3 100.0 6.4 933 Eastern 3.7 8.9 44.6 42.8 100.0 6.9 659
Lake 7.7 23.0 47.0 22.3 100.0 6.4 933 Eastern 3.7 8.9 44.6 42.8 100.0 6.9 659
Eastern 3.7 8.9 44.6 42.8 100.0 6.9 659
Zanzibar 4.3 17.5 14.0 64.2 100.0 8.1 89
Region
Dodoma 10.9 14.4 51.1 23.6 100.0 6.5 175
Arusha 6.5 3.9 49.0 40.6 100.0 6.8 129
Kilimanjaro 1.9 8.6 46.2 43.3 100.0 6.8 110
Tanga 10.4 10.7 44.8 28.1 100.0 0.5 170
Midlogolo 0.2 13.2 00.7 13.9 100.0 0.3 143
Prwalii 4.0 10.1 30.0 20.0 100.0 0.0 00
Lindi 11 0 24 1 50 2 14 7 100 0 6.3 66
Mtwara 3.2 14.4 64.7 17.7 100.0 6.5 115
Ruvuma 0.7 13.0 67.6 18.7 100.0 6.5 112
Iringa 4.4 10.7 48.4 36.4 100.0 6.7 71
Mbeya 1.9 14.7 53.0 30.4 100.0 6.6 202
Singida 8.1 18.8 53.8 19.4 100.0 6.5 106
Tabora 25.1 17.8 44.7 12.4 100.0 6.2 199
Rukwa 9.4 33.3 38.3 19.1 100.0 6.2 71
Kigoma 14.3 28.0 38.7 19.0 100.0 6.2 124
Sninyanga 5.8 20.0 53.7 20.5 100.0 6.4 142
Ragera 10.7 21.1 40.1 25.1 100.0 0.4 190
Mindiliza 7.5 27.5 56.7 20.4 100.0 0.4 225 Mara 25 15.3 56.5 25.7 100.0 6.6 114
Manyara 160 7.3 57.7 19.0 100.0 65 91
Niombe 32 134 665 169 1000 65 50
Katavi 18.6 27.1 39.2 15.2 100.0 6.1 35
Simiyu 11.0 19.7 52.3 17.1 100.0 6.4 136
Geita 6.8 32.3 42.7 18.2 100.0 6.2 118
Kaskazini Unguja 7.3 39.4 20.4 32.9 100.0 6.2 13
Kusini Unguja 1.8 6.8 15.8 75.6 100.0 8.4 9
Mjini Magharibi 0.0 7.9 11.7 80.4 100.0 8.7 40
Kaskazini Pemba 15.0 25.6 12.2 47.2 100.0 6.7 14 Kusini Pemba 4.5 22.4 15.1 58.0 100.0 7.9 13
Wealth quintile
Lowest 19.9 25.8 47.6 6.8 100.0 6.1 598
Second 12.8 21.4 54.7 11.2 100.0 6.3 575
Middle 6.8 19.9 57.1 16.2 100.0 6.4 659
Fourth 4.5 13.3 48.7 33.4 100.0 6.7 764
Highest 1.2 6.3 35.5 57.0 100.0 8.3 918
Total 15-49 8.1 16.2 47.6 28.2 100.0 6.5 3,514

¹ Completed grade 7 at the primary level
² Completed grade 4 at the secondary level or went on to higher education

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 2015-16

			No schooling, prin	nary school, o	r seconda	ry O level	
Background characteristic	Secondary A level or higher	Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	Total	Percentage literate ¹	Number of women
Ago.							
15-24	1.4	78.3	3.5	16.8	100.0	83.2	5.387
15-19	0.6	79.5	3.9	16.0	100.0	84.0	2,904
20-24	2.3	76.9	3.1	17.7	100.0	82.3	2,483
25-29	3.0	68.4	4.1	24.4	100.0	75.6	2,125
30-34	1.8	65.1	4.7	28.0	100.0	71.7	1,752
35-39	1.3	66.9	3.8	27.9	100.0	72.0	1,641
40-44	1.6	61.1	6.5	30.8	100.0	69.2	1,364
45-49	1.6	63.2	7.3	27.9	100.0	72.1	997
Residence							
Urban	4.0	80.9	3.7	11.3	100.0	88.6	4,811
Rural	0.5	64.8	4.8	29.9	100.0	70.1	8,455
Tanzania Mainland/							
Zanzibar	4 -	70 5	4.0	00.4	100.0	70 5	40.000
Mainland	1.7	70.5	4.3	23.4	100.0	76.5	12,862
Drban	3.9	80.8	3.8	11.4	100.0	88.5	4,075
Ruidi Zanzibar	0.4	76.8	4.7	30.3	100.0	86.7	0,107
Unquia	4.5	81 7	4.8	89	100.0	91.0	293
Pemba	0.4	63.9	11.4	24.3	100.0	75.6	111
Zono							
Western	07	60.7	37	34 9	100.0	65 1	1 278
Northern	1.5	75.2	3.4	19.8	100.0	80.1	1,270
Central	0.5	69.8	4.9	24.8	100.0	75.2	1,336
Southern Highlands	1.0	81.5	2.9	14.5	100.0	85.5	807
Southern	0.9	66.3	3.1	29.7	100.0	70.3	700
South West Highlands	1.7	69.8	3.8	24.5	100.0	75.3	1,246
Lake	0.8	65.2	6.0	28.0	100.0	72.0	3,463
Eastern	4.7	78.1	3.8	13.3	100.0	86.7	2,457
Zalizidai	5.4	70.0	0.0	13.2	100.0	00.7	404
Region	0.0	co 7	0.0	00.0	100.0	70.0	570
Dodoma	0.3	68.7	2.9	28.0	100.0	72.0	572
Arusna	2.3	73.3	2.4	21.8	100.0	78.0	508
Tanga	2.7	70.6	3.1	24.9	100.0	92.0 75.1	706
Morogoro	0.0	76.0	5.4	17.9	100.0	82.1	636
Pwani	2.1	64.9	5.1	27.5	100.0	72.2	285
Dar es Salaam	6.9	81.5	2.9	8.7	100.0	91.3	1,536
Lindi	1.4	63.5	3.2	31.8	100.0	68.2	288
Mtwara	0.5	68.3	2.9	28.3	100.0	71.7	412
Ruvuma	0.3	78.5	3.8	17.5	100.0	82.5	360
Iringa	2.4	83.7	1.1	12.7	100.0	87.3	245
Singida	2.4	74.5	1.7	17.7	100.0	02.0 81.0	020 370
Tabora	0.5	58.0	3.7	37.4	100.0	62.6	737
Rukwa	0.5	55.2	9.3	35.0	100.0	65.0	288
Kigoma	0.3	64.5	3.7	31.4	100.0	68.6	542
Shinyanga	0.8	61.8	5.6	31.9	100.0	68.1	504
Kagera	0.4	69.2	3.1	27.3	100.0	72.7	612
Mwanza	1.8	66.8	8.6	22.7	100.0	77.1	859
Mara	0.6	69.7	1.3	28.4	100.0	71.6	523
Manyara	1.0	66.9	6.4	25.5	100.0	74.3	394
Njombe	0.7	84.2	3.6	11.5	100.0	88.5 55 5	203
Similar	0.1	50.9 65 5	4.4	44.5	100.0	55.5 71.0	130
Geita	0.0	00.0 56 0	5.5 10.7	29.0	100.0	67.1	479
Kaskazini Unguia	0.4	74.4	69	18.8	100.0	81.2	-00
Kusini Unguja	1.4	84.7	2.9	10.9	100.0	89.1	35
Miini Magharibi	6.3	83.2	4.5	5.8	100.0	94.0	201
Kaskazini Pemba	0.2	57.3	13.8	28.5	100.0	71.3	56
Kusini Pemba	0.6	70.6	8.9	19.9	100.0	80.1	55
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	0.0	49.3	5.1	45.5	100.0	54.4	2,246
Second	0.0	57.8	5.1	37.1	100.0	62.9	2,274
	0.0	69.9	5.4	24.6	100.0	/5.3	2,329
rourtn Highest	U.0 5.0	80.2 85.2	4.8 2.6	14.3	100.0	03.0 03.7	2,822
	5.8	00.2	2.0	0.3	100.0	55.7	3,390
Iotal	1.7	70.7	4.4	23.1	100.0	76.8	13,266

¹ Refers to women who attended secondary A level or higher and women 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 2015-16

Secondary A level or No schooling, primary school, or secondary O level

Background characteristic	higher	Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	Total	Percentage literate ¹	Number of men
Age							
15-24	2.4	73.1	8.0	16.4	100.0	83.4	1,508
15-19	0.8	72.7	8.1	18.0	100.0	81.6	932
20-24	4.9	73.7	7.7 5.1	17.9	100.0	82.1	482
30-34	4.5	70.0	6.2	19.2	100.0	80.8	410
35-39	5.0	73.1	7.3	14.5	100.0	85.4	466
40-44	5.0	73.0	5.1	17.0	100.0	83.0	334
45-49	3.4	75.5	5.2	15.9	100.0	84.1	314
Residence		04.0	4.0	0.5	400.0	00 F	4.054
Urban Rural	8.2 1.3	81.0 68.1	4.2 8.2	6.5 22.3	100.0 100.0	93.5 77.5	1,251 2,263
Tanzania Mainland/							
Zanzibar							
Mainland	3.7	72.5	6.8	16.9	100.0	83.0	3,425
Urban	8.2	80.9	4.2	6.6	100.0	93.3	1,224
Rurai Zanzibar	1.3	07.8	8.Z	22.0	100.0	//.3	2,201
	4.9	00.9 84 1	5.3 3.0	0.0 5.5	100.0	91.2	69 62
Pemba	1.6	73.7	8.4	16.2	100.0	83.8	28
Zone							
Western	1.5	59.6	9.7	28.9	100.0	70.9	322
Northern	6.U 1.0	/3.3	4.8	15.9	100.0	84.1	415
Southern Highlands	3.2	77.3	4.6	15.0	100.0	85 0	234
Southern	2.0	77.8	4.0	19.9	100.0	79.8	180
South West Highlands	3.6	74.7	3.2	17.6	100.0	81.5	308
Lake	1.4	69.9	9.2	19.5	100.0	80.5	933
Eastern	8.6	79.2	4.7	7.5	100.0	92.5	659
Zanzibar	4.9	80.9	5.3	8.8	100.0	91.2	89
Region							
Dodoma	1.1	71.6	11.3	15.9	100.0	84.1	175
Arusha	2.4	75.9	10.6	11.1	100.0	88.9	129
Kilimanjaro	8.8	76.5	1.6	13.0	100.0	87.0	110
Tanga Morogoro	0.9	69.4 68.2	2.5	21.1	100.0	78.9 81.0	1/0
Pwani	0.0	82.8	9.3 8.8	85	100.0	91.5	68
Dar es Salaam	11.5	82.0	2.6	37	100.0	96.3	448
Lindi	0.0	75.4	0.0	23.7	100.0	75.4	66
Mtwara	3.1	79.1	0.0	17.8	100.0	82.2	115
Ruvuma	2.3	75.8	3.9	18.0	100.0	82.0	112
Iringa	5.4	78.7	6.0	9.9	100.0	90.1	71
Mbeya	3.7	80.2	2.2	12.6	100.0	86.1	202
Singida	1.3	/4.5	6.7	17.5	100.0	82.5	106
Tabora	0.8	50.3	8.9	34.0	100.0	00.U 74 1	199
Kukwa	3.7 2.8	04.Z	0.2	20.9	100.0	74.1	124
Shinyanga	2.0	74.3	34	20.0	100.0	78.3	142
Kagera	0.0	71.7	7.5	20.8	100.0	79.2	198
Mwanza	3.5	67.8	8.6	20.1	100.0	79.9	225
Mara	0.9	75.4	16.8	6.9	100.0	93.1	114
Manyara	4.0	59.7	19.3	17.0	100.0	83.0	91
Njombe	2.0	78.6	4.1	15.3	100.0	84.7	50
Katavi	2.5	64.0	3.3	30.2	100.0	69.8	35
Simiyu	0.4	01.2	12.0	20.3	100.0	/3./	130
Kaskazini Unguia	2.2	70.4	9.3 5 1	15.9	100.0	84.1	13
Kusini Unguja	0.0	87.4	4 7	7.8	100.0	92.2	9
Miini Magharibi	9.4	85.8	3.4	1.5	100.0	98.5	40
Kaskazini Pemba	1.3	65.2	9.0	24.5	100.0	75.5	14
Kusini Pemba	1.9	82.8	7.8	7.5	100.0	92.5	13
Wealth quintile	<u> </u>		44.5	00.0	400.0	0 - 1	500
Lowest	0.0	55.3	11.8	32.9	100.0	67.1 72 9	598 575
Middle	0.2 0.8	00.9 72 5	0.1 6.6	20.7 10 0	100.0	12.0 70.0	575 650
Fourth	1.8	82.5	67	80	100.0	91 1	764
Highest	12.3	81.4	24	4 0	100.0	96.0	918
Total 15-49	3.8	72 7	6.8	16 7	100.0	83.2	3.514
¹ Refers to men who attend	led secondary O I	evels or higher and me	who can read a who	le sentence or i	hart of a si	entence	-,

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, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Background	Reads a newspaper or magazine at least once a	Watches television at least	Listens to the radio at least	Accesses all three media at least once a	Accesses none of the three media at least	Number of
characteristic	week	once a week	once a week	week	once a week	women
Age 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49	16.3 15.1 13.6 11.1 11.0 10.6 11.3	31.3 30.5 29.1 26.4 23.0 20.2 16.9	43.2 48.9 47.7 44.5 42.8 40.6 40.6	8.4 8.9 6.8 5.5 6.1 4.7	43.3 41.4 44.0 47.4 49.3 52.8 54.4	2,904 2,483 2,125 1,752 1,641 1,364 997
Residence Urban Rural	22.0 8.4	54.8 11.0	56.2 38.0	15.8 2.7	26.4 57.4	4,811 8,455
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar Mainland Urban Rural Zanzibar Unguja Pemba	13.4 22.2 8.4 10.7 12.8 5.2	26.3 54.5 10.2 45.4 57.7 13.3	44.4 56.2 37.7 52.2 66.7 14.3	7.5 15.9 2.7 6.8 8.6 2.2	46.5 26.6 57.9 33.8 17.4 76.9	12,862 4,675 8,187 404 293 111
Zone Western Northern Central Southern Highlands Southern South West Highlands Lake Eastern Zanzibar	8.0 18.5 9.4 9.3 7.1 18.5 8.4 22.9 10.7	13.6 40.3 11.0 22.4 14.6 19.7 18.0 52.0 45.4	38.5 55.6 32.0 39.8 40.1 40.3 42.5 54.6 52.2	3.7 10.2 3.1 6.4 3.0 8.0 4.1 16.3 6.8	56.4 30.7 62.1 54.6 55.0 52.2 51.6 28.0 33.8	1,278 1,575 1,336 807 700 1,246 3,463 2,457 404
Region						
Dodoma Arusha Kilimanjaro Tanga Morogoro Pwani Dar es Salaam Lindi Mtwara Ruvuma Iringa Mbeya Singida Tabora Rukwa Kigoma Shinyanga Kagera Mwanza Mara Manyara Njombe Katavi Simiyu Geita Kaskazini Unguja Kusini Unguja Kaskazini Pemba Kusini Pemba	$\begin{array}{c} 7.2\\ 16.0\\ 17.4\\ 21.0\\ 21.3\\ 14.4\\ 25.2\\ 6.4\\ 7.5\\ 6.3\\ 19.0\\ 18.1\\ 12.5\\ 8.3\\ 20.7\\ 7.6\\ 8.0\\ 8.1\\ 9.0\\ 13.5\\ 9.8\\ 2.9\\ 16.3\\ 2.1\\ 8.6\\ 8.6\\ 3.2\\ 15.7\\ 8.4\\ 1.9\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7.6\\ 37.3\\ 41.4\\ 41.9\\ 28.7\\ 20.0\\ 67.5\\ 14.9\\ 14.5\\ 19.0\\ 29.4\\ 18.9\\ 15.4\\ 12.5\\ 21.4\\ 15.0\\ 19.0\\ 19.0\\ 19.4\\ 20.3\\ 25.9\\ 11.8\\ 20.0\\ 21.6\\ 8.7\\ 11.6\\ 26.0\\ 35.1\\ 70.5\\ 16.6\\ 9.8 \end{array}$	23.0 54.7 60.3 53.9 52.2 38.4 58.6 30.2 46.9 34.8 40.6 39.1 43.7 36.6 44.5 41.2 42.6 54.1 33.8 50.2 33.9 47.7 38.4 32.6 44.1 58.1 70.3 68.4 17.0 368.4 17.1 11.5	$\begin{array}{c} 1.5\\ 7.8\\ 9.7\\ 12.3\\ 11.4\\ 6.8\\ 20.0\\ 2.1\\ 3.6\\ 5.4\\ 11.5\\ 7.7\\ 5.0\\ 4.2\\ 9.3\\ 3.2\\ 3.5\\ 4.3\\ 4.8\\ 6.7\\ 3.5\\ 2.1\\ 6.7\\ 1.0\\ 3.2\\ 1.9\\ 1.6\\ 11.7\\ 3.6\\ 0.7\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 71.6\\ 33.1\\ 27.4\\ 30.6\\ 38.8\\ 54.3\\ 18.7\\ 62.7\\ 49.7\\ 60.3\\ 52.1\\ 53.7\\ 51.1\\ 59.3\\ 48.5\\ 52.3\\ 50.0\\ 40.4\\ 58.6\\ 42.2\\ 58.7\\ 47.3\\ 51.0\\ 64.5\\ 52.6\\ 31.8\\ 22.8\\ 12.4\\ 71.2\\ 82.8 \end{array}$	$572 \\ 508 \\ 361 \\ 706 \\ 636 \\ 285 \\ 1,536 \\ 288 \\ 412 \\ 360 \\ 245 \\ 828 \\ 370 \\ 737 \\ 288 \\ 542 \\ 504 \\ 612 \\ 859 \\ 523 \\ 394 \\ 203 \\ 130 \\ 479 \\ 485 \\ 56 \\ 35 \\ 201 \\ 56 \\ 55 \\ 55 \\ 55 \\ 55 \\ 55 \\ 55 \\ 5$
Education No education Primary incomplete Primary complete Secondary+	0.9 4.4 12.5 27.3	5.4 11.8 23.7 54.8	26.2 36.1 44.4 61.0	0.0 1.3 5.8 18.8	71.7 58.4 46.9 22.4	1,946 1,559 6,652 3,109
Wealth quintile	47	2.2	22.4	0.6	75 5	2 246
Second Middle Fourth Highest Total	4.7 5.9 8.0 14.7 25.9 13.3	2.2 4.1 6.8 20.5 74.7 26.9	22.1 31.1 42.6 51.2 63.5 44.6	0.6 1.1 1.7 5.6 20.9 7.5	75.5 65.9 53.6 41.3 14.3 46.1	2,240 2,274 2,329 2,822 3,596 13,266

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, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper or magazine 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	18.3	37.7	51.9	11.9	38.6	932
20-24 25-29	23.7 24.1	43.6 36.0	64.2 64.1	18.8 16.1	30.9 30.1	576 482
30-34 35-39	30.2 29.1	41.5 39.3	63.9 64.8	20.3 18.7	28.3 25.6	410 466
40-44 45-49	28.6 30.3	39.8 32.2	64.2 56.3	20.3 13.4	29.9 34.6	334 314
Residence Urban Rural	44.7 13.9	64.7 24.5	71.7 54.0	33.0 7.2	15.6 41.2	1,251 2,263
Tanzania Mainland/						
Mainland	24.7	38.3	59.8	16.3	32.7	3,425
Rural	44.9 13.5	64.7 23.6	71.4 53.3	6.9	42.1	1,224 2,201
Zanzibar Unguja	28.8 24.8	58.8 51.3	80.3 83.8	21.1 18.0	8.0 7.9	89 62
Pemba Zone	37.8	75.8	72.4	28.0	8.3	28
Western	8.0 31.4	25.7 56 6	53.4	6.0 26.0	42.6	322
Central	10.3	21.8	47.9	8.0 8.7	49.8	372
Southern	39.8 21.6	42.2 46.9	73.8 59.8	20.7 11.5	16.8 26.6	234 180
South West Highlands Lake	29.5 8.4	44.8 21.4	59.8 50.7	18.8 3.7	27.5 45.4	308 933
Eastern Zanzibar	53.4 28.8	59.3 58.8	68.7 80.3	36.3 21.1	17.5 8.0	659 89
Region	5 5	0 0	35.3	2.2	62.1	175
Arusha	33.2	47.2	65.0	28.6	28.4	129
Tanga	27.4 32.5	64.0	77.0	29.1	17.8 16.4	176
Morogoro Pwani	30.4 26.3	35.5 21.4	60.7 59.1	18.6 8.5	34.3 28.9	143 68
Dar es Salaam Lindi	64.8 19.9	72.7 49.1	72.7 53.0	46.2 7.6	10.5 25.9	448 66
Mtwara Ruvuma	22.5 34.8	45.6 39.0	63.8 64.3	13.8 18.8	27.0 23.8	115 112
Iringa Mbeva	53.9 37.8	47.9 45.0	78.1 73.1	26.0 22 7	10.2 19 1	71 202
Singida	5.4	28.6	56.0	4.2	41.3	106
Rukwa	15.3	44.2	35.1	13.0	45.1	71
Kigoma Shinyanga	10.8 7.4	31.7 17.4	79.8 39.5	8.6 2.3	19.2 54.7	124 142
Kagera Mwanza	10.8 10.5	40.9 14.8	80.1 44.6	4.5 5.8	17.1 52.0	198 225
Mara Manvara	8.4 25.1	25.5 36.7	54.9 62.4	5.4 23.5	39.1 35.9	114 91
Njombe Katavi	30.9 10.2	41.1 44 8	88.7 32.8	17.3 8.0	10.2 40 7	50 35
Simiyu	6.0	9.8	32.4	1.2	65.7 52.0	136 118
Kaskazini Unguja	10.3	31.4	74.9	5.2	15.0	13
Mjini Magharibi	32.4	62.5	87.1	9.3 24.2	4.7	9 40
Kaskazini Pemba Kusini Pemba	35.9 39.8	78.8 72.6	73.3 71.5	28.8 27.2	6.8 9.9	14 13
Education No education	0.7	12.3	35.4	0.5	61.4	283
Primary incomplete	6.4	22.3	45.9	2.6	48.7	568
Secondary+	48.4	63.5	74.1	36.7	15.2	990
Wealth quintile Lowest	4.9	10.4	31.3	1.5	65.3	598
Second Middle	11.2 12.8	16.1 24.9	49.1 62.0	3.4 5.5	46.5 32.5	575 659
Fourth Highest	27.0	41.0	68.8 77.8	15.8 42.6	23.1	764 018
Total 15-49	24.8	38.8	60.3	16.4	32.1	3,514

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 past 12 months; and among women who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the past month, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

		l lsed the		Among respondents who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used the internet:					
Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	internet in the past 12 months	Number	Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Total	Number
Age									
15-19	7.7	6.5	2,904	31.6	42.0	9.0	17.4	100.0	190
20-24	16.2	12.8	2,483	42.5	29.0	14.3	14.2	100.0	318
25-29	12.5	9.8	2,125	55.6	30.6	7.2	6.7	100.0	209
30-34	11.0	9.1	1,752	62.7	19.4	13.2	4.7	100.0	159
35-39	6.6	5.3	1,641	69.8	16.1	13.3	0.8	100.0	87
40-44	6.4	4.9	1,364	56.4	22.4	14.0	7.1	100.0	67
45-49	4.1	3.8	997	*	*	*	*	*	38
Residence									
Urban	21.8	18.1	4,811	53.4	28.5	9.1	9.0	100.0	871
Rural	3.2	2.3	8,455	37.5	28.2	20.6	13.7	100.0	197
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar									
Mainland	9.7	7.9	12,862	50.7	28.4	10.9	10.0	100.0	1,018
Urban	21.6	18.0	4.675	53.8	28.4	8.9	9.0	100.0	839
Rural	2.9	2.2	8,187	36.3	28.2	20.4	15.0	100.0	179
Zanzibar	16.2	12.4	404	46.4	29.2	18.5	5.9	100.0	50
Unguia	20.1	15.7	293	46.5	29.6	18.2	5.7	100.0	46
Pemba	6.0	3.5	111	*	*	*	*	*	4
Education									
No education	0.2	0.1	1,946	*	*	*	*	*	2
Primary incomplete	1.1	0.5	1,559	*	*	*	*	*	8
Primary complete	4.3	2.9	6,652	41.3	31.9	15.4	11.3	100.0	190
Secondary+	32.4	27.9	3,109	52.7	27.5	10.3	9.5	100.0	868
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.7	0.5	2,246	*	*	*	*	*	11
Second	0.7	0.4	2,274	*	*	*	*	*	9
Middle	1.3	0.9	2,329	*	*	*	*	*	20
Fourth	6.6	4.7	2,822	34.0	30.1	23.9	12.0	100.0	132
Highest	29.7	24.9	3,596	54.1	28.4	8.5	9.0	100.0	895
Total	9.9	8.0	13,266	50.5	28.4	11.2	9.9	100.0	1,068
Note: An asterisk indica	ates that a fiqu	re is based on few	ver than 25	unweighted	cases and has	been suppress	ed.		

Table 3.5.2 Internet usage: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever used the internet ever, and percentage who have used the internet in the past 12 months; and among men who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the past month, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

				Among respondents who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used internet:					
Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the past 12 months	Number	Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Total	Number
Age									
15-19	19.5	17.1	932	25.6	43.3	16.2	14.9	100.0	160
20-24	30.9	27.3	576	42.2	32.7	10.4	14.1	100.0	157
25-29	25.1	22.7	482	45.8	31.5	12.3	10.4	100.0	109
30-34	22.0	20.4	410	50.5	32.5	13.0	4.1	100.0	83
35-39	15.7	14.9	466	52.4	27.6	12.4	7.6	100.0	70
40-44	13.1	12.9	334	(72.5)	(17.3)	(3.4)	(6.7)	(100.0)	43
45-49	11.6	10.8	314	*	*	*	*	*	34
Residence									
Urban	38.9	36.3	1,251	52.0	29.8	10.8	7.1	100.0	454
Rural	10.5	9.0	2,263	25.6	41.0	15.4	18.1	100.0	203
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar									
Mainland	20.2	18.3	3,425	44.3	32.9	12.5	10.3	100.0	626
Urban	38.5	36.0	1,224	52.5	29.4	10.9	7.0	100.0	440
Rural	10.0	8.5	2,201	24.9	41.0	16.0	18.0	100.0	186
Zanzibar	37.9	33.7	89	35.3	41.5	7.4	15.8	100.0	30
Unguja	43.5	38.6	62	38.3	38.5	6.8	16.3	100.0	24
Pemba	25.4	22.8	28	(23.9)	(52.9)	(9.7)	(13.5)	(100.0)	6
Education									
No education	0.9	0.9	283	*	*	*	*	*	3
Primary incomplete	3.2	2.4	568	*	*	*	*	*	14
Primary complete	12.6	11.0	1,673	21.2	41.6	18.0	19.2	100.0	184
Secondary+	49.8	46.1	990	53.4	29.4	10.3	6.7	100.0	456
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	4.3	3.6	598	*	*	*	*	*	22
Second	7.6	6.0	575	(12.8)	(29.3)	(14.2)	(43.7)	(100.0)	35
Middle	8.9	7.4	659	20.0	48.4	17.2	14.4	(100.0)	48
Fourth	18.4	16.0	764	27.2	33.7	25.7	13.4	100.0	122
Highest	49.7	46.8	918	55.4	31.8	7.2	5.4	100.0	430
Total 15-49	20.6	18.7	3,514	43.8	33.3	12.2	10.5	100.0	657

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 2015-16

	Employed in preceding	the 12 months the survey	Not employed in the 12			
Background	Currently	Not currently	months preceding the		Number of	
characteristic	employed ¹	employed	survey	Total	women	
Age						
15-19	44.9	4.4	50.6	100.0	2.904	
20-24	68.3	6.8	24.9	100.0	2,483	
25-29	77.8	5.4	16.7	100.0	2,125	
30-34	84.1	3.8	12.0	100.0	1,752	
35-39	86.5	3.9	9.6	100.0	1,641	
40-44	87.3	4.0	8.7	100.0	1,364	
45-49	00.9	4.3	9.7	100.0	997	
Marital status						
Never married	48.7	4.2	46.9	100.0	3,353	
Married or living together	78.4	5.2	16.4	100.0	8,210	
widowed	80.3	4.5	6.2	100.0	1 703	
widowed	09.5	4.5	0.2	100.0	1,705	
Number of living children	<i>i</i> -		10 5	100.0		
0	48.7	4./	46.5	100.0	3,519	
1-2	/ 0.0	5.0 4 1	10.0	100.0	4,200	
5-4	86.8	4.5	87	100.0	2,505	
–	00.0		0.1		2,000	
Residence	GE E	4.0	20.2	100.0	4 0 1 1	
Drban Bural	00.0 76.2	4.2	30.3	100.0	4,811	
Kulai	70.2	5.2	10.0	100.0	0,400	
Tanzania Mainland/						
Zanzibar	70.0	10	22.2	100.0	10.000	
Urban	12.0	4.9	22.2	100.0	12,002	
Bural	76.9	5.3	17.8	100.0	8 187	
Zanzibar	55.4	2.3	42.3	100.0	404	
Unguja	59.4	2.6	37.9	100.0	293	
Pemba	44.8	1.3	53.9	100.0	111	
Zone						
Western	83.8	4.4	11.8	100.0	1,278	
Northern	61.2	3.2	35.6	100.0	1,575	
Central	62.4	7.9	29.7	100.0	1,336	
Southern Highlands	81.6	4.2	14.1	100.0	807	
Southern South West Highlands	84.0 81.0	3.0	13.0	100.0	1 246	
Lake	74.4	7.0	18.5	100.0	3 463	
Eastern	68.0	4.0	28.0	100.0	2,457	
Zanzibar	55.4	2.3	42.3	100.0	404	
Region						
Dodoma	60.5	12.5	26.9	100.0	572	
Arusha	59.5	4.9	35.6	100.0	508	
Kilimanjaro	69.3	2.0	28.8	100.0	361	
Tanga	58.2	2.7	39.1	100.0	706	
Morogoro	70.3	3.1	26.6	100.0	636	
Pwalli Dar es Salaam	71. 4 66.4	1.0	20.0	100.0	200	
Lindi	85.7	2.9	11.4	100.0	288	
Mtwara	82.8	3.1	14.1	100.0	412	
Ruvuma	84.2	3.5	12.3	100.0	360	
Iringa	80.0	0.8	19.2	100.0	245	
Mbeya	77.8	1.8	20.4	100.0	828	
Singida	80.1	3.3	10.0	100.0	370	
Rukwa	87.6	1.0	11.4	100.0	288	
Kigoma	83.0	6.8	10.2	100.0	542	
Shinyanga	67.1	17.6	15.2	100.0	504	
Kagera	78.5	3.4	18.1	100.0	612	
Mwanza	67.1	9.3	23.1	100.0	859	
Mara	73.1	4.3	22.6	100.0	523	
Manyara	48.6	5.6	45.9	100.0	394	
Katavi	19.0 86 5	9.7 1 Q	11.5	100.0	203 130	
Simivu	83.3	22	14 5	100.0	479	
Geita	82.1	4.5	13.5	100.0	485	
Kaskazini Unguja	58.4	3.8	37.8	100.0	56	
Kusini Unguja	72.0	2.6	25.4	100.0	35	
Mjini Magharibi	57.5	2.3	40.2	100.0	201	
Kaskazini Pemba	44.2	1.6	54.2 52 5	100.0	56	
Rusilli Pelliba	45.4	1.1	53.5	100.0	55	

(Continued...)

Table 3.6.1—Continued

	Employed in preceding	the 12 months g the survey	Not employed in the 12	Total	
Background characteristic	Currently employed ¹	Not currently employed	months preceding the survey		Number of women
Education					
No education	80.8	4.9	14.4	100.0	1,946
Primary incomplete	70.7	6.1	23.1	100.0	1,559
Primary complete	78.2	4.9	16.9	100.0	6,652
Secondary+	55.3	4.0	40.6	100.0	3,109
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	76.9	5.4	17.7	100.0	2,246
Second	81.8	5.1	12.9	100.0	2,274
Middle	76.9	5.2	17.9	100.0	2,329
Fourth	65.4	5.3	29.2	100.0	2,822
Highest	65.8	3.7	30.5	100.0	3,596
Total	72.3	4.8	22.8	100.0	13,266

¹ Currently employed is defined as having done work in the past 7 days. Included are persons who did not work in the past 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 2015-16

	Employed in preceding	the 12 months the survey	Not employed in the 12			
Background characteristic	Currently employed ¹	Not currently employed	preceding the survey	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of men
Age 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49	64.0 86.9 97.5 99.5 98.9 99.1 98.1	1.4 2.5 0.7 0.5 0.8 0.9 0.7	33.5 10.6 1.8 0.0 0.4 0.1 1.2	1.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	932 576 482 410 466 334 314
Marital status Never married Married or living together Divorced/separated/widowed	72.1 99.3 97.0	2.1 0.2 2.4	25.1 0.5 0.6	0.7 0.0 0.0	100.0 100.0 100.0	1,510 1,825 180
Number of living children 0 1-2 3-4 5+	73.8 98.9 98.4 99.5	2.2 0.2 0.8 0.0	23.3 0.9 0.8 0.5	0.7 0.0 0.0 0.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	1,600 805 570 539
Residence Urban Rural	85.6 88.6	1.3 1.1	12.7 10.1	0.5 0.2	100.0 100.0	1,251 2,263
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar Mainland Urban Rural Zanzibar Unguja Pemba	87.7 85.8 88.8 78.4 79.4 76.0	1.1 1.3 1.0 3.9 2.8 6.1	10.9 12.4 10.0 17.8 17.7 17.8	0.3 0.5 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	3,425 1,224 2,201 89 62 28
Zone Western Northern Central Southern Highlands Southern South West Highlands Lake Eastern Zanzibar	89.4 78.2 92.8 90.5 96.0 85.6 87.7 87.9 78.4	0.4 2.1 0.4 2.5 0.9 0.7 3.9	10.2 19.7 6.8 7.4 4.0 11.9 10.2 11.5 17.8	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.1 0.0 0.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	322 415 372 234 180 308 933 659 89
Region Dodoma Arusha Kilimanjaro Tanga Morogoro Pwani Dar es Salaam Lindi Mtwara Ruvuma Iringa Mbeya Singida Tabora Rukwa Kigoma Shinyanga Kagera Mwanza Mara Manyara Njombe Katavi Simiyu Geita Kaskazini Unguja Kusini Unguja Mjini Magharibi Kaskazini Pemba	95.0 80.3 72.5 80.2 90.3 88.2 87.0 97.8 95.0 89.8 83.5 96.5 92.0 88.5 85.2 91.2 87.0 87.2 89.1 84.3 95.0 87.2 89.1 84.3 95.0 87.2 89.1 84.3 95.0 87.2 89.1 84.3 95.0 87.2 89.1 84.3 95.0 87.2 89.1 87.2 89.1 87.2 87.0 87.2 89.1 87.2 87.0 87.2 87.2 87.2 87.2 87.2 87.2 87.2 87.2	0.0 1.2 5.3 0.7 2.6 1.0 0.0 0.0 2.1 2.6 3.3 0.0 0.7 1.6 0.0 1.2 0.5 2.0 0.0 1.7 1.7 0.0 0.4 0.9 7.8 0.0 1.8 6.8 5.4	5.0 18.5 22.2 19.1 7.1 10.8 13.0 2.2 5.0 8.2 9.0 13.2 3.5 7.3 9.8 14.8 7.6 12.5 6.2 10.9 14.0 3.3 8.7 16.9 8.6 13.6 11.9 20.4 20.3 15.2	0.0 0.0	100.0 100.0	$\begin{array}{c} 175\\ 129\\ 110\\ 176\\ 143\\ 68\\ 448\\ 66\\ 115\\ 112\\ 71\\ 202\\ 106\\ 199\\ 71\\ 124\\ 142\\ 198\\ 225\\ 114\\ 91\\ 50\\ 35\\ 136\\ 118\\ 13\\ 9\\ 40\\ 14\\ 13\\ \end{array}$

(Continued...)

Table 3.6.2—Continued

	Employed in preceding	the 12 months the survey	Not employed in the 12			
Background characteristic	Currently employed ¹	Currently Not currently p employed ¹ employed		Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of men
Education						
No education	97.7	1.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	283
Primary incomplete	88.2	0.7	10.1	1.0	100.0	568
Primary complete	95.0	0.9	4.0	0.1	100.0	1,673
Secondary+	71.6	1.7	26.4	0.3	100.0	990
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	95.8	0.8	2.8	0.5	100.0	598
Second	90.2	1.1	8.6	0.0	100.0	575
Middle	88.6	0.2	10.7	0.5	100.0	659
Fourth	85.3	2.0	12.1	0.5	100.0	764
Highest	81.5	1.3	17.2	0.0	100.0	918
Total 15-49	87.5	1.2	11.0	0.3	100.0	3,514

¹ Currently employed is defined as having done work in the past 7 days. Include are persons who did not work in the past 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 2015-16

Background characteristic	Professional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Domestic service	Agriculture	Total	Number of women
Age 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49	0.9 4.5 6.1 4.5 3.8 4.3 4.6	0.2 1.0 1.5 0.9 0.5 0.1 0.6	4.6 6.8 6.0 6.4 5.6 3.4 2.6	4.8 5.7 5.3 4.4 4.9 2.8 1.1	18.0 20.5 21.9 22.4 23.6 23.6 21.3	12.1 8.2 6.6 7.3 6.1 5.3 4.7	59.4 53.2 52.6 54.0 55.4 60.5 65.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	1,430 1,864 1,769 1,541 1,484 1,246 900
Marital status Never married Married or living together Divorced/separated/widowed	6.5 4.0 2.4	2.4 0.4 0.6	7.4 4.8 5.4	6.3 4.0 4.2	24.3 19.2 28.7	15.6 4.5 10.6	37.4 63.1 48.2	100.0 100.0 100.0	1,775 6,860 1,597
Number of living children 0 1-2 3-4 5+	6.6 5.8 3.1 1.1	2.1 0.8 0.4 0.0	7.9 6.2 5.1 2.4	7.0 5.7 3.5 1.6	20.9 25.2 22.6 15.8	13.4 8.5 5.6 2.9	42.1 48.0 59.8 76.2	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	1,879 3,463 2,533 2,359
Residence Urban Rural	8.5 2.0	2.0 0.1	11.2 2.5	8.1 2.6	38.3 13.4	16.4 2.9	15.2 76.3	100.0 100.0	3,353 6,880
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar Mainland Urban Rural Zanzibar Unguja Pemba	4.0 8.3 1.9 10.3 11.4 6.3	0.7 2.0 0.1 2.8 3.3 1.1	5.3 11.3 2.4 5.1 5.6 3.4	4.1 7.9 2.3 17.5 16.7 20.0	21.1 38.2 12.8 40.6 44.7 25.9	7.4 16.7 2.9 5.3 5.7 4.2	57.2 15.4 77.5 18.4 12.5 39.1	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	10,000 3,274 6,726 233 182 51
Zone Western Northern Central Southern Highlands Southern South West Highlands Lake Eastern Zanzibar	1.9 7.3 3.2 3.3 2.8 3.1 2.5 7.5 10.3	0.4 1.2 0.4 0.9 0.3 0.4 0.3 1.6 2.8	3.8 5.9 2.8 1.7 6.4 4.6 5.1 9.3 5.1	2.3 5.1 3.7 3.6 3.6 4.2 3.8 5.9 17.5	9.4 28.8 21.9 18.8 10.6 29.2 13.9 35.2 40.6	2.3 14.5 4.1 5.8 6.6 4.0 4.2 16.4 5.3	80.1 36.9 63.7 65.8 69.7 54.4 70.2 24.0 18.4	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	1,127 1,014 940 693 609 1,029 2,819 1,769 233
Region Dodoma Arusha Kilimanjaro Tanga Morogoro Pwani Dar es Salaam Lindi Mtwara Ruvuma Iringa Mbeya Singida Tabora Rukwa Kigoma Shinyanga Kagera Mwanza Mara Manyara Njombe Katavi Simiyu Geita Kaskazini Unguja Kusini Unguja Mjini Magharibi Kaskazini Pemba	3.2 8.5 5.4 7.6 2.0 3.5 10.6 3.2 2.5 2.1 5.7 3.5 2.6 1.6 3.1 2.3 2.8 1.4 3.9 3.1 4.3 2.7 0.9 2.4 1.1 0.9 3.4 16.3 8.8 3.9	$\begin{array}{c} 0.0\\ 2.9\\ 0.3\\ 0.6\\ 0.9\\ 0.0\\ 2.2\\ 0.0\\ 0.6\\ 0.3\\ 2.3\\ 0.7\\ 0.8\\ 0.2\\ 0.5\\ 0.2\\ 0.5\\ 0.2\\ 0.5\\ 0.3\\ 0.7\\ 0.8\\ 0.0\\ 0.5\\ 0.3\\ 0.7\\ 0.8\\ 0.0\\ 0.2\\ 0.0\\ 0.8\\ 4.9\\ 2.1\\ 0.0\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4.8\\ 7.5\\ 4.0\\ 5.9\\ 4.3\\ 5.0\\ 12.3\\ 8.6\\ 0.5\\ 4.6\\ 1.3\\ 6.5\\ 1.0\\ 1.3\\ 6.2\\ 7.3\\ 8.6\\ 9.6\\ 1.6\\ 7.0\\ 9.9\\ 2.9\\ 3.3\\ 6.8\\ 3.0\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4.7\\ 3.5\\ 6.8\\ 5.4\\ 3.7\\ 3.3\\ 7.9\\ 4.8\\ 3.7\\ 4.0\\ 5.0\\ 4.4\\ 0.6\\ 3.5\\ 5.4\\ 3.5\\ 5.4\\ 0.7\\ 3.5\\ 5.4\\ 0.7\\ 3.3\\ 2.3\\ 2.3\\ 2.3\\ 2.3\\ 2.3\\ 2.3\\ 2.3$	$\begin{array}{c} 29.5\\ 20.5\\ 34.0\\ 31.9\\ 25.1\\ 27.1\\ 41.0\\ 5.6\\ 14.3\\ 13.1\\ 29.5\\ 34.8\\ 13.0\\ 13.4\\ 21.7\\ 4.1\\ 9.3\\ 5.9\\ 23.0\\ 19.5\\ 20.1\\ 17.2\\ 4.5\\ 17.7\\ 30.7\\ 43.2\\ 49.1\\ 15.3\\ 36.6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6.4\\ 22.5\\ 9.7\\ 11.3\\ 5.4\\ 11.0\\ 22.1\\ 7.7\\ 5.8\\ 3.4\\ 9.4\\ 5.2\\ 2.1\\ 1.4\\ 1.9\\ 3.4\\ 2.8\\ 3.1\\ 8.8\\ 4.3\\ 2.6\\ 6.2\\ 1.5\\ 3.9\\ 4.8\\ 6.4\\ 4.7\\ 3.6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 51.4\\ 34.1\\ 39.8\\ 37.3\\ 58.6\\ 50.1\\ 4.2\\ 72.7\\ 67.5\\ 76.9\\ 44.8\\ 44.3\\ 76.1\\ 80.9\\ 69.0\\ 79.0\\ 72.1\\ 81.4\\ 52.0\\ 61.9\\ 69.9\\ 69.7\\ 80.0\\ 87.6\\ 74.3\\ 32.1\\ 25.4\\ 4.0\\ 39.1\\ 39.2 \end{array}$	100.0 100.0	$\begin{array}{c} 418\\ 327\\ 257\\ 430\\ 467\\ 209\\ 1,094\\ 255\\ 354\\ 316\\ 198\\ 659\\ 308\\ 641\\ 255\\ 486\\ 427\\ 501\\ 656\\ 405\\ 213\\ 180\\ 115\\ 410\\ 420\\ 35\\ 26\\ 120\\ 26\\ 26\end{array}$

(Continued...)

Table 3.7.1—Continued

Background characteristic	Professional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Domestic service	Agriculture	Total	Number of women
Education No education Primary incomplete	0.1 0.3	0.0 0.0	2.3 4.0	1.4 1.1	11.5 18.9	3.1 6.5	81.6 69.3	100.0 100.0	1,667 1,197
Primary complete Secondary+	0.8 20.4	0.2 3.7	4.2 12.3	4.9 8.0	24.1 24.9	8.1 9.5	57.7 21.0	100.0 100.0	5,527 1,842
Wealth quintile Lowest Second Middle Fourth	0.3 0.4 0.7 3.7	0.0 0.0 0.1	0.4 2.1 2.9 6.7	0.6 1.1 3.4 6.9	6.6 9.7 15.9 33 5	1.1 2.1 3.5 8.6	90.9 84.5 73.5 39.9	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	1,848 1,978 1,912 1,995
Highest Total	13.0 4.2	2.5 0.8	12.3 5.3	8.8 4.4	36.8 21.6	18.1 7.4	8.4 56.3	100.0 100.0	2,501 10,233

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 2015-16

Background characteristic	Professional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Domestic service	Agriculture	Total	Number of men
Age 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49	1.2 2.1 5.1 7.4 3.9 10.0 8.5	0.1 0.5 1.6 1.1 0.3 0.6 1.4	4.4 4.8 4.9 4.3 3.6 3.9 2.9	12.5 19.7 24.3 24.0 18.4 12.3 13.1	8.3 12.6 9.1 12.9 13.5 11.6 9.5	3.3 3.0 1.5 2.4 3.3 2.7 1.2	70.1 57.3 53.5 47.9 57.0 58.8 63.4	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	610 514 473 410 464 333 310
Marital status Never married Married or living together Divorced/separated/widowe	2.9 6.2	0.6 0.9	5.1 3.8	19.4 16.1	11.2 10.7	2.7 2.6	58.1 59.7	100.0 100.0	1,121 1,816
d	3.2	0.7	3.1	26.4	12.0	1.7	52.9	100.0	179
Number of living children 0 1-2 3-4 5+	3.3 8.4 5.4 2.5	0.5 1.2 1.3 0.2	5.0 4.5 3.1 3.2	16.8 25.7 17.6 9.1	10.8 10.7 13.6 9.0	2.9 2.8 2.4 1.8	60.7 46.7 56.7 74.3	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	1,216 798 566 536
Residence Urban Rural	9.8 2.2	1.6 0.3	8.8 1.7	34.2 9.2	19.7 6.3	5.7 0.9	20.3 79.3	100.0 100.0	1,086 2,030
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar Mainland Urban Rural Zanzibar Unguja Pemba	4.8 9.7 2.1 6.7 8.3 2.9	0.7 1.6 0.3 1.4 1.5 1.2	4.1 8.8 1.6 8.3 8.9 6.8	17.7 34.2 8.8 26.9 30.0 19.9	10.7 19.6 5.9 20.8 19.0 24.7	2.5 5.6 0.9 4.6 5.8 1.9	59.4 20.4 80.4 31.4 26.4 42.5	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	3,042 1,066 1,977 74 51 23
Zone Western Northern Central Southern Highlands Southern South West Highlands Lake Eastern Zanzibar	3.1 8.6 4.7 3.8 2.3 2.8 2.5 8.9 6.7	0.2 0.2 0.0 0.3 0.0 2.3 0.2 2.1 1.4	2.3 5.5 0.8 2.3 6.2 2.8 4.8 5.8 8.3	9.5 24.5 8.6 16.5 20.1 16.2 11.6 32.4 26.9	3.5 16.4 8.5 7.0 7.1 14.0 8.7 16.1 20.8	0.6 7.2 0.2 2.3 0.5 1.0 1.4 5.2 4.6	80.8 37.6 77.1 67.9 63.8 60.9 70.8 29.4 31.4	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	289 333 347 216 173 272 828 584 74
Region Dodoma Arusha Kilimanjaro Tanga Morogoro Pwani Dar es Salaam Lindi Mtwara Ruvuma Iringa Mbeya Singida Tabora Rukwa Kigoma Shinyanga Kagera Mwanza Mara Manyara Njombe Katavi Simiyu Geita Kaskazini Unguja Kaskazini Unguja Kaskazini Pemba Kusini Pemba	$\begin{array}{c} 4.4\\ 7.4\\ 12.7\\ 7.0\\ 1.3\\ 0.0\\ 12.8\\ 2.7\\ 2.0\\ 3.9\\ 4.7\\ 0.6\\ 2.8\\ 1.6\\ 7.3\\ 5.6\\ 0.5\\ 3.3\\ 4.7\\ 1.0\\ 7.7\\ 2.1\\ 5.7\\ 0.5\\ 2.9\\ 1.6\\ 3.5\\ 11.9\\ 3.6\\ 2.3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.9\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 3.1\\ 0.0\\ 0.7\\ 0.0\\ 3.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.8\\ 5.2\\ 4.4\\ 6.4\\ 3.1\\ 3.2\\ 7.1\\ 4.9\\ 7.0\\ 3.4\\ 1.4\\ 2.2\\ 0.8\\ 0.0\\ 4.0\\ 6.3\\ 9.3\\ 5.9\\ 7.0\\ 2.0\\ 1.2\\ 3.2\\ 1.2\\ 0.0\\ 3.9\\ 5.4\\ 11.6\\ 9.9\\ 3.8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10.5\\ 19.4\\ 29.3\\ 25.3\\ 13.1\\ 25.6\\ 40.1\\ 14.5\\ 23.5\\ 16.8\\ 19.0\\ 17.0\\ 6.6\\ 9.4\\ 16.3\\ 9.6\\ 15.0\\ 13.4\\ 17.2\\ 10.7\\ 7.3\\ 12.5\\ 11.3\\ 0.6\\ 6.3\\ 28.6\\ 25.1\\ 31.7\\ 19.0\\ 20.7\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6.2\\ 16.6\\ 16.7\\ 10.1\\ 8.1\\ 19.4\\ 4.6\\ 6.7\\ 11.5\\ 5.4\\ 5.0\\ 9.4\\ 1.0\\ 5.6\\ 15.7\\ 10.1\\ 17.7\\ 1.3\\ 5.2\\ 15.8\\ 15.5\\ 15.8\\ 15.5\\ 15.8\\ 15.5\\ 15.8\\ 15.5\\ 15.8\\ 16.7\\ 32.7\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.0\\ 16.2\\ 5.0\\ 1.7\\ 0.0\\ 1.5\\ 7.6\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 5.9\\ 1.6\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 1.3\\ 4.7\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 1.3\\ 4.7\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 3.5\\ 3.1\\ 7.2\\ 1.8\\ 2.1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 78.1\\ 35.1\\ 31.0\\ 43.5\\ 72.5\\ 61.6\\ 9.8\\ 73.4\\ 58.1\\ 68.4\\ 57.4\\ 58.2\\ 83.9\\ 62.1\\ 75.3\\ 67.3\\ 70.4\\ 50.8\\ 75.2\\ 65.4\\ 80.6\\ 73.3\\ 95.9\\ 82.2\\ 46.8\\ 47.0\\ 14.1\\ 49.0\\ 36.0 \end{array}$	100.0 100.0	$\begin{array}{c} 166\\ 106\\ 85\\ 142\\ 133\\ 61\\ 390\\ 64\\ 109\\ 103\\ 65\\ 176\\ 103\\ 184\\ 64\\ 105\\ 132\\ 173\\ 200\\ 101\\ 79\\ 48\\ 32\\ 113\\ 108\\ 12\\ 7\\ 32\\ 11\\ 11\end{array}$

(Continued...)

Table 3.7.2—Continued

Background characteristic	Professional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Domestic service	Agriculture	Total	Number of men
Education No education Primary incomplete Primary complete Secondary+	0.2 0.6 0.8 18.4	0.0 0.0 0.0 3.1	1.7 3.0 3.4 7.8	8.3 12.3 17.9 25.6	7.9 9.9 11.1 12.6	1.4 1.4 2.9 3.1	80.5 72.8 63.8 29.4	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	281 505 1,605 726
Wealth quintile Lowest Second Middle Fourth Highest Total 15-49	0.7 0.9 0.6 4.6 14.2 4.8	0.0 0.0 0.7 2.4 0.8	1.0 1.0 1.3 4.5 10.8 4.2	3.5 5.9 14.9 22.7 35.3 17.9	5.8 2.9 6.1 16.3 19.5 11.0	0.0 0.5 2.0 3.0 6.1 2.6	88.9 88.9 75.1 48.1 11.7 58.7	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	578 525 586 667 760 3,116

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 2015-16

Employment characteristic	Agricultural work	Nonagricultural work	Total
Type of earnings			
Cash only	23.9	89.7	52.6
Cash and in-kind	10.6	4.6	8.0
In-kind only	1.8	0.3	1.1
Not paid	63.7	5.5	38.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of employer			
Employed by family member	48.7	13.2	33.2
Employed by nonfamily member	3.1	25.0	12.7
Self-employed	48.2	61.7	54.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuity of employment			
All year	18.6	73.1	42.4
Seasonal	78.3	18.8	52.3
Occasional	3.1	8.1	5.3
Total Number of women employed during the	100.0	100.0	100.0
last 12 months	5,763	4,467	10,233

Note: Total includes three 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, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Social security	Other employer based insurance	Mutual health organisation/ community based insurance	Privately purchased commercial insurance	None	Number of women
Age 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49	1.2 0.9 1.3 2.0 1.7 2.6 1.8	1.8 2.4 2.8 2.9 2.2 4.4 5.2	3.6 3.4 3.3 4.7 5.5 6.1 7.0	0.4 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.6 0.4 0.2	93.0 93.0 92.4 90.2 90.0 86.5 85.7	2,904 2,483 2,125 1,752 1,641 1,364 997
Residence Urban Rural	1.3 1 7	5.7 1 2	3.0 5.2	0.4 0.3	89.7 91 7	4,811 8 455
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar Mainland Urban Rural Zanzibar Lloquia	1.6 1.3 1.7 0.4	2.8 5.7 1.2 1.7 2.3	4.5 3.0 5.4 1.2	0.3 0.4 0.3 0.0 0.1	90.8 89.6 91.5 96.6 95.5	12,862 4,675 8,187 404 293
Pemba Zone	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	99.4	111
Western Northern Central Southern Highlands Southern South West Highlands Lake Eastern Zanzibar	2.1 1.8 2.9 1.0 2.2 0.5 1.1 1.6 0.4	2.0 3.3 3.1 2.9 3.0 2.5 0.9 5.5 1.7	3.4 6.7 8.1 4.4 1.8 5.3 3.8 3.2 1.2	0.2 1.1 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.4 0.0	92.2 87.0 91.6 92.8 91.5 94.1 89.3 96.6	1,278 1,575 1,336 807 700 1,246 3,463 2,457 404
Region Dodoma Arusha Kilimanjaro Tanga Morogoro Pwani Dar es Salaam Lindi Mtwara Ruvuma Iringa Mbeya Singida Tabora Rukwa Kigoma Shinyanga Kagera Mwanza Mara Manyara Njombe Katavi Simiyu Geita Kaskazini Unguja Kaskazini Unguja Kaskazini Pemba	$\begin{array}{c} 4.9\\ 0.6\\ 3.7\\ 1.7\\ 1.7\\ 3.2\\ 1.3\\ 3.2\\ 1.4\\ 0.7\\ 0.0\\ 2.9\\ 1.1\\ 1.7\\ 3.6\\ 0.7\\ 1.9\\ 0.2\\ 0.3\\ 0.2\\ 2.0\\ 0.7\\ 2.1\\ 1.8\\ 0.0\\ 0.4\\ 0.2\\ 0.6\end{array}$	3.3 3.7 4.5 2.5 4.1 1.6 6.9 3.6 2.6 3.9 1.5 2.7 3.7 1.0 2.9 3.4 2.6 0.8 0.9 2.3 2.7 0.4 0.5 0.2 0.6 0.4 0.0	$\begin{array}{c} 7.8\\ 6.0\\ 13.0\\ 4.0\\ 6.1\\ 4.0\\ 1.8\\ 3.4\\ 0.6\\ 2.5\\ 7.8\\ 6.6\\ 9.0\\ 2.1\\ 2.9\\ 5.2\\ 5.3\\ 3.2\\ 2.9\\ 5.5\\ 7.7\\ 3.7\\ 2.3\\ 2.6\\ 3.8\\ 0.4\\ 2.1\\ 2.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.3\\ 0.8\\ 1.7\\ 1.0\\ 0.2\\ 1.0\\ 0.4\\ 0.0\\ 0.3\\ 0.3\\ 0.3\\ 0.3\\ 0.2\\ 0.0\\ 0.2\\ 0.5\\ 0.2\\ 0.5\\ 0.2\\ 0.2\\ 0.2\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0$	83.7 88.9 77.1 90.8 87.8 90.3 89.7 95.0 92.9 89.7 90.4 84.2 95.8 92.3 87.4 91.2 93.4 89.6 91.4 96.5 94.8 94.2 95.0 96.1 93.4 96.5 94.8 94.2 95.0 96.4 94.4 99.4 99.4	$\begin{array}{c} 572\\ 508\\ 361\\ 706\\ 636\\ 285\\ 1,536\\ 288\\ 412\\ 360\\ 245\\ 828\\ 370\\ 737\\ 288\\ 542\\ 504\\ 612\\ 859\\ 523\\ 394\\ 203\\ 130\\ 479\\ 485\\ 56\\ 355\\ 201\\ 56\\ 55\end{array}$
Education No education Primary incomplete Primary complete Secondary+	0.8 1.0 1.6 2.0	0.0 0.0 1.5 8 7	3.7 2.6 4.3 6.0	0.1 0.3 0.2 0.6	95.4 96.0 92.4 82 6	1,946 1,559 6,652 3 109
Wealth quintile Lowest Second Middle Fourth Highest Total	0.6 1.5 1.9 1.6 1.8 1.5	0.1 0.2 0.4 2.5 7.9 2.8	3.4 3.6 5.5 5.3 4.2 4.4	0.0 0.0 0.3 0.4 0.6 0.3	95.9 94.6 91.9 90.2 85.5 91.0	2,246 2,274 2,329 2,822 3,596 13,266

Table 3.9.2 Health insurance coverage: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Social security	Other employer- based insurance	Mutual health organisation/community based insurance	Privately purchased commercial insurance	Other	None	Number of men
Age 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49	1.8 1.9 1.5 1.9 1.3 2.1 1.3	1.2 1.4 1.7 3.8 2.7 4.5 6.1	3.2 4.3 6.1 4.7 3.9 5.2 6.7	0.2 0.8 0.0 0.6 1.4 0.7 0.7	0.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	93.0 91.6 90.7 89.3 90.7 87.4 85.1	932 576 482 410 466 334 314
Residence Urban Rural	1.8 1.7	4.3 1.6	3.5 5.1	0.8 0.5	0.2 0.1	89.3 91.1	1,251 2,263
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar Mainland Urban Rural Zanzibar Unguja Pemba	1.8 1.8 1.7 0.4 0.6 0.0	2.6 4.3 1.7 0.8 1.2 0.0	4.6 3.5 5.2 2.3 3.0 0.7	0.6 0.8 0.5 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.1 0.2 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0	90.3 89.3 90.9 96.5 95.2 99.3	3,425 1,224 2,201 89 62 28
Zone Western Northern Central Southern Highlands Southern	1.3 3.0 0.7 0.0 3.6	2.5 3.9 5.8 1.6 1.2	7.7 7.5 8.6 6.7 3.0	0.8 1.4 0.0 0.0 0.7	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.7 0.0	87.7 84.4 84.9 91.0 91.5	322 415 372 234 180
South West Highlands Lake Eastern Zanzibar	0.9 2.1 1.9 0.4	0.7 0.5 4.7 0.8	6.8 1.6 1.9 2.3	1.6 0.3 0.4 0.0	0.0 0.3 0.0 0.0	89.9 95.1 91.2 96.5	308 933 659 89
Region Dodoma Arusha Kilimanjaro Tanga Morogoro Pwani Dar es Salaam Lindi Mtwara Ruvuma Iringa Mbeya Singida Tabora Rukwa Kigoma Shinyanga Kagera Mwanza Mara Manyara Njombe Katavi Simiyu Geita Kaskazini Unguja Kusini Unguja Kusini Unguja Kusini Pemba	$\begin{array}{c} 0.0\\ 3.2\\ 4.9\\ 1.6\\ 0.0\\ 1.1\\ 2.6\\ 2.1\\ 4.4\\ 0.0\\ 0.7\\ 2.5\\ 0.0\\ 1.3\\ 3.3\\ 0.0\\ 5.8\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 1.4\\ 3.2\\ 2.8\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0$	$\begin{array}{c} 6.2\\ 5.1\\ 3.9\\ 3.0\\ 2.5\\ 1.3\\ 5.9\\ 1.2\\ 1.2\\ 0.6\\ 2.0\\ 0.0\\ 6.4\\ 2.3\\ 2.0\\ 3.0\\ 2.9\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.4\\ 4.3\\ 3.3\\ 1.8\\ 0.4\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 1.8\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 1.8\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0$	$ \begin{array}{c} 11.9\\ 10.0\\ 13.8\\ 1.8\\ 5.4\\ 1.0\\ 0.9\\ 5.0\\ 1.9\\ 6.8\\ 8.2\\ 8.1\\ 7.1\\ 3.2\\ 4.7\\ 15.0\\ 2.1\\ 0.7\\ 3.8\\ 0.6\\ 4.2\\ 4.2\\ 3.7\\ 0.6\\ 0.7\\ 0.5\\ 0.0\\ 4.5\\ 0.0\\ 1.3\end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 1.7\\ 2.3\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 1.2\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 1.2\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 1.3\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 1.3\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 1.3\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 1.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0$	0.0 0.0	$\begin{array}{c} 81.9\\ 81.7\\ 76.6\\ 91.2\\ 92.1\\ 96.6\\ 90.1\\ 91.3\\ 92.6\\ 89.7\\ 88.8\\ 84.0\\ 93.2\\ 92.0\\ 78.7\\ 93.7\\ 92.0\\ 96.2\\ 98.0\\ 91.5\\ 89.1\\ 92.2\\ 98.0\\ 91.5\\ 89.1\\ 92.2\\ 95.9\\ 96.5\\ 99.5\\ 100.0\\ 92.8\\ 100.0\\ 98.7\\ \end{array}$	$175 \\ 129 \\ 110 \\ 176 \\ 143 \\ 68 \\ 448 \\ 66 \\ 115 \\ 112 \\ 71 \\ 202 \\ 106 \\ 199 \\ 71 \\ 124 \\ 142 \\ 198 \\ 225 \\ 114 \\ 91 \\ 50 \\ 35 \\ 136 \\ 118 \\ 13 \\ 9 \\ 40 \\ 14 \\ 13 \\ 13 \\ 13 \\ 13 \\ 13 \\ 13 \\ 13$
Education No education Primary incomplete Primary complete Secondary+	2.0 0.7 0.9 3.6	0.0 0.3 0.6 7.9	3.7 2.9 3.8 7.0	0.3 0.3 0.3 1.2	0.0 0.2 0.0 0.4	94.0 95.5 94.4 79.9	283 568 1,673 990
Wealth quintile Lowest Second Middle Fourth Highest Total 15-49	0.3 1.0 1.3 2.0 3.2 1.7	0.0 0.0 3.5 7.0 2.6	3.3 5.1 3.2 6.6 4.3 4.6	0.3 0.1 0.3 0.5 1.3 0.6	0.0 0.3 0.0 0.0 0.3 0.1	96.1 93.4 95.3 87.5 83.9 90.5	598 575 659 764 918 3,514

Table 3.10 Tobacco smoking

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who smoke various tobacco products, and percent distribution of men by smoking frequency, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Wor	nen				М	en			
	Percentage who smoke ¹		Pe	rcentage who si	moke ¹	S	moking frequen	су		
Background characteristic	Any type of tobacco	Number of women	Cigarettes ²	Other type of tobacco ³	Any type of tobacco	Daily smoker	Occasional smoker ⁴	Non- smoker	Total	Number of men
Age										
15-19	0.3	2,904	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.3	98.8	100.0	932
20-24	0.5	2,483	7.1	0.4	7.1	4.5	3.0	92.5	100.0	576
25-29	0.5	2,125	15.6	0.8	15.8	13.3	2.5	84.2	100.0	482
30-34	0.9	1,752	20.6	1.5	21.2	18.2	3.0	78.8	100.0	410
35-39	0.8	1,641	21.5	0.2	21.5	18.0	3.6	78.5	100.0	466
40-44	0.4	1,364	17.5	0.3	17.8	15.9	2.0	82.2	100.0	334
45-49	1.8	997	31.8	3.2	33.0	28.3	4.6	67.0	100.0	314
Residence										
Urban	0.7	4,811	13.1	0.9	13.4	10.8	2.7	86.5	100.0	1,251
Rural	0.6	8,455	13.6	0.6	13.8	11.6	2.1	86.2	100.0	2,263
Tanzania Mainland	1									
Zanzibar										
Mainland	0.6	12,862	13.5	0.7	13.8	11.5	2.3	86.2	100.0	3,425
Urban	0.7	4,675	13.3	0.9	13.6	11.0	2.7	86.3	100.0	1,224
Rural	0.6	8,187	13.7	0.6	13.9	11.8	2.1	86.1	100.0	2,201
Zanzibar	0.6	404	8.3	0.0	8.3	5.7	2.6	91.7	100.0	89
Unguja	0.6	293	9.3	0.0	9.3	6.1	3.2	90.7	100.0	62
Pemba	0.8	111	6.0	0.0	6.0	4.8	1.1	94.0	100.0	28
Zone	1.0	1,278								
Western	0.4	1,575	12.3	0.3	12.3	11.2	1.2	87.7	100.0	322
Northern	0.6	1,336	17.7	1.7	17.7	14.6	3.1	82.3	100.0	415
Central	0.0	807	12.5	0.0	12.5	10.0	2.5	87.5	100.0	372
Southern	0.0	700	10.4	0.0	40.4	40.0	2.4	00.0	100.0	004
Highlands	0.8	700	13.4	0.6	13.4	10.2	3.1	86.6	100.0	234
Southern	0.4	1,246	22.9	0.0	22.9	21.0	1.9	(7.1	100.0	180
Highlands	0.5	3 463	15 1	17	15 1	12.0	3.1	84 0	100.0	308
l ako	1.0	2 457	9.6	0.6	10.2	8.8	1.5	80.8	100.0	033
Fastern	0.6	2,407	14.3	0.0	14.7	12.0	3.0	85.0	100.0	659
Zanzibar	0.0	-0-	8.3	0.0	8.3	5.7	2.6	91.7	100.0	89
Pagion	0.6	572								
Dodoma	0.0	508	11 4	0.0	11 4	8.0	33	88.6	100.0	175
Arusha	0.0	361	11.4	0.0	11.4	7.5	3.8	88.6	100.0	129
Kilimaniaro	0.1	706	23.4	0.0	23.4	17.3	6.0	76.6	100.0	110
Tanga	0.7	636	18.8	4 1	18.8	18.2	0.6	81.2	100.0	176
Morogoro	0.0	285	17.6	3.0	19.5	13.3	6.2	80.5	100.0	143
Pwani	1.3	1.536	11.4	0.0	11.4	9.0	2.5	88.6	100.0	68
Dar es Salaam	0.7	288	13.6	0.0	13.6	12.0	2.1	85.9	100.0	448
Lindi	0.8	412	19.5	0.0	19.5	19.5	0.0	80.5	100.0	66
Mtwara	0.0	360	24.8	0.0	24.8	21.8	3.0	75.2	100.0	115
Ruvuma	0.0	245	23.7	1.2	23.7	18.1	5.6	76.3	100.0	112
Iringa	0.2	828	2.3	0.0	2.3	1.5	0.8	97.7	100.0	71
Mbeya	0.4	370	12.9	2.6	12.9	10.9	2.0	87.1	100.0	202
Singida	1.2	737	13.1	0.0	13.1	10.4	2.6	86.9	100.0	106
Tabora	0.2	288	10.3	0.4	10.3	8.4	1.9	89.7	100.0	199
Rukwa	0.8	542	16.6	0.0	16.6	14.2	2.4	83.4	100.0	71
Kigoma	0.9	504	15.6	0.0	15.6	15.6	0.0	84.4	100.0	124
Shinyanga	0.3	612	9.6	0.0	9.6	7.2	2.4	90.4	100.0	142
Kagera	0.5	859	7.8	0.5	8.3	7.8	0.5	91.7	100.0	198
Mwanza	0.0	523	14.8	1.6	16.5	12.8	3.7	83.5	100.0	225
Mara	0.8	394	9.3	0.0	9.3	9.3	0.0	90.7	100.0	114
Manyara	0.0	203	14.1	0.0	14.1	13.3	0.8	85.9	100.0	91
Njombe	2.0	130	5.9	0.0	5.9	5.0	0.9	94.1	100.0	50
Natavi	1.3	479	24.9	0.0	24.9	13.9	11.0	/5.1	100.0	35
Simiyu	0.3	485	(.(0.6	ö.4	7.6	0.8	91.6	100.0	136
Gelta	0.0	56	0.C	0.0	5.6	5.6	0.0	94.4	100.0	118
Kuoini Unguja	0.0	35	10.2	0.0	10.2	5.9	4.3	09.0 07 F	100.0	13
Miini Macharibi	0.7	201	17.0	0.0	73	1.0	10.0	02.3 02.7	100.0	9
Kaskazini Pemba	0.5	55	4.8	0.0	4.8	3.6	1.5	95.2	100.0	14
Kusini Pemba	0.7	55	7.2	0.0	7.2	6.2	1.1	92.8	100.0	13

(Continued...)

Table 3.10—Continued

	Wor	men				М	en			
	Percentage who smoke ¹		Pe	rcentage who sr	moke ¹	Smoking frequency		су		
Background characteristic	Any type of tobacco	Number of women	Cigarettes ²	Other type of tobacco ³	Any type of tobacco	Daily smoker	Occasional smoker ⁴	Non- smoker	Total	Number of men
Education	1.2	1,946								
No education Primary	0.4	1,559	22.7	1.5	22.7	20.8	1.9	77.3	100.0	283
incomplete Primary	0.5	6,652	15.1	1.7	15.8	13.5	2.6	83.9	100.0	568
complete	0.7	3,109	15.1	0.6	15.4	12.7	2.6	84.6	100.0	1,673
Secondary+	0.3	2,904	6.8	0.2	6.8	5.1	1.8	93.2	100.0	990
Wealth guintile										
Lowest	1.1	2,246	17.7	0.9	18.5	14.6	3.9	81.5	100.0	598
Second	0.6	2,274	13.6	0.2	13.8	12.1	1.7	86.2	100.0	575
Middle	0.2	2,329	14.1	0.7	14.1	12.8	1.3	85.9	100.0	659
Fourth	0.5	2,822	12.7	0.6	12.7	9.5	3.2	87.3	100.0	764
Highest	0.7	3,596	10.5	0.9	10.8	9.2	1.8	89.0	100.0	918
Total 15-49	0.6	13,266	13.4	0.7	13.6	11.3	2.3	86.3	100.0	3,514

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use
 ² Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, and kreteks
 ³ Includes pipes, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, water pipes, and betel quid with tobacco
 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 2015-16

		Average	number of ciga	arettes smoked	l per day ¹			Number of	
Background characteristic	<5	5-9	10-14	15-24	≥25	Don't know/ missing	Total	respondents who smoke cigarettes daily ¹	
Age									
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	
20-24	(59.9)	(22.0)	(11.8)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.2)	23	
25-29	54.0	36.8	4.7	1.3	0.0	3.2	4.5	58	
30-34	42.7	22.0	25.1	8.2	0.0	2.1	10.3	67	
35-39	37.3	32.3	10.8	3.9	7.1	8.6	19.6	68	
40-44	(33.6)	(24.1)	(9.5)	(32.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(32.8)	45	
45-49	`31.2 [´]	` 35.8 [´]	17.7	9 .5	`5.7 [´]	0.0	15.2	74	
Residence									
Urban	39.6	34.3	18.9	3.4	2.6	1.2	7.2	116	
Rural	41.8	27.5	12.1	12.5	2.7	3.4	18.6	226	
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar									
Mainland	41.3	29.3	14.4	9.5	2.7	2.7	14.9	336	
Urban	39.8	33.8	19.1	3.4	2.6	1.2	7.3	114	
Rural	42.1	27.0	12.1	12.6	2.7	3.5	18.8	222	
Zanzibar	(22.3)	(62.3)	(10.6)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.7)	5	
Unguja	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	
Pemba	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	
Education									
No education	(39.4)	(34.3)	(12.3)	(9.3)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(14.1)	48	
Primary incomplete	45.4	30.3	8.4	15.9	0.0	0.0	15.9	67	
Primary complete	42.0	26.5	15.9	7.7	4.0	3.8	15.6	179	
Secondary+	(32.9)	(37.0)	(19.3)	(6.9)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(10.8)	48	
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	55.2	27.3	12.3	2.9	0.0	2.3	5.2	78	
Second	41.4	26.4	11.7	19.0	0.0	1.4	20.4	62	
Middle	33.5	26.6	11.5	13.0	8.4	6.9	28.3	72	
Fourth	23.1	50.1	10.0	9.4	5.1	2.4	16.9	60	
Highest	47.9	21.6	25.8	4.7	0.0	0.0	4.7	70	
Total 15-49	41.0	29.8	14.4	9.4	2.7	2.7	14.8	341	

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

Table 3.12 Male circumcision

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by circumcision status and provider of circumcision, and percentage of men circumcised, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Circumcised by:							
	Traditional	,			_			
Background	practitioner / family	Health worker /		Don't	Not		Percentage of	Number of
characteristic	friend	professional	Other	know	circumcised	Total	men circumcised ¹	men
Age								
15-24	21.6	55.0	0.8	4.7	17.9	100.0	82.1	1,508
15-19	21.7	52.8	1.0	5.3	19.2	100.0	80.8	932
20-24	21.5	58.6	0.4	3.7	15.8	100.0	84.2	576
25-29	26.8	47.2	1.3	4.9	19.7	100.0	80.1	482
30-39	29.7	48.1	0.3	3.9	18.0	100.0	82.0	876
40-49	28.8	41.7	0.5	2.8	26.2	100.0	73.8	648
Residence								
Urban	26.8	58.8	0.7	4.9	8.7	100.0	91.3	1.251
Rural	25.0	44.7	0.6	3.8	25.8	100.0	74.2	2,263
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar								
Mainland	26.2	49.6	0.7	3.3	20.2	100.0	79.8	3,425
Urban	27.3	58.8	0.7	4.3	8.9	100.0	91.1	1,224
Rural	25.6	44.5	0.6	2.8	26.5	100.0	73.5	2,201
Zanzibar	5.5	55.6	0.8	37.5	0.1	100.0	99.5	89
Unguja	4.5	71.7	0.9	22.8	0.1	100.0	99.9	62
Pemba	7.8	19.5	0.7	70.6	0.0	100.0	98.7	28
Zone								
Western	8.6	48.5	0.5	4.5	37.9	100.0	62.1	322
Northern	29.1	63.0	0.5	4.6	2.8	100.0	97.2	415
Central	40.8	54.1	1.2	0.9	3.0	100.0	97.0	372
Southern Highlands	21.9	53.1	1.2	2.4	21.4	100.0	78.6	234
Southern	77.7	21.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	180
South West Highlands	3.5	42.3	0.3	3.7	50.2	100.0	49.8	308
Lake	11.0	51.4	0.8	3.9	32.8	100.0	67.1	933
Eastern	44.2	46.5	0.2	3.6	5.4	100.0	94.6	659
Zanzibar	5.5	55.0	0.8	37.5	0.1	100.0	99.5	89
Region								
Dodoma	48.4	50.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	175
Arusha	41.5	44.1	0.0	5.4	9.1	100.0	90.9	129
Kilimanjaro	5.0	87.3	0.9	6.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	110
Tanga	35.1	61.7	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	170
Rivani	50.9	40.9	0.0	16.8	1.3	100.0	90.7	143
F walli Dar es Salaam	38.6	52.4	2.5	2.5	7.0	100.0	93.9	448
Lindi	84.5	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	66
Mtwara	73 7	25.2	11	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	115
Ruvuma	41.3	35.1	2.5	4.0	17.1	100.0	82.9	112
Iringa	4.9	73.9	0.0	1.0	20.2	100.0	79.8	71
Mbeya	4.1	49.9	0.0	1.0	45.0	100.0	55.0	202
Singida	17.5	74.3	0.0	0.8	7.4	100.0	92.6	106
Tabora	7.3	52.5	0.9	1.6	37.6	100.0	62.4	199
Rukwa	0.0	25.2	0.9	7.5	66.4	100.0	33.6	71
Kigoma	10.7	41.9	0.0	9.1	38.3	100.0	61.7	124
Shinyanga	3.8	50.2	0.0	0.0	45.5	100.0	54.0	142
Kagera	3.9	43.0	0.0	10.4	42.8	100.0	57.Z	198
Mara	14.4	40.8	2.2	10.0	21.5	100.0	76.5	225
Manyara	53.3	37.8	2.6	2.8	3.0	100.0	96.5	91
Niombe	27	63.6	0.0	1.0	32.7	100.0	67.3	50
Katavi	6.9	33.6	0.5	11.6	47.3	100.0	52.7	35
Simiyu	1.0	43.8	0.0	2.9	52.3	100.0	47.7	136
Geita	3.2	65.7	2.3	0.0	28.7	100.0	71.3	118
Kaskazini Unguja	4.4	87.4	2.0	6.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	13
Kusini Unguja	3.7	74.8	0.0	20.5	0.9	100.0	99.1	9
Mjini Magharibi	4.7	65.8	0.7	28.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	40
Kaskazini Pemba	9.7	20.2	1.5	67.8	0.0	100.0	99.1	14
Kusini Pemba	5.8	18.9	0.0	73.5	0.0	100.0	98.2	13
Total 15-49	25.7	49.8	0.7	4.2	19.7	100.0	80.3	3,514

Note: Some totals do not sum up to 100 due to missing information ¹ Includes all men who report they are circumcised, regardless of provider

Table 3.13 Prevalence of medical injections

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who received at least one medical injection in the last 12 months, the average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months, and among those who received a medical injection, the percentage of last medical injections for which the syringe and needle were taken from a new, unopened package, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

			Women					Men		
		Average number of		For last injection, syringe			Average number of		For last	
	Percentage who received a medical	medical injections per person in		and needle taken from a	Number of respondents receiving medical	Percentage who received a medical	medical injections per person in		injection, syringe and needle taken from	Number of respondents receiving medical
Background characteristic	injection in the last 12 months	the last 12 months	Number of respondents	new, unopened package	injections in the last 12 months	injection in the last 12 months	the last 12 months	Number of respondents	a new, unopened package	injections in the last 12 months
Age										
15-24	33.9	1.0	5,387	98.4	1,826	17.3	0.6	1,508	96.0	261
15-19	28.6	0.8	2,904	97.9	830	17.9	0.6	932	96.1	167
20-24	40.1	1.2	2,483	98.8	996	16.3	0.6	576	96.0	94
25-29	37.1	1.2	2,125	98.7	789	18.6	0.8	482	92.2	90
30-39 40-49	31.4 21.2	1.2 0.8	3,393 2,361	98.6 98.8	1,066 500	17.9 15.2	0.6 0.8	876 648	98.2 99.4	157 98
Marital status										
Never married	28.8	0.9	3,353	98.7	965	18.7	0.7	1,510	97.1	283
Ever had sex	34.1	1.1	1,706	99.0	582	19.9	0.7	921	98.5	183
Married/Living together	33.5	1.1	8,210	98.5 98.5	2,749	16.3	0.6	1,825	94.0 95.9	297
Widowed	27.4	1.1	1,703	98.7	466	14.3	1.2	180	(98.7)	26
Residence										
Urban	35.0	1.2	4,811	99.0	1,685	20.3	0.8	1,251	98.0	253
Rural	29.5	0.9	8,455	98.3	2,495	15.6	0.6	2,263	95.5	353
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar										
Mainland	31.6	1.1	12,862	98.6	4,063	17.1	0.7	3,425	96.5	586
Urban	35.2	1.3	4,675	99.0	1,643	20.1	0.8	1,224	98.0	246
Rural	29.6	0.9	8,187	98.3	2,420	15.4	0.6	2,201	95.5	340
	20.9	0.0	293	90.0 97 9	91	22.9	0.0	62	90.4 97.5	20 14
Pemba	22.9	0.7	111	98.5	26	24.7	0.8	28	(100.0)	7
Zone										
Western	23.8	0.8	1,278	98.4	304	11.0	0.3	322	(93.2)	36
Northern	38.1	1.4	1,575	97.8	600	15.8	0.4	415	94.5	66
Central Southern Highlands	27.3	0.8	1,336	99.2	365	11.5	0.4	372	(100.0)	43
Southern	35.1	1.2	700	99.4	246	26.1	1.0	180	100.0	47
South West Highlands	31.2	0.9	1,246	99.2	388	22.5	0.7	308	87.2	69
Lake	28.0	0.9	3,463	98.4	968	11.4	0.6	933	95.5	107
Eastern	36.7	1.3	2,457	98.9	902	25.6	1.1	659	100.0	168
Zanzibar	28.9	0.8	404	98.0	117	22.9	0.6	89	98.4	20
Education										
No education	22.8	0.8	1,946	97.4	444	11.0	0.4	283	(98.9)	31
Primary incomplete	20.3	0.0	1,559	97.1	411	10.1	0.0	000 1 673	93.9	270
Secondary+	37.7	1.3	3,109	99.4	1,172	20.7	0.8	990	97.2	205
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	24.5	0.7	2,239	96.6	549	10.8	0.4	609	92.8	66
Second	29.2	0.9	2,281	98.9	666	14.2	0.5	577	93.4	82
Fourth	30.4 33 7	1.0	2,314	90.0 Q8 Q	704 953	10.0 18 /	0.7	049 762	90.0 96 0	108 140
Highest	36.3	1.3	3,606	99.0	1,307	22.9	0.8	917	98.4	210
Total 15-49	31.5	1.1	13,266	98.6	4,180	17.2	0.7	3,514	96.6	606

Note:

Medical injections are those given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or other health worker. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes five women/men/households for whom information on age is missing. ٠

٠

Key Findings

- Current marital status and age at first marriage: Sixtytwo percent of women and 52% of men in Tanzania are currently in union; the median age at first marriage for women and men was 19.2 and 24.3 years, respectively, a difference of 5.1 years.
- Polygyny: Eighteen percent of married women have cowives; 9% of married men have more than one wife.
- **Sexual initiation:** On average, men tend to initiate sexual activity one year later than women. The median age at first intercourse for men age 25-49 is 18.2 years, whereas the median age for women of the same age is 17.2 years.

arriage and sexual activity help determine the extent to which women are exposed to the risk of pregnancy. Thus, they are important determinants of fertility levels. However, 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, recent sexual activity, premarital sexual intercourse, and condom use during premarital sexual intercourse among youth.

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 *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 due to the fact that many events are not reported to the responsible authorities. The survey collected information on marriage status among women and men age 15-49. Sixty-two percent of women and 52% of men in Tanzania are currently in union (married or living together) (Table 4.1).

Trends: Overall, the percentages of both women and men who are currently in union have remained almost unchanged since the 2010 TDHS. The percentage of women who are divorced, separated, or widowed has slightly increased from 12%, as reported in the 2010 TDHS, to 13% in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS. Over this same time period, the percentage of men who are divorced, separated, or widowed has slightly decreased, from 6% to 5%.

From the 2010 TDHS to the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS, the differences in the percentages of individuals who are currently in union are largest in age group 15-19 among women (an increase of 5%) and age group 20-24 among men (an increase of 7%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- There are marked differences in marital status by sex. For instance, below age 30, the percentage of married women is higher than that of men, whereas above age 30 the reverse is true. For example, 23% of women age 15-19 are currently married or living together compared with only 2% of men in the same age category.
- For women, the percentage currently in union increases up to age group 35-39 at which point it starts to decrease, whereas for men, the percentage currently in union increases as age increases up to age 40-44.
- Overall, women are more than twice as likely as men to be separated, divorced, or widowed.
- Women are less likely to be single than men; 1 in 4 women (25%) and more than 4 in 10 men (43%) have never been married (Figure 4.1).



Figure 4.1 Marital status Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by current marital status

4.2 POLYGYNY

Polygyny

The practice of having more than one wife. *Sample:* Currently married women and men 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 2015-16 TDHS-MIS show that 18% of married women have co-wives (**Table 4.2.1**). About 8 in 10 married women reported that their husbands have no other wives. About 9% of married men have more than one wife (**Table 4.2.2**).

Trends: The percentages of women and men who reported that they were in polygynous unions have decreased slightly from 21% in the 2010 TDHS to 18% in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS for women and from 10% in the 2010 TDHS to 9% for men, respectively.

Patterns by background characteristics

In general, older women are much more likely than younger women to have co-wives. For example, only 9% of currently married women age 15-19 are in polygynous unions compared with 26% of women age 45-49 (Table 4.2.1).

- Currently married women in rural areas are almost twice as likely (21%) to be in polygynous unions as those in urban areas (11%).
- There are marked regional differences in the percentage of women currently in polygynous unions. While 30% or more of married women in Kusini Pemba, Mara, and Tabora regions are in polygynous unions, less than 7% of women in Kilimanjaro, Dar es Salaam, and Morogoro regions are in a polygynous union.
- Less educated women are more likely to have co-wives; 31% of married women with no
 education have co-wives compared with 8% of women with a secondary or higher education.
- The practice of polygyny is inversely related to the level of wealth; only 10% of married women in households in the highest wealth quintile have co-wives, compared with 29% of married women with co-wives in households in the lowest wealth quintile.
- Similar to women, older men (age 35-49), men in rural areas, men with no education or primary incomplete 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 the Mainland (13% and 8%, respectively) (Table 4.2.2).

4.3 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Median age at first marriage

Age by which half of respondents have been married. *Sample:* Women age 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 19.2 years among women age 25-49 and 24.3 years among men age 25-49 (**Table 4.3**). Thirty-six percent of women age 25-49 marry before their 18th birthday, and 59% marry before their 20th birthday. For men of the same age, the percentages are 5% and 15%, respectively. A large majority of women (85%) are married by age 25, while only 55% of men are married by that age.

Trends: The median ages at first marriage for both women and men age 25-49 reported in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS have remained almost at the same level as those reported over the past 10 years. In the 2010 TDHS, the median ages at first marriage were 18.8 years for women and 24.3 years for men, among those age 25-49. Similarly, in the 2004-05 TDHS, the median ages at first marriage were 18.6 for women and 24.2 for men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Both women and men in rural areas are more likely to marry earlier than their urban counterparts. For women age 25-49, the median age at first marriage is 1.7 years earlier among rural than among urban women (18.7 years versus 20.4 years). The rural-urban gap for men age 30-49 is larger; men in rural areas marry 2.6 years earlier than men in urban areas (23.4 years versus 26.0 years) (Table 4.4).
- Median age at first marriage is directly related to levels of education and wealth. For women age 25-49, there is almost a 6-year difference in the median age at first marriage between women with no education and women with secondary or higher education (17.8 years versus 23.6 years). For men age 30-49, the difference in the median age at first marriage between men with no education and men with secondary or higher education is 4.6 years. The more years they spend in school, the later they marry.

4.4 AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Median age at first sexual intercourse

Age by which half of respondents have had sexual intercourse *Sample:* Women and men age 20-49

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 2015-16 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 17.2 years and among men of the same age is 18.2 years (**Table 4.5**).

Nine percent of men age 25-49 have experienced sexual activity by age 15 and 47% have had sex by age 18. More than half of men age 15-19 have never had sexual intercourse (54%).

Trends: The median age at sexual debut for both women and men age 25-49 recorded in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS has remained almost unchanged from that reported in the 2010 TDHS. In the 2010 TDHS, the median age at first sexual intercourse was 17.4 years for women and 18.5 years for men, whereas in the 2004-05 TDHS the figures were 17.0 years for women and 18.5 years for men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- On average, men tend to initiate sexual activity one year later than women. 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 sexual debut and first marriage is older than that of women (Figure 4.2). Women start sexual activity 2 years before entering into marriage, while for men it is 6 years.
- Urban women age 25-49 initiate sexual activity 1 year later than women in the same age group in rural areas (17.8 and 16.9 years, respectively). Unlike women, on average, urban and rural men age 25-49 initiate sexual activity at 18 years (Table 4.6).
- The median age at first sexual intercourse for women age 25-49 in Zanzibar (19.6 years) is higher by almost three years than for women in the Mainland (17.1 years).
- Educated women and men wait longer before having sex. Among women age 25-49, there is a 3.4 year difference in the median age at first sex between women with secondary or higher

Figure 4.2 Median age at first sex and first marriage among women and men



Median age at first sex Median age at first marriage

education and those with no education (age 19.5 versus age 16.1). The difference in the two levels of education for men age 25-49 is 1.3 years.

• Women age 25-49 in households in the lowest wealth quintile initiate sexual activity nearly 2 years earlier than women of the same age in households in the highest wealth quintile (16.4 years and 18.3 years, respectively). Men age 25-49 in households in the lowest wealth quintile initiate sexual activity somewhat earlier than those in households in the highest wealth quintile (17.9 and 18.5).

4.5 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 HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, as well as pregnancy.

Women and men age 15-49 interviewed in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS were asked about their recent sexual activity. Over half of women and men age 15-49 reported having sexual intercourse in the four weeks preceding the survey (57% of women and 58% of men) (**Tables 4.7.1 and 4.7.2**). Twelve percent of women and 17 percent of men age 15-49 never had sexual intercourse.

Patterns by background characteristics

- As expected, recent sexual activity is far more common among currently married women and men than among those who never married, or are divorced, separated, or widowed. For example, 80% of currently married women and 85% of currently married men reported having had sex in the four weeks before the survey, compared with only 13% of never-married women and 27% of never-married men (Tables 4.7.1 and 4.7.2).
- The percentage of women age 15-49 reporting having had sex in the four weeks before the survey increases with age up to age 30-34, then starts to decrease gradually as age increases. As for men of the same age group, the percentage reporting having had sex in the four weeks before the survey generally increases with increasing age.

4.6 AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

Young people who initiate sex at an early age are typically at a higher risk of becoming pregnant or contracting sexually transmitted infections than young people who initiate sex later. The percentage of young women and men who had sexual intercourse before reaching age 15 and age 18 is presented in **Table 4.8**.

Overall, there is a slight difference in the timing of sexual debut between young women and men age 15-24 in Tanzania. Twelve percent of young women and 13% of young men age 15-24 had sex before they were 15. About 60% of women and 51% of men age 18-24 reported having had sex before reaching age 18.

Patterns by background characteristics

The percentage of never married young women and men (age 15-24) who had their sexual debut by age 15 is 7% and 12%, respectively, a difference of 5 percentage points. The corresponding percentages for ever-married young women and men age 15-24 are 18% and

Figure 4.3 Sexual intercourse among youth age 15-24 by marital status

Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15 by marital status

■ Young women age 15-24 ■ Young men age 15-24



15%, respectively (Figure 4.3). This finding is expected because women in Tanzania tend to marry considerably earlier than men.

• There is a strong negative relationship between a person's level of education and age at first sex. The percentage of women and men who had their first sex by age 15 decreases substantially as level of education increases. Women age 15-24 with no education are far more likely to have had sex before

age 15 (31%) than young women with secondary education and above (4%). There is a similar but less pronounced pattern among young men of the same age.

4.7 PREMARITAL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE AND CONDOM USE DURING PREMARITAL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE AMONG YOUTH

The period between first sexual intercourse and marriage is often a time of sexual experimentation. Youth are often at a greater risk of contracting sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS, and of having unwanted pregnancies during this time; they are more likely to have shorter relationships with more partners before marriage. Consistent use of condoms can reduce the chances of becoming pregnant and the risk of contracting sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS. **Table 4.9** shows the percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who have not yet engaged in sex, the percentage who had premarital sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey, and the percentage who used a condom at their most recent sexual intercourse.

Among never-married youth in Tanzania, 55% of women and 43% of men reported that they have never had sex. Thirty-five percent of young women and 47% of young men had sex during the 12 months preceding the survey. Condom use during premarital sex is not that high in Tanzania; only 37% of women and 41% of men reported that they used a condom the last time they had sex.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of unmarried youth who had sex during the 12 months preceding the survey increases with age regardless of gender.
- Among unmarried young women, use of a condom at the last sexual intercourse was the highest among adolescents age 18-19. Older unmarried young men (age 20-24) were more likely to use a condom at their last sexual intercourse than younger unmarried men (age 15-19).
- Condom use and premarital sex are higher among young men and women in urban areas than in rural areas.

LIST OF TABLES

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

- Table 4.1 Current marital status
- Table 4.2.1 Number of women's co-wives
- Table 4.2.2 Number of men's wives
- Table 4.3 Age at first marriage
- Table 4.4 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics
- Table 4.5 Age at first sexual intercourse
- Table 4.6 Median age at first sexual intercourse by background characteristics
- Table 4.7.1 Recent sexual activity: Women
- Table 4.7.2 Recent sexual activity: Men
- Table 4.8 Age at first sexual intercourse among young people
- Table 4.9 Premarital sexual intercourse and condom use during premarital sexual intercourse among youth

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 2015-16

			Marita	l status				Percentage of	
Age	Never married	Married	Living together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	Total	respondents currently in union	Number of respondents
					WOMEN				
15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49	74.7 30.1 11.3 5.0 4.0 1.9 1.6	14.3 40.3 52.9 58.8 59.1 60.4 59.0	8.7 19.3 23.2 19.9 20.5 15.3 14.1	1.2 4.0 5.3 6.6 5.6 7.1 7.1	1.1 5.8 6.1 7.0 6.3 6.7 7.8	0.0 0.5 1.2 2.8 4.4 8.5 10.5	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	23.0 59.6 76.1 78.7 79.7 75.8 73.1	2,904 2,483 2,125 1,752 1,641 1,364 997
Total 15-49	25.3	44.9	17.0	4.7	5.3	2.9	100.0	61.9	13,266
					MEN				
15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49	98.2 67.4 27.2 8.9 4.5 3.7 1.5	0.9 16.2 39.4 57.5 59.9 70.0 72.5	0.6 12.5 27.6 25.2 25.5 20.5 17.6	0.3 1.3 3.0 3.8 5.8 1.7 5.6	0.0 2.6 2.8 4.5 2.6 3.0 1.8	0.0 0.0 0.2 1.7 1.1 1.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	1.5 28.7 67.0 82.7 85.4 90.5 90.1	932 576 482 410 466 334 314
Total 15-49	43.0	36.1	15.8	2.6	2.1	0.4	100.0	51.9	3,514

Table 4.2.1 Number of women's co-wives

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by number of co-wives, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

		Number o	of co-wives			
Background characteristic	0	1	2+	Don't know	Total	Number of women
Age	00 7				100.0	000
15-19	89.7	6.8	2.2	1.4	100.0	668
20-24	85.2	11.1	2.0	1.2	100.0	1,479
20-29	80.1	11.1	2.7	0.9	100.0	1,010
35-39	76.5	19.0	3.7	0.9	100.0	1 308
40-44	74.2	20.1	5.3	0.5	100.0	1,000
45-49	73.2	19.8	6.1	1.0	100.0	728
Residence	97 5	0.6	1.4	16	100.0	2 525
Rural	87.5 78.1	9.6 16.9	4.2	0.8	100.0	2,535 5,675
Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	81.2	14.4	3.3	1.0	100.0	7,990
Urban	88.0	9.1	1.3	1.6	100.0	2,468
Rural	78.2	16.8	4.3	0.8	100.0	5,523
Zanzibar	72.1	23.9	3.6	0.4	100.0	220
Unguja	72.7	24.2	2.5	0.6	100.0	151
Pemba	70.8	23.3	5.9	0.0	100.0	69
Western	72.4	20.3	6.9	0.5	100.0	879
Northern	81.5	14.0	3.2	1.3	100.0	906
Central	83.4	13.0	3.2	0.4	100.0	886
Southern Highlands	83.1	14.0	1.8	1.1	100.0	503
Southern	79.7	16.1	2.6	1.6	100.0	452
South West Highlands	80.7	15.6	3.1	0.6	100.0	765
Lake	77.0	17.8	4.4	0.8	100.0	2,192
Eastern	91.9	5.5	0.6	2.0	100.0	1,407
	12.1	23.9	5.0	0.4	100.0	220
Dodoma	83.7	13.0	21	0.3	100.0	383
Arusha	77.0	15.9	2.1	0.3	100.0	325
Kilimaniaro	93.5	4.5	0.4	19	100.0	195
Tanga	78.5	17.8	2.2	1.5	100.0	385
Morogoro	90.0	6.3	0.4	3.3	100.0	399
Pwani	86.6	9.6	1.8	2.0	100.0	184
Dar es Salaam	93.9	4.3	0.4	1.4	100.0	824
Lindi	80.9	15.6	3.5	0.0	100.0	191
Mtwara	78.8	16.5	2.0	2.7	100.0	261
Ruvuma	85.5	12.2	0.9	1.5	100.0	226
Iringa	82.1	14.6	2.8	0.5	100.0	143
Nibeya	81.1	15.3	2.7	0.9	100.0	490
Singida	04.Z	13.0	1.0	1.0	100.0	243
Rukwa	82.1	15.7	1 9	0.3	100.0	183
Kigoma	77.9	17.2	4 1	0.8	100.0	365
Shinyanga	73.3	20.0	6.1	0.5	100.0	344
Kagera	81.6	15.7	2.4	0.4	100.0	418
Mwanza	84.4	12.1	2.7	0.7	100.0	465
Mara	67.7	24.0	6.5	1.8	100.0	340
Manyara	82.1	11.1	6.8	0.0	100.0	260
Njombe	80.0	16.5	2.4	1.2	100.0	134
Katavi	75.6	16.7	7.8	0.0	100.0	92
Sinniyu Goita	10.1	22.5 15 A	5.9	1.0	100.0	312
Kaskazini Unquia	75.2	20.1	3.0	0.7	100.0	313
Kusini Unquia	73.2	23.8	2.6	0.5	100.0	20
Miini Magharibi	71.6	25.8	2.0	0.0	100.0	96
Kaskazini Pemba	71.6	21.9	6.5	0.0	100.0	37
Kusini Pemba	69.9	24.8	5.3	0.0	100.0	32
Education						
No education	68.0	23.0	7.7	1.2	100.0	1,559
Primary incomplete	77.6	17.3	4.2	0.9	100.0	971
Primary complete	83.3	13.4	2.1	1.1	100.0	4,445
Secondary+	91.4	6.6	1.5	0.5	100.0	1,235
Wealth quintile	70 4	21.6	76	04	100.0	1 670
Second	79.7	15.4	3.9	1.0	100.0	1.523
Middle	81.9	14.4	2.6	1.0	100.0	1.541
Fourth	83.0	13.5	2.1	1.3	100.0	1.642
Highest	89.0	8.9	0.6	1.4	100.0	1,835
Total	81.0	14 7	33	10	100.0	8.210
			5.0			-,

Table 4.2.2 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 2015-16

	Number	of wives		
Background characteristic	1	2+	Total	Number of men
Age				
15-19	09 E	1 5	100.0	14
20-24 25-29	96.5	1.5	100.0	323
30-34	96.0	4.0	100.0	339
35-39	88.6	11.4	100.0	398
40-44	84.1	15.9	100.0	302
45-49	88.1	11.9	100.0	283
Residence	05.7	1 2	100.0	605
Rural	95.7 89.4	4.3	100.0	1,219
Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar				
Mainland	91.6	8.4	100.0	1,788
Urban	95.9	4.1	100.0	593
Rural	89.5	10.5	100.0	1,194
	87.4 86.6	12.0	100.0	37
Pemba	89.2	10.8	100.0	11
Zone				
Western	89.9	10.1	100.0	166
Northern	93.1	6.9	100.0	210
Central Southorn Highlands	91.8	8.Z 11 1	100.0	200
Southern	88.0	12.0	100.0	108
South West Highlands	90.6	9.4	100.0	163
Lake	88.8	11.2	100.0	482
Eastern	97.8	2.2	100.0	340
Zanzibar	87.4	12.6	100.0	37
Region	00.1	1.0	100.0	90
Arusha	90.1	1.9	100.0	09 73
Kilimaniaro	(96.0)	(4.0)	100.0	52
Tanga	92.8	7.2	100.0	85
Morogoro	(98.3)	(1.7)	100.0	84
Pwani	(90.6)	(9.4)	100.0	33
Dar es Salaam	98.7	1.3	100.0	223
Mtwara	00.0 89.7	14.7	100.0	42 66
Ruvuma	91.3	8.7	100.0	59
Iringa	(90.6)	(9.4)	100.0	30
Mbeya	(92.4)	(7.6)	100.0	102
Singida	90.3	9.7	100.0	50
l abora Bulavo	83.5	16.5	100.0	102
Kigoma	90.8	9.2	100.0	64
Shinyanga	84.7	15.3	100.0	81
Kagera	89.0	11.0	100.0	95
Mwanza	91.7	8.3	100.0	112
Mara	90.1	9.9	100.0	69
Manyara	83.9	16.1	100.0	61
Katavi	0Z.Z 81.2	17.0	100.0	20
Simiyu	84.9	15.0	100.0	60
Geita	91.1	8.9	100.0	66
Kaskazini Unguja	(91.7)	(8.3)	100.0	6
Kusini Unguja	(74.2)	(25.8)	100.0	4
Mjini Magharibi	87.6	12.4	100.0	16
Kaskazini Pemba	(93.8)	(6.2)	100.0	6
	(00.0)	(10.1)	100.0	5
No education	87 7	12.3	100.0	187
Primary incomplete	86.8	13.2	100.0	243
Primary complete	91.8	8.2	100.0	1,038
Secondary+	96.0	4.0	100.0	357
Wealth quintile	007	40.0	400.0	005
LOWEST	86.7	13.3	100.0	305
Middle	91.Z QN Q	0.0 Q 1	100.0	उ∠1 343
Fourth	91.3	87	100.0	376
Highest	96.6	3.4	100.0	420
Total 15-49	91.5	8.5	100.0	1,825

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 4.3 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 2015-16

		Percentage	first married	by exact age	:	Percentage never	Number of	Median age at first
Current age	15	18	20	22	25	married	respondents	marriage
					WOME	N		
15-19	3.4	na	na	na	na	74.7	2,904	а
20-24	5.2	30.5	53.0	na	na	30.1	2,483	19.7
25-29	5.9	32.6	53.9	67.7	82.8	11.3	2,125	19.6
30-34	7.4	37.1	59.5	73.4	85.0	5.0	1,752	19.1
35-39	5.6	33.1	58.4	70.7	82.7	4.0	1,641	19.2
40-44	9.6	40.7	62.1	77.0	88.1	1.9	1,364	18.8
45-49	8.5	40.4	64.8	76.6	87.3	1.6	997	18.7
20-49	6.7	34.8	57.5	na	na	11.4	10,362	19.3
25-49	7.1	36.1	58.9	72.3	84.8	5.5	7,879	19.2
					MEN			
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	98.2	932	а
20-24	0.5	3.9	9.7	na	na	67.4	576	а
25-29	0.9	5.2	14.7	27.8	55.9	27.2	482	24.4
30-34	0.3	5.3	14.9	30.9	54.2	8.9	410	24.5
35-39	0.1	5.2	17.9	34.8	57.8	4.5	466	23.8
40-44	0.7	4.1	14.9	32.0	56.9	3.7	334	24.0
45-49	1.7	2.8	12.2	29.7	51.2	1.5	314	24.9
20-49	0.6	4.5	13.9	na	na	23.0	2,582	а
25-49	0.7	4.7	15.1	31.1	55.4	10.3	2,006	24.3

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

a = Not applicable due to censoring a = Omitted because less than 50 percent 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 4.4 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 and 30-49, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

			A	ge			Wom	en age	Mer	age
Background characteristic	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	20-49	25-49	25-49	30-49
Residence										
Urban	а	21.5	20.5	20.1	19.6	18.8	а	20.4	а	26.0
Rural	18.8	18.8	18.5	18.9	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.7	23.6	23.4
Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar										
Mainland	19.6	19.6	19.1	19.2	18.8	18.7	19.2	19.1	24.3	24.3
Urban	а	21.4	20.5	20.1	19.6	18.8	а	20.3	а	26.0
Rural	18.7	18.8	18.5	18.9	18.5	18.7	18.7	18.7	23.5	23.4
Zanzibar	а	22.6	20.8	20.0	19.2	18.2	а	20.3	а	25.8
Unguja	а	23.3	21.0	20.1	19.8	18.1	а	20.8	а	26.3
Pemba	а	20.6	20.0	19.4	18.5	18.4	19.6	19.3	а	25.1
Zone										
Western	18.5	18.8	17.8	18.6	18.0	18.6	18.4	18.4	23.1	23.0
Northern	а	21.9	19.9	20.5	20.5	19.5	а	20.5	а	25.8
Central	19.4	19.2	18.9	19.4	18.9	18.9	19.2	19.1	24.5	24.7
Southern Highlands	а	20.0	20.6	19.1	20.4	19.4	а	19.9	23.3	22.7
Southern	18.5	19.6	18.0	18.3	18.4	17.7	18.5	18.4	22.7	22.2
South West Highlands	19.0	19.3	18.8	19.1	18.3	18.3	18.8	18.8	22.7	22.8
Lake	18.9	18.5	18.1	18.6	18.1	18.6	18.5	18.4	23.9	23.8
Eastern	а	20.8	20.9	20.7	19.7	18.7	а	20.4	а	26.4
Zanzibar	а	22.6	20.8	20.0	19.2	18.2	а	20.3	а	25.8
Education										
No education	17.0	17.3	17.9	18.2	17.7	18.2	17.7	17.8	23.0	23.0
Primary incomplete	17.6	18.2	18.4	18.4	17.9	17.2	18.0	18.1	23.2	22.9
Primary complete	18.8	19.2	19.0	19.2	19.0	18.7	19.0	19.1	23.8	23.9
Secondary+	а	24.4	22.8	24.3	22.0	21.4	а	23.6	а	27.6
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.5	18.6	18.5	18.3	18.3	22.8	22.8
Second	18.2	18.8	18.1	18.6	18.3	18.4	18.4	18.5	23.6	23.7
Middle	19.2	18.5	18.5	18.9	18.8	18.7	18.8	18.7	23.6	23.5
Fourth	а	19.9	19.4	19.5	18.5	18.2	19.6	19.3	24.1	23.9
Highest	а	23.1	21.0	21.2	20.0	19.9	а	21.4	а	26.8
Total	19.7	19.6	19.1	19.2	18.8	18.7	19.3	19.2	24.3	24.3

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 percent of the respondents began living with their spouse/partners for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.5 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 2015-16

	Perc	centage who	had first se by exact age	exual interco :	ourse	Percentage who never had	Number of	Median age at first
Current age	15	18	20	22	25	intercourse	respondents	intercourse
					WOMEN			
15-19	12.7	na	na	na	na	47.8	2,904	а
20-24	11.7	56.9	81.0	na	na	8.5	2,483	17.5
25-29	12.2	58.2	81.3	90.6	96.4	1.3	2,125	17.4
30-34	13.6	61.1	81.4	91.1	95.8	0.7	1,752	17.1
35-39	13.3	62.1	82.2	91.0	95.1	0.2	1,641	17.2
40-44	16.2	63.5	84.2	92.4	96.1	0.2	1,364	16.9
45-49	13.6	62.3	85.4	92.5	97.3	0.1	997	17.2
20-49	13.2	60.1	82.2	na	na	2.5	10,362	а
25-49	13.6	61.1	82.5	na	na	0.6	7,879	17.2
15-24	12.2	na	na	na	na	29.7	5,387	17.8
					MEN			
15-19	13.8	na	na	na	na	54.1	932	а
20-24	10.7	48.2	76.7	na	na	10.6	576	18.1
25-29	9.4	43.7	69.8	83.4	94.4	3.5	482	18.3
30-34	10.4	51.6	76.4	87.2	93.6	0.7	410	17.9
35-39	7.7	48.0	72.9	86.4	93.8	0.2	466	18.1
40-44	8.5	42.5	66.9	82.2	89.1	0.3	334	18.5
45-49	10.8	48.6	68.4	83.4	90.2	0.2	314	18.1
20-49	9.6	47.2	72.4	na	na	3.2	2,582	а
25-49	9.3	46.9	71.2	na	na	1.1	2,006	18.2
15-24	12.6	na	na	na	na	37.5	1,508	18.6

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

Table 4.6 Median age at first sexual intercourse by 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 2015-16

	Age				Wome	en age	Men age			
Background characteristic	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	20-49	25-49	20-49	25-49
Residence Urban Rural	18.3 17.1	18.1 16.9	18.0 16.7	17.5 16.9	17.5 16.7	17.5 17.0	17.9 16.9	17.8 16.9	18.4 18.1	18.4 18.1
Mainland/Zanzibar Mainland Urban Rural Zanzibar Unguja Pemba	17.4 18.2 17.0 a a a	17.3 18.0 16.8 21.5 21.9 20.6	17.1 18.0 16.7 20.1 20.1 20.1	17.1 17.5 16.9 19.2 19.2 19.5	16.9 17.5 16.7 19.0 19.3 18.5	17.1 17.5 17.0 17.8 17.7 18.0	17.2 17.9 16.9 a a 19.5	17.1 17.8 16.8 19.6 19.7 19.3	18.1 18.3 18.0 a a a	18.1 18.3 18.1 22.8 22.2 24.7
Zone Western Northern Central Southern Highlands Southern South West Highlands Lake Eastern Zanzibar	17.1 18.6 17.4 17.7 16.7 17.2 16.9 18.0 22.2	16.8 18.4 17.6 17.7 16.8 17.3 16.7 17.7 21.5	16.8 17.9 16.8 17.7 16.1 17.0 16.5 17.9 20.1	17.3 18.0 17.3 17.5 16.1 16.8 16.4 17.6 19.2	16.3 18.3 17.2 17.6 15.9 17.0 16.5 17.3 19.0	16.7 17.9 17.2 17.5 16.1 17.3 16.9 17.4 17.8	16.9 18.2 17.3 17.6 16.4 17.1 16.7 17.7 20.1	16.8 18.1 17.2 17.6 16.2 17.0 16.6 17.6 19.6	18.0 18.1 18.1 18.0 17.7 18.9 18.2 17.9 22.8	18.2 18.2 18.2 17.9 17.5 18.7 18.2 18.0 22.8
Education No education Primary incomplete Primary complete Secondary+	15.8 16.1 17.1 18.9	16.2 16.0 17.3 19.6	15.9 16.0 17.5 19.1	16.1 16.2 17.3 20.2	16.0 15.8 17.3 19.3	16.7 16.3 17.3 18.8	16.1 16.0 17.3 19.2	16.1 16.0 17.3 19.5	17.5 18.0 18.1 18.8	17.6 18.0 18.1 18.9
Wealth quintile Lowest Second Middle Fourth Highest Total	16.5 16.8 17.2 17.6 18.9 17.5	16.5 16.7 16.7 17.6 18.6 17.4	16.4 16.3 16.8 17.4 18.4 17.1	16.4 16.7 16.9 17.5 17.9 17.2	16.1 16.7 16.9 17.1 17.8 16.9	16.5 17.0 17.0 17.2 18.0 17.2	16.4 16.7 16.9 17.4 18.4 17.3	16.4 16.7 16.8 17.4 18.3 17.2	17.8 18.0 18.4 17.8 18.6 18.2	17.9 18.1 18.4 17.9 18.5 18.2

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the respondents had intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.7.1 Recent sexual activity: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

		Timing of last s	exual intercourse			
Background characteristic	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year ¹	One or more years	Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of women
Age						
15-19	24 7	20.3	72	47 8	100.0	2 904
20-24	55.7	28.6	7.3	8.5	100.0	2,483
25-29	68.7	24.7	5.2	1.3	100.0	2,125
30-34	70.4	21.6	7.3	0.7	100.0	1,752
35-39	69.5	22.0	8.3	0.2	100.0	1,641
40-44	69.3	18.2	12.3	0.2	100.0	1,364
45-49	64.7	18.0	17.1	0.1	100.0	997
Marital status						
Never married	12.8	26.9	11.2	49.1	100.0	3,353
Married or living together	80.3	17.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	8,210
Divorced/separated/						
widowed	29.3	41.0	29.7	0.0	100.0	1,703
Marital duration ²						
0-4 years	77.1	20.8	2.0	0.0	100.0	2,000
5-9 years	80.0	17.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	1,376
10-14 years	82.3	14.5	3.2	0.0	100.0	1,081
15-19 years	80.7	15.9	3.4	0.0	100.0	954
20-24 years	82.3	15.1	2.6	0.0	100.0	688
25+ years	81.9	13.9	4.2	0.0	100.0	645
Married more than once	81.7	15.7	2.6	0.0	100.0	1,466
Residence	F4 7	05.0		44.0	100.0	
Urban	51.7	25.2	8.4	14.8	100.0	4,811
Rural	59.6	21.1	8.3	11.1	100.0	8,455
Mainland/Zanzibar	57.0	00.0	0.4	44.0	400.0	10.000
Mainland	57.0	22.9	8.4	11.8	100.0	12,862
Urban	51.9	25.6	8.4	14.1	100.0	4,675
	59.9	21.3	8.4	10.4	100.0	8,187
	47.0	12.0	0.4	33.1 22.7	100.0	404
Pemba	45.7 53.4	13.3	7.3 4 1	33.7 31.5	100.0	295
7	0011			0110		
Western	60.9	20.3	67	12.1	100.0	1 278
Northern	50.9	20.5	0.7	16.8	100.0	1,270
Central	57 1	23.0	8.6	10.0	100.0	1 336
Southern Highlands	59.3	20.4	97	10.2	100.0	807
Southern	60.0	24.7	9.0	6.3	100.0	700
South West Highlands	57.4	20.6	11.2	10.8	100.0	1 246
Lake	58.4	22.5	7.6	11.5	100.0	3 463
Fastern	55.4	25.5	7 4	11.7	100.0	2 457
Zanzibar	47.8	12.6	6.4	33.1	100.0	404
Region						
Dodoma	63.3	21.3	6.1	9.3	100.0	572
Arusha	50.3	21.4	12.7	15.5	100.0	508
Kilimaniaro	51.8	19.3	9.4	19.5	100.0	361
Tanga	49.1	27.1	7.4	16.4	100.0	706
Morogoro	61.3	24.6	8.0	6.0	100.0	636
Pwani	56.8	27.9	7.1	8.0	100.0	285
Dar es Salaam	52.8	25.4	7.2	14.7	100.0	1,536
Lindi	61.9	25.5	7.4	5.2	100.0	288
Mtwara	58.6	24.1	10.1	7.1	100.0	412
Ruvuma	66.0	20.6	5.7	7.7	100.0	360
Iringa	49.4	24.6	12.0	14.0	100.0	245
Mbeya	54.7	21.8	11.3	12.2	100.0	828
Singida	56.5	23.4	7.0	13.1	100.0	370
labora	63.2	22.0	6.0	8.8	100.0	737
Rukwa	60.5	17.4	13.6	8.5	100.0	288
Kigoma	57.8	17.9	1.1	16.6	100.0	542
Shinyanga Kagara	01.2	19.9	9.2	9.0	100.0	504
Nagera	04.8 52.2	15.9	0.0	13.4	100.0	012
wwaliza Mara	J∠.J	21.2	9.5	10.6	100.0	609
ivială Manyara	0.00 19 7	∠0.1 26.2	0.9	10.0	100.0	023 204
Niombo	40./	20.3	13.7	11.3	100.0	394
NJUHUE Katavi	59.5 69.1	10.7	13.0	10.0	100.0	203
Similar	57 2	19.0	0.0 6 0	130	100.0	130
Geita	61 1	20.0	0.2	13.0	100.0	4/9
Kaskazini Ungula	56.5	20.9	0.0	11. 4 31 3	100.0	+00 56
Kusini Unguja	51 3	17.5	7.0	24.2	100.0	35
Miini Magharihi	41 7	14.1	8.2	36.0	100.0	201
Kaskazini Pemba	54.8	13.1	23	29.8	100.0	56
Kusini Pemba	51.9	8.9	5.9	33.3	100.0	55

(Continued...)

Table 4.7.1—Continued

		Timing of last sexual intercourse								
Background characteristic	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year ¹	One or more years	Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of women				
Education										
No education	67.5	20.7	9.3	2.4	100.0	1,946				
Primary incomplete	56.9	20.8	9.3	12.9	100.0	1,559				
Primary complete	61.2	22.2	8.3	8.3	100.0	6,652				
Secondary+	40.2	25.4	7.2	27.2	100.0	3,109				
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	59.7	23.7	8.6	7.9	100.0	2,246				
Second	58.8	23.0	9.6	8.7	100.0	2,274				
Middle	61.5	19.4	8.4	10.6	100.0	2,329				
Fourth	57.5	21.3	7.8	13.4	100.0	2,822				
Highest	49.8	24.6	7.6	18.0	100.0	3,596				
Total	56.7	22.6	8.3	12.4	100.0	13,266				

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

Table 4.7.2 Recent sexual activity: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

		Timing of last s	sexual intercourse			
Background	Within the past	Within	One or	Never had sexual		Number of
characteristic	4 weeks	1 year ¹	more years	intercourse	Total	men
Age						
15-19	19.7	17.5	8.7	54.1	100.0	932
20-24	55.6	24.7	9.0	10.6	100.0	576
25-29	71.1	21.0	4.4	3.5	100.0	482
30-34	77.1	19.5	2.7	0.7	100.0	410
35-39	79.9	16.9	2.9	0.2	100.0	466
40-44	79.3	18.1	2.3	0.3	100.0	334
45-49	80.0	16.8	3.1	0.2	100.0	314
Marital status						
Never married	26.9	23.6	10.5	39.0	100.0	1 510
Married or living together	85.3	14.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	1.825
Divorced/separated/			••••			.,
widowed	47.9	35.4	16.8	0.0	100.0	180
Manifal duration?						
	95 E	111	0.1	0.0	100.0	121
0-4 years	00.0	14.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	431
	00.0	14.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	201
10-14 years	80.0	10.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	210
15-19 years	09.9 77 7	9.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	102
	(97.5)	22.3 (12.5)	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
20+ years Married more than anon	(67.5)	(12.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	40
Married more than once	00.2	13.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	577
Residence						
Urban	55.1	22.9	5.5	16.5	100.0	1,251
Rural	60.1	17.3	5.7	16.9	100.0	2,263
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	58.8	19.4	5.6	16.1	100.0	3,425
Urban	55.5	23.2	5.5	15.8	100.0	1,224
Rural	60.7	17.3	5.7	16.3	100.0	2,201
Zanzibar	40.4	14.8	4.0	40.7	100.0	89
Unquia	41.7	17.1	3.5	37.8	100.0	62
Pemba	37.7	9.8	5.3	47.2	100.0	28
7000						
Western	52.4	18.4	9.8	19.4	100.0	322
Northern	59.9	18.9	9.0	12.2	100.0	415
Central	57 9	19.2	3.8	19.2	100.0	372
Southern Highlands	57.5	22.5	5.0	14.6	100.0	234
Southern	67.9	17.8	3.8	10.5	100.0	180
South West Highlands	57.2	17.0	5.9	19.5	100.0	308
Lake	60.7	16.9	5.0	17.3	100.0	933
Fastern	57 9	24.3	3.7	14 1	100.0	659
Zanzibar	40.4	14.8	4.0	40.7	100.0	89
Region	50.0	40.0	4.0	00.0	100.0	475
Arusha	50.9 FF 1	10.0	1.3	23.2	100.0	1/0
Alusia	55.1	22.0	0.1	14.7	100.0	129
Kilimanjaro	53.0	18.7	12.9	15.5	100.0	110
Tanga	67.8	16.8	1.2	8.2	100.0	1/6
Norogoro	60.0	22.9	0.5	10.0	100.0	143
Pwani Der es Salaam	62.1 56.5	10.4	0.2	10.3	100.0	00
Dai es Saladili	30.5	20.1	2.0	14.0	100.0	440
LINUI	72.0	13.3	2.0	11.0	100.0	115
Duruna	05.5	20.4	4.4	9.7	100.0	115
Ruvuma	63.1	24.0	3.0 7.0	0.3	100.0	71
Innga	44.0	23.5	7.3	25.2	100.0	71
Mbeya	56.3	15.2	6.0	22.6	100.0	202
Singida	50.0	27.9	4.8	17.4	100.0	106
Tabora	51.0	23.3	10.3	15.3	100.0	199
Rukwa	59.2	20.0	0.3	13.7	100.0	71
Kigoma	54.5	10.5	8.9	26.0	100.0	124
Shinyanga	50.3	24.0	11.1	8.0	100.0	142
nagera Muanzo	49.6	15.9	1.8	26.7	100.0	198
wwanza	62.7	18.3	5.6	13.4	100.0	225
wara	73.6	12.2	0.0	14.2	100.0	114
wanyara	64.9	14.3	7.3	13.4	100.0	91
Njombe	64.1	16.2	6.2	13.5	100.0	50
r atavi	58.5	23.0	4.6	13.9	100.0	35
Simiyu	64.5	13.8	0.4	21.4	100.0	136
Geita	64.0	15.2	2.9	17.9	100.0	118
Kaskazini Unguja	41.1	9.9	0.5	48.5	100.0	13
Kusini Unguja	46.5	19.4	2.8	31.3	100.0	9
Mjini Magharibi	40.8	19.0	4.7	35.5	100.0	40
Kaskazini Pemba	39.6	6.3	3.2	50.9	100.0	14
Kusini Pemba	35.8	13.6	7.5	43.2	100.0	13

(Continued...)

Table 4.7.2—Continued

Background characteristic	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year ¹	One or more years	Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of men	
Education							
No education	66.2	17.8	4.8	11.2	100.0	283	
Primary incomplete	52.4	18.1	7.3	22.2	100.0	568	
Primary complete	65.9	18.5	4.4	11.2	100.0	1,673	
Secondary+	46.8	21.8	6.9	24.6	100.0	990	
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	63.4	18.8	4.0	13.8	100.0	598	
Second	62.0	14.7	5.2	18.1	100.0	575	
Middle	59.3	19.1	5.6	15.9	100.0	659	
Fourth	59.1	16.9	6.1	17.9	100.0	764	
Highest	51.5	24.6	6.4	17.5	100.0	918	
Total 15-49	58.3	19.3	5.6	16.7	100.0	3,514	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. ¹ Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks ² Excludes men who are not currently married

Table 4.8 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 2015-16

	Women				Men				
	Percentage who had		Percentage who had		Percentage who had		Percentage who had		
Dealeman	sexual	Number of							
Background	Intercourse	respondents	Intercourse	respondents	Intercourse	respondents	Intercourse	respondents	
characteristic	belore age 15	(15-24)	belore age To	(10-24)	beiore age 15	(15-24)	belore age To	(10-24)	
Age									
15-19	12.7	2,904	na	na	13.8	932	na	na	
15-17	13.3	1,703	na	na	14.5	584	na	na	
18-19	11.9	1,201	65.1	1,201	12.8	349	55.8	349	
20-24	11.7	2,483	56.9	2,483	10.7	576	48.2	576	
20-22	11.5	1,585	58.2	1,585	9.7	355	48.9	355	
23-24	12.0	897	54.4	897	12.2	220	47.1	220	
Marital status									
Never married	7.2	2.917	37.3	1.425	12.2	1.304	48.3	721	
Ever married	18.2	2,470	73.6	2,259	15.1	204	60.9	203	
Residence									
Urban	8.6	2 029	48.0	1 402	9.6	523	46 7	346	
Rural	14.4	3,358	66 7	2 282	14.2	984	53.7	579	
		0,000	00.1	2,202		001	00.1	010	
Tanzania Mainland/									
Mainland	12.6	5 213	60.0	3 560	13.0	1 464	52 /	805	
Urban	8.8	1 071	10.9 10 1	1 360	0.8	510	JZ.4 48.0	336	
Dural	14.0	3.242	49.1	2 200	9.0	054	40.0	558	
Zanzibar	26	17/	18.2	2,209	0.4	904 11	11.0	30	
	2.0	125	16.1	84	0.4	29	13.7	20	
Pemba	1.9	49	23.8	31	0.0	14	57	10	
-		10	2010	0.	0.0		011		
Zone	16.0	550	70.0	274	14.0	156	57.0	01	
vvestern	16.0	550	73.3	374	14.2	150	57.0	91	
Northern	7.4	619	40.9	407	28.5	105	57.3	104	
Ceriliai	11.0	511	02.1 57.5	302	0.0	100	52.0	95	
Southern Fighlands	10.0	200	57.5	200	15.7	95	41.1	59 27	
South West Highlands	10.0	247	61 7	226	10.1	124	(31.3)	57	
	14.2	495	67.6	1 054	0.4	124	44.1	297	
Eastorn	14.5	1,550	52.8	671	9.1	400	40.5	207	
Zanzibar	2.6	955 174	18.2	115	0.4	242	11.0	30	
Zalizidai	2.0	174	10.2	115	0.4		11.0	50	
Education			/						
No education	31.1	405	85.1	317	19.3	82	57.3	50	
Primary incomplete	21.2	660	81.4	370	11.2	303	62.3	146	
Primary complete	13.0	2,377	67.8	1,643	15.1	573	57.5	343	
Secondary+	4.3	1,946	37.6	1,354	9.8	549	40.3	385	
Total	12.2	5,387	59.5	3,684	12.6	1,508	51.1	924	
nn – Natavallahla									

na = Not available

Table 4.9 Premarital sexual intercourse and condom use during premarital sexual intercourse among youth

Among never-married women and men age 15-24, the percentage who have never had sexual intercourse, the percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and, among those who had premarital sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at the last sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Women					Men				
Background characteristic	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of never married respondents	Percentage who used a condom at last sexual intercourse	Number of respondents	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of never married respondents	Percentage who used a condom at last sexual intercourse	Number of respondents
Age										
15-19	64.0	27.8	2 170	37 1	604	55 1	36.0	916	34.6	330
15-17	72.6	21.7	1 492	32.3	323	66.3	26.7	583	27.1	155
18-19	45.2	41.4	678	42.6	281	35.6	52.3	333	41.3	174
20-24	28.1	57.2	746	35.8	427	15.8	71 1	388	49.5	276
20-22	20.1	56.8	528	34.4	300	16.0	71.1	275	52.4	195
23-24	23.8	58.0	219	39.1	127	13.2	71.3	113	42.7	81
Residence										
Urban	49.8	41.0	1,377	43.0	564	41.6	49.0	466	48.8	228
Rural	59.3	30.3	1,540	28.8	467	44.4	45.0	838	36.9	377
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar										
Mainland	53 1	36.7	2 790	36.7	1 025	42.2	47 5	1 262	41.6	600
Urban	48.3	42.2	1,329	43.1	561	40.3	50.2	453	49.0	227
Rural	57.5	31.7	1 460	28.8	463	43.3	46.0	809	37.0	373
Zanzibar	92.0	5.0	127	(19.5)	6	79.3	14.6	42	(27.3)	6
Unquia	89.9	6.3	96	(20.4)	õ	76.4	18.3	28	(32.8)	5
Pemba	98.6	0.9	31	(_0.1)	Ő	85.2	7.4	14	(02.0)	1
Zone										
Western	64.1	27.7	237	31.7	66	46.2	37.8	133	(42.6)	50
Northern	61.7	30.8	411	36.8	126	31.7	50.6	148	`43.7 [´]	75
Central	60.2	30.5	242	18.2	74	48.6	45.9	147	46.9	67
Southern										
Highlands	47.1	39.7	171	21.7	68	38.5	49.3	83	58.0	41
Southern	41.1	45.8	108	36.9	49	32.1	60.8	56	(38.2)	34
South West									()	
Highlands	49.8	37.8	262	43.6	99	54.0	37.5	108	(40.4)	41
Lake	53.0	35.5	745	31.2	265	43.3	46.2	368	37.9 [´]	170
Eastern	45.7	45.3	614	49.0	278	39.2	55.5	219	37.6	121
Zanzibar	92.0	5.0	127	(19.5)	6	79.3	14.6	42	(27.3)	6
Education										
No education Primary	53.0	36.5	74	(29.7)	27	45.3	46.6	64	(15.8)	30
incomplete Primary	62.7	24.7	318	20.7	79	46.3	42.3	264	15.3	112
complete	50.4	39.0	1,064	32.9	415	39.6	50.8	464	42.6	236
Secondary+	56.4	34.9	1,461	42.3	510	45.2	44.7	512	56.3	229
Total	54.8	35.3	2,917	36.5	1,031	43.4	46.5	1,304	41.4	606

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 For this table, the following responses are not considered a source for condoms: friends, family members, and home

Key Findings

- Total fertility rate: The total fertility rate has declined significantly over the past decade, from 5.7 children in the 2004-05 TDHS to the current TFR of 5.2 children.
- Patterns of fertility: Fertility levels are markedly lower among urban women, highly educated women, and women in wealthy households compared with other women.
- **Birth intervals:** The median birth interval has lengthened to 35 months, up from 33 months over the previous decade.
- **Age at first birth:** The median age at first birth is 19.8 among young people age 20-49. Increases have been incremental from a median age of 19.0 in 1991-92 and 19.5 in 2010.
- **Teenage childbearing:** The percentage of women age 15-19 who have either had a birth or are pregnant is 27%; it has increased from 26% in 2004-05 and 23% in 2010.

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.

The National Population Policy (2006) notes that in Tanzania fertility and mortality are the most important factors influencing population growth at the national level. Fertility regulation interventions in Tanzania were stipulated in two key health sector documents. The Health Sector Strategic Plan III stipulated that, between 2009 and 2015, youth-friendly reproductive health services would be promoted, and availability of family planning methods and child health interventions would increase. The National Road Map Strategic Plan to Accelerate Reduction of Maternal, Newborn and Child Deaths in Tanzania (2008-2015) notes that lengthening the intervals between pregnancies can prevent 20% to 35% of all maternal deaths. The National Road Map Strategic Plan focuses on improving access to family planning services through implementation of community-based programs in districts throughout Tanzania.

This chapter describes the current level of fertility in the country and some of its proximate determinants. It presents information on the total fertility rate, birth interval lengths, insusceptibility to pregnancy (due to postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, or menopause), age at first birth, and teenage childbearing.

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 birth histories provided by women.

Sample: Women age 15-49

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Tanzania is 5.2 children per woman (**Table 5.1**). Childbearing peaks at age 20-24 at 236 births per 1,000 women, and drops steadily thereafter, reaching 15 births per 1,000 women at age 45-49. Rural women have 2.2 more children, on average, than urban women (6.0 versus 3.8 children).

Trends: The TFR declined by 1 child over the last decade, from 5.7 to 5.2 children per woman (**Figure 5.1**). However, while the TFR among rural women has declined

Figure 5.1 Trends fertility by residence



from 6.5 to 6.0 children, the TFR among urban women has increased from 3.6 to 3.8 children.

Patterns by background characteristics

- There is no longer much difference between the total fertility rate in Tanzania Mainland (5.2 children) and Zanzibar (5.1 children); however, marked differences exist across zones. The TFR ranges from lows of 3.8 children in Southern Zone and 3.9 children in Eastern Zone to highs of 6.4 children in Lake Zone and 6.7 children in Western Zone (Figure 5.2).
- The universal pattern of decreasing fertility with increasing education is illustrated in Tanzania. Women with no education have as many as 3.3 more children than women with secondary or higher education (6.9 versus 3.6 children) (Table 5.2).

Figure 5.2 Fertility by zone

Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey


Fertility also declines dramatically with increasing wealth. Women in the lowest wealth quintile have 4.4 more children than women in the highest wealth quintile (7.5 versus 3.1 children) (Figure 5.3).

Table 5.3.1 presents age-specific fertility rates for 5year periods preceding the survey, by mother's age at the time of the birth. Fertility has been falling among all age groups, and especially among ages 30 and older. More information on trends in age-specific fertility rates across Tanzania DHS surveys is found in **Table 5.3.2**.

5.2 CHILDREN EVER BORN AND LIVING

Figure 5.3 Total fertility rate by wealth index

TFR for the 3 years preceding the survey



The survey also collected data on the number of children ever born to women age 15-49 and the number still living. Of the average of 6.0 children ever born to women age 45-49, 5.1 survived to the time of the survey. For more information on children ever born and living, by mother's age, see **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, typically thought of as intervals of less than 24 months, place newborns and their mothers at increased health risk. The median birth interval length in Tanzania is 35 months, thus, half of non-first births occur within three years after a previous birth. One in five births (19%) is born within two years of the previous birth. One in three births (34%) occur within 24-35 months after the previous birth, and nearly one in every two births

Figure 5.4 Trends in birth interval



(48%) occur at least three years after the previous birth (Table 5.5 and Figure 5.4).

Trends: Birth intervals have increased modestly over the last decade in Tanzania, with the median interval lengthening by about 1.6 months between 2004-05 and 2015-16 (from 33.4 to 35.0 months). Nevertheless, the percentage of children born too soon (after an interval of less than 24 months) has increased from 16% to 19% over the last decade.

Patterns by background characteristics

Births to older women occur after longer intervals than births to younger women. The median birth interval among women age 40-49 is nearly 15 months longer than among women age 15 to 19 (39.0 months versus 24.1 months).

- The median birth interval is 9 months longer if the preceding birth is living than if the preceding birth died.
- The median birth interval is longer by 4.6 months for lower birth orders (2-3 children) compared to higher birth orders (7 or more children), 36 months versus 31.4 months.
- The median interval between urban births is 10 months longer than it is between rural births (42.9 versus 33.2 months).
- The median birth interval is longer in the Tanzania Mainland (35.0 months) than in Zanzibar (31.8 months) and it ranges from 29.6 months in Lake Zone to almost double that in Southern Zone (57.6 months). Across regions, the median birth interval ranges from 27.2 months in Simiyu region to 58.0 months in Mtwara.
- Births to women in wealthier households occur after longer birth intervals. The median birth interval in the highest wealth quintile is 15.6 months longer than in the lowest quintile (46.3 versus 30.7 months).

5.4 INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO PREGNANCY

Median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea

Number of months after childbirth by which time half of women have begun menstruating

Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey

Median duration of postpartum insusceptibility

Number of months after childbirth by which time half of women are no longer protected against pregnancy either by postpartum amenorrhoea or abstinence from sex

Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey

Postpartum amenorrhoea refers to the interval between childbirth and the return of menstruation. The length and intensity of breastfeeding influence the duration of amenorrhoea, which offers protection from conception. Postpartum abstinence refers to the period between childbirth and the time when a woman resumes sexual activity. Almost all women are insusceptible to pregnancy during the first 2 months after a birth, and continued postpartum amenorrhoea and abstinence from sexual intercourse may protect them from pregnancy for longer periods.

Among births in the 3 years preceding the survey, the median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea is 8.4 months, and the median duration of abstinence from sexual intercourse is 3.9 months after giving birth. Women are insusceptible to pregnancy after childbirth for a median of 10.0 months (**Table 5.6**).

Trends: A comparison of the 2010 TDHS data with the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS data indicates that there has been a decrease in the median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea (9.8 months to 8.4 months, respectively). In contrast, the median duration of postpartum abstinence is nearly identical between the two surveys (3.8 and 3.9 months, respectively). Overall, the median duration of insusceptibility has declined from 11.4 months in the 2010 TDHS to 10.0 months in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS.

Patterns by background characteristics

Older women have a longer duration of postpartum amenorrhoea: 9.8 months among women age 30-49 versus 7.6 months among women age 15-29. Older and younger women have a similar median duration of postpartum abstinence (3.9 and 3.8 months) (Table 5.7).

- Rural women have a longer period of postpartum amenorrhoea than urban women (9.5 months and 6.0 months, respectively) and a longer median period of postpartum insusceptibility than urban women (10.9 months and 7.6 months, respectively). However, there is only about a half month difference in the median length of postpartum abstinence between urban and rural women (4.2 months and 3.7 months, respectively). (Table 5.7).
- The duration of postpartum amenorrhoea decreases as education of the mother increases, falling from 10.4 months among women with no education, to 5.8 months for women with secondary or higher education.
- The duration of postpartum amenorrhoea also decreases as wealth increases, falling from 10.1 months in the lowest quintile and 11.6 months in the second quantile to only 4.6 months for women in the highest quintile. (Table 5.7).

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. *Sample:* Women age 30-49

Once women reach menopause, they are no longer able to become pregnant. Overall, 8% of women age 30-49 are menopausal. As expected, the percentage of women who are menopausal increases with age, ranging from 2% of women age 30-34 to 35% of women age 48-49. (Table 5.8). Overall, the percentage of women age 30-49 who are menopausal has slightly decreased from 9% in both 2004-05 and 2010 to 8% in 2015-16.

5.5 AGE AT FIRST BIRTH

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

The age at which childbearing commences is an important determinant of the overall level of fertility as well as the health and welfare of the mother and the child. In some societies, postponement of first births due to an increase in age at marriage has contributed to overall fertility decline. A rise in the median age at first birth is a typical sign of transition to lower fertility levels. Government guidelines advise women to start child bearing at age 20 or older. The results indicate that, in Tanzania, the median age at first birth is 19.8 years among women age 25-49. This means that half of women give birth for the first time before age 20. While many women are still beginning childbearing before age 20, the median age at first birth has been slowly increasing over time, from age 18.8 in 1991-92, to 19.4 in 2004-05, to 19.8 in 2015-16.

Patterns by background characteristics among women age 25-49

- Women in urban areas generally begin childbearing a year later than rural women (20.5 versus 19.4 years) (Table 5.10).
- In Mainland Tanzania, the median age at first birth ranges from 18.9 years in Southern Zone to 20.5 in the Northern zone. In Zanzibar, the median age at first birth is relatively high 21.7 years.

- Women with secondary education or higher begin childbearing slightly more than 5 years later on average than women with no education (24.0 versus 18.7 years) (Figure 5.5).
- Women in the highest wealth quintile have their first birth 2 years later, on average, than women in the lowest quintile (21.4 versus 19.2 years).

Figure 5.5 Median age at first birth by education

Median age at first birth among women age 25-49



5.6 TEENAGE CHILDBEARING

Teenage childbearing

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child **Sample:** Women age 15-19

Teenage pregnancy is a major health concern because of its association with higher morbidity and mortality for both the mother and child. Childbearing during the teenage years frequently has adverse social consequences, particularly for educational attainment, because women who become mothers in their teens are more likely to curtail their education. Results show that in Tanzania, 27% of women age 15-19 have begun childbearing: 21% have given birth, and an additional 6% are pregnant with their first child **(Table 5.11)**.

Trends: Teenage childbearing has been relatively steady over the last decade. The percentage of teenagers who had a child or who were pregnant was 26% in 2004-05, after which it decreased to 23% in 2010, then increased to 27% in 2015-16.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Teenagers in rural areas are considerably more likely to have begun childbearing than their urban peers: 32% of rural teenagers have had a live birth or are pregnant, compared with 19% of urban teenagers.
- Teenage childbearing is much higher in Tanzania Mainland than in Zanzibar; the percentage of teenagers who have had a child or are pregnant is 27% in the Tanzania Mainland, more than three times higher than in Zanzibar (8%).

- The Western Zone and South West Highlands Zone have the highest levels of teenage childbearing in Tanzania (38% and 34%, respectively); whereas Zanzibar and Northern Zone have the lowest rates of teenage childbearing (8% and 16% respectively) (Figure 5.6).
- Differences in teenage childbearing rates exist across regions, ranging from a low of 5% in Mjini Magharibi region and 6% in Kilimanjaro region to a high of 45% in Katavi and 43% in Tabora regions.

Figure 5.6 Teenage childbearing by region

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing



- Teenage childbearing decreases drastically with increasing education level of young women, from 52% among young women with no education to 10% among young women with secondary or higher education.
- Teenage childbearing is much less common among young women in the wealthiest households. Teenagers in the lowest wealth quintile are more than three times more likely to have started childbearing than those in the highest quintile (42% versus 12%).

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 Menopause
- Table 5.9 Age at first birth
- Table 5.10 Median age at first birth
- Table 5.11 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Table 5.1 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, by residence, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16 _

	Ta	anzania Mainla	nd		
Age group	Urban	Rural	Total	Zanzibar	Total
15-19	83	167	135	47	132
20-24	176	277	238	184	236
25-29	197	255	233	255	234
30-34	161	222	199	223	200
35-39	95	173	147	183	147
40-44	39	90	75	85	75
45-49	9	16	14	38	15
TFR(15-49) GFR CBR	3.8 133 34.8	6.0 204 38.2	5.2 178 37.2	5.1 155 36.3	5.2 178 37.2

Notes: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for age group 45-49 may be slightly biased due to truncation. Rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to interview. 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, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Background	Tatal fastilitas anto	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently	Mean number of children ever born to women age
characteristic	l otal fertility rate	pregnant	40-49
Residence			
Urban	3.8	7.1	4.4
Rural	6.0	9.4	6.3
Tanzania Mainland/			
Zanzibar			
Mainland	5.2	8.6	5.7
Urban	3.8	7.1	4.4
Rural	6.0	9.5	6.3
Zanzibar	5.1	7.6	5.9
Unquja	4.4	5.8	5.2
Pemba	6.8	12.3	7.8
Zone			
Western	6.7	11.8	6.7
Northern	4.2	5.7	4.8
Central	5.7	10.0	6.1
Southern Highlands	4.3	6.9	5.0
Southern	3.8	6.9	4.7
South West Highlands	5.2	9.1	5.7
Lake	6.4	10.3	6.9
Eastern	3.9	6.3	4.3
Zanzibar	5.1	7.6	5.9
Education			
No education	6.9	10.3	6.6
Primary incomplete	6.2	10.5	6.1
Primary complete	5.3	8.6	5.7
Secondary+	3.6	6.4	3.6
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	7.5	11.8	7.0
Second	6.5	10.4	6.3
Middle	5.7	8.7	6.3
Fourth	4.5	7.5	5.3
Highest	3.1	6.1	3.8
Total	5.2	8.6	5.7
Note: Total fertility rates are for	the period 1-36 months p	rior to interview	

Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, by mother's age at the time of the birth, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Number of years preceding survey								
Mother's age at birth	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19					
15-19	126	130	134	133					
20-24	236	244	251	262					
25-29	235	242	240	268					
30-34	199	220	217	233					
35-39	150	169	183	*					
40-44	77	104	*	*					
45-49	18	*	*	*					

Note:

Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates exclude the month of interview. ٠

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

Table 5.3.2 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates

Age-specific and total fertility rates (TFRs) for the 5-year period preceding several surveys, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

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

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women.

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 2015-16

	Number of children ever born											_		Mean number	
													Number of	of children ever	Mean number of living
Age	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Total	women	born	children
ALL WOMEN															
Age															
15-19	79.0	18.2	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,904	0.24	0.22
20-24	28.6	36.8	22.8	9.4	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,483	1.20	1.13
25-29	9.4	18.0	27.0	20.8	14.6	6.8	2.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,125	2.48	2.30
30-34	4.0	7.3	18.3	20.9	19.4	14.4	9.8	3.5	1.6	0.6	0.2	100.0	1,752	3.60	3.28
35-39	2.9	6.1	10.5	14.7	14.2	15.8	13.1	10.8	6.5	3.5	2.0	100.0	1,641	4.65	4.18
40-44	2.5	4.7	8.8	10.9	11.7	12.9	12.9	10.7	9.6	6.4	8.7	100.0	1,364	5.48	4.79
45-49	1.4	3.7	5.7	8.6	11.4	12.8	14.2	13.0	10.2	7.4	11.6	100.0	997	6.01	5.12
Total	25.4	16.2	14.2	11.5	9.1	7.3	5.7	4.0	2.8	1.7	2.0	100.0	13,266	2.74	2.46
						CURREN	ITLY MAF	RRIED W	OMEN						
Age															
15-19	40.6	48.0	10.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	668	0.72	0.67
20-24	11.7	40.3	30.9	13.3	3.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,479	1.58	1.48
25-29	4.6	14.9	27.7	23.7	17.2	8.2	2.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,616	2.74	2.56
30-34	2.1	5.6	17.0	22.0	19.6	15.8	11.2	4.1	1.6	0.7	0.2	100.0	1,378	3.81	3.48
35-39	2.1	4.3	9.3	14.0	14.0	15.8	15.0	11.5	7.6	4.0	2.3	100.0	1,308	4.92	4.45
40-44	1.1	4.0	8.2	10.8	11.1	12.1	13.4	11.6	10.8	6.9	9.9	100.0	1,033	5.76	5.07
45-49	0.7	2.6	4.3	9.1	11.4	11.3	14.0	14.6	10.8	8.5	12.9	100.0	728	6.28	5.41
Total	7.2	16.5	17.6	15.2	12.0	9.4	7.7	5.4	3.8	2.4	2.8	100.0	8,210	3.59	3.23

Table 5.5 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first births in the five years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding birth, and median number of months since preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Months since preceding birth								Median number of
Background characteristic	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+	Total	Number of non-first births	months since preceding birth
Age									<u></u>
15-19	14.2	35.0	39.5	8.1	2.6	0.7	100.0	88	24.1
20-29	7.3	17.3	37.8	19.0	9.3	9.3	100.0	3,211	30.7
30-39 40-49	3.9	9.0	20.0	20.2 18.4	12.2	25.2	100.0	1 016	30.0
40-45	5.7	10.0	23.0	10.4	12.2	20.0	100.0	1,010	55.0
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	5.2	14.1	32.6	20.0	10.9	17.1	100.0	3,804	35.2
Female	5.7	12.7	34.0	18.0	10.8	17.0	100.0	3,751	34.7
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	4.1	13.0	34.0	19.9	11.0	18.0	100.0	6,956	35.6
Dead	21.1	18.7	28.8	12.6	8.9	9.9	100.0	599	26.6
Birth order									
2-3	5.7	13.1	31.3	18.8	10.7	20.5	100.0	3,433	36.0
4-6	4.8	12.3	33.7	20.2	11.8	17.2	100.0	2,795	35.7
7+	6.1	16.8	39.4	18.6	9.4	9.6	100.0	1,328	31.4
Residence									
Urban	5.1	9.0	24.1	18.2	13.7	29.9	100.0	1,869	42.9
Rural	5.5	14.9	36.7	19.7	10.0	13.2	100.0	5,687	33.2
Tanzania Mainland/									
Zanzibar									
Mainland	54	13.3	33.6	19.4	10.9	17 5	100.0	7 350	35.0
Urban	5.0	8.9	23.8	18.2	13.8	30.2	100.0	1.818	43.3
Rural	5.5	14.7	36.8	19.8	9.9	13.3	100.0	5,532	33.3
Zanzibar	7.2	18.2	35.2	16.6	9.9	12.9	100.0	205	31.8
Unguja	5.6	14.4	32.3	19.0	11.1	17.6	100.0	124	35.4
Pemba	9.6	24.0	39.8	13.0	8.1	5.6	100.0	81	27.9
Zone									
Western	5.9	16.8	42.4	19.5	6.6	8.7	100.0	950	30.5
Northern	3.4	9.7	29.2	20.1	13.1	24.5	100.0	674	39.2
Central	4.6	11.2	28.9	23.2	14.3	17.8	100.0	859	37.8
Southern Highlands	5.0	5.9	27.4	24.9	15.1	21.7	100.0	390	40.6
Southern	2.3	3.0	16.6	17.2	14.6	46.4	100.0	267	57.6
South West Highlands	5.2	10.4	31.8	22.5	14.6	15.5	100.0	/21	37.0
Eastern	1.1	10.0	41.3	10.5	12.6	0.0	100.0	2,490	29.0
Zanzibar	Z.Z 7 2	0.0 18.2	35.2	19.5	9.9	12.9	100.0	205	31.8
_ .			00.2		0.0			200	0110
Region	2.1	0.5	26.7	21.7	16 7	22.4	100.0	215	41 7
Arusha	2.1	9.0	20.7	21.7	10.7	23.4	100.0	261	41.7
Kilimaniaro	4.3	12 7	24.0	18.5	13.3	22.0	100.0	117	37.7
Tanga	2.9	9.3	33.4	17.2	11.3	25.9	100.0	296	38.1
Morogoro	0.5	8.6	23.2	24.0	15.3	28.4	100.0	336	45.3
Pwani	2.1	7.8	24.6	23.8	13.5	28.2	100.0	160	43.4
Dar es Salaam	3.3	8.8	18.4	15.1	12.6	41.7	100.0	505	50.3
Lindi	2.3	5.5	21.5	16.0	7.5	47.2	100.0	121	54.0
Mtwara	2.2	0.9	12.4	18.2	20.5	45.7	100.0	146	58.0
Ruvuma	5.6	2.6	26.1	26.3	14.9	24.5	100.0	1/2	42.5
Mbeva	0.3 13	87	21.3	21.1	10.0	17.2	100.0	110	30.0 42.0
Singida	5.8	12.1	32.9	23.5	10.2	15.5	100.0	271	35.7
Tabora	5.6	16.5	42.3	19.5	8.2	8.1	100.0	543	30.7
Rukwa	6.6	10.7	41.2	19.9	8.0	13.6	100.0	221	32.9
Kigoma	6.4	17.3	42.6	19.5	4.6	9.6	100.0	408	30.2
Shinyanga	6.1	20.9	40.5	16.1	4.8	11.6	100.0	352	29.1
Kagera	4.5	13.5	45.8	18.6	7.8	9.9	100.0	430	32.4
Mwanza	10.4	15.6	36.8	19.8	8.2	9.1	100.0	568	30.5
Manyara	9.7	20.2	37.0	16.2	8.8	8.1	100.0	3/1	29.1
Manyara Niombo	6.2	12.2	27.6	24.8	15./	13.5	100.0	2/2	37.2
Katavi	2.4 5 5	0.0 15 6	29.0 40.6	20.9	13.1 g =	22.4 و ۲	100.0	100	১৬./ ৫০.০
Simiyu	0.0 6.8	25.8	40.0 40.7	∠1.5 11.7	0.0 6.6	0.3 4 1	100.0	100	32.2 27.2
Geita	79	17.8	44.3	13.4	8.5	81	100.0	380	29.1
Kaskazini Unquia	8.0	16.4	40.3	17.4	10.4	7.6	100.0	37	31.4
Kusini Unguja	3.4	11.7	27.1	21.9	15.6	20.3	100.0	20	40.8
Mjini Magharibi	5.0	14.1	29.5	19.1	10.1	22.3	100.0	67	36.7
Kaskazini Pemba	10.2	22.4	42.0	10.6	9.0	5.8	100.0	43	28.0
Kusini Pemba	8.9	25.8	37.3	15.8	7.0	5.3	100.0	38	27.8

(Continued...)

Table 5.5—Continued

		Mor	ths since	preceding	birth		_		Median number of	
characteristic	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+	Total	Number of non-first births	preceding birth	
Education										
No education	5.3	14.0	38.4	20.8	9.5	12.1	100.0	1,876	33.3	
Primary incomplete	5.7	15.4	37.3	18.0	9.9	13.6	100.0	1,068	32.5	
Primary complete	5.4	13.0	31.5	18.7	12.0	19.4	100.0	3,939	36.1	
Secondary+	5.7	11.3	26.5	20.8	9.8	26.0	100.0	672	38.8	
Wealth guintile										
Lowest	5.7	16.5	42.2	18.3	8.2	9.1	100.0	1,952	30.7	
Second	6.4	15.7	38.2	19.1	8.9	11.5	100.0	1,692	32.3	
Middle	5.0	13.1	32.1	23.1	12.6	14.2	100.0	1,501	35.9	
Fourth	5.6	10.1	26.3	18.5	13.8	25.6	100.0	1,353	39.9	
Highest	3.6	8.8	21.9	17.3	12.8	35.8	100.0	1,058	46.3	
Total	5.4	13.4	33.6	19.3	10.9	17.4	100.0	7,556	35.0	

Note: First-order 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 amenorrhea, abstinence and insusceptibility

Percentage of births in the three years preceding the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrhoeic, abstaining, and insusceptible, by number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Percentag	_		
Months since birth	Amenorrhoeic	Abstaining	Insusceptible ¹	Number of births
< 2	91.2	87.1	97.0	392
2-3	76.5	59.0	86.6	355
4-5	71.0	43.8	80.7	288
6-7	64.1	26.9	71.7	390
8-9	41.4	22.0	51.6	312
10-11	40.3	21.5	48.8	328
12-13	34.7	12.3	41.1	363
14-15	23.0	10.9	31.5	390
16-17	22.0	9.6	27.5	389
18-19	13.3	6.0	19.3	348
20-21	11.7	6.7	17.4	343
22-23	6.5	6.1	11.4	366
24-25	5.1	3.3	8.4	328
26-27	2.7	2.6	5.0	332
28-29	1.6	2.3	3.9	327
30-31	2.0	1.6	3.6	313
32-33	1.7	0.4	1.7	300
34-35	1.3	2.7	4.0	287
Total	29.3	18.7	35.0	6,151
Median	8.4	3.9	10.0	na
Mean	10.5	6.8	12.5	na

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

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

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following births in the three years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Background	Postpartum	Postpartum	Postpartum
characteristic	amenorrhea	abstinence	insusceptibility ¹
Mother's age			
15-29	76	3.8	94
30-49	9.8	3.9	11 2
00 40	5.6	0.0	11.2
Residence			
Urban	6.0	4.2	7.6
Rural	9.5	3.7	10.9
Tanzania Mainland/			
Zanzibar			
Mainland	8.5	3.9	10.0
Urban	6.0	4.2	7.6
Rural	9.5	3.8	11.1
Zanzibar	6.0	2.5	7.3
Unguja	7.4	2.9	8.5
Pemba	4.3	*	4.8
Zone			
Western	8.9	3.3	9.7
Northern	6.3	5.5	10.9
Central	8.8	4.9	9.8
Southern Highlands	7.5	7.9	12.7
Southern	(11.3)	(11.6)	(14.1)
South West Highlands	8 .9	3.0	`11.0 [′]
Lake	9.4	3.0	9.9
Eastern	6.3	4.2	8.5
Zanzibar	6.0	2.5	7.3
Education			
No education	10.4	3.9	11.9
Primary incomplete	9.5	3.3	10.4
Primary complete	8.5	3.9	10.3
Secondary+	5.8	4.0	7.1
Wealth guintile			
Lowest	10.1	4.3	11.9
Second	11.6	3.4	13.1
Middle	8.5	3.4	10.1
Fourth	7.0	4.4	8.6
Highest	4.9	3.5	6.4
			10.0
IOTAI	8.4	3.9	10.0

Note: Medians are based on the status at the time of the survey (current status) ¹ Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth 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 5.8 Menopause

Percentage of women age 30-49 who are menopausal, by age, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16 $\,$

Age	Percentage menopausal ¹	Number of women
Age		
30-34	2.1	1,752
35-39	3.2	1,641
40-41	4.5	648
42-43	9.2	529
44-45	10.5	451
46-47	27.0	401
48-49	35.0	332
Total	7.6	5,754

¹ Percentage of all women who are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrhoeic whose last menstrual period occurred six or more months preceding the survey

Table 5.9 Age at first birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 who gave birth by exact ages, percentage who have never given birth, and median age at first birth, according to current age, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Perc	centage wh	o gave bir	th by exact	age	Percentage who			
Current age	15	18	20	22	25	have never given birth	Number of women	Median age at first birth	
Age									
15-19	0.7	na	na	na	na	79.0	2,904	а	
20-24	2.2	22.4	49.8	na	na	28.6	2,483	а	
25-29	2.2	24.7	52.3	70.1	84.2	9.4	2,125	19.8	
30-34	3.1	27.2	54.4	72.2	85.5	4.0	1,752	19.7	
35-39	2.5	23.6	51.9	71.5	84.7	2.9	1,641	19.9	
40-44	3.7	29.7	54.8	74.2	88.0	2.5	1,364	19.5	
45-49	3.7	28.2	58.2	77.1	88.2	1.4	997	19.5	
20-49	2.8	25.4	52.9	na	na	10.4	10,362	19.8	
25-49	2.9	26.3	53.9	72.4	85.8	4.7	7,879	19.7	

na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group.

Table 5.10 Median age at first birth

Median age at first birth among women age 20-49 years by five year age group, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Age						Women	Women	
Background characteristic	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	age 20-49	age 25-49
Residence								
Urban	а	20.9	20.8	20.5	20.3	19.6	а	20.5
Rural	19.4	19.5	19.2	19.6	19.2	19.4	19.4	19.4
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar								
Mainland	19.9	19.8	19.6	19.8	19.5	19.5	19.7	19.7
Urban	а	20.8	20.7	20.4	20.2	19.6	а	20.4
Rural	19.3	19.4	19.2	19.6	19.2	19.4	19.4	19.4
Zanzibar	а	24.4	22.1	21.0	20.6	19.9	а	21.7
Unguja	а	24.9	22.7	21.2	21.3	20.1	а	22.2
Pemba	а	22.0	21.0	20.7	19.7	19.5	а	20.6
Zone								
Western	19.3	19.8	19.1	19.7	19.1	19.1	19.4	19.5
Northern	а	21.0	20.1	20.1	21.1	20.0	а	20.5
Central	а	19.7	19.5	20.3	19.9	19.4	19.8	19.7
Southern Highlands	19.8	20.0	19.7	19.3	20.4	20.1	19.8	19.8
Southern	18.9	19.7	18.6	19.3	18.4	18.5	18.9	18.9
South West Highlands	19.8	19.8	19.7	20.0	19.0	19.2	19.6	19.6
Lake	19.4	19.2	19.0	19.4	18.9	19.5	19.2	19.2
Eastern	а	20.3	21.3	20.5	19.6	19.5	а	20.3
Zanzibar	а	24.4	22.1	21.0	20.6	19.9	а	21.7
Education								
No education	18.1	18.2	18.5	19.1	18.9	19.7	18.6	18.7
Primary incomplete	18.3	18.7	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.1	18.6	18.7
Primary complete	19.3	19.5	19.7	19.9	19.5	19.4	19.6	19.6
Secondary+	а	24.5	23.2	24.5	23.1	21.9	а	24.0
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	18.7	18.9	19.2	19.4	19.6	19.3	19.1	19.2
Second	18.9	19.4	18.9	19.5	19.0	19.2	19.1	19.2
Middle	19.7	19.2	19.1	19.6	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.3
Fourth	а	20.0	19.7	19.9	19.3	19.2	19.8	19.7
Highest	а	22.7	21.4	20.8	20.7	20.4	а	21.4
Total	а	19.8	19.7	19.9	19.5	19.5	19.8	19.7

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. a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age

group

Table 5.11 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Percentage of wo	omen age 15-19 who:	Percentage who	
Background	Have had	Are pregnant with	have begun	
characteristic	a live birth	first child	childbearing	Number of women
Age				
15	1.8	2.6	4.4	668 515
16 17	7.0 17.6	3.0 5.4	23.0	515
18	28.2	10.0	38.2	618
19	50.1	6.6	56.7	584
Residence				
Urban	14.0	4.5	18.5	1,083
Rural	25.1	6.4	31.6	1,821
Tanzania Mainland/				
Mainland	21.5	5.8	27.3	2.808
Urban	14.3	4.6	18.8	1,053
Rural	25.8	6.6	32.4	1,755
	6.4	1.8	8.2	97
Unguja Pemba	5.5	1.5	7.U 11.2	08 28
	0.0	2.5	11.2	20
Western	29.6	8.6	38.2	324
Northern	12.0	3.5	15.5	335
Central	25.7	6.4	32.1	261
Southern Highlands	19.6	6.4	26.0	147
Southern	20.0	6.8	26.7	118
South West Highlands	27.0	6.7 5.4	33.0	268
Fastern	14 4	5.4	19.7	505
Zanzibar	6.4	1.8	8.2	97
Region				
Dodoma	33.5	5.0	38.6	108
Arusha	14.9	0.0	14.9	87
Tanga	5.5 13.8	0.0	5.5 20.9	00 165
Morogoro	28.6	9.9	38.5	114
Pwani	25.5	4.5	30.0	50
Dar es Salaam	8.0	3.8	11.9	341
Lindi	21.7	5.9	27.6	55
Ruvuma	26.2	5.8	32.0	74
Iringa	13.9	6.1	20.0	49
Mbeya	26.3	6.7	33.0	188
Singida	20.1	9.6	29.7	75
Rukwa	33.2 25.7	9.4	42.0	50
Kigoma	24.6	7.4	32.0	134
Shinyanga	27.9	5.6	33.5	114
Kagera	11.0	3.6	14.5	113
Mwanza	22.1	6.3	28.4	230
Manyara	20.2	53	25.5	77
Njombe	(11.2)	(8.5)	(19.7)	24
Katavi	33.3	11.8	45.1	30
Simiyu	29.9	0.4	30.3	128
Gella Kaskazini Linguia	18.4	11.3	29.7 11.4	120
Kusini Unquia	10.3	2.5	12.7	9
Mjini Magharibi	4.0	0.6	4.6	46
Kaskazini Pemba	9.9	0.9	10.8	15
Kusini Pemba	7.4	4.3	11.7	13
Education	120	10.3	52.3	174
Primary incomplete	4∠.0 26 1	5.9	32.3	424
Primary complete	27.1	7.2	34.3	1,287
Secondary+	7.5	2.8	10.4	1,019
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	35.2	7.2	42.4	503
Secona	29.2	9.3	38.5 28.2	401
Fourth	18.9	4.5	23.4	609
Highest	8.7	4.0	12.7	862
Total	21.0	5.7	26.7	2,904
Figures in parentheses are ba	ased on 25-49 upwe	ighted cases		·

Key Findings

- **Desire for another child:** Around two in three currently married women age 15 to 49 want to have another child. Twenty-two percent want to have that child soon, while 42% would like to wait at least 2 years before adding another child to their family. Most other women want to limit childbearing, that is, they do not want to have any more children (26%) or are sterilised (3%). Overall, women are slightly more likely than men to want to limit childbearing (22%).
- Limiting childbearing: The likelihood of not wanting more children increases with the number of children the woman already has. Among currently married women with two living children, 11% want no more children or are sterilised, compared with 67% of women with six or more living children.
- *Ideal family size:* The ideal family size has dropped only slightly over the past decade for both women and men. Women currently want 4.7 children, on average, while men want 5.1 children.
- **Unwanted births:** Among all births in the past five years, and including current pregnancies, the majority (69%) were wanted at the time of conception (pregnancy was planned), 27% were mistimed (pregnancy was wanted, but at a later time) and 4% were not wanted at all.
- **Wanted Fertility:** The total wanted fertility rate (4.5) is consistently lower than the actual total fertility rate (5.2) across all background attributes; but the size of the gap varies.

he total fertility rate is one of the indicators that was prioritised by the Tanzanian government in the Health Sector Strategic Plan III for tracking maternal health outcomes. The National Road Map Strategic Plan to Accelerate Reduction of Maternal, Newborn, and Child Deaths in Tanzania (2008–2015) also identified this indicator for tracking the implementation of family planning interventions. Information on fertility preferences can help family planning programme planners gauge the desire for children, the extent of mistimed and unwanted pregnancies, and the demand for contraception to space or limit births. The information is useful for assessing the direction that fertility patterns may take in the future.

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 next child. Women and men who had been sterilised were assumed not to want any more children. *Sample:* Currently married women and men age 15-49

Around two out of three currently married women age 15-49 want to have a child. Forty-two percent want to wait at least 2 years before having a child, while 22% want to have a child within the next 2 years **(Table 6.1)**. Most other women want to limit childbearing: 26% do not want to have any more children while 3% are sterilised.

Men are slightly less likely than women to want to limit childbearing: 21% do not want more children, and 1% are sterilised.

Trends: The percentage of currently married women who either want no more children or are sterilised has remained relatively unchanged over the past decade—30% in 2004-05 and 2010 and 29% in 2015-16. Currently married men display a similar, largely stable trend; 19% wanted to limit childbearing in 2004-05, 23% in 2010, and 22% in 2015. (Figure 6.2).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The more children a woman already has, the less likely she wants a child soon. More than nine in ten (92%) currently married women with no children want to have a child within the next 2 years, compared with 28% of women with one child, a quarter (25%) of women with two children, and 6% of women with six or more children (Table 6.1).
- Men are generally less likely than women to
 want to have a child soon, no matter how many
 children they already have (19% of men
 compared with 22% of women) (Table 6.1).
 More than eight in ten (87%) currently married
 men with no children want to have a child within
 20
 the next 2 years, compared with about a quarter
 (24%) of men with one child, 14% of men with
 two children, and 12% of men with six or more children.

Figure 6.1 Desire for more children among married women

Percent of married women



Figure 6.2 Trends in desire to limit childbearing

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



• The desire to limit childbearing (want no more children or are sterilised) among currently married women increases with number of children they already have, from less than 1% among currently married women with no children, to 26% for those with 3 children and 67% for those with 6 or more children.

- The desire to limit childbearing among currently married men also increases with number of children, although at a slower rate than among women, peaking at 46% among men with 6 or more children.
- The percentage wanting to limit childbearing differs only slightly by urban-rural residence among both women (30% and 29% respectively) and men (23% and 22% respectively) (Table 6.2).
- On the other hand, there is marked difference in the percentage of currently married women wanting to limit childbearing between Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar (29% and 19% respectively). The difference between Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar is even greater among men (23% and 8% respectively).
- Zonal differences are also notable, with women most likely to want to limit childbearing in the South West Highlands (38%) and Southern Highlands zones (37%) and men expressing that desire most often in the Northern (32%) and Southern Highlands (30 percent).

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

In general, a large percentage of Tanzanians, regardless of the number of living children they already have, consider five or more children to be ideal. If women could choose their family size, they would choose to have 4.7 children, on average, while men would choose to have 5.1 children (**Table 6.3** and **Figure 6.3**. The ideal size is even higher among currently married women (5.2) and men (5.6).

Trends: Over the past decade, there has been a gradual decline in preferred family size in Tanzania. The ideal family size decreased from 5.0 to 4.7 children for women. Among men, the ideal family size dropped from 5.3 children in 2004-05 to 4.8 children in 2010, but then rose slightly to 5.1 Inchildren in 2015-16 (Figure 6.4).



Figure 6.4 Ideal family size





Figure 6.3 Ideal family size

Patterns by background characteristics

The results show that the desired family size increases with the number of children that respondents already have. For example, women who have no children consider 3.9 children to be ideal, on average. In contrast, women who have six or more children consider 6.7 children to be ideal. The same applies to men; those who have no child consider 4.4 children to be ideal. on average. and those who have six or more children consider 8.8 children to be ideal (Figure 6.5).

children Mean ideal number of children Women Men 88 67 5.9 5 9 5.4 5.6 4.7 5.0 4.4 4.7 3.9 4.4 4141 0 5 1 2 3 4 6+ Number of living children

Figure 6.5 Ideal family size by number of living

- Family size norms vary by residence, with rural women desiring more children (5.2 children) than urban women (3.9 children). The desire also varies between Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar and by zone. Women in Tanzania Mainland want smaller families—4.7 children, on average—while women in Zanzibar want 6.1 children. On Tanzania Mainland, women in Western Zone desire the largest number of children (5.9 children), followed by those in the Lake Zone (5.2 children), as compared with women in Southern Highlands Zone and Eastern Zone who desire 3.9 children (Table 6.4).
- As expected, family size norms increase with age. Young women (age 15-19) want smaller families (4.1 children) compared with women age 45-49 who want more than 6 children, on average.
- Women with no education want the largest families. The mean ideal number of children increases from 3.7 children among women with secondary or higher education to 6.2 children among women with no education.
- Women in wealthy households want smaller families. The ideal number of children is 5.8 among women in the lowest wealth quintile compared with 3.7 children among women in the highest quintile.

6.3 FERTILITY PLANNING STATUS

Planning status of birth

Women reported whether their most recent birth was wanted at the time (planned birth), at a later time (mistimed birth), or not at all (unwanted birth). *Sample:* Current pregnancies and births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

The survey results show that the majority of births (69%) were wanted at the time of conception (pregnancy was planned), 27% were mistimed (pregnancy was wanted, but at a later time), and 4% were not wanted at all (**Table 6.5 and Figure 6.6**).

Trends: The percentage of births wanted at the time of conception has gradually decreased from 76% in 2004-05 to 69% in 2015-16, but remains high. The percentage of births that were mistimed has increased by around 50 percent, from 18% in 2004-05 to 27% in 2015-16. The percentage of unwanted births has remained almost constant (5% in 2004-05 compared with 4% in 2015-16).

Patterns by background characteristics

The more children a woman has, the less likely it is that her last birth was wanted. Seventy-four percent of first births were wanted, compared with 71% of second and third births and 64% of fourth or higher order births (Table 6.5).

Figure 6.6 Fertility planning status



- The percentage of births that were mistimed generally decreases as mother's age increases, ranging from 32% of births to women less than age 20 to 17% of births to women age 45-49.
- The percentage of births that were not wanted at all increases with the mother's age, ranging from 1% of births to women less than age 20, to 12% for women age 35-39, and 29% of births to women age 45-49.

6.4 WANTED FERTILITY RATES

Wanted fertility rate

The average number of children a woman would have over the course of her lifetime if she bore children at current age-specific fertility rates, excluding unwanted births. A birth is considered wanted if the number of living children at the time of conception is lower than the ideal number of children currently reported by the respondent.

Sample: Births to women age 15-49 during the 3 years before the survey

The wanted fertility rate reflects the level of fertility that would result if all unwanted births were prevented. The wanted fertility rate in Tanzania is 4.5 children, compared with the actual total fertility rate of 5.2 children (**Table 6.6**).

Trends: The total wanted fertility rate in Tanzania has gradually declined from 4.9 children in 2004-05 to 4.5 children in 2015-16. During the same period, actual fertility has also gradually declined, from 5.7 children to 5.2 children. The current total wanted fertility rate per woman is 0.7 births less than the actual total fertility rate. The gap between wanted and

Figure 6.7 Trends in wanted and actual fertility

Wanted and actual number of children per woman



actual fertility has remained relatively constant over time (Figure 6.7).

Patterns by background characteristics

The total wanted fertility rate is consistently lower than the actual total fertility rate across all background attributes; but the size of the gap varies.

- The gap between actual and wanted fertility is twice as large in rural areas, 0.9 children (6.0 actual 5.1 wanted) compared to 0.4 children in urban areas (3.8 actual 3.4 wanted) (Table 6.6).
- Women in Tanzania Mainland have a slightly larger gap between actual and wanted fertility (0.7 children) as compared to Zanzibar (0.5 children). The largest gap between actual and wanted fertility is observed in Lake and Western Zones (1 child). The Southern zone has the smallest gap (0.3 children). The regions with the largest gap between actual and wanted fertility are Geita (1.6 children), Manyara (1.3 children) and Kigoma (1.2 children).
- Women with more than secondary education have the smallest gap (0.2 children) between wanted and actual fertility compared with women in all other educational categories.
- The gap between wanted and actual fertility steadily narrows with wealth, dropping from 1.0 child in the lowest wealth quintile to 0.2 children in the highest wealth quintile.

LIST OF TABLES

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

- Table 6.1 Fertility preferences by number of living children
- Table 6.2 Desire to limit childbearing
- 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 by 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 2015-16

Number of living children ¹								
Desire for children	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total 15-49
			WOM	EN				
Have another soon ² Have another later ³ Have another, undecided when Undecided Want no more Sterilised ⁴	92.4 3.5 0.7 0.0 0.6 0.0	28.4 65.1 1.5 1.6 1.6 0.1	24.6 59.1 1.2 3.3 9.8 0.9	17.3 48.6 0.9 4.6 23.5 2.8 2.2	16.1 35.0 0.7 2.9 38.6 5.4	11.5 32.2 0.6 4.4 42.4 5.4	6.3 17.5 0.6 4.4 58.5 8.6 2 0	22.1 42.2 0.9 3.3 25.7 3.4 2.2
Total Number	100.0 447	100.0 1,486	100.0 1,567	100.0 1,376	100.0 1,083	100.0 779	100.0 1,472	100.0 8,210
			MEN	5				
Have another soon ² Have another later ³ Have another, undecided when Undecided Want no more Sterilised ⁴ Declared infecund Missing	86.6 4.6 1.5 0.0 0.0 3.3 0.0	23.5 72.1 2.0 0.9 0.6 0.0 1.0 0.0	13.6 68.1 3.0 1.7 11.5 0.0 2.1 0.0	19.5 56.7 1.2 4.2 16.6 1.7 0.0 0.0	14.5 48.5 1.0 5.0 30.0 0.0 0.9 0.0	9.3 44.5 2.8 4.0 36.3 1.3 1.2 0.6	12.3 33.0 1.5 5.6 44.2 2.2 0.9 0.5	19.3 51.7 2.0 3.4 21.4 0.9 1.2 0.2
Total Number	100.0 93	100.0 287	100.0 353	100.0 301	100.0 255	100.0 179	100.0 357	100.0 1,825

na=Not applicable
¹ The number of living children includes the 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 respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife) current wife).

Table 6.2 Desire to limit childbearing

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, and percentage of all currently married men who want no more children, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16 _

Background characteristic 0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total women	Total men
Residence								
Urban 0.0	2.8	16.0	36.9	64.6	63.4	76.9	30.3	23.2
Rural 0.9	1.0	7.1	19.2	36.5	44.3	65.4	28.6	21.9
Mainland/Zanzibar								
Mainland 0.5	1.6	10.9	26.7	44.5	48.6	67.8	29.4	22.6
Urban 0.0	2.8	16.3	37.4	65.6	65.1	78.1	30.6	23.4
Rural 0.8	1.0	7.2	19.4	37.0	44.9	66.0	28.9	22.2
Zanzibar 2.2	2.1	2.1	11.5	21.1	23.2	49.3	19.4	8.4
Unguja 0.5	1.9	2.4	14.1	26.3	30.1	51.6	19.3	8.7
Pemba *	2.7	1.3	(4.4)	(8.4)	(8.7)	46.5	19.6	7.6
Zone								
Western (0.0)	1.2	4.9	13.7	23.2	33.0	53.4	23.0	18.8
Northern (0.0)	0.0	14.2	33.3	55.2	56.3	79.0	33.7	31.8
Central (6.1)	1.4	5.1	27.8	31.1	40.2	61.6	27.2	21.7
Southern Highlands (0.0)	2.2	17.2	30.2	58.6	72.2	84.1	37.3	30.3
Southern (0.0)	0.0	4.4	20.4	43.3	(64.8)	(68.1)	21.3	13.5
South West Highlands (0.0)	0.8	13.4	31.1	62.8	64.4	77.8	38.2	25.7
Lake 0.0	1.0	4.3	19.2	34.1	41.4	69.3	29.5	21.8
Eastern 0.0	4.2	19.0	33.6	59.9	44.7	65.8	27.0	19.1
Zanzibar 2.2	2.1	2.1	11.5	21.1	23.2	49.3	19.4	8.4
Education								
No education 0.0	2.7	6.4	15.5	32.5	33.4	58.9	29.8	10.5
Primary incomplete 0.0	1.0	2.9	16.5	26.2	49.5	65.8	26.8	19.9
Primary complete 1.1	1.3	8.8	28.6	49.5	53.5	71.9	31.6	24.8
Secondary+ 0.2	2.0	22.1	39.3	57.8	63.8	70.6	21.3	22.9
Wealth quintile								
Lowest 2.6	0.5	3.2	12.6	26.0	36.3	59.3	25.1	13.7
Second 0.1	0.3	6.7	12.3	35.6	43.4	61.7	27.3	20.3
Middle 0.0	1.9	7.9	18.4	39.4	49.1	72.2	32.1	24.5
Fourth 0.3	1.5	9.7	30.9	49.7	56.6	77.6	31.5	25.8
Highest 0.0	2.9	19.0	43.4	66.8	68.2	75.6	29.8	26.4
Total 0.6	1.6	10.7	26.3	43.9	47.9	67.1	29.2	22.3

Notes: Women who have 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 in fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has ¹ The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.

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 the number of living children, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Number of living children								
Ideal number of children	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	
		١	WOMEN						
0	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.9	
1	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	
2	16.2	9.3	5.8	3.5	1.7	1.1	0.6	7.2	
3	28.5	28.5	18.7	11.1	3.7	5.7	2.3	17.3	
4	23.3	30.0	36.7	33.8	26.6	15.3	12.2	26.2	
5	14.6	16.1	18.4	23.3	21.8	17.7	12.9	17.3	
6+	12.3	12.8	17.1	24.3	40.5	51.5	61.6	26.6	
Non-numeric responses	3.3	2.0	2.4	2.9	4.3	7.3	9.3	4.0	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number	3,202	2,359	2,028	1,694	1,303	986	1,693	13,266	
Mean ideal number of children for: ²									
All	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.4	5.9	6.7	4.7	
Number	3,096	2,311	1,980	1,646	1,247	915	1,536	12,731	
Currently married	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.4	6.0	6.7	5.2	
Number of currently married	427	1,447	1,525	1,331	1,040	724	1,336	7,830	
			MEN						
0	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.9	0.8	0.3	0.7	
1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	
2	9.8	7.7	6.3	5.6	3.7	0.4	0.0	6.8	
3	23.3	32.2	16.9	10.8	3.3	8.5	4.0	18.1	
4	26.5	27.1	34.0	28.4	18.6	16.6	11.5	24.9	
5	19.3	16.6	18.1	25.5	20.3	16.3	7.7	18.1	
6+	17.2	12.8	21.6	27.1	46.0	51.9	66.5	27.3	
Non-numeric responses	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.9	6.1	5.5	10.0	3.5	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number	1,549	422	383	333	273	185	369	3,514	
Mean ideal number of children for: ²									
All	4.4	4.1	4.7	5.0	5.6	5.9	8.8	5.1	
Number	1,515	411	375	327	256	174	333	3,391	
Currently married	4.6	4.2	4.7	5.0	5.6	5.8	8.6	5.6	
Number of currently married	92	277	346	295	238	169	320	1,738	

¹ The number of living children includes 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 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 by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Mean	Number of women ¹
Age		
15-19	4.1	2,815
20-24	4.3	2,420
30-34	4.0	2,002
35-39	5.2	1,560
40-44	5.6	1,284
45-49	6.1	912
Residence	2.0	4 740
Rural	3.9 5.2	4,718 8,013
Mainland/Zanzibar		-,
Mainland	4.7	12,363
Urban	3.9	4,594
Rural	5.2	7,769
	5.4	261
Pemba	7.8	107
Zone		
Western	5.9	1,192
Northern	4.2	1,510
Southern Highlands	3.9	788
Southern	4.6	680
South West Highlands	4.6	1,174
Lake	5.2	3,387
Eastern Zapzibar	3.9	2,371
Pagian	0.1	500
Dodoma	47	520
Arusha	4.5	495
Kilimanjaro	3.7	356
Tanga	4.2	659
Morogoro	4.5	599
Dar es Salaam	3.5	1.502
Lindi	4.9	280
Mtwara	4.3	400
Ruvuma	4.0	355
Mbeva	4.3	786
Singida	4.9	348
Tabora	5.7	696
Rukwa	5.0	266
Shinyanga	0.Z	497
Kagera	5.1	596
Mwanza	4.9	843
Mara	5.1	516
Manyara	5.1	391
Katavi	5.8	122
Simiyu	5.7	459
Geita	5.6	477
Kaskazini Unguja	6.4	50
Kusini Unguja Mijini Magharihi	5.0 5.0	30 181
Kaskazini Pemba	7.9	56
Kusini Pemba	7.7	50
Education		
No education	6.2	1,773
Primary incomplete	5.3 4 7	1,489
Secondary+	3.7	3,053
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	5.8	2,108
Second	5.4	2,165
Middle	5.1	2,223
Highest	4.4 3.7	2,734
Total	۸.7	12 721
	4.7	12,131
¹ Number of women who gave a numeric r	esponse	

Table 6.5 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey (including current pregnancies), by planning status of the birth, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Birth order and mother's age at birth Wanted then Wanted later Wanted no more Number of Total Number of births Birth order 1 74.3 25.4 0.3 100.0 2,779 2 70.8 28.5 0.7 100.0 2,168 3 70.8 27.5 1.7 100.0 1,695 4+ 64.1 27.0 8.9 100.0 4,544 Mother's age at birth		Plan	ning status o	f birth		
$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Birth order and	Wanted	Wanted	Wanted no		Number of
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	mother's age at birth	then	later	more	Total	births
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Birth order					
2 70.8 28.5 0.7 100.0 2,168 3 70.8 27.5 1.7 100.0 1,695 4+ 64.1 27.0 8.9 100.0 4,544 Mother's age at birth	1	74.3	25.4	0.3	100.0	2,779
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2	70.8	28.5	0.7	100.0	2,168
4+64.127.08.9100.04,544Mother's age at birth<20	3	70.8	27.5	1.7	100.0	1,695
Mother's age at birth<20	4+	64.1	27.0	8.9	100.0	4,544
<20 67.4 31.9 0.7 100.0 1,971 20-24 69.3 30.0 0.7 100.0 2,972 25-29 71.6 26.1 2.3 100.0 2,574 30-34 69.4 26.2 4.4 100.0 1,856 35-39 67.4 21.1 11.5 100.0 1,272 40-44 62.9 12.3 24.7 100.0 500 45-49 54.3 16.5 29.2 100.0 43	Mother's age at birth					
20-2469.330.00.7100.02,97225-2971.626.12.3100.02,57430-3469.426.24.4100.01,85635-3967.421.111.5100.01,27240-4462.912.324.7100.050045-4954.316.529.2100.043	<20	67.4	31.9	0.7	100.0	1,971
25-2971.626.12.3100.02,57430-3469.426.24.4100.01,85635-3967.421.111.5100.01,27240-4462.912.324.7100.050045-4954.316.529.2100.043	20-24	69.3	30.0	0.7	100.0	2,972
30-3469.426.24.4100.01,85635-3967.421.111.5100.01,27240-4462.912.324.7100.050045-4954.316.529.2100.043	25-29	71.6	26.1	2.3	100.0	2,574
35-3967.421.111.5100.01,27240-4462.912.324.7100.050045-4954.316.529.2100.043	30-34	69.4	26.2	4.4	100.0	1,856
40-4462.912.324.7100.050045-4954.316.529.2100.043	35-39	67.4	21.1	11.5	100.0	1,272
45-49 54.3 16.5 29.2 100.0 43	40-44	62.9	12.3	24.7	100.0	500
	45-49	54.3	16.5	29.2	100.0	43
Total 68.9 26.9 4.1 100.0 11,187	Total	68.9	26.9	4.1	100.0	11,187

Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Total wanted fertility rates	Total fertility rate
Residence		
Urban	3.4 5.1	3.8 6.0
	5.1	0.0
Mainland/Zanzibar	4 5	52
Urban	3.4	3.8
Rural	5.1	6.0
Zanzibar	4.6 4.1	5.1 4.4
Pemba	6.2	6.8
Zone		
Western	5.7	6.7
Northern	3.7	4.2
Southern Highlands	4.0	4.3
Southern	3.5	3.8
South West Highlands	4.5	5.2
Lake Eastern	5.4 3.5	6.4 3.9
Zanzibar	4.6	5.1
Region		
Dodoma	4.5	5.2
Arusha	3.9	4.6
Kilimanjaro Tanga	2.9 4.1	3.4 4.4
Morogoro	4.6	4.9
Pwani	4.3	4.6
Dar es Salaam	3.0	3.3
Lindi Mtwara	3.7 3.3	4.0 3.6
Ruvuma	3.7	4.4
Iringa	4.0	4.4
Mbeya	3.9 5 1	4.5
Tabora	5.7	6.6
Rukwa	5.3	6.4
Kigoma	5.7	6.9
Shinyanga	5.1	6.1 5.5
Mwanza	5.0	6.0
Mara	5.6	6.7
Manyara	4.7	6.0
Njombe Katavi	2.9	4.0
Simiyu	6.5	7.5
Geita	5.5	7.1
Kaskazini Unguja	5.4	6.5
Miini Magharibi	5.5 3.5	5.7 3.6
Kaskazini Pemba	6.7	7.2
Kusini Pemba	5.7	6.6
Education		
No education	6.2	6.9
Primary incomplete	5.1 4.5	o.∠ 5.3
Secondary+	3.4	3.6
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	6.5	7.5
Second	5.5 1 P	6.5 5 7
Fourth	0 3.9	4.5
Highest	2.9	3.1
Total	4.5	5.2

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

Key Findings

- Modern contraceptive use: Modern contraceptive use by currently married women has steadily increased over the last decade from 20% in 2004-05 to 27% in 2010 and 32% in 2015-16. Injectables are the most popular contraceptive, used by 13% of currently married women.
- Sources of modern methods: Six in 10 modern contraceptive users obtain their methods from government/parastatal suppliers.
- Contraceptive discontinuation: Among women who started using a contraceptive method in the 5 years preceding the survey, one in four discontinued the method within 12 months. Methods with highest discontinuation rates are the Pill (34%), injectable and withdrawal (32% each), and male condoms (28%).
- Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied: About half (53%) of existingdemand for family planning among currently married womenis satisfied by use of modern methods.
- Unmet need for family planning: Unmet need for family planning among currently married women has remained between 22% and 24% since 1999.

ouples can use contraceptive methods to limit or space the number of children they get. This chapter presents information on the 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 the extent of the contact that nonusers have with family planning providers.

In Tanzania, family planning services area component of the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) interventions provided by the Ministry of Health Community Development, Gender, Elderly, and Children (MoHCDGEC). The provision of these services is reflected in various Tanzanian government documents, including the Tanzania Development Vision (2025), Health Sector Strategic Plan III (2009-2015), National Road Map Strategic Plan to Accelerate Reduction of Maternal, Newborn and Child Deaths in Tanzania-One Plan (2008 – 2015), and Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan (2010-2015).

7.1 CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

Knowledge of contraceptive methods is universal in Tanzania, with 99% of currently married women age 15-49 and 100% of currently married men age 15-49 knowing at least one method of contraception. For more information on contraceptive knowledge by method and by background characteristics, see **Tables 7.1 and 7.2**.

Contraceptive prevalence rate Percentage who use any contraceptive method **Sample:** Currently married women age 15-49

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women in Tanzania is 38%...Most women who are using contraception are using a modern method (32% of currently married women) (Table 7.3). Among sexually active unmarried women age 15-29, 54% are using contraception; 46% are using a modern method.

Modern methods

Include male and female sterilisation, injectables, intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUCDs), contraceptive pills, implants, male condoms, emergency contraception, and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM).

Among currently married women, the most commonly used methods are injectables (13%), followed by implants (7%) and pills (6%) (Figure 7.1). Among sexually active unmarried women, male condoms and injectables are the most commonly used methods (15% each), followed by implants (8%) and pills (6%) (Table 7.3).

Figure 7.2 Trends of contraceptive use from 1991-92 to 2015-16

Percentage of currently married women currently using a contraceptive method



Figure 7.1 Contraceptive use Percentage of currently married women



Trends: Modern contraceptive use by currently married women has steadily increased over the last 2 to 3decades from 7% in 1991-92 to 20% in 2004-05, and up to32% in 2015-16 (**Figure 7.2**). The greatest gains over the last decade were in the use of injectables and implants. Use of injectables increased from 8% in

2004-05 to 11% in 2010 and further to 13% in 2015-16; use of implants increased from less than 1% in 2004-05 to 7% in 2015-16 (**Table 7.4.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Modern contraceptive use among currently married women is highest among women age 35-39 (37%) followed by age groups 30-34 and 25-29 (36% each) (Table 7.3).
- Urban married women are slightly more likely to use modern contraceptives than rural married women (35% versus 31%). Injectables are the most commonly used method among married women both in

urban and rural areas (13% each). However, urban married women are more than two times as likely to use a traditional method (mostly rhythm and withdrawal) as rural married women (11% versus 4%) (Table 7.4.2).

- Currently married women in Tanzania Mainland are substantially more likely to use modern contraceptive methods than women in Zanzibar (33% versus 14%). In Zanzibar, married women in Unguja are more likely to use modern methods (16%) than married women in Pemba (9%).
- There is a notable difference in contraceptive use across zones and across regions. Modern contraceptive use is highest among currently married in the Southern Zone (51%), followed by the Southern Highlands Zone (44%), and the lowest in Zanzibar (14%). In the regions, modern contraceptive use

Figure 7.3 Modern contraceptive use by region

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49



ranges from a low of 7% among currently married women in Kusini Pemba to a high of 52% of women in Lindi and 51% in Ruvuma (Figure 7.3).

Figure 7.4 Modern contraceptive use by education

Percentage of currently married women currently using a contraceptive method



• Modern contraceptive use generally increases with education. Thirty-six percent of married women with completed primary education and 33% of those with more than a secondary education use a modern method compared with 24% of married women with no education (Figure 7.4).

• Modern contraceptive use also tends to increase with household wealth from 20% among married women in the lowest quintile to 40% among those in the fourth quintile, and 35% among women in the highest wealth quintile.

7.2 SOURCE OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Source of modern contraceptives

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

Six in 10 (61%) of all modern contraceptive users obtain their methods from the government or parastatal sector, 11% from the religious or voluntary sector, 2% from the private medical sector, and 27% from other sources, the main ones being the pharmacy (11%)and the accredited drug dispensing outlet (ADDO) (10%) (Figure 7.5). However, the importance of each source varies, depending on the method (Table 7.6).

 Implants, IUCDs, injectables, and pills: Nine in 10 users of implants (89%)and two-thirds of IUCD and injectable users (67% each) obtain their method from the government or parastatal sector, mostly from dispensaries, clinics,orhealth centres. About half of pill users (53%) obtain

Figure 7.5 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern methods by most recent source of method



their pills from the government or parastatal sector, followed by 41% from other private services, mainlypharmacies (21%) and accredited drug dispensing outlets (18%).

- Male condoms: The predominant sources for male condoms are pharmacies (31%), accredited drug dispensing outlets (25%), and shops or kiosks (23%).
- *Female sterilisation:* Two-thirds of women who underwent sterilisation (68%) had the procedure done in government or parastatal sector facilities and 27% of them had the procedure done in a religious or voluntary health facility.

7.3 INFORMED CHOICE

Informed choice

Informed choice consists of women being informed at the time they started the current episode of method use about side effects of the method, what to do if they experience side effects, and 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

Six in 10 women (62%) using modern contraceptives were informed about side effects or other potential problems associated with the method they were using, and more than half (56%) were informed what to do if they experienced side effects. Eight in 10 women (82%) were informed of alternative methods they could use (Table 7.8).

7.4 DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVES

Contraceptive discontinuation rate

Percentage of contraceptive use episodes discontinued within 12 months *Sample:* Women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the 5 years before the survey

Among women who began an episode of contraceptive use in the 5years before the survey, one out of every four times (26%) that women began using a contraceptive method, they discontinued the method in less than 12 months. In 6% of episodes, women switched to another method. Discontinuation rates are highest for pills (34%) followed by injectables and withdrawal (32% each) (**Table 7.9**).

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 (38%), followed by method-related side effects or health concerns (26%). About 1 in 10 women became pregnant while using a method (11%), and another 1 in 10 women wanted a more effective method (9%) (**Table 7.10**). A higher percentage of women cited method-related health concerns and side effects as a reason for discontinuing IUCDs (47%), implants (39%), injectables (37%), and pills (28%) than for discontinuing male condoms (3%).

Knowledge of the Fertile Period

The survey also collected information on women's knowledge of the fertile period. Only one in five women (21%) (36% of users of rhythm method and 20% of nonusers of rhythm method) know that a woman is most likely to conceive halfway between two periods (**Table 7.11**).

7.5 DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Unmet need for family planning

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

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

Demand for family planning:	Unmet need for family planning + current contraceptive use (any method)
Drepartian of domand actiofied	Current contracentive use (any method)
Proportion of demand satisfied:	Current contraceptive use (any method)
	Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)
Proportion of demand satisfied	Current contraceptive use (any modern method)
by modern methods:	Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)

Total demand for family planning is high in Tanzania. Six in 10 currently married women age 15-49 have a demand for family planning; 39%want to space births, and 22% want to limit births (therefore 39% have no need for family planning). Thirty-eight percent of currently married women are already using a contraceptive method either to space (23%) or to limit births (15%); that is, their family planning need is met. However, 22% of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning: they want to space or limit births but are not currently using contraception (**Table 7.12.1, Figure 7.6**). If all of these women adopted a method, the contraceptive prevalence rate would increase from 38% to 61%.

Trends: The total demand for family planning among currently married women age 15-49 in Tanzania has increased significantly over time, rising from 38% in 1991-92, to 61% in 2015-16 (Figure 7.7). Met need for family planning has also increased significantly over the same period; most of the need has been met with modern methods, rising from 7% in 1991-92 to 32% in 2015-16. Note that unmet need for family planning among married women has declined slightly over time, from 28% in 1991-92 to 22% in 2015-16, but demand has increased more than unmet need has decreased 1

Figure 7.6 Demand for family planning



Figure 7.7 Trends in demand for family planning



Percentage of currently married women age 15-49

¹ The definition of unmet need for family planning has been revised so that data on levels of unmet need are comparable over time and across surveys. The unmet need estimates for all previous TDHS surveys have been recalculated using the revised definition of unmet need but differ only slightly from the numbers published in the previous final reports.

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 30% in the Lake Zone (Figure 7.8).
- By region, total unmet need for family planning among currently married women ranges from a low of 10% in Lindi to a high of 37% in Kaskazini Pemba.
- Unmet need for family planning declines steadily with increasing education, falling from a high of 27% among currently married women with no education to a low of 17% among those with a secondary or higher education.
- Unmet need for family planning also declines with increasing wealth quintile, from 29% among currently married women in the lowest wealth quintile to17% among those in the highest wealth quintile.

Kagera

Goma

Katavi

27%

Rukwa

28%

22% Mwanza

35%

Shinyanga

23%

Tabora

22%

Mbeva

17%

Mara

Simiyu

29%

Singida

23%

For more information on need and demand for family planning among all women and among women who are not currently married, see **Table 7.12.2**.

Future Use of Contraception

The TDHS-MIS 2015-16 also collected information on nonusers' intent to use contraception in the future. Fifty-three percent of currently married women age 15-49 who are not currently using contraception intend to use family planning at some future time. As many as 46% of currently married women non users who have four or more children do not intend to use family planning in the future (**Table 7.13**).

Exposure to Family Planning Messages in the Media

Table 7.14 shows information on exposure to family planning messages in the media in the few months prior to the survey, among women and men age 15-49. The majority of women and men reported hearing a family planning messageon the radio (62% of women and 75% of men). People were also exposed to family planning messages via television (31% of women and 47% of men) and newspapers/magazines (25% of women and 35% of men).

7.6 CONTACT OF NONUSERS WITH FAMILY PLANNING PROVIDERS

Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Respondents 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

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning

Kilimanjaro

18%

Tanga

22%

Pwani

19%

Arusha

22%

Dodoma

15%

Morogoro

Iringa

18%

Manyara

26%

Kaskazini

Pemba

37% Kusini

Pemba

35%

Vinini

Magharibi

10% - 18%

19% - 21%

= 22% - 23%

24% - 29%

30% - 37%

23%

Dar

es Salaam

18%

Kaskazini

Unguja

31%

Kusini

Unguia

20%

Figure 7.8 Unmet need by region

The vast majority of women (80%) age 15-49 who are not using a contraceptive method said they had not discussed family planning with a fieldworker or health facility staff member in the 12 months before the survey (**Table 7.15**). Only 2% reported discussing family planning with a fieldworker who visited them and 18% with a provider at a health facility. Notably, 41% of nonusers had visited a health facility in the past 12 months but did not discuss family planning during that visit.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in the Mainland are more likely to have discussed family planning while visiting a health facility than women in Zanzibar (19% versus 11%).
- Katavi and Kagera regions have the highest percentage of women who discussed family planning while visiting a health facility (34% and 31%, respectively), while Lindi has the lowest percentage of women who have done so (7%).
- Women with the highest education level (13%) and women in the highest wealth quintile are less likely to have discussed family planning while visiting a health facility (12%).

LIST OF TABLES

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

- Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods
- Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods by background characteristics
- Table 7.3 Current use of contraception by age
- Table 7.4.1 Trends in the current use of contraception
- Table 7.4.2 Current use of contraception by background characteristics
- Table 7.5.1 Timing of sterilization
- Table 7.5.2 Timing of modern contraceptive use after birth
- Table 7.6 Source of modern contraception methods
- Table 7.7 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms
- Table 7.8 Informed choice
- Table 7.9 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates
- Table 7.10 Reasons for discontinuation
- Table 7.11 Knowledge of fertile period
- Table 7.12.1 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women
- Table 7.12.2 Need and demand for family planning for all women and for women who
- are not currently married
- Table 7.13 Future use of contraception
- Table 7.14 Exposure to family planning messages
- Table 7.15 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 know any contraceptive method, by specific method, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

		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	98.2	99.1	99.8	98.3	99.6	99.4		
Any modern method	98.1	99.1	99.8	98.2	99.6	99.3		
Female sterilisation Male sterilisation Pill IUCD Injectables Implants Male condom Female condom Emergency contraception Standard days method Lactational amenorrhoea (LAM) Other modern method	84.5 42.8 96.2 83.0 95.5 90.8 94.8 79.7 19.6 10.1 33.5 9.5	87.9 46.9 98.1 95.2 95.8 80.8 20.7 11.5 37.9 11.9	88.2 39.2 98.3 98.4 94.0 98.9 89.2 21.1 11.1 31.5 9.6	78.8 51.3 91.5 66.9 86.1 75.6 96.2 79.7 20.4 26.8 27.9 2.6	89.7 60.7 97.6 82.4 96.3 90.1 98.5 86.7 24.5 33.6 36.8 4.2	74.0 47.7 90.3 57.9 84.2 69.0 97.9 81.8 22.2 24.0 25.9 1.9		
Any traditional method	78.3	81.0	85.8	75.0	85.8	77.3		
Rhythm Withdrawal Other	70.1 61.1 0.2	71.1 67.7 0.2	79.0 66.7 0.4	61.4 64.7 0.0	71.0 77.1 0.0	61.8 66.4 0.0		
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15-49 Number of respondents	8.7 13,266	9.1 8,210	9.1 928	8.3 3,514	9.5 1,825	8.1 493		

¹ Had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods by 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 by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

		Women		Men				
		Heard of						
Background	Heard of	any modern		Heard of	any modern			
characteristic	any method	method ¹	Number	any method	method ¹	Number		
Age								
15-19	96.3	96.2	668	*	*	14		
20-24	99.3	99.3	1,479	98.0	98.0	165		
25-29	99.2	99.2	1,616	100.0	100.0	323		
30-34	99.3	99.2	1,378	99.7	99.7	339		
35-39	99.7	99.7	1,308	99.8	99.8	398		
40-44	99.7	99.7	1,033	100.0	100.0	302		
45-49	99.0	99.0	728	100.0	99.9	283		
Residence								
Urban	99.8	99.8	2,535	99.5	99.5	605		
Rural	98.8	98.8	5,675	99.7	99.7	1,219		
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar								
Mainland	99.1	99.1	7,990	99.6	99.6	1,788		
Urban	99.8	99.8	2,468	99.5	99.5	593		
Rural	98.8	98.8	5,523	99.7	99.7	1,194		
Zanzibar	99.7	99.7	220	99.6	98.9	37		
Pemba	99.9	99.9	69	100.0	90.9	20 11		
i emba	33.5	33.5	03	30.0	30.0			
Zone	00.0	00.0	070	00.4	00.4	400		
Vvestern	98.6	98.6	879	99.4	99.4	166		
Control	97.3	97.3	900	99.4 100.0	99.4	210		
Southern Highlands	99.6	99.6	503	100.0	100.0	118		
Southern	100.0	100.0	452	100.0	100.0	108		
South West Highlands	98.6	98.6	765	100.0	100.0	163		
Lake	99.7	99.7	2,192	99.3	99.3	482		
Eastern	99.9	99.9	1,407	99.7	99.7	340		
Zanzibar	99.7	99.7	220	99.6	98.9	37		
Region								
Dodoma	100.0	100.0	383	100.0	100.0	89		
Arusha	93.5	93.5	325	100.0	100.0	73		
Kilimanjaro	100.0	100.0	195	(100.0)	(100.0)	52		
Tanga	99.1	99.1	385	98.5	98.5	85		
Pwani	99.5	99.5	184	(100.0)	(100.0)	33		
Dar es Salaam	100.0	100.0	824	100.0	100.0	223		
Lindi	100.0	100.0	191	100.0	100.0	42		
Mtwara	100.0	100.0	261	100.0	100.0	66		
Ruvuma	99.2	99.2	226	100.0	100.0	59		
Iringa	100.0	100.0	143	(100.0)	(100.0)	30		
Mbeya	98.9	98.9	490	(100.0)	(100.0)	102		
Singida	100.0	100.0	243	100.0	100.0	50		
Rukwa	90.0 08.0	90.0	514 183	99.0	99.0	102		
Kigoma	98.4	98.4	365	100.0	100.0	64		
Shinvanga	99.8	99.8	344	100.0	100.0	81		
Kagera	100.0	100.0	418	100.0	100.0	95		
Mwanza	99.7	99.7	465	97.1	97.1	112		
Mara	99.4	99.4	340	100.0	100.0	69		
Manyara	95.0	94.0	260	100.0	100.0	61		
Njombe	100.0	100.0	134	100.0	100.0	28		
Simiyu	90.1	90.1	92	100.0	100.0	20		
Geita	99.5	99.5	313	100.0	100.0	66		
KaskaziniUnguia	99.6	99.6	35	(100.0)	(95.3)	6		
KusiniUnguja	100.0	100.0	20	(100.0)	(100.0)	4		
MjiniMagharibi	100.0	100.0	96	100.0	`100.0 [′]	16		
Kaskazini Pemba	99.1	99.1	37	(100.0)	(100.0)	6		
Kusini Pemba	99.6	99.6	32	(97.5)	(97.5)	5		
Education								
No education	97.3	97.2	1,559	99.4	99.4	187		
Primary incomplete	98.9	98.9	971	99.0	98.9	243		
Primary complete	99.7	99.6	4,445	99.9	99.9	1,038		
Secondary+	99.8	99.8	1,235	99.4	99.4	357		

(Continued...)

Table 7.2—Continue	ed					
		Women			Men	
Background characteristic	Heard of a a	Heard of any modern method ¹	Number	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method ¹	Number
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	97.2	97.1	1.670	99.0	99.0	365
Second	99.0	99.0	1,523	100.0	100.0	321
Middle	99.7	99.7	1,541	99.7	99.7	343
Fourth	100.0	100.0	1,642	99.4	99.4	376
Highest	99.8	99.8	1,835	100.0	100.0	420
Total 15-49	99.1	99.1	8,210	99.6	99.6	1,825

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is ¹ Female sterilisation, male sterilisation, Pill, IUD, injectables, implants, 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 2015-16

							Moder	n method					Tradit	ional me	thod			
										Emer-		Any				Not		
		Any	Female	Male						gency		tradi-				cur-		Number
	Any	modern	sterili-	sterili-			Inject-		Male	contra-		tional		With-		rently		of
Age	method	method	sation	sation	Pill	IUCD	ables	Implants	condom	ception	LAM	method	Rhythm	drawal	Other	using	lotal	women
									ALL WOM	1EN								
15-19	10.4	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.7	1.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.3	0.4	0.1	89.6	100.0	2,904
20-24	34.7	28.9	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.2	12.2	7.6	5.3	0.0	0.2	5.9	4.0	1.6	0.2	65.3	100.0	2,483
25-29	41.3	35.2	0.1	0.0	5.6	0.7	14.9	8.7	4.4	0.0	0.7	6.2	4.0	2.0	0.2	58.7	100.0	2,125
30-34	43.5	36.1	1.2	0.1	6.6	1.0	15.2	7.8	3.7	0.1	0.3	7.4	5.0	2.1	0.3	56.5	100.0	1,752
35-39	41.3	35.8	4.5	0.1	7.4	1.6	11.7	6.3	3.4	0.0	0.8	5.5	3.9	1.2	0.4	58.7	100.0	1,641
40-44	37.8	30.6	8.8	0.0	4.3	1.1	7.6	4.9	3.7	0.0	0.2	7.2	4.7	1.2	1.4	62.2	100.0	1,364
45-49	30.5	24.9	12.1	0.2	2.5	1.2	5.6	1.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	5.6	2.6	1.6	1.4	69.5	100.0	997
Total	32.4	27.1	2.5	0.0	4.1	0.7	9.9	5.6	3.9	0.0	0.3	5.3	3.5	1.4	0.4	67.6	100.0	13,266
								CURREN	TLY MARF		/IEN							
15-19	14.7	13.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	6.8	2.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	85.3	100.0	668
20-24	35.4	29.9	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.3	14.7	8.1	2.2	0.0	0.3	5.5	2.8	2.4	0.3	64.6	100.0	1,479
25-29	41.7	35.8	0.1	0.0	6.2	0.6	15.9	9.2	2.8	0.0	0.9	5.9	3.0	2.7	0.2	58.3	100.0	1,616
30-34	44.6	36.3	1.0	0.1	7.4	0.8	15.7	8.3	2.4	0.0	0.4	8.3	5.6	2.3	0.4	55.4	100.0	1,378
35-39	43.3	37.2	5.0	0.1	7.4	1.7	13.0	6.6	2.5	0.0	1.0	6.1	4.2	1.4	0.5	56.7	100.0	1,308
40-44	40.4	32.0	9.3	0.0	5.1	1.2	7.8	5.4	2.9	0.0	0.2	8.4	5.3	1.6	1.6	59.6	100.0	1,033
45-49	35.1	27.6	13.6	0.2	2.9	1.5	6.6	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	7.5	3.5	2.2	1.9	64.9	100.0	728
Total	38.4	32.0	3.4	0.1	5.5	0.9	12.6	6.7	2.4	0.0	0.5	6.4	3.7	2.0	0.6	61.6	100.0	8,210
							SEX	UALLY AC	TIVE UNM	IARRIED	WOME	N ¹						
15-19	39.2	33.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	7.9	6.9	16.7	0.0	0.0	6.1	5.6	0.5	0.0	60.8	100.0	189
20-24	67.0	53.9	0.4	0.0	4.5	0.5	19.1	11.8	17.6	0.0	0.0	13.1	10.9	1.9	0.2	33.0	100.0	222
25-49	53.9	46.9	3.7	0.0	7.6	0.8	15.5	6.2	12.8	0.2	0.1	7.1	6.3	0.8	0.0	46.1	100.0	516
Total	54.1	45.8	2.1	0.0	5.6	0.6	14.8	7.7	14.8	0.1	0.1	8.3	7.3	1.0	0.1	45.9	100.0	928

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method ¹ Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.4.1 Trends in the current use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to several surveys, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Method	1991-92 TDHS	1996 TDHS	1999 TDHS	2004-05 TDHS	2010 TDHS	2015-16 TDHS-MIS
Any method	10.4	18.4	25.4	26.4	34.4	38.4
Any modern method	6.6	13.3	16.9	20.0	27.4	32.0
Female sterilisation	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.6	3.5	3.4
IUCD	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.9
Pill	3.4	5.5	5.3	5.9	6.7	5.5
Injectables	0.4	4.5	6.3	8.3	10.6	12.6
Implants	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	2.3	6.7
Male condom	0.7	0.8	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.4
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.3	0.5
Any traditional method	3.9	5.1	8.5	6.4	7.0	6.4
Rhythm	1.3	2.0	2.2	2.0	3.1	3.7
Withdrawal	1.9	2.6	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.0
Other	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.6
Not currently using	89.6	81.6	74.6	73.6	65.6	61.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100
Number of women	6038	5411	2653	6,950	6412	8210
Table 7.4.2 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Modern method						Any Traditional method										
Background	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterili- sation	Male sterili- sation	Pill		Inject-	Implants	Male	IAM	tradi- tional method	Rhythm	With- drawal	Other	Not cur- rently	Total	Number of women
Number of living	mounou	mounou	oution	oution		1000	ubico	Implanto		2, 111	method	laiyann	diditidi	outor	uonig	Total	women
children 0 1-2 3-4 5+	4.5 39.6 45.7 39.0	2.6 32.3 38.6 33.4	0.0 0.5 3.9 7.7	0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1	0.9 6.3 6.8 4.3	0.0 0.3 1.3 1.4	0.9 13.7 15.9 11.0	0.5 7.6 7.7 6.5	0.3 3.6 2.3 1.5	0.0 0.3 0.6 0.8	1.9 7.3 7.1 5.6	1.7 4.5 4.4 2.4	0.3 2.4 2.4 1.7	0.0 0.4 0.3 1.5	95.5 60.4 54.3 61.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	668 2,990 2,384 2,168
Residence Urban Rural	46.1 34.9	35.2 30.6	3.6 3.2	0.0 0.1	7.2 4.8	0.8 0.9	12.9 12.5	6.4 6.9	4.0 1.6	0.3 0.5	10.9 4.3	7.3 2.1	3.1 1.5	0.5 0.7	53.9 65.1	100.0 100.0	2,535 5,675
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar Mainland	38.8	32.5	3.4	0.1	5.6	0.9	12.8	6.8	2.4	0.5	6.3	3.7	1.9	0.6	61.2	100.0	7,990
Urban Rural Zanzibar Unguja Pemba	46.6 35.3 23.4 29.1 11.2	35.8 31.0 14.0 16.3 9.1	3.7 3.3 1.3 1.3 1.5	0.0 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0	7.3 4.8 2.8 2.8 2.7	0.8 0.9 0.2 0.2 0.0	13.1 12.7 6.1 7.5 3.1	6.5 7.0 3.1 3.8 1.6	4.1 1.7 0.4 0.6 0.2	0.3 0.6 0.0 0.0 0.0	10.8 4.3 9.4 12.7 2.1	7.3 21 3.3 4.5 0.6	3.0 1.5 5.8 7.8 1.5	0.5 0.7 0.3 0.4 0.0	53.4 64.7 76.6 70.9 88.8	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	2,468 5,523 220 151 69
Zone Western Northern Central	22.8 40.4 42.0	19.3 34.3 36.4	3.0 2.7 3.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	2.4 8.7 6.8	0.3 1.4 0.4	8.3 13.5 14.6	3.7 6.9 8.7	1.7 1.1 1.1	0.0 0.1 1.9	3.5 6.1 5.6	1.2 4.3 3.4	2.0 1.6 1.9	0.3 0.2 0.4	77.2 59.6 58.0	100.0 100.0 100.0	879 906 886
Southern Highlands Southern South West	53.3 53.1	43.9 50.5	4.7 3.0	0.0 0.0	7.3 15.9	2.0 0.2	14.7 21.7	10.9 8.5	4.3 0.9	0.0 0.2	9.4 2.6	4.3 0.9	3.5 1.1	1.5 0.6	46.7 46.9	100.0 100.0	503 452
Highlands Lake Eastern Zanzibar	45.6 26.3 51.6 23.4	38.8 23.4 38.0 14.0	3.3 4.4 2.7 1.3	0.0 0.2 0.0 0.0	3.6 2.2 7.3 2.8	0.9 0.9 1.1 0.2	15.8 9.3 14.3 6.1	11.9 4.7 6.3 3.1	3.3 1.1 5.9 0.4	0.0 0.6 0.6 0.0	6.8 2.9 13.5 9.4	3.7 1.7 8.9 3.3	1.6 0.5 4.2 5.8	1.5 0.7 0.4 0.3	54.4 73.7 48.4 76.6	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	765 2,192 1,407 220
Region Dodoma Arusha Kilimanjaro Tanga Morogoro Pwani Dar es Salaam Lindi Mtwara Ruvuma Iringa Mbeya Singida Tabora Rukwa Kigoma Shinyanga Kagera Mwanza Mara Manyara Niombe	49.2 37.8 56.4 34.6 54.3 44.4 55.3 51.5 57.2 46.6 53.6 41.8 24.1 24.0 43.4 20.2 33.1 31.7 54.0	41.2 31.8 47.8 29.6 46.9 33.5 51.6 49.7 50.8 32.1 45.0 38.4 20.5 32.4 17.5 21.3 38.7 18.4 29.1 45.0	1.4 2.9 5.3 1.2 2.9 1.4 4.9 4.0 3.8 5.6 3.7 8.5 3.6 3.1 3.0 5.3	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	$\begin{array}{c} 10.5 \\ 7.5 \\ 8.0 \\ 10.1 \\ 7.5 \\ 8.9 \\ 8.8 \\ 10.9 \\ 8.1 \\ 5.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 6.3 \\ 1.9 \\ 2.4 \\ 5.6 \\ 0.8 \\ 1.5 \\ 7.5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.0\\ 2.5\\ 1.3\\ 0.5\\ 1.3\\ 1.4\\ 0.9\\ 0.6\\ 0.0\\ 1.3\\ 0.6\\ 0.3\\ 0.2\\ 0.0\\ 2.9\\ 0.3\\ 0.8\\ 0.7\\ 3.0\\ \end{array}$	17.4 10.7 21.0 19.3 19.0 10.8 24.8 19.3 17.1 7.8 16.6 12.2 7.1 17.9 10.0 7.8 13.5 8.4 14.9 12.7 18.0	8.7 7.8 9.5 4.8 11.5 5.3 3.9 13.1 5.1 15.6 7.1 14.6 10.0 4.8 6.7 2.0 5.2 5.3 4.9 5.0 7.2	1.5 0.4 2.4 1.0 4.0 2.3 7.5 1.1 0.8 4.3 4.6 4.7 0.4 2.1 1.0 1.1 1.3 1.0 0.4 2.7 1.3 4.1	$\begin{array}{c} 1.7\\ 0.0\\ 0.4\\ 0.6\\ 0.6\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 3.3\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0$	8.0 6.0 8.6 4.9 7.5 3 18.3 3.7 1.8 6.3 14.5 8.5 3.4 4.1 6.5 2.7 4.8 4.0 4.1 9.0	4.0 4.3 7.2 2.7 4.7 2.2 12.4 1.1 0.8 2.6 8.4 4.3 2.8 0.8 3.4 1.6 3.0 0.7 3.2 3.0 2.8	3.1 1.0 1.4 2.2 1.6 2.4 5.9 1.9 0.5 3.3 4.6 2.5 0.7 0.0 4.9 0.0 4.9 0.0 1.1 0.7 0.3 1.1 2.8	$\begin{array}{c} 0.9\\ 0.7\\ 0.0\\ 1.2\\ 0.7\\ 0.6\\ 0.4\\ 1.6\\ 1.6\\ 0.0\\ 0.6\\ 0.7\\ 0.0\\ 1.2\\ 0.7\\ 0.4\\ 0.5\\ 0.0\\ 3.4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 50.8\\62.2\\43.6\\65.4\\45.7\\55.6\\48.2\\44.7\\48.5\\53.4\\46.4\\58.2\\78.1\\63.6\\75.9\\76.0\\56.6\\79.8\\66.9\\68.3\\46.0\end{array}$	100.0 100.0	383 325 195 385 399 184 824 191 261 226 143 490 243 490 243 514 183 365 344 418 465 340 260 134
Katavi Simiyu Geita KaskaziniUng	21.5 19.1 14.9	18.1 16.9 12.9	0.8 4.0 2.3	0.0 0.0 0.0	2.0 1.6 0.7	0.0 0.4 0.5	7.3 5.4 4.3	7.5 4.0 3.4	0.5 0.7 0.9	0.0 0.8 0.5	3.3 2.1 1.9	0.7 0.8 1.1	0.0 0.7 0.0	2.7 0.6 0.8	78.5 80.9 85.1	100.0 100.0 100.0	92 312 313
uja KusiniUnguja MjiniMagharibi Kaskazini Pemba	41.1 30.0 13.0	14.2 28.9 14.5 11.0	0.9 1.1 1.4 0.5	0.0 0.0 0.0	5.7 2.9 5.0	0.0 0.0 0.4 0.0	0.0 16.0 5.3 4.2	3.8 5.5 3.5 1.3	0.0 0.6 0.8 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	5.4 12.2 15.5 2.0	0.3 1.9 6.5 0.6	4.0 7.7 9.0 1.4	0.4 2.7 0.0	58.9 70.0 87.0	100.0 100.0 100.0	35 20 96 37
Kusini Pemba Education	9.1 26.6	6.8 24 2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8 9.8	1.8	0.4	0.0	2.3	0.6	1.6 0.9	0.0	90.9 73.4	100.0	32 1 559
Primary incomplete	29.9	27.0	1.3	0.0	4.8	1.2	11.8	5.6	1.8	0.2	3.0	1.9	0.5	0.6	70.1	100.0	971
complete Secondary+	41.8 47.5	35.5 33.2	4.1 2.5	0.1 0.0	6.1 5.9	1.1 0.9	14.2 11.0	7.1 8.0	2.4 4.5	0.5 0.4	6.3 14.3	3.1 11.0	2.5 3.1	0.7 0.2	58.2 52.5	100.0 100.0	4,445 1,235

(Continued...)

Table 7.4.2—Continued

						Мо	dern met	thod			Anv	Traditi	ional met	hod	Not		
Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterili- sation	Male sterili- sation	Pill	IUCD	Inject- ables	Implants	Male condom	LAM	tradi- tional method	Rhythm	With- drawal	Other	cur- rently using	Total	Number of women
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	23.0	20.3	1.8	0.0	3.0	0.7	9.1	4.5	0.7	0.5	2.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	77.0	100.0	1,670
Second	32.1	27.9	2.4	0.3	4.0	0.6	11.9	6.8	1.5	0.5	4.2	2.3	1.0	0.9	67.9	100.0	1,523
Middle	39.9	35.8	4.2	0.0	5.0	1.0	14.9	7.8	2.1	0.7	4.1	1.4	2.3	0.4	60.1	100.0	1,541
Fourth	46.1	40.4	4.1	0.0	7.5	1.1	16.2	8.7	2.6	0.3	5.8	3.1	2.2	0.5	53.9	100.0	1,642
Highest	49.2	35.4	4.2	0.0	7.6	1.0	11.3	6.1	4.7	0.4	13.8	9.9	3.4	0.5	50.8	100.0	1,835
Total	38.4	32.0	3.4	0.1	5.5	0.9	12.6	6.7	2.4	0.5	6.4	3.7	2.0	0.6	61.6	100.0	8,210

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

Table 7.5.1 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 2015-16

		A	ge at time of			Number of	Median		
Years since operation	<25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	Number of Total Me women Me 100.0 59 38 100.0 55 36 100.0 64 36 100.0 48 (33 100.0 41 (38 100.0 71 36	age ¹	
<2	1.6	4.8	14.4	45.3	29.4	4.5	100.0	59	35.8
2-3	0.0	4.9	8.6	39.8	39.9	6.7	100.0	55	36.8
4-5	0.0	1.7	29.5	34.4	34.4	0.0	100.0	64	36.1
6-7	(0.0)	(8.7)	(51.9)	(31.2)	(8.3)	(0.0)	100.0	48	(33.8)
8-9	(6.1)	(8.7)	(34.7)	(49.9)	(0.5)	(0.0)	100.0	41	(35.0)
10+	12.4	25.7	29.6	32.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	71	а
Total	3.6	9.6	27.3	38.1	19.4	1.9	100.0	338	34.8

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. ^a = Not calculated due to censoring

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

Table 7.5.2 Timing of modern contraceptive use after birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are currently using any modern contraception and who gave birth in the5 years preceding the survey by number of months between the most recent birth in the past5 years and the contraceptive method, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

		Number o				
Woman's age	<3	3-6	7-12	12+	Total	women
<20 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49	12.2 15.9 13.7 15.7 16.5 17.5 25.8	33.8 22.9 25.5 21.5 22.3 21.4 12.8	29.1 23.4 22.0 24.7 17.6 21.6 12.6	24.9 37.8 38.8 38.1 43.6 39.5 48.8	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	137 618 622 500 379 170 50
Total	15.5	23.5	22.4	38.6	100.0	2,476

Table 7.6 Source of modern contraception methods

Percent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods age 15-49 by most recent source of method, according to method, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Source	Female sterili- sation	Pill	IUCD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Total
Government/parastatal National/zonal referral/ spec.	67.7	52.6	67.3	66.7	88.7	9.4	60.8
hospital	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	1.5	0.8
Regional referral hospital	7.5	0.6	2.5	0.4	1.6	0.1	1.4
Regionalhospital	6.7	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.1	1.2
District hospital	23.8	3.6	9.4	5.4	10.0	1.4	7.3
Health centre	13.2	10.1	28.0	14.5	21.9	0.9	13.7
Dispensary/clinic	12.3	37.0	27.4	45.6	53.4	5.0	36.3
Community health worker (CHW)	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2
Religious/voluntary	27.1	5.5	22.0	11.5	9.1	3.0	10.5
Referral/ spec. hospital	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
District hospital	8.7	0.6	3.8	0.7	2.4	1.2	1.9
Hospital	9.9	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	1.3
Health centre	6.9	3.7	10.9	6.9	3.7	0.6	4.9
Dispensary/clinic	0.6	0.9	4.7	3.6	2.0	1.1	2.2
Private medical	3.1	0.3	9.6	2.0	1.2	0.5	1.6
Specialised hospital	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Hospital	2.4	0.2	2.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.6
Health centre	0.8	0.1	2.5	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.9
Other private	2.1	40.8	1.1	19.9	1.1	87.2	26.9
Pharmacy	0.0	20.5	0.0	8.7	0.0	31.3	11.0
Accredited drug dispensing outlet							
(ADDO)	0.0	18.3	0.0	10.2	0.4	24.8	10.3
Shop/kiosk	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.8	3.6
Other	2.1	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.7	8.3	2.0
Missing	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	338	549	91	1,315	737	516	3,558

Note: Total includes other modern methods but excludes lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM). Male sterilisation, female condom, emergency contraception, and standard days method(SDM) are included in the total but not shown separately because they are reported by fewer than 25 unweighted women.

Table 7.7 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms

Percentage of pill and condom users age 15-49 using a social marketing brand, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Among pi	ll users	Among condom users ¹			
Background characteristic	Percentage using Familia or Flexipills	Number of women	Percentage using Salama or Dume or Familia	Number of women		
Age 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49	* 34.9 47.9 40.5 30.7 22.8 *	22 76 115 115 116 55 24	98.2 85.9 77.3 (80.5) (78.5) (92.6)	89 123 88 63 50 48 20		
Residence Urban Rural	51.5 26.0	214 310	82.5 92.8	304 178		
Education No education Primary incomplete Primary complete Secondary+	24.6 (32.5) 37.8 43.9	70 59 313 83	* 90.5 82.5	24 33 204 221		
Wealth quintile Lowest Second Middle Fourth Highest	22.5 15.1 38.9 34.0 53.8	58 84 88 138 156	* (86.6) 94.7 91.1 81.6	22 43 64 101 251		
Total	36.4	524	86.3	482		

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 7.8 Informed choice

Among current users of modern methods age 15-49 who started the last episode of use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and the percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, by method and initial source, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Among women who started last episode of modern contraceptive method with preceding the survey:									
		precedin	g the survey.						
	Percentage who		Percentage who were						
	were informed about	Percentage who were	informed by a health or						
	side effects or	informed about what	family planning worker of						
	problems of method	to do if experienced	other methods that could						
Method/source	used	side effects	be used	Number of women					
Method									
Female sterilisation	62.4	54.7	79.9	154					
Pill	57.2	49.7	76.9	494					
IUCD	90.2	81.3	89.3	72					
Injectables	56.0	49.4	79.6	1,232					
Implants	73.7	70.8	88.9	716					
Initial source of method ¹									
Government/parastatal	65.6	60.7	85.8	1,990					
Hospital	70.1	64.4	87.1	288					
Health Centre	67.9	63.5	87.8	453					
Dispensary/clinic	63.5	58.7	84.7	1,243					
CHW	*	*	*	7					
Religious/voluntary	64.1	56.6	86.0	179					
Hospital	61.0	50.1	90.4	73					
Health Centre	(74.9)	(70.1)	(87.4)	56					
Dispensary/clinic	(56.5)	(51.2)	(77.9)	50					
Private medical	64.3	49.7	70.9	120					
Hospital	*	*	*	2					
Hospital	*	*	*	20					
Health Centre	*	*	*	24					
Dispensary/clinic	(59.0)	(39.8)	(64.1)	67					
NA - Clinic	*	*	*	6					
Other private	42.0	34.0	62.4	351					
Pharmacy	37.9	30.4	69.2	172					
Accredited drug dispensing									
outlet (ADDO)	45.9	37.4	55.9	179					
Other	*	*	*	27					
Total	62.3	56.4	81.9	2,669					

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. ¹ Source at start of current episode of use

Table 7.9 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the 5 years preceding the survey, the percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by reason for discontinuation and specific method, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reasons ¹	Side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reasons ²	Other reasons	Any reason ³	Switched to another method⁴	Number of episodes of use ⁵
Female sterilisation	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	169
Pill	3.0	6.7	3.1	15.2	2.6	1.6	1.7	34.0	7.8	1,096
Injectables	0.6	6.6	2.2	16.1	1.9	2.2	2.3	32.0	5.5	2,529
Implants	0.6	2.0	0.3	6.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	9.6	1.7	999
Male condom	1.5	5.5	6.2	1.5	7.4	1.4	4.5	27.9	11.4	660
Rhythm	8.0	5.4	0.6	0.2	3.1	0.7	1.3	19.5	4.4	661
Withdrawal	10.1	2.1	1.5	0.2	17.6	0.6	0.1	32.1	17.8	348
Other ⁶	4.9	2.1	1.9	4.5	6.3	0.3	2.6	22.7	8.0	362
All methods	2.5	5.1	2.2	9.8	3.3	1.3	1.9	26.1	6.4	6,825

Note:

• Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of use that began 3-62 months preceding the survey.

Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
 ⁶ Includes LAM, male sterilisation, IUCD, female condom, and emergency contraception

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

⁴ The episodes of use included in this column are a subset of the discontinued episodes included in the discontinuation rate. 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. ⁵ Number of episodes of use includes both episodes of use that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation.

Table 7.10 Reasons for discontinuation

Percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the five years preceding the survey by main reason stated for discontinuation, according to specific method, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Reason	IUCD	Inject- ables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Rhythm	With- drawal	Other	All methods
Became pregnant while									
using	8.8	3.2	2.6	9.2	8.9	40.9	36.8	24.4	10.8
Wanted to become pregnant	28.5	40.0	43.2	39.0	32.3	35.9	19.1	37.3	37.7
Husband disapproved	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.0	8.9	0.7	3.6	0.5	2.8
Wanted a more effective									
method	4.9	4.7	2.7	7.6	22.0	11.2	32.9	19.7	9.0
Side effects/health concerns	47.2	36.8	39.0	28.0	2.8	0.3	0.6	3.0	26.4
Lack of access/too far	0.0	3.7	2.7	1.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.4
Cost too much	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Inconvenient to use	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.4	2.5	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.2
Up to God/fatalistic	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.2
Difficult to get									
pregnant/menopausal	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.8	0.4
Infrequent sex/husband									
away	3.3	2.8	0.8	6.1	14.2	3.1	2.4	5.4	4.2
Marital									
dissolution/separation	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.6	4.0	0.9	1.6	0.0	1.1
Other	2.5	3.1	5.7	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.0	3.6	2.8
Don't know	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Missing	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of discontinuations	80	2,095	494	1,007	377	459	254	141	4,925

Note: Female condom, emergency contraception, and SDM users are included in the total but not shown separately because they are reported by fewer than 25 unweighted women.

Table 7.11 Knowledge of fertile period

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to current use of the rhythm method, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Perceived fertile period	Users of rhythm method	Nonusers of rhythm method	All women
Just before her menstrual period begins During her menstrual period	7.0 0.7	8.1 2.1	8.0 2.0
Right after her menstrual period has ended Halfway between two menstrual periods	33.7 36.2	36.2 20.3	36.1 20.8
Other No specific time	0.0 18.7 3.7	0.1 18.5 14.8	0.1 18.5
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of women	464	100.0 12,802	100.0 13,266

Table 7.12.1 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, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Unme	t need for planning	family	Met i planning	need for fa	imily / using)	Total d	emand for planning ¹	family	Porcontago	Percentage of demand	
Background characteristic	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	of demand satisfied ²	modern methods ³	Number of women
Age												
15-19	23.0	0.0	23.0	14.1	0.6	14.7	37.1	0.6	37.7	39.0	35.3	668
20-24	21.4	1.4	22.7	34.6	0.8	35.4	55.9	2.2	58.1	60.9	51.4	1,479
25-29	20.9	2.5	23.4	35.8	5.9	41.7	56.7	8.4	65.1	64.0	55.0	1,616
30-34	16.5	4.4	21.0	30.4	14.2	44.6	46.9	18.6	65.5	68.0	55.3	1,378
35-39	11.7	11.1	22.9	17.9	25.5	43.3	29.6	36.6	66.2	65.5	56.2	1,308
40-44	7.7	16.7	24.3	6.2	34.2	40.4	13.9	50.9	64.8	62.4	49.4	1,033
45-49	1.1	13.7	14.8	2.7	32.4	35.1	3.8	46.1	49.9	70.4	55.2	728
Residence												
Urban	13.2	6.5	19.7	28.4	17.6	46.1	41.6	24.2	65.8	70.0	53.5	2,535
Rurai	16.6	6.6	23.2	21.3	13.6	34.9	37.8	20.2	58.1	60.1	52.6	5,675
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar												
Mainland	15.4	6.5	22.0	23.5	15.3	38.8	38.9	21.8	60.7	63.8	53.5	7,990
Urban	13.1	6.5	19.5	28.6	18.0	46.6	41.7	24.4	66.1	70.4	54.1	2,468
Rural	16.4	6.6	23.0	21.2	14.0	35.3	37.7	20.6	58.3	60.5	53.2	5,523
Zanzibar	20.4	7.6	28.0	18.5	4.9	23.4	38.9	12.5	51.4	45.6	27.3	220
Unguja	17.0	7.3	24.3	23.4	5.7	29.1	40.4	12.9	53.3	54.5	30.6	151
Pemba	27.8	8.3	36.0	8.0	3.2	11.2	35.7	11.5	47.2	23.7	19.2	69
Zone												
Western	19.1	5.0	24.2	14.0	8.8	22.8	33.1	13.9	47.0	48.5	41.0	879
Northern	14.7	6.1	20.8	20.8	19.7	40.4	35.5	25.8	61.2	66.1	56.1	906
Central	14.9	5.5	20.4	28.2	13.8	42.0	43.1	19.3	62.4	67.3	58.3	886
Southern												
Highlands	10.1	6.2	16.3	30.1	23.2	53.3	40.1	29.4	69.6	76.6	63.2	503
Southern zone	7.9	2.2	10.1	40.6	12.5	53.1	48.5	14.8	63.2	84.0	79.8	452
South West	10.0	75	10.0	24.0	21.6	45.6	26.2	20.1	65.4	60.7	50.2	765
Lako	12.3	7.5	19.0	24.0 14.3	21.0	40.0	30.3	29.1	00.4 55.7	09.7 47.2	59.5 41.0	2 102
Eastern	12.6	5.1	17.6	34.5	17.1	51.6	47.0	21.0	69.2	74.5	55.0	1 407
Zanzibar	20.4	7.6	28.0	18.5	4.9	23.4	38.9	12.5	51.4	45.6	27.3	220
Region												
Dodoma	9.5	5.2	14.7	35.0	14.2	49.2	44.5	19.4	63.8	77.0	64.5	383
Arusha	14.7	6.9	21.6	21.3	16.5	37.8	36.0	23.4	59.4	63.7	53.6	325
Kilimanjaro	7.6	10.1	17.7	24.8	31.6	56.4	32.4	41.7	74.1	76.1	64.5	195
Tanga	18.2	3.4	21.7	18.3	16.3	34.6	36.5	19.7	56.2	61.5	52.7	385
Morogoro	11.3	4.8	16.1	37.6	16.7	54.3	48.9	21.5	70.4	77.2	66.6	399
Pwani	15.7	3.4	19.2	33.0	11.4	44.4	48.8	14.9	63.6	69.8	61.5	184
Dar es Salaam	12.5	5.6	18.0	33.3	18.5	51.8	45.7	24.1	69.8	74.2	48.0	824
Lindi	7.9	1.7	9.5	46.5	8.9	55.3	54.3	10.5	64.8	85.3	79.5	191
Mtwara	7.9	2.7	10.5	36.3	15.2	51.5	44.2	17.9	62.0	83.0	80.1	261
Ruvuma	9.2	4.3	13.5	38.2	18.9	57.2	47.4	23.2	70.6	80.9	71.9	226
Iringa	11.7	6.6	18.3	22.3	24.4	46.6	34.0	30.9	64.9	71.9	49.5	143
Nibeya	8./ 10.7	7.9	10.0	27.9	25.0	53.0	30.0	33.0	70.2	70.3	64.Z	490
Jiliyiua	10.7	4.5	23.0	20.3	15.0	41.0	40.0	19.9	42.6	04.5 50.2	09.3 47.0	243
Rukwa	18.5	6.2	21.7	18.8	9.9 17 7	21.9	29.2	23.0	61.2	50.5	47.0 52.0	183
Kigoma	21.8	59	27.7	16.8	73	24.1	38.6	13.2	51.8	46.5	33.8	365
Shinyanga	14.0	9.0	23.1	12.9	11 1	24.1	27.0	20.1	47.1	51.0	45.2	344
Kagera	14.7	7.6	22.3	22.5	20.9	43.4	37.1	28.6	65.7	66.1	58.8	418
Mwanza	22.7	11.4	34.1	11.4	8.8	20.2	34.1	20.2	54.3	37.1	33.8	465
Mara	24.6	9.8	34.4	18.4	14.7	33.1	43.0	24.5	67.5	49.0	43.1	340
Manyara	19.3	7.1	26.4	20.1	11.5	31.7	39.4	18.6	58.0	54.5	47.4	260
Njombe	9.8	8.9	18.7	24.7	29.3	54.0	34.5	38.2	72.7	74.2	61.9	134
Katavi	19.4	7.8	27.2	13.3	8.2	21.5	32.7	15.9	48.6	44.1	37.3	92
Simiyu	20.1	8.3	28.5	10.7	8.3	19.1	30.9	16.7	47.5	40.1	35.6	312
Geita	25.2	9.4	34.7	8.7	6.2	14.9	33.9	15.7	49.6	30.0	26.1	313
KaskaziniUnguja	23.2	7.7	30.8	15.8	3.8	19.6	38.9	11.5	50.4	38.9	28.2	35
KusiniUnguja	15.9	4.2	20.1	36.1	4.9	41.1	52.1	9.1	61.2	67.1	47.2	20
MjiniMagharibi	15.0	7.8	22.8	23.6	6.5	30.0	38.6	14.2	52.8	56.9	27.5	96
Kaskazini Pemba	30.5	6.6	37.1	10.7	2.4	13.0	41.1	9.0	50.1	26.0	22.0	37
Kusini Pemba	24.7	10.1	34.8	4.9	4.2	9.1	29.5	14.3	43.9	20.7	15.5	32
Education												
No education	18.0	8.4	26.5	15.6	11.1	26.6	33.6	19.5	53.1	50.1	45.5	1,559
Primary	10 ·	o -		40 -		<u> </u>	oc -		-		10 -	07 ·
Incomplete	18.1	6.5	24.6	18.5	11.4	29.9	36.5	17.9	54.5	54.9	49.5	9/1
Primary complete	14.9	0.4 1 0	21.4 17 4	24.3	17.5	41.8 47 5	39.2	23.9 19 5	03.1 64.0	00.2	50.2	4,445
Secondary+	12.0	4.0	17.4	JJ.Ö	13.7	41.D	40.4	C.01	04.9	13.1	UI.I	1,200

(Continued...)

Table 7.12.1—Continued

Background characteristic	Unme	t need for planning	family	Met i planning	Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand		
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	Percentage of demand satisfied ²	modern methods ³	Number of women	
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	21.2	7.6	28.7	15.3	7.7	23.0	36.5	15.3	51.8	44.5	39.2	1,670	
Second	17.7	7.2	24.9	20.2	11.9	32.1	37.9	19.1	57.0	56.3	48.9	1,523	
Middle	15.9	6.8	22.6	23.2	16.7	39.9	39.1	23.5	62.6	63.8	57.2	1,541	
Fourth	13.0	5.5	18.5	27.1	19.0	46.1	40.1	24.5	64.6	71.4	62.5	1,642	
Highest	10.6	6.0	16.6	30.2	19.0	49.2	40.8	25.0	65.8	74.8	53.8	1,835	
Total	15.5	6.6	22.1	23.4	15.0	38.4	38.9	21.5	60.5	63.4	52.9	8,210	

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, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods.

Table 7.12.2 Need and demand for family planning for all women and for women who are not currently married

Percentage of all women and women not currently married age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Unme	t need for	family	Met i	need for fa	amily	Total d	lemand for	family		Percent-	
		planning		planning	g (currentl	y using)		planning ¹		Porcont	age of	
										age of	satisfied	Number
Background	For	For		For	For		For	For		demand	by modern	of
characteristic	spacing	limiting	l otal	spacing	limiting	lotal	spacing	limiting	lotal	satisfied ²	methods ³	women
					ALL W	OMEN						
Age												
15-19	10.8	0.0	10.8	10.0	0.3	10.4	20.8	0.3	21.1	49.0	40.6	2,904
20-24 25-29	10.0	1.1	20.1	33.0	1.Z 5.7	34.7 11 3	50.Z	2.2	52.4 61.5	67.2	55.U 57.2	2,483
30-34	14.5	4.0	18.5	29.4	14.1	43.5	43.9	18.1	62.0	70.1	58.2	1.752
35-39	10.1	9.9	19.9	16.9	24.3	41.3	27.0	34.2	61.2	67.4	58.5	1,641
40-44	6.5	13.9	20.4	6.3	31.5	37.8	12.8	45.4	58.2	65.0	52.6	1,364
45-49	0.9	11.2	12.1	2.7	27.8	30.5	3.6	39.0	42.6	71.6	58.4	997
Residence												
Urban	9.8	3.9	13.8	25.6	11.7	37.3	35.4	15.6	51.0	73.0	56.5	4,811
Rural	13.6	5.0	18.5	18.4	11.2	29.7	32.0	16.2	48.2	61.5	54.3	8,455
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar												
Mainland	12.2	4.6	16.8	21.3	11.7	33.0	33.5	16.3	49.8	66.2	55.6	12,862
Urban	9.9	3.9	13.8	26.0	11.9	37.9	35.8	15.8	51.7	73.4	57.0	4,675
Rural Zanzibar	13.5	5.0 1 3	18.6	18.6	11.5	30.2	32.2	16.5	48.7	61.9	54.8	8,187
Unquia	10.5	4.0	14.4	13.9	2.9	17.0	23.9	7.2	31.1	40.3 54 1	20.0	293
Pemba	17.6	5.1	22.7	5.3	2.3	7.6	22.9	7.4	30.3	25.0	20.7	111
Zone												
Western	15.2	3.7	18.9	13.3	7.4	20.8	28.5	11.1	39.6	52.4	44.1	1,278
Northern	10.4	3.8	14.2	17.3	13.1	30.3	27.6	16.9	44.5	68.1	58.0	1,575
Central	11.9	4.3	16.3	23.3	11.6	34.9	35.2	16.0	51.2	68.2	59.8	1,336
Southern Highlands	9.5	4.9	14.4	27.3	17.4	44.7	36.7	22.3	59.1	75.7	63.1	807
South West	1.1	1.0	9.5	39.3	10.4	49.7	47.0	12.1	59.1	04.2	60.5	700
Highlands	10.3	4.7	15.0	21.9	16.1	38.0	32.2	20.9	53.0	71.7	61.8	1,246
Lake	16.1	6.8	22.8	12.8	9.3	22.1	28.9	16.0	44.9	49.2	44.3	3,463
Eastern	9.7	3.4	13.1	31.5	12.6	44.2	41.3	16.0	57.3	77.1	56.4	2,457
Zanzıbar	12.4	4.3	16.7	11.5	2.9	14.4	23.9	7.2	31.1	46.3	28.8	404
Region												
Dodoma	8.4	4.5	13.0	28.5	13.2	41.7	36.9	17.7	54.6	76.3	65.2	572
Arusna Kilimaniaro	5.0	4.4	15.4	20.5 18.6	20.5	32.1	23.6	26.5	47.5 50.1	07.0 77.9	55.1 67.3	508 361
Tanga	12.7	2.2	14.9	14.3	10.3	24.5	27.0	12.5	39.5	62.2	54.3	706
Morogoro	11.4	3.7	15.2	33.8	14.3	48.2	45.3	18.1	63.3	76.1	63.8	636
Pwani	12.3	2.8	15.1	29.2	9.0	38.1	41.5	11.8	53.3	71.6	62.9	285
Dar es Salaam	8.5	3.4	11.9	31.0	12.6	43.6	39.6	16.0	55.5	78.6	51.7	1,536
Mtwara	0.7 7 0	2.0	9.8 9.0	43.0 36.3	12 7	49 0	43.3	0.3 14 7	58.0	84 5	79.2 81.1	200 412
Ruvuma	10.2	3.5	13.7	34.5	16.5	51.0	44.7	19.9	64.6	78.8	71.2	360
Iringa	9.0	5.1	14.1	21.9	16.4	38.2	30.9	21.5	52.4	73.0	51.4	245
Mbeya	7.4	4.7	12.1	25.5	18.2	43.7	32.8	22.9	55.8	78.4	66.8	828
Singida Tabora	13.5 14 0	3.5	16.9 18.0	22.2	11.9	34.1 22.4	35.6	15.4 11 0	51.1 40.4	66.8 55.5	61.8 50.0	370
Rukwa	14.6	4.3	18.9	15.5	14.0	29.6	30.2	18.3	48.5	61.0	55.1	288
Kigoma	15.7	4.4	20.1	13.0	5.6	18.5	28.6	10.0	38.6	48.0	35.8	542
Shinyanga	12.2	6.5	18.7	12.7	9.5	22.2	24.8	16.0	40.9	54.4	49.2	504
Kagera	11.2	5.7	16.9	17.5	16.8	34.3	28.7	22.5	51.1	67.0	60.3	612
Manza	20.2	0.8 7 7	24.0	11.7	0.Z	28.5	28.9	13.0	41.9	42.8 50.6	38.3	859 523
Manvara	15.6	4.9	20.5	16.8	9.1	25.9	32.5	14.0	46.4	55.8	48.5	394
Njombe	8.6	7.2	15.8	20.9	20.5	41.4	29.6	27.7	57.2	72.3	59.7	203
Katavi	19.0	6.0	25.0	13.1	7.3	20.5	32.2	13.3	45.5	45.0	38.5	130
Simiyu Geita	15.2	6.5 7 6	21.7 29.2	9.5	1.5 1 0	17.0	24.7	13.9	38.7 10 2	44.0 20.9	39.7	479
Kaskazinil Inquia	20.7 15.8	49	20.3 20.8	10.3	4.0 24	12.0	27.9 26.1	7.3	40.3 33.4	29.0 37.9	20.2	400 56
KusiniUnguja	10.7	2.9	13.5	24.0	3.7	27.7	34.7	6.5	41.2	67.2	49.3	35
MjiniMagharibi	8.9	3.9	12.8	13.1	3.2	16.3	22.0	7.1	29.1	56.0	29.0	201
Kaskazini Pemba	20.4	4.3	24.7	7.0	1.5	8.5	27.3	5.9	33.2	25.6	21.7	56
Kusini Pemba	14.7	5.9	20.7	3.5	3.1	6.6	18.3	9.0	27.3	24.2	19.4	55
Education												
No education	16.4	7.5	23.8	14.8	10.3	25.2	31.2	17.8	49.0	51.3	47.3	1,946
Primary incomplete	13.5	5.U 4 R	10.0	21.6	9.2 14 6	∠5.1 36.3	∠9.4 3⊿ 1	14.2	43.1 53 r	57.5 67.6	53.2 58.3	6 652
Secondary+	8.3	2.1	10.4	26.1	6.3	32.4	34.5	8.3	42.8	75.7	53.0	3,109
-												

(Continued...)

Table 7.12.2—Continu	led											
	Unme	t need for planning	family	Met r planning	need for fa	amily y using)	Total d	emand fo planning ¹	r family		Percent- age of	
										Percent- age of	demand satisfied	Number
Background characteristic	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	demand satisfied ²	by modern methods ³	of women
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	18.0	6.1	24.1	13.4	7.8	21.2	31.3	13.9	45.2	46.8	41.9	2,246
Second	15.2	5.9	21.1	17.9	10.5	28.4	33.1	16.4	49.4	57.4	50.4	2,274
Middle	12.6	5.2	17.8	20.7	13.0	33.6	33.3	18.1	51.4	65.4 71.2	59.4	2,329
Highest	7.3	3.3	14.0	26.3	13.4	38.0	33.6	14.9	48.5	78.3	56.6	2,822
Total	12.2	4.6	16.8	21.0	11.4	32.4	33.2	16.0	49.2	65.9	55.1	13,266
			SE	EXUALLY A	ACTIVE U	NMARRI	ED WOME	EN ⁴				
Age												
15-19	42.4	0.0	42.4	38.2	1.0	39.2	80.6	1.0	81.6	48.1	40.6	189
20-24	19.6	1.9	21.6	64.1	2.9	67.0	83.7	4.8	88.5	75.6	60.9	222
25-29	15.5	1.9	17.5	54.2	5.9	60.2	69.7	7.9	77.6	77.5	62.3	160
30-34	10.6	6.1 10.1	16.7	40.9	16.4	57.3	51.5	22.4	73.9	//.4 72.6	69.1	120
30-39 40-44	0.0 8 7	14.7	23.4	23.0	20.0	18 5	32.4 22.5	30.Z 10.1	70.5	67.4	09.2 56.0	88
45-49	(1.6)	(23.6)	(25.2)	(4.3)	(35.3)	(39.6)	(5.9)	(58.9)	(64.8)	(61.2)	(61.2)	50
Residence												
Urban	19.2	3.6	22.7	48.8	11.5	60.3	68.0	15.1	83.1	72.6	57.2	449
Rural	19.3	6.9	26.2	35.4	12.8	48.2	54.6	19.7	74.4	64.8	59.3	478
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar												
Mainland	19.1	5.3	24.4	41.9	12.2	54.2	61.0	17.5	78.5	69.0	58.4	921
Urban	19.2	3.5	22.7	48.7	11.5	60.0	67.9	15.1	83.0	72.6	57.3	447
Rural	19.0	7.0	25.9	35.5	12.9	48.4	54.4 (74.0)	19.9	(97.0)	65.1	59.6	4/4
	(39.9)	(6.6)	(40.0) (50.4)	(35.0)	(0.3)	(41.3)	(74.9)	(12.3)	(07.2) (00.4)	(47.3)	(34.9)	6
Pemba	(40.0)	(0.0)	(00.+)	(00.4)	(1.0)	(00.0)	(02.1)	(0.2)	(00.+)	*	(01.1)	1
Zone												
Western	15.8	2.4	18.2	39.7	12.4	52.1	55.5	14.9	70.3	74.1	60.9	61
Northern	18.5	5.1	23.6	45.1	14.5	59.5	63.6	19.6	83.2	/1.6	65.1	89
Central Southern Highlands	18.9	9.9	28.8	29.2 51.2	18.1	47.3	48.1	28.0	70.1 88.4	02.1 73.2	60.4 60.1	94 74
Southern Southern	17.1	0.0	17.1	59.2	10.9	70.1	76.3	10.9	87.2	80.3	80.3	66
Highlands	17.6	1.9	19.5	40.0	15.4	55.4	57.7	17.2	74.9	73.9	65.5	83
Lake	26.3	7.4	33.7	24.5	8.5	33.1	50.9	15.9	66.8	49.5	42.9	221
Eastern	15.2	4.4	19.6	55.8	11.3	67.1	71.0	15.7	86.7	77.4	57.1	233
Zanzibar	(39.9)	(6.1)	(46.0)	(35.0)	(6.3)	(41.3)	(74.9)	(12.3)	(87.2)	(47.3)	(34.9)	7
Education												
No education	21.4	9.3	30.7	28.3	13.0	41.3	49.7	22.3	72.0	57.4	57.4	104
Primary incomplete	15.4	12.9	28.3	30.4	13.8	44.2	45.8	26.7	72.5	61.0	60.3	102
Secondary+	20.9	5.1 1.2	23.7 22.1	36.5 60.4	3.3	53.5 63.7	55.1 81.3	4.5	77.2 85.8	69.3 74.2	63.5 49.9	452 270
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	25.7	4.8	30.4	17.5	21.8	39.3	43.2	26.5	69.7	56.4	55.0	96
Second	23.5	11.8	35.3	34.4	10.9	45.4	58.0	22.7	80.7	56.2	50.7	133
Middle	13.3	8.4	21.7	39.6	11.9	51.5	52.9	20.3	73.2	70.3	66.7	149
rounn Highest	23.2 1/ 0	4.1 20	∠/.4 16 0	40.2 55 /	10.3	50.5 66 0	03.5 70 3	14.4	11.9 83.8	04.9 70 0	50.4 60.0	251 200
Total	14.3	2.0	24 5	41.0	10.0	54 1	61.1	17.5	70.6	13.3	50.0	299
IUlai	19.2	5.3	24.3	41.9	12.2	94. I	01.1	C.11	/0.0	00.0	00.Z	920

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, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, 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 7.13 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 2015-16

	-	Number of living children ¹							
Intention	0	1	2	3	4+	Total			
Intends to use Unsure Does not intend to use Missing	49.6 13.1 37.3 0.0	55.8 6.3 37.7 0.2	59.9 4.9 35.2 0.0	55.3 4.8 39.9 0.0	49.5 4.6 45.9 0.1	53.4 5.7 40.8 0.1			
Total Number of women	100.0 416	100.0 956	100.0 914	100.0 762	100.0 2,012	100.0 5,061			
¹ Includes current pregn	ancy								

Table 7.14 Exposure to family planning messages

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television, in a newspaper or magazine, or on a mobile phone in the past few months, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

			Woi	men					Me	n		
Background		Tele-	News- paper/	Mobile	None of these four media	Number of		Tele-	News- paper/	Mobile	None of these four media	Number
characteristic	Radio	vision	magazine	phone	sources	women	Radio	vision	magazine	phone	sources	of men
Δne												
15 10	51 1	30.2	24.1	31	37 1	2 004	65.8	39.7	25.3	3 /	27.5	033
20-24	64.4	36.1	30.6	7 1	20.2	2,307	75.1	J0.7	25.5	6.2	10.1	576
20-24	67.2	24.2	20.0	7.1	29.2	2,405	01.0	49.7	20.0	7.6	13.1	102
20-29	64.6	31.2	20.5	5.8	20.4	1 752	78.6	53.6	37.0	0.4	14.3	402
30-34	65.0	01.Z	20.7	0.0	20.4	1,752	70.0	53.0	37.9	9.4	14.5	410
30-39	60.2	20.7	22.0	3.0	29.0	1,041	01.0	51.9	42.9	1.1	14.0	400
40-44	61.4	20.1	19.0	4.0	35.0	1,304	75.0	40.0	40.3	9.4	10.0	214
40-49	01.4	23.5	19.0	3.1	34.9	997	10.0	39.3	39.4	3.0	21.4	514
Residence												
Urban	71.9	55.2	37.3	10.3	19.3	4,811	79.8	69.4	51.7	9.7	11.1	1,251
Rural	56.6	17.0	18.6	2.3	39.3	8,455	72.4	33.9	26.3	4.3	23.8	2,263
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar												
Mainland	62.9	31.0	25.8	5.2	31.4	12.862	75.7	47.0	35.9	6.2	18.7	3.425
Urban	72.9	55.7	37.9	10.4	18.5	4.675	80.5	70.2	52.5	9.8	10.6	1.224
Rural	57.2	16.8	18.9	2.2	38.8	8,187	73.0	34.0	26.7	4.3	23.3	2,201
Zanzibar	37.7	28.2	12.7	4.8	53.3	404	50.4	30.7	13.9	5.2	39.1	89
Unguia	44.2	34.1	16.0	6.1	45.4	293	58.7	30.0	10.5	5.4	32.0	62
Pemba	20.5	12.9	4.0	1.5	74.3	111	31.9	32.4	21.7	4.6	54.9	28
	20.0						0110	02.1			00	
Zone												
Western	60.4	19.3	18.4	2.4	34.6	1,278	70.2	34.0	20.2	5.8	27.2	322
Northern	65.3	41.4	24.1	5.4	27.7	1,575	73.0	55.7	32.8	5.4	20.3	415
Central	50.5	17.7	20.3	2.5	44.4	1,336	//.1	41.6	33.9	5.4	18.7	372
Southern			~~~~									
Highlands	67.9	35.0	28.6	4.1	27.2	807	67.3	35.6	50.1	8.0	21.1	234
Southern	55.2	22.1	26.5	5.7	40.1	700	96.9	74.8	52.2	5.9	1.7	180
South West								a- 4				
Highlands	54.9	23.1	25.8	4.6	41.0	1,246	54.3	37.1	35.8	3.0	34.6	308
Lake	66.7	25.3	20.9	3.3	29.3	3,463	79.9	36.8	23.1	5.6	16.9	933
Eastern	68.8	50.8	39.5	11.2	22.0	2,457	80.4	66.2	55.3	9.3	12.6	659
Zanzibar	37.7	28.2	12.7	4.8	53.3	404	50.4	30.7	13.9	5.2	39.1	89
Region												
Dodoma	49.1	16.1	17.7	2.5	46.8	572	73.5	31.3	36.6	4.6	22.1	175
Arusha	59.2	36.0	28.0	6.5	32.7	508	78.0	52.8	36.8	7.0	18.4	129
Kilimaniaro	73.8	48.4	24.4	6.8	18.4	361	79.9	60.5	33.7	73	10.0	110
Tanga	65.3	41 7	21.2	3.9	28.9	706	65.1	54.8	29.3	3.1	28.1	176
Morogoro	66.5	31.1	31.4	2.9	30.0	636	72.0	37.7	31.6	54	24.8	143
Pwani	63.7	29.5	29.3	3.7	33.2	285	48.6	38.7	34.4	5.0	39.7	68
Dar es Salaam	70.7	62.9	44.8	16.0	16.6	1 536	88.0	79.4	66.0	11.2	4.6	448
Lindi	45.8	23.5	25.1	6.9	47.7	288	100.0	88.1	53.6	7.2	0.0	66
Mtwara	61.8	21.2	27.5	49	34.8	412	95.2	67 1	51 3	51	27	115
Ruvuma	64 3	35.6	18.5	21	32.3	360	57.2	33.4	43.3	5.6	28.8	112
Iringa	63.0	34.0	44 1	79	30.0	245	78.3	43.3	61 1	10.7	10.7	71
Mheva	48.8	23.3	27.4	5.6	45.8	828	58.8	33.2	45.0	3.1	31.5	202
Singida	57.0	23.0	24.2	3.1	38.5	370	7/ 0	36.3	37.2	4.5	10.7	106
Tahora	60.7	20.2	16 S	2.6	35.0	727	62 /	32.0	14.2		35.0	100
Rukwa	64.6	20.7	20.3	2.0	33.8	288	11 7	30.0	17.4	23	44.5	71
i turwa	00	20.3	20.5	2.7	55.0	200	T 1.7	55.5	· · · · ·	2.0	5	11

(Continued...)

Table 7.14—Contin	nued												
			Woi	men				Men					
Background characteristic	Radio	Tele- vision	News- paper/ magazine	Mobile phone	None of these four media sources	Number of women	Radio	Tele- vision	News- paper/ magazine	Mobile phone	None of these four media sources	Number of men	
Kigoma Shinyanga Kagera Mwanza Mara Manyara Njombe Katavi Simiyu Geita KaskaziniUnguja KusiniUnguja MjiniMagharibi Kaskazini Pemba	60.0 74.7 69.6 62.8 72.3 46.4 80.1 71.7 55.3 67.1 40.3 45.8 45.0 19.8	17.8 28.1 29.6 30.6 14.9 35.4 26.9 22.0 14.9 15.4 18.7 42.0 10.9	20.5 23.3 25.1 20.9 26.6 20.3 27.8 27.3 15.4 12.0 9.8 7.2 19.3 2.3	2.2 2.6 2.7 5.5 3.1 1.8 3.0 2.4 1.8 3.5 2.6 7.5 0.5	32.9 20.7 26.3 34.0 23.4 46.4 14.8 26.3 38.7 31.1 54.4 50.2 42.0 75.4	542 504 612 859 523 394 203 130 479 485 56 35 201 56	82.7 73.4 83.0 72.1 99.4 86.4 74.4 53.9 86.4 71.0 64.1 53.4 58.1 36.8	35.8 44.3 31.8 34.5 49.2 67.4 29.5 54.2 35.8 29.9 17.3 14.2 37.6 38.4	29.7 21.1 24.2 30.5 18.2 24.9 49.6 19.5 19.0 19.2 6.5 7.5 12.4 27.9	5.6 8.9 5.5 9.5 0.9 7.9 9.6 3.6 3.6 3.8 6.4 6.4	14.7 19.3 11.9 25.0 0.6 11.0 18.5 32.4 13.3 27.2 30.8 37.3 31.3 48.2	124 142 198 225 114 91 50 35 136 118 13 9 40 14	
Kusini Pemba Education No education Primary incomplete Primary complete Secondary+ Wealth quintile Lowest Second Middle Fourth Highest	21.1 45.8 54.7 64.8 70.5 44.5 54.2 61.3 70.4 72.3	15.0 9.2 15.6 29.3 55.5 7.1 11.2 14.5 33.2 66.9	5.8 1.9 8.3 26.7 45.8 10.4 15.5 19.8 30.0 41.1	2.6 0.5 1.7 4.1 12.2 1.0 1.0 2.3 5.4 12.2	73.3 53.0 42.4 29.9 18.4 53.1 42.0 35.2 24.9 16.3	55 1,946 1,559 6,652 3,109 2,246 2,274 2,329 2,822 3,596	26.7 60.9 65.4 77.0 81.3 63.0 70.7 73.9 80.5 81.8	26.1 20.5 29.7 43.5 68.8 22.3 28.8 34.0 52.5 77.4	15.1 3.8 15.4 34.3 57.4 17.5 20.1 27.7 41.1 57.2	2.8 3.1 1.9 5.6 10.7 3.7 2.3 4.2 7.3 10.9	62.1 36.4 30.2 18.1 10.0 34.0 24.3 23.0 14.0 8.1	13 283 568 1,673 990 598 575 659 764 918	
Total 15-49	62.2	30.9	25.4	5.2	32.1	13,266	75.0	46.5	35.3	6.2	19.3	3,514	

Table 7.15 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Among women age 15-49 who are not using contraception, the percentage who during the past 12 months were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning, the percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, the percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and the percentage who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Percentage of women who were visited by	Percentage of wor health facility in th and	men who visited a ne past 12 months who:	Percentage of women who did not discuss family	
Background characteristic	discussed family planning	Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning	with fieldworker or at a health facility	Number of women
Age					
15-19	1.5	8.0	34.0	90.7	2.604
20-24	2.3	23.1	44.8	75.4	1.620
25-29	2.8	29.5	43.1	68.8	1.246
30-34	2.0	24.3	44.5	74.4	990
35-39	2.6	25.1	43.8	73.5	964
40-44	2.3	16.2	44.1	81.9	848
45-49	2.4	9.1	40.8	89.4	693
Residence					
Urban	2.2	14.8	46.2	83.6	3.017
Rural	2.2	19.9	38.2	78.7	5,948
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar					
Mainland	2.2	18.5	41.0	80.0	8,619
Urban	2.2	15.0	46.4	83.4	2,902
Rural	2.2	20.2	38.3	78.3	5,717
Zanzibar	1.9	11.1	38.8	87.6	346
Unguja	1.7	10.8	40.3	87.8	243
Pemba	2.4	11.6	35.2	87.2	103
Zone					
Western	1.9	26.2	39.0	72.8	1,013
Northern	1.2	11.2	49.3	88.0	1,098
Central	1.6	17.5	36.8	81.6	869
Southern Highlands	2.5	14.9	40.2	82.8	447
Southern	3.3	9.7	52.5	88.3	352
South West Highlands	3.4	15.2	35.0	82.2	772
Lake	2.3	23.0	36.3	75.5	2,698
Eastern	2.2	15.6	48.4	82.7	1,372
Zanzibar	1.9	11.1	38.8	87.6	346
Region					
Dodoma	0.6	15.8	32.1	84.2	334
Arusha	0.9	10.9	41.8	88.2	345
Kilimanjaro	1.2	8.8	47.9	90.5	220
Tanga	1.5	12.4	54.7	86.8	533
Morogoro	2.3	25.9	39.0	72.6	330
Pwani	0.0	24.9	35.8	75.1	176
Dar es Salaam	2.5	9.8	54.6	88.0	866
Lindi	2.9	7.1	52.3	91.0	142
Mtwara	3.6	11.4	52.6	86.4	210
Ruvuma	2.6	17.4	42.4	80.5	177
Iringa	1.4	15.2	39.8	83.4	151
Mbeya	5.0	9.1	35.6	86.8	466
Singida	2.7	21.7	43.9	77.0	244
Tabora	2.3	24.7	45.4	74.0	572
Rukwa	0.8	19.5	33.8	80.2	202
Kigoma	1.3	28.0	30.7	71.3	441
Shinyanga	4.9	23.6	48.2	73.5	392
Kagera	2.0	31.0	24.4	68.6	403
Mwanza	2.2	18.8	39.1	79.2	705
Mara	1.6	20.8	41.0	78.0	374
Manyara	1.7	15.8	36.2	82.5	292
Njombe	3.6	11.0	37.4	85.4	119
Katavi	0.9	34.1	34.9	65.7	103
Simiyu	2.1	18.9	29.8	79.5	397
Geita	1.4	27.8	33.9	71.7	427
KaskaziniUnguja	1.0	18.2	35.2	80.9	49
KusiniUnguja	1.9	13.2	38.9	84.9	26
MjiniMagharibi	1.9	8.3	42.0	90.2	168
Kaskazini Pemba	2.1	11.3	40.9	88.0	52
Kusini Pemba	2.7	11.9	29.5	86.4	51
Education					
No education	1.6	21.2	39.6	77.7	1,457
Primary incomplete	2.5	19.3	35.6	79.1	1,167
Primary complete	1.8	19.6	40.5	79.3	4,240
Secondary+	3.0	12.6	45.6	84.8	2,101

(Continued...)

Table 7.15—Continued					
	Percentage of women who were visited by	Percentage of work health facility in the and work health facility in the and work here the second s	men who visited a e past 12 months who:	Percentage of women who did not discuss family	
Background characteristic	fieldworker who discussed family planning	Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning	planning either with fieldworker or at a health facility	Number of women
Wealth guintile					
Lowest	2.0	20.6	39.1	77.9	1,770
Second	1.8	22.4	36.2	76.8	1,628
Middle	2.0	20.2	37.7	78.4	1,546
Fourth	2.9	18.3	40.6	79.7	1,791
Highest	2.1	11.8	48.2	86.6	2,230
Total	2.2	18.2	40.9	80.3	8,965

Key Findings

- Current levels: For the 5-year period preceding the survey, the under-5 mortality rate is 67 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the infant mortality rate is 43 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- Trends: Over the past 15 years, childhood mortality rates in Tanzania have been decreasing. The neonatal mortality rate for the 5 years before the survey has declined from 40 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1999 to 25 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2015-2016. Over the same period, the infant and under-5 mortality rates have declined from 99 deaths to 43 deaths per 1,000 live births and from 147 to 67 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively. The infant, child and under-5 mortality rates recorded in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS are almost similar to those recorded in the 2012 Population and Housing Census of Tanzania.
- Perinatal mortality: The perinatal mortality rate for the 5 years preceding the survey is 39 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies.

easures of infant and child mortality are important indicators of a country's socioeconomic development and its people's quality of life (UNDP 2007). Childhood mortality estimates can be used to identify children who may be at high risk of death. Such estimates are used to formulate appropriate strategies to reduce the risk.

This chapter first analyses information on mortality levels, trends, and differentials in neonatal, postnatal, infant, child and under-5 mortality. The chapter then combines information on pregnancy losses with data on neonatal deaths to estimate perinatal mortality levels. The chapter concludes by discussing fertility behaviours that increase mortality risks for infants and children.

The data for child mortality estimation were obtained from the Individual Questionnaire, which was administered to women age 15-49. Women were asked to provide their complete birth history. Each woman was asked to list all her biological children who were born alive, starting with the first birth. For each child, information was collected on the name; single or twin status; sex, month, and year of birth; and survivorship. For each living child, the current age was reported. For dead children, the age at death was reported.

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

• The selective omission from the birth histories of those births that did not survive, which can result in under estimation of childhood mortality.

- The displacement of birth dates, which may distort mortality trends. This can occur if an interviewer knowingly records a birth as occurring in a different year than the one in which it actually occurred. This may happen if an interviewer is trying to cut down on overall work load, because any live births in the 5 years before the interview are the subject of a lengthy set of additional questions.
- The quality of data on age at death. Misreporting the child's age at death may distort the age pattern of mortality, especially if the net effect of the age misreporting is to transfer deaths from one age bracket to another.
- Any method of measuring childhood mortality that relies on the mothers' reports (for example, birth histories) assumes that female adult mortality is not high, or if it is high, there is little or no correlation between the mortality risks of the mothers and those of their children.

8.1 DATA QUALITY

A thorough review of the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS data quality was conducted because of a large decline in infant and child mortality. The quality of mortality estimates calculated from retrospective birth histories depends upon the completeness with which births and deaths are reported and recorded. The data show strong internal consistency, supporting the conclusion that mortality levels in Tanzania declined substantially over the 5-year period prior to the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS. This section highlights selected data quality parameters. Appendix C includes several tables that can be used to assess the extent to which the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS mortality data may be subject to common reporting errors.

A common data quality problem may arise from errors in the reporting of birth dates. Displacement of births can affect the accuracy of mortality trends if they result in deaths being transferred from one time period to another, for example, from the period 0- 4 years to the period 5- 9 years before the survey. Displacement may result from recall problems among mothers. However, it also may have been due to deliberate transference of births from one period to another by interviewers interested in reducing their workload; they could thus avoid the detailed set of maternal and child health questions included in DHS surveys for births occurring in the last 5 years. The distribution of the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS birth history data by calendar year shows no evidence of major transference of births from 2011 to previous years, however (Appendix Table C.4).

Omission of deaths, or failure to report births that did not survive, can lead to serious underestimation of mortality, if severe. The omission, which can be difficult to detect, is assumed to occur most often for deaths in early infancy and to increase during time periods that are more remote from the survey. One way of looking for evidence of omission is to compare the ratio of neonatal deaths to all infant deaths before the survey and 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, a larger proportion of infant deaths will take place during the early neonatal period. Appendix Table C.5 shows data on age at death for early infant deaths. Selective underreporting of early neonatal deaths would result in an abnormally low ratio of deaths within the first 7 days of life to all neonatal deaths. A percentage below 60% can indicate underreporting of early deaths. Early neonatal deaths do not appear to be underreported; the ratio of early neonatal deaths to all neonatal deaths is 85% in the period 0- 4 years prior to the survey. Over time, the figures vary within a narrow range for the 20 years preceding the survey, suggesting no selective omission of early infant deaths. Examination of the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS infant death data shows that the percentage of neonatal to infant deaths ranges from 62% in the period 0-4 years prior to the survey to 39% during the period 15-19 years before the survey (Appendix Table C.6).

Another potential data quality problem is heaping of the age at death. Errors in the reporting of the age at death may result in the transference of deaths from one age bracket for which mortality rates are being calculated to another. For example, heaping on age 1 year or 12 months can result in an underestimation of the infant mortality rate and an overestimation of the child mortality level. 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 also were 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 deaths under age 2 during the 20 years prior to the survey by age at death in months shows that there is heaping at age 12 months during any of the periods before the survey, with corresponding deficits in adjacent months. Appendix Table C.6 shows that there are 82 reported deaths at 12 months compared with 57 deaths at 11 months, 63 deaths at 13 months, and 62 deaths at 14 months. This is likely to slightly underestimate infant mortality and overestimate child mortality. This will not affect the mortality estimates for the period 0-4 years before the survey, however, because heaping of deaths at age 12 months is much less pronounced in the most recent period of 0-4 years prior to the survey (7 deaths) than in the periods of 5-9 years and 10-14 years prior the survey (21-25 deaths).

In addition to recall errors for the more distant retrospective periods, there are structural reasons for limiting mortality estimation to recent periods, preferably to the periods 0-4, 5-9, and 10-14 years before the survey. In fact, except for the first period (0-4 years), the other periods have slightly biased estimates because they are based on the child mortality experiences of women age 15-44 and 15-39, respectively, instead of women age 15-49 as in the period 0-4 years preceding the survey. Therefore, estimating mortality for periods more than 10-14 years before the survey is not advisable.

It is also possible to substantiate the current mortality levels using information from other sources such as the 2012 Population and Housing Census. The results of the 2012 Population and Housing Census also indicate that mortality has been declining.

Selected indicators of the quality of the mortality data on which the estimates of mortality in this chapter are based are presented in Appendix C, Tables C.4-C.6.

8.2 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates

Neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality are direct estimates of the risk of dying within 1 month, 1 year, and 5 years after birth, respectively. They are reported as the number of deaths per 1,000 live births. *Sample:* Live births to women age 15-49

Neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates for three successive 5-year periods before the survey are presented in **Table 8.1**. For the 5 years immediately preceding the survey (approximate calendar years 2010/11-2015/16), the infant mortality rate was 43 deaths per 1,000 live births and the under-5 mortality rate was 67 deaths per 1,000 live births. During the same period, the neonatal mortality rate was 25 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Figure 8.1 Trends in early childhood mortality

Trends: The data in Table 8.1 show a continuous decline in child mortality over the 15-year period prior to the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS. Figure 8.1 presents trends in neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 5 years before the 2015-16 TDHS surveys. The data reveal a consistent, remarkable decline in mortality rates since 1999.

Patterns by background characteristics



Table 8.2 shows child mortality

estimates, calculated for the 10-year period before the survey, by background characteristics. The longer period was used to have a sufficient number of births to study mortality differentials across population subgroups.

- Because urban areas usually have better health services, education, and living conditions than rural areas, childhood mortality is expected to be lower among children living in urban areas than among those in rural areas. Contrary to that expectation, the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS found that infant mortality in urban areas is higher than in rural areas (63 and 47 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively). This difference is entirely due to higher neonatal mortality rates in urban areas.
- Overall, childhood mortality rates are higher in Mainland than in Zanzibar.
- Across zones, neonatal mortality ranges between 23 deaths per 1,000 live births in the Northern zone and 47 deaths per 1,000 live births in the Southern zone. Infant mortality ranges from a low of 38 deaths per 1,000 in the Northern zone to a high of 70 deaths per 1,000 live births in the South West Highlands zone.
- The relationship between neonatal, postneonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates and mother's education is an inverted "V"-like structure. For example, the infant mortality rate increases from 43 deaths per 1,000 live births among children born to mothers with no education to 66 deaths per 1,000 among children born to mothers with incomplete primary school education, and then drops to 47 deaths per 1,000 live births for mothers with secondary or higher education.
- Unexpectedly, the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS found that neonatal and infant mortality rates are higher among households in the highest wealth quintile.

Further investigation is needed in order to understand factors that cause unexpected relationships between some childhood mortality rate and residence, education, and wealth of the respondents.

8.3 **BIO-DEMOGRAPHIC RISK FACTORS**

Researchers have identified multiple risk factors for infant and child mortality based on the characteristics of the mother and child and the circumstances at birth. **Table 8.3** presents differentials in childhood mortality by bio-demographic risk characteristics of the mother and the child.

• Differences in mortality rate by sex show the expected pattern of higher mortality for boys than girls, particularly in the neonatal period.

- Mother's age at birth is associated with childhood mortality in a U-shaped pattern. Children born to young mothers (under 20 years) and old mothers (age 40-49) have higher risk of dying than children born to mothers in the middle age groups.
- Shorter birth intervals are associated with higher mortality. The under-5 mortality rate for children born less than 2 years after the preceding birth is almost twice as high as that of children born 4 or more years after their preceding sibling.
- Children reported to be small or very small are almost four times as likely to die in the first month of life as children reported to be average or larger.

8.4 PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality rate

Perinatal deaths comprise stillbirths (pregnancy loss that occurs after 7 months 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 7 or more months' duration. **Sample:** Number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration among women age 15-49 in the 5-year period preceding the survey.

The causes of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths are closely linked, and examining just one or the other can bias the true level of mortality around delivery. In this case, the perinatal mortality rate encompasses both stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, thus offering a better measure of the level of mortality around delivery. The 2015-16 TDHS-MIS asked women to report on any pregnancy loss that occurred in the 5 years preceding the survey. For each pregnancy that did not end in a live birth, the duration of the pregnancy was recorded. During the 5 years prior to the survey, the perinatal mortality rate in Tanzania was 39 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months of gestation (**Table 8.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The perinatal mortality rate is highest among the youngest mothers (less than age 20) and the oldest mothers (age 40-49).
- The perinatal mortality rate is higher in urban than in rural areas (47 deaths versus 37 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies, respectively).
- Unlike child mortality rates, the perinatal mortality rate is higher in Zanzibar than in Mainland (49 deaths versus 39 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies, respectively).

8.5 HIGH-RISK FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR

There is a strong relationship between children's chances of dying and the fertility behaviour of their mothers. The probability of dying in early childhood is much greater for children born to mothers relatively young or old, born soon after another birth, and born to mothers with a large number of previous births.

Very young mothers may experience difficult pregnancies and deliveries because of their physical immaturity. Older women may also experience age-related problems during pregnancy and delivery. In this report, a mother is considered to be "too young" if she is less than 18 years and "too old" if she is above 34 years at the time of delivery. A short birth interval is a birth occurring within 24 months of a previous birth.

Table 8.5 presents the distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by risk category. These children are classified into four categories: not in any high-risk category; in an unavoidable risk category; in a single high-risk category; and in a multiple high-risk category.

- Column 1 shows that in the 5-year period before the survey, 26% of births were not in any high-risk category, 34% of births were in a single high-risk category, and 21% were in a multiple high-risk category. First births to women age 18-34 are treated as a separate risk category and considered to be an unavoidable risk category. They contribute to 19% of the total risk.
- Column 2 shows risk ratios for births in various high-risk categories relative to births not having any high-risk characteristics. The risk ratio for children who are in any avoidable high-risk category (1.23) is 23% higher than for children who are not in any high-risk category. The risk ratio for births in a single high-risk category is 1.12, which means that children in a single high-risk category are 12% more likely to die than children who are not in any high-risk category. Births in multiple high-risk categories are 41% more likely to die than births that are not in any high-risk category.
- The last column focuses on the future and addresses the question of how many currently married women have the potential of having a high-risk birth. A simulation procedure was carried out on mothers who are in a risk category. The result is a distribution of currently married women by the risk category into which a birth conceived at the time of the survey would fall. For example, a woman who was 40 years old at the time of survey and had three previous births would be classified in the multiple high-risk category for being too old (35 or older) and at risk of having a high-order birth (more than three previous births). Twenty-six percent of currently married women would fall into this category. Overall, 41% of currently married women are in a multiple high-risk category, and about 7 in 10 currently married women (72%) have the potential to give birth to a child with an elevated risk of dying.

LIST OF TABLES

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

- Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates
- Table 8.2 Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics
- Table 8.3 Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics
- Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality
- Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behaviour

Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal	Postneonatal	Infant mortality	Child mortality	Under-5 mortality
	mortality (NN)	mortality (PNN) ¹	(1q0)	(4q1)	(5q0)
0-4	25	18	43	25	67
5-9	33	28	61	32	90
10-14	31	36	67	43	107

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

Table 8.2 Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

		Post-			
	Neonatal	neonatal	Infant	Child	Under-5
Background	mortality	mortality	mortality	mortality	mortality
characteristic	(NN)	(PNN) ¹	(1 q 0)	(4q1)	(5q0)
Residence					
Urban	43	20	63	25	86
Rural	24	23	47	29	75
Mainland/Zanzibar					
Mainland	29	23	52	29	79
Urban	44	20	63	25	87
Rural	24	24	47	30	76
Zanzibar	28	17	45	11	56
Unguja	33	17	50	7	57
Pemba	19	18	37	18	54
Zone					
Western	25	15	41	30	69
Northern	23	15	38	18	56
Central	29	15	44	24	66
Southern Highlands	30	15	46	21	65
Southern	47	22	69	11	79
South West Highlands	40	31	70	27	95
Lake	24	28	52	38	88
Eastern	35	25	60	27	85
Zanzibar	28	17	45	11	56
Education					
No education	20	23	43	41	83
Primary incomplete	37	30	66	29	93
Primary complete	31	21	52	24	75
Secondary+	30	16	47	14	60
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	20	25	45	34	78
Second	30	24	55	34	86
Middle	26	23	48	26	73
Fourth	36	18	54	26	78
Highest	37	21	59	15	73

¹ Postneonatal mortality rate is computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal morality rates

Table 8.3 Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Noopotol	Post-			
Demographic	mortality	mortality	Infant	Child	Under-5
characteristic	(NN)	(PNN) ¹	mortality (1q0)	mortality (4q1)	mortality (5q0)
Child's sex					
Male	33	23	56	26	80
Female	25	22	47	31	76
Mother's age at birth					
<20	36	25	61	34	93
20-29	25	20	45	25	69
30-39	29	24	53	31	82
40-49	51	23	74	(24)	(97)
Birth order					
1	39	18	57	29	84
2-3	22	23	45	25	69
4-6	22	22	44	29	71
7+	44	31	75	33	105
Previous birth interval ²					
<2 years	38	39	77	38	112
2 years	22	19	41	29	68
3 years	23	21	44	21	64
4+ years	24	19	43	24	66
Birth size ³					
Small/very small	75	21	95	na	na
Average or larger	19	18	37	na	na

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases na = Not available ¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates ² Excludes first-order births ³ Rates for the five-year period before the survey

Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, and the perinatal mortality rate for the 5-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Background	Number of	Number of early	Perinatal mortality	Number of pregnancies of 7+
characteristic	stillbirths ¹	neonatal deaths ²	rate ³	months duration
Mother's age at birth				
<20	42	51	52	1,787
20-29	80	98	35	5,029
30-39	49	53	36	2,845
40-49	16	12	55	503
Previous pregnancy interval in months ⁴				
First pregnancy	58	76	56	2 371
<15	29	33	42	1 446
15-26	25	32	25	2 2/3
27 20	10	30	20	1 501
21-30	19	29	30	1,004
39+	57	40	40	2,520
Residence	40	07	47	0.754
Urban	43	87	47	2,751
Rural	145	127	37	7,412
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar				
Mainland	179	209	39	9,894
Urban	41	86	47	2,680
Rural	138	123	36	7,213
Zanzibar	8	5	49	269
Unquia	5	4	51	169
Pemba	4	1	46	100
Zone				
Western	15	24	32	1.232
Northern	14	16	32	942
Central	25	16	36	1 124
Southern Highlands	9	12	38	548
Southern	14	15	73	402
South West Highlands	11	26	38	081
Lako	65	51	36	3 236
Eastern	00	49	50	1 4 2 0
Zanzibar	20	40	JZ /Q	260
	0	5	-5	203
Education	10			o o .
No education	42	21	30	2,124
Primary incomplete	24	37	46	1,338
Primary complete	100	123	42	5,255
Secondary+	21	33	37	1,446
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	39	37	31	2,453
Second	35	47	38	2,153
Middle	53	32	43	1,959
Fourth	33	50	44	1,906
Highest	27	48	44	1,691
Total	187	214	39	10,163

¹ Stillbirths are fetal 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 sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration, expressed per 1,000.
⁴ Categories correspond to birth intervals of <24 months, 24-35 months, 36-47 months, and 48+ 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 2015-16

	Births in the 5 y the su	Percentage of	
Risk category	Percentage of births	Risk ratio ^a	currently married women ¹
Not in any high-risk category	26.3	1.00	22.4ª
Unavoidable risk category First-order births between ages 18 and 34	18.7	1.47	5.7
Single high-risk category Mother's age <18 Mother's age >34 Birth interval <24 months Birth order >3	6.3 1.3 6.0 20.5	1.81 0.67 1.35 0.87	1.0 4.9 10.0 15.1
Subtotal	34.1	1.12	31.0
Multiple high-risk category Age <18 and birth interval <24 months ² Age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.4	(0.81)	0.3
Age >34 and birth order >3 Age >34 and birth order >3 Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3 Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	12.8 2.1 5.6	1.49 1.27 1.32	25.9 5.1 9.4
Subtotal	20.9	1.41	40.8
In any avoidable high-risk category	55.0	1.23	71.8
Total Number of births/women	100.0 10,052	na na	100.0 8,210

Notes: 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. 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 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 more 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 of age <18 and birth order >3

^a Includes sterilized women

Key Findings

- Antenatal care coverage (ANC): Ninety-eight percent of women who gave birth in the 5 years before the survey received antenatal care from a skilled provider for their most recent birth.
- Timing and number of ANC visits: Twenty-four percent of pregnant women started antenatal care in their first trimester, and over half (51%) had four or more ANC visits as recommended. These two indicators have improved since the 2010 TDHS.
- Components of antenatal care: The majority of women have a blood sample taken (87%), their blood pressure measured (71%), and a urine sample collected (60%) during antenatal care. They are more likely to take iron tablets/syrup (81%) than antimalarial (71%) or anti-parasitic (63%) drugs during pregnancy.
- Protection against neonatal tetanus: A large majority of births (88%) in the 5 years before the survey were protected against neonatal tetanus.
- Delivery: Sixty-three percent of births in Tanzania are delivered in health facilities, a substantial increase from 50% recorded in the 2010 TDHS. The percentage of births that take place in health facilities ranges between 40% in Simiyu and 94% in Dar es Salaam.
- Assistance at delivery: Sixty-four percent of births were assisted by health professionals in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS compared with 51% in the 2010 TDHS.
- Caesarean Delivery: The rate of caesarean section deliveries in Tanzania is 6% according to the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS, which is slightly higher than the rate in the 2010 TDHS (5%).
- Postnatal checks: The majority (66%) of mothers and newborns (58%) are not receiving recommended postnatal care within 2 days after birth.

aternal 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 survival and wellbeing of both the mother and the infant. While motherhood is often a positive and fulfilling experience, for too many women it is associated with suffering, ill health, and even death. 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 (MNCH) as one of its major objectives. The Primary Health Service Development Programme (PHSDP/MMAM 2007-2017) 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 III 2016-2020 (HSSP IV) also addresses the importance of reducing maternal and child morbidity and mortality.

If a woman receives antenatal care early in her pregnancy, it provides an opportunity for early diagnosis and treatment of infections in the mother, and for monitoring her pregnancy and screening for complications for both the mother and her baby. Delivery at a health facility, with the assistance of skilled medical professionals, reduces the risk of complications and infections during labour and delivery. Timely postnatal care can treat complications arising from delivery and teach the mother how to care for herself and her infant.

The first part of this chapter provides information on ANC care, including the overall level of utilization of ANC services, the number and timing of ANC visits, and various components of the care mothers receive during pregnancy. Information on the place of delivery, assistance during delivery, caesarean deliveries, and postnatal health checks for mothers and newborns is then covered. The chapter concludes by examining the barriers that women may face when seeking care during pregnancy, delivery, and the postnatal period.

9.1 ANTENATAL CARE COVERAGE AND CONTENT

Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider

Pregnancy care received from skilled providers, that is, a doctor/assistant medical officer (AMO), clinical officer, assistant clinical officer, nurse/midwife, assistant nurse, and maternal and child health (MCH) aide

Sample: Women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey

Ninety-eight percent of women age 15-49 received ANC from a skilled provider during the pregnancy of their most recent birth **(Table 9.1)**. The majority of women (80%) received ANC from nurses/midwives and nurse assistants, and another 11% received care from doctors/assistant medical officers or clinical officers/assistant clinical officers.

Trends: ANC coverage in Tanzania has exceeded 90 percent for at least 2 decades. The percentage of women age 15-49 receiving ANC from a skilled provider is continuing to move slowly toward universal coverage, rising from 96% in the 2010 TDHS to 98% in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS (**Figure 9.1**).

Patterns by Background Characteristics



Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey (for the most recent birth)





Urban women are more than twice as likely as rural women to receive ANC from doctors, assistant medical officers (AMOs), clinical officers, and assistant clinical officers (19% versus 8%). The highest percentages of women receiving antenatal from these groups are found in Dar es Salaam (35%), Kilimanjaro (25%), Kigoma (22%), and Mara (19%) (Table 9.1).

As expected, the percentage of women receiving antenatal care from doctors, AMOs, clinical officers, and assistant clinical officers rises with a woman's educational level, from 5% among women with no education to 19% among women with secondary and higher levels of education. A similar trend is seen among women for the wealth quintile, which rises from 5% at the lowest level to 22% at the highest wealth quintile.

9.2 Timing and Number of ANC Visits

Antenatal care can be most effective in avoiding adverse pregnancy outcomes when it is sought early in pregnancy and continues through to delivery. World Health Organization (WHO) recommends that a pregnant woman without complications has at least four antenatal visits and that the first visit occur during the first trimester of pregnancy.

Fifty-one percent of women had at least four ANC visits during their last pregnancy (**Table 9.2**). However, only 24% of women started ANC before the fourth month of pregnancy, and 26% did not seek care until at least the sixth month of pregnancy. Urban women were more likely than rural women to have four or more ANC visits and to seek care early in pregnancy.

Trends: The percentage of women who received the recommended four or more ANC visits increased from 43% in the 2010 TDHS to 51% in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS (**Figure 9.1**). The percentage of women seeking ANC during the first trimester also increased from 15% in 2010 to 24% in 2015-16. The median number of months pregnant at the first ANC visit has decreased slightly, from 5.4 months in 2010 to 5 months in 2015-16.

9.3 COMPONENTS OF ANC VISITS

During pregnancy, maternal demand for iron increases to meet the needs of both the mother and the growing foetus. Therefore, daily intake of oral iron (30-60 mg of elemental iron) and folic acid (0.4 mg) supplementation is recommended as part of antenatal care to reduce the risk of low birth weight, maternal anaemia, and iron deficiency. Furthermore, prophylaxis against malaria and parasites that suck blood leading to anaemia should be provided to pregnant women. Blood and urine samples also should be taken as part

Figure 9.2 Components of antenatal care





of ANC care to check for anaemia and urine protein, sugar, blood, and signs of infection.

- About 8 in 10 pregnant women took iron tablets or syrup for prophylaxis of anaemia (Table 9.3 and Figure 9.2).
- About 7 in 10 pregnant women took antimalarial drugs. Sixty-three percent of pregnant women took anti-parasitic intestinal drugs.
- Women attending ANC were somewhat more likely to have their blood pressure measured (71%) and a blood sample taken (87%) than to have a urine sample (60%).

Trends: Between 2010 and 2016, substantial increases were observed in the percentages of women who reported receiving several components of ANC care. The largest change—from 59% in 2010 to 81% in

2016—was in the percentage of women who took iron tablets or syrup. Blood samples were taken from 87% of pregnant women in 2016 compared with 77% in 2010, and urine sample collection rose from 52% in 2010 to 60% in 2016.

9.4 **PROTECTION AGAINST NEONATAL TETANUS**

Protection against neonatal tetanus

The number of tetanus toxoid injections needed to protect a baby from neonatal tetanus depends on the mother's vaccinations. A birth is protected against neonatal tetanus if the mother has received any of the following:

- Two tetanus toxoid injections during that 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: Last live births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

Depending on whether and when a pregnant woman has been vaccinated against tetanus before the most recent pregnancy, she may need as many as two tetanus toxoid injections during her pregnancy to protect her baby against neonatal tetanus.

Eighty-eight percent of women's last births were protected against neonatal tetanus. Slightly more than half of the women had received two or more tetanus toxoid injections during their last pregnancy (Table 9.4).

Trends: The percentage of women whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus is the same as that reported in the 2010 TDHS. However, there was a slight increase in the percentage of women receiving one or two tetanus toxoid injections during their last pregnancy, from 48% in the 2010 TDHS to 52% in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Higher birth orders were more likely to be fully protected against tetanus than first births (91%-92% and 78% respectively). Births to mothers under age 20 were also less likely to have been protected against neonatal tetanus than births to older mothers (74% versus 90%-91%). Most encouraging is the fact that young pregnant women of first-order births were more likely than other women to receive two or more tetanus toxoid injections during pregnancy.
- The percentage of women receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during pregnancy was much lower in rural than in urban areas (47% versus 64%).
- 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 increased with education and wealth.

9.5 DELIVERY SERVICES

Institutional deliveries Deliveries that take place in a health facility Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey

A clean and safe birth is an important component in prevention of complications related to giving birth. Therefore, increasing the percentage of women who deliver in health facilities is an important indicator of improved maternal health. More than 6 in 10 births in Tanzania are delivered at health facilities. Most institutional deliveries take place at public sector facilities, with about half (51%) of all births occurring in government health facilities (Table 9.5).

Trends: Facility deliveries in Tanzania have been increasing. The percentage of births taking place in health facilities rose from 44% in the 1999 TDHS to 63% in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS (Figure 9.3).

Patterns by background characteristics

Young women (less than age 20 and 20 to 34) are more likely to deliver at a health facility (67% and 63%, respectively) than older women (age 35 or more) (56%). Higher-order births also are less likely to occur in a health facility; only 46% of sixth or higher-order births occur at a health facility compared with 77% of first births.

Figure 9.3 Trends in institutional deliveries

Percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey



- Antenatal care increases the likelihood of a facility delivery. A woman with four or more ANC visits is more likely to deliver in a health facility (75%) than a woman with no ANC visits (32%).
- Urban residents are more likely to deliver in a health facility than rural women (86% and 54%, respectively).
- Zanzibar has slightly more facility deliveries (66%) than Tanzania Mainland (63%).
 Within Zanzibar, Unguja has more facility deliveries (75%) than Pemba (51%).
- The rate of facility deliveries Katavi 46% varies widely by zone and 62% region, ranging from 50% in Mbeva Rukwa Western and Lake Zones to 65% 64% 88% in Southern Highlands Zone and 87% in Eastern Zone Njomb (Figure 9.4) and from 40% in 87% Simiyu region to 94% in Dar es Salaam. In Zanzibar, Mjini Magharibi (85%) has the highest rate of facility deliveries and the lowest is in Kaskazini Pemba (50%).

Figure 9.4 Institutional deliveries by region

Percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey that were delivered in a health facility



 Facility deliveries are more common among women with secondary or more education (89%) (Figure 9.5) and among women in households in the highest wealth quintile (94%) than among other women.

Figure 9.5 Institutional deliveries by mother's education

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the



9.6 SKILLED ASSISTANCE DURING DELIVERY

Skilled assistance during delivery

Births delivered with the assistance of doctors, assistant medical officers, clinical officers/assistant clinical officers, nurse/midwives, and MCH aides *Sample:* All live births in the 5 years before the survey

In Tanzania, the majority of births are assisted by a skilled provider at birth. More than half of all births (52%) are attended by a nurse, midwife, or assistant nurse while doctors, assistant medical officers, and clinical officers assist 12% of deliveries (**Table 9.6** and Figure 9.6). About one quarter of deliveries are assisted by Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) or relatives or friends.

Trends: Skilled assistance during delivery has been increasing rapidly in Tanzania, rising from 51% at the time of the 2010 TDHS to 64% in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS.

Patterns by background characteristics

 Skilled assistance at birth declines with respondent's age and birth order. Sixty-eight percent of births among women less than 20

Figure 9.6 Assistance during delivery





years old are assisted by skilled providers compared with 57% of births among women age 35-49. Likewise, 78% of first births are assisted by a skilled provider, compared with 47% of sixth or higher-order births (**Table 9.6**).

- Women with four or more antenatal visits are more likely to be assisted by a skilled provider during delivery than women with no antenatal care visits (76% and 33% respectively).
- Urban deliveries are much more likely than rural deliveries to be assisted by a skilled provider (87% and 55% respectively).
- Zanzibar has slightly more deliveries assisted by skilled providers than Tanzania Mainland (69% versus 64%). In Zanzibar, more deliveries in Unguja are assisted by skilled providers than those in Pemba (78% versus 54%).

Figure 9.7 Skilled assistance at delivery by region

Percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey assisted by a skilled provider



- Assistance at birth by a skilled provider varies widely by zone. It is the highest in Southern Highlands and Eastern zones (88%) and the lowest in Western and Lake zones (51%).
- The percentage of births assisted by skilled providers is highest in Kilimanjaro (96%) and Dar es Salaam (95%) and lowest in Simiyu (42%). Other regions where fewer than half of births were attended by skilled providers include Katavi (46%), Kagera (47%), Kigoma (47%), Manyara (48%) and Geita (49%). (Figure 9.7).
- Women with secondary education or more are more than twice as likely to be assisted during delivery by a skilled provider as women with no education (91% and 42% respectively).
- The likelihood of a woman being assisted at delivery by a skilled provider increases with wealth, from 42% in the lowest quintile to 95% of women in the highest wealth quintile (Figure 9.8).

Figure 9.8 Skilled assistance at delivery by wealth quintile



9.7 CAESAREAN SECTION

Access to a caesarean section can reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and complications such as obstetric fistula. However, WHO advises that caesarean sections should only be done when medically necessary. A caesarean delivery 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 found that caesarean section rates above 10% are not associated with reductions in maternal and newborn mortality rates (WHO 2015a).

The caesarean section rate in Tanzania stands at 6%, although it is higher in some population groups. While the majority of caesarean deliveries are decided after onset of labour, 2% of all births are elective caesarean sections, that is, the decision to have a caesarean delivery was made prior to onset of labour **(Table 9.7)**.

Trends: The current caesarean section rate (6%) is slightly higher than the rate reported in the 2010 TDHS (5%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Caesarean deliveries are more common in urban than in rural areas (12% and 4% respectively).
- The percentage of caesarean births is the same in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar (6%). Dar es Salaam region (17%) has the highest percentage of caesarean deliveries and Katavi and Simiyu have the lowest rates (1% each).
- Two percent of deliveries among women with no education are caesarean births compared with 15% among highly educated women.
- Women in the highest wealth quintile are eight times more likely to undergo a caesarean section during child birth (whether elective or emergency) than women in the lowest quintile (16% versus 2%).

9.8 **POSTNATAL CARE FOR MOTHERS**

The days and weeks immediately following childbirth-the postnatal period-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, 37% of mothers who gave birth in the 2 years before the survey reported seeing someone for a check up after their last live birth. Thirty-four percent had a timely check up, that is, within the first 2 days after birth, and 22% reported they were checked within 4 hours after giving birth (**Table 9.8**). Most women receiving timely postnatal care reported seeing a doctor, an assistant medical officer, a clinical officer, or a nurse or midwife for the postnatal check-up (32%) (**Table 9.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Postnatal care rates do not vary much with age. However, the likelihood a mother received timely postnatal care decreases markedly with the child's birth order, from 42% for first order births to 22% among sixth or higher order births (Table 9.8 and Figure 9.9).
- Women who delivered in a health facility were much more likely to have had a postnatal health check-up within 2 days of delivery than those who delivered elsewhere (50% versus 6%).
- Urban women received timely postnatal care more often than rural women (48% versus 29%).

There are marked regional differences in the

Figure 9.9 Postnatal care for mothers by birth order

Percentage of women giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received postnatal care within 2 days of delivery



percentage of women who received postnatal care within the first 2 days after giving birth. Simiyu and Geita regions have the lowest percentages having a postnatal check-up (9% and 13%) while Iringa region has the highest percentage (72%), followed by Kilimanjaro (59%) and Dar es Salaam (58%).

- The likelihood a new mother had a timely postnatal check-up rises with education, from 23% among women who never attended school to 51% of women with secondary or more education.
- Women from the wealthiest households (54%) are more than twice as likely to receive timely postnatal care as women from the poorest households (22%).

9.9 POSTNATAL HEALTH CHECKS FOR NEWBORNS

9.9.1 Timing and Type of Provider

Postnatal care services for newborns should start as soon as possible after birth because many neonatal deaths occur within the first 48 hours of life. The majority (56%) of babies born in the 2 years before the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS did not receive any postnatal health check (**Table 9.10**). Forty-two percent of newborns received timely postnatal care, that is, someone checked on their health within 2 days after birth. Thirty-nine percent of newborns were seen by a doctor, medical officer, clinical officer, nurse, or midwife for the first postnatal check-up (**Table 9.11**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Newborns delivered in a health facility were much more likely to receive a postnatal health check-up within 2 days after birth than those delivered elsewhere (60% versus 10%) (Table 9.10).
- Timely postnatal care for newborns is much more common in urban than rural areas (61% versus 35%).
- The percentage of newborns who received a postnatal health check within 2 days ranges from 15% in the Simiyu region to 80% in the Iringa region.
- The likelihood a newborn had a timely postnatal check-up increased with the mother's education, from 29% among those whose mothers had no education to 60% of those whose mothers had secondary education.
- Newborns in the highest wealth quintile were much more likely to have postnatal health check-up in the first 2 days after birth than newborns in the lowest wealth quintile (66% versus 27%).

9.9.2 Content of Newborn Care

Information was collected in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS on whether six key elements of newborn care (signal functions) were performed within 2 days after the delivery for last births taking place during the 2 years before the survey (**Table 9.12**). Almost two-thirds of newborns were weighed, but only 23% had their temperature taken. The cord was examined for 38% of newborns. Thirty-six percent of mothers reported that they were counselled about breastfeeding within 2 days after delivery, and a similar percentage of mothers reported that a provider observed them breastfeeding their newborns (35%). Fewer mothers received advice on signs of health problems (danger signs) they should watch for in their newborns (23%). Forty-seven percent of mothers reported at least two of these six signal functions were performed within 2 days after birth.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The likelihood that at least two of the elements were performed within 2 days after the birth decreased with the child's birth order, from 60% among first order births to 29% among sixth and higher order births.
- Health facility delivery increases the likelihood that at least two signal functions were performed during the 2 days after birth (18% for deliveries in a facility and 1% for deliveries elsewhere).

- Newborns were more likely to have had at least two signal functions performed in urban areas than in rural areas (26% versus 7%).
- Mara and Simiyu regions had the lowest percentages of mothers reporting at least two of the signal functions (2% each).

9.10 PROBLEMS IN ACCESSING HEALTH CARE

Problems in accessing health care

Women were asked whether each of the following factors is a big problem in seeking medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick:

- getting permission to go to the doctor
- getting money for advice or treatment
- distance to a health facility
- not wanting to go alone

Sample: Women age 15-49

The questions included in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS on problems women may experience in going for health care for themselves are important in understanding and addressing the barriers to maternal health care that women in Tanzania face. About two-thirds of women (66%) in Tanzania reported at least one of the mentioned factors to be a problem in accessing health care for themselves. The percentage of women reporting at least one of the mentioned factors to be a problem in accessing health care for themselves ranges from 39% in Kilimanjaro region to 84% in Katavi and Simiyu (13).

The problems most often reported by women are failure to get money to pay for treatment (50%) and distance to the health facility (42%). Not wanting to go alone was reported by 30% of the women and failure to get permission from spouses to go for treatment by 14%.

LIST OF TABLES

For detailed information on maternal 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 Components of antenatal care
- Table 9.4 Tetanus toxoid injections
- Table 9.5 Place of delivery
- Table 9.6 Assistance during delivery
- Table 9.7 Caesarean section
- Table 9.8 Timing of first postnatal check-up for the mother
- Table 9.9 Type of provider of first postnatal check-up for the mother
- Table 9.10 Timing of first postnatal check-up for the new-born
- Table 9.11 Type of provider of first postnatal check-up for the new-born
- Table 9.12 Content of postnatal care for new-borns
- Table 9.13 Problems in accessing health care

Table 9.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent birth and the percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Deckoroling Deckoroling Consider Nurse midwige Total Consider Nurse midwige Monors age strint -			Antena	tal care provider		Percentage			
Mother sage at birth - - - - - - - - - 1	Background characteristic	Doctor/ AMO	Clinical officer/ Assistant clinical officer	Nurse/ midwife/ Assistant nurse	MCH aid	No ANC	Total	receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider ¹	Number of women
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Mother's age at birth								
20-34 6.2 5.3 80.1 6.5 1.9 100.0 98.1 4.638 Birth order	<20	6.1	4.7	81.9	5.7	1.5	100.0	98.5	1,169
36-ag 5.0 4.8 7.9.1 7.1 2.3 100.0 97.1 1.273 1-3 7.3 4.8 7.4 8.0 6.2 1.7 100.0 98.6 1.748 1-3 7.3 4.8 8.2 100.0 97.9 1.471 6+ 2.8 4.5 80.7 8.8 3.2 100.0 96.8 1.471 6+ 2.8 4.5 80.7 8.8 3.2 100.0 96.8 1.471 Residence Uthan 13.1 5.6 74.1 5.7 1.5 100.0 97.9 6.908 Urban 13.1 5.6 74.0 5.7 1.6 100.0 97.7 4.833 Zanzini Minind 6.1 5.1 80.1 6.6 2.0 100.0 97.7 4.833 Zanzini Xi 4.9 82.4 6.9 2.3 100.0 97.7 7.433 Zanzini Xi 4.9 9.4 80.4 <	20-34	6.2	5.3	80.1	6.5	1.9	100.0	98.1	4,636
bit nonzer 6.8 77.6 5.3 1.4 100.0 98.3 17.43 4-5 3.9 4.8 82.5 6.6 2.1 100.0 97.9 1.471 Residence	35-49	0.0	4.8	79.1	1.1	2.9	100.0	97.1	1,273
2-3 7.3 1.3 10.4 12.2 1.7 100.0 98.3 2.443 4-5 3.9 4.8 8.8 3.2 100.0 97.9 1.471 6+ 2.8 4.5 80.7 8.8 3.2 100.0 96.5 2.123 Brancal 3.1 5.6 7.4.1 5.7 1.5 100.0 96.5 2.123 Tarzania Baniand 6.1 5.6 7.4.1 5.7 1.5 100.0 97.9 6.908 Urban 13.1 5.6 7.4.0 5.7 1.6 100.0 97.9 2.098 Zanzha Mainand 6.1 5.6 7.4.0 5.7 1.6 100.0 97.9 1.4 2.4 Partan 3.1 4.9 8.2.4 6.90 2.0 100.0 97.7 7.4 93.7 Carcet Wester 5.5 8.6 6.8 1.4 100.0 97.7 779 Nor	Birth order	8.0	6.8	77.6	53	1 /	100.0	08.6	1 7/9
$\frac{1}{6^+}$ $\frac{1}{2.8}$ $\frac{1}{4.8}$ $\frac{1}{2.6}$ $\frac{1}{6.6}$ $\frac{1}{2.1}$ $\frac{1}{100.0}$ 97.9 $\frac{1}{1.471}$ Residence $\frac{1}{100.0}$ 97.8 $\frac{1}{4.950}$ Tarzanis Mainand 3.1 4.8 82.9 7.0 2.2 100.0 97.8 4.956 Tarzanis Mainand 6.1 5.6 74.0 5.7 16.6 20.0 100.0 97.9 6.908 Urban 3.1 4.9 82.8 6.9 2.2 100.0 99.7 7.8333 Zanzbar 5.0 4.5 83.0 7.1 $0.30.0$ 99.7 7.8333 Zanzbar 5.0 4.5 83.0 7.1 $10.00.0$ 98.7 779 Vistern 2.5 8.5 80.8 6.8 1.3 100.0 99.4 72.0 72.0 72.0 72.0 72.0 72.0 72.0 72.0 72.0 72.0 72.0	2-3	73	43	80.4	6.2	1.4	100.0	98.3	2 443
6+ 2.8 4.5 80.7 8.8 3.2 100.0 96.8 1.417 Residence Wrban 13.1 5.6 7.4.1 5.7 1.5 100.0 97.8 2.123 Tanzanik Mainland/ Zarzibar V V V 2.2 100.0 97.8 4.395 Rural 3.1 4.6 6.6 7.4.0 5.7 1.6 100.0 97.9 6.908 Zanzibar 5.0 4.5 83.0 7.1 0.3 100.0 99.7 17.1 Unguig 7.3 6.1 7.9 8.8 6.9 2.2 100.0 99.7 17.1 Penca 0.4 1.4 9.4 7.2 0.0 100.0 99.3 426 Southern 4.9 9.4 8.4 8.4 0.8 0.4 100.0 99.4 8.4 2.2 100.0 99.4 21.5 Southern 1.6 0.00.0 9.4 8.4 0.8	4-5	3.9	4.8	82.5	6.6	2.1	100.0	97.9	1,471
Residence utban 1.5 1.60 98.5 2.123 Rural 3.1 4.8 82.9 7.0 2.2 100.0 98.5 2.123 Rural Mainland 6.1 5.1 80.1 6.6 2.0 100.0 98.4 2.0075 Rural 3.1 4.9 82.8 6.9 2.2 100.0 99.7 4.8333 Zanzbar 5.0 4.5 83.0 7.1 0.3 100.0 99.7 7.13433 Luguja 7.3 6.1 79.4 7.2 0.0 100.0 99.2 57 Zone ************************************	6+	2.8	4.5	80.7	8.8	3.2	100.0	96.8	1,417
Urban 13.1 6.6 74.1 6.7 1.5 100.0 98.5 2.123 Tanzani Mainland/ Zanzibar V V V V Tanzani Mainland 13.1 5.6 74.0 5.7 1.6 100.0 97.8 4.985 Rural 3.1 4.9 82.8 6.9 2.2 100.0 97.7 4.833 Zanzibar 5.0 4.5 83.0 7.1 0.3 100.0 99.7 171 Unguia 7.3 6.1 79.4 7.2 0.0 100.0 99.2 57 Zone 8 6.8 6.8 1.8 100.0 99.3 426 Southern 4.9 9.4 84.5 0.8 0.4 100.0 99.3 426 Southern 4.9 9.4 84.5 0.8 0.4 100.0 99.4 113 Southern 1.6 0.3 7.3 1.9 1.6 100.0 <t< td=""><td>Residence</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	Residence								
Rufail 3.1 4.8 82.9 7.0 2.2 100.0 97.8 4,950 Zanzlar Tarzanis Maniand 6.1 5.1 80.1 6.6 2.0 100.0 97.9 6.008 Union Maniand 3.1 4.9 82.8 6.9 2.2 100.0 97.7 4.833 Zanzbar 5.0 4.5 83.0 7.1 0.3 100.0 97.7 4.833 Zanzbar 5.0 4.5 83.0 7.1 0.3 100.0 99.2 57 Zone E 8.5 8.2 9.4 7.1 1.1 100.0 99.3 776 Southern 2.6 7.6 77.9 11.7 1.1 100.0 98.3 746 Southern 4.9 9.4 84.5 0.8 0.4 100.0 98.4 2115 Eastern 16.9 6.3 7.3 1.9 1.3 100.0 98.4 2115	Urban	13.1	5.6	74.1	5.7	1.5	100.0	98.5	2,123
Tanzian Maintandu Zanziar Zanziar Santian G.1 5.1 80.1 6.6 2.0 100.0 97.9 6.008 Rural 3.1 4.9 82.8 6.9 2.2 100.0 97.7 4.833 Zanzibar 5.0 4.5 83.0 7.1 0.3 100.0 99.2 77 Unguja 7.3 6.1 79.4 7.2 0.0 100.0 99.2 57 Western 2.5 8.5 80.8 6.8 1.3 100.0 98.7 779 Mostern 2.5 7.7 72.9 11.4 2.6 100.0 98.3 428 Southern 4.9 9.4 84.5 0.8 0.4 100.0 99.6 941 Southern 16.9 6.3 73.3 19 1.6 100.0 99.2 2105 Eastern 16.9 6.3 73.7 14.0 0.6 100.0 99.2 2215 Eastern		3.1	4.8	82.9	7.0	2.2	100.0	97.8	4,955
I anzania Malinand 6.1 5.1 80.1 6.5 2.0 100.0 97.4 6.303 Uthan 13.1 4.6 83.0 7.1 6.3 100.0 96.7 4.073 Zanzibar 5.0 4.6 83.0 7.1 6.3 100.0 96.7 4.073 Unguja 7.3 6.1 7.9 7.2 0.0 100.0 97.4 779 Some	Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar	0.4	5.4	00.4			100.0	07.0	0.000
Rural 3.1 4.0 72.8 5.6 4.2 1000 97.7 4.833 Yanzbar 5.0 4.5 8.0 7.1 0.3 100.0 99.7 171 Unguja 7.3 6.1 79.4 7.2 0.0 100.0 99.2 57 Dent V Visite	I anzania Mainiand	6.1 13.1	5.1	80.1	6.6 5.7	2.0	100.0	97.9	6,908 2,075
Zamzbar 5.0 4.5 83.0 7.1 0.3 100.0 197.1 Unguja 7.3 6.1 79.4 7.2 0.0 100.0 192 57 Zone	Rural	3.1	4.9	82.8	6.9	2.2	100.0	97.7	4.833
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Zanzibar	5.0	4.5	83.0	7.1	0.3	100.0	99.7	171
Pemba 0.4 1.4 90.4 7.1 0.8 100.0 99.2 57 Western 2.5 6.5 80.8 6.8 1.3 100.0 98.7 779 Central 2.6 7.6 77.9 10.7 1.1 100.0 98.9 798 Southern Highlands 2.4 7.6 77.9 10.7 1.1 100.0 98.9 793 Southern Highlands 4.0 2.3 82.3 8.3 1100.0 98.9 716 Southern Highlands 6.5 5.4 5.8 0.7 10.3 100.0 99.7 171 Eastern 15.9 6.3 73.3 1.9 1.6 100.0 99.2 328 Arusha 6.5 5.4 69.0 13.6 5.5 100.0 94.3 126 Tanga 2.6 7.0 75.7 14.0 0.6 100.0 99.2 347 Pwani 6.2 2.6 90	Unguja	7.3	6.1	79.4	7.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	114
Zone Western 2.5 8.5 8.5 0.0.7 7.2 7.2 7.9 11.4 2.6 100.0 97.4 699 Southern Highlands 5.4 3.0 90.6 0.2 0.6 100.0 98.3 441 Southwest Highlands 5.4 3.0 90.6 0.2 0.6 100.0 98.3 441 Southwest Highlands 4.0 2.3 82.3 8.3 3.1 100.0 99.7 171 Lake 4.0 2.3 82.3 8.3 3.1 100.0 99.4 2.015 Eastern 6.0 4.5 83.0 7.1 1.0 0.0 99.2 328 Arusha 6.5 5.4 69.0 13.6 5.5 100.0 99.2 328 Kilmanjaro 1.3.2 11.4 73.7 0.0 1.7 100.0 99.3 126 Tanga 2.6 7.0 7.5.7 14.8 0.8 100.0	Pemba	0.4	1.4	90.4	7.1	0.8	100.0	99.2	57
Weiserin 2.3 6.3 6.0 1.3 10.0 97.1 749 Central 16 2.6 7.2 77.3 10.7 1.1 10.0 97.4 693 Central 16 8.4 7.6 10.7 1.1 10.0 97.4 693 Southern 4.9 9.4 84.5 5.8 0.4 100.0 99.3 726 Southern 4.0 2.3 82.3 8.3 3.1 100.0 96.4 1137 Zanzibar 5.0 4.5 83.0 7.1 0.3 100.0 99.4 1137 Zanzibar 6.5 5.4 690.0 13.6 5.5 100.0 94.5 261 Kilimanjaro 13.2 11.4 73.7 10.0 0.6 100.0 99.4 156 Dar es Salaam 6.2 1.5 88.3 3.3 0.6 100.0 99.4 156 Dar es Salaam 6.2 9.5	Zone	0.5	0.5	00.0	~ ^	10	100.0	00.7	770
Cartral 2.6 7.6 7.7 10.7 1.1 110.0 98.9 Y86 Southern 4.9 9.4 84.5 0.2 0.6 100.0 99.3 426 Southwest Highlands 4.0 2.3 82.3 8.3 3.1 100.0 96.9 2.015 Eastern 6.0 3.7 3.15 100.0 99.7 17.1 Region 100.0 98.4 84.5 83.0 7.1 8.0 99.2 228 Anusha 6.5 5.4 69.0 13.6 5.5 100.0 99.2 228 Kilimanjaro 13.2 11.4 73.7 0.0 1.7 100.0 98.3 126 Tanga 2.6 7.0 7.6.7 1.4.8 0.8 100.0 99.2 347 Pwari 6.2 1.5 88.3 3.3 0.6 100.0 99.4 156 Dare s Salaam 2.2 9.5 60.3 2.3<	Northern	2.5	8.5 7.2	80.8 72 9	0.8 11 /	1.3	100.0	98.7 97 /	699
Southern Highlands 5.4 3.0 90.6 0.2 0.6 10.0 99.3 426 South West Highlands 4.0 1.6 88.5 6.2 2.7 10.0 97.3 715 Lake 4.0 2.3 82.3 8.3 3.1 10.0 98.4 1,137 Zanzbar 5.0 4.5 83.0 71.1 0.3 100.0 98.4 1,137 Zanzbar 5.0 4.5 83.0 71.1 0.3 100.0 99.2 282 Arusha 6.5 5.4 66.0 13.6 5.5 100.0 98.3 126 Moregoro 6.6 2.6 70.0 75.7 14.0 0.6 100.0 99.4 165 Dare sSalam 2.5 9.5 60.3 2.7 2.3 100.0 99.4 166 Dare sSalam 2.2 9.5 60.3 2.7 2.3 100.0 99.1 150 Mthwara <t< td=""><td>Central</td><td>2.6</td><td>7.6</td><td>77.9</td><td>10.7</td><td>1.1</td><td>100.0</td><td>98.9</td><td>795</td></t<>	Central	2.6	7.6	77.9	10.7	1.1	100.0	98.9	795
Southern 4.9 9.4 84.5 0.8 0.4 100.0 99.6 341 South West Highlands 4.0 2.3 82.3 8.3 3.1 100.0 99.6 2.015 Lake 4.0 2.3 82.3 8.3 3.1 100.0 99.4 1.137 Zanzibar 5.0 4.5 83.0 7.1 0.3 100.0 99.7 171 Region - - - - - 777 0.0 1.7 100.0 99.2 228 Arusha 6.5 5.4 60.0 1.3.6 5.5 100.0 99.4 312 Morogoro 6.6 2.6 90.1 0.0 0.8 100.0 99.2 347 Dares Stataam 2.5.2 9.5 60.3 2.7 2.3 100.0 99.4 150 Mwaraa 2.0 9.4 87.2 1.4 0.0 100.0 99.4 150 Mwa	Southern Highlands	5.4	3.0	90.6	0.2	0.6	100.0	99.3	426
South West Highlands 4.0 1.6 85.5 6.2 2.7 100.0 97.3 715 Eastern 16.9 6.3 73.3 1.9 1.6 100.0 98.4 1.137 Zanzibar 5.0 4.5 83.0 7.1 0.3 100.0 98.4 1.137 Region	Southern	4.9	9.4	84.5	0.8	0.4	100.0	99.6	341
Lake 4.0 2.3 2.3 2.3 5.3 5.1 100.0 95.3 2.013 Zanzibar 5.0 4.5 8.0 7.1 0.3 100.0 99.7 171 Region Dodoma 1.9 14.8 67.7 14.8 0.8 100.0 99.2 328 Arusha 6.5 5.4 68.0 13.6 5.5 100.0 94.5 261 Kilimanjaro 13.2 11.4 73.7 0.0 1.7 100.0 99.3 122 Morogoro 6.6 2.6 90.1 0.0 6.8 100.0 99.2 347 Pwarli 6.2 1.5 88.3 3.3 0.6 100.0 99.4 1312 Morogoro 6.6 2.6 90.1 0.0 0.8 100.0 99.4 156 Dares Salaam 25.2 9.5 60.3 2.7 2.3 100.0 97.7 634 Lindi 8.6 9.5 81.1 0.0 0.9 100.0 99.1 150 Mtwara 2.0 9.4 87.2 1.4 0.0 100.0 99.4 136 Mtwara 2.0 9.4 87.2 1.4 0.0 100.0 99.4 136 Mtwara 2.0 9.4 87.2 1.4 0.0 100.0 99.4 136 Mtwara 2.1 1.4 7.7 9.5 1.3 100.0 99.7 243 Mtwara 2.0 9.4 87.2 1.4 0.0 0.9 100.0 99.4 136 Mtwara 2.1 1.4 0.5 1.0 0.0 9.9 100.0 99.4 136 Mtwara 2.1 1.2 1.0 9.4 87.2 1.4 0.0 0.0 99.4 136 Mtwara 2.1 1.2 1.0 9.4 87.2 1.4 0.0 0.9 100.0 99.4 136 Mtwara 2.1 1.2 1.0 0 84.2 0.0 0.6 100.0 99.4 136 Mtwara 2.1 1.2 3.0 84.2 0.0 0.6 100.0 99.4 136 Mtwara 1.2 2 2.9 5.5 60.3 1.2 3 100.0 97.7 634 Lindi 8.6 9.5 16.7 71.9 5.5 3.6 100.0 99.4 136 Mtwara 3.4 3.5 77.9 15.5 3.6 100.0 99.4 138 Stiggida 2.8 3.8 83.3 1.2 2.3 100.0 97.7 243 Stiggida 2.8 3.8 83.3 1.2 2.8 100.0 97.7 243 Stiggida 2.8 3.8 8.3 3.4 7.7 2.8 100.0 97.7 243 Stiggida 2.8 3.8 8.3 9.1 5.5 100.0 98.6 489 Rikowa 3.4 4.5 5 77.9 5.5 3.0 100.0 98.6 489 Rikowa 3.4 4.5 5 7.7 19 5.5 3.6 100.0 98.5 304 Rikowa 3.4 4.5 2.2 67.1 19.5 6.7 100.0 98.5 304 Rikowa 3.4 4.5 2.2 76.8 10 2.9 100.0 98.5 304 Kisini Jonguja 4.6 4.6 84.5 6.3 0.0 100. 98.5 104 Mwarza 4.5 2.2 76.8 10.2 2.8 100.0 97.1 322 Nonbe 6.8 3.4 88.2 0.0 1.0 100.0 98.5 104 Neatra 1.4 2.5 2.7 78.5 3.7 0.0 15.0 100.0 98.5 104 Mini Magharibi 10.1 6.7 79.5 3.7 0.0 100.0 98.5 104 Kisakazini Pemba 0.0 2.1 82.4 14.2 1.2 100.0 98.5 3.700 Simyu 0.1 2.4 95.7 0.0 1.5 100.0 98.5 3.700 Simyu 0.2 1.4 88.3 3.7 0.4 1.7 100.0 98.5 3.700 Simyu 0.2 1.4 85.7 75.5 3.7 0.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 1	South West Highlands	4.0	1.6	85.5	6.2	2.7	100.0	97.3	715
Zanzbar 5.0 4.5 83.0 7.1 0.3 100.0 99.7 171 Region	Fastern	4.0	2.3	73.3	0.3	1.6	100.0	90.9	2,015
Region <	Zanzibar	5.0	4.5	83.0	7.1	0.3	100.0	99.7	171
Dodoma 1.9 14.8 67.7 14.8 0.00 99.2 328 Anusha 6.5 5.4 600 13.6 5.5 100.0 94.5 261 Kilimanjaro 13.2 11.4 73.7 0.0 1.7 100.0 98.3 126 Tanga 2.6 7.0 75.7 14.0 0.6 100.0 99.4 312 Morogoro 6.6 2.6 90.1 0.0 0.8 100.0 99.4 156 Dar es Salaam 25.2 9.5 60.3 2.7 2.3 100.0 99.1 150 Mtwara 2.0 9.4 87.2 1.4 0.0 100.0 90.0 191 Ruvuma 0.8 2.9 95.6 0.3 0.3 100.0 99.7 204 Iringa 12.2 3.0 84.2 0.0 0.6 100.0 99.4 436 Singida 2.8 3.8 83.3 9	Region								
Anisha 6.5 5.4 60.0 13.6 6.5 100.0 94.5 261 Tanga 2.6 7.0 75.7 14.0 0.6 100.0 99.4 312 Morogoro 6.6 2.6 90.1 0.0 0.8 100.0 99.4 312 Pwani 6.2 1.5 88.3 3.3 0.6 100.0 99.4 156 Dar es Salaam 25.2 9.5 60.3 2.7 2.3 100.0 97.7 634 Mitwara 2.0 9.4 87.2 1.4 0.0 100.0 99.7 204 Iringa 12.2 3.0 84.2 0.0 0.6 100.0 99.7 204 Iringa 2.8 3.8 83.3 9.2 0.8 106.0 99.4 2425 Tabora 3.4 3.5 73.9 15.6 3.0 100.0 96.4 189 Kigoma 5.5 16.7 71.9 5.5 0.4 100.0 98.6 330 Shinjanga 0.8 </td <td>Dodoma</td> <td>1.9</td> <td>14.8</td> <td>67.7</td> <td>14.8</td> <td>0.8</td> <td>100.0</td> <td>99.2</td> <td>328</td>	Dodoma	1.9	14.8	67.7	14.8	0.8	100.0	99.2	328
Nilmanjaro 1.2 1.1 1.3.7 0.0 1.7 100.0 98.3 126 Morogoro 6.6 2.6 90.1 0.0 0.8 100.0 99.2 347 Paranja 2.6 7.0 75.7 14.0 0.6 100.0 99.2 347 Dar es Salaam 25.2 9.5 60.3 2.7 2.3 100.0 97.7 634 Lindi 8.6 9.5 81.1 0.0 0.9 100.0 190.1 150 Miwara 2.0 9.4 87.2 1.4 0.0 100.0 190.1 150 Mivara 2.0 9.4 87.2 1.4 0.0 100.0 99.7 204 Iringa 12.2 30 84.2 0.0 6.100.0 99.4 118 Mbeya 5.1 0.8 90.3 16 2.3 100.0 98.0 449 Kigoma 5.5 16.7 71.9 5.	Arusha	6.5	5.4	69.0	13.6	5.5	100.0	94.5	261
Margaron 2.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 0.	Kilimanjaro	13.2	7.0	73.7 75.7	0.0	1.7	100.0	98.3	120
Pwant 62 15 88.3 3.3 0.6 100.0 99.4 156 Dar es Salaam 25.2 9.5 60.3 2.7 2.3 100.0 97.7 634 Lindi 8.6 9.5 81.1 0.0 0.9 100.0 99.7 634 Miwara 2.0 9.4 87.2 1.4 0.0 100.0 99.7 204 Iringa 12.2 3.0 84.2 0.0 0.6 100.0 99.4 118 Mbeya 5.1 0.8 90.3 1.6 2.3 100.0 99.2 225 Tabora 0.3 2.6 87.4 7.7 2.0 100.0 98.6 449 Rukwa 3.4 3.5 73.9 15.6 3.6 100.0 98.1 300 Shinyanga 0.8 0.6 94.8 1.9 100.0 98.1 300 Kigoma 1.5 2.2 67.1 19.5	Morogoro	6.6	2.6	90.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	347
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Pwani	6.2	1.5	88.3	3.3	0.6	100.0	99.4	156
Lindi 8.6 9.5 81.1 0.0 0.9 100.0 99.1 150 Ruvuma 0.8 2.9 95.6 0.3 0.3 100.0 99.7 204 Iringa 12.2 3.0 84.2 0.0 66 100.0 99.7 204 Iringa 12.2 3.0 84.2 0.0 66 100.0 99.4 118 Mbeya 5.1 0.8 90.3 1.6 2.3 100.0 99.2 225 Tabora 0.3 2.6 87.4 7.7 2.0 100.0 98.0 449 Rukwa 3.4 3.5 73.9 15.6 3.6 100.0 98.1 300 Kigoma 5.5 16.7 71.9 5.5 0.4 100.0 98.1 300 Kagera 1.5 2.1 95.2 0.8 150.0 99.5 344 Mwanza 4.5 2.6 6.7 100.0	Dar es Salaam	25.2	9.5	60.3	2.7	2.3	100.0	97.7	634
Wikital 2.0 9.4 67.2 1.4 0.0 100.0 100.0 101.0<	Lindi	8.6	9.5	81.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	150
Iringa 12.2 3.0 84.2 0.0 0.6 100.0 99.4 118 Mbeya 5.1 0.8 90.3 1.6 2.3 100.0 97.7 436 Singida 2.8 3.8 83.3 9.2 0.8 100.0 99.2 225 Tabora 0.3 2.6 87.4 7.7 2.0 100.0 98.0 449 Kigoma 5.5 16.7 71.9 5.5 0.4 100.0 99.6 330 Shinyanga 0.8 0.6 94.8 1.9 1.9 100.0 98.1 300 Kagera 1.5 2.1 95.2 0.8 0.5 100.0 97.1 322 Mara 14.2 5.2 76.8 1.0 2.9 100.0 97.1 322 Manyara 3.4 1.5 86.8 6.6 1.8 100.0 97.2 90 Simiyu 0.1 2.4 95.7	Ruvuma	2.0	9.4	07.2 95.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	204
Mbéya 5.1 0.8 90.3 1.6 2.3 100.0 97.7 436 Singida 2.8 3.8 83.3 9.2 0.8 100.0 99.2 225 Tabora 0.3 2.6 87.4 7.7 2.0 100.0 98.0 449 Rukwa 3.4 3.5 73.9 15.6 3.6 100.0 96.4 189 Kigoma 5.5 16.7 71.9 5.5 0.4 100.0 98.1 300 Kagera 1.5 2.1 95.2 0.8 0.5 100.0 98.1 300 Mara 14.2 5.2.2 76.8 1.0 2.9 100.0 97.1 322 Manyara 3.4 1.5 86.8 6.6 1.8 100.0 98.2 242 Njombe 6.8 3.4 86.3 9.2 2.8 100.0 97.2 90 Simiyu 0.1 2.4 95.7 <t< td=""><td>Iringa</td><td>12.2</td><td>3.0</td><td>84.2</td><td>0.0</td><td>0.6</td><td>100.0</td><td>99.4</td><td>118</td></t<>	Iringa	12.2	3.0	84.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	118
Singida 2.8 3.8 83.3 9.2 0.8 100.0 99.2 225 Tabora 0.3 2.6 87.4 7.7 2.0 100.0 98.0 449 Rukwa 3.4 3.5 73.9 15.6 3.6 100.0 96.4 189 Kigoma 5.5 16.7 71.9 5.5 0.4 100.0 99.6 330 Shinyanga 0.8 0.6 94.8 1.9 1.9 100.0 99.5 344 Mwanza 4.5 2.2 67.1 19.5 6.7 100.0 93.3 471 Mara 14.2 5.2 76.8 1.0 2.9 100.0 97.1 322 Manyara 3.4 1.5 86.8 6.6 1.8 100.0 98.2 242 Njombe 6.8 3.4 88.2 0.0 1.0 100.0 98.2 286 Geita 1.8 1.3 71.0 22.4 3.5 100.0 96.5 282 Kasavi in Unguja 4.6 <td>Mbeya</td> <td>5.1</td> <td>0.8</td> <td>90.3</td> <td>1.6</td> <td>2.3</td> <td>100.0</td> <td>97.7</td> <td>436</td>	Mbeya	5.1	0.8	90.3	1.6	2.3	100.0	97.7	436
Habora 0.3 2.6 87.4 7.7 2.0 100.0 98.0 449 Rukwa 3.4 3.5 73.9 15.6 3.6 100.0 96.4 189 Kigoma 5.5 16.7 71.9 5.5 0.4 100.0 99.6 330 Shinyanga 0.8 0.6 94.8 1.9 1.9 100.0 99.5 344 Mwanza 4.5 2.2 67.1 19.5 6.7 100.0 93.3 471 Mara 14.2 5.2 76.8 1.0 2.9 100.0 98.1 302 Maryara 3.4 1.5 86.8 6.6 1.8 100.0 98.2 242 Nombe 6.8 3.4 88.2 0.0 1.0 100.0 97.2 90 Simiyu 0.1 2.4 95.7 0.0 1.5 100.0 98.2 282 Katavi 0.2 1.4 86.3 0.0 100.0 100.0 27 Kusinipugia 0.7 6.7	Singida	2.8	3.8	83.3	9.2	0.8	100.0	99.2	225
Kigoma 5.5 16.7 71.9 5.5 0.4 100.0 90.6 330 Shinyanga 0.8 0.6 94.8 1.9 1.9 100.0 98.1 300 Kagera 1.5 2.1 95.2 0.8 0.5 100.0 98.5 344 Mwanza 4.5 2.2 67.1 19.5 6.7 100.0 93.3 471 Mara 14.2 5.2 76.8 1.0 2.9 100.0 98.2 242 Njombe 6.8 3.4 88.2 0.0 1.0 100.0 98.5 104 Katavi 0.2 1.4 86.3 9.2 2.8 100.0 98.2 296 Geita 1.8 1.3 71.0 22.4 3.5 100.0 98.2 296 Geita 1.8 1.3 71.0 22.3 0.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 96.6 <td>Tabora Rukwa</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>87.4 73.9</td> <td>15.6</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>100.0</td> <td>98.0 96.4</td> <td>449 189</td>	Tabora Rukwa	0.3	2.0	87.4 73.9	15.6	2.0	100.0	98.0 96.4	449 189
Shinyanga 0.8 0.6 94.8 1.9 1.9 100.0 98.1 300 Kagera 1.5 2.1 95.2 0.8 0.5 100.0 99.5 344 Mwanza 4.5 2.2 67.1 19.5 6.7 100.0 93.3 471 Mara 14.2 5.2 76.8 1.0 2.9 100.0 98.2 242 Manyara 3.4 1.5 86.8 6.6 1.8 100.0 98.2 242 Maryara 0.2 1.4 86.3 9.2 2.8 100.0 98.2 296 Geita 1.8 1.3 71.0 22.4 3.5 100.0 96.5 282 Kaskazini Unguja 0.7 6.1 70.9 2.3 0.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	Kigoma	5.5	16.7	71.9	5.5	0.4	100.0	99.6	330
Kagera 1.5 2.1 95.2 0.8 0.5 100.0 99.5 344 Mwanza 4.5 2.2 67.1 19.5 6.7 100.0 93.3 471 Mara 14.2 5.2 76.8 1.0 2.9 100.0 97.1 322 Manyara 3.4 1.5 86.8 6.6 1.8 100.0 98.2 242 Njombe 6.8 3.4 88.2 0.0 1.0 100.0 98.5 104 Katavi 0.2 1.4 86.3 9.2 2.8 100.0 97.2 90 Simiyu 0.1 2.4 95.7 0.0 1.5 100.0 98.2 296 Geita 1.8 1.3 71.0 22.4 3.5 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 18 Mini Magharibi 10.1 6.7 79.5 3.7 0.0 100.0 90.6 30	Shinyanga	0.8	0.6	94.8	1.9	1.9	100.0	98.1	300
Mwanza 4.5 2.2 67.1 19.5 6.7 100.0 93.3 471 Mara 14.2 5.2 76.8 1.0 2.9 100.0 97.1 322 Manyara 3.4 1.5 86.8 6.6 1.8 100.0 98.2 242 Njombe 6.8 3.4 88.2 0.0 1.0 100.0 98.5 104 Katavi 0.2 1.4 86.3 9.2 2.8 100.0 98.2 296 Geita 1.8 1.3 71.0 22.4 3.5 100.0 96.5 282 Kaskazini Unguja 0.7 6.1 70.9 22.3 0.0 100.0 100.0 18 Mjini Magharibi 10.1 6.7 79.5 3.7 0.0 100.0 90.6 30 Kusini Pemba 0.0 2.1 82.4 14.2 1.2 100.0 98.8 26 Education 1.4 3.1	Kagera	1.5	2.1	95.2	0.8	0.5	100.0	99.5	344
Maryara 3.4 1.5 86.8 6.6 1.0 1.0 1.0 97.1 322 Njombe 6.8 3.4 1.5 86.8 6.6 1.8 100.0 98.2 242 Njombe 6.8 3.4 88.2 0.0 1.0 100.0 98.5 104 Katavi 0.2 1.4 86.3 9.2 2.8 100.0 98.5 104 Geita 1.8 1.3 71.0 22.4 3.5 100.0 98.2 296 Geita 1.8 1.3 71.0 22.4 3.5 100.0 98.2 296 Kusini Unguja 4.6 4.6 84.5 6.3 0.0 100.0 100.0 27 Kusini Vinguja 0.7 6.1 70.9 23.3 0.0 100.0 100.0 18 Mjini Magharibi 10.1 6.7 79.5 3.7 0.0 100.0 98.8 26 Education	Mwanza	4.5	2.2	67.1	19.5	6.7	100.0	93.3	471
Njombe 6.8 3.4 88.2 0.0 1.0 100.0 98.5 104 Katavi 0.2 1.4 86.3 9.2 2.8 100.0 97.2 90 Simiyu 0.1 2.4 95.7 0.0 1.5 100.0 98.2 296 Geita 1.8 1.3 71.0 22.4 3.5 100.0 98.2 296 Kaskazini Unguja 4.6 4.6 84.5 6.3 0.0 100.0 100.0 277 Kusini Unguja 0.7 6.1 70.9 22.3 0.0 100.0	Manvara	3.4	1.5	86.8	6.6	1.8	100.0	98.2	242
Katavi0.21.486.39.22.8100.097.290Simiyu0.12.495.70.01.5100.098.2296Geita1.81.371.022.43.5100.096.5282Kaskazini Unguja4.64.684.56.30.0100.0100.027Kusini Unguja0.76.170.922.30.0100.0100.018Mjini Magharibi10.16.779.53.70.0100.0100.069Kaskazini Pemba0.70.797.30.90.4100.099.630Kusini Pemba0.02.182.414.21.2100.098.826Education1.43.183.18.93.4100.096.51,350Primary incomplete4.25.180.97.42.4100.098.53,700Secondary+13.35.874.25.01.8100.098.53,700Second3.53.783.77.41.7100.098.31,422Middle2.95.882.47.11.7100.098.31,424Highest16.06.272.04.01.7100.098.31,424Highest16.06.272.04.01.7100.098.31,359	Njombe	6.8	3.4	88.2	0.0	1.0	100.0	98.5	104
Simiyu 0.1 2.4 95.7 0.0 1.5 100.0 98.2 296 Geita 1.8 1.3 71.0 22.4 3.5 100.0 98.2 282 Kaskazini Unguja 4.6 4.6 84.5 6.3 0.0 100.0 100.0 277 Kusini Unguja 0.7 6.1 70.9 22.3 0.0 100.0 100.0 69 Mini Magharibi 10.1 6.7 79.5 3.7 0.0 100.0 100.0 69 Kaskazini Pemba 0.7 0.7 97.3 0.9 0.4 100.0 98.8 26 Education 1.4 3.1 83.1 8.9 3.4 100.0 96.5 1,350 Primary incomplete 4.2 5.1 80.9 7.4 2.4 100.0 98.5 3,700 Secondary+ 13.3 5.8 74.2 5.0 1.8 100.0 98.5 3,700 Second 3.	Katavi	0.2	1.4	86.3	9.2	2.8	100.0	97.2	90
Getta 1.0 1.3 1.10 22.4 3.5 100.0 90.5 222 Kaskazini Unguja 4.6 4.6 84.5 6.3 0.0 100.0 100.0 227 Kusini Unguja 0.7 6.1 70.9 22.3 0.0 100.0 100.0 69 Mjini Magharibi 10.1 6.7 79.5 3.7 0.0 100.0 90.6 30 Kusini Pemba 0.7 0.7 97.3 0.9 0.4 100.0 98.8 26 Education 1.4 3.1 83.1 8.9 3.4 100.0 96.5 1,350 Primary incomplete 4.2 5.1 80.9 7.4 2.4 100.0 98.5 3,700 Secondary+ 13.3 5.8 74.2 5.0 1.8 100.0 98.5 3,700 Secondary+ 13.3 5.8 74.2 5.0 1.8 100.0 98.3 1,422 Wealth quintile	Simiyu	0.1	2.4	95.7	0.0	1.5	100.0	98.2 06 F	296
Kusini Unguja 4.0 4.0 4.0 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.0 100.0 100.0 21 Mjini Magharibi 10.1 6.7 79.5 3.7 0.0 100.0 100.0 69 Kasazini Pemba 0.7 0.7 97.3 0.9 0.4 100.0 99.6 30 Kusini Pemba 0.0 2.1 82.4 14.2 1.2 100.0 98.8 26 Education 1.4 3.1 83.1 8.9 3.4 100.0 96.5 1,350 Primary incomplete 4.2 5.1 80.9 7.4 2.4 100.0 98.5 3,700 Secondary+ 13.3 5.8 74.2 5.0 1.8 100.0 98.5 3,700 Wealth quintile U U U U 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.42 1.5 100.0 98.5 3,700 Secondary+ 13.3 5.8 74.2 5.0 1.8 100.0 98.3 1,424 Lowest 1.6 <td< td=""><td>Gella Kaskazini Unquia</td><td>1.0</td><td>1.5</td><td>71.0 84.5</td><td>63</td><td>3.5</td><td>100.0</td><td>90.5</td><td>202</td></td<>	Gella Kaskazini Unquia	1.0	1.5	71.0 84.5	63	3.5	100.0	90.5	202
Mjini Magharibi 10.1 6.7 79.5 3.7 0.0 100.0 100.0 69 Kaskazini Pemba 0.7 0.7 97.3 0.9 0.4 100.0 99.6 30 Kusini Pemba 0.0 2.1 82.4 14.2 1.2 100.0 99.6 30 Education 1.4 3.1 83.1 8.9 3.4 100.0 96.5 1,350 Primary incomplete 4.2 5.1 80.9 7.4 2.4 100.0 98.5 3,700 Secondary+ 13.3 5.8 74.2 5.0 1.8 100.0 98.5 3,700 Wealth quintile U U U U U U U U Lowest 1.6 3.4 83.9 8.0 3.1 100.0 98.3 1,422 Middle 2.9 5.8 82.4 7.1 1.7 100.0 98.3 1,422 Middle 2.9	Kusini Unquia	0.7	6.1	70.9	22.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	18
Kaskazini Pemba0.70.797.30.90.4100.099.630Kusini Pemba0.02.182.414.21.2100.099.630EducationNo education1.43.183.18.93.4100.096.51,350Primary incomplete4.25.180.97.42.4100.098.53,700Secondary+13.35.874.25.01.8100.098.53,700Wealth quintileUUUUUUULowest1.63.483.98.03.1100.098.31,422Middle2.95.882.47.11.7100.098.31,422Middle2.95.882.47.11.7100.098.31,424Highest16.06.272.04.01.7100.098.31,359Total6.15.180.26.62.0100.098.07,079	Mjini Magharibi	10.1	6.7	79.5	3.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	69
Kusini Pemba 0.0 2.1 82.4 14.2 1.2 100.0 98.8 26 Education No education 1.4 3.1 83.1 8.9 3.4 100.0 96.5 1,350 Primary incomplete 4.2 5.1 80.9 7.4 2.4 100.0 97.6 879 Primary incomplete 6.0 5.6 80.9 6.0 1.5 100.0 98.5 3,700 Secondary+ 13.3 5.8 74.2 5.0 1.8 100.0 98.2 1,149 Wealth quintile Lowest 1.6 3.4 83.9 8.0 3.1 100.0 96.9 1,525 Second 3.5 3.7 83.7 7.4 1.7 100.0 98.3 1,349 Middle 2.9 5.8 82.4 7.1 1.7 100.0 98.3 1,349 Fourth 7.0 6.5 78.5 6.3 1.7 100.0 98.3 1,349 Fourth 7.0 6.5 78.5 6.3 1.7 100.0	Kaskazini Pemba	0.7	0.7	97.3	0.9	0.4	100.0	99.6	30
Education 1.4 3.1 83.1 8.9 3.4 100.0 96.5 1,350 Primary incomplete 4.2 5.1 80.9 7.4 2.4 100.0 97.6 879 Primary incomplete 6.0 5.6 80.9 6.0 1.5 100.0 98.5 3,700 Secondary+ 13.3 5.8 74.2 5.0 1.8 100.0 98.2 1,149 Wealth quintile Lowest 1.6 3.4 83.9 8.0 3.1 100.0 98.9 1,525 Second 3.5 3.7 83.7 7.4 1.7 100.0 98.3 1,329 Middle 2.9 5.8 82.4 7.1 1.7 100.0 98.3 1,329 Fourth 7.0 6.5 78.5 6.3 1.7 100.0 98.3 1,324 Highest 16.0 6.2 72.0 4.0 1.7 100.0 98.3 1,359 Total	Kusini Pemba	0.0	2.1	82.4	14.2	1.2	100.0	98.8	26
No education 1.4 3.1 6.1 6.9 3.4 100.0 90.3 1,300 Primary incomplete 4.2 5.1 80.9 7.4 2.4 100.0 97.6 879 Primary incomplete 6.0 5.6 80.9 6.0 1.5 100.0 98.5 3,700 Secondary+ 13.3 5.8 74.2 5.0 1.8 100.0 98.2 1,149 Wealth quintile Lowest 1.6 3.4 83.9 8.0 3.1 100.0 98.3 1,329 Second 3.5 3.7 83.7 7.4 1.7 100.0 98.3 1,329 Middle 2.9 5.8 82.4 7.1 1.7 100.0 98.3 1,329 Fourth 7.0 6.5 78.5 6.3 1.7 100.0 98.3 1,329 Fourth 7.0 6.2 72.0 4.0 1.7 100.0 98.3 1,359 Total 6.1 5.1 80.2 6.6 2.0 100.0 98.0 7,0	Education	1 /	2.1	02.1	<u>ه م</u>	24	100.0	06 5	1 250
Primary complete 6.0 5.6 80.9 6.0 1.5 100.0 98.5 3,700 Secondary+ 13.3 5.8 74.2 5.0 1.8 100.0 98.2 1,149 Wealth quintile L Use Use <thuse< th=""> Use Use</thuse<>	Primary incomplete	4.2	5.1	80.9	0.9 7 4	3.4 2.4	100.0	90.5	879
Secondary+13.35.874.25.01.8100.098.21,149Wealth quintileLowest1.63.483.98.03.1100.096.91,525Second3.53.783.77.41.7100.098.31,422Middle2.95.882.47.11.7100.098.31,349Fourth7.06.578.56.31.7100.098.31,424Highest16.06.272.04.01.7100.098.31,359Total6.15.180.26.62.0100.098.07,079	Primary complete	6.0	5.6	80.9	6.0	1.5	100.0	98.5	3,700
Wealth quintile 5 83.9 8.0 3.1 100.0 96.9 1,525 Second 3.5 3.7 83.7 7.4 1.7 100.0 98.3 1,422 Middle 2.9 5.8 82.4 7.1 1.7 100.0 98.3 1,349 Fourth 7.0 6.5 78.5 6.3 1.7 100.0 98.3 1,424 Highest 16.0 6.2 72.0 4.0 1.7 100.0 98.3 1,349 Total 6.1 5.1 80.2 6.6 2.0 100.0 98.3 1,359	Secondary+	13.3	5.8	74.2	5.0	1.8	100.0	98.2	1,149
Lowest1.63.483.98.03.1100.096.91,525Second3.53.783.77.41.7100.098.31,422Middle2.95.882.47.11.7100.098.31,349Fourth7.06.578.56.31.7100.098.31,424Highest16.06.272.04.01.7100.098.31,359Total6.15.180.26.62.0100.098.07,079	Wealth quintile								
Second 3.5 3.7 83.7 7.4 1.7 100.0 98.3 1,422 Middle 2.9 5.8 82.4 7.1 1.7 100.0 98.3 1,349 Fourth 7.0 6.5 78.5 6.3 1.7 100.0 98.3 1,424 Highest 16.0 6.2 72.0 4.0 1.7 100.0 98.3 1,359 Total 6.1 5.1 80.2 6.6 2.0 100.0 98.0 7,079	Lowest	1.6	3.4	83.9	8.0	3.1	100.0	96.9	1,525
Fourth 7.0 6.5 78.5 6.3 1.7 100.0 96.3 1,424 Highest 16.0 6.2 72.0 4.0 1.7 100.0 98.3 1,359 Total 6.1 5.1 80.2 6.6 2.0 100.0 98.0 7,079	Secona	3.5	3.7 5.8	83.7 82.4	7.4 7.1	1.7	100.0	98.3 08.3	1,422
Highest 16.0 6.2 72.0 4.0 1.7 100.0 98.3 1,359 Total 6.1 5.1 80.2 6.6 2.0 100.0 98.0 7,079	Fourth	7.0	6.5	78.5	6.3	1.7	100.0	98.3	1,424
Total 6.1 5.1 80.2 6.6 2.0 100.0 98.0 7,079	Highest	16.0	6.2	72.0	4.0	1.7	100.0	98.3	1,359
	Total	6.1	5.1	80.2	6.6	2.0	100.0	98.0	7,079

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation. ¹ doctor/assistant medical officer (AMO), clinical officer, assistant clinical officer, nurse/midwife, assistant nurse, and MCH aide

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 in the 5 years preceding the survey, by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits for the most recent live birth, and by the timing of the first visit, and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to residence, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Т	anzania Mainla	_		
Number and timing of ANC visits	Urban	Rural	Total	Zanzibar	Tanzania
Number of ANC visits					
None	1.6	2.2	2.0	0.3	2.0
1	2.1	4.4	3.7	1.6	3.6
2-3	31.9	48.0	43.2	44.8	43.2
4+	63.8	45.0	50.6	52.9	50.7
Don't know/missing	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit					
No antenatal care	1.6	2.2	2.0	0.3	2.0
<4	31.9	21.5	24.6	14.5	24.4
4-5	46.2	47.5	47.1	55.9	47.3
6-7	19.2	26.2	24.1	27.7	24.2
8+	0.9	2.5	2.0	1.4	2.0
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	2,075	4,833	6,908	171	7,079
Median months pregnant at first visit (for					
those with ANC)	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.0
Number of women with ANC	2,043	4,724	6,766	171	6,937
Table 9.3 Components of antenatal care

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, the percentage who took iron tablets, syrup, and drugs for intestinal parasites or Fansidar during the pregnancy of the most recent birth, and among women receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, the percentage receiving specific antenatal services, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Among w percentag	omen with a li e who during	ive birth in the p the pregnancy o	ast 5 years, the of their last birth:	Among women who received antenatal care for most recent birth in the past 5 years, the percen selected services				
Background characteristic	Took iron tablets or syrup	Took intestinal parasite drugs	Took antimalarial drugs (Fansidar)	Number of women with a live birth in the past 5 years	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Number of women with ANC for their most recent birth	
Mother's age at birth									
<20	81.9	56.0	61.9	1,169	62.4	57.6	85.1	1,151	
20-34	82.0	66.0	72.9	4,636	73.4	61.9	88.1	4,549	
35-49	77.0	58.9	70.2	1,273	69.0	55.4	84.6	1,237	
Birth order	05.0	<u> </u>	70.0	4 740	70.0	07.4	00.0	4 704	
1 2_3	85.0 81.1	66.5	70.2 72.4	1,748	72.9	67.4 63.1	89.0 88.3	2 401	
4-5	82.0	63.9	70.7	1.471	69.1	56.2	86.7	1.440	
6+	74.6	56.5	67.7	1,417	63.9	49.4	82.5	1,372	
Residence									
Urban	83.0	73.4	80.9	2,123	89.8	86.1	95.4	2,090	
Rural	80.3	58.6	66.1	4,955	62.6	48.8	83.3	4,847	
Tanzania Mainland/									
Zanzibar Tanzania Mainland	81.1	63.4	71 1	6 908	70.2	59 1	86.7	6 766	
Urban	83.3	74.1	81.7	2.075	89.6	85.8	95.3	2.043	
Rural	80.2	58.7	66.6	4,833	61.7	47.6	83.0	4,724	
Zanzibar	79.7	51.0	47.4	171	96.9	95.6	96.4	171	
Unguja	78.4	44.2	44.0	114	97.2	98.1	97.9	114	
	02.5	04.4	54.2	57	90.5	90.4	93.4	50	
Western	73 1	54 1	61.2	779	59 5	57 9	83.2	768	
Northern	83.9	70.5	81.9	699	86.9	71.6	89.1	681	
Central	89.5	69.6	74.7	795	66.6	48.1	88.6	786	
Southern Highlands	80.4	64.3	76.0	426	76.6	58.0	86.1	424	
Southern	90.4	69.8	79.6 66.5	341	69.9	55.3	90.6	340	
Lake	75.1	54.2	63 7	2 015	60.2	50.0	83.8	1 953	
Eastern	86.9	76.8	80.7	1,137	89.3	86.2	95.1	1,119	
Zanzibar	79.7	51.0	47.4	171	96.9	95.6	96.4	171	
Region									
Dodoma	90.2	69.9	75.4	328	65.6	42.8	86.5	326	
Kilimaniaro	00.0 88.1	09.0 78.4	75.3 92.7	126	07.3 98.2	78.0	90.0	247 124	
Tanga	84.9	67.8	83.1	312	82.1	72.8	86.5	310	
Morogoro	90.7	70.9	75.8	347	78.2	70.6	89.9	344	
Pwani	84.3	75.4	79.1	156	86.5	85.9	95.2	155	
Dar es Salaam	85.5	80.3	83.7	634	96.1	94.9	97.9	620	
Mtwara	89.4	70.2	78.1	191	69.3	54.9	88.9	191	
Ruvuma	79.3	57.7	72.1	204	70.5	51.1	85.6	203	
Iringa	82.6	66.2	82.9	118	82.1	67.4	83.9	117	
Mbeya	87.0	60.0	68.1	436	70.0	50.6	77.8	426	
Tabora	91.0 73.0	72.2 57.8	79.3 55.4	225 449	00.7 57 9	60.0 64.0	90.8 84.4	223 439	
Rukwa	77.1	59.8	67.0	189	51.6	34.3	81.5	182	
Kigoma	73.3	49.1	69.0	330	61.7	49.7	81.5	329	
Shinyanga	83.1	66.7	73.3	300	64.3	54.9	89.5	295	
Kagera Mwanza	80.7 68.1	74.8 79.2	77.8 62.4	344 471	65.5 66.2	35.1	80.5 87.7	34Z 130	
Mara	79.3	51.2	59.3	322	65.4	51.8	82.7	313	
Manyara	86.6	66.8	69.4	242	65.9	44.2	89.2	238	
Njombe	80.1	75.1	75.9	104	82.1	61.1	89.6	103	
Katavi	66.2	61.7	57.4	90	51.4	42.2	83.1	88	
Geita	68.8	41.7	46.0	290	51.6 42.6	44.1	77.0	292	
Kaskazini Unguja	83.1	52.0	44.2	27	90.8	96.2	92.6	27	
Kusini Unguja	87.0	42.5	43.1	18	99.0	99.4	100.0	18	
Mjini Magharibi	74.2	41.6	44.2	69	99.2	98.6	99.4	69	
Kaskazini Pemba Kusini Pemba	83.4 81.1	62 3	58.9 48.8	30 26	96.9 95 5	80.3 95.2	95.8	30 26	
Education	01.1	02.0	40.0	20	55.5	00.2	50.7	20	
No education	75.4	57.4	58.2	1,350	57.9	44.2	83.7	1,304	
Primary incomplete	79.1	59.2	64.7	879	62.2	52.3	84.1	858	
Primary complete	82.5	63.8	74.1	3,700	72.1	60.6	86.6	3,646	
Secondary+	84.8	70.1	78.3	1,149	88.1	82.4	94.1	1,128	
vveaith quintile	76 5	53 A	50 2	1 525	57 /	44 2	82 /	1 470	
Second	79.7	58.9	63.9	1,422	56.6	44.4	81.6	1,398	
Middle	82.8	61.2	72.5	1,349	66.2	52.6	85.4	1,326	
Fourth	81.5	68.0	75.3	1,424	81.7	71.0	89.8	1,399	
Highest	85.7	(4.7	83.5	1,359	93.7	89.6	96.2	1,335	
Ianzania	81.1	63.1	70.6	7,079	70.8	60.0	87.0	6,937	

Table 9.4 Tetanus toxoid injections

Among mothers age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, the percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the last live birth and the percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

		Percentage whose	
Background	Percentage receiving	last birth was	Number of
characteristic	during last pregnancy	neonatal tetanus ¹	mothers
Mother's age at birth			
<20	61.6	74.4	1,169
20-34	53.2	90.9	4,636
SU-49 Birth order	57.0	90.0	1,275
1	69.4	77.8	1.748
2-3	56.1	91.7	2,443
4-5	43.8	91.3	1,471
0+ Posidonco	31.1	90.9	1,417
Urban	63.7	91.0	2,123
Rural	46.7	86.7	4,955
Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar			
lanzania Mainland	52.3	87.8	6,908
Rural	47.1	90.9 86.5	4.833
Zanzibar	33.5	95.4	171
Unguja	37.7	95.8	114
	25.2	94.4	57
Western	36.1	86.6	779
Northern	63.0	88.4	699
Central	52.0	88.0	795
Southern Highlands	49.0	85.5	426
South West Highlands	59.5	83.9	715
Lake	44.3	88.8	2,015
Eastern	69.1	90.8	1,137
Zanzion	33.5	95.4	17.1
Dodoma	57.0	86.4	328
Arusha	59.6	88.2	261
Kilimanjaro	66.6	91.9	126
Morogoro	69.2	87.3 90.9	312
Pwani	52.9	88.5	156
Dar es Salaam	73.0	91.4	634
Lindi Mtwara	43.5	82.2 85.7	150
Ruvuma	47.2	82.4	204
Iringa	55.5	87.6	118
Mbeya	54.7	81.6	436
Tabora	42.3	82.8	449
Rukwa	71.8	90.6	189
Kigoma	27.6	91.7	330
Kagera	44.5 34 0	90.5 94.6	344
Mwanza	47.1	84.4	471
Mara	50.2	87.0	322
Manyara Niombe	43.7 45 1	85.9 89.1	242
Katavi	57.0	81.4	90
Simiyu	52.7	92.1	296
Geita Kaskazini Unguia	36.6	86.2	282
Kusini Unguja	30.3	93.7	18
Mjini Magharibi	44.8	96.5	69
Kaskazini Pemba	28.3	93.7	30
Education	21.0	95.2	20
No education	43.9	85.8	1.350
Primary incomplete	45.8	84.7	879
Primary complete	51.6	88.6	3,700
Secondary+	66.5	91.4	1,149
Lowest	44 1	83 2	1,525
Second	43.2	87.5	1,422
Middle	48.0	88.6	1,349
rourn Highest	56.U 69.0	88.2 93.2	1,424
Total	51.8	88.0	7 079
	01.0	00.0	.,

¹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Table 9.5 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

		Health facil	ity	_				
Background characteristic	Public sector	Private sector	Religious voluntary	Home	Other	Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
Mother's age at birth								
<20	54.7	2.7	9.4	32.0	1.1	100.0	66.9	1,753
20-34 35-49	50.8 45.4	2.5	9.7	35.4 41.0	2.8	100.0	63.0 56.2	0,008
Birth order	-0	1.0	3.2	41.0	2.0	100.0	30.2	1,001
1	61.3	2.8	13.3	21.8	0.8	100.0	77.4	2.496
2-3	53.5	3.1	9.3	32.5	1.6	100.0	65.9	3,433
4-5	46.0	1.4	7.7	42.6	2.3	100.0	55.1	2,122
6+	37.2	1.7	7.4	51.2	2.5	100.0	46.4	2,001
Antenatal care visits ¹	24 5	2.2	4 7	67.0	0.4	100.0	22.2	140
1_3	24.5 47 1	3.2 1 9	4.7 9.4	39.8	0.4	100.0	52.5 58.4	3 314
4+	59.4	2.9	12.4	23.7	1.6	100.0	74.7	3.589
Don't know/missing	(57.8)	(5.3)	(14.2)	(22.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(77.2)	35
Residence								
Urban	71.5	4.6	10.3	12.8	0.8	100.0	86.4	2,727
Rural	42.9	1.6	9.3	44.2	2.1	100.0	53.7	7,325
Tanzania Mainland/								
Zanzibar Tanzania Mainland	50.3	24	9.8	35.8	18	100.0	62.5	9 788
Urban	71.3	4.5	10.6	12.9	0.8	100.0	86.4	2.658
Rural	42.5	1.6	9.5	44.3	2.1	100.0	53.6	7,130
Zanzibar	63.2	1.9	0.9	33.7	0.3	100.0	66.0	264
Unguja	70.5	2.8	1.3	25.0	0.4	100.0	74.7	165
	50.8	0.4	0.2	48.5	0.1	100.0	51.4	98
Lone Western	42 0	17	50	47 8	25	100.0	40 7	1 225
Northern	47.4	2.4	17.3	32.4	0.6	100.0	67.0	935
Central	50.9	0.7	8.5	38.7	1.2	100.0	60.1	1,111
Southern Highlands	61.7	0.4	25.9	10.2	1.8	100.0	87.9	542
Southern	74.5	0.1	6.5	17.3	1.6	100.0	81.1	392
South West Highlands	48.9	0.3	12.8	35.2	2.8	100.0	62.0 49.8	974 3 104
Eastern	71.5	6.3	8.8	11.8	1.5	100.0	86.7	1.415
Zanzibar	63.2	1.9	0.9	33.7	0.3	100.0	66.0	264
Region								
Dodoma	61.0	0.0	8.1	30.3	0.5	100.0	69.1	425
Arusha	41.0	0.7	13.8	44.2	0.3	100.0	55.5	349
Kilimanjaro Tanga	50.9 48.8	3.8	30.8 14 8	8.U 32.3	0.0	100.0	91.4	169
Morogoro	61.6	2.0	11.6	20.6	4.2	100.0	75.2	440
Pwani	72.3	2.6	8.2	16.2	0.7	100.0	83.1	203
Dar es Salaam	77.0	9.8	7.3	5.6	0.2	100.0	94.2	772
Lindi Mtwara	73.9	0.3	6.5 6.4	18.5	0.8	100.0	80.8	177
Ruvuma	58.7	0.4	26.5	13.1	1.4	100.0	85.5	249
Iringa	73.2	0.0	19.7	5.5	1.7	100.0	92.8	162
Mbeya	46.6	0.0	18.3	30.7	4.3	100.0	64.9	559
Singida	50.2	0.5	11.1	35.6	2.7	100.0	61.8	334
Rukwa	42.2 55.6	2.5	7.5	35.0	0.8	100.0	64 2	277
Kigoma	41.8	0.5	3.8	52.7	1.2	100.0	46.1	513
Shinyanga	53.9	3.9	2.9	37.5	1.9	100.0	60.6	467
Kagera	29.8	0.9	14.8	53.3	1.3	100.0	45.4	534
Mara	42.0	0.5	10.2	40.0 46 1	0.9	100.0	53.5 50.4	737 496
Manyara	39.2	1.8	6.4	51.8	0.7	100.0	47.5	352
Njombe	53.2	0.8	32.5	10.8	2.7	100.0	86.5	131
Katavi	44.3	0.8	0.8	53.6	0.5	100.0	45.9	139
Simiyu	31.1	8.0	1.2	58.0	1.6	100.0	40.4	496
Kaskazini Unguia	50.5	1.0	0.3	47.9	0.2	100.0	47.3 51 9	404
Kusini Unguja	76.1	0.7	0.0	23.1	0.0	100.0	76.9	25
Mjini Magharibi	78.6	4.1	2.2	14.5	0.6	100.0	84.9	95
Kaskazini Pemba	49.5	0.0	0.5	50.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	53
Kusini Perilba	52.2	0.8	0.0	40.7	0.5	100.0	53.0	45
No education	34.6	1 1	5 1	56 5	27	100.0	40.8	2 103
Primary incomplete	46.2	1.1	6.8	44.6	11	100.0	54.3	1 323
Primary complete	53.3	2.2	10.7	32.1	1.7	100.0	66.1	5,193
Secondary+	68.6	6.1	14.7	9.8	0.8	100.0	89.4	1,432
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	34.1	1.1	5.8	56.6	2.5	100.0	40.9	2,427
Middle	41.0 48.1	1.0	/./ 11.0	48.0 36.5	1.7	100.0	50.3 61 0	∠,135 1 929
Fourth	64.0	2.3	11.5	21.2	1.0	100.0	77.8	1,887
Highest	74.8	5.9	13.7	5.2	0.4	100.0	94.4	1,674
Total	50.6	2.4	9.6	35.7	1.7	100.0	62.6	10,052

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 only the most recent birth in the 5years preceding the survey

Table 9.6 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery, percentage of birth assisted by a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Person providing assistance during delivery												
Background	Doctor/	Clinical officer/ Assistant clinical	Nurse/ midwife/ Assistant	МСН	Trained	Relative/			No		Percentage delivered by a skilled	Number
characteristic	AMO	officer	nurse	aid	TBA/TBA	friend	CHW	Other	one	Total	provider	of births
Mother's age at birth												
<20	7.6	3.2	57.0	0.3	8.4	15.1	0.1	7.1	1.1	100.0	68.2	1,753
20-34 35-49	9.2	3.4 2.5	51.4 46.4	0.1	9.4 10.5	14.5	0.2	0.5 6.4	5.4 12.2	100.0	04.2 56.8	0,000
Birth order	1.0	2.0	10.1	0.1	10.0	10.0	0.1	0.1	12.2	100.0	00.0	1,001
1	13.3	4 5	60.4	02	62	9.8	02	48	07	100.0	78 4	2 496
2-3	10.0	3.6	53.3	0.2	9.7	13.8	0.2	6.6	2.8	100.0	67.0	3,433
4-5	5.3	2.6	48.6	0.2	10.4	16.2	0.3	7.9	8.6	100.0	56.7	2,122
6+	4.3	1.8	40.8	0.2	12.1	19.0	0.1	7.5	14.2	100.0	47.1	2,001
Antenatal care visits ²												
None	10.3	0.1	22.8	0.0	8.0	30.5	0.0	12.9	15.4	100.0	33.2	142
1-5 4+	13.1	3.1	49.0	0.3	9.7 7.8	89	0.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	59.5 75.7	3,514
Don't know/missing	(4.3)	(19.0)	(53.9)	(0.0)	(10.6)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(77.2)	35
Place of delivery	. ,	. ,	()	. ,	. ,	. ,	()	. ,	()	. ,	· · ·	
Health facility	13.8	5.0	80.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.5	6,291
Elsewhere	0.1	0.2	3.5	0.0	25.0	38.1	0.4	17.4	15.3	100.0	3.8	3,761
Residence												
Urban	19.0	3.5	64.4	0.2	2.3	6.0	0.1	2.1	2.4	100.0	87.0	2,727
Rural	4.9	3.1	46.8	0.2	12.1	17.5	0.2	8.2	7.0	100.0	55.0	7,325
Tanzania Mainland/												
Zanzipar Tanzania Mainland	87	3.3	51 <i>1</i>	0.2	0.1	14.5	0.2	67	5.0	100.0	63 5	0 799
Urban	19.0	3.5	64.3	0.2	22	6.1	0.2	22	2.5	100.0	86.9	2 658
Rural	4.8	3.2	46.6	0.2	11.7	17.7	0.2	8.4	7.2	100.0	54.8	7,130
Zanzibar	8.5	2.0	57.5	0.8	21.9	7.0	0.1	2.0	0.2	100.0	68.8	264
Unguja	12.2	1.6	62.5	1.1	10.3	9.1	0.1	2.7	0.4	100.0	77.5	165
Pemba	2.2	2.7	49.1	0.1	41.5	3.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	54.1	98
Zone	2.0	2.4	447	0.0	11.0	26.4	0.2	4.0	6.6	100.0	F1 1	1 005
Northern	3.0 12.5	2.4	44.7 52.8	0.2	99	20.4 15.9	0.3	4.2 4.9	0.0	100.0	51.1	935
Central	6.9	4.1	49.0	0.5	11.7	15.8	0.0	8.7	3.3	100.0	60.4	1.111
Southern Highlands	11.6	3.1	73.2	0.1	2.1	5.1	0.1	3.0	1.7	100.0	88.0	542
Southern	8.5	8.5	64.3	0.0	4.6	6.7	0.4	4.5	2.4	100.0	81.3	392
South West Highlands	9.6	1.8	50.7	0.5	11.0	11.8	0.1	8.4	6.0	100.0	62.6	974
Lake	5.Z 19.1	1.7	44.Z	0.0	9.4 6.5	17.5	0.3	10.1	11.7	100.0	51.0	3,194
Zanzibar	8.5	2.0	57.5	0.8	21.9	7.0	0.0	2.0	0.3	100.0	68.8	264
Region							••••					
Dodoma	7.9	6.5	53.6	1.3	9.2	16.1	0.0	2.8	2.6	100.0	69.3	425
Arusha	12.6	1.3	42.5	0.0	7.7	21.8	0.0	12.7	1.3	100.0	56.5	349
Kilimanjaro	19.1	11.3	65.1	0.0	0.6	3.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	95.5	169
l anga Maragara	9.7	2.3	56.4	0.0	15.5	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	68.4	417
Pwani	7.9 4.5	6.8	71.2	0.0	6.1	4.7	0.0	3.2	0.2	100.0	83.5	203
Dar es Salaam	27.4	5.4	61.5	0.3	1.4	1.9	0.0	1.5	0.5	100.0	94.7	772
Lindi	8.0	7.9	64.5	0.0	3.6	7.3	0.3	7.3	1.2	100.0	80.4	177
Mtwara	8.9	9.0	64.1	0.0	5.5	6.2	0.5	2.2	3.5	100.0	82.0	215
Ruvuma	8.8	2.4	74.4 76.0	0.3	2.8	5.9 4 7	0.3	3.3	1.8	100.0	85.9	249
Mbeva	12.9	0.2	70.0 53 1	0.0	0.8 6.8	4.7	0.0	13.3	0.8 74	100.0	93.3 65.4	559
Singida	4.4	3.5	54.8	0.0	9.1	14.0	0.2	6.9	7.0	100.0	62.8	334
Tabora	3.2	2.1	49.0	0.2	3.0	32.6	0.5	2.4	7.2	100.0	54.4	712
Rukwa	7.0	4.4	52.4	1.5	18.2	13.4	0.0	2.3	0.8	100.0	65.3	277
Kigoma	4.8	2.8	38.7	0.4	22.7	17.8	0.1	6.8	5.9	100.0	46.7	513
Kagera	3.4	2.4	50.9 40.9	0.0	0.3 21.1	15.0	0.0	4.9 4.9	9.0 12.0	100.0	62.7 47.0	407 534
Mwanza	7.7	1.4	45.1	0.0	6.4	22.7	0.5	4.3	12.0	100.0	54.2	737
Mara	10.9	0.8	38.9	0.0	7.3	12.9	0.0	13.3	15.9	100.0	50.6	496
Manyara	8.0	1.6	37.9	0.0	17.2	17.3	0.0	17.5	0.5	100.0	47.5	352
Njombe Kotovi	14.0	4.0	67.5	0.0	2.4	4.0	0.0	5.5	2.6	100.0	85.5	131
Simiyu	4.0 1.5	3.∠ 1 0	37.8 38.5	0.4 0.0	13.7 Q 1	∠1.1 14.7	0.5	1.U 27 3	11.Z 70	100.0	40.U 41 Q	496
Geita	2.2	1.5	45.4	0.0	4.5	22.3	1.4	8.5	14.1	100.0	49.1	464
Kaskazini Unguja	5.1	1.4	50.0	1.0	17.2	20.5	0.0	4.8	0.0	100.0	57.4	45
Kusini Unguja	5.3	3.1	69.2	0.9	11.3	3.5	1.0	5.5	0.3	100.0	78.5	25
Mjini Magharibi	17.5	1.4	66.7	1.2	6.7	5.1	0.0	0.9	0.5	100.0	86.8	95
Kusini Pemba	2.0	3.4	+7.3 51.1	0.0	33.8	7.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	57.2	45

(Continued...)

Table 9.6—Continued

Person providing assistance during delivery												
Background characteristic	Doctor/ AMO	Clinical officer/ Assistant clinical officer	Nurse/ midwife/ Assistant nurse	MCH aid	Trained TBA/TBA	Relative/ friend	CHW	Other	No one	Total	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider ¹	Number of births
Mother's education												
No education	2.4	2.6	36.9	0.3	12.8	24.4	0.2	11.1	9.3	100.0	42.2	2,103
Primary incomplete	5.9	2.3	46.8	0.1	9.8	19.3	0.0	8.2	7.8	100.0	55.0	1,323
Primary complete	8.5	3.5	55.0	0.2	9.7	12.2	0.2	5.7	5.1	100.0	67.1	5,193
Secondary+	21.2	4.1	65.2	0.2	3.3	2.9	0.1	1.6	1.2	100.0	90.8	1,432
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	3.3	2.2	36.4	0.2	11.8	25.0	0.3	11.6	9.2	100.0	42.1	2,427
Second	3.8	2.1	45.4	0.2	13.0	18.7	0.2	7.7	8.8	100.0	51.5	2,135
Middle	5.2	4.4	52.6	0.1	12.4	13.9	0.2	6.5	4.7	100.0	62.3	1,929
Fourth	11.5	3.7	63.3	0.2	6.6	7.0	0.2	3.7	3.8	100.0	78.7	1,887
Highest	23.6	4.2	67.1	0.3	1.2	2.1	0.0	1.2	0.2	100.0	95.2	1,674
Total	8.7	3.2	51.6	0.2	9.4	14.4	0.2	6.6	5.8	100.0	63.7	10,052

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation. ¹ Skilled provider includes doctor/assistant medical officer, clinical officer, assistant clinical officer, nurse/midwife, assistant nurse, and MCH aide. ² Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 9.7 Caesarean section

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered by Caesarean section (C-section), percentage delivered by C-section that was planned before the onset of labour pains, and percentage delivered by C-section that was decided after the onset of labour pains, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

		Timing of deci C-se	sion to conduct		
Background characteristic	Percentage delivered by C-section	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Number of births	
Mother's age at birth					
<20 20-34 35-49	4.0 6.4 6.1	0.3 1.8 2.3	3.6 4.6 3.7	1,753 6,668 1,631	
Birth order					
1	9.1	1.1	8.0	2,496	
2-3 4-5	7.3 3.1	3.1	4.1 1 9	3,433	
6+	2.7	0.3	2.4	2,001	
Antenatal care visits ¹					
None	7.4	6.1	1.4	142	
1-3 4+	5.0 8.9	0.9 2.9	4.1 6.0	3,314 3,589	
Place of delivery	0.0	2.0	0.0	0,000	
Health facility	9.5	2.6	6.8	6,291	
Elsewhere	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,761	
Residence					
Urban	11.8	4.2	7.6	2,727	
	3.7	0.7	3.0	7,325	
Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar	5.9	16	13	0 788	
Urban	11.9	4.2	7.7	2,658	
Rural	3.7	0.6	3.0	7,130	
Zanzıbar	6.0 8 3	2.6	3.4	264 165	
Pemba	2.1	0.8	1.3	98	
Zone					
Western	3.2	0.4	2.8	1,225	
Northern	8.7	1.8	6.9	935	
Southern Highlands	11.5	3.2	8.3	542	
Southern	8.6	1.4	7.3	392	
South West Highlands	5.2	1.1	4.1 2.1	974 3 104	
Eastern	11.6	4.9	6.8	1,415	
Zanzibar	6.0	2.6	3.4	264	
Region					
Dodoma	5.6	0.9	4.7	425	
Kilimaniaro	8.2 9.7	3.1	6.6	349 169	
Tanga	8.7	1.6	7.1	417	
Morogoro	6.2	1.2	5.0	440	
Dar es Salaam	17.0	8.1	2.4 8.9	772	
Lindi	6.6	0.3	6.3	177	
Mtwara	10.3	2.3	8.1	215	
Iringa	11.9	3.6	8.3	162	
Mbeya	6.9	1.7	5.1	559	
Singida Tabora	4.8	1.3	3.5	334 712	
Rukwa	4.0	0.4	3.6	277	
Kigoma	4.0	0.6	3.3	513	
Shinyanga Kagera	3.6	0.7	3.0	467 534	
Mwanza	3.2	1.0	2.2	737	
Mara	4.0	0.3	3.7	496	
Niombe	4.3 13.7	0.6 3.4	3.7 10.3	352 131	
Katavi	0.8	0.0	0.8	139	
Simiyu	1.1	0.4	0.7	496	
Gena Kaskazini Unguia	2.1 4.2	1.4 2.4	U.7 1.8	464 45	
Kusini Unguja	3.9	2.0	1.9	25	
Mjini Magharibi	11.5	4.8	6.7	95	
Kusini Pemba	2.3 1.9	0.7	1.0	53 45	

(Continued....)

Table 9.7—Continued				
		Timing of decis C-se		
Background characteristic	Percentage delivered by C-section	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	- Number of births
Mother's education No education Primary incomplete Primary complete Secondary+	2.1 3.9 5.4 15.4	0.3 1.1 1.1 6.4	1.9 2.8 4.3 9.0	2,103 1,323 5,193 1,432
Wealth quintile Lowest Second Middle Fourth Highest	2.4 2.6 4.2 7.1 15.8	0.1 0.5 0.9 1.8 6.0	2.3 2.1 3.4 5.3 9.8	2,427 2,135 1,929 1,887 1,674
Total	5.9	1.6	4.3	10,052

Note: Total includes 35 women with missing information on antenatal care visits. $^{\rm 1}$ Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey.

Table 9.8 Timing of first postnatal checkup

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, the percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check-up for the last live birth by time after delivery, and the percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal checkup in the first 2 days after giving birth, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Time a	ne after delivery of mother's first postnatal checkup				heckup ¹			Percentage of women	
Background characteristic	Less than 4 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	7-41 days	Don't know/ missing	No postnatal checkup ²	Total	with a postnatal checkup in the first 2 days after birth ¹	Number of women
Mother's age at birth										
<20	20.3	10.8	4.1	0.6	1.1	0.6	62.5	100.0	35.2	783
20-34 35-49	22.0	o.9 5.9	3.0 2.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	67.3	100.0	34.5 31.8	2,739 645
Birth order										
1	24.9	11.6	5.6	0.9	1.6	0.6	54.8	100.0	42.0	1,136
2-3	24.2	9.0	3.5	0.7	2.0	0.7	60.0 67.3	100.0	36.6	1,424
6+	15.8	5.0	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	76.3	100.0	22.4	786
Place of delivery										
Health facility	32.0	12.8	4.7	0.7	1.9	0.8	47.2	100.0	49.5	2,707
Elsewhere	3.4	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.0	92.7	100.0	0.0	1,400
Urban	29.7	13.4	5.0	0.6	2.6	1.1	47.7	100.0	48.0	1.155
Rural	19.0	7.1	2.9	0.7	1.1	0.3	69.0	100.0	28.9	3,013
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar	04 7		0.5		4 5	<u> </u>	00.0	100.0	04.4	4 004
Lirban	21.7	8.8 13.5	3.5	0.6	1.5	0.5 1 1	63.3 47 7	100.0	34.1 48.0	4,061
Rural	18.8	7.1	2.9	0.7	1.0	0.3	69.3	100.0	28.7	2,933
Zanzibar	30.6	7.4	2.2	1.5	1.7	0.2	56.5	100.0	40.1	106
Unguja Pemba	34.4 23.8	10.1	1.3 3.7	1.1	2.0	0.4	50.8 66.6	100.0	45.8 30.0	68 38
Zone	20.0	2.0	0.1	_		0.0	00.0	100.0	00.0	00
Western	22.4	6.8	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	68.0	100.0	31.4	534
Northern	25.2	7.9	5.3	0.8	2.0	0.6	58.1	100.0	38.5	399
Southern Highlands	24.1 32.6	9.9 19.5	4.3 6.4	2.1	0.5 2.9	0.2 1.6	34.9	100.0	58.5	400 218
Southern	33.8	12.3	4.8	0.4	4.6	0.7	43.4	100.0	51.0	148
South West Highlands	16.7	9.0 5.2	4.1	0.0	1.2	0.3	68.7 77.0	100.0	29.8	415
Eastern	34.1	13.4	2.0	0.9	2.5	1.4	44.9	100.0	50.3	581
Zanzibar	30.6	7.4	2.2	1.5	1.7	0.2	56.5	100.0	40.1	106
Region	00.4	47.0	0.7	4 7	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	40.0	400
Dodoma Arusha	26.4	17.0	2.7	1.7 0.8	0.0	0.0	52.2 66 1	100.0	46.0 29.5	188 141
Kilimanjaro	31.0	17.8	10.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	39.6	100.0	59.2	67
Tanga	28.0	5.4	4.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	58.8	100.0	37.8	190
Pwani	31.5	12.6	3.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	52.3	100.0	47.7	86
Dar es Salaam	40.3	15.1	2.1	0.5	2.5	1.6	37.9	100.0	57.5	330
Lindi Mtwara	26.1	13.5	5.6	0.9	3.5	0.0	50.3	100.0	45.3	63 85
Ruvuma	30.3	19.4	3.4	0.0	3.6	1.2	41.5	100.0	53.1	101
Iringa	43.1	18.9	9.9	2.2	0.7	1.4	23.6	100.0	72.0	68
Mbeya Singida	17.3 29.9	12.4	5.9 4 2	0.0	1.6	0.0	62.8 58.0	100.0	35.6 40.9	240 141
Tabora	23.1	6.9	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.4	67.5	100.0	31.8	318
Rukwa	14.5	5.0	1.9	0.0	0.6	1.1	76.8	100.0	21.4	120
Shinyanga	21.3	0.0 11.9	2.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	68.8 58.9	100.0	30.7	217 194
Kagera	11.4	7.8	3.5	2.3	3.1	0.0	71.9	100.0	22.7	203
Mwanza	12.8	2.8	5.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	78.6	100.0	20.7	290
Manyara	16.0	4.1	6.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	71.4	100.0	26.5	155
Njombe	23.0	20.4	7.7	4.6	4.4	3.1	36.8	100.0	51.1	50
Katavi Simiyu	18.7	3.3 1 4	0.9	0.0	0.6 1 1	0.0	76.5 90 0	100.0 100.0	22.8	56 202
Geita	10.6	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	86.3	100.0	12.7	192
Kaskazini Unguja	26.4	4.7	0.0	0.9	0.9	1.4	65.7	100.0	31.1	18
Kusini Unguja Miini Magharihi	37.6	11.9 12.0	1.7 1 7	1.1	4.4 1.8	0.0	43.3 46.2	100.0	51.2 50.9	11 39
Kaskazini Pemba	20.6	2.7	4.9	1.6	1.5	0.0	68.8	100.0	28.2	21
Kusini Pemba	27.6	2.2	2.4	3.0	0.7	0.0	64.2	100.0	32.2	17
Education	15 /	63	1 1	0.4	0.4	0.4	75.0	100.0	22.0	801
Primary incomplete	18.8	4.8	3.3	0.3	1.2	0.4	71.0	100.0	26.9	540
Primary complete	21.8	9.5	3.5	0.8	1.3	0.3	62.8	100.0	34.8	2,121
Secondary+	32.3	12.7	6.1	1.0	3.4	1.1	43.4	100.0	51.1	704
Lowest	15.7	5.0	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	76.4	100 0	22.2	1.011
Second	19.8	6.1	2.7	0.4	1.1	0.3	69.7	100.0	28.5	876
Middle	19.5	8.5	3.6	0.4	1.5	0.3	66.2	100.0	31.6	782
Highest	32.8	14.7	4.2 6.1	1.2	3.5	0.5 1.4	40.2	100.0	41.∠ 53.6	794
Total	22.0	8.8	3.4	0.7	1.5	0.5	63.1	100.0	34.2	4,167
1 Includes women who re		ah a al una f	rom o doot	or midwife		ommunitud		. or traditio	nal hirth attandant	

¹ Includes women who received a checkup from a doctor, midwife, nurse, community health worker, or traditional birth attendant

² Includes women who received a checkup after 41 days

Table 9.9 Type of provider of first postnatal checkup for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, the percent distribution by type of provider of the mother's first postnatal health check in the 2 days after the last live birth, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Type of health	provider of mother's f	first postnatal (checkup			
	Doctor, assistant						
Background	medical officer, clinical officer, nurse,	Assistant clinical officer, assistant	Traditional birth	Community	No postnatal checkup in the first	T .(.)	Number of
characteristic	midwife	nurse, MCH ald	attendant	nealth worker	2 days after birth	Iotai	women
Mother's age at birth							
<20	32.4	2.0	0.8	0.0	64.8	100.0	783
20-34	31.6	1.9	0.8	0.2	65.5	100.0	2,739
35-49	29.7	1./	0.4	0.0	68.2	100.0	645
Birth order							
1	39.6	1.4	0.9	0.1	58.0	100.0	1,136
2-3	33.5	2.1	0.9	0.1	63.4	100.0	1,424
4-5	27.8	2.6	0.2	0.0	69.4	100.0	821
6+	20.0	1.7	0.5	0.2	//.0	100.0	780
Place of delivery		. .					
Health facility	46.9	2.4	0.1	0.1	50.5	100.0	2,707
Elsewhere	2.9	0.9	1.9	0.2	94.0	100.0	1,460
Residence							
Urban	46.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	52.0	100.0	1,155
Rural	25.7	2.1	1.0	0.1	71.1	100.0	3,013
Tanzania Mainland/							
Zanzibar							
Tanzania Mainland	31.3	1.9	0.7	0.1	65.9	100.0	4,061
Urban	46.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	52.0	100.0	1,128
Rural	25.5	2.1	1.0	0.1	71.3	100.0	2,933
Zanzibar	37.5	1.3	1.0	0.4	59.9	100.0	106
Pemba	44. I 25. 7	1.0	0.0	0.0	04.Z 70.0	100.0	20
7 emba	20.1	1.7	1.5	1.1	10.0	100.0	50
∠one Western	28 5	1.0	07	0.2	68 6	100.0	5 24
Northern	20.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	61 5	100.0	300
Central	31.5	5.1	1.1	0.0	61.7	100.0	186
Southern Highlands	56.9	12	0.4	0.0	41.5	100.0	218
Southern	47.1	3.1	0.7	0.0	49.0	100.0	148
South West Highlands	29.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	70.2	100.0	415
Lake	18.4	1.0	0.5	0.2	79.9	100.0	1,280
Eastern	46.1	3.3	0.9	0.0	49.7	100.0	581
Zanzibar	37.5	1.3	1.0	0.4	59.9	100.0	106
Region							
Dodoma	35.3	9.8	0.9	0.0	54.0	100.0	188
Arusha	27.4	0.0	2.1	0.0	70.5	100.0	141
Kilimanjaro	58.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	40.8	100.0	67
Tanga	37.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	62.2	100.0	190
Morogoro	30.7	3.2	3.2	0.0	62.9	100.0	165
Pwani Dan Fa Calaam	42.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	52.3	100.0	86
Dar Es Salaam	54.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	42.5	100.0	330
Mtwara	44.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	04.7 11 8	100.0	85
Ruvuma	50.7	1.5	0.9	0.0	46.9	100.0	101
Iringa	72.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.0	100.0	68
Mbeya	35.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.4	100.0	240
Singida	35.2	4.6	1.1	0.0	59.1	100.0	141
Tabora	28.1	2.8	0.4	0.5	68.2	100.0	318
Rukwa	19.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	78.6	100.0	120
Kigoma	29.2	0.5	1.0	0.0	69.3	100.0	217
Shinyanga	33.3	2.3	0.8	0.5	63.1	100.0	194
Kagera	21.4	0.6	0.7	0.0	77.3	100.0	203
iviwanza	19.0	0.7	0.4	0.5	79.3	100.0	290
Mara	17.4	0.9	0.5	0.0	81.Z 72.5	100.0	199
Niombe	24.1 /8 Q	0.0	2.4	0.0	13.5	100.0	50
Katavi	20.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	40.9	100.0	56
Simiyu	7.3	12	0.5	0.0	91.1	100.0	202
Geita	12.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	87.3	100.0	192
Kaskazini Unguia	27.6	1.0	2.5	0.0	68.9	100.0	18
Kusini Unguja	48.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	48.8	100.0	11
Mjini Magharibi	50.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	49.1	100.0	39
Kaskazini Pemba	26.9	0.0	0.6	0.7	71.8	100.0	21
Kusini Pemba	24.3	3.8	2.7	1.5	67.8	100.0	17
Education							
No education	19.3	2.6	1.0	0.0	77.1	100.0	801
Primary incomplete	26.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	73.1	100.0	540
Primary complete	31.7	2.2	0.7	0.1	65.2	100.0	2,121
Secondary+	48.7	1.6	0.7	0.0	48.9	100.0	704
Wealth quintile	40 -		o –	a :		100 -	
Lowest	19.7	1.7	0.7	0.1	77.8	100.0	1,011
Second	25.2	2.2	1.2	0.0	/1.5	100.0	8/6
NIIdale	28.2	2.3	0.9	0.2	68.4 50 0	100.0	782
Highest	50.3 52 3	∠.∪ 1 २	0.0	0.2	20.0 46 4	100.0	794 704
Total	02.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	TU.4	100.0	4 4 6 7
IUIAI	31.5	1.9	0.7	0.1	05.0	100.0	4,107

Table 9.10 Timing of first postnatal checkup for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the 2 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal checkup, and the percentage of births with a postnatal checkup in the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Time	after birth	of newbor	n's first po	stnatal che	ckup ¹			Percentage of births	
Background characteristic	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know/ missing	No postnatal checkup ²	Total	with a postnatal checkup in the first 2 days after birth	Number of births
Mother's age at birth						5				
<20 20-34 25-40	9.0 7.7	21.1 22.0	9.6 8.8 7 9	5.5 4.0	0.4 2.0	0.8 0.7	53.4 54.9	100.0 100.0	45.3 42.4 27.1	783 2,739
SO-49 Birth order	0.2	10.0	1.0	4.3	1.5	1.0	00.3	100.0	37.1	040
1	10.3	23.9	11.2	5.8	1.5	1.0	46.3	100.0	51.2	1,136
2-3	8.9 6.5	23.0	8.4	4.6	2.0	0.7	52.4	100.0	44.9	1,424
4-5 6+	4.6	13.6	6.6	2.9 3.1	0.8	0.8	70.6	100.0	28.0	786
Place of delivery										
Health facility Elsewhere	11.9 0.8	30.1 4.2	12.5 2.0	5.1 2.9	1.1 2.5	1.2 0.0	38.2 87.6	100.0 100.0	59.5 9.9	2,707 1,460
Residence	11 0	21.1	11.0	6.2	16	1.0	26.0	100.0	60 F	1 155
Rural	6.8	17.2	7.6	3.6	1.6	0.7	62.6	100.0	35.1	3,013
Tanzania Mainland/										
Zanzibar Tanzania Mainland	78	21 1	89	44	16	0.8	55.4	100.0	42.2	4 061
Urban	10.9	31.4	12.0	6.5	1.5	1.0	36.8	100.0	60.7	1,128
Rural	6.7	17.1	7.8	3.6	1.6	0.7	62.6	100.0	35.1	2,933
Unquia	21.2	19.3	3.8 3.8	2.0	2.7	0.8 1.2	50.9 51.3	100.0	39.5 45.2	68
Pemba	2.0	19.4	2.6	5.4	3.6	0.0	67.1	100.0	29.4	38
Zone	0.4	10.0	7.0	2.0	4 7	0.0	50.0	400.0		504
Northern	8.1	24.9	7.9 6.4	3.6 6.7	1.7	0.8	59.6 49.3	100.0	37.9 46.3	534 399
Central	5.9	22.4	8.9	4.4	1.8	0.0	56.6	100.0	41.6	486
Southern Highlands	11.2	26.7	16.0	7.1	1.3	1.2	36.4	100.0	61.1	218
South West Highlands	7.8	16.3	10.5	2.5	1.6	0.9	60.3	100.0	37.1	415
Lake	5.0	15.0	5.4	4.4	0.9	0.1	69.1	100.0	29.8	1,280
Eastern Zanzibar	14.1 14.3	30.4 19.3	14.7	3.3	3.1 2.7	1.0 0.8	33.4 56.9	100.0 100.0	62.5 39.5	581 106
Region	11.0	10.0	0.0	2.0	2.7	0.0	00.0	100.0	00.0	100
Dodoma	7.2	22.4	13.3	3.9	1.7	0.0	51.6	100.0	46.7	188
Arusna Kilimaniaro	2.4	20.0	5.9 17 9	5.6 10.3	1.7 2.4	0.0	64.3 27.0	100.0	34.0 69.3	141 67
Tanga	13.9	24.3	2.8	6.3	1.9	4.7	46.1	100.0	47.3	190
Morogoro	15.7	17.2	15.9	3.8	2.2	1.6	43.5	100.0	52.7 55.7	165
Dar es Salaam	19.5	39.8	13.8	3.7	2.3 3.7	1.0	26.1	100.0	69.2	330
Lindi	5.7	30.1	16.0	7.6	0.0	2.6	37.9	100.0	59.4	63
Mtwara	8.0 9.4	42.2 22.8	10.0 15.6	4.0 2.8	0.0 1.5	1.5 1.0	34.3 46.8	100.0 100.0	64.2 50.7	85 101
Iringa	14.9	35.0	18.9	11.1	0.0	0.0	20.1	100.0	79.9	68
Mbeya	10.7	18.5	14.2	3.1	2.2	0.6	50.6	100.0	46.6	240
Tabora	8.1	19.3	9.5 7.6	3.3	1.6	1.4	58.8	100.0	38.2	318
Rukwa	3.2	11.6	6.5	2.4	0.0	1.6	74.7	100.0	23.7	120
Kigoma Shinyanga	8.2	17.0 24.7	8.4 12.0	3.9	1.8 0.5	0.0	60.8 58.6	100.0 100.0	37.5	217
Kagera	2.8	14.3	12.7	4.0	3.9	0.0	62.3	100.0	33.8	203
Mwanza	8.0	19.5	1.8	10.0	0.0	0.5	60.2	100.0	39.3 24 5	290
Manvara	3.4 4.3	13.5	4.7 3.2	2.9	2.0	0.0	74.5 67.8	100.0	24.5 30.1	199
Njombe	9.9	23.4	12.9	10.5	2.6	3.1	37.7	100.0	56.5	50
Katavi Simiyu	5.4 4 9	16.6 7.8	3.2	0.0	2.5	0.9	71.2 84 9	100.0	25.3 15 1	56 202
Geita	8.7	8.2	0.8	3.5	0.5	0.0	78.3	100.0	21.2	192
Kaskazini Unguja	12.2	18.8	0.5	0.9	3.8	0.7	63.0 45.3	100.0	32.5	18
Mjini Magharibi	24.1	18.8	5.0	0.6	2.2	1.3	47.6	100.0	48.9	39
Kaskazini Pemba	0.9	20.8	3.5	7.1	1.6	0.0	66.2	100.0	32.2	21
Kusini Pemba	3.3	17.9	1.5	3.3	5.9	0.0	68.1	100.0	26.0	17
No education	5.2	14.2	7.2	2.0	1.5	0.7	69.2	100.0	28.6	801
Primary incomplete	6.4	18.1	4.9	3.8	1.0	0.7	65.2	100.0	33.2	540
Primary complete Secondary+	7.8 12.9	21.9 28.3	9.0 12 9	4.9 5 7	1.4 2.8	0.7 1 0	54.2 36.5	100.0 100.0	43.7 59 7	2,121 704
Wealth guintile	12.0	20.0	12.0	0.1	2.0		00.0	100.0	00.7	, , , ,
Lowest	4.0	15.4	4.8	2.8	1.4	0.4	71.1	100.0	27.1	1,011
Second Middle	6.7 7 8	16.5 17 4	6.7 9.2	3.4 4.6	2.0 1.2	0.5 0.5	64.2 59.4	100.0 100.0	33.2 39.0	876 782
Fourth	10.0	27.2	11.1	4.7	1.5	1.0	44.4	100.0	53.1	794
Highest	13.3	31.9	14.1	6.7	2.1	1.6	30.4	100.0	66.0	704
Iotal	8.0	21.0	8.8	4.3	1.6	0.8	55.5	100.0	42.1	4,167

¹ Includes newborns who received a checkup from a doctor, midwife, nurse, community health worker, or traditional birth attendant.
² Includes newborns who received a checkup after 41 days

Table 9.11 Type of provider of first postnatal checkup for the newborn

Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal checkup Doctor/ assistant Assistant No postnatal clinical officer/ Comcheckup in medical officer/ clinical assistant Traditional the first 2 munity Background officer, nurse/ midwife nurse/ MCH birth attenhealth days after birth Number of characteristic dant Total births aid worker Mother's age at birth 0.0 0.2 0.1 <20 42.5 2.1 0.6 54.7 100.0 783 39.6 32.6 0.8 1.3 57.6 62.9 100.0 100.0 2,739 645 20-34 1.9 35-49 3.1 Birth order 48.9 1.7 0.1 48.8 100.0 1,136 0.4 1 . 2-3 1.9 1.0 55.1 42.0 0.1 100.0 1,424 0.5 1.4 0.2 0.2 4-5 35.3 23 617 100.0 821 6+ 23.5 2.8 72.0 100.0 786 Place of delivery 2,707 56.9 2.6 1.3 0.0 2.3 0.0 40.5 100.0 Health facility 0.4 100.0 1,460 Elsewhere 5.9 90.1 Residence Urban 58.5 1.6 0.4 0.0 39.5 100.0 1,155 Rural 31.6 2.3 1.0 0.2 64.9 100.0 3,013 Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar Tanzania Mainland 39.2 2.1 1.6 0.8 0.4 0.1 57.8 39.3 100.0 100.0 4,061 1,128 0.1 0.0 0.2 1.3 0.0 58.8 Urban Rural 31.6 2.3 1.0 64.9 100.0 2,933 Zanzibar 35.1 42.5 1.5 1.5 1.6 60.5 100.0 106 1.3 2.2 54.8 100.0 Unguja 68 22.0 Pemba 1.6 3.6 70.6 100.0 38 Zone Western 34.2 3.3 0.4 0.0 62.1 100.0 534 44.5 35.8 0.2 0.0 53.7 58.4 100.0 Northern 1.6 399 486 Central 1.1 Southern Highlands 0.5 0.0 60.6 0.0 38.9 100.0 218 Southern South West Highlands 58.4 36.1 3.0 0.9 0.0 0.8 0.0 37.8 62.9 100.0 148 100.0 415 27.6 1.0 0.9 0.3 70.2 100.0 Lake 1,280 1.2 1.6 Eastern 57.5 3.9 0.0 37.5 100.0 581 35 1 15 13 60 5 100.0 106 **Zanzibar** Region 0.7 3.8 0.0 0.0 0.0 36.0 10.0 53.3 100.0 188 Dodoma 29.5 69.3 0.7 66.0 30.7 100.0 141 Arusha Kilimanjaro 0.0 100.0 67 0.0 5.1 0.0 0.0 0.6 52.7 190 Tanga 46.7 100.0 43.6 4.0 47.3 100.0 165 Morogoro Pwani 47.7 8.0 0.0 0.0 44.3 100.0 86 0.0 0.0 Dar es Salaam 2.2 3.0 0.0 30.8 330 67.0 100.0 Lindi 56.4 0.0 40.6 100.0 63 2.9 0.0 Mtwara 59.9 0.0 1.4 35.8 100.0 85 0.0 0.0 101 Ruvuma 50.7 49.3 100.0 79.9 0.0 0.0 20.1 100.0 68 Iringa Mbeya 46.6 0.0 0.0 0.0 53.4 100.0 240 141 44.1 2.9 3.4 0.6 0.0 0.0 Singida 52.4 100.0 Tabora 34.9 0.0 61.8 100.0 318 Rukwa 21.5 1.8 0.5 0.0 76.3 100.0 120 33.3 3.2 2.2 1.0 0.0 0.5 0.0 62.5 217 Kigoma 100.0 Shinyanga 36.2 1.9 59.1 100.0 194 0.5 0.7 0.0 66.2 60.7 75.5 Kagéra 32.5 0.7 100.0 203 1.3 0.5 0.0 Mwanza 36.7 100.0 290 24.0 0.5 Mara 100.0 199 Manyara 28.1 0.0 2.0 0.0 0.0 69.9 100.0 157 54.4 22.7 2.2 2.6 0.0 0.0 43.5 74.7 50 56 Njombe 100.0 0.0 100.0 Katavi Simiyu 13.9 1.2 0.0 0.0 84.9 78.8 100.0 202 192 18 2 100.0 Geita 27.1 0.0 Kaskazini Unguja 1.2 4.2 67.5 100.0 18 Kusini Unguja Miini Magharibi 50.6 1.0 1.2 0.0 0.0 47.2 51.1 100.0 11 47 2 17 100.0 39 Kaskazini Pemba 22.8 1.8 2.8 4.8 67.8 100.0 21 Kusini Pemba 21.0 1.4 1.4 2.2 74.0 100.0 17 Mother's education 3.5 0.7 No education 24.0 0.9 0.2 71.4 100.0 801 0.2 Primary incomplete 0.0 1.2 32.2 66.8 100.0 540 40.6 1.9 100.0 2,121 Primary complete 56.3 0.3 Secondary+ 2.4 0.2 40.3 100.0 704 56.8 Wealth guintile 0.2 0.1 0.4 0.1 Lowest 23.8 2.3 0.8 72.9 100.0 1,011 29.6 34.8 2.3 2.6 1.3 1.3 876 782 Second 66.8 100.0 Middle 61.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

794

704

4,167

46.9

34.0

57.9

Percent distribution of last 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 last live birth, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Fourth

Highest

Total

50.4

64.7

39.1

1.9

1.3

2.1

0.7

0.0

0.8

0.0

0.1

Table 9.12 Content of postnatal care for newborns

Among last births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected functions were performed within 2 days after birth and percentage with at least two signal functions performed within 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Among la the se	st births in the lected function	for whom	Percentage with at least				
							two signal functions	
Background characteristic	Cord examined	Temperature measured	Counselling on danger signs	Counselling on breast- feeding	Observation of breast- feeding	Weighed ¹	performed during the 2 days after birth	Number of births
Mother's age at birth	44.0	00.0	04.0	00.7	00.0	00 F	54.0	700
<20 20-34	41.8 38.3	23.9 23.3	24.2 22.9	38.7 36.5	39.6 35.0	69.5 65.1	51.0 46.8	783 2,739
35-49	33.8	17.7	19.6	28.8	28.0	60.2	40.7	645
Birth order	18 1	30.5	20.4	46.0	46.8	79.1	50.7	1 136
2-3	40.4	25.4	29.4	38.5	37.5	68.1	48.8	1,424
4-5	32.4	18.3	20.3	31.1	27.9	60.0	41.4	821
0+ Place of delivery	20.3	10.5	11.5	19.3	19.5	40.4	29.3	780
Health facility Elsewhere	49.5 17.3	32.1 4.8	31.2 6.7	49.3 10.4	48.3 9.7	94.5 10.7	64.2 14.1	2,707 1,460
Residence								
Urban Rural	52.3 32.9	40.2 15.8	39.5 16.2	55.9 28.0	53.4 27.6	88.8 56 1	65.9 39.2	1,155 3 013
Tanzania Mainland/	02.0	10.0	10.2	20.0	27.0	00.1	00.2	0,010
Zanzibar	20.0	00.7	00.0	25.0	24.0	05.0	40.0	4.004
Urban	38.2 52.4	40.6	22.6 39.7	35.6 56.0	34.9 53.9	65.0 88.8	46.6 66.1	4,061
Rural	32.7	15.8	16.0	27.7	27.6	55.9	39.0	2,933
Zanzibar Unguia	40.8 43.2	17.7 19.3	24.0 25.8	40.3 47.3	27.9 31.9	70.3 78.6	49.0 56.6	106 68
Pemba	36.7	14.7	20.6	27.9	20.7	55.5	35.3	38
Zone	20.7	10.4	10.7	27.0	26.2	FF 0	27.4	524
Northern	32.7 40.7	26.2	24.9	37.6	41.2	55.5 65.0	51.3	534 399
Central	42.0	16.3	17.3	33.9	32.2	60.6	46.9	486
Southern Highlands	60.1 55.8	34.8 44.3	37.9 40.8	63.9 60.6	50.5 63 1	91.7 86.4	72.2 76.7	218 148
South West Highlands	30.9	22.7	17.1	28.5	29.4	64.4	40.8	415
Lake	27.9 53 4	14.9 41.4	14.2	20.6	21.4	52.1 01 1	31.7	1,280
Zanzibar	40.8	17.7	24.0	40.3	27.9	70.3	49.0	106
Region		10.1	10.0		<u></u>			
Dodoma Arusha	37.6 38.8	19.1 16.7	18.0 18.1	29.3 37.0	25.1 33.6	70.5 49 7	42.5 47 9	188 141
Kilimanjaro	61.2	51.0	39.7	62.4	65.9	93.4	77.6	67
Tanga	34.9 56 1	24.4	24.6	29.3 58.6	38.1	66.3 83.0	44.6	190 165
Pwani	46.4	32.1	23.6	40.4	46.8	81.1	59.8	86
Dar es Salaam	53.8	49.1	44.7	72.4	69.7	97.4	78.2	330
Mtwara	41.0 66.3	49.1	47.8	55.8 64.2	66.8	90.6 90.7	82.9	85
Ruvuma	53.4	24.5	30.9	58.5	38.4	91.3	66.4	101
Iringa Mbeva	70.8 43.4	48.2 33.4	51.8 23.9	72.7 42.3	65.4 43.9	92.9 71.8	82.3 60.6	68 240
Singida	36.6	12.9	16.9	37.5	34.9	63.5	48.0	141
l abora Rukwa	35.4 13.2	14.9 8 1	20.1	25.4 9.1	21.5 10.6	54.0 58.4	36.7 13.4	318 120
Kigoma	28.8	11.3	19.0	31.7	33.5	57.1	38.4	217
Shinyanga	35.5	16.1	19.3	24.5	28.0	62.4	37.6	194 203
Mwanza	36.7	28.8	23.5	27.3	28.5	55.8	37.8	203
Mara	17.3	8.2	5.7	15.0	16.3	54.7	26.8	199
Njombe	52.1	37.4	33.1	62.7	54.7	90.8	70.0	50
Katavi	15.4	7.9	7.9	10.4	7.3	45.4	14.8	56
Simiyu Geita	17.1 17.3	5.2 12.1	5.3 4.9	9.3 12.1	7.4 16.3	36.8 50.9	18.9	202
Kaskazini Unguja	36.8	14.9	18.3	40.4	28.7	51.4	45.9	18
Kusini Unguja Miini Magbaribi	57.3 42.2	29.4 18.6	34.2 26.9	55.3 48 2	43.0 30.3	82.5 89.8	68.7 58.2	11 30
Kaskazini Pemba	43.4	20.1	23.0	31.8	24.3	53.3	40.9	21
Kusini Pemba	28.6	8.2	17.8	23.3	16.6	58.0	28.8	17
No education	26.4	11.9	12.6	18.6	18.9	41.8	29.3	801
Primary incomplete	34.2	18.6	15.9	25.4	25.7	54.2	36.2	540
Primary complete Secondary+	38.9 52.9	22.4 38.4	23.6 36.3	38.0 56.0	37.0 53 1	68.0 91.6	49.5 65.8	2,121 704
Wealth quintile	02.0	0011	0010	0010		0.110	0010	
Lowest	26.4	11.2	12.6	19.4	21.2	42.9	29.7	1,011
Middle	33.7 35.4	15.8 16.4	17.0	∠o.9 31.4	25.0 30.4	ວ∠.୪ 62.0	37.8 42.7	870 782
Fourth	45.1	29.4	29.8	45.0	44.6	82.5	58.0	794
Hignest	56.4	46.5	41.8	64.3 25 7	60.2	96.4 65.4	13.5	/04 4 167
IUIAI	38.2	22.0	22.0	35.1	34.8	05.1	40.0	4,107
¹ Captures newborns who were weighed '	'at hirth " Ma	av exclude som	e newborns w	ere weighed d	luring the 2 da	vs after hirt	h	

Table 9.13 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 2015-16

	Problems in accessing health care											
Background characteristic	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	<i>i</i> = <i>i</i>	10.0										
15-19 20-34	17.4 13.4	43.6	38.8	31.3	61.3	2,904						
35-49	13.5	56.8	44.7	30.1	70.0	4,002						
Number of living children												
0	15.9	40.0	36.0	29.2	57.8	3,519						
1-2	13.7	48.0	41.2	28.3	64.3	4,253						
5+	14.5	54.0 58.9	44.0 50.9	32.9	74.0	2,909						
Marital status						_,						
Never married	15.0	43.2	34.4	27.3	58.6	3,353						
Married or living together	14.4	48.7	45.0	30.7	66.3	8,210						
Divorced/separated/widowed	12.4	65.7	45.3	31.0	75.4	1,703						
Employed last 12 months	13.4	13.3	36.2	27.3	50.7	3 033						
Employed for cash	13.4	46.9	38.4	27.0	61.5	6.197						
Employed not for cash	16.4	58.2	52.9	36.2	76.1	4,036						
Residence												
Urban	14.8	41.9	31.9	24.0	55.7	4,811						
Rura	14.0	53.8	48.2	33.Z	71.1	8,455						
Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar	14.6	50.0	12 0	30.2	66.0	12 862						
Urban	15.1	42.3	32.4	24.1	56.0	4,675						
Rural	14.4	54.3	48.9	33.6	71.6	8,187						
∠anzibar	4.2	34.5	23.8	20.6	51.4 50.5	404						
Pemba	1.8	45.6	24.1	25.5	53.7	293						
Zone		1010	20.2	0.2	0011							
Western	10.4	50.6	43.9	39.5	72.0	1,278						
Northern	5.8	39.8	25.9	14.8	52.0	1,575						
Central Southern Highlands	23.7	64.6 50.9	48.3	30.2	73.6	1,336						
Southern	13.6	45.1	56.4	44.7	74.6	700						
South West Highlands	21.0	51.4	41.6	34.5	66.1	1,246						
Lake	16.3	51.9	46.6	29.8	67.4	3,463						
Zanzibar	14.5	40.0 34.5	42.3	33.0 20.6	04.2 51.4	2,457 404						
Region	=	0110	20.0	20.0	•							
Dodoma	38.8	73.1	43.8	27.9	76.7	572						
Arusha	4.8	48.0	37.1	22.6	63.9	508						
Tanga	0.3 6.3	29.0	23.1	13.1	36.5 50.2	706						
Morogoro	11.7	55.3	51.6	46.2	69.8	636						
Pwani	13.5	55.1	48.9	37.9	71.5	285						
Dar es Salaam	15.8	40.1	37.2	26.7	60.5 71.3	1,536						
Mtwara	10.5	47.1	59.4	44.7	76.9	412						
Ruvuma	3.9	63.2	50.3	16.8	73.4	360						
Iringa	18.1	38.9	37.0	29.9	52.8	245						
Singida	24.0 21.9	46.0 60.0	42.4 58.9	34.5 44.3	58.7 74.5	828 370						
Tabora	4.9	46.1	45.0	27.8	67.5	737						
Rukwa	16.3	61.4	32.4	30.8	79.6	288						
Kigoma Shinyanga	17.9	56.7 37.6	42.3	55.4 17.8	78.2 52.3	542 504						
Kagera	10.3	49.6	61.5	40.3	79.2	612						
Mwanza	25.9	49.1	45.4	25.8	59.6	859						
Mara	15.8	64.5	40.9	31.0	74.9	523						
Niombe	3.7 3.6	50.7 43.8	44.9 32.6	20.1	68.1 55.3	394 203						
Katavi	12.4	63.6	57.5	43.1	83.9	130						
Simiyu	13.3	64.7	51.3	32.1	83.5	479						
Geita Kaakazini Unguio	25.4	48.2	46.2	32.2	58.0	485						
Kusini Unguja	2.3	28.5	23.7	20.9	45.6	35						
Mjini Magharibi	5.2	27.0	21.8	24.8	47.9	201						
Kaskazini Pemba	2.2	43.9	19.2	4.9	52.3	56						
	1.4	47.2	27.2	11.7	55.2	55						
No education	15.2	62.5	53 2	36.3	78.0	1 946						
Primary incomplete	17.2	56.6	47.5	33.2	72.3	1,559						
Primary complete	14.4	51.3	43.5	30.7	67.2	6,652						
Secondary+	12.2	33.7	30.4	22.3	50.6	3,109						
Wealth quintile	15.6	62.9	60.0	37.3	70.6	2 246						
Second	15.2	60.5	52.0	36.3	76.6	2,240						
Middle	14.6	53.6	47.7	33.1	71.5	2,329						
Fourth	12.9	47.5	34.7	26.1	62.5	2,822						
nighesi Totol	13.9	33.1 40 F	21.1	22.0	48.Z	3,590						
IUIAI	14.3	49.5	42.3	29.9	C.C0	13,200						

Key Findings

- Vaccination: Seventy-five percent of children age 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations at the time of the survey. Vaccination coverage has remained virtually unchanged since 2010 (75%).
- Symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI): Four percent of children under age 5 had symptoms of an ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey. Fifty-five percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment.
- Fever: Eighteen percent of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey. Eight in ten children with fever were taken to a health facility/provider, a pharmacy, or an Accredited Drug Dispensing Outlet (ADDO) for treatment, with half of these children seen by a health provider.
- Diarrhoea: Twelve percent of children under age 5 had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey. Forty-three percent of the children with diarrhoea were seen for treatment at a health facility or provider and half received oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Eighteen percent of the children with diarrhoea were not treated.

This chapter presents information from the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS on birth weight and vaccination status for young children. The chapter also reviews the prevalence of and treatment practices for three common childhood illnesses: acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrhoea. Because appropriate sanitary practices can help prevent and reduce the severity of diarrhoeal disease, information is provided on the disposal of children's stools. The child health information in this chapter can help identify changes in the health of Tanzanian children and can increase awareness among policy makers, programme managers, and other stakeholders about the complex health needs of children. Proper use of such data will help formulate interventions that reduce morbidity and mortality from childhood illnesses and ultimately improve the health of children in Tanzania.

10.1 BIRTH WEIGHT

A child's weight at birth is a very important indicator because birth weight is strongly associated with mortality risk during the first year and, to a lesser degree, with developmental problems in childhood and the risk of various diseases in adulthood. In the 2015-16 TDHS, birth weight was recorded by either a written record or the mother's report. The mother's assessment of the child's weight at birth was obtained because information on birth weight was not available for many children. The mother's estimate of weight is subjective, but can be a useful proxy for the child's weight at birth. Children who weigh less than 2.5 kilogrammes 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.

Low birth weight

Percentage of births with a reported birth weight <2.5 kilogrammes regardless of gestational age. *Sample:* Live births in the 5 years before the survey that have a reported birth weight, either from a written record or mother's report

Among all births, 3% of infants were reported as very small, 7% smaller than average, and 89% average or larger than average. Weight at birth was available for 64% of live births in the 5 years before the survey (**Table 10.1**). Among the infants whose birth weight was reported, 7% weighed less than 2.5 kg at birth. However, the availability of birth weight data varied markedly by background characteristics. For example, birth weight information was available for 41% of births in the lowest wealth quintile compared with 95% of births in the highest quintile. Because variability in birth weight information may introduce some bias into any comparison of birth weights, differences in birth weight data by background characteristics should be interpreted with caution.

Trends: Birth weight information was available for a larger percentage of births in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS (64%) compared with the 2010 TDHS and the 2004-05 TDHS when birth weights were reported for only 53% and 50% respectively. The improved availability of birth weight data may be due to the increase in facility deliveries.

One in fourteen infants was reported to have weighed less than 2.5 kilogrammes in 2010 and 2015-16, down from 14% in 1991-92. The percentage of children considered very small or smaller than average was also similar in the last two surveys (10% in 2015-16 versus 8% in 2010).

10.2 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

Vaccination Coverage

Immunizing children against vaccine preventable diseases can greatly reduce childhood morbidity and mortality. Information on vaccination coverage was collected from the child's health card and by direct report from the mother.

All basic vaccinations coverage

Percentage of children age 12-23 months 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 vaccinations, a child must receive at least:

- One dose of BCG vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis
- Three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib (pentavalent), which protect against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough),tetanus, Hepatitis B and Haemophilus Influenza type b
- Three doses of polio vaccine, which protect against three types of wild polio virus
- One dose of measles vaccine
- Sample: Living children age 12-23 months

In Tanzania, more than 7 in every 10 children age 12-23 months (75%) received all basic vaccinations at some time, and 68% received these vaccinations before their first birthday (**Table 10.2**).

In addition to the basic vaccinations, it is recommended that all children receive one dose of polio vaccine at birth, three doses of the pneumococcal vaccine, and two doses of the rotavirus vaccine before their first birthday. More than half of children age 12-23 months (52%) received all of the recommended vaccinations for their age group, and 48% received the recommended vaccinations by age 12 months.

Figure 10.1 shows the coverage for basic vaccinations among children age 12-23 months. Among the basic vaccinations, the highest coverage is seen for the first doses of both pentavalent and polio vaccines (97% each) and the lowest for the measles vaccine (86%). Although more children received first doses of the pentavalent, polio, pneumococcal, and rotavirus vaccines than the second or third doses, dropout rates are generally low (Table 10.2). Ninety-seven percent of children age 12-23 months received the first



pentavalent dose and 89% received the last dose. These percentages were 97% and 83% for the polio vaccine, 95% and 86% for the pneumococcal vaccine, and 94% and 89% for rotavirus vaccine.

Trends: Tanzania has seen little change in vaccination rates among young children over the past decade. The percentage of children 12-23 months who received all basic vaccinations rose modestly from 71% to 75% between 2004-05 and 2010, and it has remained virtually unchanged over the last 5 years (**Figure 10.2**). Over this same period, the percentage of children who received no vaccinations has been low, declining from 4% in 2004-05 to 2% in 2010, and remaining at that level in 2015-16.

Patterns by background characteristics

The percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccinations decreases with increasing birth order (Table 10.3). Eight in ten first-born children received all basic vaccinations compared to 67% of sixth or higher order births.

Figure 10.2 Trends in childhood vaccinations

virus



Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey

- Vaccination coverage is higher in urban areas compared to rural areas (82% versus 73%).
- Zanzibar has higher coverage of all basic vaccines (81%) compared to Tanzania Mainland (75%).

- Vaccination coverage varies across zones. The Central, Southern Highlands and Eastern zones, with 83% of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccines, have the highest coverage, while the lowest coverage is in the Western zones (66%). For information on variability of vaccination coverage across regions, see Figure 10.3 and Table 10.3.
- Coverage of all basic vaccinations is higher among children whose mothers completed secondary or higher level of education (81%) and among children in the highest wealth quintile (83%).

Figure 10.3 Vaccination coverage by region

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey



Vaccination Cards

Vaccination cards are a critical tool in ensuring that children receive all recommended vaccinations on schedule. The survey found that 98% of children aged 12-23 months have had a vaccination card. However, mothers showed the TDHS-MIS interviewers vaccination cards for only 84% of children (**Table 10.4**).

10.3 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

Acute respiratory infection (ARI) is among the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in Tanzania and throughout the world. 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.

Treatment of ARI symptoms

Children with ARI symptoms for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider. ARI symptoms consist of cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest-related, and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Sample: Children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey

Four 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, 55% were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment, and 40% with ARI symptoms received antibiotics (**Table 10.5**).

Trends: The percentage of children ill with ARI symptoms who were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment decreased from 71% in 2010 to 55% in 2016.

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 wealth index. The percentage of children

reported as ill with ARI symptoms increases from 3% in the lowest to 5% in the highest wealth quintile.

 Children ill with ARI symptoms were most likely to receive treatment from a health facility or provider if they lived in urban areas (64%) or in Zanzibar (79%), or were in the highest wealth quintile (75%).

10.4 FEVER

Fever is an abnormally high body temperature, which is usually accompanied by shivering, headache, and restlessness. Fever indicates the presence of various illnesses that can include malaria, pneumonia, an ear problem, the common cold, influenza, and other infections.

Treatment of fever Children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider **Sample:** Children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

In Tanzania, 18% of children under age 5 were reported to have fever in the 2 weeks before the survey. Treatment or advice was sought from a health facility/provider, pharmacy, or accredited drug dispensing outlet (ADDO) for eight in ten of the children experiencing fever, with half of the children receiving care from a health facility or provider. One in two children with fever received anti-malarial drugs, and one in five were given antibiotics (Table 10.6).

Trends: Treatment or advice was sought from a health facility or provider for children under age 5 with fever less often in 2015-16 (50%) than in 2010 (65%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Fever was more prevalent among children age 6-35 months than those age less than 6 months or more than 35 months.
- The percentage of children with fever taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment varies by residence. While almost seven in every ten urban children were taken to a health facility or provider (69%), less than half of rural children (43%) received treatment or advice from a health facility or provider.
- More rural children with fever than urban children received anti-malarial drugs (53% versus 46%), while more urban children than rural children received antibiotics (43% versus 29%).
- In Tanzania Mainland, more children with fever received antimalarial drugs than antibiotics (52% against 32%) while in Zanzibar, more children with fever received antibiotics than antimalarial drugs (50% versus 2%)
- Care seeking for children with fever increased with the mother's level of education and the wealth quintile. The likelihood that a child received an antibiotic also increased with the mother's education and the wealth quintile. However, the opposite pattern was observed with anti-malarial drugs; the percentage of children with fever treated with anti-malarial drugs generally decreased with the mother's education level and the wealth quintile.

10.5 DIARRHOEAL DISEASE

Dehydration caused by severe diarrhoea is a major cause of morbidity and mortality among young children in Tanzania. Exposure to agents that cause diarrhoeal diseases is frequently a result of contaminated water, hygienic practices in food preparation, and disposal of excreta.

10.5.1 Prevalence of Diarrhoea

In Tanzania, 12% of children under age 5 had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey (**Table 10.7.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

 There was a sharp increase in prevalence of diarrhoea between children age less than 6 months (6%) and those age 6-11 months (22%). This is expected because children begin to crawl and walk at age 6-11 months, and are exposed to a higher risk of infection from the environment. The introduction of other liquids and foods at the

Figure 10.4 Diarrhoea prevalence by age

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey



time of weaning also facilitates the spread of microbes that cause disease. After age 24 months, the prevalence of diarrhoea declines rapidly to only 4% among children age 48-59 months (Figure 10.4).

- The prevalence of diarrhoea was slightly higher in urban areas (14%) compared with rural areas (11%).
- The Southern Zone had the highest prevalence of diarrhoea (16%) and lowest (8%) in the Northern Zone.
- Considering regional patterns, Kigoma and Rukwa had the highest diarrhoea prevalence (about 20% each), while Tabora had the lowest (5%).

10.5.2 Feeding Practices

To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, mothers 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

Figure 10.5 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the

Mothers reported in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS that 20% of children with diarrhoea were given more liquids than usual, as recommended, and that more than half of the children (51%) received the same amount of liquids as usual (**Table 10.7.2**). Of greater concern, mothers reported giving less or no fluid to 28% of sick children with diarrhoea (**Figure 10.5**).

With food intake during a diarrhoea



Note: Due to rounding, Liquids given does not add up to 100%.

episode, 50% of children with diarrhoea were fed more food or the same amount of food as usual as recommended.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given more liquids than usual was higher in urban areas than in rural areas (25% versus 18%), and in Zanzibar than in Mainland Tanzania (37% versus 20%).
- The likelihood that a child with diarrhoea received more liquids increases with increased mother's level of education and the wealth quintile.

10.5.3 Treatment of Diarrhoea

Forty-three percent of children with diarrhoea were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment (**Table 10.8**).

Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) is a simple and effective way to reduce the dehydration caused by diarrhoea. Rehydration fluids contain not only the water replacement that is required in diarrhoea or vomiting induced dehydration, but also important electrolytes that must be replaced. Zinc supplementation has been found to reduce the duration, frequency, and severity of episodes of diarrhoea.

Oral rehydration therapy

Children with diarrhoea are given 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, while 56% received ORT or increased liquids. Thirteen percent of children with diarrhoea received ORS and zinc, while zinc alone was given to 18% of children (Figure 10.6 and Table 10.8). The table also shows that 33% of children received antibiotics, and 1% received intravenous solution. Eighteen percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any treatment.

Trends: The percentage of children with diarrhoea who were taken to a health facility or provider declined from 53% in 2010 to 43% in 2016. The percentage of children with diarrhoea who received ORT declined from 63% in 2010 to 56% in 2016. Children who received zinc increased from 5% in

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey Taken to a health provider 43 Fluid from ORS packet 45 Recommended home fluids 10 ORS or RHF 49 7inc 18 ORT or increased fluids 56 Antibiotics 33 Home remedy/other 25 No treatment 18

Figure 10.6 Treatment of diarrhoea

2010 to 18% in 2016. The percentage of children who received no treatment has remained almost the same (17% in 2010 and 18% in 2016).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban children with diarrhoea were more likely to be taken to a health provider than rural children (50% versus 40%).
- Care seeking for children under age 5 with diarrhoea was higher in Zanzibar (57%) as compared to Tanzania Mainland (43%). In Mainland Tanzania, the percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or provider varies from only 28% in the Western Zone to 61% in the Southern Zone.
- Care seeking generally increases with increased mother's level of education and the wealth quintile.

10.5.4 Knowledge of ORS Packets

About 95% of women in Tanzania are aware of ORS packets or ORS pre-packed liquids for the treatment of diarrhoea (Table 10.9).

Trends: Knowledge of ORS packets did not change between the 2010 TDHS and the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS (95% each).

Treatment of Childhood Illness

During the 2 weeks before the survey, fever was the most common illness reported among children under age 5. Children with ARI symptoms were most often taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment (55%) (Figure 10.7). Professional advice was sought least often for children who had diarrhoea (43%), as compared to ARI and fever.

Figure 10.7 Prevalence and treatment of childhood illnesses



10.6 DISPOSAL OF CHILDREN'S STOOLS

The proper disposal of children's faeces is extremely important in preventing the spread of the diseases. If faeces is left uncontained, diseases may spread by direct contact or animal contact.

Safe disposal of children's stools

The child's last stools were put or rinsed into a toilet or latrine, or buried, or the child used a toilet or latrine. *Sample:* Youngest child under age 5 living with the mother

Seventy-two percent of children under age 5 had their last stool disposed of safely (Table 10.10).

Trends: Little change occurred in the manner in which children's stools are disposed between the 2010 TDHS and 2015-16 TDHS-MIS. In both surveys, stools were safely disposed in slightly more than seven in ten cases in the 2010 TDHS (73%) and TDHS-MIS 2015-16 (72%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Safe disposal of children's stools increases with increasing child's age.
- Stools were disposed of safely more often when children were living in households with an improved toilet (90% shared and 82% not shared) as compared with children living in households with unimproved (67%) toilet facilities.
- Urban children had their stools more safely disposed of (83%) than rural children (68%).
- Safe disposal of children's stools increases with increased mother's education and the wealth quintile.

LIST OF TABLES

For detailed information on low birth weight, vaccinations, childhood illness, and disposal of children's stools, see the following tables:

- Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth
- Table 10.2 Vaccinations by source of information
- Table 10.3 Vaccinations by background characteristics
- Table 10.4 Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics
- Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI
- **Table 10.6** Prevalence and treatment of fever
- Table 10.7.1 Prevalence of diarrhoea
- Table 10.7.2 Feeding practices during diarrhoea
- Table 10.8 Diarrhoea treatment
- Table 10.9 Knowledge of ORS packets or pre-packaged fluids
- Table 10.10 Disposal of children's stools

Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight, and among live births in the 5 years before the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Perce	nt distributic	n of all live bir at birth	ths by size	of child	Percentage of all		Births with a re weig	eported birth ht ¹
Background characteristic	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know/ missing	Total	births that have a reported birth weight ¹	Number of births	Percentage less than 2.5 kg	Number of births
Mother's age at birth									
<20	4.3	9.2	85.6	1.0	100.0	67.0	1,753	9.9	1,175
20-34 35-49	2.6	6.7 7.3	89.9 88.7	0.8	100.0	63.9 58.4	6,668	6.2	4,258 953
55-45	5.2	7.5	00.7	0.0	100.0	50.4	1,001	0.0	300
Birth order	3.6	8.4	97.3	0.7	100.0	76.8	2 406	0.4	1 016
2-3	2.4	5.9	90.8	0.9	100.0	66.8	3,433	5.3	2.294
4-5	3.1	7.6	88.4	0.9	100.0	56.9	2,122	7.1	1,208
6+	3.1	7.7	88.4	0.8	100.0	48.4	2,001	5.6	968
Mother's smoking status Smokes cigarettes/									
tobacco	(3.6)	(8.7)	(87.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(66.5)	29	*	19
Does not smoke	3.0	7.2	89.0	0.8	100.0	63.5	10,023	6.9	6,367
Residence									
Urban	2.9	6.9	89.6	0.6	100.0	88.1	2,727	7.4	2,402
Rural	3.0	7.4	88.7	0.9	100.0	54.4	7,325	6.6	3,984
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar Mainland	2.0	7 1	90.1	0.0	100.0	62 5	0 700	6 9	6 215
Urban	2.9	6.8	89.8	0.6	100.0	88.1	2,658	7.4	2.342
Rural	2.9	7.2	88.9	1.0	100.0	54.3	7,130	6.5	3,873
Zanzibar	5.6	12.1	82.3	0.0	100.0	64.9	264	10.0	171
Unguja	6.0	12.3	81.7	0.0	100.0	74.7	165	11.0	124
Pemba	4.8	11.8	83.4	0.0	100.0	48.5	98	7.4	48
Zone		7.4		0.0	100.0	50.4	4 005	4.0	011
Vvestern	3.2	7.4 7.7	89.2	0.3	100.0	50.1	1,225	4.0	614 610
Central	2.6	9.0	87.4	1.1	100.0	58.7	1,111	6.1	651
Southern Highlands	3.9	8.2	88.0	0.0	100.0	91.2	542	7.6	494
Southern	5.3	7.7	85.4	1.6	100.0	84.5	392	12.2	331
South West Highlands	2.6	3.5	89.1	4.8	100.0	58.4	974	3.2	569
Eastern	2.7	6.8	90.1	0.0	100.0	91.5 91.2	3,194 1 415	0.3 8.2	1,040
Zanzibar	5.6	12.1	82.3	0.0	100.0	64.9	264	10.0	171
Region									
Dodoma	2.7	7.8	87.4	2.1	100.0	68.8	425	7.0	292
Arusha	6.9	10.0	83.1	0.0	100.0	52.8	349	10.5	184
Kilimanjaro	1.9	4.3	93.8	0.0	100.0	94.4	169	9.5	159
Tanga Maragara	0.5	7.3	91.7	0.5	100.0	66.1	417	7.4 7.5	275
Pwani	3.4	6.6	92.3 86.7	3.2	100.0	84.8	203	10.6	172
Dar es Salaam	3.0	7.3	89.4	0.3	100.0	96.1	772	8.0	742
Lindi	5.6	4.4	88.6	1.4	100.0	79.8	177	11.1	141
Mtwara	5.1	10.5	82.7	1.8	100.0	88.4	215	13.0	190
Ruvuma Iringa	5.1	8.5 Q Q	80.4 86 9	0.0	100.0	91.4 92.5	249 162	9.5	227
Mbeva	2.3	0.8	92.9	4.0	100.0	64.3	559	2.1	360
Singida	1.0	6.7	91.5	0.8	100.0	61.6	334	5.8	206
Tabora	3.0	7.4	89.4	0.2	100.0	49.1	712	3.0	350
Rukwa	1.6	7.8	82.4	8.3	100.0	53.8	277	5.0	149
Shinyanga	3.4 1.9	4 1	94 1	0.5	100.0	63.8	467	5.5 6.9	204
Kagera	1.4	7.1	91.5	0.0	100.0	50.2	534	5.0	268
Mwanza	2.6	7.5	89.9	0.0	100.0	56.8	737	8.6	418
Mara	2.1	4.7	93.2	0.0	100.0	52.0	496	6.3	258
ivianyara Niombe	3.9	12.6	83.5 02 1	0.0	100.0	43.7	352	4.7	154 117
Katavi	∠.4 5.5	5.4 6.3	92.1 87.0	1.1	100.0	69.1 43.9	139	5.0	61
Simiyu	0.6	8.8	90.6	0.0	100.0	35.9	496	4.9	178
Geita	8.1	10.6	81.0	0.2	100.0	48.5	464	3.7	225
Kaskazini Unguja	5.5	12.3	82.2	0.0	100.0	48.4	45	10.7	22
Kusini Unguja Mijini Magharihi	4.4	8.4	87.1	0.0	100.0	80.3	25	8.4	20
Kaskazini Pemba	7.3	12.4	80 0	0.0	100.0	46 4	53	10.5	25
Kusini Pemba	1.9	10.7	87.4	0.0	100.0	50.9	45	4.1	23

(Continued...)

Table 10.1—Continued

	Percer	nt distributio	n of all live bir at birth	ths by size	of child	Percentage of all		Births with a re weig	eported birth ht ¹
Background characteristic	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know/ missing	Total	births that have a reported birth weight ¹	Number of births	Percentage less than 2.5 kg	Number of births
Education									
No education	4.0	8.6	86.5	1.0	100.0	41.1	2,103	7.6	865
Primary incomplete	3.3	6.7	89.2	0.8	100.0	54.3	1,323	7.0	719
Primary complete	2.7	7.1	89.2	1.0	100.0	67.4	5,193	7.0	3,502
Secondary+	2.2	6.3	91.4	0.1	100.0	90.8	1,432	6.3	1,300
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	3.7	8.5	86.9	0.9	100.0	40.7	2,427	6.8	989
Second	2.7	7.9	88.6	0.8	100.0	51.4	2,135	6.4	1,098
Middle	2.8	6.2	89.7	1.3	100.0	62.5	1,929	7.3	1,205
Fourth	2.6	6.8	89.6	1.0	100.0	79.6	1,887	7.7	1,502
Highest	2.8	6.2	90.8	0.2	100.0	95.1	1,674	6.3	1,592
Total	3.0	7.2	89.0	0.8	100.0	63.5	10,052	6.9	6,386

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. ¹ Based on either a written record or the mother's recall.

Table 10.2 Vaccinations by source of information

Percentage of children age 12-23 and children 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 vaccines by appropriate age, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

				Age in	months			
		1	2-23			2	24-35	
Vaccine	Vaccination card ¹	Mother's report	Either source	Vaccinated by appropriate age ^{2,3,4}	Vaccination card	Mother's report	Either source ¹	Vaccinated by appropriate age ^{2,3,4}
BCG	82.7	13.3	96.0	95.6	69.5	26.2	95.7	94.4
Pentavalent								
1	83.6	13.3	97.0	96.6	70.2	25.7	95.9	95.2
2	81.3	12.6	93.9	93.4	69.5	24.4	93.9	92.9
3	78.4	10.6	89.0	87.7	68.0	20.4	88.3	86.1
Polio								
0 (birth dose)	58.7	8.6	67.3	67.2	47.1	17.2	64.3	63.8
1	83.3	13.2	96.5	96.2	69.7	25.3	95.1	94.3
2	80.1	11.8	91.9	91.4	69.0	22.5	91.5	90.5
3	76.4	6.1	82.5	81.5	66.3	11.7	78.0	75.9
Pneumococcal								
1	82.4	12.8	95.3	94.9	65.0	23.2	88.2	87.4
2	79.3	12.1	91.4	90.7	63.9	21.9	85.9	84.8
3	75.6	10.5	86.1	84.5	62.2	18.9	81.1	78.9
Rotavirus								
1	81.5	12.3	93.8	93.4	63.5	22.8	86.2	85.0
2	77.7	11.7	89.4	88.4	61.8	21.0	82.8	80.6
Measles								
1	74.4	11.6	86.0	78.0	66.7	23.8	90.4	79.8
2	na	na	na	na	24.1	7.4	31.5	28.7
All basic vaccinations ⁵ All age appropriate	70.1	5.3	75.3	67.9	62.7	10.3	72.9	63.4
vaccinations ⁶	49.5	2.6	52.1	48.1	17.4	2.2	19.6	16.5
No vaccinations	0.2	2.0	2.3	na	0.1	3.0	3.0	na
Number of children	1,797	337	2,134	2,134	1,280	537	1,817	1,817

na = Not applicable. BCG = Bacillus Calmette Guerin.

Pentavalent = Diphtheria-Pertussis-Tetanus-HepB-Hib.

HepB = Hepatitis B.

Hib = Haemophilus Influenzae type b.

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 the second dose of the vaccine against measles, which should be received by age 18 months.
 ⁵ BCG, three doses of Pentavalent, three doses of oral polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of the vaccine against measles.

⁶ For children age 12-23 months: BCG, four doses of Pentavalent, three doses of oral polio vaccine, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of a vaccine against measles. For children age 24-35 months, all of these plus a second dose of the vaccine against measles.

characteristics	
y background	
Vaccinations b	
Table 10.3	

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 with all basic vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

												Age	in montl	SL							
										12-	-23									24-35	
	BCG	Pe	ntavale	nt		Pol	io		Pne	umococc	al	Rotavi	irus	Measles		Allage		ļ	Measles	Allage	
Background characteristic	-	~	2	3	0 (birth dose)	-	2	3	+	2	3	-	2	۲	All basic vaccina- tions ²	appropriate vaccina- tions ³	No vaccinations	Number of children	2	appropriate vaccina- tions ⁴	Number of children
Sex Male Female	96.7 95.3	97.2 96.6	94.6 93.2	90.1 87.8	69.0 65.4	96.6 96.3	92.4 91.3	83.6 81.4	95.2 95.3	91.7 91.1	86.6 85.6	94.4 93.1	90.7 88.1	87.7 84.2	76.9 73.7	54.3 49.9	1.6 2.9	1,093 1,041	32.7 30.3	20.7 18.4	954 864
Birth order 1 2-3 6+ 6+	96.7 96.6 93.0	98.5 97.1 97.3 94.0	96.5 94.6 93.6 89.0	91.7 89.2 84.5	75.7 69.3 65.6 53.0	98.2 97.0 96.2 93.2	94.4 93.3 91.0 86.6	84.5 82.8 84.2 77.1	97.1 95.9 95.6 91.1	93.6 92.2 92.1 85.7	89.3 86.7 88.2 77.8	94.4 94.9 89.6	90.2 90.6 83.9	90.4 87.7 85.1 77.6	79.8 75.7 76.4 66.8	59.2 53.7 38.6	1.5 1.8 4.5	567 732 449 387	31.9 35.9 29.1 26.0	21.4 24.8 15.0 13.1	433 640 372 372
Residence Urban Rural	98.5 95.0	99.0 96.1	98.7 92.0	95.0 86.6	87.1 59.3	98.6 95.6	96.2 90.2	86.6 80.9	98.7 93.9	97.8 88.8	93.7 83.0	97.1 92.5	96.6 86.6	93.3 83.1	82.2 72.6	72.0 44.2	1.0 2.8	611 1,523	38.1 29.2	29.7 16.1	471 1,346
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar Mainland Urban Rural Zanzibar Unguja Pemba	95.9 98.5 98.6 99.8 90.8	97.0 99.0 97.0 92.5	93.9 98.8 95.5 90.1	88.9 95.0 86.4 93.4 86.4	67.2 87.4 59.0 71.0 63.2	96.5 98.6 99.9 92.2	91.8 96.2 96.4 96.4	82.4 86.7 85.6 85.5 85.9	95.2 98.7 97.0 92.5	91.3 97.9 93.8 95.8 90.1	85.9 93.7 91.8 94.3	93.7 97.1 95.7 91.8 91.8	89.4 96.6 91.9 94.2 87.5	85.9 83.4 82.9 83.1 82.4 82.4	75.2 82.3 80.8 80.8 80.4	52.0 55.9 55.9 55.3 35.3	2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	2,077 595 1,482 38 38	31.7 38.4 29.4 25.0 27.1 21.8	19.7 29.8 16.1 20.4 12.5	1,768 1,768 1,309 30 30 19
Zone Western Worthern Central Southern Highlands South West Highlands Lake Eastern Zanzibar	93.2 97.0 98.8 98.6 98.6 98.6	93.44 99.24 90.66 97.8 97.0	84.3 96.3 96.4 97.5 97.5 95.5	77.5 96.0 88.3 93.8 93.8 93.8 93.8	58.9 62.7 86.7 80.7 93.6 91.1 71.0	93.9 97.7 97.6 97.6 95.7 95.7 95.1	833.1 955.5 95.0 95.0 95.0 93.0 93.0	73.5 90.2 85.5 85.5 85.5 85.5	89.8 97.7 98.9 97.0 97.0 97.0	80.0 80.0 80.0 90.5 80.0 90.5 80.0 90.5 90.5 90.5 80.0 90.5 90.5 90.5 90.5 90.5 90.5 90.5 9	72.7 94.3 96.2 86.1 92.0 91.8 91.8	86.9 97.5 97.5 94.9 97.1 95.7	75.1 95.0 93.5 96.4 91.9	77.88.9 90.7 90.6 89.2 83.1 83.1 89.4	66.1 83.2 79.6 70.5 83.0 80.7 80.8 80.8	39.7 55.7 75.3 75.3 55.5 55.5 55.5 55.5	4.1.1.0.0.0.0.1.1. 0.0.0.0.0.0.1.1. 0.0.0.0.	293 245 120 86 193 615 332 57	24.1 24.6 24.6 23.1 23.1 25.0 25.0	2333 2012 2013 2013 2013 2013 2013 2013	211 178 80 155 619 268 49
Region Dodoma Arusha Kilimanjaro Tanga Morogoro Pwani Dar es Salaam Lindi	100.0 97.4 95.9 95.9 98.1 98.1 98.1 (100.0)	100.0 97.4 98.5 98.5 95.9 98.1 (98.1)	100.0 97.4 96.3 94.7 98.1 98.1 (96.3)	98.6 97.4 92.2 92.1 92.1 95.4 (88.4)	81.1 44.8 (92.5) 91.7 93.0 (93.9)	97.2 97.4 97.0 95.9 95.9 96.9 96.9	97.2 97.4 97.4 94.7 94.7 94.9 94.9 (96.3)	88.5 93.9 76.6 83.9 89.0 89.0 89.0	97.4 97.4 98.5 95.9 97.3 97.3 (98.1)	100.0 97.4 96.3 96.3 97.3 96.3	97.2 97.2 92.2 88.3 93.9 93.9 93.9	100.0 93.9 96.7 95.9 97.3 97.3	(91.8) 93.9 94.3 97.3 97.3 97.3 97.3	98.4 99.1 90.1 94.2 94.2 (90.2)	87.0 83.8 75.5 80.7 80.7 85.9 85.9 (80.7)	70.9 (84.3) 69.8 66.2 81.9 (76.2)	0.0) 0.0) 0.0) 0.0) 0.0) 0.0)	2014 88 38 88 2014 88 88 38 88 36 2014 88 88 38	(42.4) 51.4 (56.0) 32.3 62.0 (16.9) (31.2)	(22.9) 38.9 25.8 39.1 35.7 (20.8)	62 77 105 31 37 37

206 • Child Health

(Continued...)

Table 10.3—Continued

												Age in	1 months								
										12-2	3									24-35	
	BCG	Pe	ntavaler	٦t		Poli	io		Pneur	nococca		Rotaviru	IS Mt	easles		Allage			Measles	Allage	
Background characteristic	~	-	7	ы	0 (birth dose)		7	ო	~	5	ę	.	5	-	All basic a /accina- tions ²	appropriate vaccina- tions ³	No vaccinations	Number of children	5	appropriate vaccina- tions ⁴	Number of children
			1	,	1		ı	,											I		
Mtwara	(6.76)	(100.0)	(94.8)	(89.9)	(83.3)	(6.76)	(90.6)	(85.7) (1	0.00	94.8) ({	39.9) (9	7.4) (9.	14.8) (88.5)	(78.8)	(74.2)	(0.0)	50	(26.0)	(20.8)	43
Ruvuma	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.9	80.3	100.0	95.8	91.3	00.0	0.00	96.9	7.1 9.	3.3	90.1	81.4	60.6	0.0	60	(23.1)	(16.8)	39
Iringa	98.0	98.0	98.0	95.8	87.0	95.8	93.8	87.8	98.0	38.0	35.8 9	3.0	0.8	91.9	84.0	78.6	2.0	37	(17.1)	(14.5)	25
Mheva	(97.8)	(100.0)	(65.7)	(22)	(82 1) (100 0)	(63.6)	(76.4) (1	00 00	3) (2.36	31.8) (9	7 1) (9	(28)	862)	(67 0)	(51.5)	(0 0)	101	(52 6)	(6 6)	80
Sincida	02.0	02.00	03.4	010	EE O	02.00	0.00	Be 6	02.07) 0 . u		86.0	70.5	520	(0.0) a c	10	22.4		57
Siligida	00. 77. 7	21.12	1.00	2.00	00.00 V 00.00	2.18	27.0	0.00		27.0	20.0	יות יות		2.00	20.02	9.70	0 1	0 1 1	72.1	0.0	10.1
		0. - 0 - 0	19.0	08.1	40.0 0.0	97.0	0.11	0.70	80.U			- 0 - 0 - 0	N 0	0.07	20.0	0.00	- 1 0 0		<u>יי</u>	4.00	0
Kukwa	94.5	95.2	93.9	84.6	59.6	97.5	94.9	78.5	95.2	93.9 8	34.6	5.2 9	3.9	87.0	71.0	43.9	2.5	67	43.1	23.1	48
Kigoma	96.2	95.7	91.8	90.2	73.5	95.7	90.8	82.5	89.5	83.2	76.9 8	9.2	2.6	88.7	77.0	53.4	3.1	117	33.9	18.4	96
Shinyanga	90.9	6.06	87.9	72.0	45.7	92.0	86.9	70.3	6.06	85.2 7	75.0 8	7.1 8	3.1	68.6	55.5	33.7	8.0	84	30.8	12.2	82
Kagera	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.0	62.9	100.0	100.0	93.5	98.2	98.2 5	34.4 90	8.2 9	0.7.0	97.4	87.5	50.8	0.0	106	51.0	37.3	104
Mwanza	89.4	97.1	93.2	87.0	73.2	93.2	88.4	76.2	95.5	89.1 8	30.1 9	1.3	5.9	87.8	69.8	51.9	1.4	130	11.6	4.8	134
Mara	97.4	98.2	96.2	92.0	48.7	98.2	95.2	79.4	95.4	93.7 8	37.4 94	4.7 9.	3.6	88.0	73.4	31.8	8	67	18.3	9.3	113
Manvara	95.1	97.1	97.1	97.1	50.6	97.1	96.6	94.8	97.1	95.4 5	35.4 90	36 95	3.2	87.2	82.8	43.7	66	85	56.0	39.6	48
Niombe	(10001)	10001/	10001	(07 5)	1 12 12	10001		(07.5) (1	07 5/ //	37 E) /C	22.07 /0.20	7.5/ (0.	100		0.20	(61 B)		2 C C	(33 B)	(17.3)	26
	(0.001)	(0.001)	10.001	(0.10)		0.00	0.001	(0.16)	10.10) (c. 12	0) (0, C) i () ((6.7	(0.00)	(1.10)	(0.10)		2 0	(0.00)	(0.11)	0 1 0
Katavi	84.1	81.3	0.67	1.10	32.5	0.00	13.0	6.00	00.0	.4.0	Ω	י - א י - א	<u>ر</u>	00.9	5	0.12	4.1.1	07	0.12	10.1	17
Simiyu	96.7	97.2	94.3	83.9	45.3	97.2	93.3	84.6	91.7	87.0	76.3 8	8.5	9.8	73.9	68.1	34.7	2.8	98	21.0	8.5	94
Geita	91.7	95.0	88.1	80.2	38.0	93.4	84.3	75.9	85.9	73.2 (37.3 8	7.4 7	7.8	79.0	65.6	24.9	3.6	100	<u>6</u> .6	2.1	91
Kaskazini Unguja	99.1	6.96	96.9	96.1	80.8	6.96	96.1	94.1	6.96	96.9	34.5 9	5.9	3.4	90.9	88.0	69.7	0.0	თ	35.5	31.7	თ
Kusini Unguja	100.0	100.0	98.2	96.4	70.9	100.0	96.2	89.0 1	0.00	98.2 5	36.4 100	0.0	6.2	97.5	89.0	65.3	0.0	5	(28.9)	(20.2)	5
Mjini Magharibi	100.0	100.0	98.9	97.6	73.6	100.0	96.6	81.1	0.00	94.8 5	33.7 9.	7.6 9.	4.1	92.9	76.5	48.8	0.0	23	21.9	14.0	16
Kaskazini Pemba	95.9	89.9	88.1	83.2	67.9	91.0	87.0	83.4	89.9	88.1 8	34.5 80	8.7 8.	4.6	80.1	7.77	56.9	2.8	11	17.0	11.3	10
Kusini Pemba	97.2	95.7	92.5	90.4	57.4	94.2	91.0	88.9	95.7	92.5 5	30.4 9.	5.7 9	1.2	85.2	83.6	53.3	2.8	ი	27.2	13.9	6
Education																					
No education	89.9	91.7	85.5	79.2	52.0	89.4	82.5	75.4	87.6	80.4 7	76.8 81	5.7 8	0.1	75.9	66.8	40.4	6.6	419	23.7	12.5	384
Primary incomplete	92.6	95.4	89.0	81.7	59.5	95.3	87.1	73.8	94.3	88.0 8	30.2 9.	2.6 8	6.1	76.8	63.3	37.9	2.0	263	28.4	12.0	250
Primary complete	97.9	98.7	97.0	92.8	69.5	98.7	95.5	86.6	97.4	94.6 8	38.6 9	5.9 9.	12.2	89.4	79.6	54.8	1.0	1,084	31.0	19.5	934
Secondary+	97.5	98.8	97.9	94.1	83.6	98.9	95.2	84.8	98.3	3 0.79	93.7 91	6.5 9	94.3	94.1	81.2	68.0	1.1	368	48.6	38.5	249
Wealth auintile																					
Lowest	92.5	93.4	89.2	80.3	49.6	92.7	86.1	74.3	90.1	84.9 7	75.1 8	7.8 8.	2.6	77.4	65.2	34.8	5.7	498	22.5	9.4	432
Second	95.3	96.4	90.06	87.4	56.5	96.4	90.3	84.6	93.6	37.0 8	34.8 9.	3.1 8	5.3	80.1	73.0	42.5	1.7	443	28.3	15.0	395
Middle	0.76	97.3	95.0	906	68.1	97.3	93.0	83.3	96.4	92.8 5	36.4 9	5.5	10	88.6	78.5	515	1.7	397	34.1	22.4	379
Fourth	976	2 66	98.3	93.7	77.4	98.7	95.9	86.0	6.86	95.9	32.3	2.1	47	92.7	80.0	62.0	0.3	418	36.7	24.7	313
Highest	98.5	98.8	98.7	95.4	91.0	98.2	95.8	86.3	98.8	98.6	34.9 9	7.0 9	6.8	94.3	83.0	76.1	1.2	378	40.2	31.6	298
-+- F					0	L ()	2	L	C L						C 11	Č	Ċ		L C	0.01	1
1 OTAI	90.0	91.0	93.9	89.U	01.3	90.0	9.1.9	C.20	80.J	91.4	20.1 8	<u></u> σ.σ	9.4	80.U	6.01	1.20	2.3	2,134	C.I.C	19.0	1,817

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 10.4 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 2015-16

	Ch	ildren age 12-23 mont	hs	Chi	Idren age 24-35 mont	hs
Background characteristic	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card	Percentage with a vaccination card seen ¹	Number of children	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card	Percentage with a vaccination card seen ¹	Number of children
Sex						
Male	98.5	85.2	1,093	95.9	70.3	954
Female	97.5	83.2	1,041	96.4	70.6	864
Birth order						
1	98.8	85.2	567	98.0	70.0	433
2-3	98.5	82.7	732	96.5	67.9 70.0	640
4-0 6+	97.9	83.0	449 387	90.9	70.0 75.1	372
Desidence	0010	0010		02.0		0.2
Urban	99.6	83.2	611	99.3	69.6	471
Rural	97.4	84.6	1,523	95.0	70.8	1,346
Tanzania Mainland/						
Zanzibar						
Mainland	98.0	84.2	2,077	96.1	70.4	1,768
Urban	99.6	83.2	595	99.4	69.7	459
Rural	97.3	84.5	1,482	94.9	70.6	1,309
Zanzibar	98.5	84.9	57	98.0 97.5	73.2	49
Pemba	97.2	88.5	19	98.6	70.3	19
7000						
Zone Western	96.4	83.6	203	80.1	67.2	211
Northern	98.1	84.3	193	95.3	68.8	178
Central	98.1	85.5	245	98.9	76.7	167
Southern Highlands	100.0	87.6	120	99.2	77.8	90
Southern	100.0	90.0	86	95.5	79.4	80
South West Highlands	97.3	84.2	193	92.4	61.6	155
Eastern	97.0	02.7 83.6	332	90.7	72.1	268
Zanzibar	98.5	84.9	57	98.0	73.2	49
Region						
Dodoma	100.0	86.8	82	(100.0)	(81.1)	62
Arusha	94.7	81.1	68	92.3	68.4	77
Kilimanjaro	(100.0)	(92.4)	36	(100.0)	(78.0)	25
Tanga	100.0	83.7	89	96.8	66.1	75
Norogoro	98.8	75.3 85.7	80	100.0	07.4 (78.3)	105
Dar es Salaam	99.9	86 7	201	100.0	61.9	132
Lindi	(100.0)	(91.0)	36	(98.1)	(75.2)	37
Mtwara	(100.0)	(89.2)	50	(93.3)	(82.9)	43
Ruvuma	100.0	85.1	60	(100.0)	(83.8)	39
Iringa	100.0	86.9	37	(97.1)	(73.1)	25
Nibeya	(100.0)	(85.7) 87.4	78	(89.5)	(01.8)	80 57
Tabora	95.5	78.0	177	82.4	55.4	115
Rukwa	96.8	83.9	67	97.8	60.5	48
Kigoma	97.8	92.0	117	97.2	81.5	96
Shinyanga	94.2	77.8	84	93.6	65.9	82
Kagera	100.0	84.0	106	100.0	77.0	104
Mara	97.2	03.4 81.0	97	90.3	74.3	104
Manvara	96.6	82.4	85	100.0	78.1	48
Njombe	(100.0)	(95.0)	23	(100.0)	(73.4)	26
Katavi	88.1	79.4	26	91.7	63.0	27
Simiyu	97.2	84.4	98	98.7	78.6	94
Gella Kaskazini Linguia	97.9	84.6 92 7	100	94.4 100.0	63.6 83.3	91
Kusini Unguja	90.9 100 0	<i>∋∠.1</i> 86 1	9 5	(100.0)	(83.9)	9 5
Mjini Magharibi	100.0	78.4	23	95.4	58.9	16
Kaskazini Pemba	97.2	85.8	11	98.6	79.9	10
Kusini Pemba	97.2	91.8	9	98.7	75.3	9
Education						
No education	94.5	80.9	419	90.7	62.8	384
Primary incomplete	97.3	80.7	263	97.3	65.9	250
Secondary+	99.2 ga n	07.2 81.6	1,U84 368	97.1 90.0	74.4 71 Q	934 240
0800nuary+	9 9 .0	01.0	500	59.9	11.9	249

(Continued...)

Table 10.4—Continued

	Ch	ildren age 12-23 mont	hs	Ch	ildren age 24-35 montl	hs
Background characteristic	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card	Percentage with a vaccination card seen ¹	Number of children	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card	Percentage with a vaccination card seen ¹	Number of children
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	94.2	79.0	498	91.2	64.6	432
Second	98.8	87.7	443	95.3	69.0	395
Middle	99.2	88.1	397	97.4	76.2	379
Fourth	99.6	84.2	418	99.4	76.8	313
Highest	98.9	82.9	378	99.4	66.7	298
Total	98.0	84.2	2,134	96.1	70.4	1,817

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 Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record.

Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, the percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks before the survey and among children with symptoms of ARI, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, and the percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Background characteristicPercentage with symptoms of ARI1Number of childrenPercentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider2Percentage for whom treatment was sought samePercentage who received antibioticsNumber of chAge in months(63.8)(39.0)(19.2)416-115.3999(68.4)(42.5)(55.3)5312-235.22,13459.142.137.411124-353.91,81747.244.945.87036-472.11,791(55.2)(24.7)(33.3)3745592.51,668(36.0)(32.2)(39.8)44	ARI:
Age in months<64.11,012(63.8)(39.0)(19.2)416-115.3999(68.4)(42.5)(55.3)5312-235.22,13459.142.137.411124-353.91,81747.244.945.87036-472.11,791(55.2)(24.7)(33.3)3748-592.51,768(36.0)(32.2)(39.8)44	f children
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
6-115.3999(68.4)(42.5)(55.3)5312-235.22,13459.142.137.411124-353.91,81747.244.945.87036-472.11,791(55.2)(24.7)(33.3)3748-592.51,768(36.0)(32.2)(39.8)44	1
12-235.22,13459.142.137.411124.353.91,81747.244.945.87036-472.11,791(55.2)(24.7)(33.3)3748-592.51,768(36.0)(32.2)(39.8)44	3
24-35 3.9 1,817 47.2 44.9 45.8 70 36-47 2.1 1,791 (55.2) (24.7) (33.3) 37 48-59 2.5 1,768 (36.0) (32.2) (39.8) 44	1
36-47 2.1 1,791 (55.2) (24.7) (33.3) 37 48-59 2.5 1,768 (36.0) (32.2) (39.8) 44	0
48-59 2.5 1,768 (36.0) (32.2) (39.8) 44	7
-	4
Sex	
Male 3.8 4,806 52.4 36.9 36.8 183	3
Female 3.7 4,714 58.7 42.0 42.3 174	4
Residence	
Urban 5.1 2,541 64.4 47.2 41.2 129	9
Rural 3.3 6,980 50.4 34.9 38.5 228	8
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar	
Mainland 3.7 9,268 54.7 38.9 39.1 346	6
Urban 5.1 2,475 63.7 46.5 40.6 126	6
Rural 3.2 6,794 49.6 34.5 38.2 220	0
Zanzibar 4.3 252 78.6 53.0 52.7 11	1
Unguja 4.0 158 (79.9) (56.6) (43.0) 6	0
Pemba 4.9 94 (76.9) (48.1) (66.0) 5	Э
Zone	_
Western 3.2 1,170 (38.6) (37.3) (37.7) 37	7
Northern 3.6 901 (72.8) (23.6) (60.2) 32	2
Central 2.0 1,055 ^ 21	1
Southern nightanus 2.0 51/ 14	+
South Wast Highlands 4.3 014 (30.1) (27.3) (17.0) 40	9
Lake 4.3 3.014 50.0 391 32.0 130	0
Eastern 4.8 1.315 (75.0) (51.7) (50.3) 63	3
Zanzibar 4.3 252 78.6 53.0 52.7 11	1
Education	
No education 3.7 2.013 44.8 20.7 35.8 74	4
Primary incomplete 5.0 1.241 49.9 31.5 40.8 62	2
Primary complete 3.2 4,901 60.1 45.1 42.0 159	9
Secondary+ 4.5 1,365 61.8 54.8 36.1 61	1
Wealth quintile	
Lowest 2.9 2.321 37.0 27.8 40.6 66	6
Second 3.1 2.014 48.7 34.2 29.2 63	3
Middle 3.4 1,838 47.7 36.8 39.9 62	2
Fourth 4.8 1,773 62.0 44.2 38.4 85	5
Highest 5.1 1,575 74.9 49.7 47.4 81	1
Total 3.7 9,520 55.4 39.3 39.5 357	7

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 (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which was chest-related, and/or by difficult breathing which was chest-related) is considered a proxy for pneumonia. ² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner. ³ Includes grass, shrubs, and crop residues.

Table 10.6 Prevalence and treatment of fever

Among children under age 5, the percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children with fever, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, a pharmacy or an ADDO, the percentage who took antimalarial drugs, and the percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Among chil	dren under	Among children under age 5 with fever						
	uge		Percentage for whom	Percentage for whom	er uge o with te				
Background characteristic	Percentage with fever	Number of children	advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹	advice or treatment was sought from a health facility, provider, pharmacy or ADDO	Percentage who took antimalarial drugs	Percentage who took antibiotic drugs	Number of children		
Ago in months									
<6	11.0	1 012	50.8	84 3	26.6	43 4	111		
6-11	21.2	999	53.7	80.3	46.9	37.5	212		
12-23	22.7	2,134	53.1	79.8	48.0	34.8	485		
24-35	21.7	1,817	50.0	83.2	53.9	31.3	395		
36-47	15.1	1,791	46.6	78.8	60.9	28.5	271		
48-59	13.1	1,768	43.9	74.7	56.9	25.4	232		
Sex									
Male	18.8	4,806	51.7	79.2	52.1	32.0	905		
Female	17.0	4,714	48.1	81.1	50.0	33.3	801		
Residence									
Urban	18.1	2,541	68.8	84.0	46.0	42.6	460		
Rural	17.9	6,980	43.1	78.7	53.0	28.9	1,246		
Tanzania Mainland/									
Zanzibar									
Mainland	17.9	9,268	49.5	80.1	52.4	32.1	1,662		
Urban	18.1	2,475	68.9	84.2	47.1	42.2	449		
Rural	17.9	6,794	42.4	78.6 79.7	54.3	28.4	1,214		
	16.9	202	73.3	70.7	2.4	49.0	44 27		
Pemba	18.3	94	62.4	77.1	2.6	40.8	17		
7									
Western	18.5	1 170	35 /	7/ 3	66.2	20.5	217		
Northern	13.9	901	64.9	74.3	29.4	20.3 41 9	125		
Central	7.6	1.065	53.7	75.5	26.6	40.6	81		
Southern		,							
Highlands	14.9	517	46.0	74.2	46.2	35.2	77		
Southern	23.4	372	77.6	81.5	56.0	27.3	87		
South West	15 1	014	44 7	01.0	26 5	20.0	120		
l ake	23.1	3 014	38.8	81.9	56.9	31.2	695		
Eastern	18.4	1.315	77.3	85.0	57.1	39.5	242		
Zanzibar	17.4	252	69.0	78.7	2.4	49.5	44		
Region									
Dodoma	9.7	398	*	*	*	*	38		
Arusha	11.2	341	(50.9)	(72.5)	(19.9)	(39.5)	38		
Kilimanjaro	17.3	162	(63.9)	(63.9)	(8.0)	(49.3)	28		
Tanga	14.8	398	(74.4)	(82.6)	(45.8)	(39.9)	59		
Morogoro	18.3	417	(70.9)	(87.2)	(61.6)	(40.0)	76		
Pwani Dar es Salaam	15.3	791	(68.9)	(83.0)	(60.2)	(24.8)	29		
Lindi	25.5	168	76.0	78.9	61.9	26.2	43		
Mtwara	21.7	204	(79.1)	(84.1)	(50.4)	(28.4)	44		
Ruvuma	18.4	236	(46.8)	(79.8)	(72.4)	(30.6)	43		
Iringa	11.5	156	*	*	*	*	18		
Mbeya	15.1	521	(46.4)	(81.7)	(29.9)	(42.4)	79		
Singida	6.9 12.0	325	(50.0)	(75.8)	(48.7)	(53.0)	23		
Rukwa	12.9	261	40.3	75 7	37.8	12.0	42		
Kigoma	26.2	495	32.1	69 1	68.0	20.1	130		
Shinyanga	20.8	434	44.5	89.3	59.5	34.6	90		
Kagera	17.5	505	32.8	58.7	51.2	30.6	88		
Mwanza	22.8	698	53.6	84.8	57.3	36.4	159		
Mara	34.2	462	41.2	77.5	42.5	28.0	158		
Manyara	5.8	342	(20.0)	(67.0)	(17 6)	(24.2)	20		
Katavi	12.0 13.3	120 132	(39.U) 38.6	(07.2) 91.6	(17.0)	(34.3) 17 0	10 19		
Simivu	21.4	475	24.1	90.5	63.3	35.2	102		
Geita	22.2	440	26.6	89.8	76.0	20.9	98		
Kaskazini Unguja	14.0	42	(67.8)	(73.1)	(6.3)	(45.5)	6		
Kusini Unguja	14.9	25	(79.3)	(82.0)	(6.7)	(68.3)	4		
Mjini Magharibi	18.7	91	73.9	81.5	0.0	55.8	17		
naskaziril Pemba Kusini Pemba	18.0	51 11	09.U 55.2	75.3 70 0	2.9	42.1 30.3	9 Q		
	10.0		00.2	10.0		00.0	0		

(Continued...)

Table 10.6—Continued

	Among chil age	dren under e 5:		Among children unde	er age 5 with fe	ver	
Background characteristic	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility, provider, pharmacy or ADDO	Percentage who took antimalarial drugs	Percentage who took antibiotic drugs	Number of children
Education							
No education	17.0	2.013	37.6	76.4	53.8	27.0	342
Primary incomplete	22.1	1,241	41.7	73.6	54.1	25.7	275
Primary complete	17.1	4,901	53.6	81.6	52.8	35.1	840
Secondary+	18.2	1,365	64.3	87.1	38.3	39.2	249
Wealth guintile							
Lowest	16.2	2,321	37.3	72.8	55.5	28.0	376
Second	19.5	2,014	41.0	78.4	57.4	25.8	392
Middle	17.6	1,838	52.1	83.3	51.9	32.4	323
Fourth	17.8	1,773	52.1	83.7	44.8	37.0	315
Highest	19.1	1,575	73.3	84.3	43.2	42.8	300
Total	17.9	9,520	50.0	80.1	51.1	32.6	1,706

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. ADDO = Accredited drug dispensing outlet. ¹ Excludes pharmacy and ADDO.

Table 10.7.1 Prevalence of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage with diarrhoea	Number of children
Age in months	<u> </u>	
<6	6.4	1,012
6-11 12 23	21.7	999
24-35	11 0	1 817
36-47	6.9	1,791
48-59	4.0	1,768
Sex		
Male	11.7	4,806
Female	11.9	4,714
Source of drinking water ¹		
Improved	12.2	5,295
Not improved	11.3	4,225
Toilet facility ²	10.0	
Improved, not shared	12.2	1,416
Non-improved	15.5	6.928
Desidence		0,020
Urban	14 1	2 541
Rural	11.0	6,980
Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar		
Mainland	11.8	9,268
Urban	14.2	2,475
Rural	11.0	6,794
	10.5	252
Pemba	10.2	94
7000		0.
Western	11.6	1 170
Northern	8.0	901
Central	10.2	1,065
Southern Highlands	10.1	517
Southern	16.3	372
Lake	15.5	914 3.014
Eastern	12.4	1,315
Zanzibar	10.5	252
Region		
Dodoma	9.7	398
Arusha	9.2	341
Kilimanjaro	10.2	162
Morogoro	8.5	417
Pwani	10.5	191
Dar es Salaam	15.2	707
Lindi	14.0	168
Ruvuma	10.3	204
Iringa	8.0	156
Mbeya	13.9	521
Singida	9.5	325
l abora Rukwa	5.2	675
Kigoma	20.3	495
Shinyanga	11.5	434
Kagera	10.8	505
Mwanza	11.7	698
iviara Manyara	10.3 11 4	402 342
Njombe	9.8	125
Katavi	13.5	132
Simiyu	13.0	475
Geita	8.7	440
naskazini Unguja Kusini Unguja	13.b 7.8	42
Mjini Magharibi	9.3	91
Kaskazini Pemba	12.1	51
Kusini Pemba	9.5	44

(Continued...)

Table 10.7.1—Continued		
Background characteristic	Percentage with diarrhoea	Number of children
Education No education Primary incomplete Primary complete	9.2 12.5 11.8	2,013 1,241 4,901
Secondary+ Wealth quintile Lowest Second	8.9 11.6	2,321 2.014
Middle Fourth Highest	12.1 13.3 14.2	1,838 1,773 1,575
Total	11.8	9,520

¹ See Table 2.1 for definition of categories
 ² See Table 2.2 for definition of categories
 ³ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households
Table 10.7.2 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 offered compared with normal practice, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

			Amoun	t of liquid	s given					A	mount of	food give	en			of
Background characteristic	More	Same as usual	Some- what less	Much less	None	Don't know/ missing	Total	More	Same as usual	Some- what less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know/ missing	Total	children with diarrhoea
Age in months																
<6	6.9	56.5	17.4	11.0	8.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	29.5	5.5	11.9	0.0	53.1	0.0	100.0	65
6-11	16.1	51.7	23.3	8.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	2.0	44.6	34.2	17.6	0.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	217
12-23	22.4	51.2	20.4	4.8	0.5	0.6	100.0	2.7	47.8	33.0	15.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	100.0	446
24-35	21.6	47.4	20.1	6.1	4.3	0.5	100.0	5.8	52.3	26.1	14.3	0.9	0.0	0.5	100.0	200
36-47	25.2	50.9	18.7	2.9	1.3	1.1	100.0	1.7	51.0	35.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	123
48-59	14.6	59.8	20.8	2.8	1.9	0.0	100.0	3.0	44.2	34.1	18.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	71
Sex																
Male	22.9	51.1	17.8	5.0	2.7	0.5	100.0	2.6	47.2	29.9	16.4	0.5	3.1	0.4	100.0	562
Female	17.0	51.8	23.4	6.5	1.0	0.4	100.0	3.1	46.9	31.6	14.0	0.3	3.9	0.1	100.0	559
Breastfeeding status																
Breastfeeding	18.4	51.2	21.1	7.2	1.7	0.3	100.0	1.5	44.6	31.0	15.8	0.5	6.5	0.1	100.0	582
Not breastfeeding	21.6	51.7	20.0	4.2	1.9	0.6	100.0	4.4	49.7	30.4	14.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	100.0	539
Residence																
Urban	25.0	50.7	18.0	3.3	2.2	0.7	100.0	2.2	45.0	31.9	16.0	0.5	3.9	0.5	100.0	357
Rural	17.6	51.8	21.8	6.9	1.7	0.3	100.0	3.2	48.0	30.2	14.8	0.4	3.3	0.1	100.0	764
Tanzania Mainland/																
Zanzibar																
Mainland	19.5	51.8	20.5	5.8	1.9	0.4	100.0	2.9	47.4	30.7	14.9	0.4	3.5	0.3	100.0	1,095
Urban	24.8	50.8	18.1	3.4	2.3	0.7	100.0	2.1	45.2	31.8	15.9	0.5	3.9	0.5	100.0	351
Rufal Zonzibor	17.1	52.2	21.7	1.0	1.7	0.3	100.0	3.2	48.4	30.1	14.4	0.4	3.3	0.1	100.0	744
	37.3	26.6	22.7	1.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	2.1	34.9 27.4	32.0 34.3	27.2	0.0	3.U 3.Q	0.0	100.0	20 16
Pemba	20.0	20.0 55.0	24.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	4.3	46.7	30.5	16.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	10
Zono																
Western	25.5	45.7	20.3	3.6	10	0.0	100.0	12	40.0	3/1 2	17 3	0.0	13	0.0	100.0	136
Northern	16.9	55.8	20.5	22	0.0	14	100.0	3.5	45.6	29.4	18.4	0.0	17	14	100.0	72
Central	31.5	43.9	15.5	5.3	3.7	0.0	100.0	4.8	56.5	23.9	10.4	0.0	4.4	0.0	100.0	108
Southern Highlands	26.3	31.6	30.9	11.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.3	28.3	39.1	22.4	1.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	52
Southern	11.0	60.6	21.2	5.6	1.5	0.0	100.0	10.7	57.1	24.7	6.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	61
South West Highlands	17.9	36.8	26.5	16.8	0.0	1.9	100.0	1.6	34.0	34.1	28.3	0.2	1.3	0.5	100.0	141
Lake	13.0	62.3	20.8	3.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	0.7	51.6	32.1	10.7	0.5	4.4	0.0	100.0	361
Zanzibar	24.0	53.U 37.7	13.3	4.0	3.8 0.4	0.7	100.0	2.2	52.8 34 0	20.2	12.5	1.2	4.5	0.7	100.0	26
	57.5	57.7	22.1	1.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	2.1	04.0	52.0	21.2	0.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	20
Education	10.0	- 4 4	00.0	5.0			400.0		40.7	05.5	40.7		o =		400.0	400
No education	16.2	51.4	26.0	5.6	0.4	0.4	100.0	0.6	43.7	35.5	19.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	186
Primary complete	10.0	52.6	20.4 10.6	7.0	0.4	0.5	100.0	2.8	40.9 47.8	22.9	10.2	2.4	3.0	0.5	100.0	579
Secondary+	29.1	46.9	16.3	5.0	1.9	0.4	100.0	2.0	48.1	28.2	14.9	0.2	5.5	0.2	100.0	202
	_0			0.0		0.0		2.0		20.2		0.0	0.0	0.0		
Wealth quintile	10.1	F2 0	26.2	7.0	1 4	0.0	100.0	07	E1 0	20.2	10.1	0.5	2.4	0.0	100.0	207
Lowest	12.1	53.U 52.8	20.3 24.3	1.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	2.1	51.3 46.4	∠9.3 31.0	16.3	0.5	3.1 27	0.0	100.0	207
Middle	21.9	53.8	16.5	59	1.0	0.0	100.0	37	40.4	29.5	14.6	0.0	2.7 4 1	0.0	100.0	204
Fourth	22.2	51.0	18.5	4.9	2.6	0.7	100.0	2.5	51.1	28.7	12.8	0.4	4.1	0.3	100.0	235
Highest	29.4	46.8	17.7	3.5	1.7	0.9	100.0	2.8	38.8	34.0	19.0	0.8	3.6	0.9	100.0	223
Total	19.9	51.4	20.6	5.7	1.8	0.4	100.0	2.9	47.1	30.7	15.2	0.4	3.5	0.3	100.0	1,122

-
÷ –
 n
<u>ب</u>
_
_
∓
īπ,
യ
- C
-
~
.0
ര
0
- -
<u> </u>
_
—
^
~
w
0
_
-
യ
_
ā
8
<u>a</u>

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider; percentage given fluid from an ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluids (RHF), ORS or RHF, zinc, ORS and zinc, ORS or increased fluids, oral rehydration therapy (ORT), continued feeding and ORT, and other treatments; and percentage given no treatment, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought	Fluid from ORS packet or						ORT (ORS.			Other tree	atments				
Background characteristic	from a health facility or provider ¹	pre- packaged ORS fluid	Recommended homemade fluids (RHF)	Either ORS or RHF	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	RHF, or increased fluids)	Continued feeding and ORT ²	Antibiotic drugs	Anti- motility drugs	Intra- venous solution	Home remedy/ other	Missing	No treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea
Age in months																
.92	29.2	26.2	5.6	26.2	17.6	7.0	31.3	31.3	8.9	26.4	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	30.0	65
6-11	44.6	45.9	7.4	50.4	19.8	15.2	53.8	57.7	46.4	34.8	2.2	0.9	21.3	0.0	17.1	217
12-23	45.4	51.0	11.9	54.6	19.5	15.3	56.3	59.4	50.3	34.3	2.8	0.5	27.8	0.2	15.2	446
24-35	42.4	45.4	11.3	52.6	15.1	13.0	54.1	60.0	50.0	34.3	2.7	0.5	25.9	0.0	16.7	200
36-47	41.8	33.5	8.8	38.9	8.1	6.9	48.1	49.6	43.2	31.1	2.5	1.2	25.5	0.0	23.2	123
48-59	41.4	37.2	4.3	38.6	20.3	14.8	48.7	50.1	36.2	27.8	6.2	2.7	28.6	2.1	17.4	71
Sex																
Male	43.5	43.4	9.6	47.6	18.2	13.9	53.2	56.4	44.9	33.2	3.5	0.8	25.0	0.5	16.7	562
Female	42.7	46.1	9.8	50.5	16.7	13.0	52.0	55.3	46.1	33.1	1.9	0.7	25.5	0.0	18.7	559
Residence																
Urban	50.3	46.0	15.6	52.7	18.1	14.8	57.6	62.0	49.7	32.1	1.5	0.8	23.9	0.3	18.0	357
Rural	39.7	44.2	6.9	47.3	17.2	12.8	50.3	53.0	43.5	33.6	3.3	0.7	25.9	0.2	17.6	764
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar																
Mainland	42 R	44 G	80	48.0	17 1	1 2 1	БО 3	55.6	45 S	5 55	7 6	80	0F 1	0.0	17 7	1 095
Urban	50.5	46.1	15.6	52.7	18.0	14.7	57.5	619	49.7	32.0	4	0.0	23.8	0.3	181	351
Rural	39.2	43.9	7.0	47.1	16.7	12.3	49.9	52.7	43.6	33.9	3.4	0.7	25.7	0.2	17.6	744
Zanzibar	56.7	51.1	7.0	55.5	31.6	28.7	65.2	67.1	42.8	27.1	1.2	0.0	32.0	0.0	16.2	26
Unguja	60.1	55.4	9.9	62.6	38.9	35.0	75.3	78.4	45.2	36.2	1.9	0.0	35.7	0.0	10.1	16
Pemba	51.5	44.4	2.6	44.4	20.2	18.8	49.4	49.4	39.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	26.1	0.0	25.7	10
Zone																
Western	28.0	45.1	4.6	45.9	16.7	12.8	51.0	51.8	38.5	35.6	6.7	0.8	15.4	0.0	20.4	136
Northern	44.9	41.5	18.9	55.9	23.4	18.1	47.3	60.6	47.4	7.9	2.5	0.0	21.7	0.0	28.6	72
Central	48.5	38.8	5.3	41.7	13.4	9.5	54.1	56.3	49.5	52.5	2.4	1.1	17.4	0.0	16.9	108
Southern Highlands	41.2	40.7	8.3	44.7	17.2	13.6	49.5	51.1	42.8	25.5	1.7	0.0	24.0	0.0	19.7	52
Southern	60.7	52.4	6.1	54.3	13.2	9.2	55.1	56.9	54.4	29.8	4.7	0.0	8.4	0.0	25.8	61
South West	1	0	0			7	, L	((L	1				0	0	0.7	
	42.7	40.4	7.7	0.1.C	17.9		03. I	0.00	0.90 1.0	23.2	0.0	0.0	0.1.0 0.00	0.0	0.0	141
Lake	39.1	47.0	10.9	6.0 <i>c</i>	19.5	14.0	53.1 - 1 0	56.1 0	47.8	38.5	5 2 0	7 7	33.9	0.4	11.0	361
Eastern	52.4	41.0	14.5	45.3	16.9	14.3	51.9	55.0	45.6	30.9	0.0	1 V	21.3	0.7	23.6	163
Zanzibar	56.7	51.1	7.0	55.5	31.6	28.7	65.2	67.1	42.8	27.1	1.2	0.0	32.0	0.0	16.2	26
)	Continued)

Table 10.8—Continu	pe															
	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought	Fluid from ORS packet or						ORT (ORS.			Other trea	Itments				
Background characteristic	from a health facility or provider ¹	pre- packaged ORS fluid	Recommended homemade fluids (RHF)	Either ORS or RHF	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	RHF, or increased fluids)	Continued feeding and ORT ²	Antibiotic drugs	Anti- motility drugs	Intra- venous solution	Home remedy/ other	Missing	No treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea
Education No education	34.8	38.9	5.6	41.5	14.7	12.1	46.8	48.5	38.3	32.7	2.7	0.8	28.6	0.0	19.6	186
Primary incomplete	34.9	44.0	5.4	45.0	15.8	11.1	50.6	51.6	38.8	26.5	4.6	0.6	31.5	0.0	16.7	155
Primary complete	44.4	46.2	10.9	51.3	16.7	12.7	53.5	57.5	47.5	32.4	3.1	0.9	25.1	0.4	17.4	579
Secondary+	53.4	46.5	13.5	52.6	23.4	18.6	57.0	61.4	51.3	41.0	0.2	0.5	17.8	0.0	17.6	202
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	28.0	39.6	3.4	40.1	13.6	10.9	44.8	45.3	36.9	32.0	4.1	1.2	24.8	0.0	25.2	207
Second	43.3	41.1	7.1	45.8	16.9	12.5	47.4	51.6	45.2	33.2	4.9	0.4	33.4	0.6	14.4	234
Middle	44.8	53.6	9.1	57.0	18.0	13.1	59.4	62.8	49.4	32.2	2.7	0.4	24.4	0.0	14.7	222
Fourth	45.2	44.0	12.0	50.2	22.9	17.9	53.1	57.0	47.2	34.2	0.0	1.3	19.3	0.0	17.5	235
Highest	53.1	45.3	16.4	51.4	15.3	12.4	57.9	62.1	47.9	34.1	2.0	0.4	24.4	0.5	17.4	223
Total	43.1	44.8	9.7	49.0	17.5	13.4	52.6	55.9	45.5	33.2	2.7	0.8	25.3	0.2	17.7	1,122
Note: ORT includes flu	id prepared fron	n oral rehydra	tion salt (ORS) pack	kets, pre-packa	iged ORS fl.	uid, and recor	mmended ho	me fluids (RF	HF).							

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner. ² Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode.

Table 10.9 Knowledge of ORS packets or pre-packaged liquids

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets or ORS prepackaged liquids for treatment of diarrhoea by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets or ORS	
Background characteristic	pre-packaged liquids	Number of women
Age		
15-19	88.6	606
20-24 25-34	93.8	1,708
35-49	97.1	1,782
Residence		
Urban	96.0	2,123
Rural	94.7	4,955
Tanzania Mainland/		
Zanzibar Mainland	95 1	6 908
Urban	96.0	2,075
Rural	94.8	4,833
Zanzibar	92.7 95.4	171 114
Pemba	87.4	57
Zone		
Western	98.0	779
Northern Central	91.2 97 4	699 795
Southern Highlands	91.0	426
Southern	91.8	341
South West Highlands	95.9	715
Eastern	93.6	1,137
Zanzibar	92.7	171
Region		
Dodoma	97.9	328
Kilimaniaro	83.8 95.3	201
Tanga	95.8	312
Morogoro	95.1	347
Pwani Dar es Salaam	88.8 93.9	156 634
Lindi	92.4	150
Mtwara	91.3	191
Ruvuma Iringa	90.1 93.7	204
Mbeya	94.0	436
Singida	98.3	225
l abora Rukwa	98.1 98.7	449 189
Kigoma	98.0	330
Shinyanga	99.7	300
Kagera Mwanza	92.5 95 1	344
Mara	97.8	322
Manyara	95.9	242
Njombe Katavi	90.0 99.4	104 90
Simiyu	98.4	296
Geita	97.1	282
Kaskazini Unguja	95.0 97.6	27 18
Mjini Magharibi	95.0	69
Kaskazini Pemba	88.0	30
Kusini Pemba	86.8	26
Education	03.4	1 350
Primary incomplete	93.4 94.3	879
Primary complete	95.7	3,700
Secondary+	95.7	1,149
Wealth quintile	00.0	1 606
Second	92.9 94 4	1,≎∠≎ 1.422
Middle	96.0	1,349
Fourth	96.6	1,424
Highest	95.8	1,359
Iotal	95.1	7,079
ORS = Oral rehydration salts.		

Table 10.10 Disposal of children's stools

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 5 living with the mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last faecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

		Man	ner of dis	posal of childre	en's stools				Percentage of	
	Child used	Put/rinsed		Put/rinsed	Thrown				children whose	
Background	toilet or latrine	into toilet or	Buried	into drain or ditch	into garbage	Left in the open	Other	Total	stools are disposed of safely ¹	Number of children
	latine	laume	Duneu	utton	garbage	the open	Other	Total	disposed of salely	children
<6	0.2	41.5	2.4	17.3	14.5	7.5	16.7	100.0	44.1	998
6-11	1.6	66.2	4.6	5.0	11.4	6.1	5.1	100.0	72.4	984
12-23	1.3	79.7	4.5	1.1	5.3	5.8	2.3	100.0	85.5	1,999
Toilet facility super ²										
Improved, not shared	1.1	79.5	1.6	6.1	6.8	0.9	3.9	100.0	82.2	597
Shared ³	2.0	87.4	1.0	4.0	2.6	0.8	2.2	100.0	90.4	4/2
	1.0	00.0	4.9	0.5	10.0	0.3	7.9	100.0	00.0	2,912
Residence	1.0	<u>00 0</u>	1 0	5 0	E 0	1 0	26	100.0	82.0	1 097
Rural	1.2	61.8	4.8	6.2	10.3	8.0	3.0 7.7	100.0	67.7	2 894
Tanzania Mainland/		0110		0.2		0.0			0.11	2,001
Zanzibar										
Mainland	1.1	67.3	3.8	6.1	8.6	6.3	6.7	100.0	72.2	3,879
Urban	1.2	80.3	1.8	5.8	5.4	1.8	3.7	100.0	83.3	1,061
Rural	1.1	62.4	4.6	6.2	9.8	8.1	7.9	100.0	68.0	2,818
Zanzibar	0.4	47.9 61.4	73	5.0	28.4 25.2	5.1	1.7	100.0	59.3	102
Pemba	0.8	23.6	17.5	11.3	34.3	11.8	0.7	100.0	41.9	36
7000	0.0	20.0			00		•		1110	
Western	0.0	57.3	51	52	10 7	10.8	10.8	100.0	62.5	512
Northern	0.4	68.2	3.0	8.5	8.9	6.8	4.2	100.0	71.7	381
Central	0.2	65.5	2.8	6.0	12.4	8.7	4.4	100.0	68.4	467
Southern Highlands	0.7	91.6	0.7	1.2	3.0	1.4	1.4	100.0	92.9	210
Southern South West Highlands	0.8	85.8	1./	3.9	2.8	2.0	2.9	100.0	88.4	139
l ake	0.1	58.4	7.0	9.5	10.1	2.0	11.8	100.0	65.5	1 222
Eastern	0.8	80.0	0.7	10.0	5.3	0.7	2.6	100.0	81.4	548
Zanzibar	0.4	47.9	10.9	5.6	28.4	5.1	1.7	100.0	59.3	102
Region										
Dodoma	0.0	70.4	5.5	6.9	13.5	2.9	0.8	100.0	75.8	177
Arusha	0.8	53.6	4.9	7.7	3.1	18.2	11.7	100.0	59.3	135
Kilimanjaro	0.9	90.7	1.3	4.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.9	00 191
Morogoro	1.4	70.4	0.0	17.4	3.0	1.8	5.8	100.0	71.9	156
Pwani	0.6	75.3	4.4	9.0	9.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	80.4	81
Dar es Salaam	0.5	85.9	0.0	6.5	5.5	0.3	1.2	100.0	86.4	311
Lindi	0.0	81.3	4.1	4.2	3.1	4.7	2.6	100.0	85.3	59
Ruvuma	1.5	89.2 94.5	0.0	3.0	2.0	0.0	3.1	100.0	90.6	80
Iringa	2.2	89.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	2.5	0.0	100.0	91.2	65
Mbeya	14.1	74.0	0.0	5.3	2.8	3.3	0.5	100.0	88.1	227
Singida	0.0	65.1	0.0	7.4	17.7	2.0	7.8	100.0	65.1	137
Tabora	0.0	56.2	6.4	5.9	13.9	11.3	6.3	100.0	62.6	302
Kukwa	0.0	74.1 58.9	0.0 3.4	15.2	0.0 6.1	10.1	17.4	100.0	62.3	209
Shinvanga	0.0	47.1	10.2	0.4	10.8	16.0	15.5	100.0	57.3	185
Kagera	0.0	62.7	2.7	3.8	7.2	10.6	13.1	100.0	65.3	198
Mwanza	0.0	68.3	7.8	4.0	10.6	4.7	4.6	100.0	76.0	274
Mara	0.3	47.6	7.3	2.1	5.8	12.5	24.3	100.0	55.3	182
Niombe	0.0	89.0	1.0	0.0	23	12	6.5	100.0	90.0	46
Katavi	0.8	57.6	7.1	14.7	14.5	2.9	2.5	100.0	65.5	53
Simiyu	0.0	65.4	2.6	5.8	11.7	4.6	9.9	100.0	68.1	196
Geita	0.8	53.6	11.3	8.3	14.0	4.7	7.2	100.0	65.7	187
Kaskazini Unguja	0.5	48.0	12.6	3.1	36.7	2.9	1.9	100.0	55.4	17
Miini Magharibi	0.9	67.1	5.6	2.3	22.0	0.0	3.0	100.0	70.0	38
Kaskazini Pemba	1.4	21.5	16.7	14.6	32.7	12.2	0.7	100.0	39.7	20
Kusini Pemba	0.0	26.2	18.3	7.5	36.1	11.3	0.7	100.0	44.5	17
Education										
No education	1.2	51.0	5.0	6.5	14.6	14.1	7.6	100.0	57.2	778
Primary incomplete	0.2	63.2	7.3	4.0	9.5	6.8	9.1	100.0	70.6	507
Primary complete	1.4	70.4	3.2	6.5	7.6	4.3	6.6	100.0	75.0	2,029
Secondary+	0.0	10.9	2.1	0.1	1.1	2.0	3.1	100.0	00.3	000
Wealth quintile	0.2	40.0	55	60	12 5	15 5	0.4	100.0	55 7	020
Second	0.3	49.9 64 7	5.5 5.5	0.9 54	12.0 9.0	61	9.4 7 9	100.0	55.7 71.6	900 842
Middle	1.8	65.6	4,2	6.5	11.3	4.3	6.3	100.0	71.6	740
Fourth	1.4	76.5	3.1	6.0	5.8	1.5	5.7	100.0	81.0	758
Highest	1.0	84.6	0.5	5.5	5.6	0.5	2.3	100.0	86.1	661
Total	1.1	66.8	4.0	6.1	9.1	6.3	6.6	100.0	71.9	3,981

¹ Children's stools are considered to be disposed of safely if the child used a toilet or latrine, if the faecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine, or if it was buried.
 ² See Table 2.3 for definition of categories.
 ³ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households.

Key Findings

- Nutritional status of children: One-third (34%) of children under age 5 are stunted (short for their age); 5% are wasted (thin for their height) and 14% are underweight (thin for their age).
- Breastfeeding: Almost all children (98%) are breastfed for some time during their life. More than half (51%) of infants are breastfed within one hour after birth. Fifty-nine percent of infants below age 6 months are exclusively breastfed.
- Minimum acceptable diet: Only 9% of children age 6-23 months are fed according to the minimum acceptable dietary standards.
- Anaemia: About three in five children age 6-59 months and 45% of women age 15-49 are anaemic.
- Nutritional status of women: One in ten women age 15-49 is underweight, while 18% are overweight and 10% are obese.
- **Salt iodisation:** More than eight in ten households use iodised salt for cooking.

his chapter focuses on a range of issues related to the nutrition of children under age 5 and women of reproductive age. The chapter describes the nutritional status of children, infant, and young child feeding practices. Information on micronutrient intake and supplementation among children and household salt fortification is also discussed. In addition, the chapter addresses aspects of the nutritional status of women age 15-49. The results of the anaemia testing conducted among young children and women and urine iodine testing among women also are also presented.

11.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

The nutritional status of children under age 5 is an important indicator of children's health. In the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS, anthropometric data on height and weight were collected to evaluate the nutritional status of young children in Tanzania. These data are useful for identifying children under age 5 who are malnourished and, thus, at increased risk of faltered growth, disease, impaired mental development, and death.

11.1.1 Measurement of Nutritional Status among Young Children

After obtaining consent from the child's parent or guardian, children under age 5 were weighed and measured for height in all of the households in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS sample, regardless of whether their mothers were interviewed in the survey. Weight measurements were obtained with an electronic SECA 874 flat scale designed for mobile use. The scale had a double display to facilitate the accurate recording of weight and could be turned on with a toe tap. For the weighing of very young children, the mother or caretaker was weighed first. The mother or caretaker was then weighed again while holding the child. An

automatic two-in-one adjustment button allowed the mother's stored weight to be deducted, which left the baby's weight displayed on the scale. Height was measured with a Shorr board measuring board. Children younger than age 24 months or shorter than 85 cm were measured lying down on the board (recumbent length) while standing height was measured for older or taller children.

The children's height/length, weight, and age data were used to calculate three indices: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age. Each of these indices provides different information about growth and body composition for assessing nutritional status. As indicated below, *stunting*, or low height-for-age, is a sign of chronic undernutrition that reflects failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period. Stunting can also be affected by recurrent and chronic illness. *Wasting*, or low weight-for-height, is a measure of acute undernutrition and 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 that caused weight loss. The opposite of wasting is overweight (high weight-for-height), a measure of overnutrition. Weight-for-age is a composite index of weight-for-height and height-for-age, reflects both acute (wasting) and chronic (stunting) undernutrition, and serves as an indicator of overall undernutrition.

Stunting, or height-for-age

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth retardation and cumulative growth deficits. Children whose height-for-age Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the WHO reference population are considered short for their age (stunted), or chronically undernourished. Children whose height-for-age Z-scores are below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) are considered severely stunted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Wasting, or weight-for-height

The weight-for-height index measures body mass in relation to body height or length and describes current nutritional status. Children whose Z-scores are below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the WHO reference population are considered thin (wasted), or acutely undernourished. Children whose weight-for-height Z-scores are below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) are considered severely wasted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Underweight, or weight-for-age

Weight-for-age is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height that takes into account both acute and chronic undernutrition. Children whose weight-for-age Z-scores are below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are classified as underweight. Children whose weight-for-age Z-scores are below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) are considered severely underweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

Overweight in children

Children whose weight-for-height Z-scores are more than two standard deviations (+2 SD) above the median of the WHO reference population are considered overweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

The means of the Z-scores for height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age serve as summary statistics that 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) reflects a downward shift in the entire sample population's nutritional status relative to the WHO reference

population. The more negative the mean Z-score, the higher the prevalence of malnutrition compared to the reference population.

11.1.2 Data Collection

A total of 10,454 children under age 5 were eligible for height and weight measurements. Age information was missing or invalid for only a few children (0.2%), while valid height measures and weight measures were available for 98% of children. The following analysis is based on children with complete and valid anthropometric and age data.

11.1.3 Levels of Child Malnutrition

According to the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS, 34% of children under age 5 are stunted or short for their age, a sign of chronic malnutrition. Five percent of young children are wasted or too thin for their height, a sign of acute malnutrition while, at the other extreme, 4% are overweight or over nourished. Fourteen percent of children are underweight or too thin for their age (Table 11.1 and Figure 11.1).

Trends: Data show that the prevalence of stunting and underweight has been decreasing in Tanzania steadily since 1996 (**Figure 11.2**). In contrast, the prevalence of wasting has remained virtually unchanged between 1999 and 2016.

Figure 11.1 Children's nutritional status



Patterns by background characteristics

- Stunting increases markedly with a child's age, reaching a level of 40% or more among children age 18-47 months. One in six children age 24-35 months is severely stunted.
- Children considered very small (51%) or small (46%) at birth are more likely to be stunted than those described as being average or large (33%).
- malnourished 50 50 48 44 42 Stunting 34 26 24 24 Underweight 16 16 14 8 5 5 5 4
- average of large (35%).1991-921996 TDHS1999 TDHS2004-052010 TDHS2015-16TDHSTDHSTDHSTDHSTDHSTDHSStunting is higher in TanzaniaMainland (35%) than in Zanzibar (24%). Considering zonal differences, the prevalence of stunting is
very high in the Southern Highlands (45%) and South West Highlands (43%) zones.

Figure 11.2 Trends in nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as

Wasting

- With regional patterns, Rukwa (56%), Njombe (49%) and Ruvuma (44%) regions have the highest prevalence of stunting while the rate is lowest in Dar es Salaam region (15%). (Figure 11.3)
- Wasting is more common in Zanzibar than in Tanzania Mainland (7% versus 4%). The rate of wasting is very high in Kusini Pemba and Kaskazini Pemba (9% each) and Kusini Unguja (8%).
- Rates of stunting, wasting, and underweight generally decrease with increasing mother's education. All three nutritional status indicators are highest

Kaskazini agera Mara Pemba 34% 42% Mwanza 29% Kusini Pemba Simiyu Arusha Geita Kilimanjaro 24% 33% 36% 41% Kaskazini 29% Unguja Shinyanga Manyara 23% 28% ligoma 36% Kusini 38% Tabora Unguja Tanga Minai" 27% 28% 39% Magharibi Dodoma Katavi 17% Singida 39% 37% Dar 29% es Salaam Pwani 15% Mbeya Rukwa 30% 38% Morogoro 15% - 25% Lindi 33% 26% - 30% 35% 31% - 35% Niom 49% 36% - 40% 44%

Mtwar

38%

= 41% - 56%

Figure 11.3 Stunting in children by region

Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted

among children in the lowest wealth quintile and lowest among children in the highest wealth quintile.

11.2 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICES

Appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices include early initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour after birth, exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months of life, continued breastfeeding through age 2, introduction of solid and semisolid foods at age 6 months, and gradual increases in the amount of food and frequency of feeding as the child grows older. It is also important for young children to receive a diverse diet that includes eating foods from different food groups in order to satisfy the growing micronutrient needs (WHO, 2008).

11.2.1 Initiation of Breastfeeding

Early initiation of breastfeeding 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 diseases. Early initiation of breastfeeding also encourages bonding between the mother and her newborn and facilitates the production of regular breast milk. Thus, it is recommended that children be put to the breast immediately or within 1 hour after birth and that prelacteal feeding (feeding newborns anything other than breast milk before breast milk is regularly given) be discouraged.

Early breastfeeding Initiation of breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth Sample: Last born children who were born in the 2 years before the survey

In Tanzania, 98% of last-born children who were born in the 2 years before the survey were breastfed at some point in their life (Table 11.2). More than half (51%) of the infants were breastfed within 1 hour after birth, and 93% were breastfed within 24 hours after delivery. Fourteen percent of the infants were given a prelacteal feed.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Initiation of breastfeeding within 1 hour after birth less practised in Simiyu (26%), Geita (28%) and Mara (30%) regions. Tanga (80%), Manyara (76%) and Njombe (75%) had the highest percentages of children breastfed within 1 hour after birth. Prelacteal feeding was practiced most often in Tabora (31%) and least often in Rukwa (2%).
- About six in ten children born in health facilities were breastfed within 1 hour of birth compared to
 only four in ten children delivered elsewhere.
- Only one in ten children born in a health facility was given a prelacteal feed compared to slightly more than two in ten children who were born outside a facility.
- Prelacteal feeding was less common among children whose mothers have at least some secondary education (11%) compared to those whose mothers have no education (19%), and among children in the highest wealth quintile (12%) compared to children in the lowest quintile (18%).

11.2.2 Exclusive Breastfeeding

It is recommended that children be exclusively breastfed in the first 6 months of their life; that is, they should be given nothing but breastmilk. Breast milk contains all of the nutrients needed by children in the first 6 months of life. Complementing breast milk before age 6 months is unnecessary and is discouraged because the likelihood of contamination and resulting risk of diarrheal disease are high. Early initiation of complementary feeding also reduces breast milk output because the production and release of breast milk is modulated by the frequency and intensity of suckling.

Fifty-nine percent of infants under 6 months are exclusively breastfed in Tanzania. Exclusive breastfeeding declines rapidly with age; only 27% of infants age 4-5 months are exclusively breastfed compared with 84% of infants age 0-1 month and 59% of infants age 2-3 months. Contrary to recommendations, some infants under age 6 months consume other liquids in addition to breastmilk, which may be plain water (11%) and other milk (4%). More than one-fifth of infants under age 6 months are fed complementary foods (22%) in addition to breast milk. Fortunately, only 3% are fed using a bottle with a nipple (Table 11.3.1 and Figure 11.4).

Figure 11.4 Breastfeeding practices by age





Trends: Data from DHS surveys indicate that exclusive breastfeeding among children under age 6 months has been steadily increasing, from 26% in 1991-92, to 41% in 2004-05, to 50% in 2010 and 59% in 2015-16.

Although exclusive breastfeeding during the first six months of life is important to a child's survival and well-being, it is also important that complementary foods be introduced on a timely basis since the mother's breast milk does not provide adequate nutrition for older babies. In Tanzania, the great majority of children age 6 months and older are receiving complementary food. At age 6-8 months, only 10% of babies were not being given solid or semisolid foods.

Figure 11.5 presents a number of indicators that summarize the extent to which children under age 2 were being breastfed according to recommended infant and young child feeding practices.

Figure 11.5 IYCF breastfeeding indicators



Percentage of children

* Predominant breastfeeding includes exclusive breastfeeding, breastfeeding plus plain water, and breastfeeding plus non-milk liquids/juice ** Age appropriate breastfeeding = Children age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed + children age 6-23 months who receive breastmilk and complementary foods *** Early initiation of breasfeeding: Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who started

11.2.3 Median Duration of Breastfeeding

Survey findings indicate that the median duration of breastfeeding among children born in the past 3 years in Tanzania is 20 months; this means that half of children are breastfed until age 20 months (**Table 11.4**). The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding is 3 months. The median duration of predominant breastfeeding, which includes exclusive breastfeeding and breastfeeding in combination with plain water and/or non-milk liquids, is nearly 4 months.

Trends: The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding has increased since 1991-92, from 0.7 months to 3.0 months in 2015-16.

11.2.4 Complementary Feeding

The transition from exclusive breastfeeding to family foods is referred to as complementary feeding. This is the most critical period for children because during this transition, children are most vulnerable to becoming undernourished. Complementary feeding should be *timely*, in which all infants begin receiving foods in addition to breast milk from age 6 months.

Appropriate complementary feeding for children should include a variety of foods to ensure that the requirements for nutrients are met. Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A should be consumed daily. Eating a range of fruits and vegetables, in addition to those rich in vitamin A, is also important. Studies have shown that plant-based complementary foods alone are insufficient to meet the needs for certain micronutrients. Therefore, it has been recommended that meat, poultry, fish, or eggs should be part of the daily diet as well or eaten as often as possible (WHO, 1998).

In the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS, women who had at least one child living with them who was born in 2013 or later were asked questions about the types of liquids and foods the child had consumed during the day or

night before the interview. If a mother had more than one child born in 2013 or later living with her, the questions were asked about the youngest child.

The types of foods and liquids received by children during the day and night before the survey depend on the child's age and breastfeeding status (**Table 11.5**). Solid or semi-solid foods are introduced in some children's diets too early. Six percent of breastfeeding children receive some type of solid or semi-solid food during the first 2 months of life. At age 4-5 months, when children should still be exclusively breastfed, 52% of children were receiving some type of solid or semi-solid food.

In children's diets, food made from grains were by far the most commonly consumed food group, followed by fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A. Relatively few children consumed eggs or cheese, yogurt, or other milk products. Consumption of most foods was higher among non-breastfeeding children than breastfeeding children; this reflected the fact that non-breastfeed children were older on average than breastfeed children.

11.2.5 Minimum Acceptable Diet

Infant and young children should be fed a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) to ensure appropriate growth and development. Without adequate diversity and meal frequency, infants and young children are vulnerable to undernutrition, especially stunting and micronutrient deficiencies, and to increased morbidity and mortality. The WHO minimum acceptable diet recommendation, which is a combination of dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency, is different for breastfed and non-breastfed children. The definition of the composite indicator of a minimum acceptable diet for all children age 6-23 months is indicated below.

Dietary diversity is a proxy for adequate micronutrient-density of foods. Minimum dietary diversity means feeding the child food from at least four out of the following seven food groups: grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk yogurt, cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and liver/organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables. Consumption of food from at least four food groups means that the child has a high likelihood of consuming at least one animal source of food and at least one fruit or vegetable in addition to a staple food (grains, roots, or tubers) (WHO, 2008).

The minimum meal frequency is a proxy for a child's energy requirements. For infants and young children, the indicator is based on how much energy the child needs and, if the child is breastfed, the amount of energy needs not met by breast milk. Breastfed children are considered to be consuming at the minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semi-solid, or soft foods at least twice a day for infants age 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children age 9-23 months. Non-breastfed children ages 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, or soft foods at least four times a day.

Minimum acceptable diet

Proportion of children age 6–23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet (apart from breast milk). This composite indicator is calculated from the following two fractions:

Breastfed children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day

Breastfed children age 6-23 months

and

Non-breastfed children age 6–23 months who received at least two milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity (not including milk feeds) and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day

Non-breastfed children age 6–23 months

The 2015-16 TDHS-MIS shows that 84% of Tanzanian children age 6-23 received breast milk, breast milk substitutes, or milk or milk products during the day or night before the interview (Table 11.6). Twenty-six percent of children had an adequately diverse diet in which they were given foods from at least four food groups, while 40% had been fed the minimum recommended number of times according to their age. Only 10% of children age 6-23 months were fed in accordance with the minimum acceptable standards with respect to all three IYCF feeding practices.

Figure 11.6 IYCF indicators on minimum acceptable diet (MAD)



Patterns by background characteristics

- Non-breastfed children are less likely than breastfed children (10% and 4%, respectively) to be fed according to the IYCF guidelines.
- Children in urban areas (12%) are somewhat more likely to be fed according to the recommended IYCF guidelines as compared with those in rural areas (7%). The major difference in urban and rural feeding practices is in the percentage of children given foods from at least four food groups (39% and 21% respectively).
- Children in the highest wealth quintile (16%) are more than twice as likely as children in the lowest quintile (7%) to be fed according to the recommended IYCF guidelines. Much of this difference is due to the fact that children in the highest wealth quintile are given foods from at least four food groups much more often than children in the lowest quintile (49% and 15% respectively).

11.3 ANAEMIA PREVALENCE IN CHILDREN

Anaemia prevalence

Any anaemia is defined as a blood haemoglobin level below 11.0 g/dl in children. In the DHS, severe anaemia is defined as <7.0g/dl; moderate anaemia is defined as 7.0-9.9 g/dl. *Sample:* Children age 6-59 months

Anaemia is a condition marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron is a key component of haemoglobin, and iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for half of all anaemia globally. Other causes of anaemia include malaria, hookworm and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions. Anaemia is a serious concern for children because it can impair cognitive development, stunt growth, and increase morbidity from infectious diseases.

In the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS, haemoglobin testing was carried out among children age 6-59 months in the field using a capillary blood sample and the HemoCue device. The methodology is described in more detail in Chapter 1. The testing was successfully completed for 98% of the 9,409 children eligible for testing.

Overall, 58% of children age 6-59 months were anaemic with haemoglobin less than 11.0 g/dl. Twentyseven percent of children had mild anaemia, while 30% had moderate anaemia. Only 2% were severely anaemic (**Table 11.7**).

Trends: The prevalence of anaemia in children declined substantially between 2004-05 and 2010 (from 72% to 59%). In sharp contrast, there was only a negligible decrease in the anaemia level among children between 2010 and 2015-16 (from 59% to 58%) (Figure 11.7).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Anaemia is more prevalent among children under age 24 months than among older children, with a peak prevalence of 81% observed among children age 9-11 months.
- Anaemia prevalence varies widely by residence. The lowest anaemia rate is observed in the Southern Highlands (44%) while Zanzibar has

Figure 11.7 Trends in childhood anaemia

Percentage of children age 6-59 months



the highest rate (65%). Regionally, the anaemia rate ranges from a low of 37% in Singida and Njombe to a high of 71% in Shinyanga

(Figure 11.8).

 There are marked differences in anaemia prevalence between children whose mothers have at least secondary education and those whose mothers have no education (54% versus 66%) and those from the highest and lowest wealth quintiles (50% versus 64%).

Figure 11.8 Anaemia in children by region

Percentage of children age 6-59 months with any anaemia



11.4 WOMEN'S NUTRITIONAL STATUS

The 2015-16 TDHS-MIS collected valid height and weight data for 99% of the interviewed women age 15-49. Table 11.8 presents two anthropometric indices based on these data—height and Body Mass Index (BMI). Both short stature (height below 145 cm) and low BMI are risk factors for obstetric complications and poor birth outcomes. A BMI above 25 is associated with higher rates of chronic diseases and other health problems.

Body Mass Index (BMI)

BMI is calculated by dividing weight in kilogrammes by height in meters squared (kg/m²). A BMI of less than 18.5 indicates that the respondents are too thin for their height and that they have a chronic energy deficiency. At the other end of the BMI scale, women are considered overweight if their BMI falls between 25.0 and 29.9 and are obese if their BMI is greater than or equal to 30.0.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey

According to findings from the survey, 3% of women are of too short stature. Ten percent of women are thin, with 3% defined as moderately or severely thin (BMI <17). The majority (62%) of women have a BMI in the normal range, while more than a quarter

are overweight (18%) or obese (10%).

Trends: The prevalence of undernutrition percentage in women remained virtually unchanged between the 2004-05 TDHS and the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS (Figure 11.9). In contrast, the prevalence of overnutrition (overweight or obese) increased from 18% in 2004-05 to 28% in 2015-16.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women aged 15-19 are more likely to be thin (18%) than those in other age groups. In contrast, the percentage of women who are overweight or obese increases with age, peaking at 42% among women age 40-49.
- Women are as twice as likely to be overweight if they are from urban areas (42%) than those from





Percentage of women age 15-49

rural areas (21%). Women in Zanzibar are more likely to be overweight or obese than women in Tanzania Mainland (39% versus 28%). Dar es Salaam has the highest percentage of women who are overweight and obese (47%), and Simiyu and Kagera (14% each) have the lowest percentages.

Women with secondary or higher education are more likely to be overweight or obese (34%) than those with no education (21%). The percentage of overweight or obese increases with wealth, from 12% of women in the lowest quintile to 47% in the highest quintile.

11.5 ANAEMIA PREVALENCE IN WOMEN

Anaemia prevalence

Any anaemia is defined as a blood haemoglobin level below 11.0 g/dl in pregnant women and below 12.0 g/dl in non-pregnant women. The cutoffs are adjusted for altitude for enumeration areas above 1,000 meters and for cigarette smoking.

Sample: Women age 15-49

Anaemia among women was measured using similar procedures as for children age 6-59 months, by collecting and testing capillary blood from a finger prick with the HemoCue 201+ analyser. Anaemia results are available for 13,064 women, 98% of all women who were eligible for the testing.

Overall, 45% of women age 15-49 in Tanzania are anaemic (**Table 11.9**). Thirty-three percent of women are classified as mildly anaemic, 11% as moderately anaemic, and 1% as severely anaemic.

Trends: The prevalence of any anaemia found in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS was slightly above the rate recorded in the 2010 TDHS (40%) but still below the level at the time of 2004-05 TDHS (48%) (Figure 11.10).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of any anaemia is higher (57%) among pregnant women compared to both breastfeeding mothers (46%) and women who are neither pregnant nor breastfeeding (43%).
- Women in Zanzibar are more likely to be anaemic than women in Tanzania Mainland (60% versus 44%). By region, anaemia

Figure 11.10 Trends in anaemia status among women





prevalence varies from a low of 25% in Mbeya to a high of 72% in Kaskazini Pemba.

11.6 PRESENCE OF IODISED SALT IN HOUSEHOLDS

lodised salt in households

Fortification of salt with iodine is the most common method of preventing iodine deficiency.

In Tanzania, the compound used for fortification of salt with iodine is potassium iodate (KIO3). Fortified salt that contains 15 parts of iodine per million parts of salt (15+ppm) is considered to be adequate for prevention of iodine deficiency.

Sample: One third of all the households selected for the survey

Tanzania has adopted universal salt iodisation as a measure to prevent iodine deficiency disorders among children and adults. To assess the use of iodised salt in Tanzania, the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS requested all households in the survey to provide a small sample of salt which was tested in the household by the interviewer for the presence of iodine with a rapid test kit. Ninety-three percent of the 12,563 households in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS sample provided interviewers with a sample of salt for testing. The results of the test were reported to the household and recorded on the questionnaire.

Interviewers also requested a larger sample of salt from households in the men's interview subsample for laboratory testing to determine the actual iodine content in salt. Salt was collected for testing in the laboratory from 93% of the 4,007 households in the subsample (**Table 11.11**). The salt samples from these households were sent to the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Center (TFNC) in Dar es Salaam for the laboratory analysis of the level of iodine. The results of the laboratory testing were not provided to the households.

Additional details regarding the collection and testing of salt samples are found in Chapter 1.

As expected, given the different testing procedures, the salts of the rapid and laboratory tests differ slightly. Iodine was found to be present in 81% of the samples tested in the households using the rapid kit **(Table 11.10)**.

The laboratory testing detected iodine in the samples collected from a much larger percentage of the households (96%). However, the salt was adequately iodised, and the iodine content met or exceeded the 15 ppm standard in only 61% of households, (**Table 11.12**). In the salt samples collected from 25% of households, the iodine content was below 10 ppm.

Trends: Like the 2015-16 TDHS, the 2010 TDHS included rapid and laboratory testing to detect iodine in salt. Comparing the rapid test results, the percentage of households found to have iodised salt in 2015-16 was virtually the same as the level observed in 2010 (81% and 82%, respectively). Considering the laboratory results, the percentage of households with iodised salt increased from 90% in 2010 (NBS, 2011) to 96% in 2015-16. Households with adequately iodised (15+ ppm) salt increased from 47% in 2010 to 61% in 2015-16.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Based on the results of the rapid testing, households' use of iodised salt is higher in urban than in rural areas (94% versus 75%). The results from laboratory analysis showed that iodine levels (15+ppm) were adequate in the salt collected from 82% of urban households compared to 50% of rural households (Table 11.10).
- According to the rapid test results, SouthWest Highlands (93%) and Eastern (91%) are the zones with the highest percentages of households with iodised salt, and the lowest in Southern Zone (37%) (Table 11.12).
- In the laboratory test results, use of adequately iodised salt was found to be highest in Arusha (94%), Mbeya (93%), Dar es Salaam (91%) and Mara (90%) and lowest in Kaskazini Pemba (14%), Simiyu (20%), Lindi (23%) and Mtwara (27%) (Figure 11.11).





The percentage of households with iodised salt (based on the rapid test results) varies by wealth quintile, from 69% of households in the two lowest quintiles to 96% of households in the highest quintile. The results from the laboratory analysis showed that the percentage of household with adequately iodised salt varies from 41% in the lowest quintile to 86% in the highest quintile (Table 11.10 and Table 11.12).

11.7 MICRONUTRIENT INTAKE AND SUPPLEMENTATION AMONG CHILDREN

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Micronutrients are available in foods and can also be provided through direct supplementation. Breastfeeding children benefits from supplements given to the mother.

The 2015-16 TDHS-MIS obtained information about the intake of three important micronutrients: vitamin A, iron, and iodine. Iron deficiency is one of the primary causes of anaemia, which has serious health consequences for both women and children. Vitamin A is an essential micronutrient for the immune system. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and is the leading cause of childhood blindness. VAD also increases the severity of infections such as measles and diarrheal disease in children. Iodine is an essential micronutrient in the human body. Iodine deficiency has serious effects on body growth and mental development.

The information collected on food consumption among the youngest children under age 2 in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS is useful in assessing the extent to which children are consuming food groups rich in two key micronutrients—vitamin A and iron—in their daily diet. Questions in the survey also allowed an assessment of the extent to which children are receiving vitamin A and iron supplements and deworming medication. Periodic deworming can help to prevent anaemia and other micronutrient deficiencies. The testing of salt used for cooking in the household provides information on the extent to which children are living in households with adequately iodised salt.

Children are much more likely to be receiving vitamin A through their diet or supplements than iron **(Table 11.13)**.

- Seventy-six percent of children age 6-23 months consumed foods rich in vitamin A in the day or night preceding the interview, while only 36% consumed iron-rich foods.
- Forty-one percent of children age 6-59 months had been given a vitamin A supplement within 6 months of the survey. Only 2% of children age 6-59 months had received an iron supplement during the week before the survey.

Other efforts to improve the micronutrient status of young children also show mixed results.

- Only 38% of children age 6-59 months received deworming medications in the 6 months before the survey.
- On the other hand, about eight in ten children live in households with iodised salt.

The 2015-16 TDHS-MIS also collected information on the utilisation of several special products that are being promoted to improve children's nutritional status. The results show that only 2% of children age 6-23 months were being given *Virutubishi* powder, a blend of vitamins and minerals that is designed to be added to children's food on a daily basis (**Table 11.13**). Less than 1% of children age 6-35 months were given *chakula dawa*, a therapeutic food product for malnourished children, in the 7 days before the survey (Data not shown).

Trends: The percentages of children who received vitamin A supplementation and deworming medication have changed noticeably since 2010, dropping from 61% to 41% in 2015-16 for vitamin A supplementation and from 50% to 38% for deworming medication.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban children are more likely than rural children to consume foods rich in vitamin A (82 % versus 73%) and iron (51% versus 31%), receive vitamin A supplements (46% versus 39%) and deworming medication (49% versus 34%), and live in a household with iodised salt (94% versus 74%).
- Micronutrient-related indicators are markedly higher for children from Zanzibar than for children from Tanzania Mainland.
- Both mother's education and household wealth are positively related to the micronutrient consumption and supplementation measures.

11.8 MICRONUTRIENT INTAKE AMONG MOTHERS

Pregnant women should take iron supplements and avoid parasites to prevent anaemia. The 2015-16 TDHS-MIS included questions to ascertain whether women had received iron supplements and/or took deworming medication during their most recent pregnancy that ended in a live birth in the 5 years before the survey. Only 21% of women took iron supplements or syrup for 90 days or more as recommended during their pregnancy. On the other hand, more than six in ten of these women (63%) took deworming medication (**Table 11.14**).

The results of the household salt testing also help in assessing the extent to which women may be at risk of iodine deficiency. The great majority of women (80%) with a child born in the last 5 years live in households with iodised salt (**Table 11.14**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Kigoma had the lowest percentage (7%) of women who took iron during their pregnancy for 90 days or more, while Kusini Unguja, Kaskazini Unguja, and Lindi had the highest percentages (33% each).
- The use of deworming medication in pregnancy was higher among urban women (73%) than rural women (59%) and among women living in Tanzania Mainland (63%) compared to Zanzibar (51%). By region, Geita (41%) had the lowest percentage of women who took deworming drugs during their pregnancy, while Dar es Salaam had the highest percentage (80%).
- The use of deworming medication during pregnancy increased with education from 57% among women with no education to 70% among women with secondary or higher education.
- Women in the highest wealth quintile were more likely to take deworming medication (75%) than those in the lowest quintile (54%).

11.9 URINARY IODINE CONCENTRATION AMONG WOMEN

Median urinary iodine concentration

Urinary iodine concentration is an indicator of nutritional iodine status. WHO considers a median urinary iodine concentration between 150-300 microgrammes per litre (μ g/L) as optimal (WHO, 2007). *Sample:* Women age 15-49

In the subsample of households selected for interviews with men, interviewed women were asked to provide a urine sample for laboratory testing to detect the presence of iodine. Ninety-five percent of the women provided urine samples, which were sent to the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC) for testing for the presence of iodine (**Table 11.15**). Additional information on the urine sample collection and testing is found in Chapter 1.

The results of the iodine testing show that 23% of women age 15-49 were found to have optimal level of iodine concentration (between 150 and 300 μ g/L). One third of women had an excess concentration of iodine higher than 300 μ g/L. A similar percentage of women had urinary iodine concentrations below100 μ g/L which is considered low (**Table 11.16**).

Trends: The median urinary iodine concentration (UIC) for women of reproductive age 15-49 increased from 160 μ g/L at the time of the 2010 TDHS to 180 μ g/L in 2015-16 TDHS-MIS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median UIC concentration declines with increasing age, from 199.2 μg/L among women age 15-19 to 159.9 μg/L among women age 40-49.
- The median UICs among pregnant (171.4 µg/L) and breastfeeding women (122.9 µg/L) are within the recommended ranges, although the UIC for breastfeeding women is towards the lower limit (100 µg/L) of that range.
- The median UIC for women who live in urban areas is more than twice that of women in rural areas (303.9 µg/L compared with 123.4 µg/L). The median UIC in Zanzibar is only slightly higher than that in Mainland (187 µg/L versus 179.6 µg/L). Both patterns are similar to what was observed in the 2010 TDHS.
- Median urinary iodine concentration vary widely across regions in Mainland, ranging from below 100 µg/L in Geita, Ruvuma, Kagera, Kigoma, Rukwa, Tabora, Mtwara and Shinyanga to over 400 µg/L in Dar es Salaam, Pwani, and Tanga. (Figure 11.12).

Figure 11.12 Urinary iodine concentrations in women by region

Median of iodine concentration in women age 15-49



- The median UIC for women with secondary or higher education is almost twice (218.8 μg/L) that of women with no education (114.9 μg/L).
- The median UIC increases markedly with the wealth quintile. Among women in the lowest quintile, the median UIC (96.8 ug/L) is below the level considered sufficient while the median UIC among women in the highest quintile (336.5 µg/L) exceeds the level regarded as optimal.

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 Initial breastfeeding
- Table 11.3.1 Breastfeeding status by age
- Table 11.3.2 Breastfeeding status by background characteristics
- Table 11.4 Median duration of breastfeeding
- Table 11.5 Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview
- Table 11.6 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices
- Table 11.7 Prevalence of anaemia in children
- Table 11.8 Nutritional status of women
- Table 11.9 Prevalence of anaemia in women
- Table 11.10 Presence of iodised salt in household: Rapid test
- Table 11.11 Coverage of laboratory salt collection for laboratory testing
- Table 11.12 Household iodine levels: Laboratory testing
- Table 11.13 Micronutrient intake among children
- Table 11.14 Micronutrient intake among mothers
- Table 11.15 Coverage of urine collection for women by residence and region for women
- Table 11.16 Urinary iodine concentrations in women

Table 11.1 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Persont Persont <t< th=""><th>- 3 3 - , 3</th><th>J</th><th>Height-</th><th>for-age¹</th><th>, .</th><th></th><th>We</th><th>ight-for-he</th><th>iaht</th><th></th><th></th><th>W</th><th>eight-for-a</th><th>ae</th><th></th></t<>	- 3 3 - , 3	J	Height-	for-age ¹	, .		We	ight-for-he	iaht			W	eight-for-a	ae	
nge nge Number nge nge number		Percent-	Percent-	ioi ugo		Percent-	Percent-	Percent-	igin		Percent-	Percent-	Percent-	90	
Backgroup bediw.3		age	age	Mean Z-	Number	age	age	age	Mean Z-	Number	age	age	age	Mean Z-	Number
characterized is D SP (8D) children SD SP SD (8D) children SD SD SD (8D) children SD SD SD SD (8D) children SD SD (8D) children SD SD SD (8D) children S	Background	below -3	below -2	score	of	below -3	below -2	above +2	score	of	below -3	below -2	above +2	score	of
Age in months	characteristic	SD	SD ²	(SD)	children	SD	SD ²	SD	(SD)	children	SD	SD ²	SD	(SD)	children
	Age in months														
6.8 4.4 0.6 521 1.2 4.6 5.5 0.0 521 2.3 8.7 2.5 -0.4 524 16.277 10 2.43 1.4 1.005 0.7 4.8 3.5 -0.0 1.005 2.6 1.64 0.5 -0.0 1.017 24-35 1.55 44.4 1.8 1.914 0.8 2.8 0.0 1.917 2.2 1.4 0.2 -0.0 1.917 34-47 1.55 44.4 1.15 1.914 0.8 2.8 0.0 1.917 2.2 1.4 0.2 -1.0 1.918 48-50 1.0 3.37 -1.4 4.875 1.1 3.8 4.0 0.0 1.917 2.2 1.4 0.2 -1.0 1.918 48-50 1.0 7.5 4.971 1.2 5.2 3.7 0.1 4.966 2.9 1.4.1 0.9 0.0 4.897 Birth introval 9.37 -1.4 2.041 1.2 4.5 4.2 0.0 1.932 2.6 1.8	<6	4.6	13.3	-0.5	984	4.0	9.4	11.1	0.1	961	2.1	6.4	2.2	-0.3	998
	6-8	4.5	14.4	-0.6	521	1.2	4.6	5.5	0.0	521	2.3	8.7	2.5	-0.4	524
	9-11	7.0	24.5	-1.1	455	2.0	9.7	4.8	-0.2	454	3.6	14.6	1.8	-0.7	457
14-63 162 44.4 1.6 1.97 0.6 4.0 2.3 1.01 1.007 2.5 1.4 0.05 1.03 1.007 36-47 1.15 40.0 1.7 1.1912 1.0 2.8 3.0 0.0 1.917 2.2 1.44 0.0 2.4 1.1 1.5 Sor T Total 1.11 3.8 3.6 0.0 4.965 2.9 1.41 0.0 0.9 4.869 Birth Interval in months ¹ 9.9 3.3.7 -1.4 2.04 1.2 4.5 4.2 0.0 1.909 2.6 1.18 0.0 4.890 Size situith 9.9 3.3.7 -1.4 2.04 1.4 3.3 0.0 1.51 1.3 8.8 0.0 1.51 1.0 0.8 0.9 1.4 0.0 1.4 2.9 1.8 0.3 0.9 1.4 0.0 1.5 2.2 0.0 0.0 1.5 2.2 <th< td=""><td>12-17</td><td>10.7</td><td>33.0</td><td>-1.4</td><td>1,102</td><td>1.3</td><td>5.7</td><td>2.8</td><td>-0.2</td><td>1,103</td><td>3.5</td><td>14.1</td><td>1.0</td><td>-0.8</td><td>1,108</td></th<>	12-17	10.7	33.0	-1.4	1,102	1.3	5.7	2.8	-0.2	1,103	3.5	14.1	1.0	-0.8	1,108
	24-35	10.9	43.1	-1.0	1,035	0.7	4.0	2.0	-0.0	1,035	2.0	14.6	0.5	-0.9	1,040
48-59 10.3 33.7 -1.6 1.922 0.4 3.1 1.2 0.2 1.913 2.8 1.51 0.2 -1.1 1.623 Maie 12.8 36.7 -1.5 4.971 1.2 5.2 3.7 0.1 4.985 2.9 1.41 0.9 -0.9 4.887 Bith interval in months* 9.9 33.7 -1.4 4.487 1.1 3.8 0.0 4.985 2.5 1.2 0.0 4.895 C42 13.2 35.6 -1.5 1.3 1.8 1.4 3.2 0.0 1.999 2.6 1.16 1.0 0.8 0.9 3.4 C42 13.2 35.6 1.5 1.4 4.8 3.2 0.0 1.44 4.4 0.0 1.4 4.4 0.0 7.72 1.1 1.4 4.4 0.0 7.72 1.2 0.0 1.7 0.0 3.9 2.5 0.2 7.1 2.2 0.0 1.0	36-47	13.5	40.0	-1.0	1,912	1.0	2.8	3.0	0.1	1,907	22	14.0	0.0	-1.0	1,918
Set Fermal12.83.7.1.54.8751.15.25.20.44.8652.51.410.04.989Montes Constrained1.15.25.20.01.20.60.94.887Montes Constrained1.11.15.22.70.01.8552.51.120.00.94.887Montes Constrained9.93.7-1.42.0141.24.54.20.01.1942.91.50.30.90.34842.4.471.333.85-1.51.301.85.43.30.01.1442.91.550.30.90.34844.62.81.14.82.20.01.9872.21.10.0-1.50.320.10.11.142.91.50.80.01.20.1State Mint2.235.6-1.80.202.38.81.022.60.52.311.0.40.91.41.71.50.211.20.01.11.30.01.11.21.20.01.11.21.20.01.11.21.20.01.11.21.20.01.11.21.20.01.11.21.20.01.11.21.20.01.11.21.20.01.11.21.20.01.11.21.20.01.11.21.20.01.11.21.	48-59	10.3	33.7	-1.6	1,922	0.4	3.1	1.2	-0.2	1,913	2.8	15.1	0.2	-1.1	1,923
Male 12.8 36.7 -1.5 4,971 1.2 5.2 3.7 -0.0 4,985 2.5 13.2 0.8 4,987 Birth incrval in months ² 9 3.7 -1.4 2,014 1.2 4.5 4.2 -0.0 1,989 2.6 1.6 1.0 -0.8 2,022 Grad birth ⁴ 9.9 3.7 -1.4 2,014 1.2 4.5 4.3 0.0 1,989 2.6 1.6 1.0 -0.8 2.022 Grad birth ⁴ 9.9 3.7 -1.4 2.014 4.2 0.0 1.55 0.3 0.09 2.6 1.2 1.0 0.1 1.8 0.0 1.41 4.6 4.6 0.0 1.95 2.2 1.0 1.4 4.0 0.0 1.41 3.4 4.8 2.0 2.1 1.2 0.0 -1.6 7.32 Strain or 1.2 2.3 1.4 4.4 4.0 0.0 7.18 2.1 2.2	Sex														
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Male	12.8	36.7	-1.5	4,971	1.2	5.2	3.7	-0.1	4,956	2.9	14.1	0.9	-0.9	4,989
Birth interval in pronths? 9 33.7 1.4 2.01 1.2 4.5 4.2 -0.0 1.99 2.6 11.6 1.0 0.8 2.022 244 13.3 0.83 -1.5 1.36 1.4 4.8 4.2 -0.0 1.98 2.9 15.8 0.3 -0.9 2.58 244 13.3 0.85 1.2 1.48 4.8 2.0 0.1 3.55 2.2 1.0 1.3 -0.7 0.5 0.2 1.0 1.5 0.3 0.9 2.58 Store 11.5 2.23 1.8 0.2 2.6 0.0 7.69 2.6 0.0 7.60 2.5 2.31 0.0 2.6 0.0 7.0 2.6 0.0 7.90 0.0 3.9 2.6 0.0 7.0 7.6 7.10 7.10 7.10 7.10 7.10 7.10 7.10 7.10 7.10 7.10 7.10 7.10 7.10 7.10 7.10	Female	10.7	32.2	-1.4	4,875	1.1	3.8	3.6	-0.0	4,855	2.5	13.2	0.6	-0.8	4,897
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Birth interval in														
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	months ³														
244 122 35.5 -1.5 1,139 1.8 5.4 3.3 -0.0 1,134 2.9 15.5 0.3 -0.9 3,140 24-47 13.3 36.8 -1.5 3,1564 1.1 4.8 3.2 -0.1 3,553 2.9 15.5 0.8 -0.9 3,544 Size at birth*	First birth ⁴	9.9	33.7	-1.4	2,014	1.2	4.5	4.2	-0.0	1,999	2.6	11.6	1.0	-0.8	2,022
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	<24	13.2	35.5	-1.5	1,139	1.8	5.4	3.3	-0.0	1,134	2.9	15.8	0.3	-0.9	1,140
Size at Lint Size at Lint<	24-47 49+	13.3	30.8	-1.5	3,504	1.1	4.8	3.2	-0.1	3,553	2.9	15.5	0.8	-0.9	3,584
Size a thirth ² Very small Small 7.8 Average or larger 10.5 Small 7.8 Missing 19.1 38.0 Interviewed 19.1 Not interviewed 11.4 Not interviewed 12.4 Not inte	40+	0.7	20.9	-1.5	1,955	1.2	4.0	4.0	-0.0	1,947	2.2	11.0	1.5	-0.7	1,900
Very small 22.3 90.6 -1.9 220 5.8 10.2 2.6 -0.5 2.31 10.4 29.1 0.0 -1.2 612 Average or larger 10.5 3.2.7 -1.4 7,768 1.1 4.4 4.0 -0.0 7,724 2.1 12.2 0.9 -0.8 7,796 Missing 19.1 36.0 -1.6 70 0.0 3.9 2.5 -0.2 70 5.1 28.2 0.0 -1.0 7.72 Mother's Not intervewed 11.4 34.1 -1.4 8.672 1.3 4.8 3.8 -0.0 8.632 2.7 13.6 0.9 -0.9 8.712 Not intervewed 11.4 34.1 -1.5 196 0.8 3.5 1.9 0.1 197 4.6 15.5 0.5 -0.8 198 Not intervewed 11.4 38.0 -1.6 97.9 0.7 2.1 3.0 0.0 981 2.9 13.8 0.0 -1.0 975 Mothor's Not infervewed Not i	Size at birth ³	~~~~					10.0	~ ~							
Shial 1/.6 4-5.3 -1.6 0.0 2.3 6.2 1.7 -1.3 0.0 0.9 2.4 0.9 -1.2 0.12 larger 10.5 32.7 -1.4 7.768 1.1 4.4 4.0 -0.0 7.724 2.1 12.2 0.9 -0.8 7.796 Mother's interviewed 11.4 34.1 -1.4 8.672 1.3 4.8 3.8 -0.0 8.632 2.7 13.6 0.9 -0.9 8.712 Not interviewed 11.9 31.2 -1.5 196 0.8 3.5 1.9 0.1 197 4.6 15.5 0.5 -0.8 198 Interviewed 11.4 38.0 -1.6 979 0.7 2.1 3.0 0.0 981 2.9 13.8 0.0 -1.0 975 Mother's inutritonial staus' 12.2 3.6.0 -1.5 5.006 1.0 4.7 2.9 -0.1 <t< td=""><td>Very small</td><td>22.3</td><td>50.6</td><td>-1.9</td><td>230</td><td>5.8</td><td>10.2</td><td>2.6</td><td>-0.5</td><td>231</td><td>10.4</td><td>29.1</td><td>0.0</td><td>-1.5</td><td>232</td></t<>	Very small	22.3	50.6	-1.9	230	5.8	10.2	2.6	-0.5	231	10.4	29.1	0.0	-1.5	232
Arrange O Instance	Small Average or	17.8	45.5	-1.8	605	2.3	8.2	1.7	-0.3	607	6.9	24.4	0.9	-1.Z	612
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Average or	10 5	32.7	-14	7 768	1 1	44	40	-0.0	7 724	21	12.2	0 9	-0.8	7 796
Mother's interviewe status Interviewed but in household 11.4 34.1 -1.4 8.672 1.3 4.8 3.8 -0.0 8.632 2.7 13.6 0.9 -0.9 8.712 but in household 11.9 31.2 -1.5 196 0.8 3.5 1.9 0.1 197 4.6 15.5 0.5 -0.8 198 Not interviewed and not interviewed and not interviewed and not interviewed butin 11.4 38.0 -1.6 979 0.7 2.1 3.0 0.0 981 2.9 13.8 0.0 -1.0 975 Motiner's status'	Missing	19.1	38.0	-1.6	70	0.0	3.9	2.5	-0.2	70	5.1	28.2	0.0	-1.0	72
interview status 114 34.1 -1.4 8,672 1.3 4.8 3.8 -0.0 8,632 2.7 13.6 0.9 -0.9 8,712 Not interviewed but in household 11.9 31.2 -1.5 196 0.8 3.5 1.9 0.1 197 4.6 15.5 0.5 -0.8 198 Not interviewed and not interviewed and not interviewed status* 14.4 38.0 -1.6 979 0.7 2.1 3.0 0.0 981 2.9 13.8 0.0 -1.0 975 Mother's nutritional status* Tim (BM-18.5) 12.6 40.4 -1.7 556 2.6 7.2 1.2 -0.5 557 5.1 21.8 0.0 -1.3 558 Norma (BMI 18.5-2.49) 12.2 36.0 -1.5 5.006 1.0 4.7 2.9 -0.1 5.000 2.9 15.2 0.5 0.9 5.021 Ownergint/ obsee (BMI 2 2.5 8.0 2.6. 1.2 4.8	Mother's														
status Interviewed 1.4 8.672 1.3 4.8 3.8 -0.0 8.632 2.7 13.6 0.9 0.9 8.712 Not interviewed and not in the household 11.9 31.2 -1.5 196 0.8 3.5 1.9 0.1 197 4.6 15.5 0.5 -0.8 198 Not interviewed and not in the household ⁶ 14.4 38.0 -1.6 979 0.7 2.1 3.0 0.0 981 2.9 13.8 0.0 -1.0 975 Mother's status'	interview														
Interviewed 114 34.1 -1.4 8,672 1.3 4.8 3.8 -0.0 8,632 2.7 13.6 0.9 0.9 8,712 boti merviewed 11.9 31.2 -1.5 196 0.8 3.5 1.9 0.1 197 4.6 15.5 0.5 -0.8 198 Not interviewed and not in the - - - - - 975 Mother's - - 6.0 7.2 1.2 -0.5 557 5.1 21.8 0.0 -1.3 558 Normal (BMI 13.5 5.06 1.0 4.7 2.9 -0.1 5.000 2.9 15.2 0.5 -0.9 5.021 Overweight/ obese (BMI ≥ - - - 7.5 2.1 -0.5 1.757 2.1 -0.5 1.757 Residence - - - - - - 1.2 0.6 2.507 R	status														
Not interviewed but in household 11.9 31.2 -1.5 196 0.8 3.5 1.9 0.1 197 4.6 15.5 0.5 -0.8 198 Not interviewed and not in the household 14.4 38.0 -1.6 979 0.7 2.1 3.0 0.0 981 2.9 13.8 0.0 -1.0 975 Mother's nutritional status' 1.6 40.4 -1.7 556 2.6 7.2 1.2 -0.5 557 5.1 21.8 0.0 -1.3 558 Normal (BMI+12.5) 12.6 40.4 -1.7 556 2.6 7.2 1.2 -0.5 557 5.1 21.8 0.0 -1.3 558 Normal (BMI+12.5) 12.6 40.4 -1.7 556 2.6 7.2 1.2 -0.5 557 5.1 21.8 0.0 -1.3 558 Normal (BMI+12.5) 12.6 40.4 -1.7 550 1.0 4.7 2.9 -0.1 5.000 2.9 15.2 0.5 -0.9 5.021 Overweight obese (BMI ≥ 25) 8.0 26.6 -1.2 1.744 0.6 3.5 6.1 0.2 1.734 1.2 7.5 2.1 -0.5 1.757 1.25 1.75 1.21.8 0.0 -1.3 558 Normal (BMI ≥ 25) 8.0 26.6 -1.2 1.744 0.6 3.5 6.1 0.2 1.734 1.2 7.5 2.1 0.5 1.757 1.25 1.757 1.3 1.3 1.3 7.8 -1.6 7.347 1.3 4.7 3.5 -0.1 7.332 3.2 15.2 0.6 -0.9 7.379 1.4 1.4 1.3 3.1 3.7.8 -1.6 7.347 1.3 4.7 3.5 -0.1 7.332 3.2 15.2 0.6 -0.9 7.379 1.4 2.2384 0.8 3.8 4.1 0.0 2.366 1.4 9.1 1.2 0.6 2.392 Nural 13.3 38.1 -1.6 7.347 1.3 4.8 3.8 -0.1 7.01 7.017 3.2 15.2 0.7 0.9 7.063 2.32 3.2 15.2 0.6 0.9 9.455 1.4 1.3 4.7 3.5 -0.1 7.032 3.2 15.2 0.6 0.9 9.455 1.4 1.3 4.6 3.5 -0.1 7.01 7.017 3.2 15.2 0.7 0.9 7.063 2.321 2.334 0.8 3.8 4.1 0.0 2.366 1.4 9.1 1.2 0.6 2.392 Nural 13.3 38.1 -1.6 7.034 1.3 4.6 3.5 -0.1 7.017 1.2 15.2 0.7 0.9 7.063 2.321 2.27 0.9 7.063 2.321 2.27 0.9 7.063 2.321 2.27 0.9 7.063 2.321 2.27 0.9 7.063 2.321 2.27 0.9 7.063 2.321 2.27 0.9 7.063 2.321 2.27 0.9 7.063 2.321 2.27 0.9 7.063 2.321 2.27 0.9 7.063 2.321 2.27 0.9 7.063 2.321 2.27 0.9 7.063 2.321 2.27 0.9 7.063 2.321 2.27 0.9 7.063 2.321 2.27 0.9 7.063 2.321 2.27 0.9 7.063 2.321 2.27 0.9 7.063 2.321 2.27 0.9 7.063 2.321 2.27 0.9 7.063 2.321 2.27 0.9 7.063 2.321 2.334 0.6 0.2 0.2 1.1 1.6 7.33 2.20 2.2 1.3 0.1 0.9 9.55 2.2 8.9 4.0 0.3 94 2.4 15.7 0.4 0.9 9.55 2.50 1.3 95 2.2 8.9 4.0 0.3 94 2.4 15.7 0.4 0.9 9.55 2.50 1.3 95 2.2 8.9 4.0 0.3 94 2.4 15.7 0.4 0.9 9.55 2.50 1.3 95 2.2 8.9 4.0 0.3 94 2.4 15.7 0.4 0.9 9.55 2.50 1.3 95 2.2 8.9 4.0 0.3 94 2.4 15.7 0.4 0.9 9.55 3.5000 Normen 1.3 36.7 1.5 0.398 0	Interviewed	11.4	34.1	-1.4	8,672	1.3	4.8	3.8	-0.0	8,632	2.7	13.6	0.9	-0.9	8,712
Dutin household 11.9 31.2 -1.5 196 0.8 3.5 1.9 0.1 197 4.6 15.5 0.5 -0.8 198 Not interviewed and not in the household 14.4 38.0 -1.6 979 0.7 2.1 3.0 0.0 981 2.9 13.8 0.0 -1.0 975 Mother's mutritional status ⁴ Thin (8Mi+16.5) 12.6 40.4 -1.7 556 2.6 7.2 1.2 -0.5 557 5.1 21.8 0.0 -1.3 558 Normal (BMi 18.52.4.9) 12.2 36.0 -1.5 5.006 1.0 4.7 2.9 -0.1 5.000 2.9 15.2 0.5 -0.9 5.021 Overweight/ obese (BM 2 2 8.0 26.6 -1.2 2.499 0.8 3.8 4.0 0.0 2.479 1.4 9.1 1.2 -0.6 2.507 Rural 13.1 37.8 -1.6 7.347 1.3 4.7	Not interviewed														
Industriou 11.9 31.2 1.3 10.3 0.3 -0.8 196 Not interviewed and not in the household 14.4 38.0 -1.6 979 0.7 2.1 3.0 0.0 981 2.9 13.8 0.0 -1.0 975 Mother's nutritional status status	but in	11.0	21.2	15	106	0.0	2 5	10	0.1	107	4.6	15 5	0.5	0.0	100
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Not interviewed	11.9	31.2	-1.5	190	0.0	3.5	1.9	0.1	197	4.0	15.5	0.5	-0.0	190
household* 14.4 38.0 -1.6 979 0.7 2.1 3.0 0.0 981 2.9 13.8 0.0 -1.0 975 Mother's nutritional status	and not in the														
Mother's status* Normai (BM) 12.6 40.4 -1.7 556 2.6 7.2 1.2 -0.5 557 5.1 21.8 0.0 -1.3 558 Normai (BM) 12.2 36.0 -1.5 5,006 1.0 4.7 2.9 -0.1 5,000 2.9 15.2 0.5 -0.9 5,021 Overweight/ Overweight/	household ⁵	14.4	38.0	-1.6	979	0.7	2.1	3.0	0.0	981	2.9	13.8	0.0	-1.0	975
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Mother's														
status ⁶ Normal (BMI 18.5)12.640.4-1.75562.67.21.2-0.55575.121.80.0-1.3558Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)12.236.0-1.55,0061.04.72.9-0.15,0002.915.20.5-0.95,021Overweight/ obese (BMI ≥ 25)8.026.6-1.21,7440.63.56.10.21,7341.27.52.1-0.62,507Ricial Mainland/Tanzania Mainland/Mainland/ZanzibarNaminland11.934.8-1.59.4181.24.43.7-0.09.3822.713.60.8-0.99.455Urban7.725.0-1.22.0340.83.84.10.02.3661.49.11.2-0.62.392Mainland/ Urban7.725.0-1.29.4181.24.43.7-0.09.3822.713.60.8-0.99.455Urban7.725.0-1.22.0411.57.12.8-0.32602.913.80.2-0.99.455Urban7.725.0-1.22.611.57.12.8-0.32602.913.80.2-0.99.621Urban7.725.0-1.3952.28.94.0-0.3	nutritional														
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	status ⁶														
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Thin (BMI<18.5)	12.6	40.4	-1.7	556	2.6	7.2	1.2	-0.5	557	5.1	21.8	0.0	-1.3	558
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Normal (BMI	10.0	20.0	4 5	F 000	10	47	0.0	0.4	F 000	0.0	45.0	0.5	0.0	F 004
Observation obese (BM) ≥ 25)8.026.6-1.21,7440.63.56.10.21,7341.27.52.1-0.51,757Residence Urban7.624.7-1.22,4990.83.84.00.02,4791.49.11.2-0.62,507Rural13.137.8-1.67,3471.34.73.5-0.17,3323.215.20.6-0.97,379Tanzania Mainland/ ZanzibarMainland11.934.8-1.59,4181.24.43.7-0.09,3822.713.60.8-0.99,455Urban7.725.0-1.22,3840.83.84.10.02,3661.49.11.2-0.62,392Rural13.338.1-1.67,0341.34.63.5-0.17,0173.215.20.7-99,063Zanzibar7.023.5-1.22611.57.12.8-0.32602.913.80.2-0.9261Unguja6.020.0-1.11651.16.02.1-0.41663.212.70.1-0.9166Pemba8.829.5-1.39231.64.66.22.70.11.1692.714.10.50.91.176Northern13.136.1-1.4923 <t< td=""><td>18.5-24.9) Overweight/</td><td>12.2</td><td>36.0</td><td>-1.5</td><td>5,006</td><td>1.0</td><td>4.7</td><td>2.9</td><td>-0.1</td><td>5,000</td><td>2.9</td><td>15.2</td><td>0.5</td><td>-0.9</td><td>5,021</td></t<>	18.5-24.9) Overweight/	12.2	36.0	-1.5	5,006	1.0	4.7	2.9	-0.1	5,000	2.9	15.2	0.5	-0.9	5,021
Desce (sinifical definition of the second	obese (BMI >														
Residence Urban 7.6 24.7 -1.2 2.499 0.8 3.8 4.0 0.0 2.479 1.4 9.1 1.2 -0.6 2.507 Rural 13.1 37.8 -1.6 7,347 1.3 4.7 3.5 -0.1 7,332 3.2 15.2 0.6 -0.9 7,379 Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar Viana 7.7 25.0 -1.2 2.384 0.8 3.8 4.1 0.0 2.362 2.7 13.6 0.8 -0.9 9.455 Urban 7.7 25.0 -1.2 2.384 0.8 3.8 4.1 0.0 2.362 2.7 13.6 0.8 -0.9 9.455 Rural 13.3 38.1 -1.6 7.034 1.3 4.6 3.5 -0.1 7.017 3.2 15.2 0.7 -0.9 7.063 Zanzibar 7.0 23.5 -1.2 261 1.5 7.1 2.8 -0.3	25)	8.0	26.6	-1.2	1,744	0.6	3.5	6.1	0.2	1,734	1.2	7.5	2.1	-0.5	1,757
Urban 7.6 24.7 -1.2 2,499 0.8 3.8 4.0 0.0 2,479 1.4 9.1 1.2 -0.6 2,507 Rural 13.1 37.8 -1.6 7,347 1.3 4.7 3.5 -0.1 7,332 3.2 15.2 0.6 -0.9 7,379 Tanzania Mainland/ 1.9 34.8 -1.5 9,418 1.2 4.4 3.7 -0.0 9,382 2.7 13.6 0.8 -0.9 9,455 Urban 7.7 25.0 -1.2 2,384 0.8 3.8 4.1 0.0 2,366 1.4 9.1 1.2 -0.6 2,392 Zanzibar 7.0 23.5 -1.2 261 1.5 7.1 2.8 -0.3 260 2.9 1.8 0.2 -0.9 2.61 Unguja 6.0 20.0 -1.1 165 1.1 6.0 2.1 -0.4 166 3.2 12.7 0.1 </td <td>Residence</td> <td></td>	Residence														
Rural 13.1 37.8 -1.6 7,347 1.3 4.7 3.5 -0.1 7,332 3.2 15.2 0.6 -0.9 7,379 Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar Mainland/ Transa 3.8 -1.5 9,418 1.2 4.4 3.7 -0.0 9,382 2.7 13.6 0.8 -0.9 9,455 Urban 7.7 25.0 -1.2 2,384 0.8 3.8 4.1 0.0 2,366 1.4 9.1 1.2 -0.6 2,392 Rural 13.3 38.1 -1.6 7,034 1.3 4.6 3.5 -0.1 7,017 3.2 15.2 0.7 -0.9 7,663 Zanzibar 7.0 23.5 -1.2 261 1.5 7.1 2.8 -0.3 260 2.9 13.8 0.2 -0.9 2.66 Pemba 8.8 29.5 -1.3 95 2.2 8.9 4.0 -0.3 94 2.4 15.7	Urban	7.6	24.7	-1.2	2.499	0.8	3.8	4.0	0.0	2.479	1.4	9.1	1.2	-0.6	2.507
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar Mainland/ Zharjbar 11.9 34.8 -1.5 9.418 1.2 4.4 3.7 -0.0 9.382 2.7 13.6 0.8 -0.9 9.455 Urban 7.7 25.0 -1.2 2.384 0.8 3.8 4.1 0.0 2.366 1.4 9.1 1.2 -0.6 2.392 Rural 13.3 38.1 -1.6 7.034 1.3 4.6 3.5 -0.1 7.017 3.2 15.2 0.7 -0.9 7.063 Zanzibar 7.0 23.5 -1.2 261 1.5 7.1 2.8 -0.3 260 2.9 13.8 0.2 -0.9 261 Unguja 6.0 20.0 -1.1 165 1.1 6.0 2.1 -0.4 166 3.2 12.7 0.4 -0.9 95 Zone Western 12.2 32.1 -1.5 1.175 1.2 4.6 2.7 -0.1 1.169 2.7 14.1 0.5 -0.9 1.176 Northern 13.3 <td>Rural</td> <td>13.1</td> <td>37.8</td> <td>-1.6</td> <td>7,347</td> <td>1.3</td> <td>4.7</td> <td>3.5</td> <td>-0.1</td> <td>7,332</td> <td>3.2</td> <td>15.2</td> <td>0.6</td> <td>-0.9</td> <td>7,379</td>	Rural	13.1	37.8	-1.6	7,347	1.3	4.7	3.5	-0.1	7,332	3.2	15.2	0.6	-0.9	7,379
Mainland/ Zanzibar Mainland 11.9 34.8 -1.5 9,418 1.2 4.4 3.7 -0.0 9,382 2.7 13.6 0.8 -0.9 9,455 Urban 7.7 25.0 -1.2 2,384 0.8 3.8 4.1 0.0 2,366 1.4 9.1 1.2 -0.6 2,392 Rural 13.3 38.1 -1.6 7,034 1.3 4.6 3.5 -0.1 7,017 3.2 15.2 0.7 -0.9 7,063 Zanzibar 7.0 23.5 -1.2 261 1.5 7,1 2.8 -0.3 260 2.9 13.8 0.2 -0.9 261 Unguja 6.0 20.0 -1.1 165 1.1 6.0 2.1 -0.4 166 3.2 12.7 0.1 -0.9 95 Zone Western 12.2 32.1 -1.5 1,175 1.2 4.6 2.7 -0.1 1,169 2.7	Tanzania														
Zanzibar Mainland 11.9 34.8 -1.5 9,418 1.2 4.4 3.7 -0.0 9,382 2.7 13.6 0.8 -0.9 9,455 Urban 7.7 25.0 -1.2 2,384 0.8 3.8 4.1 0.0 2,366 1.4 9.1 1.2 -0.6 2,392 Rural 13.3 38.1 -1.6 7,034 1.3 4.6 3.5 -0.1 7,017 3.2 15.2 0.7 -0.9 7,063 Zanzibar 7.0 23.5 -1.2 261 1.5 7.1 2.8 -0.3 260 2.9 13.8 0.2 -0.9 261 Unguja 6.0 20.0 -1.1 165 1.1 6.0 2.1 -0.4 166 3.2 12.7 0.1 -0.9 166 Pemba 8.8 29.5 -1.3 95 2.2 8.9 4.0 -0.3 94 2.4 15.7 0.4 -0.9 95 Zone Western 12.2 32.1 1.5 1	Mainland/														
Mainland 11.9 34.8 -1.5 9,418 1.2 4.4 3.7 -0.0 9,382 2.7 13.6 0.8 -0.9 9,455 Urban 7.7 25.0 -1.2 2,384 0.8 3.8 4.1 0.0 2,366 1.4 9.1 1.2 -0.6 2,392 Rural 13.3 38.1 -1.6 7,034 1.3 4.6 3.5 -0.1 7,017 3.2 15.2 0.7 -0.9 7,063 Zanzibar 7.0 23.5 -1.2 261 1.5 7.1 2.8 -0.3 260 2.9 13.8 0.2 -0.9 261 Unguja 6.0 20.0 -1.1 165 1.1 6.0 2.1 -0.4 166 3.2 12.7 0.1 -0.9 166 Pemba 8.8 29.5 -1.3 95 2.2 8.9 4.0 -0.3 94 2.4 15.7 0.4 -0.9 176 Northern 13.1 36.1 -1.4 923 1.6 4.6<	Zanzibar														
Urban 7.7 25.0 -1.2 2,384 0.8 3.8 4.1 0.0 2,366 1.4 9.1 1.2 -0.6 2,392 Rural 13.3 38.1 -1.6 7,034 1.3 4.6 3.5 -0.1 7,017 3.2 15.2 0.7 -0.9 7,063 Zanzibar 7.0 23.5 -1.2 261 1.5 7.1 2.8 -0.3 260 2.9 13.8 0.2 -0.9 261 Unguja 6.0 20.0 -1.1 165 1.1 6.0 2.1 -0.4 166 3.2 12.7 0.1 -0.9 166 Pemba 8.8 29.5 -1.3 95 2.2 8.9 4.0 -0.3 94 2.4 15.7 0.4 -0.9 95 Zone Vestern 13.1 36.1 -1.4 923 1.6 4.4 6.0 -0.0 916 2.1 14.0 1.9 -0.8 927 Central 9.4 34.2 -1.5 1,089 1.8	Mainland	11.9	34.8	-1.5	9,418	1.2	4.4	3.7	-0.0	9,382	2.7	13.6	0.8	-0.9	9,455
Rural 13.3 38.1 -1.6 7,034 1.3 4.6 3.5 -0.1 7,017 3.2 15.2 0.7 -0.9 7,063 Zanzibar 7.0 23.5 -1.2 261 1.5 7.1 2.8 -0.3 260 2.9 13.8 0.2 -0.9 261 Unguja 6.0 20.0 -1.1 165 1.1 6.0 2.1 -0.4 166 3.2 12.7 0.1 -0.9 166 Pemba 8.8 29.5 -1.3 95 2.2 8.9 4.0 -0.3 94 2.4 15.7 0.4 -0.9 95 Zone Vestern 12.2 32.1 -1.5 1,175 1.2 4.6 2.7 -0.1 1,169 2.7 14.1 0.5 -0.9 1,176 Northern 13.1 36.1 -1.4 923 1.6 4.4 6.0 -0.0 916 2.1 14.0 1.9 -0.8 927 Central 9.4 34.2 -1.5 1,089 1.8 </td <td>Urban</td> <td>1.1</td> <td>25.0</td> <td>-1.2</td> <td>2,384</td> <td>0.8</td> <td>3.8</td> <td>4.1</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>2,366</td> <td>1.4</td> <td>9.1</td> <td>1.2</td> <td>-0.6</td> <td>2,392</td>	Urban	1.1	25.0	-1.2	2,384	0.8	3.8	4.1	0.0	2,366	1.4	9.1	1.2	-0.6	2,392
Zanzbar 7.0 23.0 -1.2 201 1.3 7.1 2.0 -0.3 200 2.3 13.0 0.2 -0.9 201 Unguja 6.0 20.0 -1.1 165 1.1 6.0 2.1 -0.4 166 3.2 12.7 0.1 -0.9 166 Pemba 8.8 29.5 -1.3 95 2.2 8.9 4.0 -0.3 94 2.4 15.7 0.4 -0.9 166 Pemba 8.8 29.5 -1.5 1,175 1.2 4.6 2.7 -0.1 1,169 2.7 14.1 0.5 -0.9 1,176 Northern 13.1 36.1 -1.4 923 1.6 4.4 6.0 -0.0 916 2.1 14.0 1.9 -0.8 927 Central 9.4 34.2 -1.5 1,089 1.8 5.6 2.5 -0.2 1,086 2.7 15.6 0.2 -1.0 1,090 Southern 11.3 36.7 -1.6 389 0.2 2.3	Rurai Zanzibar	7.0	38.1	-1.0	7,034	1.3	4.0	3.5	-0.1	7,017	3.2	15.2	0.7	-0.9	7,063
Bingla 0.6 20.5 1.1 105 1.1 0.0 2.1 -0.4 100 3.2 12.1 0.1 -0.5 100 Pemba 8.8 29.5 -1.3 95 2.2 8.9 4.0 -0.3 94 2.4 15.7 0.4 -0.9 95 Zone Western 12.2 32.1 -1.5 1,175 1.2 4.6 2.7 -0.1 1,169 2.7 14.1 0.5 -0.9 1,176 Northern 13.1 36.1 -1.4 923 1.6 4.4 6.0 -0.0 916 2.1 14.0 1.9 -0.8 927 Central 9.4 34.2 -1.5 1,089 1.8 5.6 2.5 -0.2 1,086 2.7 15.6 0.2 -1.0 1,090 Southern 11.3 36.7 -1.6 389 0.2 2.3 3.4 -0.0 389 2.7 13.0 0.1 -0.9 531 Southern 11.3 36.7 -1.6 389 0.2<		6.0	20.0	-1.2	165	1.0	6.0	2.0	-0.3	200	2.9	12.0	0.2	-0.9	166
Zone Vestern 12.2 32.1 -1.5 1,175 1.2 4.6 2.7 -0.1 1,169 2.7 14.1 0.5 -0.9 1,176 Western 13.1 36.1 -1.4 923 1.6 4.4 6.0 -0.0 916 2.1 14.0 1.9 -0.8 927 Central 9.4 34.2 -1.5 1,089 1.8 5.6 2.5 -0.2 1,086 2.7 15.6 0.2 -1.0 1,090 Southern 11.3 36.7 -1.6 389 0.2 2.3 3.4 -0.0 389 2.7 13.0 0.1 -0.9 531 Southerm 11.3 36.7 -1.6 389 0.2 2.3 3.4 -0.0 389 2.7 13.0 0.1 -0.9 531 Southerm 11.3 36.7 -1.6 389 0.2 2.3 3.4 -0.0 389 2.7 13.0 0.1 -0.9 389 South West	Pemba	8.8	20.0	-1.1	95	22	8.9	4.0	-0.3	94	2.4	15.7	0.1	-0.9	95
Zone Western 12.2 32.1 -1.5 1,175 1.2 4.6 2.7 -0.1 1,169 2.7 14.1 0.5 -0.9 1,176 Northern 13.1 36.1 -1.4 923 1.6 4.4 6.0 -0.0 916 2.1 14.0 1.9 -0.8 927 Central 9.4 34.2 -1.5 1,089 1.8 5.6 2.5 -0.2 1,086 2.7 15.6 0.2 -1.0 1,090 Southern		0.0	20.0				0.0		0.0	0.			0	0.0	
Vorthern 13.1 36.1 -1.4 923 1.6 4.4 6.0 -0.0 916 2.1 14.1 0.5 -0.9 1,170 Northern 13.1 36.1 -1.4 923 1.6 4.4 6.0 -0.0 916 2.1 14.0 1.9 -0.8 927 Central 9.4 34.2 -1.5 1,089 1.8 5.6 2.5 -0.2 1,086 2.7 15.0 0.2 -1.0 1,090 Southern 11.3 36.7 -1.6 389 0.2 2.3 3.4 -0.0 389 2.7 13.0 0.1 -0.9 531 Southern 11.3 36.7 -1.6 389 0.2 2.3 3.4 -0.0 389 2.7 13.0 0.1 -0.9 389 South West - - - - - - -0.9 3.11 Highlands 15.7 43.1 -1.7 924 1.1 4.7 6.7 0.1 917 3.9 15.8 1.2	Western	12.2	32.1	_1 5	1 175	1 2	16	27	_0 1	1 160	27	1/ 1	05	-0.0	1 176
Central 9.4 34.2 -1.5 1,089 1.8 5.6 2.5 -0.2 1,086 2.7 15.6 0.2 -1.0 1,090 Southern Highlands 15.5 44.8 -1.8 525 0.9 2.6 5.0 0.2 522 2.1 12.0 0.1 -0.9 531 Southern 11.3 36.7 -1.6 389 0.2 2.3 3.4 -0.0 389 2.7 13.0 0.1 -0.9 531 Southern 11.3 36.7 -1.6 389 0.2 2.3 3.4 -0.0 389 2.7 13.0 0.1 -0.9 531 South West Highlands 15.7 43.1 -1.7 924 1.1 4.7 6.7 0.1 917 3.9 15.8 1.2 -0.9 930 Lake 12.6 35.7 -1.5 3,198 1.3 4.2 3.0 -0.0 3,198 2.9 14.1 0.6 -0.9 3,211 Eastern 6.6 22.9	Northern	13.1	36.1	-1.5	923	1.2	4.0	6.0	-0.1	916	2.7	14.1	1.9	-0.9	927
Southern 11.3 36.7 -1.6 389 0.2 2.3 3.4 -0.0 389 2.7 13.0 0.1 -0.9 531 Southern 11.3 36.7 -1.6 389 0.2 2.3 3.4 -0.0 389 2.7 13.0 0.1 -0.9 531 Southern 11.3 36.7 -1.6 389 0.2 2.3 3.4 -0.0 389 2.7 13.0 0.1 -0.9 531 South West	Central	94	34.2	-1.5	1.089	1.8	56	2.5	-0.2	1.086	27	15.6	0.2	-1 0	1.090
Highlands 15.5 44.8 -1.8 525 0.9 2.6 5.0 0.2 522 2.1 12.0 0.1 -0.9 531 Southern 11.3 36.7 -1.6 389 0.2 2.3 3.4 -0.0 389 2.7 13.0 0.1 -0.9 389 South West	Southern	U . 1	J		.,		0.0		·	.,			·		.,
Southern 11.3 36.7 -1.6 389 0.2 2.3 3.4 -0.0 389 2.7 13.0 0.1 -0.9 389 South West	Highlands	15.5	44.8	-1.8	525	0.9	2.6	5.0	0.2	522	2.1	12.0	0.1	-0.9	531
South West Highlands 15.7 43.1 -1.7 924 1.1 4.7 6.7 0.1 917 3.9 15.8 1.2 -0.9 930 Lake 12.6 35.7 -1.5 3,198 1.3 4.2 3.0 -0.0 3,198 2.9 14.1 0.6 -0.9 3,211 Eastern 6.6 22.9 -1.1 1,194 0.5 5.1 2.9 0.0 1,185 2.2 8.9 1.6 -0.6 1,201 Zanzibar 7.0 23.5 -1.2 261 1.5 7.1 2.8 -0.3 260 2.9 13.8 0.2 -0.9 261	Southern	11.3	36.7	-1.6	389	0.2	2.3	3.4	-0.0	389	2.7	13.0	0.1	-0.9	389
Highlands 15.7 43.1 -1.7 924 1.1 4.7 6.7 0.1 917 3.9 15.8 1.2 -0.9 930 Lake 12.6 35.7 -1.5 3,198 1.3 4.2 3.0 -0.0 3,198 2.9 14.1 0.6 -0.9 3,211 Eastern 6.6 22.9 -1.1 1,194 0.5 5.1 2.9 0.0 1,185 2.2 8.9 1.6 -0.6 1,201 Zanzibar 7.0 23.5 -1.2 261 1.5 7.1 2.8 -0.3 260 2.9 13.8 0.2 -0.9 261	South West	· - -		<i>.</i> –			. –	<u> </u>	. .	o · =					
Lake 12.0 35.7 -1.5 5,196 1.3 4.2 3.0 -0.0 3,198 2.9 14.1 0.6 -0.9 3,211 Eastern 6.6 22.9 -1.1 1,194 0.5 5.1 2.9 0.0 1,185 2.2 8.9 1.6 -0.6 1,201 Zanzibar 7.0 23.5 -1.2 261 1.5 7.1 2.8 -0.3 260 2.9 13.8 0.2 -0.9 261	Highlands	15.7	43.1	-1.7	924	1.1	4.7	6.7	0.1	917	3.9	15.8	1.2	-0.9	930
Zanzibar 7.0 23.5 -1.2 261 1.5 7.1 2.8 -0.3 260 2.9 13.8 0.2 -0.9 261	Eastern	0.21	30.7 22 Q	-1.5 _1 1	3,198 1 104	1.3	4.∠ 5.1	3.U 2 Q	-0.0	১,।98 1 185	∠.9 2.2	14.1 8 0	0.0 1.6	-0.9	3,∠11 1 201
	Zanzibar	7.0	23.5	-1.2	261	1.5	7.1	2.8	-0.3	260	2.9	13.8	0.2	-0.9	261

(Continued...)

Table 11.1—Con	tinued													
		Height-	for-age ¹			We	ight-for-he	ight			W	eight-for-a	ge	
Background characteristic	Percent- age below -3 SD	Percent- age below -2 SD ²	Mean Z- score (SD)	Number of children	Percent- age below -3 SD	Percent- age below -2 SD ²	Percent- age above +2 SD	Mean Z- score (SD)	Number of children	Percent- age below -3 SD	Percent- age below -2 SD ²	Percent- age above +2 SD	Mean Z- score (SD)	Number of children
Region														
Dodoma	10.9	36.5	-1.7	419	1.9	5.5	1.8	-0.2	419	1.2	17.1	0.0	-1.1	419
Arusha	12.1	36.0	-1.4	331	2.0	6.5	4.0	-0.3	325	4.5	20.1	1.5	-1.1	334
Kilimanjaro	11.3	29.0	-1.1	183	2.2	3.1	9.0	0.3	183	0.0	9.2	3.3	-0.4	184
Tanga	14.8	39.4	-1.5	429	1.0	3.4	6.5	0.0	427	1.7	12.6	1.5	-0.9	430
Morogoro	9.0	33.4	-1.5	401	0.2	6.0	2.2	-0.0	399	3.0	11.5	0.9	-0.8	403
Pwani	11.0	30.0	-1.3	200	0.4	4.3	3.4	-0.0	199	1.8	11.5	0.5	-0.8	201
Dar es Salaam	3.8	14.6	-0.8	634	0.7	4.7	3.0	0.1	628	1.9	6.4	2.3	-0.4	639
Lindi Mhwara	8.4 12.5	35.Z	-1.5	180	0.4	1.2	3.0	0.0	180	0.5	10.1	0.3	-0.9	180
Runuma	13.5	31.1	-1.7	214	1.0	3.2	3.0	-0.0	214	4.5	10.2	0.0	-0.9	214
Iringa	14.0	44.4	-1.0	244	1.0	2.0	2.9	0.1	243	2.5	12.3	0.0	-1.0	168
Mheva	12.2	37.7	-1.0	538	0.5	4.7	8.2	0.2	533	3.2	12.0	2.0	-0.5	536
Singida	49	29.2	-1.3	349	1.0	47	1.8	-0.3	347	21	11.7	0.4	-0.0	347
Tabora	10.3	27.9	-1.4	689	1.0	3.5	3.2	0.0	686	2.4	10.1	0.5	-0.7	692
Rukwa	23.6	56.3	-2.0	263	2.2	5.3	4.8	-0.0	261	5.4	23.0	0.0	-1.2	268
Kigoma	14.8	37.9	-1.6	524	1.6	6.0	2.1	-0.3	522	3.1	19.4	0.3	-1.1	522
Shinyanga	6.9	27.7	-1.3	454	0.7	3.3	3.1	-0.0	452	2.5	12.3	1.5	-0.8	457
Kagera	15.0	41.7	-1.7	550	0.5	2.3	1.9	-0.0	552	4.5	17.4	0.0	-1.0	552
Mwanza	14.6	38.6	-1.5	779	1.4	4.3	4.9	0.0	775	2.0	14.1	0.6	-0.8	777
Mara	8.2	29.2	-1.2	487	1.5	4.1	2.5	0.0	487	1.9	10.2	0.3	-0.7	489
Manyara	12.3	36.0	-1.5	336	2.4	6.4	3.9	-0.2	336	4.8	17.0	0.3	-1.0	338
Njombe	17.4	49.4	-1.9	124	0.4	1.3	4.9	0.3	122	1.9	9.7	0.0	-0.9	124
Katavi	13.9	38.8	-1.6	133	1.2	3.4	4.7	0.1	132	3.8	15.4	0.4	-0.9	136
Simiyu	10.6	33.3	-1.4	506	0.8	5.0	1.4	-0.2	505	2.3	14.6	1.0	-0.9	509
Geita Kaskazini	18.6	40.5	-1.7	453	2.7	6.2	3.1	0.0	459	4.6	16.2	0.4	-0.9	459
Unguja	6.4	23.4	-1.2	42	0.8	6.3	1.1	-0.4	42	4.5	14.3	0.3	-1.0	42
Kusini Unguja	5.3	27.2	-1.2	27	1.8	7.9	2.5	-0.4	27	3.6	17.7	0.4	-1.0	27
Mjini Magharibi Kaskazini	6.0	16.5	-1.0	96	1.1	5.4	2.5	-0.3	97	2.5	10.6	0.0	-0.7	96
Pemba Kusini Pemba	10.9 6.3	34.1 23.8	-1.4 -1.2	51 45	2.2 2.2	8.7 9.0	4.9 2.8	-0.2 -0.4	51 44	3.1 1.6	17.3 13.8	0.8 0.0	-1.0 -0.9	51 44
Mothers'														
No education	13.8	39.3	-1.6	1,830	1.4	5.3	3.0	-0.1	1,823	3.4	15.5	0.8	-1.0	1,836
incomplete	15.5	39.5	-1.6	1,419	1.1	4.6	2.4	-0.0	1,418	3.4	15.8	0.6	-0.9	1,430
complete	11 4	33.8	-15	4 905	12	44	3 9	-0.0	4 880	27	13.8	07	-0.9	4 920
Secondary+	6.9	26.1	-1.2	1,525	0.8	3.8	4.7	0.0	1,521	1.3	8.8	1.4	-0.5	1,530
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	14.7	39.9	-1.6	2,432	1.4	4.9	2.6	-0.1	2,432	3.9	17.4	0.5	-1.0	2,444
Second	14.6	39.4	-1.6	2,151	1.5	4.6	3.4	-0.1	2,140	3.2	15.4	0.4	-1.0	2,156
Middle	12.6	38.7	-1.6	1,928	1.0	5.1	4.3	-0.0	1,926	3.0	15.2	0.7	-0.9	1,939
Fourth	9.2	29.7	-1.4	1,797	1.4	4.0	3.7	-0.0	1,785	1.8	10.7	0.8	-0.8	1,797
Highest	4.9	19.2	-0.9	1,539	0.5	3.3	4.7	0.1	1,529	1.1	6.8	1.9	-0.5	1,550
Total	11.7	34.4	-1.5	9,846	1.2	4.5	3.6	-0.0	9,811	2.7	13.7	0.8	-0.9	9,886

Note: Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards adopted in 2006.

¹ Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; 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 Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

⁶ 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 in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 11.10.1. ⁷ 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 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who were ever breastfed and percentages who started breastfeeding within 1 hour and within 1 day of birth; and among last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who received a prelacteal feed, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	,	Among last-born childrer	n born in the past 2 year	s:	Among last-born past 2 years brea	children born in the who were ever istfed:
		Boroontogo who	Doroontago who		Boroontago who	Number of last
Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth ¹	Number of last- born children	received a prelacteal feed ²	born children ever breastfed
Sex						
Male	98.1	50.2	92.4	2,129	14.6	2,090
Female	98.6	52.3	93.2	2,038	13.0	2,009
Assistance at delivery	00.4	57.0	04.0	0.000	10.4	0.040
Traditional birth	98.4	57.3	94.3	2,686	10.1	2,642
attendant	98.9	58.1	95.5	341	15.8	337
No one	97.9	37.0 23.1	09.7 83.5	228	23.1 18.4	094 226
	00.0	20.1	00.0	220	10.4	220
Place of delivery	00.2	57.0	04.2	2 707	10.2	2 662
At home	98.3	40.0	94.3 89.9	2,707	20.5	2,003
Other	99.1	41.3	94.3	61	16.8	60
Posidonco						
Urhan	97.6	54.3	92.5	1 155	12 0	1 127
Rural	98.6	50.0	92.9	3,013	14.5	2,971
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar						
Mainland	98.4	51.3	92.8	4,061	13.6	3,996
Urban	97.6	54.6	92.5	1,128	11.7	1,101
Rural	98.7	50.0	92.9	2,933	14.3	2,895
Linguia	97.1	40.8 43.5	93.8 94.6	106	22.1 24.5	103
Pemba	94.3	52.7	92.3	38	19.3	36
7000						
Western	98.2	45.0	96.6	534	22.1	525
Northern	98.8	73.2	96.6	399	8.3	394
Central	99.4	72.1	98.2	486	12.8	483
Southern Highlands	99.1	64.4	93.9	218	10.1	216
Southern South West	96.5	48.1	90.1	148	9.6	143
Highlands Lake	98.1	51.0 34.9	90.9 88 5	415	5.1 17.0	407
Eastern	98.4	57.0	93.2	581	11.2	571
Zanzibar	97.1	46.8	93.8	106	22.7	103
Region						
Dodoma	99.1	68.3	98.3	188	16.1	186
Arusha	97.3	63.7	96.4	141	9.4	137
Kilimanjaro	98.5	73.7	95.0	67	4.0	66
Tanga Morogoro	100.0	80.0	97.3	190	9.0	190
Pwani	99.1	67.6	96.6	86	10.1	85
Dar es Salaam	97.9	51.1	91.0	330	15.0	323
Lindi	97.8	42.4	93.8	63	5.3	62
Mtwara	95.5	52.3	87.4	85	12.9	81
Ruvuma	98.5 100.0	63.3 58.2	93.1	101	10.4	99 68
Mbeva	97.4	44.1	88.5	240	3.4	233
Singida	100.0	72.9	99.5	141	9.7	141
Tabora	98.5	39.4	96.4	318	31.3	313
Rukwa	99.1	61.7	96.2	120	2.0	119
Shinyanga	97.9	53.5 33.0	90.0 93.4	217 194	0.0 24 4	212
Kagera	99.1	55.7	99.1	203	10.0	201
Mwanza	96.3	36.3	80.5	290	12.7	279
Mara	98.3	29.8	90.4	199	13.3	195
Manyara	99.0	75.9	96.9	157	11.6	155
Njombe Katavi	99.U QQ 1	15.U 57 3	93.0 80 8	50 56	7.9 12.7	49 55
Simivu	99.2	26.0	86.7	202	24.2	200
Geita	99.4	27.6	84.4	192	19.2	190
Kaskazini Unguja	96.2	41.9	90.6	18	19.8	17
Kusini Unguja	100.0	46.4	98.2	11	23.6	11
wijini wagnafibi Kaskazini Pemba	99.5 92.0	43.4 45.6	90.0 80 A	39 21	∠0.1 12.2	39 10
Kusini Pemba	96.9	61.1	95.6	17	27.2	17

(Continued...)

Table 11.2—Continued

	,	Among last-born childrer	n born in the past 2 years	s:	Among last-born past 2 years brea	children born in the who were ever astfed:
Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth ¹	Number of last- born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ²	Number of last- born children ever breastfed
Mother's education No education Primary incomplete Primary complete Secondary+	98.4 98.2 98.8 100.0	46.5 51.7 55.4 43.0	93.4 92.4 93.7 96.1	801 2,661 663 41	19.3 12.7 12.0 11.4	789 2,614 655 41
Wealth quintile Lowest Second Middle Fourth Highest	99.3 97.9 97.8 98.2 98.5	48.1 48.1 50.0 55.9 55.6	93.1 92.1 92.8 93.5 92.6	1,011 876 782 794 704	17.8 13.6 12.9 11.6 11.9	1,004 858 765 779 693
Total	98.4	51.2	92.8	4,167	13.8	4,099

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview.

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth.
 ² Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life.
 ³ Doctor, assistant medical officer, clinical officer, assistant clinical officer, nurse/midwife, and MCH aide.

Table 11.3.1 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children age 2 who are living with their mother by breastfeeding status and the percentage currently breastfeeding; and the percentage of all children under age 2 using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

		Brea	astfeeding st	atus						
Not breast- feeding	Exclusively	Breast- feeding and consuming plain water only	Breast- feeding and consuming non milk liquids ¹	Breast- feeding and consuming other milk	Breast- feeding and consuming comple- mentary foods	Total	Percentage currently breast- feeding	Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under age 2
11	84 0	77	03	12	58	100.0	98.9	375	14	381
2.7	58.8	14.8	1.2	6.8	15.6	100.0	97.3	343	2.6	347
2.0	26.6	10.3	4.6	5.4	51.1	100.0	98.0	281	5.7	284
1.9	3.0	2.1	0.7	2.2	90.2	100.0	98.1	525	6.2	529
1.7	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.6	96.9	100.0	98.3	459	7.8	470
10.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	88.8	100.0	89.1	1,073	3.8	1,109
47.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.7	100.0	52.7	925	2.7	1,025
1.9	72.0	11.1	0.7	3.9	10.5	100.0	98.1	718	1.9	728
1.9	59.2	10.9	1.8	4.3	21.9	100.0	98.1	998	3.0	1,012
2.0	2.3	1.9	0.6	2.0	91.1	100.0	98.0	676	7.3	683
7.9	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	91.7	100.0	92.1	718	4.3	735
27.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	72.1	100.0	72.2	1,999	3.3	2,134
56.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.4	100.0	43.4	613	2.8	687
	Not breast- feeding 1.1 2.7 2.0 1.9 1.7 10.9 47.3 1.9 1.9 2.0 7.9 27.8 56.6	Not breast- feeding Exclusively breastfed 1.1 84.0 2.7 58.8 2.0 26.6 1.9 3.0 1.7 0.0 10.9 0.1 47.3 0.0 1.9 59.2 2.0 2.3 7.9 0.1 27.8 0.0 56.6 0.0	Breast-feeding and Not consuming breast-feeding and breast-feeding plain water feeding breastfed only 1.1 84.0 7.7 2.7 58.8 14.8 2.0 26.6 10.3 1.9 3.0 2.1 1.7 0.0 0.5 10.9 0.1 0.2 47.3 0.0 0.0 1.9 72.0 11.1 1.9 59.2 10.9 2.0 2.3 1.9 7.9 0.1 0.3 27.8 0.0 0.1 56.6 0.0 0.0	Breast-feeding and and breast- feeding breast- feeding Breast- feeding and consuming consuming non milk liquids ¹ 1.1 84.0 7.7 0.3 2.7 58.8 14.8 1.2 2.0 26.6 10.3 4.6 1.9 3.0 2.1 0.7 1.7 0.0 0.5 0.4 10.9 0.1 0.2 0.0 47.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.9 59.2 10.9 1.8 2.0 2.3 1.9 0.6 7.9 0.1 0.3 0.0 2.0 2.6 10.9 1.0 3.0 2.1 0.7 1.7 1.7 0.0 0.5 0.4 10.9 0.1 0.2 0.0 1.9 59.2 10.9 1.8 2.0 2.3 1.9 0.6 7.9 0.1 0.3 0.0 27.8 0.0 0.1 0.0	Breast- feeding breast- feeding breast- feeding Breast- feeding and consuming consuming non milk liquids ¹ Breast- feeding and consuming other milk 1.1 84.0 7.7 0.3 1.2 2.7 58.8 14.8 1.2 6.8 2.0 26.6 10.3 4.6 5.4 1.9 3.0 2.1 0.7 2.2 1.7 0.0 0.5 0.4 0.6 10.9 0.1 0.2 0.0 0.0 1.9 72.0 11.1 0.7 3.9 1.9 59.2 10.9 1.8 4.3 2.0 2.3 1.9 0.6 2.0 7.9 0.1 0.3 0.0 0.0 2.19 1.2 1.0 1.3 4.3 2.0 2.3 1.9 0.6 2.0 7.9 0.1 0.3 0.0 0.0 27.8 0.0 0.1 0.0 0.0	Breastfeeding status Breast- feeding and breast- feeding breast- feeding breastfed Breast- feeding and consuming consuming consuming non milk consuming non milk iquids ¹ Breast- feeding and consuming comple- mentary foods Not breast- feeding Exclusively breastfed plain water only non milk liquids ¹ Breast- feeding and consuming other milk Breast- feeding and consuming other milk Breast- feeding and consuming other milk 1.1 84.0 7.7 0.3 1.2 5.8 2.7 58.8 14.8 1.2 6.8 15.6 2.0 26.6 10.3 4.6 5.4 51.1 1.9 3.0 2.1 0.7 2.2 90.2 1.7 0.0 0.5 0.4 0.6 96.9 10.9 0.1 0.2 0.0 0.0 52.7 1.9 72.0 11.1 0.7 3.9 10.5 1.9 59.2 10.9 1.8 4.3 21.9 2.0 2.3 1.9 0.6 2.0 91.1	Breastfeeding status Breast- feeding and and consuming consuming feeding breast- feeding breast- feeding breastfed Breast- feeding and consuming consuming and consuming consuming and consuming consuming and consuming consuming and consuming teeding breastfed Total Not breast- feeding breastfed Exclusively plain water only non milk liquids1 Breast- feeding consuming consuming consuming other milk Goods Total 1.1 84.0 7.7 0.3 1.2 5.8 100.0 2.7 58.8 14.8 1.2 6.8 15.6 100.0 2.0 26.6 10.3 4.6 5.4 51.1 100.0 1.9 3.0 2.1 0.7 2.2 90.2 100.0 1.9 0.1 0.2 0.0 0.0 88.8 100.0 1.9 72.0 11.1 0.7 3.9 10.5 100.0 1.9 59.2 10.9 1.8 4.3 21.9 100.0 2.0 2.3 1.9 0.6 2.0 91.1 100.0 <td>Breastfeeding status Breast- feeding and and breast- feeding and consuming comple- mentary foods Total Percentage currently breast- feeding feeding breast- feeding breast- feeding breast- feeding breast- feeding breast- feeding feoding feeding feedin</td> <td>Breastfeeding status Breast- feeding feeding and consuming feeding breast- feeding breastfed Breast- feeding and consuming consuming and consuming and consuming consuming and consuming and consuming comple- mentary Number of youngest children consuming currently Not consuming consuming breastfed Breast- only Breast- feeding ind consuming consuming Breast- and consuming comple- mentary Breast- feeding Percentage currently Number of youngest children 1.1 84.0 7.7 0.3 1.2 5.8 100.0 98.9 375 2.7 58.8 14.8 1.2 6.8 15.6 100.0 98.0 281 1.9 3.0 2.1 0.7 2.2 90.2 100.0 98.1 255 1.7 0.0 0.5 0.4 0.6 96.9 100.0 98.1 1,073 47.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 52.7 100.0 98.1 1,073 1.9 59.2 10.9 1.8 4.3 21.9 100.0 98.0 676</td> <td>Breastfeeding status Breast- feeding breast- breast- feeding and sand sonsuming feeding breast- feeding and sonsuming sonsumi</td>	Breastfeeding status Breast- feeding and and breast- feeding and consuming comple- mentary foods Total Percentage currently breast- feeding feeding breast- feeding breast- feeding breast- feeding breast- feeding breast- feeding feoding feeding feedin	Breastfeeding status Breast- feeding feeding and consuming feeding breast- feeding breastfed Breast- feeding and consuming consuming and consuming and consuming consuming and consuming and consuming comple- mentary Number of youngest children consuming currently Not consuming consuming breastfed Breast- only Breast- feeding ind consuming consuming Breast- and consuming comple- mentary Breast- feeding Percentage currently Number of youngest children 1.1 84.0 7.7 0.3 1.2 5.8 100.0 98.9 375 2.7 58.8 14.8 1.2 6.8 15.6 100.0 98.0 281 1.9 3.0 2.1 0.7 2.2 90.2 100.0 98.1 255 1.7 0.0 0.5 0.4 0.6 96.9 100.0 98.1 1,073 47.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 52.7 100.0 98.1 1,073 1.9 59.2 10.9 1.8 4.3 21.9 100.0 98.0 676	Breastfeeding status Breast- feeding breast- breast- feeding and sand sonsuming feeding breast- feeding and sonsuming sonsumi

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Children who are classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfeed, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semi-solids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their total percentages equal 100. Thus children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category although they may also receive plain water. Any children who receive complementary food are classified in that category if they are breastfeeding as well. ¹ Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth, or other liquids.

Table 11.3.2 Breastfeeding status by background characteristics

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 two who are living with their mother by breastfeeding status and the percentage currently breastfeeding; and the percentage of all children under age 2 using a bottle with a nipple, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

			Brea	stfeeding s	tatus						
Background characteristics	Not breast- feeding	Exclu- sively breastfed	Breast- feeding and consu- ming plain water only	Breast- feeding and consu- ming non milk liquids ¹	Breast- feeding and consu- ming other milk	Breast- feeding and consu- ming comple- mentary foods	Total	Percentage currently breast- feeding	Number of youngest child under age 2 living with their mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under age 2
Tanznaia Mainland/											
Zanzibar				~ -		o / -			0.070		
Mainland	14.9	15.5	3.0	0.5	1.4	64.7	100.0	85.1	3,879	3.9	4,037
Urban	17.5	13.7	3.2	0.7	1.2	65.7 65.1	100.0	82.5	1,001	9.6	1,119
Ruidi Zanzibar	15.9	6.0	2.9	0.5	1.0	66.7	100.0	85.0	2,010	1.7	2,910
	11 1	6.3	5.4	2.3	3.2	71.8	100.0	88.9	66	13.3	69
Pemba	21.9	5.6	12.4	2.3	0.3	57.4	100.0	78.1	36	8.4	38
		0.0		2.0	0.0	••••				0.1	
	15.0	17 E	1.0	0.0	1 4	CE 1	100.0	95.0	F10	1.0	500
Northorn	15.0	17.5	1.0	0.0	1.4	67.0	100.0	85.0	51Z 381	1.0	528
Central	9.4	14.9	3.9 2.1	0.0	3.9 1.5	60.0	100.0	90.0	467	7.5	404
Southern Highlands	13.7	15.4	2.1	0.3	0.0	67.9	100.0	86.3	210	0.4	217
Southern	14.3	8.7	11.0	2.9	0.5	62.6	100.0	85.7	139	1.9	143
South West Highlands	15.8	17.1	1.6	0.0	0.2	65.3	100.0	84.2	400	3.3	407
Lake	17.4	17.4	3.5	0.6	1.6	59.5	100.0	82.6	1,222	2.1	1,288
Eastern	17.6	9.2	3.0	1.3	0.8	68.1	100.0	82.4	548	11.1	568
Zanzibar	15.0	6.0	7.9	2.3	2.2	66.7	100.0	85.0	102	11.5	107
Region											
Dodoma	4.8	17.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	76.2	100.0	95.2	177	3.4	181
Arusha	7.7	20.3	4.6	0.0	3.1	64.2	100.0	92.3	135	5.7	144
Kilimanjaro	4.7	14.6	1.5	0.0	7.8	71.5	100.0	95.3	65	8.8	70
Tanga	12.3	10.9	4.3	0.0	3.2	69.3	100.0	87.7	181	7.9	190
Morogoro	19.1	12.4	2.0	0.0	2.3	64.2	100.0	80.9	156	4.6	163
Pwani	15.7	3.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	/6.8	100.0	84.3	81	2.0	84
Dar es Salaam	17.2	9.1	3.2	2.4	0.3	66.9	100.0	82.8	311	16.8	321
Mtwara	14.4	0.4 11 1	12.3	0.0 5.1	0.0	50.0	100.0	85.7	80	2.4	83
Ruvuma	14.5	14.2	2.9	0.9	0.0	67.9	100.0	85.9	99	0.0	102
Iringa	13.9	15.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	68.3	100.0	86.1	65	1.4	69
Mbeya	16.7	17.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	65.0	100.0	83.3	227	5.6	229
Singida	13.7	18.4	2.3	0.7	1.3	63.6	100.0	86.3	137	0.6	142
Tabora	17.9	19.1	1.0	0.0	1.6	60.3	100.0	82.1	302	1.1	314
Rukwa	14.8	16.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	66.5	100.0	85.2	119	0.0	123
Kigoma	10.8	15.0	1.0	0.0	1.2	72.0	100.0	89.2	209	0.8	214
Shinyanga	13.3	22.6	4.2	0.0	0.5	59.5	100.0	86.7	185	2.5	194
Kagera	16.0	17.4	2.7	2.0	1.5	60.4 50.5	100.0	84.0	198	2.1	200
Mara	20.5	19.0	4.2	0.0	0.5	50.6	100.0	03.2 70.5	274	2.5	294
Manyara	20.5	15.0	27	0.0	3.6	68.2	100.0	90.0	153	5.0	160
Niombe	12.8	18.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	67.6	100.0	87.2	46	0.0	46
Katavi	13.9	18.0	2.7	0.0	1.4	64.1	100.0	86.1	53	0.7	55
Simiyu	17.8	13.1	3.6	0.8	1.1	63.5	100.0	82.2	196	1.0	206
Geita	20.6	18.2	4.8	0.9	1.4	54.1	100.0	79.4	187	1.3	198
Kaskazini Unguja	7.9	6.4	5.1	4.2	4.8	71.6	100.0	92.1	17	12.1	18
Kusini Unguja	6.7	9.7	5.4	1.8	0.0	76.5	100.0	93.3	11	8.6	11
Mjini Magharibi	13.8	5.3	5.5	1.4	3.4	70.6	100.0	86.2	38	15.1	40
Kaskazini Pemba	27.9	5.4	11.4	2.0	0.0	53.4	100.0	72.1	20	8.4	20
Kusini Pemba	15.0	5.9	13.6	2.8	0.7	62.1	100.0	85.0	1/	8.5	18
Iotal	14.9	15.3	3.1	0.6	1.4	64.7	100.0	85.1	3,981	4.1	4,144

Table 11.4 Median duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children born in the 3 years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among children born in the past 3 years ¹									
Background characteristic	Any breast- feeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breast- feeding ²							
Sex										
Male Female	19.6 20.6	3.0 3.0	3.7 3.8							
Residence	20.0	0.0	0.0							
Urban	19.3	2.5	3.5							
Rural	20.3	3.2	3.8							
Tanzania Mainland/										
Mainland	20.0	3.0	3.8							
Urban	19.3	2.6	3.5							
Rural	20.2	3.2	3.8							
Unguia	20.0	a	3.3							
Pemba	18.9	a	3.6							
Zone										
Western	20.4	4.0	4.2							
Northern Central	22.0	(2.5)	3.3							
Southern Highlands	19.7	2.8	3.4							
Southern	19.7	а	(5.1)							
South West Highlands	19.4	3.4	3.7							
Fastern	19.7	(2.0)	3.9							
Zanzibar	20.6	a	3.3							
Mothers' education										
No education	20.7	2.8	3.5							
Primary incomplete	20.2	(2.2)	3.7							
Secondary+	19.2	3.1	3.8							
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	20.6	3.0	3.7							
Second	20.0	3.3	3.9							
Fourth	19.6	3.0	3.8							
Highest	19.5	2.8	3.7							
Total	20.0	3.0	3.8							
Mean for all children	20.1	3.9	4.6							

Notes: Median and mean durations are based on the distributions at the time of the survey of the proportion of births by months since birth. Includes children living and deceased at the time of the survey. 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. a = Omitted because less than 50% of children were breastfed before reaching the reference period. ¹ It is assumed that non-last-born children and last-born children not currently birthe with the method are an excert the proof of the proof of the survey.

living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.

² Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water, and/or nonmilk liquids only.

Table 11.5 Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children age under 2 who are living with the mother by type of foods consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to breastfeeding status and age, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

		Liquids			Solid or semi-solid foods									
Age in months	Infant formula	Other milk ¹	Other liquids ²	Fortified baby foods	Food made from grains ³	Fruits and vegetable s rich in vitamin A ⁴	Other fruits and vege- tables	Food made from roots and tubers	Food made from legumes and nuts	Meat, fish, poultry	Eggs	Cheese, yogurt, other milk product	Any solid or semi- solid food	Number of children under age 2
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0-1 2-3 4-5 6-8 9-11 12-17 18-23 6-23 Total	0.3 0.8 1.0 1.6 1.8 0.7 0.7 1.1 1.0	1.8 7.7 10.1 17.9 19.7 16.4 16.2 17.3 14.1	1.2 5.2 22.7 27.6 33.0 38.9 35.9 34.8 27.2	0.7 0.8 5.8 10.1 15.1 11.6 11.6 11.9 9.1	5.0 14.6 43.6 75.7 78.2 86.5 87.4 82.8 64.4	0.5 0.6 5.3 39.4 60.4 72.4 75.0 63.6 45.8	0.0 0.6 2.2 10.7 23.3 22.0 20.7 19.6 14.1	0.5 0.0 1.8 15.1 30.8 28.6 25.8 25.6 18.4	0.0 0.8 3.1 25.5 36.9 40.9 37.9 36.2 26.1	0.5 0.7 2.4 15.5 27.2 36.5 34.2 29.8 21.5	0.0 0.0 3.7 8.2 9.6 5.5 7.3 5.2	0.1 0.3 1.1 6.5 8.6 8.1 6.7 7.5 5.5	5.8 16.0 52.1 91.9 98.5 99.7 100.0 97.9 76.0	371 333 275 516 451 956 487 2,410 3,390
					NO	NBREASTF	EEDING	CHILDRE	EN					
0-1 2-3 4-5 6-8 9-11 12-17 18-23 6-23 Total	* * * 0.4 0.2 1.2 1.3	* * 20.5 17.9 19.3 18.7	* * 31.4 44.1 42.3 41.3	* * 10.7 11.1 12.0 11.8	* * 88.9 86.4 86.1 84.2	* * 69.8 77.2 75.2 72.9	* * 28.3 21.2 22.9 22.2	* * 35.9 31.8 32.7 31.8	* * 37.4 40.4 40.3 39.2	* * 45.2 42.9 43.3 41.9	* * 4.3 8.6 7.9 7.6	* * 8.5 9.0 8.9 8.6	* * 97.0 98.4 97.8 95.5	4 9 6 10 8 117 438 573 592

Note: Breastfeeding status and food consumed refer to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). ¹ Other milk includes fresh, tinned, and powdered cow or other animal milk. ² Doesn't include plain water. Includes juice, juice drinks, clear broth, or other non-milk liquids. ³ Includes fortified betweed

 ³ Includes fortified baby food.
 ⁴ Includes [list fruits and vegetables included in the questionnaire such as pumpkin, red or yellow yams or squash, carrots, red sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, mangoes, papayas, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A].

Table 11.6 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed according to three IYCF feeding practices based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Amon	ig breastfeo months, pe	l children ag rcentage feo	je 6-23 d:	Among non-breastfed children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
Background characteristic	4+ food groups ¹	Minimum meal fre- quency ²	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency	Number of breast- fed children 6-23 months	Milk or milk products ³	4+ food groups ¹	Minimum meal fre- quency⁴	With 3 IYCF prac- tices ⁵	Number of non- breastfed children 6-23 months	Breast- milk, milk, or milk products ⁶	4+ food groups ¹	Minimum meal fre- quency ⁷	With 3 IYCF prac- tices	Number of all children 6-23 months
Age in months 6-8 9-11	11.3 24.0	66.0 35.8	9.3 8.4	516 451	*	*	*	*	10 8	99.9 99.0	12.0 24.4	66.3 36.2	10.0 8.7	525 459
12-17 18-23	29.9 25.6	38.0 34.7	12.1 7.0	956 487	18.9 12.0	36.7 33.7	35.3 23.2	6.2 2.0	117 438	91.1 58.4	30.7 29.4	37.7 29.2	11.5 4.6	1,073 925
Sex Male Female	23.6 24.3	43.6 42.2	9.8 9.8	1,200 1,210	13.6 17.1	36.5 32.8	26.6 27.9	2.8 5.1	306 266	82.4 85.1	26.2 25.8	40.2 39.6	8.4 9.0	1,506 1,477
Residence Urban Rural	36.4 19.6	37.3 44.9	13.2 8.6	627 1,783	18.3 13.8	46.2 29.5	33.2 24.4	7.8 2.1	181 391	81.7 84.5	38.6 21.3	36.4 41.2	12.0 7.4	808 2,174
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar														
Mainland Urban Rural Zanzibar Unguja	24.0 36.6 19.5 23.4 27.0	42.7 36.6 44.9 49.4 56.6	9.7 12.9 8.6 13.8 18.3	2,346 611 1,735 64 45	15.3 18.0 14.0 12.9 (23.5)	34.6 46.1 29.3 40.1 (45.2)	27.4 33.0 24.7 19.3 (36.3)	3.9 7.6 2.1 4.7 (9.3)	558 178 381 14 7	83.7 81.5 84.5 84.1 89.3	26.0 38.7 21.3 26.4 29.5	39.8 35.8 41.3 43.9 53.7	8.6 11.7 7.4 12.1 17.1	2,904 789 2,116 79 52
Pemba	15.2	33.0	3.5	20	(2.0)	(34.9)	(2.0)	(0.0)	7	74.0	20.4	24.8	2.5	27
Zone Western Northern Central	19.8 35.3 19.8	55.5 39.0 36.6	9.8 13.1 5.8	322 238 306	18.0 * (17.3)	24.6 * (28.9)	41.8 * (18.8)	3.3 * (2.8)	76 32 42	84.4 91.5 89.9	20.7 35.6 20.9	52.9 37.0 34.4	8.6 11.6 5.5	398 270 349
Southern Highlands Southern	24.1 21.3	30.6 40.2	7.5 10.6	123 84	(9.7)	(48.2)	(19.5) *	(6.1)	28 20	83.2 81.2	28.6 22.6	28.5 35.4	7.2 8.6	151 104
South West Highlands Lake Eastern Zanzibar	25.4 20.9 29.6 23.4	28.4 49.6 40.0 49.4	12.2 9.0 10.9 13.8	243 692 337 64	11.6 12.5 20.7 12 9	44.2 27.4 50.9 40 1	18.5 25.9 35.2 19 3	2.3 2.0 11.3 4 7	62 204 94 14	82.1 80.1 82.7 84 1	29.2 22.4 34.2 26.4	26.4 44.2 38.9 43.9	10.2 7.4 11.0 12 1	305 896 431 79
Region	20.4	-9	15.0	04	12.5	40.1	13.5	4.7	14	04.1	20.4	40.0	12.1	15
Dodoma Arusha Kilimanjaro Tanga Morogoro Pwani	29.3 41.9 50.5 23.1 8.7 7.9	33.9 24.8 45.7 48.0 51.3 53.0	11.3 13.4 21.4 9.3 6.9 4.5	122 88 46 104 88 52	* * * *	* * * *	* * * *	* * * *	8 10 3 19 28 12	94.4 96.5 95.5 85.9 75.7 82.6	29.6 40.7 49.0 26.2 19.4 9.5	32.6 26.0 42.9 43.5 43.4 47.8	11.5 12.0 20.1 7.9 5.2 3.7	130 98 49 123 117 64
Dar es Salaam Lindi Mtwara	44.7 (32.8) (12.9)	31.4 (65.5) (22.0)	14.4 (21.5) (2.7)	197 35 49	(34.4) * *	(57.8) * *	(46.1) * *	(19.8)	54 8 11	85.9 81.4 81.1	47.5 32.9 15.2	34.6 56.7 19.9	15.5 17.3 2.2	250 44 60
Ruvuna Iringa Mbeya Singida Tabora	20.2 27.5 21.2 17.2 16.3	41.4 20.2 13.5 33.8 76.5	7.2 9.0 2.9 10.8	53 41 140 83 176	* * (20.4)	* * (23.8)	* * (54.4)	* * (4.7)	13 9 38 19 53	81.0 83.2 82.3 83.2 81.5	20.1 27.9 26.5 20.3 18.0	37.2 18.0 14.9 30.3 71.3	7.4 7.7 2.3 9.4	50 178 102 229
Rukwa Kigoma Shinyanga Kagera Mwanza	32.8 24.1 18.0 28.4 20.0	40.9 30.3 80.5 40.6 37.3	14.8 8.7 13.8 14.4 3 7	73 146 108 123 151	(0.0) * (19.4) *	(42.8) (25.5) *	(13.1) * (44.4) *	(0.0) * (3.5) *	17 23 25 32 41	81.4 88.2 85.0 81.1 79.4	34.7 24.4 19.4 28.6 18.6	35.7 27.9 73.8 38.1 32.8	12.1 7.5 11.9 13.0 2 9	89 169 132 155 193
Mara Manyara Njombe Katavi	17.9 10.5 26.3 26.9	50.3 42.0 25.4 66.4	6.3 1.7 0.0 20.8	98 101 29 31	(15.6) * (8.6)	(25.0) * (36.7)	(24.2) * (23.5)	(2.5) * (3.6)	37 15 6 7	76.7 90.8 86.1 82.6	19.9 11.8 34.1 28.8	43.1 40.0 27.0 58.2	5.2 1.4 0.0 17.5	135 116 35 38
Simiyu Geita Kaskazini	17.6 22.8	58.6 34.9	10.1 6.5	115 97	(23.2) (8.6)	(34.6) (38.7)	(33.5) (16.7)	(0.0) (0.0)	34 35	82.5 75.7	21.5 27.0	52.9 30.0	7.8 4.7	149 132
Unguja Kusini Unguja Mjini	18.4 31.3	43.1 61.4	5.1 20.9	11 8	*	*	*	*	1 1	90.9 92.4	17.7 31.0	39.9 56.7	4.6 19.3	13 8
Magharibi Kaskazini	29.5	61.1	23.5	25	*	*	*	*	5	87.8	34.0	58.6	21.6	31
Pemba Kusini Pemba	13.5 16.7	32.9 33.1	1.7 5.0	9 10	(0.0)	(32.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	5 3	66.8 81.7	19.7 21.1	22.0 27.8	1.2 4.0	14 13

(Continued...)

Table 11.6—Co	able 11.6—Continued													
	Amon	ig breastfeo months, pe	d children ag rcentage feo	ge 6-23 d:	Among r	ion-breas p	tfed childrei ercentage fe	Among all children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:						
Background characteristic	4+ food groups ¹	Minimum meal fre- quency ²	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency	Number of breast- fed children 6-23 months	Milk or milk products ³	4+ food groups ¹	Minimum meal fre- quency⁴	With 3 IYCF prac- tices⁵	Number of non- breastfed children 6-23 months	Breast- milk, milk, or milk products ⁶	4+ food groups ¹	Minimum meal fre- quency ⁷	With 3 IYCF prac- tices	Number of all children 6-23 months
Education No education Primary	13.4	46.3	6.4	491	8.8	27.3	20.2	1.0	96	85.1	15.7	42.1	5.5	587
incomplete Primary	15.8	46.8	7.4	293	16.5	23.1	23.5	4.5	83	81.6	17.4	41.6	6.7	376
complete Secondary+	24.7 40.5	39.9 44.9	9.1 18.0	1,225 401	14.7 21.4	32.0 57.4	26.2 38.5	2.2 10.5	284 109	83.9 83.2	26.1 44.1	37.4 43.6	7.8 16.4	1,509 511
Wealth quintile Lowest Second Middle Fourth Highest	14.8 15.4 21.1 30.4 44.5	46.2 43.3 46.3 38.2 38.8	7.5 6.8 8.7 10.6 17.5	598 511 459 438 404	11.3 15.5 10.2 13.0 25.9	13.9 28.6 34.1 35.7 63.0	20.9 24.7 23.2 26.2 41.0	0.9 1.6 0.0 4.5 12.3	117 126 102 115 113	85.4 83.3 83.7 81.9 83.8	14.6 18.0 23.5 31.5 48.6	42.1 39.6 42.1 35.7 39.3	6.4 5.8 7.1 9.4 16.4	715 637 561 554 516
Total	23.9	42.9	9.8	2,410	15.2	34.8	27.2	3.9	573	83.7	26.0	39.9	8.7	2,983

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 Food groups: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains, roots, and tubers, including porridge and fortified baby food from grains; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables (and red palm oil); d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, and shellfish (and organ meats); g. legumes and nuts.

² For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid 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 Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk, and yogurt.

⁴ For non-breastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food or milk feeds at least 4 times a day.

⁵ Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum standard of three Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group. ⁶ Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk, and yogurt. ⁷ Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 2 and 4.

Table 11.7 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

		Anaemia et	tatus hy haemo	alohin level	<u> </u>
		Mild anaomia	Moderate	Sovere	Number of
Background	Any anaemia	(10.0-10.9	anaemia	anaemia	children age
characteristic	(<11.0 g/dl)	g/dl)	(7.0-9.9 g/dl)	(< 7.0 g/dl)	6-59 months
Ago in months					
Age in months	78 1	31.8	43.6	2.6	516
9-11	80.6	28.7	47.4	44	457
12-17	79.0	30.3	45.7	2.9	1,105
18-23	66.9	29.8	34.9	2.2	1,037
24-35	57.1	27.8	28.1	1.2	1,917
36-47	45.2	22.7	21.4	1.1	1,921
40-39	42.0	22.9	19.2	0.7	1,524
Sex					=.
Male	59.5	26.2	31.4	1.9	4,471
i emale	50.0	20.7	27.0	1.4	4,407
Mother's interview status	50.0	00 7		4 7	7 704
Not interviewed	58.8	20.7	30.3	1.7	7,701
household	50.9	22.3	28 7	0.0	186
Not interviewed and not	0010		2011	010	100
in the household ¹	50.7	25.1	24.4	1.2	990
Residence					
Urban	53.5	26.1	26.3	1.0	2,229
Rural	59.2	26.6	30.7	1.8	6,648
Tanzania Mainland/					
Zanzibar					
Mainland	57.4	26.2	29.5	1.7	8,495
Urban	53.2	25.9	26.2	1.1	2,128
Rural	58.8	26.2	30.6	1.9	6,366
Unquia	61.8	29.4	31.6	0.0	230
Pemba	69.1	32.6	36.0	0.5	86
Zono					
Western	64 0	24.9	36.2	3.0	1 065
Northern	50.8	23.1	25.7	2.0	815
Central	45.5	24.8	19.8	0.9	965
Southern Highlands	44.4	25.9	18.1	0.4	470
Southern	59.4	29.2	29.3	0.9	355
l ake	62 1	29.1	24.0	2.5	2 893
Eastern	61.2	29.0	31.6	0.6	1,085
Zanzibar	64.5	30.6	33.2	0.6	238
Region					
Dodoma	48.3	26.4	21.4	0.5	374
Arusha	57.3	20.5	34.3	2.6	296
Kilimanjaro	47.9	25.0	22.5	0.4	167
l anga Morogoro	47.7	24.7	20.7	2.2	370
Pwani	57.5	30.6	25.9	1.0	181
Dar es Salaam	59.5	27.1	32.1	0.3	575
Lindi	61.1	29.7	30.4	1.1	165
Mtwara	58.6	29.8	28.0	0.8	194
Ruvuma	51.8	27.1	24.0	0.8	213
Mbeva	40.3 55.3	20.1	25.9	0.0	495
Singida	36.6	24.8	11.8	0.0	309
Tabora	60.9	27.6	30.4	2.8	616
Rukwa	53.4	29.5	23.5	0.4	237
Kigoma	68.3	22.3	43.1	2.9	484
Shinyanga Kagera	70.9 58.4	20.8	40.0 30.1	4.2	405
Mwanza	62.6	24.4	35.5	2.7	698
Mara	57.2	25.9	28.6	2.7	441
Manyara	51.9	23.4	26.3	2.3	297
Njombe	36.9	20.0	16.9	0.0	112
Simiyu	54.4 57 0	20.0 26.1	∠5.U 20.0	U.6 1 0	120
Geita	68.2	25.6	38.4	4,2	409
Kaskazini Unguja	64.8	31.5	32.7	0.6	38
Kusini Unguja	62.4	27.6	33.2	1.5	25
Mjini Magharibi	60.5	29.0	31.0	0.5	89
Kusini Pemba	70.2 67 9	30.2 34 0	39.2	U./ 0.3	40 ⊿1
	01.0	04.0	02.1	0.0	-71

(Continued...)

Table 11.7—Continued											
	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level										
Background characteristic	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7.0 g/dl)	Number of children age 6-59 months						
Education ² No education Primary incomplete Primary complete Secondary+	65.9 59.6 55.0 54.0	26.3 24.3 26.4 27.7	36.8 33.1 27.2 25.4	2.8 2.2 1.4 0.8	1,666 1,279 4,417 1,371						
Wealth quintile Lowest Second Middle Fourth Highest	63.7 60.1 58.4 52.6 50.1	25.3 26.0 29.5 26.8 24.6	36.2 31.5 28.1 24.5 24.6	2.1 2.7 0.8 1.3 0.9	2,171 1,952 1,757 1,597 1,400						
Total	57.7	26.5	29.6	1.6	8,877						

Note: 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. Haemoglobin in grammes per decilitre (g/dl). ¹ Includes children whose mothers are deceased. ² For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 11.8 Nutritional status of women

Among women age 15-49, the percentage with height under 145 cm, mean Body Mass Index (BMI), and the percentage with specific BMI levels, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Hei	ght	Body Mass Index ¹										
Background characteristic	Percent- age 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 (Moder- ately and severely thin)	≥25.0 (Total over- weight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (Over- weight)	≥30.0 (Obese)	Number of women		
Age 15-19 20-29 30-39 40-49	4.6 1.8 2.8 2.2	2,883 4,574 3,362 2,340	21.3 23.1 24.7 24.9	71.3 68.3 55.0 50.5	18.0 6.9 6.8 7.5	12.9 5.2 5.0 5.6	5.1 1.7 1.8 1.9	10.6 24.8 38.2 42.0	9.1 18.2 22.1 24.5	1.5 6.6 16.1 17.5	2,572 3,824 2,965 2,273		
Residence Urban Rural	2.9 2.7	4,746 8,413	25.0 22.5	51.0 68.6	7.4 10.7	5.3 8.0	2.1 2.7	41.6 20.7	23.8 15.2	17.7 5.5	4,298 7,336		
Tanzania Mainland/													
Mainland Urban Rural Zanzibar Unguja Pemba	2.8 2.9 2.7 2.6 2.5 3.0	12,759 4,612 8,147 401 290 110	23.4 25.0 22.5 24.5 24.9 23.5	62.5 51.1 69.2 49.1 45.9 58.4	9.4 7.3 10.6 12.0 12.5 10.3	6.9 5.2 7.9 8.5 8.7 7.8	2.5 2.1 2.7 3.5 3.8 2.6	28.1 41.5 20.2 38.9 41.6 31.3	18.3 23.9 15.0 21.7 21.7 21.5	9.8 17.6 5.2 17.2 19.8 9.7	11,274 4,175 7,098 360 267 93		
Zone	17	1 070	22.7	67.6	10.4	7 4	2.0	21.0	15 1	6 9	1 079		
Northern Central Southern	3.0 1.4	1,559 1,329	24.3 22.3	53.9 63.4	10.4 10.0 15.2	7.4 7.1 11.6	2.9 3.5	36.2 21.5	20.6 17.0	15.6 4.5	1,422 1,157		
Highlands Southern	6.4 7.3	805 700	23.3 23.4	68.1 63.2	6.9 8.4	6.1 6.5	0.7 2.0	25.1 28.4	17.2 19.9	7.9 8.5	726 641		
South West Highlands Lake Eastern Zanzibar	2.7 1.7 2.9 2.6	1,238 3,441 2,416 401	23.9 22.3 25.1 24.5	65.7 70.9 50.5 49.1	4.7 11.1 6.6 12.0	3.8 7.9 4.7 8.5	0.9 3.2 1.9 3.5	29.7 17.9 43.0 38.9	19.3 13.2 25.2 21.7	10.3 4.7 17.8 17.2	1,073 2,948 2,228 360		
Region					10.0						504		
Arusha Kilimanjaro Tanga Morogoro Pwani Dar es Salaam Lindi Mtwara Ruvuma Iringa Mbeya Singida Tabora Rukwa Kigoma Shinyanga Kagera Mwanza Mara Manyara Njombe Katavi Simiyu Geita Kaskazini Unguja Mjini Magharibi Kaskazini Unguja	$\begin{array}{c} 1.5\\ 1.9\\ 4.6\\ 3.0\\ 6.5\\ 2.2\\ 5.2\\ 8.7\\ 7.1\\ 4.8\\ 2.7\\ 0.8\\ 0.3\\ 3.3\\ 3.7\\ 1.5\\ 2.3\\ 1.5\\ 0.8\\ 1.2\\ 7.0\\ 1.1\\ 0.8\\ 2.6\\ 2.9\\ 2.4\\ 2.4\end{array}$	497 359 702 630 282 1,503 288 412 360 243 824 369 733 284 539 502 612 852 516 390 202 130 477 480 56 35 199 56	23.3 25.0 24.6 24.2 24.4 25.6 23.4 23.5 24.3 22.9 23.5 24.3 22.2 23.1 22.3 22.9 21.8 22.7 21.7 22.2 22.1 23.9 22.7 21.7 22.2 23.8 24.8 25.2 23.2	55.3 50.7 54.5 60.5 53.1 45.8 65.2 61.7 71.8 64.3 62.4 61.3 62.4 61.3 62.4 61.3 62.4 61.3 62.4 61.3 62.4 61.3 62.4 61.3 62.4 61.3 62.4 61.3 62.4 61.3 62.4 61.3 62.4 61.3 62.4 61.3 62.4 61.3 62.7 71.2 68.2 72.9 69.7 74.3 64.6 65.8 71.3 72.2 68.4 51.2 48.5 44.0 59.3	13.6 7.4 8.7 3.3 9.6 7.4 7.0 9.4 7.2 8.0 4.0 16.7 10.3 5.3 10.6 8.0 13.3 9.1 10.4 15.8 4.9 8.3 14.3 12.6 11.6 12.7 6	$\begin{array}{c} 10.0\\ 5.4\\ 5.8\\ 2.3\\ 8.0\\ 5.2\\ 6.1\\ 6.7\\ 6.3\\ 6.9\\ 3.0\\ 14.1\\ 7.2\\ 4.6\\ 7.6\\ 5.4\\ 10.3\\ 5.9\\ 8.3\\ 12.0\\ 4.9\\ 7.3\\ 9.3\\ 8.9\\ 9.7\\ 8.4\\ 8.5\\ 9.0\\ \end{array}$	3.6 2.0 2.9 1.0 1.6 2.3 0.9 2.7 0.9 1.1 1.0 2.6 3.1 0.6 3.0 2.6 3.0 2.6 3.0 2.2 3.8 0.0 1.0 4.9 3.2 2.9 3.2 4.2 3.5	31.1 41.9 36.8 36.2 37.3 46.8 27.8 28.8 21.1 27.6 33.6 22.0 24.9 22.0 18.2 23.7 13.8 21.2 15.3 19.6 29.3 20.4 13.5 19.0 36.2 39.9 43.4 28.1	20.8 22.2 19.6 24.9 21.4 26.0 19.8 20.1 15.9 16.0 15.8 16.5 14.3 16.9 11.2 14.6 9.8 15.6 19.5 15.4 11.5 15.4 11.5 24.3 20.6 21.2 21.4 20.9 21.4 20.9 21.4 20.9 21.4 20.9 20.9 21.4 20.9 20.9 20.9 20.9 20.9 20.9 20.9 20.9	$\begin{array}{c} 10.3\\ 19.7\\ 17.2\\ 11.3\\ 15.9\\ 20.8\\ 8.0\\ 8.7\\ 5.2\\ 10.4\\ 12.7\\ 6.0\\ 9.1\\ 5.5\\ 3.9\\ 6.8\\ 2.6\\ 6.6\\ 5.5\\ 4.0\\ 9.7\\ 5.0\\ 2.4\\ 3.5\\ 11.9\\ 19.3\\ 22.1\\ 9.4 \end{array}$	454 344 625 577 256 1,396 263 378 327 217 723 318 604 245 475 422 544 726 432 338 182 105 420 405 51 32 184 46		
Kusini Pemba Education	3.6	54	23.8	57.5	8.2	6.6	1.6	34.3	24.3	10.0	47		
No education Primary incomplete Primary complete Secondary+	3.0 5.0 2.6 1.8	1,926 1,546 6,604 3,082	22.6 22.4 23.7 24.0	68.9 68.6 61.5 56.4	10.0 12.0 8.6 9.8	7.2 8.5 6.5 7.1	2.8 3.4 2.1 2.7	21.2 19.5 30.0 33.8	16.3 13.3 19.0 20.8	4.9 6.2 10.9 13.0	1,652 1,335 5,823 2,824		

(Continued...)

Table 11.8—Conti	able 11.8—Continued												
-	He	ight		Body Mass Index ¹									
Background characteristic	Percent- age 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 (Moder- ately and severely thin)	≥25.0 (Total over- weight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (Over- weight)	≥30.0 (Obese)	Number of women		
Wealth guintile													
Lowest	2.3	2,232	21.5	74.8	13.3	9.3	4.0	11.9	10.2	1.7	1,852		
Second	3.2	2,264	22.0	71.6	12.5	9.3	3.2	15.9	12.9	3.0	1,949		
Middle	3.0	2,317	22.5	70.7	9.0	6.9	2.1	20.4	15.9	4.5	2,051		
Fourth	2.9	2,798	23.9	58.5	8.5	6.2	2.2	33.0	21.6	11.4	2,510		
Highest	2.5	3,549	25.6	46.6	6.6	4.9	1.7	46.8	25.5	21.3	3,271		
Total	2.8	13,159	23.4	62.1	9.5	7.0	2.5	28.4	18.4	10.0	11,634		

Note: The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilogrammes to the square of height in meters (kg/m²). ¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

Table 11.9 Prevalence of anaemia in women

Percentage of women age 15-49 with anaemia, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Anaemia status by baemonlobin level											
	Δηγ	Mild	Moderate	Sovero								
Background	(NP <12.0 g/dl/	(NP 10.0-11.9 g/dl/	(NP 7.0-9.9 g/dl/	(NP < 7.0 g/dl/	Number of							
characteristic	`P <11.0 g/dl)	`P 10.0-10.9 g∕dl)	`P 7.0-9.9 g/dl)	P < 7.0 g/dl)	women							
Age												
15-19	47.3	36.1	10.4	0.8	2,872							
20-29	44.7	32.9	11.0	0.8	4,546							
30-39	43.3	30.3	11.9	1.1	3,331							
40-49	44.2	32.2	10.9	1.2	2,315							
Number of children ever												
0	46 1	34 7	10.4	0.9	3 317							
1	46.6	33.5	12.0	1.1	2,123							
2-3	43.2	30.4	11.7	1.0	3,347							
4-5 6+	41.8	31.4	9.6 11.5	0.7	2,142							
0+ 	40.7	54.5	11.5	0.9	2,135							
Maternity status	57 1	25.3	30.6	12	1 1 1 0							
Breastfeeding	46.1	36.1	9.4	0.7	3.468							
Neither	42.7	32.5	9.2	1.0	8,477							
Residence												
Urban	44.5	32.2	11.4	0.9	4,682							
Rural	45.0	33.2	10.9	1.0	8,382							
Tanzania Mainland/												
Mainland	44.3	32.5	10.9	0.9	12.664							
Urban	44.1	31.9	11.4	0.9	4,547							
Rural	44.5	32.8	10.7	1.0	8,117							
Zanzibar	60.1 57.8	43.0	15.6	1.5	400							
Pemba	66.2	43.4	20.8	2.0	110							
Zone												
Western	53.7	38.8	14.0	0.9	1,274							
Northern	36.1	27.2	8.2	0.7	1,540							
Central Southorn Highlands	31.1	23.8	6.4	1.0	1,320							
Southern	47.8	35.6	11.7	0.4	696							
South West Highlands	28.8	25.1	3.6	0.1	1,236							
Lake	52.0	36.4	14.2	1.5	3,429							
Eastern Zanzibar	51.4 60.1	36.9 43.0	13.5 15.6	1.0	2,366							
Pagion	00.1	10.0	10.0	1.0	100							
Dodoma	29.8	23.4	5.1	1.3	569							
Arusha	31.0	20.3	10.5	0.2	486							
Kilimanjaro	28.2	22.9	3.5	1.8	358							
Tanga Morogoro	43.7 47 3	34.3 36.4	9.0 10.3	0.5	696 624							
Pwani	51.7	35.0	14.9	1.8	277							
Dar es Salaam	53.1	37.5	14.5	1.0	1,465							
Lindi	48.9	38.3	10.0	0.6	287							
Ruvuma	44.1	31.1	12.5	0.3	359							
Iringa	27.5	22.3	4.5	0.7	242							
Mbeya	25.3	23.5	1.7	0.0	823							
Singida Tabora	26.5 52.6	20.7	5.4 16 1	0.4	366 733							
Rukwa	31.7	25.8	5.7	0.2	284							
Kigoma	55.1	42.8	11.1	1.2	542							
Shinyanga	59.8	36.4	21.4	1.9	503							
Mwanza	59.0 55.4	29.9 37.4	0.0 16.7	1.3	846							
Mara	50.9	36.7	12.1	2.1	510							
Manyara	37.4	27.3	9.1	1.0	385							
Njombe Katavi	25.6	21.7	3.9	0.0	202							
Simivu	44.9 54.1	41.5	11.2	0.4 1.5	477							
Geita	52.8	37.3	14.3	1.2	480							
Kaskazini Unguja	59.5	43.1	13.7	2.7	55							
Kusini Unguja Mijini Magharibi	55.3 57.8	41.5 43.0	12.4	1.4 1.0	35 200							
Kaskazini Pemba	71.8	44.9	24.2	2.7	55							
Kusini Pemba	60.6	41.9	17.4	1.4	54							

(Continued...)
Table 11.9—Continued

		Anaemia stati	us by haemoglobin	level	
	Any	Mild	Moderate	Severe	
Background	(NP <12.0 g/dl/	(NP 10.0-11.9 g/dl/	(NP 7.0-9.9 g/dl/	(NP < 7.0 g/dl/	Number of
characteristic	P <11.0 g/dl)	P 10.0-10.9 g/dl)	P 7.0-9.9 g/dl)	P < 7.0 g/dl)	women
Education					
No education	51.2	36.7	13.6	1.0	1,910
Primary incomplete	48.5	32.7	14.5	1.2	1,538
Primary complete	43.5	32.2	10.4	0.9	6,579
Secondary+	41.8	31.8	9.1	0.9	3,037
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	48.5	35.3	12.5	0.7	2,225
Second	46.2	34.3	10.9	1.0	2,254
Middle	45.9	33.7	11.1	1.1	2,309
Fourth	41.2	30.2	10.1	0.9	2,781
Highest	43.7	31.8	11.0	0.9	3,495
Total	44.8	32.8	11.1	0.9	13,064

Note: Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status if known using formulas established by CDC, 1998. NP: Not pregnant. P: Pregnant

Table 11.10 Presence of iodised salt in household: Rapid test

Among all households, percentage with salt tested for iodine content and the percentage with no salt in the household; and among households with salt tested, the percentage with iodised salt, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Among all	households, the p	ercentage	Among households in which sa was tested:				
Background characteristic	With salt tested	With no salt in the household	Number of households	Percentage with iodised salt	Number of households			
Residence Urban Rural	92.3 94.0	7.7 6.0	4,141 8,422	93.6 74.6	3,823 7,914			
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar								
Mainland Urban Rural Zanzibar Unguja Pemba	93.6 92.7 94.1 91.9 92.2 91.3	6.4 7.3 5.9 8.1 7.8 8.7	11,869 3,904 7,965 311 211 100	80.6 93.4 74.5 80.0 89.5 60.1	11,112 3,618 7,494 286 194 92			
Zone Western Northern Central Southern Highlands Southern South West Highlands Lake Eastern Zanzibar	94.5 96.3 96.5 93.9 91.4 91.3 96.0 88.2 91.9	5.5 3.7 3.5 6.1 8.6 8.7 4.0 11.8 8.1	979 1,472 1,424 917 778 1,276 2,888 2,134 311	80.5 89.7 64.9 83.7 37.3 92.9 81.5 91.4 80.0	925 1,418 1,374 862 711 1,165 2,773 1,883 286			
Region Dodoma Arusha Kilimanjaro Tanga Morogoro Pwani Dar es Salaam Lindi Mtwara Ruvuma Iringa Mbeya Singida Tabora Rukwa Kigoma Shinyanga Kagera Mwanza Mara Manyara Njombe Katavi Simiyu Geita Kaskazini Unguja Kaskazini Pemba Kusini Pemba	95.8 96.1 94.9 97.9 82.6 86.5 90.9 91.6 93.0 97.4 96.7 86.8 92.4 96.7 86.8 92.4 96.3 96.5 91.2 94.6 97.0 96.3 96.5 91.2 98.0 94.9 90.9 95.4 91.6 92.0 90.2	$\begin{array}{c} 4.2\\ 3.9\\ 5.1\\ 2.1\\ 17.4\\ 13.5\\ 9.1\\ 9.4\\ 8.1\\ 8.3\\ 5.4\\ 7.0\\ 2.6\\ 3.3\\ 13.2\\ 7.6\\ 3.6\\ 4.8\\ 5.2\\ 3.0\\ 3.7\\ 3.5\\ 8.8\\ 2.0\\ 5.1\\ 9.1\\ 4.6\\ 8.4\\ 8.0\\ 9.8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 683\\ 486\\ 431\\ 610\\ 698\\ 317\\ 1,255\\ 313\\ 485\\ 410\\ 301\\ 902\\ 392\\ 539\\ 295\\ 472\\ 400\\ 643\\ 717\\ 437\\ 395\\ 222\\ 110\\ 348\\ 390\\ 51\\ 322\\ 130\\ 54\\ 49\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 74.8\\ 98.5\\ 88.5\\ 83.9\\ 78.6\\ 87.6\\ 99.0\\ 46.8\\ 31.1\\ 75.2\\ 96.4\\ 98.5\\ 44.4\\ 73.9\\ 78.9\\ 89.2\\ 69.0\\ 92.2\\ 87.0\\ 99.3\\ 68.2\\ 81.9\\ 83.0\\ 59.7\\ 67.5\\ 88.1\\ 85.1\\ 91.1\\ 54.0\\ 66.2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 654\\ 467\\ 409\\ 597\\ 577\\ 274\\ 1,141\\ 283\\ 445\\ 376\\ 285\\ 839\\ 381\\ 521\\ 256\\ 436\\ 386\\ 612\\ 680\\ 424\\ 380\\ 214\\ 100\\ 341\\ 370\\ 47\\ 31\\ 119\\ 49\\ 44\end{array}$			
Wealth quintile Lowest Second Middle Fourth Highest	92.6 94.1 94.1 93.4 93.0	7.4 5.9 5.9 6.6 7.0	2,107 2,394 2,500 2,687 2,874	69.3 69.2 76.9 87.4 96.0	1,951 2,252 2,353 2,509 2,672			
Total	93.4	6.6	12,563	80.8	11,737			

Table 11.11 Coverage of laboratory salt collection for laboratory testing

Percent distribution of households eligible to provide salt for laboratory testing by salt testing status, according to residence and region (unweighted) Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

		Testing status			
Background	Salt	No salt in	Other/		
characteristic	provided	HH	missing	Total	Number
Residence					
Urban	92.2	6.8	1.0	100.0	1,157
Rural	93.9	5.4	0.7	100.0	2,850
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar					
Mainland	93.9	5.2	0.9	100.0	3,450
Urban	92.6	6.3	1.1	100.0	1,040
Rural	94.4	4.8	0.8	100.0	2,410
	90.5	9.2	0.4	100.0	557
Unguja Bomba	90.3	9.1	0.6	100.0	351
Feiliba	90.8	9.2	0.0	100.0	200
Zone					
Western	93.5	6.5	0.0	100.0	275
Control	96.4	3.4	0.2	100.0	413
Southern Highlands	97.0	6.1	0.0	100.0	395
Southern	92.5	6.0	1.5	100.0	267
South West Highlands	94.4	5.6	0.0	100.0	396
Lake	96.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	815
Eastern	85.6	10.4	4.0	100.0	480
Zanzibar	90.5	9.2	0.4	100.0	557
Region					
Dodoma	96.3	3.7	0.0	100.0	134
Arusha	98.5	0.8	0.8	100.0	133
Kilimanjaro	93.8	6.2	0.0	100.0	145
Tanga	97.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	135
Morogoro	83.1	10.8	6.2	100.0	130
Pwani Dar ao Salaam	79.8	13.7	6.5	100.0	124
Lindi	90.3	0.4 5 Q	1.5	100.0	136
Mtwara	92.0	6.1	1.5	100.0	131
Ruvuma	91.3	7.2	1.4	100.0	138
Iringa	92.4	7.6	0.0	100.0	131
Mbeya	97.7	2.3	0.0	100.0	131
Singida	98.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	139
Tabora	95.6	4.4	0.0	100.0	136
Rukwa	91.4	8.6	0.0	100.0	140
Kigoma	91.4	8.0 1.5	0.0	100.0	139
Kagera	95.5	4.2	0.0	100.0	142
Mwanza	94.7	5.3	0.0	100.0	131
Mara	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	141
Manyara	98.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	136
Njombe	93.7	3.2	3.2	100.0	126
Katavi	94.4	5.6	0.0	100.0	125
Simiyu	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	131
Gella Kookozini Unavia	91.1	8.9	0.0	100.0	135
Kusini Unguja	90.4	9.0 1 Q	0.0	100.0	104
Miini Magharibi	88.2	4.5 11 R	0.0	100.0	144
Kaskazini Pemba	95.1	4.9	0.0	100.0	102
Kusini Pemba	86.5	13.5	0.0	100.0	104
Total	93.4	5.8	0.8	100.0	4,007

Table 11.12 Household iodine levels: Laboratory testing

Percent distribution of households by iodine level in salt samples by titration methods, and the median salt iodine content according to laboratory results, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Background characteristic None (0 ppm) Inadequate (<10 ppm)	dine on
Residence Urban 0.6 9.9 7.1 82.4 1,227 36.1 Rural 5.0 32.6 12.3 50.1 2,544 16.5	
Urban 0.6 9.9 7.1 82.4 1,227 36.1 Rural 5.0 32.6 12.3 50.1 2,544 16.5	
Rural 5.0 32.6 12.3 50.1 2,544 16.5 Tanzania Mainland/	
Tanzania Mainland/	
ranzana maniana/	
Zalizuar Mainland 3.5 24.7 10.5 61.2 3.681 27.7	
Urban 0.6 9.6 7.0 82.8 1.202 36.1	
Rural 5.0 32.1 12.2 50.7 2,479 17.1	
Zanzibar 4.4 44.7 13.5 37.5 89 11.1	
Unguja 4.2 35.6 14.3 45.9 60 13.8	
Pemba 4.8 62.9 11.8 20.4 30 4.8	
Zone	
Western 3.1 33.3 19.2 44.4 305 15.2	
Northern 0.8 9.8 6.2 83.1 470 34.8	
Central 15.3 21.6 11.9 51.2 455 17.4	
Southern nightailos 2.0 S1.1 7.4 59.5 274 30.1	
South West Highlands 1.3 128 8.0 77.8 403 34.2	
Lake 3.3 34.5 12.1 50.1 900 16.1	
Eastern 0.5 12.9 7.5 79.1 639 34.5	
Zanzibar 4.4 44.7 13.5 37.5 89 11.1	
Region	
Dodoma 6.0 27.6 14.2 52.1 211 17.6	
Arusha 1.1 3.9 1.3 93.7 152 36.2	
Kilimanjaro 0.0 11.4 6.9 81.7 130 37.2	
langa 1.2 13.5 9.8 75.5 188 34.3	
Morogoro U.7 34.0 7.2 58.1 189 25.9	
Pwdlii 2.1 12.3 10.2 75.4 01 30.4 Dares Salaam 0.0 2.2 7.1 00.7 370 36.6	
Lindi 31 550 191 229 92 85	
Mtwara 0.8 59.4 12.7 27.1 143 6.8	
Ruvuma 0.7 51.5 10.3 37.5 120 8.9	
Iringa 3.3 9.2 5.5 82.1 89 38.3	
Mbeya 1.5 1.7 4.1 92.8 283 38.1	
Singida 22.9 26.4 14.3 36.4 121 11.1	
Tabora 5.0 40.3 19.0 35.1 100 11.0 Bulway 0.7 44.0 19.3 26.2 9.7 11.4	
Kinoma 0.0 24.8 19.6 55.6 13.8 17.5	
Shinyanga 1.4 52.0 13.2 33.4 127 8.7	
Kagera 0.7 28.6 12.0 58.7 198 18.0	
Mwanza 2.0 36.9 13.4 47.7 214 15.0	
Mara 0.0 3.4 6.7 89.9 140 36.8	
Manyara 23.7 6.6 5.6 64.2 124 30.2	
Njombe 2.7 23.1 4.8 69.3 65 34.1	
Kalidavi 2.1 24.3 14.7 30.9 32 19.4 Similar 18.2 51.2 10.7 10.8 10.8 6.4	
Geita 23 432 169 376 112 114	
Kaskazini Unguja 0.0 51.9 19.3 28.8 14 8.9	
Kusini Unguja 5.2 51.7 14.6 28.5 9 6.8	
Mjini Magharibi 5.6 24.9 12.2 57.3 36 23.1	
Kaskazini Pemba 4.1 72.1 9.8 14.0 16 4.4	
Kusini Pemba 5.7 52.2 14.2 28.0 14 6.8	
Wealth quintile	
Lowest 7.8 34.8 16.5 40.9 659 12.0	
Second 4.0 30.2 13.2 47.0 712 15.4	
minute 4.0 34.3 10.7 30.4 742 10.9 Fourth 1.9 1.8.8 7.7 7.1.6 8.16 32.5	
Highest 0.6 7.0 6.5 85.9 840 36.2	
Total 3.6 25.2 10.6 60.6 3,770 25.9	

Table 11.13 Micronutrient intake among children

Among youngest children age 6-23 months who are living with their mother, the percentages who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, and among all children age 6-59 months, the percentages who were given vitamin A supplements in the 6 months preceding the survey, who were given iron supplements in the past 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the 6 months preceding the survey, and among all children age 6-59 months that were tested for iodised salt, the percentage who live in households with iodised salt, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Among you 23 months	ungest childro living with th	en age 6- e mother:	Among a age 6-23	Il children months:	Among	g all children	age 6-59 r	nonths:	age 6-59 months living in households tested for iodised salt		
Background characteristic	Percent- age who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percent- age who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percent- age given micro- nutrients powders in the past 7 days	Number of children	Percent- age given iron supple- ments in past 7 days ³	Percent- age given vitamin A supple- ments in past 6 months ⁴	Percent- age given deworm- ing medica- tion in past 6 months ³ ,	Number of children	Percent- age living in house- holds with iodised salt ⁶	Number of children	
Age in months												
6-8 9-11 12-17 18-23 24-35 36-47 48-59	47.5 71.2 82.3 85.8 na na na	18.6 32.1 41.9 41.3 na na na	525 459 1,073 925 na na na	1.2 2.6 1.8 0.8 na na na	529 470 1,109 1,025 na na na	0.8 0.5 1.3 3.1 2.1 2.0 2.6	26.0 44.1 51.1 47.5 40.6 40.0 36.8	6.2 18.8 33.8 42.9 42.7 43.4 40.2	529 470 1,109 1,025 1,817 1,791 1,768	81.6 83.0 75.3 79.2 78.5 78.7 79.5	513 449 1,062 980 1,766 1,733 1,703	
Sex												
Male Female	75.6 75.4	37.2 35.0	1,506 1.477	1.4 1.5	1,587 1.546	2.2 1.9	41.9 40.5	38.6 36.6	4,281 4.228	78.3 79.4	4,122 4.084	
Breastfeeding status Breastfeeding Not breastfeeding	72.8 87.0	33.7 46.2	2,410 573	1.6 0.9	2,446 687	1.5 2.3	45.3 39.4	28.3 41.7	2,591 5,918	79.4 78.6	2,485 5,721	
Mother's age at birth												
15-19 20-29 30-39 40-49	68.1 76.1 76.6 78.3	29.6 37.5 36.5 33.7	315 1,546 911 210	1.0 1.4 2.1 0.6	336 1,633 951 213	1.8 2.1 2.1 1.9	34.6 40.6 43.6 39.5	23.0 37.2 40.6 36.9	462 4,205 2,944 899	76.1 79.7 79.0 76.0	444 4,042 2,843 878	
Residence Urban Rural	81.6 73 3	51.2 30.5	808 2 174	3.7 0.7	867 2 266	3.1 1.6	46.4 39 3	48.8 33 5	2,261	93.6 73.5	2,197	
Tanzania Mainland/	75.5	50.5	2,174	0.7	2,200	1.0	00.0	55.5	0,240	75.5	0,003	
Zanzibar Mainland Urban Rural Zanzibar Unguja Pemba	75.3 81.4 73.1 83.5 86.3 78.0	35.2 50.5 29.5 69.1 70.1 67.2	2,904 789 2,116 79 52 27	1.5 3.6 0.6 2.4 2.5 2.2	3,049 845 2,204 83 55 28	2.0 3.1 1.6 2.3 1.0 4.6	40.9 46.1 39.0 51.9 54.7 47.1	36.9 48.4 32.8 61.6 60.2 64.0	8,281 2,201 6,080 228 143 85	79.0 93.6 73.6 74.3 88.2 50.1	7,988 2,139 5,850 218 138 80	
Zone	10.0	07.2		_	20	1.0		01.0	00	00.1	00	
Western Northern Central Southern Highlands Southern South West Highlands Lake Eastern	80.0 70.0 68.0 89.2 85.7 81.4 69.7 80.4	31.8 43.1 21.2 38.6 54.6 37.9 32.8 41.9	398 270 349 151 104 305 896 431	0.4 0.8 0.4 1.9 1.9 2.1 0.3 5.5	413 288 364 155 109 312 958 451	0.6 2.3 3.2 1.8 1.3 1.7 2.2 2.4	27.9 47.1 42.2 55.0 50.0 33.8 38.0 50.6	19.2 49.5 39.2 52.4 31.0 30.9 31.8 54.0	1,055 785 947 455 338 819 2,684 1,197	76.7 88.9 64.2 82.9 41.3 91.3 77.7 90.3	1,007 765 918 435 328 774 2,629 1,132	
	83.5	69.1	79	2.4	83	2.3	51.9	61.6	228	74.3	218	
Dodoma Arusha Kilimanjaro Tanga Morogoro Pwani Dar es Salaam Lindi Mtwara Ruvuma	71.3 59.2 75.9 76.3 67.2 71.6 88.8 91.4 81.6 93.4	20.8 37.6 56.2 42.2 13.4 18.9 61.1 50.7 57.4 34.6	130 98 49 123 117 64 250 44 60 66	1.0 2.2 0.0 4.3 0.0 7.4 4.7 0.0 0.0	134 104 55 130 125 66 261 45 63 68	6.3 3.2 3.0 1.1 2.3 1.9 2.6 1.2 1.4 1.7	40.8 53.5 61.0 35.5 51.2 53.7 49.5 35.7 61.8 50.8	39.7 50.7 56.3 45.4 49.2 43.9 59.5 24.9 36.1 49.0	351 301 146 338 378 173 646 153 185 203	76.0 99.6 90.6 78.9 74.9 87.9 99.3 47.8 35.8 75.2	339 288 145 333 338 169 625 150 178 191	
Iringa Mbeya Singida Tabora Rukwa Kigoma	83.4 80.6 83.4 84.5 81.9 73.8	45.6 36.9 22.5 28.5 44.5 36.3	50 178 102 229 89 169	5.7 3.4 0.0 0.6 0.7 0.0	52 179 107 239 93 173	1.9 2.5 2.1 0.0 0.5 1.4	57.2 38.0 49.5 17.3 34.7 41.8	59.1 38.5 41.7 13.1 24.1 27.2	139 472 290 601 231 455	96.7 99.4 43.9 69.1 77.7 87.6	135 462 281 592 201 415	

(Continued...)

Table 11.13—Continued

	Among you 23 months	ungest childro living with th	en age 6- e mother:	Among a age 6-23	ll children months:	Among all children age 6-59 months:				Among children age 6-59 months living in households tested for iodised salt	
Background characteristic	Percent- age who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percent- age who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percent- age given micro- nutrients powders in the past 7 days	Number of children	Percent- age given iron supple- ments in past 7 days ³	Percent- age given vitamin A supple- ments in past 6 months⁴	Percent- age given deworm- ing medica- tion in past 6 months ³ ,	Number of children	Percent- age living in house- holds with iodised salt ⁶	Number of children
Shinyanga Kagera Mwanza Mara Manyara Njombe Katavi Simiyu	84.9 63.4 71.1 63.9 50.8 89.4 83.8 56.9	34.7 37.1 35.2 37.2 20.4 36.0 27.1 11.8	132 155 193 135 116 35 38 149	0.0 0.0 1.8 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.2	140 158 212 148 123 35 40 157	1.1 0.6 6.7 1.4 0.6 2.0 0.9 0.8	26.9 51.1 47.1 41.3 36.9 59.7 14.9 22.1	19.5 49.4 39.1 34.8 36.2 50.1 13.4 15.9	380 462 616 415 305 114 116 427	66.7 88.4 87.6 99.6 69.8 79.4 82.6 55.4	377 450 598 412 298 109 110 422
Geita Kaskazini Unguja Kusini Unguja Mjini Magharibi Kaskazini Pemba Kusini Pemba	79.9 77.7 87.1 89.6 81.4 74.4	41.8 60.3 73.7 73.3 73.8 60.1	132 13 8 31 14 13	0.0 1.2 2.8 3.0 4.4 0.0	142 13 9 32 14 14	0.3 1.1 0.0 1.2 4.5 4.7	32.6 43.1 68.2 56.4 38.7 56.5	25.4 57.4 66.6 59.8 58.1 70.6	384 38 22 83 45 40	60.9 86.8 84.0 90.0 40.4 60.9	370 36 21 81 42 38
Mothers' education No education Primary incomplete Primary complete Secondary+	71.6 72.0 75.2 83.9	24.3 31.8 35.3 55.1	587 376 1,509 511	0.8 0.0 1.0 4.7	617 389 1,577 549	1.9 2.2 2.1 2.1	28.1 38.2 44.5 51.6	23.5 32.7 40.2 53.8	1,821 1,109 4,371 1,208	74.0 73.3 79.2 89.6	1,758 1,050 4,211 1,188
Wealth quintile Lowest Second Middle Fourth Highest Total	67.8 71.5 77.4 79.5 85.0 75.5	23.6 25.3 32.7 44.9 60.9 36.1	715 637 561 554 516 2,983	0.6 0.0 1.3 5.6 1.5	751 666 579 588 549 3,133	1.6 1.4 2.0 2.8 2.7 2.0	30.1 38.3 44.4 48.1 49.5 41.2	24.0 31.4 38.9 42.9 57.7 37.6	2,050 1,807 1,659 1,565 1,428 8,509	71.8 68.2 76.1 86.9 96.4 78.9	1,963 1,738 1,600 1,502 1,404 8,206

na = Not applicable. ¹ Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, red or yellow yams or squash, carrots, red sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, mango, papaya, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A. ² Includes meat (including organ meat), fish, poultry, and eggs.

⁵ Based on mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available).
⁵ Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminthes and for schistosomiasis.
⁶ Based on the results of a rapid test done in the field, which detect only the presence of iodine, not the concentration. Excludes children in households in which act uses not tooted. which salt was not tested.

Table 11.14 Micronutrient intake among mothers

Among women age 15-49 with a child born in the 5 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by number of days they took iron tablets or syrup during the pregnancy of the last child, and percentage who took deworming medication during the pregnancy of the last child; and among women age 15-49 with a child born in the 5 years preceding the survey and who live in households that were tested for iodised salt, percentage who live in households with iodised salt, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Num	per of days	women too pregnancy	k iron table of last birt	ets or syrup o h	during	Percentage of women who took deworming		who live in households that were tested for iodised salt		
Background characteristic	None	<60	60-89	90+	Don't know/ missing	Total	medication during pregnancy of last birth	Number of women	Percentage living in house- holds with iodised salt ¹	Number of women	
Age											
15-19	18.0	42.7	16.4	22.4	0.5	100.0	55.6	606	78.0	577	
20-29	17.4	42.3	16.5	22.2	1.5	100.0	64.4	3,371	80.3	3,251	
30-39 40-49	23.2	41.0 38.2	18.1	20.9	2.2 1 9	100.0	65.0 56.9	2,353 749	60.5 76.0	2,274	
	20.2	50.2	10.1	10.0	1.5	100.0	50.5	145	70.0	750	
Residence	10.0	40.7	45 7	04.0	10	100.0	70.4	0.400	00.7	0.000	
Urban Rural	10.9	40.7	15.7	24.9 10.0	1.9	100.0	73.4 58.6	2,123	93.7 73.7	2,063	
Tanzania Mainland/	13.7	41.0	17.0	15.5	1.0	100.0	30.0	4,000	13.1	4,703	
Zanzibar	10 0	11 6	16 5	21.4	17	100.0	62.4	6 009	70.9	6 669	
lirhan	16.6	41.0	10.5	21.4	2.0	100.0	03.4 74 1	0,900 2.075	79.0 93.8	0,000	
Rural	19.8	42.0	16.9	19.8	1.6	100.0	58.7	4.833	73.7	4.651	
Zanzibar	20.3	38.1	19.9	20.4	1.3	100.0	51.0	171	77.0	164	
Unguja	21.6	36.6	16.3	24.0	1.5	100.0	44.2	114	88.4	110	
Pemba	17.7	41.1	27.0	13.4	0.9	100.0	64.4	57	53.7	54	
Zone											
Western	26.7	40.2	16.3	15.5	1.3	100.0	54.1	779	76.7	738	
Northern	16.1	39.1	16.9	24.4	3.5	100.0	70.5	699	89.4	683	
Central	10.5	51.1	16.7	20.6	1.1	100.0	69.6	795	65.5	772	
Southern Highlands	19.6	38.4	15.7	25.0	1.4	100.0	64.3	426	82.8	410	
Southern South West Highlands	9.0	44.5 37 /	10.1	29.0	0.2	100.0	69.8 60.2	341 715	40.0	332 676	
Lake	24.9	40.1	18.3	15.5	1.2	100.0	54.2	2.015	79.2	1.981	
Eastern	12.9	42.8	14.9	28.0	1.4	100.0	76.8	1,137	90.9	1,076	
Zanzibar	20.3	38.1	19.9	20.4	1.3	100.0	51.0	171	77.0	164	
Region											
Dodoma	9.8	44.0	18.4	27.2	0.7	100.0	69.9	328	76.2	320	
Arusha	19.4	41.2	18.9	18.3	2.1	100.0	69.8	261	99.6	251	
Kilimanjaro	11.9	43.6	14.0	27.7	2.8	100.0	78.4	126	90.7	125	
l anga Maragara	15.1	35.6	16.5	28.0	4.9	100.0	67.8	312	80.4	307	
Pwani	0.0 15.4	40.Z 34.1	24.1	20.0 24.8	1.3	100.0	70.9 75.4	347 156	74.9 89.5	309	
Dar es Salaam	14.5	43.6	11.6	28.9	1.4	100.0	80.3	634	99.3	616	
Lindi	8.4	45.9	12.9	32.5	0.4	100.0	69.2	150	46.7	147	
Mtwara	10.6	43.4	18.6	27.4	0.0	100.0	70.2	191	34.7	185	
Ruvuma	20.7	42.7	13.9	21.3	1.4	100.0	57.7	204	75.3	193	
Iringa	17.4	33.8	18.1	30.2	0.6	100.0	66.2	118	96.2	115	
Mbeya Singida	13.0	38.4	15.6 16.4	31.5	1.5	100.0	60.0 72.2	436	98.7	425	
Tabora	27.0	33.5	17.0	21.7	0.9	100.0	57.8	449	68.9	440	
Rukwa	22.6	33.9	13.2	20.0	10.3	100.0	59.8	189	79.0	166	
Kigoma	26.4	49.2	15.4	7.2	1.8	100.0	49.1	330	88.2	298	
Shinyanga	16.9	37.9	19.3	25.6	0.3	100.0	66.7	300	67.5	298	
Kagera	13.3	57.2	16.6	12.1	0.8	100.0	74.8	344	91.2	334	
Mwanza	31.9	27.5	20.9	19.3	0.3	100.0	49.2	4/1	87.9	463	
Manyara	13.4	59.5	12.9	0.0 10 7	3.7 1 7	100.0	66.8	242	99.7 70.3	235	
Niombe	19.9	35.1	16.3	26.5	2.2	100.0	75.1	104	81.8	102	
Katavi	33.8	40.0	11.1	12.3	2.8	100.0	61.7	90	82.8	85	
Simiyu	34.3	36.1	19.3	8.7	1.6	100.0	41.7	296	55.8	293	
Geita	31.0	31.3	20.0	17.0	0.7	100.0	40.9	282	63.8	274	
Kaskazini Unguja	16.9	32.3	17.0	32.9	0.9	100.0	52.0	27	88.4	26	
Kusini Unguja Mijini Magharihi	13.0 25.9	29.2	23.4	33.2	1.1 1 Q	100.0	42.5	18 60	84.2 80 4	1/ 67	
Kaskazini Pemba	20.0 16.6	42.2	23.6	17.0	0.7	100.0	66.2	30	46.5	29	
Kusini Pemba	18.9	39.9	31.0	9.1	1.1	100.0	62.3	26	62.3	25	
Education											
No education	24.5	38.0	19.3	17.3	1.0	100.0	57.4	1,350	74.2	1,300	
Primary incomplete	20.9	43.1	14.7	19.2	2.1	100.0	59.2	879	75.4	838	
Primary complete	17.4	43.4	16.4	21.0	1.7	100.0	63.8	3,700	79.7	3,566	
Secondary+	15.2	38.0	15.4	29.3	2.2	100.0	70.1	1,149	89.6	1,127	

(Continued...)

Table 11.14—Continued

	Numb	per of days	women too pregnancy	k iron table of last birt	ets or syrup o	during	Percentage of women who took deworming		Among women with a child born in the last five years, who live in households that were tested for iodised salt			
Background characteristic	None	<60	60-89	90+	Don't know/ missing	Total	medication during pregnancy of Number of last birth women		Percentage living in house- holds with iodised salt ¹	Number of women		
Wealth guintile												
Lowest	23.5	41.1	17.3	17.1	1.0	100.0	53.6	1,525	71.4	1,451		
Second	20.2	40.9	17.3	20.0	1.6	100.0	58.9	1,422	68.2	1,368		
Middle	17.2	43.4	17.1	20.7	1.5	100.0	61.2	1,349	76.1	1,308		
Fourth	18.5	41.8	16.4	22.1	1.2	100.0	68.0	1,424	87.6	1,371		
Highest	14.2	40.4	14.8	27.5	3.1	100.0	74.7	1,359	96.0	1,334		
Total	18.8	41.5	16.6	21.4	1.7	100.0	63.1	7,079	79.7	6,832		
1 Euclusian unaman in I												

¹ Excludes women in households where salt was not tested.

Table 11.15 Coverage of urine collection for women by residence and region for women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 eligible for urine testing by interview status, according to residence and region (unweighted), Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

		Interviewed				
Background		Refused to provide		_		
characteristic	Urine collected	urine	Other/ missing	Not interviewed	Total	Number
Pasidanaa						
lirban	03.0	24	0.5	13	100.0	1 301
Rural	96.0	12	0.5	23	100.0	2 959
Tanzania Mainland/	00.0		0.1	2.0	100.0	2,000
Zanzibar			~ -			
Mainland	94.6	1.7	0.5	3.2	100.0	3,665
Urban	92.3	2.6	0.4	4.7	100.0	1,219
Ruidi Zanzibar	95.6	1.2	0.5	2.0	100.0	2,440
	97.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	450
Pemba	96.5	1.8	0.0	17	100.0	226
	50.0	1.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	220
Zone	05.9	0.6	0.0	27	100.0	252
Northern	90.0	2.6	0.0	12	100.0	121
Central	95.5	2.0	0.0		100.0	381
Southern Highlands	94.4	1 9	0.0	3.6	100.0	359
Southern	96.8	0.5	0.0	1.8	100.0	221
South West	50.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	221
Highlands	97.2	0.5	0.5	1.8		392
Lake	96.6	0.9	0.3	2.3	100.0	1,033
Eastern	88.0	4.0	1.4	6.6	100.0	502
Zanzibar	97.2	1.2	0.4	1.1	100.0	685
Region						
Dodoma	94.0	2.6	0.0	3.5	100.0	116
Arusha	89.7	5.5	0.0	4.8	100.0	146
Kilimanjaro	91.3	1.6	1.6	5.5	100.0	127
Tanga	95.4	0.7	1.3	2.6	100.0	151
Morogoro	89.3	3.3	3.3	4.1	100.0	122
Pwani	91.3	3.5	0.9	4.4	100.0	115
Dar es Salaam	86.0	4.5	0.8	8.7	100.0	265
Lindi	95.8	0.0	1.7	2.5	100.0	118
Mtwara	98.1	1.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	103
Ruvuma	96.0	0.8	0.0	3.2	100.0	124
Iringa	96.3	0.9	0.0	2.8	100.0	107
Mideya	90.4	0.9	0.0	2.7	100.0	112
Tabora	90.4 03.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	120
Pukwa	93.7	0.7	0.0	2.1	100.0	1/1
Kigoma	98.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	164
Shinyanga	95.8	0.6	0.0	3.6	100.0	168
Kagera	96.6	2.1	0.0	1.4	100.0	145
Mwanza	97.6	0.0	0.6	1.8	100.0	169
Mara	95.4	2.9	0.0	1.7	100.0	175
Manyara	94.2	4.4	0.0	1.4	100.0	137
Njombe	91.4	3.9	0.0	4.7	100.0	128
Katavi	97.8	0.0	1.4	0.7	100.0	139
Simiyu	97.5	0.0	1.0	1.5	100.0	204
Geita	96.5	0.0	0.0	3.5	100.0	172
Kaskazini Unguja	97.5	1.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	118
Kusini Unguja	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	119
Mjini Magharibi	96.4	0.9	1.0	1.9	100.0	222
Kaskazini Pemba	97.3	0.9	0.0	1.8	100.0	110
Kusini Pemba	95.7	2.6	0.0	1.7	100.0	116
Total	95.0	1.6	0.5	2.9	100.0	4,350

Table 11.16 Urinary iodine concentrations in women

Percent distribution of de facto interviewed women age 15-49 in the whole sample for whom urine analysis was done, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Urinary iodine											
Background characteristic	Percentage with UIC <100 ug/L	Percentage with UIC 100 to <150 ug/L	Percentage with optimal UIC 150 to 300 ug/L	Percentage with excess iodine intake >300 ug/L	Number of women	Median of iodine concentration					
Age											
15-19	30.4	10.0	23.3	36.3	891	199.2					
20-29	33.2	9.6	24.0	33.2	1,460	191.4					
30-39 40-49	33.9	12.4 12.8	22.3	31.3	1,036	168.4 149.8					
Pregnancy status Pregnant	35.4	9.1	29.3	26.1	361	171.4					
Breastfeeding (not pregnant)	44.4	11.7	19.4	24.5	1,103	122.9					
Neither	28.7	10.9	23.4	36.9	2,000	203.7					
Residence Urban Rural	14.6 44.2	8.6 12.3	26.6 20.8	50.2 22.7	1,490 2,629	303.9 123.4					
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar	22.0	40.0	00.5	00.0	0.004	170.0					
Mainiand	33.8 14.6	10.9	22.5	32.9 50.8	3,994 1 447	179.6 310.8					
Rural	44.7	12.2	20.1	22.7	2.547	122.0					
Zanzibar	25.2	14.9	34.5	25.3	125	187.0					
Unguja Dombo	20.1	13.6	36.7	29.6	90	206.2					
- Peniba	(30.2)	(10.4)	(29.0)	(14.4)	35	(131.1)					
Zone	56 3	12.0	17 3	13.5	405	87.2					
Northern	22.8	8.8	28.2	40.2	492	248.2					
Central	31.3	10.8	25.0	32.9	413	184.6					
Southern Highlands	50.1	9.9	21.0	19.0	254	100.7					
Southern South West Highlands	45.3 30.5	19.6	15.8 31.9	19.4	203	118.9					
Lake	43.1	12.0	24.3	20.7	1,116	131.7					
Eastern	8.8	6.6	15.0	69.6	738	433.7					
Zanzıbar	25.2	14.9	34.5	25.3	125	187.0					
Region	21.0	E 0	26.7	46 E	100	200 7					
Arusha	21.0	5.8 10.2	20.7	40.5 22.2	183	280.7					
Kilimanjaro	31.8	10.1	32.8	25.2	116	186.0					
Tanga	13.3	7.1	18.5	61.1	219	420.6					
Morogoro Pwani	16.3 13.5	13.5	16.8 12.2	53.5 68.4	201	330.2					
Dar es Salaam	4.6	3.7	14.8	77.0	449	461.5					
Lindi	32.9	17.5	21.8	27.7	86	150.5					
Mtwara	54.2	21.1	11.4	13.3	118	92.8					
Iringa	34.6	9.1	29.3	27.1	72	185.9					
Mbeya	17.7	12.5	39.1	30.7	243	222.6					
Singida	48.8	17.5	15.6	18.2	114	105.3					
Rukwa	55.5 56.8	12.2	15.0	13.5	237 93	92.5 82.6					
Kigoma	57.7	13.8	19.4	9.0	167	80.8					
Shinyanga	52.0	13.9	17.6	16.5	159	96.7					
Kagera Mwanza	58.8 27.4	10.3	32.9	26.7	203	09.8 184 7					
Mara	18.3	13.0	40.2	28.5	163	200.8					
Manyara	30.3	12.3	31.6	25.9	116	174.3					
Njombe Katavi	33.0 48 5	13.3 13.4	27.6	26.1	66 37	162.2					
Simiyu	36.3	17.3	17.1	29.2	158	141.6					
Geita	75.7	3.6	11.6	9.1	152	45.1					
Kaskazini Unguja	33.8	20.6	31.6	14.0	17	131.4					
Mjini Magharibi	16.0	11.2	37.3	35.5	61	234.3					
Kaskazini Pemba	42.9	18.2	26.2	12.7	18	116.0					
Kusini Pemba	33.2	18.6	31.9	16.3	17	147.3					
Education	45.0	40.0	04.0	40.0	F07	1110					
NO Education Primary incomplete	45.9 43.4	13.6	21.3	19.3	587	114.9 131 4					
Primary complete	33.7	11.2	22.7	32.4	2,107	177.3					
Secondary+	24.6	11.6	24.3	39.5	371	218.8					
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	51.3	11.2	21.3	16.2	748	96.8					
Secona Middle	48.1 44 2	15.0 13.3	1/./ 21 /	19.2 21 1	699 695	105.2 121 8					
Fourth	25.8	10.9	24.9	38.4	896	223.9					
Highest	11.2	7.0	26.5	55.3	1,081	336.5					
Total	33.5	11.0	22.8	32.7	4,119	180.0					

Key Findings

- Ownership of insecticide-treated nets (ITN): Household ownership of at least one ITN increased substantially over time, from 23% in 2004-05 to 91% in 2011-12, before declining to 66% in 2015-16.
- Use of ITNs: Use of ITNs among children under age 5 increased substantially from only 16% in 2004-05 to a high of 72% in 2011-12, before declining to 54% in 2015-16. Use of ITNs among pregnant women increased from 16% in 2004-05 to 75% in 2011-12 and then dropped to 54% in 2015-16.
- Intermittent preventive treatment during pregnancy (IPTp): Just over one-third (35%) of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received at least two doses of SP/Fansidar for prevention of malaria in Tanzania and only 8% of these women received three or more doses.
- Case management of malaria in children: About onethird of children under age 5 with a fever (36%) had blood taken from a finger or heel for diagnostic testing. Half of children under age 5 with a fever were given antimalarial medicines and among these, nearly 9 in 10 children took an artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) (85%).
- Prevalence of low haemoglobin: Five percent of children age 6-59 months have low haemoglobin (<8.0 g/dl). Low haemoglobin is more common among children in the lowest wealth quintile (8%) and in younger children age 9-11 months (11%).
- Malaria prevalence: Malaria prevalence in Tanzania has risen from 9% in 2011-12 to 14% in 2015-16 according to rapid diagnostic testing (RDT) results. Malaria prevalence is highest in children from Geita, Kigoma and Kagera regions and is more or less non-existent in Arusha, Njombe, Iringa, Dodoma, Kilimanjaro, and Manyara regions in Tanzania Mainland and in all regions in Zanzibar.

coording to data from routine administrative hospital records and surveys, malaria remains a major public health challenge that affects the health and welfare of Tanzanians. Over 93% of the Tanzanian population are at risk because they live in areas where transmission of malaria occurs (NMCP, 2013). Malaria is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality, especially in children under age 5 and pregnant women. Malaria prevalence varies among and within the zones and regions. It is highest in the Western, Lake, and Southern zones and lowest in the Northern, Central, and South West Highlands zones. In Zanzibar, malaria prevalence is very low in all areas. Climatic conditions remain favorable for malaria transmission throughout the country.

Malaria is caused by four species of *Plasmodium* parasites that are transmitted by multiple species of *Anopheles* mosquitoes. In Tanzania, *Plasmodium falciparum* is the most common, and causes severe malaria, which can be fatal if not recognised promptly and properly managed. Children under age 5 and pregnant women are at greatest risk of severe malaria because they have insufficient immunity against malaria. In addition, individuals from malaria-free or very low endemic areas are also likely to have low immunity and an elevated risk of severe disease if infected.

The Government of Tanzania, in collaboration with its partners, is implementing recommended preventive and curative interventions according to Malaria Strategic Plans. The new strategic plan outlines the key technical aspects (preventive and curative) and supporting strategies in the ongoing fight against malaria for the period 2015–2020 in Tanzania Mainland and for 2013/14–2017/18 in Zanzibar. The Tanzania Mainland plan focuses on sustaining the achievements of the previous phase, further reducing malaria transmission, and exploring the possibilities of moving towards the malaria pre-elimination phase by 2020. The Zanzibar Malaria Elimination Plan also aims at consolidating malaria control achievements toward pre-elimination by 2018. The 2015-16 TDHS-MIS provides an opportunity to evaluate achievements against some of the goals and objectives in these plans.

Chapter 12 presents data that are useful for assessing how well malaria control strategies are implemented, including the availability and use of mosquito nets, indoor residual spraying of dwellings with insecticides, the prophylactic use of antimalarial drugs by pregnant women, diagnostic testing for malaria, the therapeutic use of antimalarial drugs in children with fever, and the prevalence of anaemia and malaria among children under age 5.

12.1 OWNERSHIP OF INSECTICIDE-TREATED NETS

Ownership of insecticide-treated nets

Households that have at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN). An ITN is defined as: (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (long-lasting insecticidal net or LLIN) or (2) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

Sample: Households

The use of insecticide treated nets (ITNs) is a primary preventive intervention designed to reduce malaria transmission in Tanzania. The objective is to ensure that by 2020 at least 85% of the population of Tanzania who live in all transmission settings and control stages have access to long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLIN) within their household.

Communities in Tanzania acquire nets though various mechanisms such as mass campaigns, private sector distribution, and continuous distribution mechanisms that maintain ITN coverage. Routine distribution of ITNs through the National Voucher Scheme began in 2004. The objective was to increase ITN coverage among the most biologically vulnerable groups to malaria, which include pregnant women and infants. The scheme ended in mid-2014. Two mass campaigns were implemented between 2009 and 2011; these included the under-five catch-up campaign from 2009 to mid-2010 and the universal coverage campaign to cover all sleeping spaces, from 2010 to mid-2011. In 2013, a pilot programme to distribute ITNs to school children commenced in three regions (Lindi, Mtwara, and Ruvuma) with a goal of maintaining levels of ITN coverage achieved through mass campaigns. In Zanzibar, three ITN mass campaigns have been implemented: one in 2005 to cover pregnant women and children under age 5; another in 2008 to cover each household with two nets; and the third in 2012 that targeted two nets per household. The public sector implements the ITN programme in the community in partnership with the private sector and nongovernmental organisations. Since the 2015-16 ITN mass campaign was implemented at the time of the 2015-16 TDHS-MISsurvey, the achievements are unlikely to be fully covered by this report.

The 2015-16 ITN mass campaign was implemented nationally, except in the three regions where the school net programme was piloted, to achieve universal access of one ITN for every two people in every household. At the time of the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS, only seven regions (Kagera, Mara, Mwanza, Tabora, Katavi, Kigoma, and Simiyu) had been covered by the campaign.

Among all households in Tanzania, 66% own at least one ITN, 39% own at least one ITN for every two persons who stayed in the household last night and on average, every household has 1.6 ITNs (**Table**

Figure 12.1 Source of ITNs





12.1). Most of the ITNs in households are sourced from mass distribution campaigns (60%), followed by shops and markets (28%), antenatal care visits (5%), and the School Net Programme (4%) (**Table 12.2**, **Figure 12.1**).

Trends: Household ownership of at least one ITN increased substantially over time from 23% in 2004-05 to 91% in 2012. In 2015-16, ITN ownership declined to 66% (**Figure 12.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

 Households in Zanzibar are more likely to own an ITN (74%) than those in Tanzania Mainland (65%). In Tanzania Mainland, households in the Manyara Region are less likely to own an ITN (22%), while those in the Simiyu Region are most likely to own an ITN (98%). In Zanzibar, household ITN ownership ranges from 64% in Mjini Magharibi to 83% in Kusini Unguja.

Figure 12.2 Trends in household ownership of ITNs



- The average number of ITNs per household ranges from 0.4 nets in Manyara region to 3.8 nets in Simiyu region. The percentage of households with one ITN for every two people is highest in Kigoma region (73%) and lowest in Manyara region (8%).
- The ownership of ITNs generally increases according to wealth quintile, from 57% of households in the lowest quintile to about 68% of households in the highest quintile.
- The source of mosquito nets varies considerably by residence. Nearly three in every four ITNs (73%) in rural areas are obtained from mass distribution campaigns, as compared to slightly over one-third (35%) of those in urban areas. More than half of ITNs (54%) in urban areas are purchased from shops and markets.
- The likelihood that an ITN is obtained from a mass distribution campaign decreases substantially by wealth quintile, from 85% in the lowest quintile to 28% in the highest wealth quintile. Conversely, the percentage of ITNs obtained from shops and markets increases with increasing wealth, from 6% in the lowest quintile to 62% in the highest wealth quintile.
- In the regions of Lindi, Mtwara and Ruvuma where school-based ITN distribution programmes were implemented, a sizeable percentage of ITNs owned by households was obtained from the School Net Programme (39%, 30%, and 40%, respectively).

12.2 INDOOR RESIDUAL SPRAYING

Vector control interventions: Indoor residual spraying (IRS) in the past 12 months and/or ownership of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)

Percentage of households in which someone has come into the dwelling to spray the interior walls against mosquitoes (IRS) in the past 12 months Percentage of households with at least one ITN and/or IRS in the past 12 months

Sample: Households

In Tanzania, indoor residual spraying (IRS) is a component of the integrated vector management strategy, which is central to malaria prevention. The goal of IRS is killing mosquitoes when they rest on the sprayed wall. The use of IRS has had a significant impact on the mosquito population and can lead to rapid reductions in malaria transmission and subsequent morbidity and mortality. The US President's Malaria Initiative has funded IRS in Tanzania since 2006 in Zanzibar and since 2007 in Tanzania Mainland. Since 2012, IRS has been implemented in the Lake Zone regions in Tanzania that has been targeted based on high malaria prevalence and the potential for malaria epidemics. In Zanzibar, IRS is conducted as part of a pre-elimination strategy.

Nationally, only 6% of households in Tanzania were sprayed in the 12 months before the survey; however, in areas targeted for spraying, IRS coverage was higher. Fifteen percent of households in the Lake Zone and 35% of households in Zanzibar were covered by IRS. Overall, 66% of households in Tanzania own at least one ITN and/or have received IRS in the past 12 months (Table 12.3).

Trends: The percentage of households that own at least one ITN and/or have received IRS in the past 12 months has decreased from 92% in 2011-12 THMIS to 66% in 2015-16 TDHS-MIS.

The percentage of households covered by IRS in the past 12 months has declined from 14% in 2011-12 to 6% in the 2015-16 TDHS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- IRS is more common in Zanzibar (35%) than in Tanzania Mainland (5%). In Tanzania Mainland, IRS coverage is highest in Lake Zone (15%) and in Kagera region (25%).
- The percentage of households with at least one ITN for every 2 persons and/or IRS in the past 12 months varies among regions, from 8% in Manyara region to 71% in Kagera, Kusini Unguja and Kaskazini Unguja regions and 73% in Kigoma region (Figure 12.3).

Figure 12.3 ITN ownership by region

Percentage of households with at least one ITN for every two persons and/or IRS in the last past 12 months



12.3 ITN COVERAGE, ACCESS TO AN ITN, AND HOUSEHOLD USE OF ITNS

Full household ITN coverage

Percentage of households with at least one ITN for every two people. *Sample:* Households

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 population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey. *Sample:* De facto household population

The ITN coverage within the population can be measured by assuming that each net is shared by two people in the household. In Tanzania, 39% of households have at least one ITN for every two persons who stayed in the household the night before the survey (Table 12.1). The percentage of population with access to an ITN, which is the population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people, is 56% (Table 12.4.1). Overall, 49% of the household population slept

Percentage of households Percentage of the household population

Figure 12.4 Ownership of, access to, and use of ITNs



under an ITN the night before the survey. In households with at least one ITN, 70% of the population slept under an ITN the previous night (**Table 12.5**). When comparing the population-level indicators presented in **Figure 12.4**, it is evident that the percentage of the population using ITNs is almost equal to the percentage with access to an ITN (49% and 56%, respectively); the ITN use to ITN access ratio is high at 88%. Conversely, 66% of households own at least one ITN, while only 39% own sufficient ITNs to fully cover all household residents.

Trends: Percentage of households with at least one ITN for every two people increased from 10% of households in 2004-05 to 56% in 2011-12, followed by a decline to 39% of households in 2015-16.

The percentage of the household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people (ITN access) has declined from 75% in 2011-12 to 56% in 2015-16.

The percentage of the household population who slept under an ITN increased from 45% in 2010, to 68% in 2011-12 and declined to 49% in 2015-16.

In households with least one ITN, the percentage of the household population who slept under an ITN the night before the survey has increased over the years from 63% in 2010, to 73% in 2011-12 and 70% in 2015-16 (Table 12.5, Figure 12.5).

Patterns by background characteristics

- ITN coverage is highest for households in Kigoma region (73%), and is lowest in Manyara region (8%) (Figure 12.6) As wealth quintiles increase, the likelihood that a household has at least one ITN for every two people increases from 28% in the lowest quintile to 43% in the highest quintile (Table 12.1).
- Use of ITNs the night before the survey is highest in children under age 5 (55%), those living in urban areas (54%), and in the regions of Geita (86%), Katavi (85%), and Simiyu (84%), and those in the highest wealth quintiles (53%) (Table 12.5). Use of ITNs is lowest in Manyara region (13%) followed by Rukwa (15%), Dodoma and Njombe (17%) regions.
- Almost 7 in 10 (69%) existing ITNs were used the night before the survey. The ITNs in urban households and those in the highest wealth quintiles are more likely to be used (Table 12.6).

• The main reason reported by

respondents for not using existing nets is that they are saving the net for later use (50%). Other reported reasons included: there are no mosquitoes (28%), the usual users did not sleep in the household last night (8%), it is too hot (6%), the net is too old or is torn (4%), and the net is too dirty (3%) (**Table 12.7**).

Figure 12.5 Trend in ITN use

Population who slept under an ITN last night among those living in a household with at least one ITN



Figure 12.6 Household possession of mosquito nets by region





12.4 USE OF ITNS BY CHILDREN AND PREGNANT WOMEN

Use of ITNs by children under age 5 Percentage of children under age 5 that slept under an ITN the night before the survey. Sample: Children under age 5 who slept in the household the previous night

Use of ITNs by pregnant women Percentage of pregnant women that slept under an ITN the night before the survey.

Sample: Pregnant women who slept in the household the previous night

Children under age 5 and pregnant women have historically been targeted for malaria interventions because they are at highest risk of morbidity and mortality in highly endemic settings. Just over half (54%) of children under age 5 slept under an ITN the night before the survey (Table 12.8). Almost the same percentage of pregnant women (54%) slept under an ITN the night before the survey (Table 12.9).

As expected, ITN use is higher in households with at least one ITN. For example, 74% of children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN slept under an ITN the night before the survey (Table 12.8). Similarly, 74% of pregnant women in households with at least one ITN slept under an ITN the night before the survey (Table 12.9).

Trends: ITN use among children under age 5 has increased substantially over the years, from 16% in 2004-05, to 26% in 2007-08, 64% in 2010, and 72% in 2011-12. In 2015-16, ITN use declined to 55%. Similarly among pregnant women, ITN use the night before the survey increased from 16% in 2004-05, to 27% in 2007-08, 57% in 2010, and 75% in 2011-12. In 2015-16, ITN use dropped to 54% (Figure 12.7).

Patterns by background characteristics

Figure 12.7 Trend in use of ITNs by children under age 5 and pregnant women





- In Tanzania Mainland, children in urban areas are more likely to have slept under an ITN (61%) the night before the survey than children in rural areas (52%). Pregnant women in urban areas are only marginally more likely to have slept under an ITN (56%) the night before the survey than pregnant women in rural areas (53%) (Table 12.8).
- Children are most likely to have slept under an ITN the night before the survey in Katavi (88%), followed by Geita (87%), and Simiyu (86%) regions. Children in Manyara are the least likely to have slept under an ITN night before the survey (17%). In Zanzibar, the likelihood of children to have slept under an ITN the night before the survey ranges from 46% in Mjini Magharibi to 65% in Kusini Pemba (Table 12.8).
- The percentage of children who slept under an ITN the night before the survey generally increases with wealth, from 49% in the lowest quintile to 59% in the highest wealth quintile (Table 12.8).
- The percentage of children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN who slept under an ITN generally increases with increasing wealth quintiles, from 72% to 77% in the lowest and highest quintile respectively. Likewise, the use of ITNs among pregnant women in households with at least

one ITN generally increases by wealth quintiles from 68% to 80% in the lowest and highest quintile respectively (Tables 12.8 and Table 12.9).

12.5 MALARIA IN PREGNANCY

Intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) during pregnancy

Percentage of women who took at least two doses of SP/Fansidar (IPTp2+) with at least one dose received during an antenatal care (ANC) during their last pregnancy.

Percentage of women who took at least three doses of SP/Fansidar (IPTp3+) with at least one dose received during an ANC visit during their last pregnancy.

Sample: Women age 15-49 with a live birth in the two years before the survey

In areas of high malaria transmission, by the time an individual reaches adulthood, she or he has acquired partial immunity that can protect him/her against severe disease. However, pregnant women---especially those pregnant for the first time---lose some immunity and are once again susceptible to the disease. Malaria in pregnancy is associated with adverse health outcomes for both mother and child, including anaemia and low birth weight. WHO recommends the use of sulfadoxine/pyremethamine (SP), also called Fansidar, as preventive treatment during pregnancy in countries with a high malaria burden. The original WHO recommendations were for pregnant women to receive at least two doses of SP during routine antenatal care (ANC) visits, the first dose at the beginning of the second trimester and the second dose at the beginning of the third trimester. In 2010, the WHO issued new IPTp guidelines in which pregnant women should receive one dose of SP/Fansidar at each ANC visit after the first trimester with at least one month between doses. The IPTp indicator has been revised to measure the percentage of women with a live birth in the past two years who received at least three doses of SP/Fansidar for the prevention of malaria.

In Tanzania, the national guidelines were updated in 2013/14 to include the new WHO recommendations for IPTp3+. Official IPT3+ implementation programme with the new guidelines was launched in July 2014 and was completed countrywide in July 2015.

In Tanzania, 68% of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey reported taking one or more doses of SP/Fansidar during an ANC visit during their pregnancy (IPTp1+); 35% reported taking two or more doses of SP/Fansidar, at least one of which was received during an ANC visit (IPTp2+), and 8% reported taking three or more doses of SP/Fansidar, at least one of which was received during an ANC visit (IPTp3+) **(Table 12.10)**.

Trends: The percentage of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey who received IPTp2+ and at least one dose during ANC visit increased from 21% in 2004-05 to 32% in 2011-12 and finally to 35% in 2015-16 (Figure 12.8).

The percentage of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey who received IPTp3+ increased from 3% in 2004-05 to 8% in 2015-16 with some fluctuation in between those periods.

Patterns by background characteristics

 Urban women are more likely (11%) than rural women (6%) to have received IPTp3+ during their most recent pregnancy in the past two years. Similarly, pregnant women in urban areas are more likely to receive IPTp2+ (44%) than those residing in rural areas (31%).

Figure 12.8 Trends in IPTp use by pregnant women

Percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey who received at least 1, 2, or 3 doses of SP/Fansidar with at least one during an ANC visit



Women are most likely to have received IPTp2+ in Tanga, Kagera, and Njombe (49% each), and least likely in Kaskazini Unguja Region (11%). The percentage of women who received IPTp3+ varies from 1% in Kilimanjaro, Tabora, and Mjini Magharibi to 16% in Dar es Salaam region.

12.6 CASE MANAGEMENT OF MALARIA IN CHILDREN

Care seeking for children under age 5 with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the two 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 two weeks before the survey

Diagnosis of malaria in children under 5 with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the two 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 two weeks before the survey

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

Among children under age 5 with a fever in the two weeks before the survey who took any antimalarial drugs, the percentage who took an artemisininbased combination therapy (ACT).

Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the two weeks before the survey who took any antimalarial drugs

In moderately to highly endemic areas of malaria, acute clinical disease is almost always confined to young children who suffer from high parasitic densities. The diagnosis of malaria is based on detection of parasites in the blood with a microscope or detection of malaria antigens in the blood with malaria rapid diagnostic tests (mRDT). Fever is a major manifestation of malaria in young children, although it also accompanies other illnesses. In Tanzania, artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) is the recommended first-line treatment for uncomplicated malaria. Children with uncomplicated malaria should receive an appropriate antimalarial drug within 24 hours of the onset of fever.

In the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS, 18% of children under age 5 were reported to have had a fever within the two weeks before the survey. For 80% of these children, advice or treatment was sought for the fever, and for 45% of them, advice or treatment was sought during the same or next day after the fever began. More than one-third of children under age 5 with fever (36%) had blood taken from a finger or heel for diagnostic testing (**Table 12.11**). Half of children under age 5 with fever in the two weeks before the survey took any antimalarial medication (**Table 12.12.2**); of those, 85% took an ACT and 59% took an ACT the same or next day after the onset of the fever (**Tables 12.13.1 and 12.13.2**).

Among children under age 5 with fever in the two weeks before the survey for whom treatment was sought, the highest percentage (53%) sought advice or treatment from other sources specifically, 26% from Accredited Drug Dispensing Outlets (ADDO) and 24% from a pharmacy. Thirty-four percent sought advice or treatment from the public sector, most commonly from health centres (23%) (Table 12.12.1).

Trends: The percentage of children with fever who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing has increased from 25% in 2011-12 to 36% in 2015-16.

Among children with fever who received antimalarial medications, the percentage who received ACTs has increased substantially from 8% in 2004-05 to 85% in 2015-16 (Figure 12.9).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children under age 5 reported to have had a fever in the two weeks before the survey is lowest in the Central Zone (8%) and highest in the Southern and Lake zones (23%). Children age 12-35 months have the highest prevalence of fever (22-23%) and children age 48-59 months have the lowest (13%).
- The percentage of children under age 5 with a recent fever for whom advice or treatment was sought increases with maternal education (76%-87% from least to most educated) and wealth (73%-84% from lowest to highest quintile). The percentage of children for whom advice or

Figure 12.9 Trend in ACT use by children with fever



treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever shows greater disparity by mother's education (39%-62% for least to most educated) and wealth (40%-55% for lowest to highest quintile).

- Urban children with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey are twice as likely as rural children to have blood taken from a finger or heel for testing (62% compared to 27%). Disparities by the mother's education and wealth are equally large (Table 12.11).
- Among children under age 5 with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and who were treated with an antimalarial medication, the percentage who took any ACT declined by mother's education (91% to 77% for the least to most educated) and by household wealth (91% to 74% for lowest to highest quintile) (Table 12.13.1).

12.7 PREVALENCE OF LOW HAEMOGLOBIN IN CHILDREN

Prevalence of low haemoglobin in children Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a haemoglobin

measurement of less than 8 grammes per decilitre (g/dl) of blood. Sample: Children age 6-59 months in selected households

One of the objectives of the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS was to assess the prevalence of anaemia among children age 6-59 months. The chapter on nutrition presents the percentage of children who are anaemic. Children are classified as anaemic if their haemoglobin level is below 11.0 g/dl and as severely anaemic if their haemoglobin level is below 7.0 g/dl. However, poor dietary intake of iron is only one of numerous causes of anaemia; malarial infection can also cause anaemia. The cutoff of 8 g/dl is often used to classify malaria-related anaemia (Korenromp et al. 2004). Five percent of children in Tanzania have haemoglobin less than 8g/dl (Table 12.15).

Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 with haemoglobin levels <8.0 g/dl has declined slightly over the years, from 11% in 2004-05, to 6% in 2011-12, and to 5% in 2015-16.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Generally, the percentage of children under age 5 with low haemoglobin decreases with increasing age.
- Low haemoglobin is most common in children from Geita (11%) region and least common in children from Njombe region (less than 1%) (Figure 12.10).
- The percentage of children with low haemoglobin decreases with increasing maternal education and increasing household wealth.

Figure 12.10 Haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl in children age 6-59 months by region



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 microscopy results. Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as infected with malaria according to malaria rapid diagnostic tests (mRDT). **Sample:** Children age 6-59 months

In the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS, malaria testing was done with mRDT and microscopy to provide information about the extent of malaria infection among children age 6-59 months. In the field, trained nurses used SD Bioline Pf/Pan mRDT to diagnose malaria from capillary finger (or heel) prick blood samples. Children with mRDT positive results with no symptoms of severe malaria were offered a full course of treatment

according to Tanzania national malaria treatment guidelines, while parents or guardians with children who showed signs and symptoms of severe malaria were advised to visit a health facility immediately. Children who tested positive for malaria in Zanzibar were not treated due to the current procedure for malaria elimination on the island. Their parents or guardians were advised to take their children to the nearest health facility immediately.

In addition to mRDT testing, thick blood smear samples were also prepared in the field. Each blood smear was identified with a bar code label and dried in a dust-free environment, stored in slide boxes, and transported to Ifakara Health Institute Laboratory in Bagamoyo for microscopic reading that would determine the presence of *Plasmodium* infection.

The prevalence of malaria in children age 6-59 months is 14% as measured by mRDTs and 6% as measured by microscopy (**Table 12.16**).

Trends: Malaria prevalence among children under age 5 declined substantially from 18% in 2007-08 to 9% in 2011-12 and then increased to 14% in 2015-16 according to the mRDT results.

According to microscopy measurements conducted in 2011-12 and 2015-16, malaria prevalence increased from 4% to 6%. Microscopy was not conducted in the 2007-08 survey.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Malaria prevalence is higher among children living in rural areas than in urban areas (18% and 4%, respectively, based on the mRDT results).
- There is a very large variability in malaria prevalence across zones, from as high as 28% in the Western Zone and 24% in the Lake Zone, to 1% in Northern Zone, and zero prevalence in Zanzibar.
- According to mRDT results, malaria prevalence is highest in children from Kagera (41%), Geita and Kigoma regions (38% each), and more or less non-existent in Arusha, Njombe, Dodoma, Kilimanjaro, and Manyara regions in Tanzania Mainland and in all regions in Zanzibar (Figure 12.11).

Figure 12.11 Prevalence of malaria in children by region

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



- Malaria prevalence among children under age 5 also varies by their mothers' education status. The
 prevalence is highest among children whose mothers have no education or an incomplete primary
 education (21% and 23% respectively) and lowest among children whose mothers have at least some
 secondary education (4%).
- Malaria prevalence varies greatly by wealth quintile, from 23% of children from the lowest wealth quintile to only 1% of children from the highest wealth quintile.

LIST OF TABLES

For detailed information on malaria, see the following tables:

- Table 12.1 Household possession of mosquito nets
- Table 12.2 Source of mosquito nets
- Table 12.3 Indoor residual spraying against mosquitoes
- Table 12.4.1 Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN)
- Table 12.4.2 Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN) by background characteristics
- Table 12.5 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household
- Table 12.6 Use of existing ITNs
- Table 12.7 Reasons for not using mosquito nets
- Table 12.8 Use of mosquito nets by children
- Table 12.9 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women
- Table 12.10 Use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy
- Table 12.11 Prevalence, diagnosis, and treatment of children with fever
- Table 12.12.1 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever
- Table 12.12.2 Children with fever who took antimalarial drug
- Table 12.13.1 Type of antimalarial drugs used
- Table 12.13.2 Timing of antimalarial drugs used
- Table 12.14 Coverage of testing for anaemia and malaria in children
- Table 12.15 Haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl in children
- Table 12.16 Malaria prevalence among children according to a rapid diagnostic test (RDT) and microscopy

Table 12.1 Household possession of mosquito nets

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net (treated or untreated), insecticide-treated net (ITN), and long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN); average number of nets, ITNs, and LLINs per household; and percentage of households with at least one net, ITN, and LLIN per two persons who stayed in the household last night, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net				Averag	e number of	nets per		Percentag least one r who staye	lds with at wo persons ehold last	at Number of households with at least	
Background characteristic	Any mosquito net	Insecticide- treated mosquito net (ITN) ¹	Long- lasting insecticidal net (LLIN)	Any mosquito net	Insecticide- treated mosquito net (ITN) ¹	Long- lasting insecticidal net (LLIN)	Number of households	Any mosquito net	Insecticide- treated mosquito net (ITN) ¹	Long- lasting insecticidal net (LLIN)	one person who stayed in the household last night
Residence Urban Rural	81.0 68.3	67.3 64.8	57.0 63.5	1.9 1.8	1.5 1.7	1.3 1.6	4,141 8,422	54.8 41.4	40.4 37.9	33.1 37.0	4,116 8,381
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar											
Mainland	72.2	65.4	61.1	1.8	1.6	1.5	12,247	45.6	38.7	35.7	12,184
Urban	81.0	67.3	57.0	1.9	1.5	1.3	4,053	54.9	40.7	33.3	4,028
Rural	67.8	64.4	63.1	1.8	1.7	1.6	8,195	41.1	37.8	36.9	8,156
Zanzibar	82.3	73.8	70.8	2.2	1.8	1.7	316	51.6	39.7	37.3	313
Pemba	82.2 82.4	78.4	77.5	2.2	1.7	1.0	102	48 6	37.8 43.8	34.0 42.5	102
-	02.4	70.4	11.0	2.1	1.0	1.0	102	40.0	40.0	42.0	102
Zone	04.4	02.2	00.0	2.4	2.0	2.0	1 0 1 0	647	61.2	60.1	1 000
Northern	94.4 60.3	92.2 52.7	90.9	3.1	3.0 1.0	3.0	1,010	04.7 34 3	01.3 27.4	60.1 24.6	1,008
Central	41.0	35.7	34.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	1,520	18.2	13.8	12.9	1 464
Southern		0011	0110	0.0	0.0	010	.,			.2.0	.,
Highlands	59.4	55.4	53.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	933	36.5	32.6	31.5	929
Southern	72.7	64.7	57.2	1.6	1.3	1.2	798	54.0	42.8	36.7	792
South West	52.0	40.2	40.4	1 1	1.0	0.0	1 206	24.0	26.2	25.2	1 200
nignianus Lake	03.0 93.1	49.3 90.4	40.1 87.9	29	2.8	0.9	2 935	51.Z 62.4	20.2	20.2 56.9	1,290
Eastern	79.2	62.5	51.5	1.7	1.2	1.0	2,000	49.9	34.7	26.9	2,246
Zanzibar	82.3	73.8	70.8	2.2	1.8	1.7	316	51.6	39.7	37.3	313
Region											
Dodoma	44.8	38.8	37.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	683	21.4	15.3	14.9	679
Arusha	48.4	43.1	37.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	486	23.5	18.0	13.5	483
Kilimanjaro	68.9	63.8	61.4	1.5	1.2	1.2	431	46.4	39.5	37.7	430
Tanga	63.8	52.5	47.0	1.3	1.0	0.9	610	34.4	26.3	24.2	606
Morogoro	00.4 70.1	55.2	52.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	698 317	37.2	30.5	29.0	689 313
Dar es Salaam	86.4	65.9	48.7	1.0	1.3	0.9	1 255	49.0 57.0	36.4	23.9	1 244
Lindi	75.7	69.9	61.5	1.7	1.5	1.2	313	57.6	47.0	39.2	310
Mtwara	70.7	61.3	54.4	1.6	1.3	1.1	485	51.6	40.1	35.1	482
Ruvuma	69.4	66.1	64.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	410	42.5	38.7	37.3	408
Iringa	52.5	45.7	43.3	1.0	0.8	0.8	301	30.8	25.0	23.9	300
Nibeya Singida	54.0 50.7	50.4 13.9	49.5	1.1	0.9	0.9	902 302	3∠.8 21.8	27.8 17.4	20.9 16.3	895 301
Tabora	93.1	90.8	89.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	539	54.8	50.8	49.2	539
Rukwa	35.4	29.4	27.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	295	15.8	10.4	9.5	294
Kigoma	95.8	93.7	93.1	3.2	3.1	3.0	472	76.1	73.4	72.6	469
Shinyanga	86.0	78.7	72.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	400	54.8	48.0	43.6	400
Kagera	90.0	89.5	89.4 85.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	643	61.8 65.8	61.3 60.6	61.3	640 715
Mara	94.5	90.3 91.4	88.9	2.9	2.7	2.0	437	65.1	60.6	57.9	435
Manyara	24.7	22.3	19.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	395	9.2	7.6	6.2	395
Njombe	50.1	48.6	47.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	222	33.2	31.7	31.2	220
Katavi	97.4	94.7	93.1	2.8	2.7	2.6	110	59.4	55.5	53.6	109
Simiyu	98.0	97.6	97.5	3.8	3.7	3.6	348	64.5	61.5	60.3	346
Gelta Koskozini Unguio	98.0	96.4	95.8	3.1	3.0	3.0	390	60.3 56.6	58.2	57.4	390
Kusini Unguja	07.0 90.4	02.2 83.3	79.7 82.4	2.4	2.1	2.0	32	50.0 65.8	40.2 55.0	40.4 53.1	32
Miini Magharibi	78.1	64.4	59.2	2.1	1.4	1.3	130	48.4	29.5	25.8	129
Kaskazini Pemba	81.3	79.8	78.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	54	48.0	46.1	44.7	53
Kusini Pemba	83.6	76.9	76.6	2.1	1.9	1.8	49	49.4	41.3	40.0	48
Wealth guintile											
Lowest	59.3	57.1	56.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	2,107	29.0	27.9	27.8	2,104
Second	66.5	63.8	63.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	2,394	41.3	38.8	38.5	2,384
Middle	69.0	65.8	64.1	1.8	1.7	1.6	2,500	42.8	39.7	38.4	2,483
Fourth Highost	/8.9 04 4	/1.1	66.1	1.8	1.6	1.5	2,687	50.6	42.1	38.9	2,668
righest	04.1	0.00	0.00	2.1	1.0	1.3	2,074	0.00	42.8	34.0	∠,000
Total	72.5	65.6	61.4	1.8	1.6	1.5	12,563	45.8	38.8	35.7	12,497

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN) or (2) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

Table 12.2 Source of mosquito nets

Percent distribution of mosquito nets by source of net, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Background Characteristic	Mass distri- bution campaign	School net pro- gramme	ANC visit	Immu- nisation visit	Govern- ment health facility	Pharmacy/ ADDO	Shop/ market	Com- munity health worker	Religi- ous insti- tution	Other	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of mosquito nets
Type of net													
ĨŤN ¹	67.6	4.0	4.8	1.4	0.2	0.3	20.3	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.2	100.0	20,331
Other ²	6.5	2.4	2.3	0.5	0.1	1.4	83.6	0.0	0.4	2.0	0.7	100.0	2,764
Residence													
Urban	35.2	2.7	3.4	1.0	0.1	1.1	54.4	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.4	100.0	7,972
Tanzania Mainland/	73.4	4.4	5.0	1.4	0.2	0.1	13.9	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.1	100.0	15,124
Zanzıbar Mainland	60.2	3.0	11	12	0.1	0.4	28.1	0.0	0.1	12	0.2	100.0	22/110
Urban	34.9	2.7	3.4	1.0	0.1	1.0	54.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.2	100.0	7,777
Rural	73.7	4.5	4.9	1.3	0.1	0.1	13.9	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.1	100.0	14,633
Zanzibar	61.4	1.4	7.1	3.8	1.0	0.8	20.5	0.1	0.0	3.0	0.7	100.0	686
Unguja Pemba	60.2 64.0	1.9	5.8 10.0	3.3	1.4	1.1	21.6	0.1	0.0	3.7	0.8	100.0	470 216
-	04.0	0.2	10.0	5.1	0.1	0.2	10.2	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.5	100.0	210
Zone Western	86.0	03	22	0.4	0.0	0.1	9.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	3 170
Northern	39.1	1.9	8.7	1.2	0.0	0.1	9.4 44.5	0.1	0.2	2.9	0.0	100.0	1.869
Central	48.3	1.4	13.5	3.2	0.1	0.3	30.2	0.0	0.8	2.1	0.2	100.0	1,136
Southern						- -							
Highlands	41.0	21.8	9.1	3.1	0.5	0.5	20.4	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.3	100.0	1,155
South West	22.1	55.0	0.0	2.5	0.1	0.1	51.9	0.1	0.0	2.5	0.5	100.0	1,297
Highlands	61.9	0.8	7.9	3.1	0.3	0.3	24.7	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	100.0	1,452
Lake	84.0	0.8	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	8,523
Eastern	16.6	1.0	4.3	1.2	0.0	1.2	72.7 20.5	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.5	100.0	3,798
Zdiizibai	01.4	1.4	7.1	3.0	1.0	0.0	20.5	0.1	0.0	3.0	0.7	100.0	000
Region	44.0	1.0	110	4.0	0.0	0.7	20.2	0.0	1 2	2.2	0.4	100.0	546
Arusha	28.9	2.7	13.5	4.0	1.0	0.7	29.3 44 7	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.4	100.0	540 448
Kilimanjaro	56.2	1.3	6.3	1.5	0.0	0.5	31.2	0.0	0.3	2.4	0.2	100.0	625
Tanga	31.3	1.8	7.9	0.1	0.2	0.5	54.8	0.2	1.4	1.8	0.0	100.0	796
Morogoro	23.8	0.1	5.0	1.6	0.0	0.6	65.4	0.0	0.3	2.7	0.5	100.0	925
Pwani Dar es Salaam	30.8 10.6	1.2	0.2 3.7	2.2	0.2	1.6	55.5 79.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.8	100.0	2 354
Lindi	17.2	39.4	5.2	3.8	0.3	0.0	32.7	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	527
Mtwara	26.5	30.0	6.6	1.6	0.0	0.2	31.4	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.5	100.0	770
Ruvuma	27.3	40.3	7.3	2.3	0.8	0.2	16.1	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.3	100.0	623
Iringa Mbeva	42.9 57.0	0.0	9.1	4.0 4.3	0.0	0.9	38.4 26.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	100.0	299
Singida	55.5	0.8	10.9	2.9	0.4	0.0	27.9	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	100.0	413
Tabora	88.2	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,666
Rukwa	40.8	1.9	13.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	40.7	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	176
Kigoma Shinyanga	85.4 72.0	0.6	2.9	0.8	0.0	0.1	8.9 24.5	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,513
Kagera	93.6	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	1,493
Mwanza	81.7	1.2	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.8	14.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,088
Mara	75.6	0.5	3.4	0.7	0.4	0.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	1,392
Manyara	42.0 75.3	3.5	15.4 0.8	1.1 1 3	0.0	0.0	38.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1// 233
Katavi	89.3	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	310
Simiyu	88.8	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,329
Geita	89.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	1,218
Kaskazini Unguja	69.8 75.1	1.0	10.0	4.2	1.5	0.9	9.1	0.4	0.0	2.2	0.9	100.0	122
Mijni Madharibi	51.5	2,5	5.5 4.1	4.0 2.6	1,1	1.6	9.∠ 30.9	0.2	0.1	4,9	0.7	100.0	269
Kaskazini Pemba Kusini Pemba	70.1 57.4	0.3	9.1 10.9	4.5 5.7	0.1 0.2	0.2	13.8 22.9	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.0	1.5 1.5	0.1 0.9	100.0 100.0	111 104
Wealth quintile			-			-	-			-	-		-
Lowest	85.0	3,1	3.8	0.8	0,2	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.2	0,8	0.0	100.0	3,501
Second	80.3	4.6	4.9	1.0	0.1	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	100.0	4,184
Middle	73.0	5.1	5.4	1.6	0.1	0.2	13.0	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.1	100.0	4,409
Fourth	53.9	4.1	5.4	2.0	0.2	0.3	31.2	0.1	0.2	2.2	0.5	100.0	4,942
ingnest	20.1	2.0	3.1	0.9	0.1	1.3	02.2	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.5	100.0	0,000
Iotal	60.3	3.8	4.5	1.3	0.2	0.4	27.9	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.2	100.0	23,095

ANC = Antenatal care. ¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN) or (2) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months. ² Any net that is not an ITN.

Table 12.3 Indoor residual spraying against mosquitoes

Percentage of households in which someone has come into the dwelling to spray the interior walls against mosquitoes (IRS) in the past 12 months, the percentage of households with at least one ITN and/or IRS in the past 12 months, and the percentage of households with at least one ITN for every two persons and/or IRS in the past 12 months, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of households with IRS ¹ in the past 12 months	Percentage of households with at least one ITN ² and/or IRS in the past 12 months	Percentage of households with at least one ITN ² for every two persons and/or IRS in the past 12 months	Number of households
Residence				
Urban	4.1	68.1	42.4	4,141
Rural	6.2	65.3	40.3	8,422
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar Mainland	4.8	65.9	40.6	12,247
Rural	3.0 5.1	00.0 64 8	4∠.0 30 R	4,000
Zanzibar	34.8	80.6	57.2	316
Unguia	35.8	79.0	55.4	213
Pemba	32 7	84.0	61.0	102
7	JE.1	01.0	00	
∠one	0.0	00.0	61.0	1.010
vvestern Northorn	0.3	92.2	61.2 27 G	1,010
Central	1.1	0∠.ŏ 35.7	∠1.0 13.9	1,520
Southern Highlands	0.0	55.4	32.5	933
Southern	0.3	64.7	42.6	798
South West Highlands	0.1	49.3	26.0	1,306
Lake	14.9	91.4	64.7	2,935
Eastern	5.3	63.6	37.6	2,270
Zanzibar	34.8	80.6	57.2	316
Region				
Dodoma	0.0	38.8	15.3	683
Arusha	0.2	43.1	17.9	486
Kilimanjaro	2.6	64.3	40.6	431
Tanga	0.8	52.5	26.2	610
Morogoro	1.6	55.8	31.2	698
Pwani Dar ao Salazza	0.6	64.9	37.1	317
Dar es Salaam	8.6	60.0	41.2	1,255
Mtwara	0.0	61 3	40.7 30 0	313 485
Ruvuma	0.2	66.1	38.5	410
Iringa	0.0	45.7	24.9	301
Mbeya	0.1	50.4	27.6	902
Singida	0.2	43.9	17.4	392
Tabora	0.0	90.8	50.8	539
Rukwa	0.0	29.4	10.4	295
Kigoma	0.6	93.7	/3.0	4/2
Sninyanga Kagara	0.0	/8./ 02 2	48.0 71.0	400
Mwanza	24.9 17.6	92.3 90 s	67.1	717
Mara	19.3	93.1	67.5	437
Manyara	0.0	22.3	7.6	395
Njombe	0.2	48.6	31.5	222
Katavi	0.0	94.7	55.1	110
Simiyu	2.9	97.6	61.7	348
Geita	14.9	96.4	66.3	390
Kaskazini Unguja	54.8	87.5	/0.7	51
Nusini Unguja Mijini Magharihi	44.9 26 0	00./ 73.0	10.1	32 130
Kaskazini Pemba	∠0.0 41 3	87.2	40.7 66 8	54
Kusini Pemba	23.4	80.4	54 5	49
	_0.1		00	.0
wealth quintile		E7 0	20.7	0 407
LOWESI	3.9	57.3	29.7 11 0	2,107
Middle	6.5	0 4 .2 66 5	41.2	2,594
Fourth	4.8	71.5	44.1	2,687
Highest	6.1	69.2	45.7	2,874
Total	5 5	66.2	41 0	12 563
iotai	5.5	00.2	41.0	12,000

¹ Indoor residual spraying (IRS) is limited to spraying conducted by a government, private or non-

governmental organisation. ² An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN), or (2) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

Table 12.4.1 Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN)

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by number of ITNs the household owns, according to number of persons who stayed in the household the night before the survey, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Number of persons who stayed in the household the night before the survey								
Number of ITNs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	Total
0	48.6	42.1	37.6	32.3	33.5	29.8	31.0	20.3	29.6
1	36.9	31.9	27.5	19.3	13.9	11.8	7.9	6.1	13.8
2	10.8	20.5	22.8	27.8	25.1	18.4	15.5	8.8	17.5
3	2.4	4.5	8.9	14.9	18.5	24.6	20.1	15.4	16.1
4	1.3	1.0	2.2	3.8	6.1	9.7	16.9	16.4	10.0
5	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.3	1.6	3.6	4.8	14.3	6.0
6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.4	3.4	12.7	4.8
7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	6.1	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,401	2,951	5,462	7,311	8,873	8,123	6,760	18,776	59,657
Percent with access to an ITN ^{1,2}	51.4	57.9	53.2	58.0	53.1	56.2	53.9	57.7	55.9

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN) or (2) a net that has been 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 12.4.2 Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN) according to background characteristics

Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN in the household, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Percent with
Background	access to an
characteristic	ITN ^{1,2}
Decidence	
Kesidence	FG 4
Diban	50.4 55.6
Rurai	55.0
Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar	
Mainland	55.9
Urban	56.7
Rural	55.5
Zanzibar	56.6
Unquia	54.8
Pemba	60.2
1 omba	00.2
Zone	
Western	78.7
Northern	38.3
Central	24.2
Southern Highlands	45.7
Southern	56.2
South West Highlands	37.7
Lake	78.0
Eastern	50.2
Zanzibar	56.6
Region	
Dodoma	25.7
Arusha	31.4
Kilimanjaro	51.3
Tanga	35.9
Morogoro	45.3
Pwani	50.7
Dar es Salaam	52.9
Lindi	59.5
Mtwara	54.1
Ruvuma	55.8
Iringa	35.4
Mbeya	38.1
Singida	31.1
Tabora	73.7
Rukwa	17.7
Kigoma	85.6
Shinvanga	66.6
Kagera	78.0
Mwanza	78.7
Mara	78.9
Manyara	14.7
Niombe	40.4
Katavi	78.6
Simivu	83.4
Geita	81.5
Kaskazini Unquia	67.7
Kusini Unquia	68.6
Miini Magharibi	46.9
Kaskazini Pemba	62 7
Kusini Pemba	57 5
	57.5
Wealth quintile	
Lowest	50.3
Second	56.1
Middle	56.8
Fourth	58.6
Highest	57.6
Iotal	55.9

¹ 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 12.5 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household

Percentage of the de facto household population who slept the night before the survey under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), under an insecticidetreated net (ITN), under a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN), and under an ITN or in a dwelling in which the interior walls have been sprayed against mosquitoes (IRS) in the past 12 months; and among the de facto household population in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

		н	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	Percentage who slept under an LLIN last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night or in a dwelling sprayed with IRS ² in the past 12 months	Number of persons	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of persons
Age							
<5	61.0	54.4	50.8	56.2	10,112	73.9	7,446
5-14 15-34	52.0 57.4	40.7	44.3	49.1	17,453	05.0 70.2	12,430
35-49	59.8	49.2 50.4	45.9	52.9	7 699	72.8	5 328
50+	51.7	44.8	42.8	47.2	6,728	68.2	4,420
Sex	×	*	*	*	2	*	2
Male	54.2	17 1	44.0	40.0	28 753	67.8	20 100
remaie	54.2 57.9	47.4 50.5	46.9	49.9 52.8	20,755 30,904	71.3	20,100 21,923
Residence							
Urban	70.4	50.0		50.0	47 447	75.0	40.404
Rurai	70.1	53.8	44.6	56.U	17,447	75.2 67.2	12,494
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar	50.5	47.0	45.9	49.5	42,210	07.2	29,529
Mainland							
Urban	56.1	49.1	45.5	51.0	58,026	69.8	40,790
Rural	70.5	54.3	44.9	56.0	16,964	75.7	12,165
	50.1 57.1	47.0	40.0	49.0	41,002	61 7	20,020
Pemba	55.5	42.5	38.4	61 1	1,001	57.8	807
i oniou	60.4	55.1	54.0	69.4	534	69.2	426
Zone							
Western							
Northern	70.1	66.7	65.4	66.7	6,248	71.3	5,849
Central Southorn Highlando	40.9	32.7	29.1	32.9	6,560	61.5	3,488
Southern	23.4	34.2	32.0	34.2	3 725	52.2	2,490
South West Highlands	55.4	45.9	39.4	46.0	3.059	66.8	2,103
Lake	33.6	30.2	29.0	30.3	5,631	58.6	2,906
Eastern	73.4	69.7	67.3	74.5	16,972	75.3	15,701
Zanzibar	70.7	51.3 46.6	40.9	54.4 63.8	9,088	76.7 61 7	6,085
Region	57.1	40.0	+5.5	05.0	1,001	01.7	1,202
Dodoma							
Arusha	21.3	16.7	15.9	16.7	2,860	41.3	1,160
Kilimanjaro	33.8	29.2	23.5	29.2	2,065	65.6	918
Tanga Morogoro	43.8	36.1	34.1	36.9	1,642	54.4 64.2	1,090
Pwani	57.6	47.5	43.9	48 7	2,000	77.6	1,473
Dar es Salaam	63.8	48.1	43.8	48.4	1,270	71.0	862
Lindi	80.0	54.4	38.4	59.2	4,968	77.6	3,480
Mtwara	56.1	48.2	40.7	48.3	1,217	67.5	870
Ruvuma	55.0	44.4	38.6	44.5	1,842	66.3	1,234
iringa Mbeva	51.9	47.8	40.3	47.8	1,002	08.7 58.1	1,157
Singida	29.4	26.0	25.3	26.0	3 633	51.0	1 879
Tabora	34.6	29.7	28.6	29.7	1,963	66.5	877
Rukwa	78.4	75.6	73.8	75.6	3,653	81.5	3,388
Kigoma	18.6	15.1	13.8	15.1	1,367	49.5	416
Shinyanga	58.4	54.3	53.5	54.3	2,594	57.2	2,461
Kagera	52.8	46.8	43.4	46.8	2,352	56.2 75.4	1,960
Mara	72.8	68.0	64.4	76.0	4,038	72.6	3,783
Manyara	72.5	66.7	62.8	72.7	2,514	72.3	2,319
Njombe	15.1	12.6	10.4	12.6	1,920	52.5	461
Katavi	17.9	16.9	16.7	16.9	880	34.3	434
Simiyu	89.7	85.2	83.6	85.2	632	88.1	611
Gelta Kookozini Unavia	86.7	83.5	82.0	84.1	2,521	85.1	2,4/4
Kusini Unguja	01.0 50.6	00.0 52.2	04.0 /0.0	00.0 76.4	2,499	0/.Ŏ 61 9	2,435
Miini Magharihi	58 7	51 1	49.4	69.9	154	60.4	130
Kaskazini Pemba	53.2	36.9	31.6	53.4	686	55.1	460
Kusini Pemba	57.7	54.7	53.5	72.5	279	68.0	225

(Continued...)

Table 12.5—Continued

		н	Household po households with a	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	Percentage who slept under an LLIN last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night or in a dwelling sprayed with IRS ² in the past 12 months	Number of persons	Percentage who slept under an ITN¹ last night	Number of persons
Wealth guintile							
Lowest	45.5	44.1	43.7	45.3	12,013	67.6	7,847
Second	50.3	48.0	47.4	50.5	11,853	69.4	8,204
Middle	51.1	47.8	46.4	50.4	11,963	67.4	8,491
Fourth	61.0	52.4	48.4	54.6	11,854	70.0	8,870
Highest	72.6	52.8	41.6	56.2	11,974	73.4	8,610
Total	56.1	49.0	45.5	51.4	59,657	69.6	42,022

Total includes two people missing age. ¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN) or (2) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months. ² Indoor residual spraying (IRS) is limited to spraying conducted by a government, private or non-governmental organisation.

Table 12.6 Use of existing ITNs

Percentage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone the night before the survey, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of existing ITNs ¹ used last night	Number of ITNs ¹
Residence		
Urban	77.7	6,161
Rural	65.8	14,170
Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar		
Mainland	69.2	19,774
Urban	77.7	6,028
Zanzibar	75.3	558
Unguja	71.3	361
Pemba	82.7	197
Zone		
Western	62.3	3,053
Northern	72.3	1,522
Southern Highlands	66.7	1.052
Southern	75.5	1,075
South West Highlands	64.7	1,269
Lake Eastern	66.5 85.2	8,125
Zanzibar	75.3	558
Region		
Dodoma	54.0	429
Arusha	79.6	378
Kilimanjaro	59.1	538
Tanga Morogoro	79.3 87.0	606 751
Pwani	80.4	399
Dar es Salaam	85.6	1,595
Lindi	74.1	454
Ruvuma	76.5 76.4	621 576
Iringa	68.2	253
Mbeya	58.4	840
Singida	74.9	352
Tabora Rukwa	76.3 71.4	1,603
Kigoma	46.7	1,449
Shinyanga	54.6	921
Kagera	64.5	1,473
Mwanza Mara	64.3 60.1	1,954
Manyara	75.4	152
Njombe	40.1	224
Katavi	79.8 75 5	294
Simiyu Geita	75.5 79.4	1,281
Kaskazini Unguja	69.5	107
Kusini Unguja	64.4	68
Mjini Magharibi	74.8	186
Kusini Pemba	85.7	91
Wealth quintile		0.
Lowest	65.8	3,412
Second	64.5	4,008
Middle	66.3	4,160
Fourth Highest	72.6 76.4	4,286
Tatal	70. 4	- ,+00
IOTAL	69.4	20,331

 1 An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN) or (2) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

Table 12.7 Reason for not using mosquito nets

The percentage of mosquito nets not used the night before the survey, and for those nets the reason given for not using them, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Reasons for not using a net										
Background	Percentage of nets not used the night before the survey	Total number of nets	No	Too hot	Net too	Net too dirty	Net not available last night/ net being washed	Usual user(s) did not sleep in the household last night	Net too small	Saving for later	Number of nets not used
						4 . y					
Residence Urban Rural	21.1 33.6	7,972 15,124	13.4 32.8	5.1 6.8	4.1 4.5	2.9 3.1	0.2 1.7	14.3 5.4	1.3 0.7	54.8 47.7	1,679 5,076
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar											
Mainland	29.4	22,410	28.0	6.0	4.4	3.0	1.3	7.4	0.8	50.1	6,590
Rural	21.1	14 633	32.9	4.0 6.4	4.1	3.0	0.1	14.0	1.3	20.7 48.2	1,030
Zanzibar	24.0	686	28.4	21.8	2.8	4.1	0.6	15.6	0.5	25.8	164
Unguja	27.2	470	28.1	22.0	2.4	5.0	0.7	15.1	0.7	23.9	128
Pemba	16.9	216	29.3	20.9	4.1	1.1	0.0	17.4	0.0	32.5	36
Zone											
Western	36.6	3,179	32.5	6.6	1.1	0.8	0.0	4.0	0.0	56.9	1,165
Northern	26.7	1,869	38.7	5.1	7.5	6.9	2.3	11.3	1.0	29.3	499
Central	34.2	1,136	43.3	15.7	10.2	9.2	9.5	6.9	0.0	14.3	389
Highlands	32.2	1 155	33.3	67	17 7	73	04	10.5	17	26.2	372
Southern	22.9	1,297	33.9	17.1	2.1	7.0	0.3	11.2	0.3	39.9	296
South West		,									
Highlands	35.7	1,452	40.0	5.8	12.0	3.1	4.8	11.1	0.2	24.6	518
Lake	32.7	8,523	20.9	3.1	1.4	0.7	0.4	5.0	1.5	66.0	2,787
Zanzibar	24.0	3,798 686	28.4	21.8	2.8	0.4 4.1	0.6	15.6	0.0	25.8	164
Deview											
Dodoma	45.6	546	54 9	22.1	11.6	84	0.0	5.8	0.0	12.4	249
Arusha	22.1	448	40.9	5.3	1.5	5.1	8.0	20.6	4.9	10.3	99
Kilimanjaro	38.2	625	49.6	2.4	6.4	8.7	1.6	6.1	0.0	29.5	239
Tanga	20.2	796	21.1	9.0	12.9	5.5	0.0	13.3	0.0	40.7	161
Morogoro	12.4	925	17.6	14.5	6.6	9.1	0.0	13.6	0.0	40.6	114
Dar es Salaam	14.8	2 354	94	5.8	3.4	5.6	0.0	16.2	0.0	20.7 51.2	349
Lindi	24.9	527	37.6	11.7	4.0	4.7	0.6	14.6	0.0	38.6	132
Mtwara	21.4	770	30.9	21.5	0.7	8.9	0.0	8.4	0.6	41.0	165
Ruvuma	23.1	623	12.5	7.2	14.0	8.2	1.1	17.8	0.6	31.8	144
Iringa	30.5	299	27.7	4.1 5.4	19.2	10.3	0.0	0.0 12.3	2.3	33.0	91 405
Singida	24.2	413	12.6	4.6	8.2	11.7	37.0	8.9	0.0	22.9	100
Tabora	23.1	1,666	12.3	3.8	0.3	1.3	0.0	4.8	0.0	78.9	385
Rukwa	29.0	176	29.6	14.1	29.3	5.5	0.0	4.5	2.1	19.4	51
Kigoma	51.6	1,513	42.5	8.0	1.5	0.6	0.0	3.6	0.0	46.1	780
Kagera	42.4 35.4	1,001	55.4 13.7	2.0 5.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.0	0.7	42.3 54 1	424 528
Mwanza	34.9	2,088	23.0	6.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	7.6	4.1	63.7	728
Mara	38.5	1,392	16.6	0.7	1.7	0.6	0.0	4.6	0.0	77.4	536
Manyara	22.7	177	47.7	3.8	6.8	7.7	0.0	8.6	0.0	5.0	40
Njombe Katavi	58.4 19.9	233	59.0 3.8	7.9 1.4	20.6	4.4	0.0	5.3	2.3	15.9 84 3	136
Simivu	24.2	1.329	4.3	0.0	4.7	0.3	0.0	5.9	1.0	84.8	322
Geita	20.5	1,218	2.1	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	88.9	250
Kaskazini Unguja	29.9	122	36.7	4.8	6.4	7.7	0.7	14.4	0.0	29.4	37
Kusini Unguja	35.0	78	30.0	35.0	1.0	2.9	0.0	11.1	0.0	25.8	27
Kaskazini Pemba	23.8 19.3	209	43.0	20.3	0.8 4.8	4.4	0.0	87	0.0	29.7	22
Kusini Pemba	14.3	104	9.4	8.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	36.4	15
Education											
No education Primary	31.2	3,159	33.0	6.1	3.0	2.7	0.5	5.3	0.0	51.2	986
incomplete	31.6	2,954	31.8	8.4	2.9	1.7	0.4	5.4	0.3	54.7	934
Secondary+	29.5 26.1	5,320	20.0 25.4	5.9 6.5	4.9 5.2	3.7 2.5	2.1 0.6	7.5 11.0	0.9 1.6	49.1 45.7	3,444 1,390
Wealth quintile	22.0	0 504	07 5	C 4	0 F	<u> </u>	0.4	0.0	~ ~	40.4	1 407
Lowest	33.9 34 8	3,501 4 184	37.5 30.5	0.1 75	3.5 4 R	2.3 2.1	3.4 1 2	2.3 4.5	0.2	48.4 52.6	1,187
Middle	33.1	4,409	32.8	6.8	5.1	3.5	0.9	6.1	0.9	48.0	1,458
Fourth	26.1	4,942	24.6	6.0	5.5	3.9	0.6	8.3	1.2	48.8	1,292
Highest	22.5	6,060	15.2	5.6	2.9	3.4	0.7	16.6	1.7	49.3	1,364
Total	29.2	23,095	28.0	6.4	4.4	3.0	1.3	7.6	0.8	49.5	6,754

Table 12.8 Use of mosquito nets by children

Percentage of children under age 5 who, the night before the survey, slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), under an insecticidetreated net (ITN), under a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN), and under an ITN or in a dwelling in which the interior walls have been sprayed against mosquitoes (IRS) in the past 12 months; and among children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

		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	Percentage who slept under an LLIN last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night or in a dwelling sprayed with IRS ² in the past 12 months	Number of children	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of children
Age in months							
<12	61.9	55.5	50.3	57.5	2,018	75.8	1,478
12-23	66.2	58.6	54.7 51.8	59.8 57.5	2,197	77.9	1,652
36-47	59.9	52 1	49.4	53.9	1,955	74.9	1,447
48-59	54.9	50.1	47.1	52.0	1,975	69.6	1,421
Sex							
Male	60.8	53.7	50.1	55.4	5.102	73.4	3.730
Female	61.3	55.2	51.5	57.1	5,010	74.4	3,716
Residence							
Urban	77.3	60.9	50.5	62.4	2,602	79.7	1,990
Rural	55.4	52.2	50.8	54.1	7,510	71.8	5,457
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar							
Mainland	60.9	54.4	50.7	55.8	9,843	74.0	7,234
Urban	77.7	61.4	50.9	62.4	2,526	80.1	1,937
Rural	55.1	52.0	50.7	53.6	7,316	71.8	5,297
Zanzibar	65.7	50.4 52.2	5Z.Z 46.3	70.7	269	71.Z	213
Pemba	68.8	63.4	62.1	74.4	99	78.4	80
Zone							
Western	70.5	67.9	66.5	67.9	1,230	71.7	1,165
Northern	46.8	36.8	31.3	36.9	970	71.5	499
Central	28.6	24.3	22.2	24.3	1,126	60.7	450
Southern Highlands	42.9	37.9	36.1	37.9	549	65.1	320
South West	59.8	51.4	43.0	51.4	400	71.1	289
Highlands	37.8	34.4	33.3	34.4	965	64.1	517
Lake	76.4	73.4	70.9	77.0	3,295	78.0	3,101
Eastern	75.9	55.2	45.3	57.1	1,308	80.9	892
Zanzibar	66.7	56.4	52.2	70.7	269	71.2	213
Region							
Dodoma	25.5	20.6	18.8	20.6	424	47.2	185
Arusha	39.2	33.7	26.6	33.7	350	84.0	140
Killmanjaro	55.1 40.4	40.5	43.1	47.0	180	68.9	222
Morogoro	61.2	50.5	47.0	51.4	424	82.2	261
Pwani	66.9	46.9	43.9	47.4	202	73.8	129
Dar es Salaam	87.6	60.6	44.5	63.5	682	82.1	503
Lindi	57.1	51.1	43.2	51.1	184	73.3	128
Ruvuma	02.1 55.3	50.8	42.0	51.0 50.8	215	09.0 72.8	174
Iringa	41.3	33.0	31.2	33.0	171	65.1	87
Mbeya	32.4	29.3	28.4	29.3	554	54.0	301
Singida	40.1	35.6	33.7	35.6	356	71.2	178
Tabora	80.3	79.0	77.2	79.0	699	84.0	658
Rukwa	21.8	17.9	16.9	17.9	274	58.7	84
Shinyanga	57.7 54 7	53.2 50.4	52.5 46.8	53.2 50.4	462	55.7 58.0	506 402
Kagera	74.4	73.6	73.3	81.0	553	81.3	501
Mwanza	75.6	71.4	67.4	78.1	794	73.2	774
Mara	76.6	72.1	68.6	75.1	504	78.8	462
Manyara	20.6	17.1	14.4	17.1	347	68.1	87
Njombe	20.5	19.2	18.6	19.2	128	42.0	58 122
Simiyu	9∠.0 88 1	86 2	00.∠ 84 6	07.0 86.2	514	90.4 87 6	505
Geita	88.9	87.0	85.5	88.7	467	89.0	457
Kaskazini Unguja	71.8	63.4	60.1	82.9	43	71.9	38
Kusini Unguja	62.3	56.3	53.7	71.3	28	65.1	24
Mjini Magharibi	63.5	46.2	38.2	61.3	98	64.7	70
Kusini Pemba	04.3 73.9	02.3 64 7	60.4 64 0	70.6	53 46	79.7	43 38
		- · · ·	01.0				

(Continued...)

Table 12.8—Continued

		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	Percentage who slept under an LLIN last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night or in a dwelling sprayed with IRS ² in the past 12 months	Number of children	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of children
Wealth guintile							
Lowest	50.4	49.1	48.6	50.1	2,483	71.8	1,700
Second	56.9	54.6	53.7	56.4	2,183	75.0	1,589
Middle	56.2	52.4	50.2	54.7	1,992	70.2	1,489
Fourth	68.5	59.5	54.8	61.3	1,851	76.3	1,443
Highest	80.5	59.1	46.1	61.6	1,602	77.2	1,226
Total	61.0	54.4	50.8	56.2	10,112	73.9	7,446

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. ¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN) or (2) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months. ² Indoor residual spraying (IRS) is limited to spraying conducted by a government, private or non-governmental organisation.

Table 12.9 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women

Percentages of pregnant women age 15-49 who, the night before the survey, slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), under a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN), and under an ITN or in a dwelling in which the interior walls have been sprayed against mosquitoes (IRS) in the past 12 months; and among pregnant women age 15-49 in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

		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	Percentage who slept under an LLIN last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night or in a dwelling sprayed with IRS ² in the past 12 months	Number of women	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of women
Residence							
Urban	72.4	55.9	48.7	57.6	333	80.8	230
Rural	56.1	53.1	52.0	54.9	789	71.9	583
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar							
Mainland	60.9	54.0	51.1	55.4	1,091	74.6	790
Urban	72.8	56.5	49.2	57.7	323	81.7	224
Rural	55.8	52.9	51.9	54.5	768	71.8	566
Zanzibar	63.4	51.5	47.3	64.5	31	68.5	23
Unguja	57.5	41.4	36.1	56.0	17	57.9	12
Pemba	70.8	64.1	61.3	75.1	14	80.4	11
Zone							
Western	70.0	66.1	66.1	66.1	148	75.4	130
Northern	38.8	31.4	26.9	31.4	89	(70.0)	40
Central	35.1	31.4	29.9	31.4	132	71.1	58
Southern Highlands	45.2	35.8	35.8	35.8	56	(74.5)	27
Southern	(57.7)	(47.4)	(37.9)	(47.4)	48	(69.1)	33
South West							
Highlands	46.8	41.0	38.9	41.0	113	65.0	71
Lake	73.2	70.4	67.9	73.8	357	76.4	330
Eastern	75.9	54.8	48.2	57.4	148	80.1	102
Zanzıbar	63.4	51.5	47.3	64.5	31	68.5	23
Education							
No education	56.1	54.3	53.6	55.1	182	73.1	135
Primary incomplete	63.8	60.3	56.8	60.9	156	77.4	121
Primary complete	60.7	53.5	51.4	55.4	578	75.4	410
Secondary+	63.7	49.9	43.3	53.2	207	70.2	147
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	49.1	48.1	47.7	50.0	264	68.4	185
Second	57.3	54.8	54.7	56.6	235	75.1	171
Middle	61.7	58.0	56.5	59.1	200	78.4	148
Fourth	62.0	56.0	51.9	56.4	210	71.7	164
Highest	77.9	54.3	44.8	57.7	213	80.3	144
Total	60.9	53.9	51.0	55.7	1,122	74.4	813

Note:

• Table is based on women who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

• Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN) or (2) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months. ² Indoor residual spraying (IRS) is limited to spraying conducted by a government, private, or non-governmental organisation.

Table 12.10 Use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who, during the pregnancy preceding the last birth, received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar at least one of which was received during an ANC visit, received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar at least one of which was received during an ANC visit, and received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar at least one of which was received during an ANC visit, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

				Niumah an af
Background	Percentage who received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar ¹	Percentage who received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar ¹	Percentage who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey
Residence				
Urban	78.0	44.4	11.1	1,155
Rural	64.6	30.8	6.4	3,013
Tanzania Mainland/				
Zanzibar				
Mainland	69.1	35.2	7.8	4,061
Urban	79.0	45.2	11.3	1,128
Rufai	05.3	31.3	6.4 5.5	2,933
	37.9	12.0	5.5 1 7	68
Pemba	47 1	14.5	12.2	38
_		11.0	12.2	00
Zone	50.0	01.0	1.0	504
Western	56.8	21.3	1.8	534
Control	70.2	41.7	2.9	186
Southern Highlands	72.6	39.4	77	218
Southern	88.2	40.1	10.6	148
South West Highlands	63.1	29.3	6.8	415
Lake	63.7	33.2	7.7	1,280
Eastern	77.4	46.4	14.6	581
Zanzibar	37.9	13.0	5.5	106
Region				
Dodoma	80.1	39.5	12.4	188
Arusha	72.5	33.6	2.1	141
Kilimanjaro	91.7	37.3	1.2	67
Tanga	77.7	49.3	4.1	190
Morogoro	68.8	44.9	13.1	165
Pwani	79.2	42.8	11.4	86
Dar es Salaam	81.2	48.1	16.2	330
Lindi	91.2	40.3	7.0	63
Mtwara	85.9	39.9	13.4	85
Ruvuma	00.0	29.9	7.0	101
Mbeva	63.4	27.1	63	240
Singida	80.5	38.2	9.9	141
Tabora	50.4	19.5	1.2	318
Rukwa	66.1	36.9	9.2	120
Kigoma	66.0	23.9	2.6	217
Shinyanga	71.4	44.2	10.4	194
Kagera	75.8	48.7	8.9	203
Mwanza	64.9	27.2	9.3	290
Mara	55.7	32.0	7.6	199
Niombo	70.7	37.3	0.9 7.2	157
Katavi	55.3	40.0 22 1	3.5	56
Simiyu	64.1	30.7	4.6	202
Geita	48.8	18.6	4.9	192
Kaskazini Unguja	32.4	10.6	3.9	18
Kusini Unguja	28.5	14.4	1.9	11
Mjini Magharibi	34.0	12.1	0.6	39
Kaskazini Pemba	53.3	16.2	14.4	21
Kusini Pemba	39.9	12.5	9.7	17
Education				
No education	56.9	25.5	3.8	801
Primary incomplete	62.1	30.8	7.0	540
Primary complete	/1.5	35.5	8.5	2,121
Secondary+	10.3	40.3	10.4	704
Wealth quintile	_		_	
Lowest	59.7	27.6	5.6	1,011
Second	61.5	29.7	7.4	876
IVIIdale	12.4	33.3	b.1 ⊙ 1	/82
Fullin Highest	12.5 70.8	30.3 48 0	0.1 12 5	794 704
	13.0	-0.0		
lotal	68.3	34.6	7.7	4,167

¹ Received the specified number of doses of SP/Fansidar, at least one of which was received during an ANC visit.
Table 12.11 Prevalence, diagnosis, and prompt treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; and among children under age 5 with fever, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, the percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel, the percentage who took any artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT), the percentage who took ACT the same or next day following the onset of fever, the percentage who took antimalarial drugs, and the percentage who took the drugs the same or next day following the onset of fever, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Children und	der age 5	Children under age 5 with fever			
	Percentage with fever in the two		Percentage for whom advice or	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was	Percentage who had blood taken	
characteristic	the survey	children	treatment was sought ¹	or next day	from a finger or heel for testing	children
Age in months						
<12	16.1	2,010	81.6	45.6	34.4	323
12-23	22.7	2,134	79.8	46.9	39.3	485
24-33	21.7	1,017	03.2	40.1	30.9	395
48-59	13.1	1,768	76.8	41.3	35.7	232
Sex						
Male	18.8	4,806	79.2	44.6	38.4	905
Female	17.0	4,714	81.1	44.6	33.1	801
Residence	10.1	0.544	04.0	50.4	01.0	400
Urban Rural	18.1 17.9	2,541 6.980	84.0 78.7	52.4 41.7	61.6 26.5	460 1.246
Tanzania Mainland/		-,				.,
Zanzibar						
Mainland	17.9	9,268	80.1	44.3	36.0	1,662
Urban	18.1	2,475	84.2	52.3	62.1	449
Rural	17.9	6,794	78.6	41.4	26.3	1,214
Zanzibar	17.4	252	/8./	54.7	34.0	44
Pemba	18.3	94	79.7	52.7	22.1	17
Zone						
Western	18.5	1,170	74.3	43.7	21.8	217
Northern	13.9	901	75.3	35.2	43.1	125
Central	7.6	1,065	75.5	46.0	33.4	81
Southern Highlands	14.9	517	74.2	53.3	23.6	77
Southern	23.4	372	81.5	54.6	48.0	87
South West Highlands	15.1	914	81.2	44.7	23.0	138
Lake	23.1	3,014	81.9	38.2	31.3	695
Eastern Zanzibar	18.4 17.4	1,315	85.0 78.7	60.0 54 7	66.3 34 0	242
Region				0	0.110	
Dodoma	9.7	398	*	*	*	38
Arusha	11.2	341	(72.5)	(34.1)	(41.8)	38
Kilimanjaro	17.3	162	(63.9)	(33.5)	(21.1)	28
Tanga	14.8	398	(82.6)	(36.6)	(54.5)	59
Morogoro	18.3	417	(87.2)	(53.6)	(35.0)	76
Pwani	15.3	191	(83.0)	(58.4)	(56.9)	29
Dar es Salaam	19.2	707	84.2	63.9	85.9	136
Lindi	25.5	168	78.9	63.2	40.8	43
Ruyuma	21.7 19.4	204	(04.1)	(40.2)	(16.8)	44
Iringa	11.4	156	(79.0)	(01.0)	(10.0)	43
Mbeva	15.1	521	(817)	(47 1)	(20.4)	79
Singida	6.9	325	(75.8)	(38.9)	(37.4)	23
Tabora	12.9	675	81.9	52.6	28.1	87
Rukwa	16.0	261	75.7	42.4	24.2	42
Kigoma	26.2	495	69.1	37.7	17.6	130
Shinyanga	20.8	434	89.3	60.0	30.1	90
Kagera	17.5	505	58.7	22.1	35.3	88
Mwanza	22.8	698	84.8	41.3	38.3	159
Manuara	34.2	462	//.5	32.3	34.6	158
Niombo	0.0 12.6	34Z 125	(67.2)	(50.6)	(30.0)	20
Katavi	13.3	132	(07.2) 91.6	39.3	32.0	18
Simiyu	21.4	475	90.5	30.6	23.4	102
Geita	22.2	440	89.8	45.1	20.5	98
Kaskazini Unguja	14.0	42	(73.1)	(51.9)	(29.8)	6
Kusini Unguja	14.9	25	(82.0)	(68.4)	(41.7)	4
Mjini Magharibi	18.7	91	81.5	54.7	46.0	17
Kaskazini Pemba	18.0	51	75.3	53.5	21.4	9
Kusini Pemba	18.6	44	79.0	51.8	22.9	8
Mother's education	17.0	2 042	76 4	20 6	20.0	240
Primary incomplete	17.U 22.1	∠,013 1 2/1	10.4 73.6	30.0 33 N	20.0 31 5	04∠ 275
Primary incomplete	17 1	4 901	81.6	45.7	38.8	840
Secondary+	18.2	1,365	87.1	61.8	53.2	249

(Continued...)

Table 12.11—Continu	led					
	Children und	der age 5		Children under	age 5 with fever	
Background characteristic	Percentage with fever in the two 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	Number of children
Wealth guintile						
Lowest	16.2	2,321	72.8	39.9	25.5	376
Second	19.5	2,014	78.4	38.5	21.1	392
Middle	17.6	1,838	83.3	40.7	34.8	323
Fourth	17.8	1,773	83.7	51.9	40.4	315
Highest	19.1	1,575	84.3	54.8	64.8	300
Total	17.9	9,520	80.1	44.6	35.9	1,706

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 Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

Table 12.12.1 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children under age 5 with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Percentage for was so source	whom advice or ought from each rce:
Background characteristic	Among children with fever	Among children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought
Any public sector source National/Zonal referral/Spec. Hospital Regional Referral Hospital Regional Hospital District Hospital Health Centre Dispensary Clinic CHW	28.2 0.3 0.4 2.7 5.8 18.5 0.2 0.0 0.1	34.0 0.4 0.3 3.4 6.9 22.5 0.3 0.0 0.1
Religious/ voluntary Referral specialised hospital District hospital Hospital Dispensary Clinic	3.9 0.6 0.4 1.0 1.6 0.2	4.7 0.7 0.5 1.3 2.0 0.2
Private sector Specialised Hospital Hospital Health Centre Dispensary Clinic	7.6 0.2 1.4 0.9 4.6 0.4	9.4 0.2 1.8 1.2 5.7 0.5
Other Pharmacy ADDO Other Number of children	54.3 24.2 26.4 3.7	53.0 25.6 26.7 0.6
	.,. 50	.,

CHW = Community health worker.

Table 12.12.2 Children with fever who took antimalarial drugs

Among children under age 5 with fever, the percentage who took any antimalarial drugs, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Perlam ad	Percentage who	N
characteristic	took antimalarial medicine	with fever
Ago in months		
Age in months < 6	26.6	111
6-11	46.9	212
12-23	48.0	485
24-35 36-47	53.9	395
48-59	56.9	232
Sov		
Male	52.1	905
Female	50.0	801
Residence		
Urban	46.0	460
Rural	53.0	1,246
Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar	50.4	1 000
Mainland	52.4 47 1	1,662
Rural	54.3	1.214
Zanzibar	2.4	44
Unguja	2.3	27
	2.0	17
Zone Western	66.2	217
Northern	29.4	125
Central	26.6	81
Southern Highlands	46.2	77
Southern South West Highlands	56.0 36.5	87 138
Lake	56.9	695
Eastern	57.1	242
Zanzibar	2.4	44
Region		
Dodoma	12.4	38
Kilimaniaro	8.0	28
Tanga	45.8	59
Morogoro	61.6	76
Pwani Dar es Salaam	60.2 53.0	29
Lindi	61.9	43
Mtwara	50.4	44
Ruvuma	72.4	43
Iringa Mbeva	7.6 29.9	18 79
Singida	48.7	23
Tabora	63.5	87
Rukwa	37.8	42
Shinvanga	59.5	90
Kagera	51.2	88
Mwanza	57.3	159
Mara Manyara	42.5 29.1	158 20
Njombe	17.6	16
Katavi	63.2	18
Simiyu	63.3	102
Kaskazini Unguia	6.3	90
Kusini Unguja	6.7	4
Mjini Magharibi	0.0	17
Kaskazini Pemba Kusini Pemba	2.9	9
	2.2	0
No education	53.8	342
Primary incomplete	54.1	275
Primary complete	52.8	840
Secondary+	38.3	249
Wealth quintile		070
Lowest	55.5 57 4	376 302
Middle	51.9	323
Fourth	44.8	315
Highest	43.2	300
Total	51.1	1,706

Table 12.13.1 Type of antimalarial drugs used

Among children under age 5 with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey who took any antimalarial medication, the percentage who took specific antimalarial drugs, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Percentage of children who took:							Number of		
Background characteristic	Any ACT	SP/ Fansidar	Chloroquine	Amodiaquine	Quinine pills	Quinine injection	Artesunate rectal	Artesunate injection	Other anti- malarial	children with fever who took antimalarial drug
Age in months										
< 6	(66.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(8.1)	(4.5)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(17.7)	30
6-11	78.5	1.4	0.0	5.2	8.5	2.5	0.0	0.9	5.4	99
12-23	81.8	0.5	0.8	2.8	3.7	2.5	0.0	0.9	8.9	233
24-35	88.9	1.9	0.0	2.4	1.7	2.1	0.0	0.6	4.0	213
36-47	89.0	0.8	0.0	6.0	4.3	1.8	0.4	1.1	0.9	165
48-59	87.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	4.6	5.5	0.0	0.0	3.8	132
Sex										
Male	87.8	1.1	0.0	1.9	3.4	2.3	0.0	0.7	5.2	471
Female	81.5	1.5	0.4	4.7	5.1	3.4	0.2	0.7	5.5	401
Residence										
Urban	78.2	2.2	0.8	2.6	4.5	2.1	0.3	1.4	8.1	212
Rural	87.0	1.0	0.0	3.4	4.0	3.0	0.0	0.5	4.4	660
Mother's education										
No education	90.6	0.7	0.0	2.8	3.9	1.5	0.1	1.2	3.3	184
Primary incomplete	88.6	1.0	0.0	3.2	1.8	1.4	0.0	0.6	3.9	149
Primary complete	82.9	1.8	0.4	3.0	4.4	3.8	0.1	0.6	6.1	444
Secondary+	77.2	0.3	0.0	4.8	6.9	2.7	0.0	0.1	7.9	95
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	91.4	0.8	0.0	3.1	2.6	2.1	0.0	1.1	2.2	208
Second	90.1	0.7	0.0	4.1	2.5	0.7	0.0	0.4	3.7	225
Middle	83.2	1.7	0.0	2.7	5.1	6.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	167
Fourth	78.8	0.5	0.0	2.5	3.8	5.7	0.5	0.9	9.2	141
Highest	74.1	3.3	1.4	3.0	8.5	0.4	0.0	1.3	8.1	130
Total	84.9	1.3	0.2	3.2	4.1	2.8	0.1	0.7	5.3	872

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. ACT = Artemisinin-based combination therapy.

Table 12.13.2 Timing of antimalarial drugs used

Among children under age 5 with fever, the percentage who took the drugs the same or next day following the onset of fever, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Percentage of children who took:							
Background characteristic	Any ACT	SP/ Fansidar	Chloro- quine	Amodia- quine	Quinine pills/ Quinine injection/ IV	Artesunate rectal/ Artesunate injection	Other anti- malarial	Number of children with fever who took any antimalarial drug
Age in months								
< 6	(53.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.8)	(0.0)	(9.2)	30
6-11	`57.2 [´]	`1.4´	`0.0 [´]	2.7 [´]	8.8	0.0	2.9	99
12-23	57.8	0.5	0.8	2.8	4.1	0.0	5.4	233
24-35	53.7	1.9	0.0	1.0	2.2	0.0	2.6	213
36-47	69.9	0.8	0.0	3.2	2.9	1.1	0.9	165
48-59	56.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	132
Sex								
Male	63.1	0.5	0.0	0.7	3.7	0.0	3.4	471
Female	53.6	1.4	0.4	3.3	4.8	0.4	2.2	401
Residence								
Urban	56.9	1.5	0.8	1.8	6.4	0.8	5.1	212
Rural	59.3	0.7	0.0	1.9	3.5	0.0	2.2	660
Mother's education								
No education	63.5	0.7	0.0	1.3	3.5	0.0	1.3	184
Primary incomplete	52.8	1.0	0.0	0.9	1.9	0.0	1.3	149
Primary complete	59.1	1.1	0.4	1.9	4.3	0.4	3.4	444
Secondary+	56.9	0.3	0.0	4.2	8.8	0.1	5.8	95
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	69.7	0.8	0.0	2.4	1.7	0.0	0.8	208
Second	57.7	0.3	0.0	1.5	2.0	0.0	1.0	225
Middle	50.9	1.7	0.0	1.4	4.8	0.0	4.4	167
Fourth	63.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	7.3	0.1	5.0	141
Highest	47.5	2.2	1.4	3.0	7.9	1.3	5.3	130
Total	58.7	0.9	0.2	1.9	4.2	0.2	2.9	872

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. ACT = Artemisinin-based combination therapy.

Table 12.14 Coverage of testing for haemoglobin level and malaria in children

Percentage of eligible children age 6-59 months who were tested for haemoglobin level and for malaria, by background characteristics (unweighted), Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

		Percentage tested for	r	Number of
Background characteristic	Haemoglobin level	Malaria with RDT	Malaria with microscopy	children eligible for testing
Age in months				
6-8	97.3	97.3	91.1	550
9-11	97.6	96.7	91.3	492
12-17	98.1	97.7	90.9	1,183
18-23	98.1	97.9	91.3	1,080
24-35	98.4	97.6	92.1	2,041
36-47	97.4	97.2	89.0	1,994
48-59	97.3	97.0	88.5	2,069
Sex				
Male	97.8	97.2	90.6	4,702
Female	97.7	97.5	90.0	4,707
Mother's interview status				
Interviewed	98.6	98.1	91.1	8,108
Not interviewed but in household	72.4	73.2	68.9	254
Not interviewed, and not in the				
household ¹	97.7	97.1	89.6	1,047
Residence				
Urban	96.7	96.1	90.3	2.124
Rural	98.1	97.7	90.3	7,285
T				,
Tanzania Mainiand/				
Zanzibar	07.9	07.5	01 5	0 010
Urban	96.6	97.5	92.5	1 846
Bural	98.1	97.9	91.3	6 172
Zanzibar	97.6	96.3	83.2	1.391
Unguja	98.2	97.5	87.5	814
Pemba	96.9	94.6	77.3	577
7000				
Western	98 5	98 5	91.9	896
Northern	96.8	96.0	91.3	721
Central	97.2	97.1	92.9	901
Southern Highlands	97.9	97.9	94.7	656
Southern	98.4	98.4	95.5	375
South West Highlands	98.0	97.8	88.5	1,006
Lake	98.7	98.4	90.6	2,665
Eastern	94.6	94.5	92.6	798
Zanzibar	97.6	96.3	83.2	1,391
Region				
Dodoma	99.1	98.7	91.4	232
Arusha	93.7	92.3	88.6	271
Kilimanjaro	98.4	97.3	94.0	184
Tanga	98.9	98.9	92.1	266
Morogoro	94.2	95.1	92.4	223
Pwani Dar as Salasm	98.2	98.7	92.9	224
Lindi	92.0	91.5	92.0	210
Mtwara	100.0	100.0	95.8	165
Ruvuma	99.6	99.6	99.1	228
Iringa	97.7	97.7	93.9	214
Mbeya	97.3	96.4	79.6	225
Singida	96.7	96.7	95.9	338
Tabora	98.8	98.8	93.3	481
Rukwa	96.6	96.6	88.6	351
Kigoma	98.3	98.3	90.1	415
Shinyanga	99.1	98.9	92.4	435
Nayera	99.4	99.4	94.0	303
Mara	96.7	96.5	87.7	457
Manvara	96.4	96.4	90.9	331
Njombe	96.3	96.3	90.7	214
Katavi	99.5	99.5	93.0	430
Simiyu	99.1	99.1	93.7	574
Geita	99.3	98.9	91.6	453
Kaskazini Unguja	97.2	96.4	89.7	253
Kusini Unguja	98.8	98.4	95.3	255
Mjini Magharibi Kaakazini Dombo	98.4	97.7	/9.1	306
Kusini Pemba	96.2	93.4	00.5	200
	0.16	95.9	60.9	291

(Continued...)

Table 12.14—Continued				
		Percentage tested fo	r	Number of
Background characteristic	Haemoglobin	Malaria with RDT	Malaria with microscopy	children eligible for testing
Mother's education				
No education	97.4	97.0	89.0	1,868
Primary incomplete	98.2	97.8	90.9	1,137
Primary complete	97.8	97.5	91.3	3,871
Secondary+	97.9	97.3	89.2	1,478
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	98.3	98.1	91.0	2,138
Second	98.7	98.5	91.0	1,937
Middle	97.2	96.6	89.3	1,882
Fourth	97.4	96.9	90.3	1,920
Highest	97.0	96.5	89.9	1,532
Total	97.8	97.4	90.3	9,409

Table 12.15 Haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months with haemoglobin lower than 8.0 g/dl, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Haemoglobin < 8.0 g/dl	Number of children
Age in months		
6-8 0 11	7.6	516
12-17	7.3	1.105
18-23	6.5	1,037
24-35	3.6	1,917
36-47	2.6	1,921
 	0.0	1,524
Male	5.0	4 471
Female	4.5	4,407
Mother's interview status		
Interviewed	5.0	7,701
Not interviewed but in household	4.3	186
Not interviewed, and not in the	3.1	000
	5.1	990
Residence	2.0	2 220
Rural	5.4	6.648
Tanzania Mainland/		-,
Zanzibar		
Mainland	4.8	8,639
Urban	2.9	2,162
Rural Zanzibar	5.5	6,477 239
Unguja	2.4	152
Pemba	5.6	87
Zone		
Western	7.6	1,100
Northern	4.7	833
Southern Highlands	1.7	476
Southern	3.4	359
South West Highlands	1.8	852
Eastern	7.0 1.8	2,921
Zanzibar	3.6	239
Region		
Dodoma	2.7	374
Arusha	6.6	296
Tanga	2.4	370
Morogoro	1.1	362
Pwani	2.2	181
Dar es Salaam	2.0	575 165
Mtwara	3.6	194
Ruvuma	2.8	213
Iringa	1.0	151
Singida	0.9	309
Tabora	6.4	616
Rukwa	2.2	237
Kigoma Shinyanga	9.2	484
Kagera	4.7	508
Mwanza	6.6	698
Mara	7.5	441
Niombe	0.4	297 112
Katavi	4.6	120
Simiyu	3.6	460
Gelta Kaskazini Linguia	11.0	409
Kusini Unguja	3. 4 2.2	30 25
Mjini Magharibi	2.0	89
Kaskazini Pemba	5.6	46
Kusini Pemba	5.7	41

(Continued...)

Table 12.15—Continued

Background	Haemoglobin	Number of
characteristic	< 8.0 g/dl	children
Mother's education ²		
No education	7.8	1,730
Primary incomplete	4.4	5,074
Primary complete	3.7	1,038
Secondary+	(1.1)	45
Wealth guintile		
Lowest	7.6	2,171
Second	6.3	1,952
Middle	3.5	1,757
Fourth	2.9	1,597
Highest	2.3	1,400
Total	4.8	8,877

Note: ٠

•

Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia is based on haemoglobin levels and is adjusted for altitude using CDC formulas (CDC, 1998). Haemoglobin is measured in grammes per decilitre (g/dl). 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

cases and has been suppressed. 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 12.16 Malaria prevalence among children according to a rapid diagnostic test (RDT) and microscopy

Percentage of children 6-59 months tested using a RDT who are positive for malaria and percentage of children age 6-59 months tested using microscopy who are positive for malaria, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Malaria prevalence using a RDT		Malaria prevalence using microscopy	
Background characteristic	Tested positive	Number of children tested	Tested positive	Number of children tested
Age in months				
6-8	8.4	517	4.3	483
9-11	8.4	454	1.3	424
12-17 18-23	10.3	1,104	4.1 5.7	973
24-35	15.7	1,899	5.6	1,816
36-47	16.1	1,916	6.3	1,774
48-59	17.9	1,921	6.9	1,756
Sex	45.0	4.450	5.0	4 470
Female	15.2	4,450 4 397	5.6 5.6	4,172
Mothor's interview status		1,001	0.0	.,
Interviewed	13.9	7.672	5.3	7.164
Not interviewed but in household	21.2	189	8.2	181
Not interviewed, and not in the	47.0	000	7.0	010
household	17.3	986	7.3	918
Residence	2.0	0.015	2.4	0.406
Rural	3.9 18.0	6.632	2.4 6.7	6,137
Tenzenia Mainland/		-,		-,
Zanzibar				
Mainland	14.8	8,611	5.7	8,066
Urban	4.1	2,149	2.4	2,077
Rufal Zanzibar	18.4	6,462 236	6.8 0.7	5,989
Unguja	0.0	151	0.5	129
Pemba	0.0	85	1.1	68
Zone				
Western	27.7	1,100	9.3	1,024
Northern Central	1.4 1.7	827 979	1.4 1.4	782 935
Southern Highlands	10.4	476	2.0	462
Southern	18.8	359	8.2	347
South West Highlands	3.1	847	2.8	737
Eastern	10.6	2,909	4.0	1,102
Zanzibar	0.0	236	0.7	197
Region				
Dodoma	0.0	373	0.5	349
Arusha Kilimaniaro	0.0	291	0.0	280
Tanga	3.2	370	3.1	343
Morogoro	23.1	365	9.1	354
Pwani Dar og Salager	15.3	183	5.8	172
Lindi	17.4	165	9.3	162
Mtwara	20.0	194	7.3	185
Ruvuma	22.6	213	4.4	212
Innga Mbeva	0.5	490	0.0	145
Singida	5.5	309	3.0	306
Tabora	19.5	616	7.0	584
Rukwa Kigoma	2.7	237	1.4 12.3	220 441
Shinyanga	16.5	404	4.3	372
Kagera	41.0	508	11.6	483
Mwanza	15.3	689	8.4	603
Manyara	0.0	297	0.8	281
Njombe	0.4	112	0.0	106
Katavi	13.5	120	6.5	113
Simiyu Geita	13.4 38.4	460 407	0.0 17 7	436 382
Kaskazini Unguja	0.0	38	0.0	36
Kusini Unguja	0.3	25	1.5	24
Mjini Magharibi Kaskazini Rombo	0.0	88	0.4	70
Kusini Pemba	0.0	44 40	1.2	37

(Continued...)

Table 12.16—Continued						
	Malaria pre a	valence using RDT	Malaria prevalence using microscopy			
Background characteristic	Tested positive	Number of children tested	Tested positive	Number of children tested		
Mother's education ²						
No education	21.0	1,726	8.8	1,610		
Primary incomplete	23.3	1,030	7.3	956		
Primary complete	11.6	4,028	4.5	3,761		
Secondary+	3.5	1,066	1.3	1,008		
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	22.6	2,164	8.0	2,015		
Second	21.5	1,949	8.7	1,806		
Middle	14.8	1,750	6.0	1,616		
Fourth	6.1	1,593	2.1	1,492		
Highest	1.0	1,391	1.0	1,333		
Total	14.4	8,847	5.6	8,263		

Key Findings

- Recognition of malaria as a serious health problem: From 2011-12 to 2015-16, the percentage of women reporting malaria as the most serious health problem in the community decreased from 66% to 57% and in men from 73% to 64%.
- Knowledge of malaria signs or symptoms: Seventyseven percent of women and 72% of men age 15-49 reported fever as a sign or symptom of malaria in a young child.
- Knowledge of malaria prevention: Almost all women and men (98% each) who know that malaria is preventable reported that sleeping under a mosquito net was a way to avoid malaria.
- Exposure to malaria messages: Exposure to malaria messaging is high: 84% of women and 87% of men heard the malaria message 'Malaria Haikubaliki' or 'Maliza Malaria' in the past year, predominantly from the radio.
- Attitudes towards malaria: Women's responses to questions about attitudes towards malaria prevention and malaria risk suggest that the majority understand the risks and feel empowered to protect themselves and their families.

B ehaviour change communication (BCC) and information, education, and communication (IEC) programmes are essential to the effective implementation of integrated malaria vector control, diagnosis, treatment, and preventive therapies. Effective communication not only promotes positive behaviour for the prevention and control of malaria, but also identifies community needs that are guided by informed choices, which eventually result in improved health conditions.

This chapter addresses the BCC component of malaria control in Tanzania. The chapter presents information on basic knowledge and awareness of malaria, malaria prevention, and malaria treatment among women and men age 15-49. The findings from the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS provide an essential platform to assess the performance of the National Malaria Control Programme's (NMCP's) BCC programmes.

13.1 RECOGNITION OF MALARIA AS A SERIOUS HEALTH PROBLEM

Recognition of malaria as a serious health problem Percentage of women and men who believe that malaria is the most serious health problem in the community *Sample:* Women and men age 15-49

Due to the high number of deaths attributed to malaria, the Government considers malaria to be among the most serious health problems in the country. To determine respondents' awareness of the extent of the malaria problem, all women and men age 15-49 were asked during the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS, to name the

most serious health problem in the community. Fifty-seven percent of women and 64% of men reported malaria as the most serious public health problem (Table 13.1.1, Table 13.1.2).

Trends: The percentage of women and men who report malaria as the most serious health problem in the community has declined between the 2011-12 THMIS and the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS from 66% to 57% among women and from 73% to 64% among men (**Figure 13.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

 Malaria is reported as the most serious health problem in the community by a larger percentage of women and men in Tanzania Mainland (59% and 65%, respectively) than in Zanzibar (8% and 9%, respectively).

Figure 13.1 Trends in the percent distribution of women and men by the most serious health problem in the community



- Among the regions, more than 80% of men in Mtwara, Ruvuma, and Tanga reported malaria as the most serious health problem in their communities as did 85% of women in Mara region. In Kigoma, Kagera, and Geita—the regions with the highest malaria prevalence (38% or greater)—fewer than 8 in every 10 residents (and only 51% of women in Geita) reported malaria as the most serious health problem.
- Overall, more men (64%) reported malaria as the most serious health problem in their communities than women (57%).

13.2 KNOWLEDGE OF MALARIA SIGNS OR SYMPTOMS

Knowledge of malaria signs or symptoms Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who report fever as a sign or symptom of malaria in a young child **Sample:** Women and men age 15-49

The health of children under age 5 with malaria can deteriorate rapidly leading to death if treatment is delayed. Knowledge of the signs and symptoms of malaria in children is very important to enhance early care seeking behaviour. Among a list of symptoms caused by malaria, fever is the most common symptom that should be recognized by all caretakers.

During the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS, women and men were asked to name the signs or symptoms of malaria in a young child. A high percentage of women (77%) and men (72%) cited fever as a symptom of malaria in a young child. A much lower percentage reported other symptoms of malaria including headache, feeling cold or chills, and body aches (Table 13.2.1, Table 13.2.2, and Figure 13.2).

Trends: The percentage of women and men who cited fever as a symptom of malaria in a young child has not changed over the years. In the 2011-12 THMIS, the percentage was 78% among women and 70% among men, and in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS, 77% of women and 72% of men.

Figure 13.2 Malaria signs and symptoms in young children

Percentage of women and men who cite specific signs and symptoms of malaria in a young child



Patterns by background characteristics

- Fever was cited most often as a sign of malaria in a young child by 90% of women in Ruvuma and 98% of men in Mara. Women in Rukwa and men in Katavi were less likely to cite fever as specific symptom of malaria (55% and 28%, respectively) (Table 13.2.1 and Table 13.2.2).
- The percentage of men and women who cited fever as a sign of malaria in a young child is generally high in all wealth quintiles. The percentage increases from 64% in the lowest quintile to 83% in the highest quintile among men, and from 74% in the lowest quintile to 79% in the highest quintile among women (Table 13.2.1 and Table 13.2.2).

13.3 KNOWLEDGE OF MALARIA PREVENTION

Knowledge of malaria prevention

Among women and men who know malaria can be avoided, percent who know that the primary preventive measures for malaria include using bed nets, taking preventive medication during pregnancy, or having your house sprayed with insecticide

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Knowledge is an important factor in the adoption of recommended malaria prevention behaviours. During the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS, women and men were asked if there were ways to prevent malaria, and if so, they were asked to identify them. Results are presented in **Table 13.3.1, Table 13.3.2,** and **Figure 13.3**. A high percentage of women (91%) and men (92%) know that there are ways to prevent malaria. Among the respondents who know malaria can be prevented, almost all women and men (98% of both) know that sleeping under mosquito nets is a way to prevent malaria. Other recommended prevention methods were mentioned far less frequently. Indoor residual spraying (IRS) was cited by 5% of women and 17% of men who knew malaria can be prevented; intermittent preventive treatment during pregnancy was mentioned by only 2% of both women and men. Less effective and non-effective prevention methods such as keeping surroundings clean, cutting grass, and removing standing water were common responses.

Trends: The percentage of women and men who know that there are ways to prevent malaria has remained high (over 90%) between the 2011-12 THMIS and the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS. The percentage of women and men who know that there are ways to prevent malaria and who mentioned sleeping under a mosquito net as a malaria prevention tool has remained very high (over 95%) over the same period.

Patterns by background characteristics

 Knowledge that there are ways to prevent malaria does not vary substantially among women

Figure 13.3 Knowledge of malaria prevention





and men by background characteristics. For example, the percentage who say there are ways to avoid malaria among men is 98% in urban areas and 89% in rural areas, and among women, 96% in urban areas and 88% in rural areas.

- The percentage of women and men who say that there are ways to prevent malaria ranges from 85% to 99% of men and from 82% and 97% of women in the lowest and highest wealth quintile respectively.
- Among those who say there are ways to avoid getting malaria, almost all men and women in urban and rural areas, among the regions and in all wealth quintiles, cited sleeping under mosquito nets as a way to prevent malaria.
- Indoor residual spraying (IRS) was mentioned more frequently by men than by women, with 24% of urban men and 13% of rural men listing this prevention method compared to 9% of urban women and 3% of rural women.

13.4 ACCESS TO ARTEMISININ-BASED COMBINATION THERAPY (ACTS) AND VISITS FROM HEALTH WORKERS

Access to ACTs

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who say that artemisinin combination therapy (ACTs) can be obtained at the nearest health facility or pharmacy.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Malaria messages from health workers

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 visited by a health worker or volunteer who talked about malaria.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Although the importance of messages about malaria prevention and malaria treatment is documented in the National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP) communication strategy, sleeping under ITNs and the benefits of IRS remain the focus of messaging about malaria prevention. Increasing awareness of the importance of a definitive diagnosis of malaria and the use of recommended ACTs as first-line treatment for malaria are also key messages. To communicate these messages, NMCP relies not only on traditional

media, such as radio, television, and printed materials, but also on direct outreach by health care workers and volunteers.

Women and men age 15-49 were asked questions about the availability of ACTs and visits from health workers. The women and men were asked whether ACTs could be obtained at their nearest health facility or pharmacy. In addition, they were asked if, in the past 6 months, they had been visited by a health worker or volunteer who talked with them about malaria.

A high percentage of women (90%) and men (81%) reported that ACTs can be obtained at the nearest health facility or pharmacy. In contrast, only 4% of women and 6% of men had been visited in the past 6 months by a health worker or volunteer who talked about malaria (**Table 13.4.1, Table 14.4.2, Figure 13.4**).

Trends: The percentage of women and men who reported that ACTs can be obtained at the nearest health facility or pharmacy has not changed substantially in recent years, increasing slightly among women from 87% in 2011-12 to 90% in 2015-16 and decreasing slightly among men, from 83% to 81% in the same time period.

Patterns by background characteristics





- Women and men in Tanzania Mainland are much more likely to report that ACTs can be obtained at the nearest health facility or pharmacy than those in Zanzibar. (Table 13.4.1 and Table 13.4.2).
- Visits by health workers who talk about malaria are not common, and were reported by less than 10% of women and men in almost all categories.

13.5 EXPOSURE TO MALARIA MESSAGES

Media exposure to malaria messages

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have seen or heard the malaria message 'Malaria Haikubaliki' or 'Maliza Malaria' in the past year. *Sample:* Women and men age 15-49

The ability to reach the population with information and educational messages is a key element of the malaria elimination agenda. The NMCP and its partners have identified a variety of communication channels for delivery of malaria messages to the population. Communication channels include radio, television, newspaper, and a visit of a health provider to a client.

To assess coverage of communication programmes, women and men who were interviewed during the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS were asked if they had seen or heard specific messages about malaria in the year before the survey. Respondents from the Mainland were asked if they had seen or heard the phrase 'Malaria Haikubaliki' in the past year while respondents in Zanzibar were asked if they had seen or heard the phrase 'Maliza Malaria' in the past year. Respondents who had heard the relevant phrase were asked about the specific places where they had seen or heard the message.

Eighty-four percent of women and 87% of men reported having seen or heard either the malaria message 'Malaria Haikubaliki' or 'Maliza Malaria' in the past year. Radio is the most cited communication channel by women (85%) and men (91%) who heard either of these messages, followed by television for both

women and men (30% and 37%, respectively) and posters (14% of women and 20% of men, respectively). The percentage of women and men who cited other communication channels ranged from 1-2% for mobile video units to 13% of men who read messages in leaflets, factsheets, or brochures (**Table 13.5.1, Table 13.5.2, and Figure 13.5**).

Trends: In 2011-12, the percentage of women and men who reported having seen or heard the malaria message 'Malaria Haikubaliki' or 'Maliza Malaria' in the previous year was 84% among women and 93% among men. In the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS, the percentage remained unchanged among women (84%) but declined to 87% among men.

Patterns by background characteristics

 The percentage of women who have seen or heard either of these two malaria messages in the past year is higher in urban than in rural areas (93% vs.

Figure 13.5 Source of malaria messages

Among women and men who heard malaria messages 'Malaria Haikubaliki' or 'Maliza Malaria' in the past year, percentage hearing them by source



79%). Radio is the most common source of malaria messages for women and men in both urban and rural areas.

The percentage of women and men who have seen or heard these malaria messages in the past year increases with increasing wealth from 68% of women in the lowest wealth quintile to 94% of women in the highest wealth quintile, and from 80% of men in the lowest wealth quintile to 94% of men in highest wealth quintile.

13.6 ATTITUDES TOWARDS MALARIA

Women's attitudes towards malaria

Percentage of women age 15-49 who strongly agree with statements about malaria: 'I can protect my children from malaria'; 'I can ensure my children sleep under mosquito net every night of the year'; 'I can easily hang my children's mosquito net'; 'It is important to sleep under a net every single night'; 'Pregnant women are at high risk of getting malaria'; and 'Women should attend antenatal care early in their pregnancy.'

Sample: Women age 15-49 with a live birth in the past 5 years

The NMCP communication strategy describes best practices in communication tools, approaches, and channels. One tool is publicity that can raise and sustain the profile of malaria among Tanzanians and help raise awareness of and attitudes towards desired practices. To assess respondents' attitudes towards malaria, women age 15-49 who had one or more live births in the past 5 years were read six statements about malaria. For each, the women were asked if they strongly agreed with the statement, somewhat agreed, somewhat disagreed, or strongly disagreed. **Table 13.6** presents the percentage of women who strongly agreed with each statement, by background characteristics.

The percentages of women who strongly agree with the statements were as follows: 'I can protect my children from malaria' (85%), 'I can ensure my children sleep under a mosquito net every night of the year'

(87%), 'I can easily hang my children's mosquito nets' (91%), 'It is important to sleep under a net every single night' (94%), 'Pregnant women are at high risk of getting malaria' (93%), and 'Women should attend antenatal care early in their pregnancy' (96%).

Trends: The percentage of women who strongly agreed with the statements on attitudes about malaria has increased between the 2011-12 THMIS and the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS (**Figure 13.6**).

Patterns by background characteristics

 For each statement, the percentage of women who strongly agree is lower in rural than in urban areas, while the percentages generally increase with wealth quintile for each statement (Table 13.6).

Figure 13.6 Trends in attitudes about malaria





Among the regions, the percentage of women who strongly agree with the statements ranges from 64% in Kaskazini Pemba ('I can easily hang my children's mosquito nets') to 100% in Morogoro ('It is important to sleep under a net every single night'), Shinyanga ('I can easily hang my children's mosquito nets), and Kusini Unguja ('Women should attend antenatal care early in their pregnancy') (Table 13.6).

LIST OF TABLES

- Table 13.1.1 Most serious health problem in community: Women
- Table 13.1.2 Most serious health problem in community: Men
- Table 13.2.1 Knowledge of malaria symptoms: Women
- Table 13.2.2 Knowledge of malaria symptoms: Men
- Table 13.3.1 Knowledge of ways to avoid malaria: Women
- Table 13.3.2 Knowledge of ways to avoid malaria: Men
- Table 13.4.1 Access to ACTs, messages about malaria prevention and treatment, and visits from health workers: Women
- Table 13.4.2 Access to ACTs, messages about malaria prevention and treatment, and visits from health workers: Men
- Table 13.5.1 Media exposure to malaria messages: Women
- Table 13.5.2 Media exposure to malaria messages: Men
- Table 13.6 Women's attitude towards malaria

Table 13.1.1 Most serious health problem in community: Women

Among women age 15-49, the percent distribution of those who believe that malaria, HIV/AIDS, or other health issues is the most serious health problem in their community, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16 _

	Most se	erious health pr	oblem in co	ommunity		
Background characteristic	Malaria	HIV/AIDS	Other	Don't know	Total	Number of women
Residence						
Urban	54.9	7.2	18.5	19.4	100.0	4,811
Rural	58.6	8.2	20.3	12.9	100.0	8,455
Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	58.8	8.0	18 5	14 7	100.0	12 862
Urban	56.2	7.3	17.6	18.9	100.0	4.675
Rural	60.3	8.4	19.0	12.3	100.0	8,187
Zanzibar	8.3	3.0	57.3	31.4	100.0	404
Unguja	10.5	3.4	51.5	34.7	100.0	293
Pemba	2.8	2.0	72.5	22.7	100.0	111
Zone						
Western	72.0	8.7	11.0	8.2	100.0	1,278
Northern	56.9	5.6	24.6	12.9	100.0	1,575
Central	61.5	6.5	23.0	9.0	100.0	1,336
Southern Highlands	55.9	11.8	21.1	11.3	100.0	807
Southern	67.4	6.1	13.7	12.8	100.0	700
South West Highlands	33.3	10.5	25.5	30.6	100.0	1,246
Lake	63.7	11.1	14.8	10.4	100.0	3,463
Zanzibar	56.1	3.7	18.1	22.1	100.0	2,457
Zanzibai	0.3	3.0	57.5	31.4	100.0	404
Region			40.4			
Dodoma	67.7	7.6	19.1	5.6	100.0	5/2
Kilimaniaro	40.2	3.0 0.1	33.Z	20.9	100.0	000 361
Tanga	73.2	5.0	12.2	9.4	100.0	706
Morogoro	62.7	22	18.5	16.6	100.0	636
Pwani	56.4	4.7	19.4	19.5	100.0	285
Dar es Salaam	53.3	4.1	17.7	24.9	100.0	1,536
Lindi	62.8	10.0	15.7	11.4	100.0	288
Mtwara	70.6	3.3	12.3	13.8	100.0	412
Ruvuma	78.0	4.5	12.5	5.0	100.0	360
Iringa	44.3	16.3	21.7	17.7	100.0	245
Mbeya	34.2	14.4	28.3	23.1	100.0	828
Singida	58.8	7.9	20.5	12.8	100.0	370
Pukwa	72.0	10.0	0.0	0.1 52.2	100.0	737
Kigoma	71.2	59	14.4	84	100.0	542
Shinvanga	64.1	15.3	15.4	5.1	100.0	504
Kagera	74.5	2.6	15.5	7.3	100.0	612
Mwanza	47.3	14.2	18.7	19.8	100.0	859
Mara	85.1	6.7	7.0	1.2	100.0	523
Manyara	54.9	3.7	31.1	10.3	100.0	394
Njombe	30.8	19.2	35.4	14.6	100.0	203
Katavi	50.4	6.1	13.1	30.4	100.0	130
Simiyu	68.9	10.7	13.5	6.9	100.0	479
Gella Kaskazini Unguja	50.6	17.4	10.0	10.1	100.0	400
Kusini Unguja	9.2	5.0	55.0	29.8	100.0	35
Miini Magharibi	11.5	3.0	48.7	36.8	100.0	201
Kaskazini Pemba	2.0	2.6	72.0	23.5	100.0	56
Kusini Pemba	3.5	1.5	73.1	21.8	100.0	55
Wealth guintile						
Lowest	58.9	8.8	18.7	13.6	100.0	2,246
Second	59.3	8.6	18.9	13.3	100.0	2,274
Middle	58.9	8.1	20.4	12.5	100.0	2,329
Fourth	59.2	8.0	19.1	13.8	100.0	2,822
Highest	52.4	6.6	20.7	20.4	100.0	3,596
Total	57.3	7.9	19.7	15.2	100.0	13,266

Table 13.1.2 Most serious health problem in community: Men

Among men age 15-49, the percent distribution of those who believe that malaria, HIV/AIDS, or other health issues is the most serious health problem in their community, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Most se	erious health pr	oblem in co	ommunity		
Background characteristic	Malaria	HIV/AIDS	Other	Don't know	Total	Number of men
Residence						
Urban	61.9	6.5	18.5	13 1	100.0	1 251
Rural	64.4	7.8	19.0	8.8	100.0	2,263
						_,
Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	64.9	7.5	17.7	9.8	100.0	3,425
Urban	63.2	6.7	17.6	12.5	100.0	1,224
Rural	65.9	8.0	17.8	8.3	100.0	2,201
Zanzibar	9.0	0.6	60.4	30.0	100.0	89
Unguja	9.9	0.9	57.9	31.2	100.0	62
Pemba	0.8	0.0	65.9	27.3	100.0	28
Zone						
Western	71.5	10.4	8.9	9.2	100.0	322
Northern	61.4	1.1	30.3	7.1	100.0	415
Central	73.4	7.1	16.9	2.5	100.0	372
Southern Highlands	58.7	17.2	11.0	13.2	100.0	234
Southern	80.4	1.9	14.9	2.8	100.0	180
South West Highlands	40.2	12.7	28.8	18.3	100.0	308
Lake	66.5	8.2	16.4	8.8	100.0	933
Eastern	66.4	5.0	14.5	14.1	100.0	659
Zanzibar	9.0	0.6	60.4	30.0	100.0	89
Region	75.0	5.0	10.0		100.0	475
Dodoma	75.0	5.8	19.2	0.0	100.0	175
Arusna Kilimonioro	50.2	0.8	35.7	13.3	100.0	129
	41.0 91.0	0.7	47.5	10.1	100.0	176
Morogoro	76.4	1.0	0.7	13.0	100.0	1/0
Pwani	57.7	0.0	20.4	21.0	100.0	68
Dar es Salaam	64.6	74	15.1	13.0	100.0	448
Lindi	71.4	0.0	23.1	5.6	100.0	66
Mtwara	85.6	3.0	10.2	12	100.0	115
Ruvuma	85.9	2.9	8.5	2.8	100.0	112
Iringa	43.8	25.5	12.0	18.7	100.0	71
Mbeya	45.6	13.5	24.2	16.8	100.0	202
Singida	77.1	12.4	5.4	5.1	100.0	106
Tabora	68.9	15.2	9.2	6.7	100.0	199
Rukwa	24.9	11.8	44.8	18.5	100.0	71
Kigoma	75.7	2.7	8.4	13.2	100.0	124
Shinyanga	63.8	16.7	9.7	9.8	100.0	142
Kagera	76.6	3.5	6.2	13.8	100.0	198
Mwanza	50.8	4.5	33.4	11.3	100.0	225
Mara	78.0	11.7	10.4	0.0	100.0	114
Manyara	66.1	3.7	26.0	4.2	100.0	91
Njombe	18.8	37.3	15.1	28.8	100.0	50
Katavi	40.0	10.0	23.0	27.0	100.0	35
Simiyu	64.7	14.3	18.2	2.9	100.0	130
Gella Kookozini Unguio	/4.2	2.0	13.5	9.0	100.0	110
Kusini Unguja	9.3	0.0	71 1	20.6	100.0	13
Miini Macharibi	10.8	1.1	7 I.I 54 4	20.0	100.0	40
Kaskazini Pemba	9.8	0.0	78.5	11 7	100.0	+0 14
Kusini Pemba	3.5	0.0	52.5	43.9	100.0	13
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	63.4	9.5	18.9	8.2	100.0	598
Second	65.9	8.6	15.3	10.2	100.0	575
Middle	65.5	7.1	19.1	8.3	100.0	659
Fourth	62.1	6.6	20.1	11.1	100.0	764
Highest	61.8	5.9	19.7	12.6	100.0	918
Total	63.5	7.3	18.8	10.3	100.0	3,514

Table 13.2.1 Knowledge of malaria symptoms: Women

Among women age 15-49, the percentage who reported specific signs of symptoms of malaria in a young child, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

			Percentage	e of wome	n who rep	orted speci	fic signs or	symptoms	s of malaria	a in a child:			
Background characteristic	Fever	Feeling cold/ chills	Perspira- tion/ sweating	Head- ache	Body aches	Poor appetite	Vomiting	Diar- rhoea	Weak- ness	Cough- ing	Other	Does not know any	Number of women
Residence													
Urban	78.4	8.4	6.2	19.7	5.9	26.4	48.3	26.4	27.8	5.8	18.0	7.0	4,811
Rural	76.0	10.8	4.5	15.0	4.7	17.9	44.6	27.3	21.1	9.0	20.1	10.8	8,455
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar													
Mainland	77.2	10.0	5.0	16.5	5.1	21.1	46.2	26.9	23.7	8.0	19.6	9.3	12,862
Urban Rural	78.0	8.4 10.0	0.1	19.0	5.8 4.7	20.0 17.0	48.4 45.0	20.2 27.3	27.9	5.9	18.2	0.9	4,075
Zanzibar	68.5	8.8	7.0	21.7	74	17.5	37.2	29.2	19.3	4.8	9.4	14.9	404
Unguja	68.7	7.3	7.9	25.1	7.3	18.8	41.4	30.9	24.4	4.7	11.4	11.3	293
Pemba	68.2	12.8	4.9	12.8	7.4	13.8	26.3	24.7	5.7	5.1	4.2	24.3	111
Zone													
Western	81.8	17.3	2.3	17.6	7.8	18.8	41.5	27.6	30.5	7.7	25.3	7.3	1,278
Northern	83.8	17.8	4.4	22.5	5.7	25.7	47.1	25.5	22.2	5.3	12.0	7.7	1,575
Central	75.1	6.2	4.0	13.0	6.7	22.0	50.1	33.1	16.2	7.0	13.2	11.0	1,336
Southern Highlands	86.4	5.5	2.8	10.7	2.8	27.9	57.5	29.4	24.1	8.4	14.5	6.3	807
Southern	68.5	10.9	1.9	17.7	7.2	15.3	59.4	22.0	26.2	2.9	43.5	7.4	1 246
l ake	76.1	7.4 10.3	5.4 8.2	14.5	3.1	13.5	30.0 43.7	21.2	23.6	0.4	0.3 25.3	67	1,240
Fastern	77.6	5.2	4.5	20.9	5.8	26.2	47.2	23.3	27.6	5.0	17.8	8.9	2 457
Zanzibar	68.5	8.8	7.0	21.7	7.4	17.4	37.2	29.2	19.3	4.8	9.4	14.9	404
Region													
Dodoma	80.3	8.1	5.1	17.9	11.6	24.3	54.1	32.5	21.3	7.9	13.4	3.9	572
Arusha	82.7	8.6	5.3	14.8	3.7	25.6	41.3	20.0	22.6	6.3	13.6	11.3	508
Kilimanjaro	87.0	14.4	7.1	34.9	7.1	33.2	55.0	23.8	22.9	6.2	9.4	4.2	361
Tanga	82.9	26.2	2.4	21.7	6.5	22.0	47.2	30.3	21.5	4.1	12.1	6.8	706
Morogoro	76.2	5.2	2.6	14.8	2.8	20.8	49.3	20.8	25.0	5.6	14.8	12.8	636
Pwani Dar os Salaam	79.7 78.6	1.3	0.9	25.5	4.8	10.8	45.9	27.7	23.0	3.9 5.0	19.4	7.0	285
Lindi	65.1	11.3	0.3	20.5	7.5	15.0	63.6	25.0	29.4	4 4	58.7	22	288
Mtwara	70.9	10.5	3.0	15.7	6.9	15.5	56.4	19.4	25.1	2.0	32.8	11.0	412
Ruvuma	89.9	3.8	1.3	10.1	3.2	31.8	62.5	30.1	25.9	5.0	21.2	3.7	360
Iringa	85.9	6.3	4.2	9.6	3.0	23.6	57.8	30.0	23.3	14.5	5.3	7.3	245
Mbeya	70.6	5.6	3.3	10.3	2.0	11.9	37.2	23.0	17.1	9.2	7.8	18.1	828
Singida	66.3	6.2	3.0	12.1	4.9	16.5	50.6	39.5	14.5	4.7	9.7	18.3	370
Tabora Rukwa	82.7 55.1	17.0	2.5 11 1	20.1	9.8 5.7	19.7	41.5	20.0	30.9 14 3	6.8 6.4	21.1	0.8	737 288
Kigoma	80.6	16.8	2.1	14.1	5.2	17.5	41.5	29.0	30.0	9.0	31.1	8.1	542
Shinyanga	83.9	9.6	2.2	17.3	8.4	21.9	47.6	27.1	31.2	9.8	23.8	2.9	504
Kagera	86.6	11.7	3.0	24.1	6.3	24.8	53.0	41.9	26.7	9.6	23.7	3.6	612
Mwanza	66.4	5.7	11.7	12.1	1.2	14.1	38.8	21.6	21.9	8.8	18.7	11.7	859
Mara	81.0	19.8	9.7	14.3	0.6	18.4	50.1	31.4	23.8	18.8	32.6	1.6	523
Manyara	75.9	3.6	3.3	6.8	1.4	23.9	43.9	28.1	10.2	1.1	16.2	14.4	394
Katavi	00.0 71 3	12.1	5.9	13.0	1.9	20.2	40.1	27.5	21.0	7.Z 8.1	13.0	9.7 18.9	203
Simivu	79.2	11.2	6.1	10.5	3.9	18.8	42.5	41.5	20.4	24.7	33.6	4.8	479
Geita	63.3	6.2	15.0	8.1	1.3	12.0	30.6	19.2	17.6	6.9	24.4	13.2	485
Kaskazini Unguja	67.1	9.0	6.4	22.3	5.5	16.3	30.1	23.6	18.8	4.2	10.5	14.9	56
Kusini Unguja	66.3	4.7	4.9	21.7	5.8	14.5	42.6	33.5	18.6	5.0	12.8	13.8	35
Mjini Magharibi	69.5	7.2	8.8	26.6	8.1	20.2	44.4	32.4	27.0	4.8	11.4	9.8	201
Kaskazini Pemba	69.4 67.0	10.5 15 3	3.9 5 9	10.9 14 7	6.8 8.1	12.9 14.6	26.5	22.1	5.7 5.7	4.1 6.1	3.0 5.4	25.0	50 55
	07.0	10.0	0.9	17.1	0.1	14.0	20.1	21.4	5.7	0.1	5.4	20.0	55
vveaith quintile	74 3	11 7	<u>4</u> 1	12.2	30	16.0	40 4	25.3	18.6	0 8	21.1	12 5	2 246
Second	74.6	10.1	3.4	11.8	52	16.3	41 1	26.2	20.2	84	21.1	12.5	2.274
Middle	76.4	10.0	4.0	15.0	4.1	17.9	47.3	27.9	22.0	9.2	20.3	10.0	2,329
Fourth	78.1	10.4	7.1	20.1	5.2	21.5	48.9	28.0	25.4	8.2	18.1	6.8	2,822
Highest	79.4	8.3	5.9	21.0	6.6	28.6	49.4	27.2	28.2	5.3	17.1	7.1	3,596
Total	76.9	9.9	5.1	16.7	5.2	21.0	46.0	27.0	23.5	7.9	19.3	9.4	13,266

Table 13.2.2 Knowledge of malaria symptoms: Men

Among men age 15-49, the percentage who reported specific signs of symptoms of malaria in a young child, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

			Percentag	ge of men	who repo	rted specifi	c signs or s	ymptoms	of malaria	in a child:			_
		Feeling	Perspira-									Does not	t
Background		cold/	tion/	Head-	Body	Poor		Diar-	Weak-	Cough-		know	Number
characteristic	Fever	chills	sweating	ache	aches	appetite	Vomiting	rhoea	ness	ing	Other	any	of men
Residence													
Urban	77.7	14.9	11.8	21.2	8.6	28.2	30.5	15.2	29.4	4.9	11.5	9.6	1,251
Rural	69.4	15.6	7.5	17.3	5.5	20.3	34.5	17.5	22.9	5.0	14.6	16.9	2,263
Tanzania Mainland/													
Mainland	72 7	15 3	Q 1	18.6	6.6	23.3	33.3	16.6	25.2	5.0	13.8	13.8	3 4 2 5
Urban	78.0	14.8	11.9	21.1	8.6	28.4	30.6	15.1	29.1	4.9	11.8	9.3	1 224
Rural	69.7	15.6	7.6	17.2	5.4	20.4	34.8	17.5	23.0	5.0	14.9	16.3	2.201
Zanzibar	59.3	19.5	4.0	19.5	7.1	18.3	23.8	18.5	27.3	3.3	0.8	31.8	89
Unguja	69.0	23.5	4.8	24.4	9.3	22.7	26.3	19.4	35.1	3.4	0.7	21.5	62
Pemba	37.5	10.5	2.3	8.4	2.2	8.5	18.3	16.4	9.9	3.1	0.9	54.9	28
Zone													
Western	72.2	19.2	5.0	12.4	6.1	12.4	42.2	21.8	20.0	2.4	9.1	21.5	322
Northern	92.4	15.7	8.4	26.5	13.0	39.4	34.0	9.3	16.9	3.3	5.6	4.4	415
Central	66.0	11.8	11.0	18.6	3.0	23.1	28.3	17.9	26.8	4.8	11.5	11.8	372
Southern Highlands	61.8	6.1	3.6	6.2	0.7	24.6	41.5	17.9	31.7	5.0	12.3	16.6	234
Southern South West	85.2	23.1	9.2	19.1	9.2	32.9	50.0	16.2	32.5	1.0	31.3	0.6	180
Highlands	37.5	11.1	16.1	13.8	2.5	9.5	20.9	12.2	14.7	3.4	12.1	34.2	308
Lake	70.0	14.9	7.1	20.0	5.0	16.5	30.0	19.2	24.4	7.9	16.8	16.5	933
Eastern	85.1	18.6	12.2	21.3	10.3	31.4	34.3	16.1	33.6	5.0	14.9	6.5	659
Zanzibar	59.3	19.5	4.0	19.5	7.1	18.3	23.8	18.5	27.3	3.3	0.8	31.8	89
Region													
Dodoma	58.2	8.0	17.4	16.8	3.0	22.4	26.6	21.5	28.7	5.7	12.8	11.8	175
Arusha	82.8	13.8	4.1	21.4	2.3	36.6	32.4	6.8	23.4	0.8	6.7	9.6	129
Kilimanjaro	96.5	28.0	9.4	19.4	14.2	27.3	29.9	16.0	14.0	8.5	2.3	1.4	110
langa	96.8	9.3	10.8	34.8	20.1	49.1	37.7	6.9	13.9	2.0	6.9	2.4	176
Morogoro	//.6	15.5	2.9	19.8	3.6	26.6	54.1	21.5	37.3	1.3	27.7	12.9	143
Pwani Dar ao Salaam	//.4	12.1	4.8	18.0	4.9	24.4	46.0	24.Z	35.9	2.9	20.3	12.8	68
Lindi	00.7 82.5	20.0	5.0	16.0	63	22 3	20.2	23.2	20.8	0.0	32.1	0.0	440
Mtwara	86.8	25.5	11.6	20.4	10.0	30.0	58.0	12.2	29.0	0.8	30.0	0.0	115
Ruvuma	59.2	6.2	2.3	82	1.5	20.6	46.1	22.2	33.8	19	21.8	9.8	112
Iringa	74.4	6.7	4.8	6.1	0.0	35.6	46.1	16.2	37.6	7.2	1.0	9.3	71
Mbeya	43.1	11.0	15.5	11.6	1.0	7.3	21.0	16.0	17.4	3.5	6.6	35.1	202
Singida	66.3	13.0	9.4	17.3	1.7	20.5	43.6	22.9	26.7	5.6	9.9	12.1	106
Tabora	63.6	12.5	6.7	11.5	8.1	9.1	43.5	21.6	14.3	3.0	14.3	27.7	199
Rukwa	26.5	11.7	23.1	17.8	6.5	14.9	18.2	6.6	12.0	3.5	19.1	30.3	71
Kigoma	86.1	29.9	2.1	13.7	3.0	17.6	40.1	22.2	29.0	1.5	0.6	11.4	124
Shinyanga	66.8	5.2	2.9	3.7	0.7	13.4	43.6	28.6	14.9	4.2	31.1	25.3	142
Kagera	/2./	14.2	1.2	25.2	0.7	18.2	36.6	25.1	23.6	6.3	9.9	15.1	198
Mara	42.0	24.0	1.7	10.9	12.0	27.0	10.1	9.0	23.0	4.0	19.0	29.1	220
Manyara	97.9 80.5	34.0 17 Q	0.8	20.7	13.0	27.9	20.7	5.2	32.Z 23.4	23	10.2	0.0	01
Niombe	49.7	5.2	4.6	20.4	0.0	17.9	24.3	10.6	18.9	8.8	7.0	42.3	50
Katavi	27.6	10.7	5.3	18.7	2.7	11.3	25.7	1.6	4.4	2.5	29.7	37.0	35
Simivu	90.3	17.3	10.2	25.6	12.2	18.7	26.7	16.0	20.2	17.5	14.9	5.0	136
Geita	70.8	21.2	5.2	18.3	8.1	21.3	36.3	25.7	37.4	6.0	11.7	12.9	118
Kaskazini Unguja	63.9	36.0	1.2	31.7	5.6	12.2	22.8	23.8	25.4	4.4	1.2	25.5	13
Kusini Unguja	71.8	16.5	14.8	21.6	8.0	32.9	32.8	20.5	23.2	0.0	0.0	23.4	9
Mjini Magharibi	70.2	20.7	3.8	22.6	10.9	24.0	26.1	17.7	40.8	3.8	0.7	19.8	40
Kaskazini Pemba	40.6	8.4	0.0	6.7	3.0	11.7	19.8	16.5	12.2	3.0	0.0	53.0	14
Kusini Pemba	34.2	12.6	4.8	10.3	1.3	5.2	16.8	16.2	7.5	3.3	2.0	57.0	13
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	64.4	12.0	6.2	16.0	4.8	16.5	29.4	16.0	23.7	4.7	18.2	19.9	598
Second	65.1	15.2	6.9	16.9	5.3	15.4	33.6	17.9	17.6	5.9	14.3	21.8	575
MIDDle	69.7	15.5	/.1	17.0	5.4	21.2	35.1	18.7	27.3	3.6	14.5	15.2	659
FOURIN	13.0	15.8	11.7	10.0	0.7	24.4 22.7	32.7	1/./	24.7 20.0	0.2	12.3	12.3	/64
Total	02.9 72.4	15.4	۹ <i>۱</i>	22.1 18 7	9.3 6.6	32.1 23.1	33.1	14.0	29.9 25.2	4.4 4 0	13.5	0.9 14 3	910 3 514
i otai	14.7	· J	5.0	10.7	0.0	20.1	00.1	10.1	20.2	т.9	10.0	14.0	5,517

Table 13.3.1 Knowledge of ways to avoid malaria: Women

Among women age 15-49, the percentage who say there are ways to avoid getting malaria, and among those, the percentage who cite specific ways of avoiding malaria, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

					An	nong wo	men wh	o say the	ere are w	ays to a	void gettir	ng malaria	a:			
												Intermit-				
												tent				
												preven-				
	Percent-											tive				
	age who					Indoor	Keep					treat-				
	say		Sleep			resi-	door		Keep			ment				
	there are		under	Use	Use	dual	and	Use	sur-		Remove	during			Does	
	ways to	Number	mos-	mos-	insec-	spray-	win-	insect	round-	Cut	stan-	preg-	House		not	
Background	avoid	of	quito	quito	ticide	ing	dows	repel-	ings	the	ding	nancy	screen-		know	Number of
characteristic	malaria	women	net	coils	spray	(IRS)	closed	lent	clean	grass	water	(IPTp)	ing	Other	any	women
Pasidanaa																
Urban	05 5	1 0 1 1	00 4	70	15.2	0 0	10	2.1	22.0	145	16 /	2.1	1 0	26	0.2	4 506
Dural	95.5	4,011 9,455	90.4 07.6	1.9	10.0	0.9	4.0	3.1	23.0	14.5	10.4 g /	2.1	0.4	2.0	0.3	4,590
Nulai	07.0	0,400	97.0	4.1	4.0	2.0	2.1	1.0	17.1	9.0	0.4	1.9	0.4	2.5	0.7	7,400
Tanzania Mainland/																
Zanzibar																
Mainland	90.5	12,862	98.1	5.5	8.7	4.9	2.8	1.8	19.1	11.4	11.1	2.0	0.7	2.9	0.5	11,635
Urban	95.5	4,675	98.5	7.9	15.2	8.6	3.9	3.1	23.4	14.5	16.2	2.2	1.2	3.6	0.2	4,467
Rural	87.6	8,187	97.8	4.1	4.6	2.5	2.1	0.9	16.4	9.4	8.0	1.8	0.4	2.5	0.7	7,168
Zanzibar	91.1	404	93.9	7.1	13.9	13.9	5.2	2.9	38.0	15.7	23.6	1.9	1.6	2.7	1.4	368
Unguja	95.6	293	93.1	7.0	16.8	16.5	4.2	2.6	40.6	16.4	26.9	1.7	1.3	3.1	1.3	280
Pemba	79.4	111	96.3	7.5	4.7	5.7	8.6	4.0	29.6	13.7	13.2	2.3	2.5	1.5	1.5	88
Zone																
Western	90.0	1,278	99.0	5.3	7.0	4.0	3.5	1.6	17.2	11.0	11.0	1.9	0.7	1.9	0.2	1,151
Northern	90.1	1,575	98.2	16.8	8.7	6.4	3.4	3.0	24.6	16.9	15.0	1.1	0.3	1.7	0.6	1,418
Central	85.6	1,336	97.1	3.3	7.4	2.9	2.6	1.0	19.4	13.3	11.3	3.5	1.0	1.7	0.8	1,144
Southern		,				-	-	-								,
Highlands	89.9	807	97.3	0.9	4.2	4.5	1.6	0.9	24.1	14.6	10.7	2.8	0.2	5.0	0.3	726
Southern	90.5	700	97.5	5.1	10.3	5.6	0.8	1.9	28.1	12.2	11.6	2.4	0.4	3.5	0.5	633
South West																
Highlands	81.3	1,246	97.6	1.1	4.0	2.1	2.3	2.2	18.8	9.0	10.0	3.0	0.2	2.0	0.7	1,013
Lake	94.3	3,463	98.8	2.8	5.7	3.2	2.7	1.0	11.1	7.5	6.4	1.5	0.4	2.7	0.5	3,264
Eastern	93.0	2,457	97.5	7.2	17.5	8.8	3.3	2.6	24.0	12.4	15.9	1.7	1.6	4.8	0.4	2,285
Zanzibar	91.1	404	93.9	7.1	13.9	13.9	5.2	2.9	38.0	15.7	23.6	1.9	1.6	2.7	1.4	368
Pagion																
Dodoma	88 5	572	06.4	27	83	15	24	13	21.3	14.6	15 5	6 1	1 2	10	10	506
Arusha	84.3	508	90. 4 07.0	5.1	12.0	8.6	2.4	2.2	18.5	9.0	11.0	2.6	0.7	3.4	1.0	428
Kilimaniaro	04.5	361	97.0	11 0	10.6	5.0	5.4	1.0	20.7	27.2	26.1	2.0	0.7	1.6	0.2	420
Tanga	00.2 00.0	706	00.0 00.1	27 /	5.4	5.6	2.0	1.3	26.0	16.5	11 /	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.2	636
Morogoro	90.0 87 1	636	07.2	27. 4 4.5	6.9	3.0	17	0.8	25.8	11 /	10.8	0.2	1.0	0.0 / 1	0.2	554
Pwani	84.7	285	97.2	23	8.8	17	5.0	1.0	28.6	10.7	11.5	2.5	2.1	3.2	1 /	2/1
Dar es Salaam	97.0	1 536	97.8	89	22.9	11 3	3.6	3.4	20.0	13.1	18.6	2.0	17	5.2	0.2	1 4 9 0
Lindi	90.8	288	97.0	5.0	11.8	4.6	0.0	14	28.5	53	12.4	2.0	0.5	4.5	0.2	261
Mtwara	90.3	412	97.8	5.1	9.2	6.4	1.3	2.3	27.8	17.1	11 1	2.3	0.0	27	0.8	372
Ruvuma	89.5	360	96.9	0.3	4.5	2.6	0.8	0.8	27.9	17.6	9.9	2.6	0.0	72	0.6	322
Iringa	89.7	245	99.7	1.8	3.4	7.8	2.6	1.4	21.2	11.2	11.3	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	219
Mbeva	85.4	828	96.8	0.5	4.1	1.2	2.2	2.5	18.5	5.3	9.5	3.1	0.2	2.6	1.0	707
Singida	89.7	370	98.3	4.3	9.8	5.4	3.5	1.0	22.6	19.0	10.7	2.0	1.3	1.1	0.2	332
Tabora	92.0	737	99.3	6.0	3.0	3.4	2.9	2.0	16.5	9.7	7.6	1.1	0.7	1.9	0.2	677
Rukwa	68.7	288	99.0	2.6	4.8	5.8	1.6	0.9	16.2	17.7	11.9	3.5	0.0	0.6	0.4	198
Kigoma	87.4	542	98.7	4.2	12.8	4.9	4.3	1.1	18.2	13.0	16.0	3.2	0.7	1.9	0.2	473
Shinyanga	98.8	504	99.6	2.7	8.4	5.8	5.0	1.3	11.3	6.8	5.7	1.5	1.2	3.3	0.2	498
Kagera	95.7	612	98.7	1.3	10.3	3.3	7.7	1.4	21.6	16.6	14.7	1.2	0.4	4.9	0.4	586
Mwanza	91.2	859	98.0	3.4	4.5	3.0	0.6	1.3	8.9	7.1	5.8	1.4	0.4	1.4	1.3	783
Mara	97.6	523	99.5	6.9	6.6	2.0	1.2	0.0	7.6	4.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.1	511
Manyara	77.6	394	96.9	3.3	3.2	2.6	1.8	0.5	12.7	5.0	5.0	1.0	0.5	3.4	1.1	306
Njombe	90.8	203	95.1	1.1	4.6	3.9	2.0	0.6	20.9	13.6	11.3	5.0	0.3	6.7	0.3	184
Katavi	83.3	130	99.8	2.8	1.8	1.6	4.9	2.7	25.5	17.3	10.4	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	108
Simiyu	92.6	479	98.9	1.1	2.1	2.3	0.6	0.8	8.6	4.5	4.7	2.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	443
Geita	91.2	485	98.8	1.0	1.2	3.1	0.8	0.7	7.6	3.8	2.3	2.1	0.0	0.9	0.5	442
Kaskazini Unguja	92.0	56	89.7	3.1	5.6	13.0	2.1	2.9	31.1	12.9	17.6	0.4	1.0	5.1	3.5	52
Kusini Unguja	93.4	35	92.5	3.9	9.4	13.4	1.8	0.4	49.1	17.2	22.9	2.2	0.8	1.5	1.0	33
Mjini Magharibi	96.9	201	94.2	8.5	21.0	18.0	5.2	2.9	41.6	17.2	30.0	2.0	1.5	2.8	0.8	195
Kaskazini Pemba	81.1	56	98.1	7.5	4.8	3.9	6.1	4.8	28.8	14.0	9.5	1.6	1.6	0.5	0.9	46
Kusini Pemba	77.7	55	94.4	7.6	4.5	7.6	11.2	3.0	30.6	13.4	17.1	3.0	3.5	2.7	2.0	43
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	81.6	2,246	98.0	3.0	3.1	1.8	1.7	0.5	10.6	4.9	3.5	1.6	0.2	2.0	0.7	1,832
Second	85.0	2,274	98.0	3.3	3.4	2.1	2.2	1.0	13.3	6.9	4.8	2.1	0.4	2.1	0.7	1,932
Middle	90.1	2,329	97.2	3.9	4.1	2.1	1.9	0.8	16.2	8.7	8.8	1.9	0.3	2.7	0.8	2,098
Fourth	94.3	2,822	97.8	5.5	7.8	4.8	2.7	1.9	22.3	13.7	13.4	2.0	0.7	2.9	0.6	2,660
Highest	96.8	3,596	98.5	9.3	18.6	10.8	4.5	3.5	28.1	17.5	19.6	2.1	1.4	4.0	0.2	3,481
Total	90.5	13,266	97.9	5.6	8.8	5.1	2.8	1.8	19.7	11.5	11.5	2.0	0.7	2.9	0.5	12,003
		, -														, -

Table 13.3.2 Knowledge of ways to avoid malaria: Men

Among men age 15-49, the percentage who say there are ways to avoid getting malaria, and among those, the percentage who cite specific ways of avoiding malaria, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

					A	Among m	en who s	say there	e are wa	iys to avo	id gettin	g malaria	a:			
Background characteristic	Percent- age who say there are ways to avoid malaria	Number of men	Sleep under mos- quito net	Use mos- quito coils	Use insec- ticide spray	Indoor resi- dual spray- ing (IRS)	Keep door and win- dows closed	Use insect repel- lent	Keep sur- round- ings clean	Cut the grass	Re- move stand- ing water	Inter- mittent pre- ventive treat- ment during preg- nancy (IPTp)	House screen- ing	Other	Does not know any	Number of men
Residence Urban Rural	97.5 89.4	1,251 2,263	97.9 97.2	8.9 6.0	17.5 9.4	23.9 12.8	4.1 2.9	7.0 2.9	30.4 21.5	19.1 14.6	19.2 11.9	2.7 2.2	2.5 1.4	1.6 2.7	0.2 0.6	1,220 2,023
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar Mainland Urban Rural Zanzibar Unguja Pemba	92.2 97.5 89.2 96.0 98.8 89.7	3,425 1,224 2,201 89 62 28	97.5 97.9 97.3 95.3 95.1 95.8	7.2 8.9 6.1 3.9 4.0 3.5	12.4 17.4 9.4 14.9 16.2 11.6	16.4 23.5 12.2 36.9 46.4 13.7	3.4 4.1 3.0 0.9 0.0 3.1	4.5 7.1 2.9 1.2 0.0 4.3	24.6 30.3 21.2 33.4 32.0 37.0	16.5 19.3 14.8 6.7 6.6 6.9	14.7 19.1 12.0 13.4 17.2 4.1	2.4 2.7 2.2 1.1 1.0 1.4	1.8 2.6 1.3 3.5 4.4 1.2	2.4 1.6 2.8 0.4 0.5 0.0	0.4 0.2 0.5 3.7 4.2 2.3	3,158 1,193 1,964 86 61 25
Zone																
Western Northern Central Southern	90.9 97.4 95.0	322 415 372	97.9 97.5 98.1	2.7 12.3 7.7	3.9 14.1 4.4	7.1 15.6 11.7	1.4 8.2 0.0	3.3 5.5 2.2	22.8 20.8 25.1	20.0 20.3 14.4	11.1 15.4 10.8	2.5 4.3 0.0	1.1 2.5 0.0	2.9 2.3 2.1	0.0 0.0 0.7	293 404 354
Highlands Southern South West	87.0 98.3	234 180	95.1 98.6	2.6 15.3	5.6 43.2	4.6 33.4	4.5 3.9	1.5 8.0	28.8 31.0	14.2 18.2	23.2 13.6	4.1 1.2	1.0 1.7	2.9 0.3	1.3 0.6	203 177
Highlands Lake Eastern Zanzibar	85.9 89.1 95.5 96.0	308 933 659 89	95.1 97.9 98.0 95.3	4.9 3.0 11.2 3.9	5.6 9.3 20.2 14.9	6.8 17.6 25.5 36.9	0.9 2.7 4.6 0.9	2.1 3.5 8.0 1.2	15.6 19.7 34.9 33.4	4.3 12.3 24.7 6.7	12.0 10.3 22.5 13.4	2.1 2.4 2.5 1.1	1.2 1.6 3.3 3.5	4.5 3.1 0.9 0.4	1.0 0.4 0.0 3.7	265 832 630 86
Region																
Dodoma Arusha Kilimanjaro Tanga Morogoro Pwani Dar es Salaam Lindi Mtwara Ruvuma Iringa Mbeya Singida Tabora Rukwa Kigoma Shinyanga Kagera Mwanza Mara Manyara Njombe Katavi Simiyu Geita Kaskazini Unguja	95.0 94.0 99.3 98.7 83.4 95.5 99.4 96.6 99.2 84.9 91.9 83.0 99.2 87.0 91.1 97.1 79.7 96.9 80.9 99.3 80.9 99.3 84.7 92.2 98.4 82.5 98.4 82.5 98.5	$\begin{array}{c} 175 \\ 129 \\ 110 \\ 176 \\ 143 \\ 68 \\ 448 \\ 66 \\ 115 \\ 112 \\ 711 \\ 202 \\ 106 \\ 199 \\ 711 \\ 124 \\ 198 \\ 225 \\ 114 \\ 198 \\ 225 \\ 114 \\ 91 \\ 50 \\ 35 \\ 136 \\ 118 \\ 13 \\ 9 \end{array}$	98.9 91.7 100.0 98.1 98.6 97.9 92.3 98.9 95.6 100.0 96.6 93.6 95.0 100.0 96.3 100.0 96.3 100.0 95.3 95.0 100.0 94.0 95.3 95.6 98.7 96.8 95.4 95.5	$\begin{array}{c} 0.0\\ 15.3\\ 25.3\\ 2.1\\ 1.8\\ 12.9\\ 13.5\\ 6.7\\ 20.1\\ 0.0\\ 5.5\\ 0.7\\ 3.0\\ 4.2\\ 2.1\\ 0.0\\ 3.9\\ 2.0\\ 0.0\\ 3.2.1\\ 3.3\\ 2.8\\ 9.7\\ 1.1\\ 2.4\\ 3.7\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.4\\ 15.5\\ 19.6\\ 9.6\\ 5.7\\ 17.1\\ 24.6\\ 53.9\\ 37.2\\ 3.5\\ 9.5\\ 3.8\\ 5.7\\ 2.6\\ 12.3\\ 5.8\\ 7.3\\ 7.7\\ 4.6\\ 14.6\\ 6.7\\ 4.0\\ 2.0\\ 20.8\\ 1.7\\ 9.3\\ 13.0\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 16.1\\ 11.1\\ 16.6\\ 18.1\\ 4.3\\ 5.0\\ 34.2\\ 25.7\\ 37.7\\ 3.6\\ 6.0\\ 8.3\\ 13.8\\ 9.2\\ 4.0\\ 4.1\\ 15.9\\ 9.5\\ 3.0\\ 37.0\\ 0.0\\ 3.0\\ 37.0\\ 0.0\\ 23.0\\ 33.0\\ 33.0\\ 33.0\\ 245.4\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.0\\ 2.7\\ 9.3\\ 11.3\\ 3.5\\ 6.6\\ 4.7\\ 1.6\\ 5.2\\ 0.0\\ 3.4\\ 0.7\\ 0.0\\ 2.4\\ 1.4\\ 0.0\\ 0.6\\ 0.8\\ 0.4\\ 14.0\\ 0.6\\ 1.0\\ 2.4\\ 1.0\\ 2.4\\ 0.5\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ \end{array}$	2.6 1.9 2.4 9.9 2.7 2.7 2.7 1.2 9.5 7.1 1.0 2.8 2.3 5.6 0.9 0.0 2.9 1.7 1.2 1.5 1.7 1.2 3.7 0.0	$\begin{array}{c} 19.6\\ 21.3\\ 24.1\\ 18.3\\ 37.3\\ 36.7\\ 34.0\\ 23.0\\ 35.5\\ 28.3\\ 39.0\\ 15.2\\ 44.8\\ 18.9\\ 18.1\\ 28.5\\ 23.7\\ 20.6\\ 10.4\\ 28.2\\ 11.1\\ 14.0\\ 12.4\\ 15.2\\ 26.7\\ 26.0\\ 37.5\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6.8\\ 13.9\\ 25.2\\ 21.7\\ 33.2\\ 27.6\\ 22.0\\ 8.0\\ 23.9\\ 4.3\\ 5.3\\ 33.5\\ 11.1\\ 3.1\\ 3.1\\ 3.5\\ 11.1\\ 3.2\\ 8\\ 10.1\\ 19.7\\ 9.0\\ 9.4\\ 16.3\\ 1.8\\ 11.8\\ 10.2\\ 3.3\\ 9.4 \end{array}$	7.7 10.2 15.2 19.2 24.9 21.3 22.1 3.9 19.0 14.4 33.6 13.7 18.8 8.4 10.5 15.0 8.1 16.9 3.7 17.5 26.9 6.3 7.7 7.2 13.9 9.3	$\begin{array}{c} 0.0\\ 3.2\\ 2.5\\ 6.1\\ 3.6\\ 2.7\\ 2.2\\ 0.0\\ 1.8\\ 1.0\\ 5.1\\ 2.5\\ 0.0\\ 3.4\\ 0.8\\ 1.1\\ 4.8\\ 1.7\\ 0.0\\ 6.6\\ 0.0\\ 9.3\\ 2.3\\ 2.8\\ 0.0\\ 1.4\\ 0.0\\ \end{array}$	0.0 0.9 4.8 2.2 4.7 3.0 2.9 0.0 2.7 1.0 0.0 1.8 0.8 0.0 1.2 2.0 2.7 1.4 5.9	3.2 5.2 1.6 0.7 1.5 1.0 0.9 0.0 5.3 0.0 1.5 0.0 5.1 0.9 2.2 5.8 1.2 5.8 2.3 0.0	0.0 0.0	$\begin{array}{c} 166\\ 122\\ 109\\ 173\\ 119\\ 65\\ 446\\ 63\\ 114\\ 95\\ 65\\ 168\\ 105\\ 173\\ 65\\ 120\\ 114\\ 192\\ 182\\ 113\\ 82\\ 42\\ 32\\ 134\\ 98\\ 13\\ 8\end{array}$
Mjini Magharibi Kaskazini Pemba Kusini Pemba	99.1 93.8 85.4	40 14 13	96.4 97.6 93.7	4.6 3.0 4.1	19.2 11.8 11.3	48.6 15.5 11.6	0.0 0.0 6.7	0.0 3.7 4.9	32.8 38.6 35.1	7.1 6.2 7.7	20.0 4.6 3.7	1.0 1.4 1.3	5.1 1.3 1.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	2.6 0.0 5.0	40 13 11
Wealth quintile	o 4 -		05.0	o -	-	<u> </u>	4.0		40.0	~ ·			4.5	o -		
Lowest Second Middle Fourth Highest	84.5 88.2 89.5 96.1 98.8	598 575 659 764 918	95.6 96.7 97.3 99.0 97.8	3.5 4.2 5.2 7.1 11.9	5.3 7.5 10.2 10.9 22.0	8.4 12.4 11.6 15.8 28.8	1.8 2.1 4.1 3.7 4.1	2.2 2.4 3.9 4.6 7.0	13.9 13.9 25.8 26.2 35.5	8.4 11.7 16.6 16.1 23.1	6.2 7.8 15.4 14.2 23.0	1.4 2.2 2.6 2.0 3.2	1.0 1.1 0.5 3.3 2.3	2.5 3.4 3.7 1.9 1.0	1.6 0.5 0.2 0.4 0.2	505 507 590 734 907
Total	92.3	3,514	97.5	7.1	12.5	17.0	3.3	4.4	24.9	16.3	14.6	2.4	1.8	2.3	0.5	3,243
		-,												-		-,

Table 13.4.1 Access to ACTs, messages about malaria prevention and treatment, and visits from health workers: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who say that ACTs can be obtained at the nearest health facility or pharmacy; who have seen or heard messages about malaria prevention in the past year; who have seen or heard messages about malaria treatment in the past year; and who were visited by a health worker or volunteer who talked about malaria in the past 6 months, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Background characteristic	ACTs can be obtained at nearest health facility or pharmacy	Seen or heard messages about malaria prevention	Seen or heard messages about malaria treatment	Visited by a health worker or volunteer who talked about malaria	Number of women
Residence					
Urban	91.0	67.5	70.9	4 0	4 811
Rural	89.9	52.9	53.1	3.3	8,455
Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar					
Mainland	91 3	58.4	59 9	35	12 862
Urban	92.0	67.7	71 3	4.0	4 675
Bural	91.0	53.1	53.4	3.3	8 187
Zanzibar	58.6	51 1	48 1	4.3	404
Unguia	58.5	58.1	56.2	3.7	293
Pemba	58.8	32.9	26.8	5.9	111
Zono					
Western	93.0	52.3	53.0	15	1 278
Northern	88.7	45.8	51 5	5.8	1,270
Central	89.1	45.0	45.9	1.2	1,376
Southern Highlands	91 7	66.8	66.6	4.6	807
Southern	97.3	53.2	65.0	3.7	700
South West Highlands	88.1	60.9	54.9	4.4	1.246
Lake	93.0	62.9	60.7	4.0	3,463
Eastern	90.7	67.8	73.9	2.9	2,457
Zanzibar	58.6	51.1	48.1	4.3	404
Pegion					
Dodoma	87.4	42.4	45 7	13	572
Arusha	82.0	52.5	57.8	0.8	508
Kilimaniaro	91.2	64.6	70.2	6.3	361
Tanga	92.3	31.4	37.5	9.2	706
Morogoro	91.6	65.9	72.7	3.9	636
Pwani	93.2	57.1	61.1	3.3	285
Dar es Salaam	89.9	70.5	76.8	2.3	1,536
Lindi	96.9	41.8	59.2	4.3	288
Mtwara	97.6	61.2	69.1	3.3	412
Ruvuma	94.8	63.8	68.2	5.0	360
Iringa	89.6	69.7	68.3	5.4	245
Mbeya	86.6	60.6	57.8	5.3	828
Singida	92.0	54.3	54.9	0.6	370
Tabora	93.1	45.8	45.8	2.0	/3/
Rukwa	88.3	61.8	49.8	3.5	288
Shinyongo	93.0	01.1	04.9 74 5	0.9	542
Kagera	90.0	67.1	74.5 61.3	5.5	504 612
Mwanza	87.5	52.0	/0.2	4.0	850
Mara	98.4	74 1	75.0	22	523
Manyara	89.0	43.1	37.8	1.6	394
Njombe	88.8	68.7	61.7	2.8	203
Katavi	97.3	60.3	47.8	1.1	130
Simiyu	91.3	67.8	62.4	3.8	479
Geita	93.2	45.3	49.2	3.9	485
Kaskazini Unguja	53.1	46.1	44.2	5.4	56
Kusini Unguja	68.8	59.5	57.4	4.6	35
Mjini Magharibi	58.1	61.2	59.3	3.1	201
Kaskazini Pemba	61.9	30.4	26.4	3.4	56
Kusini Pemba	55.7	35.4	27.2	8.4	55
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	88.8	43.4	41.5	1.8	2,246
Second	89.7	48.1	48.7	3.1	2,274
Middle	91.9	56.4	56.8	2.8	2,329
Fourth	92.3	63.7	65.4	4.9	2,822
Highest	89.1	70.7	75.0	4.4	3,596
Total	90.3	58.2	59.6	3.6	13,266

Table 13.4.2 Access to ACTs, messages about malaria prevention and treatment, and visits from health workers: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who say that ACTs can be obtained at the nearest health facility or pharmacy; who have seen or heard messages about malaria prevention in the past year; who have seen or heard messages about malaria treatment in the past year; and who were visited by a health worker or volunteer who talked about malaria in the past 6 months, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Background characteristic	ACTs can be obtained at nearest health facility or pharmacy	Seen or heard messages about malaria prevention	Seen or heard messages about malaria treatment	Visited by a health worker or volunteer who talked about malaria	Number of men
Basidanaa					
Lubar	00.0	74.0	74.4	<u> </u>	4.054
Urban	83.2	74.3	74.4	0.0	1,251
Rurai	79.7	63.6	63.Z	0.4	2,263
Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar					
Mainland	81.9	67 4	67.3	62	3 425
Urban	84 1	74.3	74.5	6.0	1 224
Rural	80.7	63.6	63.4	6.3	2 201
Zanzihar	43.8	68.1	61.6	9.2	89
Unquia	46.9	80.7	73.9	9.9	62
Pemba	37.0	30.0	34.2	7.6	28
T emba	57.0	00.0	54.2	7.0	20
Zone					
Western	71.5	55.5	48.7	3.8	322
Northern	76.1	71.0	70.2	7.1	415
Central	87.6	79.5	77.5	6.0	372
Southern Highlands	88.3	66.3	74.0	6.7	234
Southern	97.5	58.5	58.3	7.4	180
South West Highlands	54.3	58.9	65.3	8.4	308
Lake	84.7	68.5	66.4	7.0	933
Eastern	89.7	69.5	71.3	4.3	659
Zanzibar	43.8	68 1	61.6	9.2	89
Zanzibai	10.0	00.1	01.0	0.2	00
Region					
Dodoma	90.3	79.3	76.5	1.2	175
Arusha	65.8	67.9	69.8	14.7	129
Kilimanjaro	84.0	78.0	79.7	4.0	110
Tanga	78.8	68.9	64.5	3.5	176
Morogoro	87.7	51.4	59.9	4.5	143
Pwani	76.4	64.2	63.3	3.0	68
Dar es Salaam	92.4	76.0	76.1	4.4	448
Lindi	98.4	54.6	54.0	10.9	66
Mtwara	97.0	60.7	60.8	5.4	115
Ruvuma	96.0	55.1	60.7	6.0	112
Iringa	84.8	81.7	92.4	7.4	71
Mbeya	68.6	58.6	65.6	8.8	202
Singida	81.2	73.8	68.6	6.0	106
Tabora	77.8	35.4	34.6	4.5	199
Rukwa	21.0	58.5	65.4	11.2	71
Kigoma	61.5	87.7	71.4	2.8	124
Shinyanga	72.4	45.1	42.0	2.8	142
Kagera	78.9	93.8	83.0	15.2	198
Mwanza	88.9	47.4	47.9	4.9	225
Mara	99.4	95.8	97.8	11.4	114
Manyara	89.9	86.4	89.8	15.1	91
Njombe	76.3	69.3	77.6	7.1	50
Katavi	39.4	61.5	63.5	0.0	35
Simiyu	95.5	83.9	85.5	0.4	136
Geita	74.6	50.1	50.9	5.4	118
Kaskazini Unguia	42.9	76.6	70.3	12.9	13
Kusini Unquia	35.7	76.3	66.6	8.6	9
Miini Magharibi	50.6	83.0	76.6	92	40
Kaskazini Pemba	35.0	42.6	38.8	10.7	14
Kusini Pemba	39.1	36.9	29.3	4.3	13
				-	
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	77.0	53.6	52.6	6.1	598
Second	75.3	62.4	63.0	6.6	575
Middle	83.1	61.9	62.5	6.5	659
Fourth	81.2	74.0	73.2	6.0	764
Highest	85.2	78.1	77.7	6.3	918
Total	80.9	67.4	67.2	6.3	3.514
					-,

Table 13.5.1 Media exposure to malaria messages: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have seen or heard the malaria message 'Malaria Haikubaliki' or 'Maliza Malaria' in the past year, and among those who have seen or heard the malaria message, the percentage who cite specific places where they saw or heard the malaria message, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Percent-															
	have		Am	ong wor	nen who	have se	en or hea	ard a m	alaria m	essage i	n the pa	st year, t	he perce	ntage w	ho:	_
	seen or															-
	heard a											Com-	Friend/			
	malaria						Leaflet/					munity	neigh-			
	message						Fact					event/	bor/			
	in the	Number					sheet/	- .	Mobile		Health	pre-	family			Number
Background	past	of	Dadia	Bill-	Deater	Tabirt	Bro-	l ele-	Video	Cabaal	care	senta-	mem-	Other	Don't	of
characteristic	year	women	Radio	board	Poster	I-snirt	cnure	vision	unit	School	worker	tion	ber	Other	now	women
Residence																
Urban	92.9	4,811	84.6	17.1	17.7	1.9	8.1	51.8	0.8	1.0	7.7	2.5	4.4	7.5	0.0	4,470
Rural	79.1	8,455	85.1	8.2	11.3	1.2	6.0	15.0	1.0	1.1	12.5	3.2	7.3	7.6	7.5	6,689
Tanzania Mainland/																
Zanzibar																
Mainland	84.6	12,862	85.5	11.8	13.7	1.3	6.4	29.6	0.9	1.0	10.6	2.9	6.1	7.7	7.0	10,877
Urban	93.3	4,675	85.2	17.2	17.5	1.8	7.7	51.9	0.8	1.0	7.7	2.5	4.4	7.6	0.0	4,363
Rural	79.6	8,187	85.7	8.1	11.2	1.0	5.5	14.7	1.0	1.0	12.6	3.2	7.3	7.7	7.0	6,514
Zanzibar	69.8	404	61.5	11.2	19.1	6.1	24.3	36.7	1.0	2.4	8.3	3.4	7.3	5.4	0.5	282
Dinguja Pemba	//.4 /0.7	293	03.9 51.6	10.1	19.7	5.1 10.3	21.9	40.7 20.4	0.9	2.2	6.9 6.0	3.3	7.1 8.4	5.U 6.Q	0.4	220
Fellipa	45.7		51.0	15.0	10.5	10.5	34.1	20.4	1.5	5.5	0.0	5.7	0.4	0.9	0.1	55
Zone	aa 4	4 0 7 0		~ ~												
Western	82.1	1,278	87.8	6.6	15.9	0.3	4.8	16.3	1.0	1.1	15.9	3.0	6.9	7.3	1.1	1,049
Control	79.Z 79.1	1,070	01.1 94.5	12.9	10.4	0.0	9.2	40.0	0.0	1.3	9.0 12.4	1.0	0.0 1 8	4.1	1.1	1,240
Southern Highlands	89.8	807	90 2	9.3 6.7	10.9	0.5	6.2	25.8	0.1	17	5.6	2.0	37	82	0.0	725
Southern	93.4	700	90.1	10.6	8.4	1.8	6.4	20.9	3.1	1.3	12.4	4.9	18.5	9.5	0.0	654
South West																
Highlands	72.2	1,246	88.9	19.0	16.8	1.2	3.5	20.4	0.8	0.5	8.7	2.2	2.7	5.5	0.4	899
Lake	85.9	3,463	85.8	9.1	13.5	1.3	6.2	22.6	0.8	1.2	10.7	3.9	5.5	11.4	2.1	2,976
Eastern	92.9	2,457	82.8	17.2	15.9	2.3	6.7	49.9	1.1	0.7	9.6	2.2	5.4	7.2	0.0	2,282
Zanzibar	69.8	404	61.5	11.2	19.1	6.1	24.3	36.7	1.0	2.4	8.3	3.4	7.3	5.4	0.5	282
Region																
Dodoma	78.4	572	84.3	13.6	15.5	2.1	8.0	23.5	1.2	0.0	9.3	2.6	1.9	1.4	1.5	448
Arusha	74.6	508	79.5	13.5	16.4	0.7	9.1	44.5	0.0	1.3	13.3	1.7	2.5	6.3	1.1	379
Kilimanjaro	83.5	361	80.2	16.0	16.8	1.5	10.4	41.2	0.0	1.6	9.4	2.6	7.4	5.4	0.0	302
Morogoro	00.4 91.6	636	02.0 82.4	9.8	9.5	0.4	10.4	30.2 31.4	0.0	0.7	7.0 14.1	4.2	0.9	2.0	0.0	582
Pwani	88.8	285	88.4	10.8	9.5	0.8	6.3	31.4	0.7	0.3	14.0	2.6	7.3	6.6	0.0	253
Dar es Salaam	94.2	1,536	82.0	21.3	19.7	3.2	7.8	60.6	1.0	0.8	7.0	1.3	3.6	7.7	0.0	1,447
Lindi	93.0	288	87.7	9.8	7.7	2.1	6.1	24.5	5.0	1.4	10.4	3.4	18.0	9.8	0.0	268
Mtwara	93.7	412	91.8	11.1	9.0	1.6	6.6	18.3	1.7	1.2	13.7	5.8	18.8	9.2	0.0	386
Ruvuma	90.0	360	89.9	3.7	9.0	0.3	6.3	24.1	0.2	1.7	5.2	3.0	5.1	8.5	0.0	324
Iringa	88.1	245	87.7	14.1	15.4	0.3	7.0	30.1	0.0	1.4	4.5	1.4	1.0	7.1 5.0	0.0	215
Mbeya Singida	69.5 87.8	828 370	87.2 87.6	14.7	7.6	1.0	2.0	22.8	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.8	0.4	5.9	0.0	325
Tahora	80.1	737	90.4	79	15.1	0.2	4 1	17.0	0.4	0.5	6.6	0.9	6.2	4.8	0.0	590
Rukwa	76.4	288	90.4	24.9	22.2	0.8	4.4	16.1	2.0	1.1	15.6	2.9	6.0	5.5	0.0	220
Kigoma	84.8	542	84.5	5.0	16.8	0.3	5.8	15.3	1.8	1.4	27.9	5.6	7.7	10.4	1.1	459
Shinyanga	90.5	504	93.1	13.4	17.2	0.5	4.3	21.5	0.0	0.2	5.1	1.1	11.1	6.3	0.0	456
Kagera	87.7	612	84.7	6.7	16.3	1.8	8.4	21.4	1.9	0.6	22.5	6.9	2.2	10.2	1.5	537
Mwanza	86.8	859	80.1	13.9	10.4	1.1	6.3	27.0	0.3	2.0	11.7	1.1	5.9	7.9	0.0	/45
Manyara	68.7	30/	04.9 81.2	53	7.0	0.5	62	29.4	0.0	1.0	0.9	1.9	2.0	21.4	0.0	400 271
Niombe	91.7	203	93.6	3.3	7.4	1.1	5.2	23.8	0.0	2.2	7.5	0.9	4.5	8.7	0.0	186
Katavi	80.1	130	95.2	30.6	29.2	2.8	6.8	16.5	2.8	1.8	24.6	3.1	8.4	3.5	0.4	104
Simiyu	78.5	479	85.0	4.7	15.1	1.1	5.0	15.9	0.6	1.1	7.6	1.4	5.3	13.4	0.0	376
Geita	84.3	485	90.9	7.1	8.5	3.3	5.0	15.7	0.2	2.0	4.8	0.9	5.9	11.9	0.6	409
Kaskazini Unguja	68.2	56	64.4	8.6	9.4	5.4	16.3	24.1	0.6	3.0	12.9	3.3	10.3	6.6	0.1	38
Kusini Unguja	80.2	35	75.9	7.3	10.8	1.0	19.1	22.8	1.2	1.5	10.3	4.2	9.8	5.9	0.0	28
Mjini Magnaribi Kaskazini Pomba	79.5 47.6	201	01.7 45.0	11.0	23.8	5.8 2.4	23.8	47.8	0.9	2.2	7.7	3.2	5.8	4.5	0.2	160
Kusini Pemba	51.9	55	40.9 56.9	14.3	13.2	∠. 4 17.8	23.5 44.0	∠1.1 19.8	1.7	2.3 4.3	4.4	1.4	9.3	5.1	0.0	29
	01.0	00	00.0										0.0	0.1	0.1	
wealth quintile	67.9	2 246	82.0	61	0.2	07	30	FO	0 0	1 2	13.2	20	10 5	Q /	26	1 500
Second	75.4	2,240	o∠.o 85.5	6.0	9.2 8.6	0.7	5.0 5.4	0.9 74	0.0	1.3	13.8	2.9 3.6	7.6	0.4 7 4	∠.0 15	1,522
Middle	85.1	2.329	87.6	6.9	11.8	1.2	4.4	14.6	1.2	0.9	12.4	3.0	7.0	8.2	1.2	1.982
Fourth	90.7	2,822	88.9	13.0	14.4	1.7	7.9	27.0	0.9	1.1	9.7	3.3	5.2	6.9	1.9	2,560
Highest	94.0	3,596	81.0	19.1	19.5	2.3	9.5	62.9	0.7	1.2	7.3	2.3	3.6	7.5	0.2	3,381
Total	84.1	13,266	84.9	11.7	13.9	1.5	6.8	29.8	0.9	1.1	10.6	2.9	6.1	7.6	7.5	11,159

Table 13.5.2 Media exposure to malaria messages: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have seen or heard the malaria message 'Malaria Haikubaliki' or 'Maliza Malaria' in the past year, and among those who have seen or heard the malaria message, the percentage who cite specific places where they saw or heard the malaria message, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Percent- age who														
	have		An	nong mei	n who ha	ve seen o	or heard a	malaria	messag	e in the pa	ast year,	the perce	entage wh	10:	-
	heard a malaria						Leaflet/					Com- munity	Friend/ neigh-		
Background characteristic	in the past year	Num- ber of men	Radio	Bill- board	Poster	T-shirt	sheet/ Bro- chure	Tele- vision	Mobile video unit	School	Health care worker	pre- senta- tion	family mem- ber	Other	Number of men
Residence															
Urban	90.6	1,251	91.3	12.0	22.4	5.6	14.7	56.0	1.9	3.1	2.3	3.6	4.8	5.2	1,134
Rural	85.5	2,263	90.5	6.7	18.7	5.0	12.2	25.1	1.8	5.3	4.9	3.7	8.4	4.2	1,936
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar	07.0	0.405	04.5	0.5	40.0	5.0	10.0	20.7	10	4.5	4.0	0.7	7.0	4.0	2 000
Urban	07.0 90.7	3,425 1 224	91.5 92.0	0.0 11.9	19.3 21.7	5.2 5.6	12.0	56.3	2.0	4.5	4.0	3.7	4.8	4.0	2,999
Rural	85.8	2,201	91.2	6.4	17.8	4.9	11.7	25.1	1.8	5.4	4.9	3.8	8.6	4.3	1,889
Zanzibar	79.4	89	60.1	15.0	53.0	7.3	35.0	29.1	0.5	1.1	3.8	1.0	3.0	1.9	71
Unguja	86.0	62	64.1	15.0	52.9	4.0	33.2	26.9	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.3	2.6	1.2	53
Pemba	64.6	28	47.9	15.1	53.4	17.0	40.3	35.5	0.6	1.5	12.7	0.0	4.0	4.0	18
Zone	70 7	200	00.0	2.2	14.0	1 2	11 5	20 1	2.4	47	2.2	2.0	11 0	0 0	252
Northern	66.2	415	90.8 90.5	3.2 14.3	24.4	9.7	11.5	20.4 56.9	2.4	4.7	3.3	2.1	14.0	0.0 4.5	255
Central	91.7	372	92.2	5.5	18.3	0.7	9.8	34.4	0.5	1.0	5.1	8.1	7.6	2.5	341
Southern Highlands Southern	93.7 96.4	234 180	87.5 97.7	10.6 13.1	20.8 17.2	2.9 7.4	18.7 16.5	37.1 48.9	3.6 3.0	0.6 5.2	3.2 3.5	3.4 12.5	1.3 3.8	1.8 4.0	219 174
Highlands	82.8	308	85.3	12.1	20.3	0.6	6.0	36.5	0.6	0.0	8.8	0.6	0.1	2.8	255
Lake	93.3	933	91.4	5.4	17.9	7.9	14.2	20.6	1.8	10.8	3.6	2.2	11.8	4.8	871
Eastern	92.6	659	94.2	10.4	21.1	5.5	12.6	51.8	3.0	2.0	2.8	3.2	6.0	5.8	610
Zanzibar	79.4	89	60.1	15.0	53.0	7.3	35.0	29.1	0.5	1.1	3.8	1.0	3.0	1.9	71
Region	01.0	175	01 1	1 1	0.4	0.0	14.0	22.6	0.0	17	2.1	11.0	0 /	0.0	150
Arusha	91.0	129	88.5	19.7	9.4 25.1	0.0	2.6	52.0 53.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4 0.9	8.2	120
Kilimanjaro	72.3	110	88.7	7.8	13.8	25.9	6.0	56.7	0.0	2.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	79
Tanga	42.8	176	95.7	12.3	34.5	6.7	29.7	62.6	0.0	2.6	9.3	6.3	2.3	3.2	75
Morogoro	79.6	143	95.2 85.5	9.6 4.3	26.8	0.0	2.9	31.1	1.3	1.5	8.3	5.2	10.4	11.1	114 57
Dar es Salaam	97.9	448	95.1	11.5	20.9	7.2	14.0	60.5	3.7	2.3	1.4	2.6	4.7	5.1	439
Lindi	93.6	66	97.6	6.8	22.1	13.2	19.4	47.7	8.4	7.1	1.8	26.6	3.7	0.0	61
Mtwara	98.1	115	97.7	16.6	14.5	4.2	14.9	49.6	0.0	4.2	4.4	4.9	3.9	6.3	112
Ruvuma	91.7 96.0	112	80.0	14.8 8.8	16.7 29.4	1.0	17.2 25.4	38.6	6.1 0.0	0.0	3.3	5.0 3.4	1.5	3.4	103
Mbeya	77.8	202	88.2	17.1	29.0	0.0	8.7	31.6	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.7	0.0	1.6	157
Singida	91.6	106	91.1	4.9	23.2	1.5	9.1	33.7	0.0	0.8	11.9	9.6	12.1	7.2	97
Tabora	71.2	199	95.8	3.7	18.1	1.8	6.6	29.0	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.9	4.4	13.8	141
Kukwa Kigoma	92.1	124	78.0 84.5	3.8 2.6	0.9 10.8	1.3	1.7	43.3 27.5	2.2 4.2	0.0	0.0	0.5 7.8	0.0 27 9	5.7 2.6	00 112
Shinyanga	92.5	142	95.4	6.8	25.9	2.6	6.3	41.1	1.2	3.1	3.5	1.4	5.9	8.2	132
Kagera	94.8	198	86.0	8.2	22.5	2.4	23.8	21.0	4.9	6.6	6.2	3.2	31.3	1.4	188
Mwanza	87.1 100.0	225	88.0 100.0	6.6 5 1	15.1	3.1	7.0	21.9	0.6	3.3	5.5	2.7	9.4 2.5	6.1 3.4	196
Manyara	93.1	91	95.5	14.5	29.3	27.3	20.7	38.4	2.3	27.0	0.0	2.5	2.5	3.4 1.8	85
Njombe	95.0	50	95.3	4.0	17.0	4.5	12.5	36.6	3.1	1.1	5.6	0.0	1.1	1.0	48
Katavi	92.1	35	84.9	4.5	4.6	2.1	1.9	46.7	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.2	3.0	32
Simiyu	97.8	136	93.5	2.6	11.9 11.4	17.4	10.2	10.9	0.0	27.9	1.6	1.6	9.6	6.9 3.1	133
Kaskazini Unquia	83.5	13	55.6	21.3	53.7	1.7	16.9	18.3	2.5	1.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.7	100
Kusini Unguja	91.5	9	76.7	4.1	49.9	7.1	33.2	12.3	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	4.4	1.0	8
Mjini Magharibi	85.6	40	64.1	15.4	53.3	4.1	38.6	33.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	1.4	3.1	1.1	34
Kaskazini Pemba Kusini Pemba	61.9 67.4	14 13	48.1 47 7	18.9 11 4	64.5 42 7	24.8 9.3	41.1 39.6	27.5 43.4	0.0	3.0	8.1 17.2	0.0	1.6 6.4	6.7 13	9
Wealth quintile	70.5	500			40.0	0.0	7.0	40.4	0.0	0.0	17.2	0.0	40.4	1.0	475
Lowest	79.5 83.7	598 575	90.1 92 0	5.4 3.3	12.9	3.5 2 9	7.9 g a	13.U 18.9	0.6 1 9	0.0 5.5	4.3 5.5	∠.ŏ 3.2	10.1	4.6 3.2	475 481
Middle	87.4	659	92.7	7.4	17.9	4.6	11.7	26.6	2.2	6.8	5.3	4.3	9.6	4.7	576
Fourth	88.8	764	89.8	9.3	22.6	5.5	16.8	38.2	2.4	3.8	3.6	4.6	4.2	4.5	678
Highest	93.5	918	90.0	13.7	26.4	7.7	15.9	64.7	1.8	1.7	2.3	3.3	4.2	5.3	858
Total	87.4	3,514	90.8	8.6	20.1	5.2	13.1	36.5	1.8	4.4	4.0	3.7	7.1	4.6	3,070

Table 13.6 Women's attitude towards malaria

Among women age 15-49 who had one or more births in the past 5 years, the percentage who strongly agree with each of six statements about malaria, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Background characteristic	l can protect my children from malaria	I can ensure my children sleep under a mosquito net every night of the year	l can easily hang my children's mosquito nets	It is important to sleep under a net every single night	Pregnant women are at high risk of getting malaria	Women should attend antenatal care early in their pregnancy	Number of women
Residence							
Urban	88.4	90.0	93.4	96.3	95.7	97.1	2,123
Rural	83.6	85.6	90.0	92.8	91.8	95.3	4,955
Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar							
	05.0	07.4	04.0	02.0	02.4	05.0	0.000
wainiand	85.0	87.1	91.2	93.9	93.1	95.9	6,908
Urban	88.5	90.2	93.6	96.4	95.9	97.2	2,075
Rural	83.5	85.8	90.2	92.9	91.9	95.3	4,833
Zanzibar	86.0	79.1	84.8	90.7	87.8	94.0	171
Unguja	86.1	84.0	92.4	95.7	92.1	98.5	114
Pemba	85.7	69.3	69.5	80.6	79.0	85.0	57
-							
Zone	aa 4	aa -			<u> </u>		
vvestern	83.1	82.7	91.6	94.3	92.1	97.3	//9
Northern	77.5	82.0	82.5	86.5	86.6	95.8	699
Central	81.8	82.5	85.9	91.5	92.6	97.5	795
Southern Highlands	81.7	85.3	92.5	94.1	95.5	98.0	426
Southern	80.1	87.2	93.2	99.0	94.0	97.5	341
South West Highlands	86 1	87 7	89.5	89.0	90.3	92.9	715
Lake	88.5	90.3	93.5	95.4	93.7	93.3	2 015
Eastorn	80.2	01.2	05.0	08.0	07.8	00.0	1 137
Zanzibar	09.2	91.2 70.1	90.9	90.9	97.0	99.0	1,137
Zalizidai	00.0	79.1	04.0	90.7	07.0	94.0	17.1
Region							
Dodoma	88.7	90.4	90.6	92.1	94.5	97.0	328
Δrusha	66.5	72.6	73.3	80.8	80.9	98.0	261
Kilimaniaro	81.8	85.2	88.1	02.5	00.0	03.3	126
Tongo	01.0	00.2	00.1	00 0	00 0	05.0	212
Maragara	04.9	00.0	07.0	00.0	00.2	95.0	247
Norogoro	90.3	91.1	95.7	100.0	99.4	99.4	347
Pwani	91.1	89.0	93.5	96.0	93.5	95.5	156
Dar es Salaam	88.2	91.8	96.6	99.0	98.0	99.6	634
Lindi	81.3	88.5	94.0	99.4	95.1	98.7	150
Mtwara	79.1	86.2	92.5	98.6	93.2	96.6	191
Ruvuma	77.6	83.2	91.5	96.4	96.5	98.7	204
Iringa	95.8	95.0	95.7	95.6	96.8	99.4	118
Mbeva	86.8	91.3	91.7	89.9	91.1	93.2	436
Singida	85.7	86.1	90.5	97.2	96.4	97 7	225
Tabora	90.9	90.0	97.5	96.9	92.8	98.1	449
Rukwa	83.1	78.6	82.0	83.3	86.3	90.0	180
Kigoma	72 4	70.0	83.6	00.0	01.0	06.2	330
Shipyongo	09.4	12.0	100.0	90.7	91.0	90.2	200
Kagara	90.4	90.0	100.0	99.4 06.5	99.4	99.0	300
Kagera	03.0	91.0	92.7	90.5	97.5	97.9	344
Mwanza	82.2	81.9	89.3	91.7	87.6	84.8	471
Mara	92.8	96.1	96.2	97.3	98.2	98.5	322
Manyara	68.8	68.4	75.3	85.4	86.4	98.0	242
Njombe	73.9	78.5	90.7	87.8	92.0	95.1	104
Katavi	88.8	89.7	92.9	96.6	94.6	97.4	90
Simiyu	96.6	97.0	95.6	98.1	96.5	98.1	296
Geita	80.6	79.7	89.6	91.0	85.0	84.5	282
Kaskazini Unguia	81.7	80.9	90.0	95.3	92.0	98.4	27
Kusini Unquia	89.6	85.8	93.7	96.5	96.3	100.0	18
Miini Magharihi	86.9	84.8	93.0	95.7	91.1	98.1	69
Kaskazini Pemba	85 5	67.0	64.0	81.6	82.5	84 5	30
Kusini Pemba	86.0	70.0	75.9	70.6	75 1	85.5	26
Rusini i emba	00.0	10.5	75.0	73.0	75.1	00.0	20
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	80.7	83.8	86.6	88.9	88.6	94.3	1,525
Second	81.9	83.0	89.2	93.1	91.4	93.9	1.422
Middle	85.6	86.9	92.2	95.0	94.2	96.0	1.349
Fourth	88 1	89.2	93.6	95.6	94.9	96.6	1 424
Highest	80.1	92.2	Q4 2	97.2	96.4	98.6	1 350
inglicat	00.4	52.2	04.2	01.2	50.7	00.0	1,000
Total	85.0	86.9	91.1	93.9	93.0	95.8	7,079

Key Findings

- Adult mortality: For women and men age 15, the probability of dying before age 50 is 18% and 17%, respectively.
- Maternal mortality ratio: The maternal mortality ratio is 556 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births for the 10year period before the survey, which is not significantly different from the estimates reported in the 2004-05 TDHS and 2010 TDHS and is consistent with the estimate from the 2012 Population and Housing Census.
- Lifetime risk of maternal death: At current levels of fertility and mortality, 1 in 33 women will die during pregnancy, at childbirth, or during the 2 months after giving birth.

This chapter presents information on adult and maternal mortality in Tanzania from the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS. The chapter describes adult and maternal mortality levels in Tanzania during the tenyear period prior to the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS and compares the levels to the results of previous TDHS surveys and the 2012 Population and Housing Census (PHC). The adult and maternal mortality indicators presented in the chapter provide a useful measure of the general health status of the population in Tanzania.

14.1 ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY DATA

14.1.1 Sibling Survival History

This chapter includes results estimated from data collected in the sibling survival module (commonly referred to as the maternal mortality module) that was included in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS Woman's Questionnaire. In the sibling survival history, each female respondent was first asked to provide the total number of her mother's live births (including the birth of the respondent). The respondent was then asked to provide a list of all brothers and sisters born to her mother, beginning with the firstborn. The respondent was then asked if each sibling was still alive at the survey date. The current age of living siblings was recorded. For deceased siblings, the age at death and number of years since death were recorded. Interviewers were instructed that, when a respondent could not provide precise information on age at death or years since death, approximate but quantitative answers were acceptable. For sisters who died at age 12 or above, three questions were used to determine if the death was maternity-related: 'Was [NAME OF SISTER] pregnant when she died?' and, if not, 'Did she die during child birth?' and, if not, 'Did she die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or a child birth?'

The information provided by respondents in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS on the survival status of their brothers and sisters is used to estimate the mortality rates among adults age 15-49. The inclusion of questions that determine if any of the sisters' deaths were maternity-related permits the estimation of maternal mortality, a key indicator of maternal health and well-being. The term maternal mortality, used in this chapter and in previous TDHS surveys, more accurately corresponds to the term pregnancy-related mortality, which is defined in the most recent version of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-

10). The ICD-10 definition of a pregnancy-related death is 'the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the cause of death' (WHO, 2011). The sibling survival module used in the Demographic and Health Surveys measures only the timing of death in relationship to pregnancy and childbirth and not the cause of death. Differing slightly from the ICD-10 definition, the data collected in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS questionnaire refer to deaths within 2 months rather than 42 days after a birth. Two months were used as the reference period in order to address any memory problems among respondents.

14.1.2 Assessment of Data Quality

Estimation of mortality rates requires complete and accurate data on adult deaths, including maternal deaths. **Tables 14.1 and 14.2** present several useful indicators for assessing the completeness and quality of the sibling history data from the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS. Overall, there is little evidence of serious underreporting in the data.

- Survival status was reported for all but 26 of the 77,649 brothers and sisters reported in the sibling histories.
- Current age was reported for all but 6 of the 65,584 surviving siblings.
- Among the 12,039 deceased siblings, the age at death (AD) and years since death (YSD) were reported for all sisters and for all but 2 brothers.
- The sex ratio of the reported siblings (the ratio of brothers to sisters) is 101.7, which is only slightly lower than the expected value of 102–105. This suggests negligible under-reporting of brothers.

To address the small number of siblings with missing data, the birth order of siblings was used with other information to impute and adjust the missing data.¹

14.1.3 Assessment of Trends in Maternal Mortality

To assess trends in maternal mortality, the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS results were compared with results of the 2004-05 and 2010 TDHS surveys and the 2012 Tanzania Population and Housing Census. Both the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS and census estimates have inherent strengths and weaknesses that complicate a comparison of the results.

The interviewers who participated in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS were extensively trained and supervised, which contributes to confidence in the quality of the data. However, because adult and especially maternal deaths are relatively rare events, estimates from the TDHS surveys are calculated for a 10-year period prior to the survey to ensure a sufficiently large number of deaths that can generate a reasonably robust mortality estimate. Thus, maternal mortality estimates from TDHS surveys reflect the situation over an extended period prior to the survey dates and may not accurately reflect the situation at the time of the survey. This may be a problem if the maternal mortality rate is dropping rapidly in the period immediately before a survey. In addition, despite the lengthy period, maternal mortality estimates are subject to large sampling errors and can be relevant at the national level and not for geographic sub-regions.

¹ The imputation procedure was based on the assumption that the reported birth ordering of siblings in the history was correct. The first step was to calculate birth dates for each living sibling with a reported age and each dead sibling with complete information on age at death and years since death. For a sibling missing these data, a birth date was imputed within the range defined by the birth dates of the bracketing siblings. In the case of living siblings, an age was then calculated from the imputed birth date. For the dead siblings with either age at death or years since death reported, the information was combined with the birth date to produce the missing information. If both pieces of information were missing, the distribution of the ages at death for siblings for whom years since death were not reported but age at death was reported was used as a basis for imputing the age at death.

In the 2012 Population and Housing Census, an attempt was made to collect information on maternal mortality. Households were asked about deaths in the household in the 12 months before the census including the sex, age at death, and cause of death of any deceased members. With deaths of women age 12-49, the census respondent was asked if the woman died during pregnancy, childbirth, or in the 6 weeks after childbirth. The census maternal mortality estimate has the advantages that it is current and not subject to sampling errors. However, the census was a large-scale data collection effort in which it was not possible to train and supervise interviewers as intensively as it was in the smaller, more focused TDHS surveys. Thus, non-sampling error with mistakes in the implementation of the data collection is likely to have a greater effect on the accuracy of the maternal death data in the census than in the TDHS surveys.

14.2 DIRECT ESTIMATES OF ADULT MORTALITY

Adult mortality rate

Adult mortality rate is 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 respondent's siblings in each age group is divided by the number of person-years of exposure to the risk of dying in that age group during a specified period prior to the survey. The number of deaths is the number of siblings (brothers or sisters) reported as having died within the specified period. 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).

Probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50 (35q15).

An additional summary indicator, 35q15, shows the probability of a 15-yearold woman or man dying before age 50, if they experienced the current agespecific death rates.

Sample: Siblings (both living and dead) who were age 15-49 in the 10-year period preceding the survey by sex and 5-year age groups.

The reported ages at death and years since death of the respondents' brothers and sisters are used to obtain direct estimates of adult mortality for women and men age 15-49 for the 10 years before the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS (**Table 14.3 and Figure 14.1**). This 10-year period (from late 2005 to late 2015) was chosen as a compromise between the desire for the most recent data and the need to minimise the level of sampling error. Nevertheless, because the numbers of deaths on which the rates are based are not very large (952 female deaths and 868 male deaths), the age-specific rates are still subject to considerable sampling variation.

Figure 14.1 Adult mortality rates by age

Deaths per 1,000 population



- Overall, adult mortality is slightly higher among women (4.6 deaths per 1,000 population) than among men (4.3 deaths per 1,000 population).
- Mortality levels rise rapidly with age, peaking at 11.6 deaths per 1,000 population among both women and men age 45-49.
- Mortality rates are markedly higher among women than men in the younger age groups between ages 15 and 34, the prime childbearing period during which women are most at risk of pregnancy-related deaths.

• With the adult mortality rates found in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS, the probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50 is 181 per 1,000 among women and 174 per 1,000 among men (Table 14.4).

Trends: Adult mortality has declined since the 2010 TDHS. The rate decreased from 5.1 deaths to 4.6 deaths per 1,000 population among women and from 5.0 deaths to 4.3 deaths per 1,000 population among men. **Figure 14.2**, which compares the age-specific mortality rates for women and men from the two surveys, shows that the mortality declined for women and men in almost all age groups.



Figure 14.2 Trends in adult mortality

14.3 DIRECT ESTIMATES OF MATERNAL MORTALITY

Maternal mortality rate

Maternal mortality rate is the number of maternal deaths per 1,000 women age 15-49. Maternal mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated by dividing the number of maternal deaths to female siblings of respondents in each age group by the total person-years of exposure of the sisters to the risk of dying in that age group during the 10 years prior to the survey. The number of deaths is the number of sisters reported as having died during pregnancy or delivery, or in the 2 months following the delivery in the specified period 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 specified period, by sex and 5-year age groups

Maternal mortality ratio

Maternal mortality ratio is 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 for the specified period by the general fertility rate (GFR) for the same time period.

Maternal deaths are a subset of all female deaths, and are defined as any deaths that occur during pregnancy or childbirth, or within 2 months after the birth or termination of a pregnancy. Estimates of maternal mortality are therefore based solely on the timing of the death in relationship to the pregnancy. Two methods are generally used to estimate maternal mortality in developing countries: the indirect sisterhood method (Graham et al. 1989) and a direct variant of the sisterhood method (Rutenberg and Sullivan 1991; Stanton et al. 1997). In this report, the direct estimation procedure is applied.

Age-specific estimates of maternal mortality from reported survivorship of sisters are shown in **Table 14.5** for the 10-year period before the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS. Some caution should be taken in interpreting these rates because of the small number of events on which they are based; 200 maternal deaths were reported among women of all ages, which represented only 21% of all female deaths.

- The maternal mortality rate among women age 15-49 is 0.94 deaths per 1,000 woman-years of exposure.
- The maternal mortality rate is highest among women in their 40s (1.6 deaths per 1,000 woman-years of exposure) and lowest among women age 15-19 (0.3 deaths 1,000 woman-years of exposure).
- The percentage of female deaths that are maternal related follows a generally plausible pattern, with the highest proportion in 20-29 age groups, which are the peak childbearing years.
- The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is estimated at 556 deaths per 100,000 live births during the 10-year period before the survey. In other words, for every 1,000 live births in Tanzania during the 10 years before the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS, between 5 and 6 women died during pregnancy, child birth, or within 2 months of childbirth.
- The lifetime risk of maternal death (0.030) indicates that, at the maternal mortality rates during the 10year period before 2015-16 TDHS-MIS, 3% of women would die during pregnancy, child birth, or within 2 months of childbirth over their lifetime.

Trends: The estimated MMR in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS of 556 is lower than that recorded in the 2004-05 TDHS (578), but is higher than the ratios reported in the 2010 TDHS (454) and in the 2012 Population and Housing Census (432). As Figure 14.3 shows, the confidence intervals surrounding the MMRs are large and overlap in the three Demographic and Health Surveys (2004-05, 2010, and 2015-16). This indicates that they are not significantly different from one another. The 2012 estimate from the Population and Housing Census is

Figure 14.3 Trends in maternal mortality ratios with confidence intervals



also consistent with the level identified in the TDHS surveys. Thus, there is no evidence to conclude that the MMR has changed substantially over the last decade.

LIST OF TABLES

- Table 14.1 Completeness of information on siblings
- Table 14.2 Sibship size and sex ratio of siblings
- Table 14.3 Adult mortality rates
- Table 14.4 Adult mortality probabilities
- Table 14.5 Maternal mortality

Table 14.1 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 2015-16

	Sis	ters	Brot	thers	All sil	olings
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All siblings	38,613	100.0	39,036	100.0	77,649	100.0
Living	32,837	85.0	32,747	83.9	65,584	84.5
Dead	5,764	14.9	6,275	16.1	12,039	15.5
Survival status unknown	12	0.0	14	0.0	26	0.0
Living siblings	32,837	100.0	32,747	100.0	65,584	100.0
Age reported	32,835	100.0	32,743	100.0	65,578	100.0
Age missing	2	0.0	4	0.0	6	0.0
Dead siblings	5,764	100.0	6,275	100.0	12,039	100.0
AD and YSD reported	5,764	100.0	6,271	99.9	12,035	100.0
Missing only AD	nc	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
Missing only YSD	nc	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Missing AD and YSD	nc	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
nc = No cases						

Table 14.2 Sibship size and sex ratio of siblings

Mean sibship size and sex ratio of siblings at birth, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Age of respondents	Mean sibship size ¹	Sex ratio of siblings at birth ²
15-19 20-24	6.1 6.4	101.0 99 9
25-29 30-34	6.7 6.7	101.8
35-39 40-44	7.2	100.1
40-44 45-49	7.0 7.2	103.1
Total	6.6	101.7

¹ Includes the respondent.

² Excludes the respondent.

Table 14.3 Adult mortality rates

Direct estimates of female and male mortality rates for the 10 years preceding the survey, by five-year age groups, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Age	Deaths	Exposure years	Mortality rates ¹
FEMALE			
15-19	61	42,486	1.43
20-24	111	45,230	2.46
25-29	144	41,721	3.44
30-34	182	35,047	5.19
35-39	178	26,357	6.77
40-44	157	17,434	8.98
45-49	120	10,345	11.59
15-49	952	218,620	4.64ª
MALE			
15-19	46	42,812	1.07
20-24	92	45,558	2.01
25-29	105	42,715	2.46
30-34	147	36,555	4.02
35-39	181	27,621	6.54
40-44	183	17,641	10.37
45-49	115	9,864	11.64
15-49	868	222,766	4.29 ^a

¹ Expressed per 1,000 population.

^a Age-adjusted rate.
Table 14.4 Adult mortality probabilities

The probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 50 for women and men for the 10 years preceding the survey, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Female	Male
Survey	35 q 15 ¹	35 q 15 ¹
TDHS-MIS 2015-16	181	174
TDHS 2010	196	195
TDHS 2004-05	236	242

¹ The probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50, expressed per 1,000 person at age 15.

Table 14.5 Maternal mortality

Direct estimates of maternal mortality rates for the 10 years preceding the survey, by five-year age groups, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Age	Percentage of female deaths that are maternal	Maternal deaths	Exposure years	Maternal mortality rate ¹
15-19	18.5	11	42,486	0.26
20-24	31.5	35	45.230	0.77
25-29	30.1	43	41,721	1.04
30-34	16.2	29	35,047	0.84
35-39	20.3	36	26,357	1.38
40-44	18.3	29	17,434	1.64
45-49	13.4	16	10,345	1.56
15-49	21.0	200	218,620	0.94

General fertility rate $(GFR)^2$ 168^a Maternal mortality ratio $(MMR)^3$ 556 (446 – 666) Lifetime risk of maternal death⁴ 0.030

CI = Confidence interval ¹ Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure. ² Expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49.

^a Expressed per 10,000 women age 13-49.
 ^a Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as the age-adjusted maternal mortality rate times 100 divided by the age-adjusted general fertility rate.
 ⁴ Calculated as 1-(1-MMR)^{TFR} where TFR represents the total fertility rate for the 10 years ...

preceding the survey. ^a Age-adjusted rate.

Key Findings

- Employment and cash earnings: More than 8 in 10 (84%) currently married women and virtually all currently married men report being employed. Women are much less likely than men to receive cash earnings for the work they do (56% and 89%, respectively). Among couples in which women earn cash, two-thirds of women say they earn less than their husbands.
- Women's control over cash earnings: Thirty-six percent of currently married women who receive cash earnings say they decide for themselves how their earnings are used, while 55% make these decisions jointly with their husbands.
- Decisions on the use of men's cash earnings: Married women are somewhat less likely than married men to say that decisions about how the man's cash earnings are used are made jointly (54% versus 65%).
- Ownership of assets: Thirty-eight percent of women own a house, and 34% own land. A slightly higher percentage of men own a house or land (41% and 37%, respectively).
- Participation in decision making: Thirty-five percent 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: Fifty-eight percent of women and 40% of men believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife in at least one of five specified circumstances.

his chapter explores aspects of women's empowerment, including employment status, earnings, control over earnings, and magnitude of earnings relative to those of their partners. In addition, responses to specific questions are used to define two different indicators of women's empowerment: women's participation in household decision making and women's attitudes towards wife beating.

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 period 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. 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 12months period before the survey

More than 8 in 10 currently married women age 15-49 and virtually all currently married men age 15-49 reported being employed in the 12 months before the survey (**Table 15.1**).

Men are much more likely than women to be paid in cash for their work (89% and 56%, respectively). However, not all married women and men receive earnings for the work they do; about 4 in 10 women but only 1 in 10 men are not paid for their work.

Trends: The percentage of employed married women was 89% in the 2010 TDHS and declined slightly to 84% in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS. The percentage of married women receiving cash earnings increased from 27% in 2004-05 to 45% in 2010 and 56% in 2015-16, while the percentage of women who were not paid for their work declined from 65% in 2004-05 to 53% in 2010 and 42% in 2015-16.

Patterns by background characteristics

Among currently married women, the percentage of employed women increases with age, from 71% in the 15-19 age group to about 90% in the 35-39, 40-44, and 45-49 age groups (Figure 15.1).

Figure 15.1 Employment by age among currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men who were employed at any time in the12 months before the survey



 More than 6 in 10 married women age 15-19 and about half of married women age 20-24 are not paid for the work they do, as compared with older women (41%).

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 husbands about how their own earnings will be used.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months before the survey

To assess women's autonomy, currently married women who earned cash for their work in the 12 months before the survey were asked to mention the main decision maker with regard to the use of their earnings.

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.

More than half of currently married women (55%) report that decisions about how their cash earnings are used are usually made jointly with their husbands. However, more than one third (36%) say they make these decisions by themselves. Less than 10% of women report that their husbands alone decide how their earnings are used (**Table 15.2.1**, **Figure 15.2**).

The magnitude of a woman's earnings relative to her husband's earnings may affect the degree of control she has over her earnings. In couples in which women earn cash, 67% of women report that they earn less than their husbands and 9% report earning more.

Patterns by background characteristics

Figure 15.2 Control over women's earnings

Percent distribution of currently married



- Currently married women in urban areas (43%) are more likely than those in rural areas (31%) to
 make independent decisions on the use of their earnings.
- Women in Zanzibar (77%) are more likely to make decisions themselves on how their earnings are spent than women living on the Mainland (35%).
- The control husbands have over their wives' earnings varies widely by region. The percentage of women whose husbands mainly make decisions on the use of their cash earnings is highest in Lindi (28%) and lowest in Kaskazini Pemba and Kusini Pemba, where no married women report that their husbands mainly make decisions about how their earnings are used.
- Women with a secondary education or higher are more likely to independently control their cash earnings (44%) than women with no education (31%).
- The percentage of married women who make independent decisions on how their cash earnings will be used increases steadily with increasing household wealth, from 24% among women in the lowest quintile to 43% among those in the highest quintile.

15.3 CONTROL OVER MEN'S EARNINGS

Among married men age 15-49 who receive cash earnings, 65% report that they usually decide jointly with their wives how to spend the earnings (**Table 15.2.2**). Only 33% of men mainly decide themselves 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; 54% report that these decisions are made together with the husband, while 41% report that it is mainly the husband who makes decisions about how his earnings are spent.

For information on how the magnitude of women's earnings relative to their husband's earnings is related to women's control over their own earnings and over those of their husbands, see **Table 15.3**.

15.4 WOMEN'S AND MEN'S OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

Ownership of a house or land

Respondents who own a house or land, whether alone or jointly with someone else.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Thirty-eight percent of women own a house, either alone or jointly with someone. Similarly, 34% of women report that they own land, either alone or jointly. Joint ownership of these assets is more common among women than sole ownership; only 9% of women own a house or land alone (**Table 15.4.1, Figure 15.3**).

Men age 15-49 are slightly more likely to own a house (41%) or land (37%), either alone or jointly, than women (38% and 34%, respectively). Unlike women, men are more likely to be sole than joint owners of either asset; 33% of men



own a house alone, and 30% own land alone (Table 15.4.2).

Patterns by background characteristics

- House and land ownership, either alone or jointly, increases with age among women. While 9% of women age 15-19 own a house and 10% own land, 68% of women age 45-49 own a house and 59% own land. Similar patterns are also observed among men.
- 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, 47% of rural women and only 23% of urban women own a house, and 44% of rural women and 16% of urban women own land.
- Women's and men's ownership of both a house and land, either alone or jointly, is higher on the Mainland than in Zanzibar. Among women, 39% of those living on the Mainland own a house and 35% own land, while 11% of women in Zanzibar own a house and 9% own land.
- Women and men 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. While 21% of women in the highest wealth quintile own a house and 15% own land, 56% of women in the lowest wealth quintile own a house and 53% own land.

Over three-quarters of women and men who own a house say that they do not have a title or deed for the house. Among those who have titles or deeds, women are less likely than men to have their names on the deed (Tables 15.5.1 and 15.5.2). The situation is similar regarding titles/deeds for land ownership (Tables 15.6.1 and 15.6.2).

15.5. OWNERSHIP AND USE OF BANK ACCOUNTS AND MOBILE PHONES

Ownership of a bank account and a mobile phone are reflections of autonomy and financial independence. Women and men interviewed in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS were asked if they used an account in a bank or

other financial institution and whether they owned a mobile phone. Those who owned phones were also asked if they used the phone for financial transactions.

Over one-quarter of women use a bank account and more than half own a mobile phone. Seven in 10 women who have a phone say they use it for financial transactions (**Table 15.7.1**). Forty-three percent of men use a bank account and 69% own a mobile phone. Seventy-seven percent of those with phones say they use them for financial transactions (**Table 15.7.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Use of a bank account and ownership of a mobile phone are both higher among urban women and men and among those with more education and those in the higher wealth quintiles.
- Use of a bank account is more prevalent among women in Mainland Tanzania (29%) than in Zanzibar (16%), the reverse is true for ownership of a mobile phone. Similar patterns can be observed among men.
- Mobile phone ownership varies widely by region, being lowest in Rukwa (26% of women and 48% of men) and highest in Dar es Salaam (85% for women and 89% for men).

15.6 WOMEN'S 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 husbands 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

The 2015-16 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 (Table **15.8**). About 7 in 10 women (72%) participate in decisions on their own health, less than half (46%)participate in decisions on major household purchases, and about 6 in 10 (58%) participate in decisions to visit their families and relatives. Thirty-five percent of women participate in all three decisions,

Figure 15.4 Women's participation in decision making



while 18% do not participate in any of the three decisions (Table 15.9.1, Figure 15.4).

Patterns by background characteristics

 Participation in all three decisions increases with age, rising from 24% among women age 15-19 to 45% among women age 40-44.

- Urban women are more likely to participate in all three decisions than rural women (40% and 33%, respectively).
- By employment status, women employed for cash are much more likely to participate in all three decisions (45%) than women who are not employed (27%) or those employed but not for cash (26%).
- Women's participation in decision making increases with increasing education and wealth. Twentyseven percent of women with no education participate in all three decisions, as compared with 45% of women with secondary or higher education. Similarly, 43% of women in the wealthiest households participate in all three decisions, compared with 28% in the poorest households.

The 2015-16 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 15.8** and **Table 15.9.2**.

15.7 ATTITUDES TOWARDS WIFE BEATING

Attitudes towards wife beating

Respondents were asked if they agreed 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 answered "yes" in at least one circumstance, they were considered to have attitudes justifying wife beating.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

In Tanzania, 58% of women believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife in at least one of the five specified circumstances (**Table 15.10.1**). The comparable figure among men is 40% (**Table 15.10.2**, **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.

Trends: Tolerance of wife beating appears to have remained comparatively stable since 2004-05. The percentage of women who agree that wife beating is justified in at least one of the five specified

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



circumstances 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. Similar trends are observed for men.

Patterns by background characteristics

 Tolerance of wife beating is slightly lower among never-married women than among ever-married women; only 53% 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 60% of married women and 58% of divorced, separated, or widowed women.

- Wife beating is more acceptable in rural areas than urban areas; 62% of women and 41% of men in rural areas agree that wife beating is justified in at least one of the five specified circumstances, compared with 51% of women and 37% of men in urban areas.
- 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 6 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 43% of women with secondary or higher education. Similarly, 70% of women in the lowest wealth quintile and 45% of those in the highest wealth quintile agree that wife beating is justified in at least one of the specified circumstances.

For additional information on indicators of women's empowerment and on variations in selected health indicators by women's empowerment, see **Tables 15.11**, **15.12**, **15.13**, **15.14**, and **15.15**.

LIST OF TABLES

For detailed information on women's empowerment and demographic and health outcomes, 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 Women's control over their own earnings and over those of their husbands
- Table 15.4.1 Ownership of assets: Women
- Table 15.4.2 Ownership of assets: Men
- Table 15.5.1 Ownership of title or deed for house: Women
- Table 15.5.2 Ownership of title or deed for house: Men
- Table 15.6.1 Ownership of title or deed for land: Women
- Table 15.6.2 Ownership of title or deed for land: Men
- Table 15.7.1 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Women
- Table 15.7.2 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Men
- Table 15.8 Participation in decision making
- Table 15.9.1 Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics
- Table 15.9.2 Men's participation in decision making by background characteristics
- Table 15.10.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women
- Table 15.10.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Men
- Table 15.11 Indicators of women's empowerment
- Table 15.12 Current use of contraception by women's empowerment
- Table 15.13 Ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning by women's empowerment
- Table 15.14 Reproductive health care by women's empowerment
- Table 15.15 Early childhood mortality rates by indicators of women's empowerment

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 past 12 months and the percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the past 12 months by type of earnings, according to age, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Among currently marrie	d respondents:	Percent distri employed in	bution of cu the past 12	espondents of earnings			
Age	Percentage employed in past 12 months	Number of respondents	Cash only	Cash and ir kind	ו- In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Number of respondents
			WOMEN	4				
15-19	71.0	668	30.1	7.6	0.5	61.8	100.0	474
20-24	77.0	1,479	43.4	7.8	1.1	47.7	100.0	1,138
25-29	81.5	1,616	50.3	8.7	1.3	39.6	100.0	1,317
30-34	86.0	1,378	53.1	8.0	0.9	37.9	100.0	1,186
35-39	89.4	1,308	51.1	8.1	0.7	40.1	100.0	1,169
40-44	89.6	1,033	50.4	8.6	1.1	40.0	100.0	926
45-49	89.3	728	46.1	9.5	3.7	40.7	100.0	650
Total	83.6	8,210	48.0	8.3	1.2	42.4	100.0	6,860
			MEN					
15-19	*	14	*	*	*	*	*	14
20-24	99.4	165	68.5	18.0	0.6	12.8	100.0	164
25-29	99.2	323	75.4	10.5	0.0	14.1	100.0	320
30-34	100.0	339	77.3	12.8	0.8	9.1	100.0	339
35-39	99.6	398	78.9	12.5	0.4	8.2	100.0	396
40-44	99.9	302	72.0	14.8	0.3	12.8	100.0	302
45-49	99.0	283	81.1	11.1	1.2	6.2	100.0	281
Total	99.5	1,825	76.3	12.8	0.5	10.3	100.0	1,816
-							-	

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 2015-16

	Perso wife's c	n who decide cash earnings	s how the are used:	_	Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:				band's		
Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Total	More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know	Total	Number of women
Age											
15-19	15.9	69.7	14.4	100.0	3.8	69.2	25.3	0.0	1.8	100.0	179
20-24	34.8	53.8	11.3	100.0	8.1	68.8	20.6	0.8	1.6	100.0	583
25-29	34.2	58.5	7.3	100.0	4.3	76.0	17.3	0.5	1.9	100.0	778
30-34	34.6	54.7	10.7	100.0	9.8	68.9	18.6	0.5	2.2	100.0	726
35-39	41.7	52.2	6.1	100.0	13.2	61.8	20.0	1.7	3.2	100.0	692
40-44	37.7	55.3	6.9	100.0	10.6	62.8	22.2	2.2	2.2	100.0	546
45-49	42.1	50.6	7.3	100.0	12.5	57.2	22.5	4.3	3.5	100.0	362
Number of living children											
0	35.4	54.1	10.5	100.0	9.5	67.4	19.9	0.4	2.8	100.0	282
1-2	36.4	54.7	8.8	100.0	8.5	71.5	17.5	0.9	1.6	100.0	1,456
3-4	35.9	56.7	7.3	100.0	9.0	67.5	19.2	1.2	3.1	100.0	1,182
5+	36.0	54.6	9.4	100.0	10.2	59.8	25.2	2.5	2.3	100.0	945
Residence											
Urban	43.2	52.9	3.9	100.0	10.6	72.9	13.5	1.1	1.9	100.0	1.605
Rural	31.0	57.0	12.0	100.0	8.1	63.0	24.7	1.5	2.6	100.0	2,260
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar											
Mainland	34 7	56 5	89	100.0	91	66.9	20.5	14	21	100.0	3 736
Urban	42.2	53.8	4.0	100.0	10.7	72 7	13.7	11	1.8	100.0	1 562
Rural	29.3	58.4	12.3	100.0	8.0	62.7	25.3	1.6	2.3	100.0	2 174
Zanzibar	77.3	21.1	1.6	100.0	9.8	72.8	8.5	0.2	8.8	100.0	129
Unquia	83.5	14.3	2.1	100.0	11 3	71 9	5.8	0.2	10.8	100.0	99
Pemba	56.8	43.2	0.0	100.0	5.0	75.7	17.1	0.0	21	100.0	30
_	00.0	10.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	10.1		0.0	2.1	100.0	00
Zone	00.4	40.0	47.0	400.0		70.0	45 7		0 F	100.0	054
Western	39.4	43.3	17.3	100.0	8.6	72.9	15.7	2.2	0.5	100.0	254
Northern	47.5	46.5	6.1	100.0	9.2	72.0	15.7	1.3	1.7	100.0	444
Central	28.7	66.6	4.8	100.0	12.0	57.4	26.3	1.8	2.6	100.0	390
Southern Highlands	21.3	69.9	8.7	100.0	9.1	60.9	27.1	1.0	1.9	100.0	279
Southern	23.9	56.5	19.5	100.0	8.8	66.6	19.8	3.2	1.6	100.0	163
South West Highlands	19.4	69.7	11.0	100.0	6.7	57.3	31.3	0.0	4.8	100.0	481
Lake	37.4	50.5	12.1	100.0	9.8	69.9	18.0	0.9	1.5	100.0	833
Eastern	41.5	55.0	3.6	100.0	8.6	71.3	16.3	2.0	1.8	100.0	892
Zanzibar	11.3	21.1	1.0	100.0	9.8	72.8	8.5	0.2	8.8	100.0	129
Region											
Dodoma	26.5	71.3	2.2	100.0	16.2	50.8	27.1	1.7	4.3	100.0	189
Arusha	44.2	47.6	8.1	100.0	10.0	77.1	7.4	2.1	3.4	100.0	162
Kilimanjaro	39.6	57.7	2.7	100.0	6.8	68.3	23.2	0.0	1.7	100.0	129
Tanga	57.5	35.8	6.7	100.0	10.5	69.7	18.1	1.7	0.0	100.0	153
Morogoro	29.0	63.7	7.3	100.0	2.9	60.1	33.2	3.8	0.0	100.0	232
Pwani	40.3	52.4	7.3	100.0	7.2	69.0	16.7	0.0	7.0	100.0	106
Dar es Salaam	46.9	51.8	1.3	100.0	11.3	76.4	9.1	1.6	1.6	100.0	554
Lindi	25.8	46.0	28.2	100.0	17.1	56.1	24.4	1.6	0.8	100.0	65
Mtwara	22.7	63.6	13.7	100.0	3.2	73.7	16.7	4.2	2.2	100.0	98
Ruvuma	22.5	59.8	17.7	100.0	13.3	58.2	26.5	0.9	1.0	100.0	96
Iringa	21.7	73.8	4.5	100.0	8.4	56.5	31.1	1.5	2.5	100.0	92
Mbeya	21.8	71.2	7.0	100.0	7.8	54.0	32.0	0.0	6.2	100.0	326
Singida	27.2	62.7	10.1	100.0	8.8	59.6	28.4	2.7	0.5	100.0	111
Tabora	33.3	42.9	23.8	100.0	8.1	70.7	19.7	0.8	0.7	100.0	173
Rukwa	13.8	70.6	15.6	100.0	5.1	65.8	27.2	0.0	1.9	100.0	105
Kigoma	52.4	44.1	3.5	100.0	9.8	77.7	7.3	5.2	0.0	100.0	81
Shinyanga	30.2	51.9	18.0	100.0	4.2	76.7	18.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	174
Kagera	37.7	47.9	14.4	100.0	18.4	69.3	10.2	1.0	1.1	100.0	141
Mwanza	52.4	36.3	11.4	100.0	11.9	61.9	24.5	0.0	1.7	100.0	191
Mara	20.8	70.0	9.1	100.0	7.5	78.8	11.3	0.0	2.3	100.0	120
Manyara	34.9	61.5	3.6	100.0	7.2	68.3	21.9	0.8	1.8	100.0	91
Njombe	19.7	76.8	3.5	100.0	5.4	68.1	23.5	0.6	2.3	100.0	91
Katavi	15.6	57.5	26.9	100.0	2.9	60.7	35.1	0.0	1.3	100.0	50
Simiyu	27.8	57.6	14.6	100.0	10.5	71.0	12.1	3.7	2.8	100.0	71
Geita	44.8	50.8	4.4	100.0	6.8	64.4	25.3	1.5	1.9	100.0	135
Kaskazini Unquia	82.4	13.8	3.8	100.0	10.9	81.1	1.9	0.9	5.2	100.0	19
Kusini Unquia	93.0	5.8	0.6	100.0	4.7	81.5	3.2	0.6	9.9	100.0	15
Miini Magharibi	81.5	16.5	1.9	100.0	12.9	66.9	7.6	0.0	12.6	100.0	64
Kaskazini Pemba	50.7	49.3	0.0	100.0	7.1	80.7	12.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	19
Kusini Pemba	67.4	32.6	0.0	100.0	1.3	66.9	25.8	0.0	5.9	100.0	11

(Continued...)

Table 15.2.1—Continu	ied										
	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:				Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:						
Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Total	More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know	Total	Number of women
Education											
No education	31.0	53.5	15.5	100.0	7.7	58.6	26.0	3.2	4.5	100.0	528
Primary incomplete	34.7	50.5	14.8	100.0	8.9	69.8	18.9	0.5	1.9	100.0	373
Primary complete	34.7	57.4	7.9	100.0	8.8	66.8	21.4	1.1	2.0	100.0	2,153
Secondary+	43.7	53.0	3.3	100.0	11.1	72.3	13.2	1.2	2.1	100.0	811
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	24.1	54.8	21.1	100.0	6.4	61.3	27.8	1.4	3.0	100.0	479
Second	27.2	58.9	13.9	100.0	9.4	58.4	27.6	2.7	1.8	100.0	562
Middle	32.7	58.3	9.0	100.0	7.1	62.5	27.0	1.1	2.2	100.0	644
Fourth	40.1	54.6	5.3	100.0	9.0	71.9	16.0	0.6	2.5	100.0	904
Highest	43.4	52.8	3.7	100.0	11.2	72.0	13.2	1.3	2.3	100.0	1,276
Total	36.1	55.3	8.6	100.0	9.1	67.1	20.1	1.3	2.3	100.0	3,864

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 2015-16

			Men				Women					
Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of men	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of women
Age 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49	* 0.9 2.4 1.6 2.4 1.7 3.0	* 48.8 64.2 66.2 64.0 68.0 68.7	* 50.2 33.4 32.2 33.6 30.3 28.2	* 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	12 142 275 306 362 262 258	4.6 4.1 4.0 4.9 5.4 6.1 6.8	49.4 55.5 54.0 57.3 52.2 54.6 54.2	45.5 40.2 41.8 37.8 42.4 39.2 39.1	0.5 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.0 0.1 0.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	665 1,472 1,611 1,371 1,294 1,021 710
Number of living children												
0 1-2 3-4 5+	2.0 2.8 1.7 1.5	57.9 63.9 66.5 65.6	39.0 33.2 31.8 32.9	1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	129 589 464 436	5.1 5.0 5.4 4.4	55.5 56.7 53.6 51.2	39.3 38.2 40.9 44.3	0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	664 2,975 2,369 2,137
Residence Urban Rural	2.3 2.0	64.2 64.9	33.6 33.0	0.0 0.1	100.0 100.0	591 1,027	6.7 4.2	58.4 52.4	34.9 43.2	0.0 0.2	100.0 100.0	2,516 5,629
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar Mainland Urban Rural Zanzibar Unguja Pemba	2.1 2.3 2.0 1.0 1.3 0.0	65.6 65.1 65.9 22.6 13.4 45.0	32.2 32.6 32.0 76.4 85.3 55.0	0.1 0.0 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	1,582 579 1,003 37 26 11	5.0 6.8 4.1 4.6 4.1 5.6	54.5 58.7 52.7 44.7 36.8 61.8	40.4 34.5 43.0 50.7 59.1 32.5	0.1 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	7,926 2,449 5,477 219 150 69
Zone Western Northern Central Southern Highlands Southern South West Highlands Lake Eastern Zanzibar	2.8 0.0 0.4 1.2 6.5 2.0 2.1 3.0 1.0	63.7 79.4 91.7 78.3 28.9 69.9 52.1 64.3 22.6	32.5 20.6 8.0 20.5 64.6 28.1 45.8 32.7 76.4	0.9 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	147 190 196 116 106 112 378 336 37	3.2 7.5 3.7 3.6 7.6 6.7 2.7 7.5 4.6	42.3 45.6 63.3 62.3 55.1 62.3 48.9 64.1 44.7	53.7 46.8 33.0 34.1 37.3 30.8 48.4 28.4 50.7	0.8 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1 0.0 0.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	872 897 499 446 765 2,182 1,388 219
Region Dodoma Arusha Kilimanjaro Tanga Morogoro Pwani Dar es Salaam Lindi Mtwara Ruvuma Iringa Mbeya Singida Tabora Rukwa Kigoma Shinyanga Kagera Mara Manyara Njombe Katavi Simiyu Geita Kaskazini Unguja Kusini Unguja Kaskazini Pemba Kusini Pemba	$\begin{array}{c} 0.0 \\ (0.0) \\ (0.0) \\ (0.0) \\ (7.6) \\ 3.4 \\ 4.2 \\ 8.1 \\ 2.4 \\ (0.0) \\ (2.5) \\ 1.5 \\ 5.0 \\ (0.0) \\ 0.0 \\ 4.1 \\ 1.2 \\ 0.0 \\ (0.0) \\ 0.0 \\ 4.1 \\ 1.2 \\ 0.0 \\ (0.0) \\ 0.0 \\ (0.0) \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 100.0 \\ (74.1) \\ (79.3) \\ 83.5 \\ (69.6) \\ (55.8) \\ 63.6 \\ 24.3 \\ 31.9 \\ 75.3 \\ (91.2) \\ (76.8) \\ 92.9 \\ 66.5 \\ (39.9) \\ 60.1 \\ 58.2 \\ 41.9 \\ 58.8 \\ (90.7) \\ 77.8 \\ 70.3 \\ & * \\ (26.4) \\ 42.9 \\ (8.9) \\ (11.1) \\ 15.5 \\ (63.4) \\ (24.5) \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.0\\ (25.9)\\ (20.7)\\ 16.5\\ (30.4)\\ (36.6)\\ 33.0\\ 71.5\\ 60.0\\ 22.2\\ (8.8)\\ (20.7)\\ 5.5\\ 26.8\\ (60.1)\\ 39.9\\ 37.7\\ 57.0\\ 41.2\\ (9.3)\\ 22.2\\ 29.7\\ *\\ (63.0)\\ 54.5\\ (87.2)\\ (85.6)\\ 84.5\\ (36.6)\\ (75.5) \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.0\\ (0.0)\\ (0.0)\\ 0.0\\ (0.0)\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ (0.0)\\ (0.0)\\ (0.0)\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\$	100.0 100.00	$\begin{array}{c} 89\\ 61\\ 48\\ 81\\ 223\\ 42\\ 64\\ 58\\ 30\\ 88\\ 49\\ 83\\ 17\\ 64\\ 79\\ 94\\ 104\\ 22\\ 58\\ 28\\ 6\\ 19\\ 60\\ 6\\ 4\\ 16\\ 6\\ 5\end{array}$	3.4 6.0 9.1 8.4 9.6 6.6 11.4 4.8 2.2 6.4 2.5 3.5 3.2 5.2 6.4 2.5 3.5 3.2 5.3 2.9 1.8 3.2 5.3 2.0 3.4 4.8 4.8 5.2 5.3 2.9 1.8 3.2 5.3 2.0 3.4 4.8 4.8 5.2 5.3 2.0 3.4 4.8 5.3 2.0 3.4 4.8 5.3 2.0 3.4 4.8 5.3 2.0 3.4 4.8 5.3 2.0 3.4 4.8 5.3 2.0 3.4 4.8 5.3 2.0 3.4 4.8 5.3 2.0 3.4 4.8 5.3 2.0 3.4 4.8 5.1 6.2	$\begin{array}{c} 73.3\\ 44.3\\ 62.8\\ 37.8\\ 67.0\\ 56.8\\ 64.3\\ 49.2\\ 59.5\\ 58.1\\ 70.3\\ 66.8\\ 63.7\\ 38.5\\ 57.7\\ 47.8\\ 54.0\\ 52.7\\ 33.4\\ 63.1\\ 48.5\\ 60.8\\ 47.4\\ 60.3\\ 34.4\\ 33.4\\ 27.4\\ 40.0\\ 64.2\\ 59.1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23.3\\ 49.3\\ 30.7\\ 53.1\\ 24.6\\ 33.5\\ 29.1\\ 39.4\\ 35.7\\ 39.1\\ 24.5\\ 26.8\\ 33.9\\ 56.9\\ 33.6\\ 49.2\\ 40.9\\ 46.3\\ 63.7\\ 35.1\\ 46.2\\ 36.1\\ 47.0\\ 37.4\\ 62.0\\ 61.8\\ 68.2\\ 56.2\\ 30.7\\ 34.7\\ \end{array}$	$egin{array}{cccc} 0.0\\ 0.3\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\$	100.0 100.0	$\begin{array}{c} 377\\ 319\\ 195\\ 383\\ 391\\ 183\\ 815\\ 190\\ 256\\ 225\\ 141\\ 490\\ 240\\ 512\\ 183\\ 360\\ 341\\ 417\\ 465\\ 340\\ 259\\ 133\\ 92\\ 309\\ 310\\ 35\\ 20\\ 96\\ 37\\ 32\end{array}$
No education Primary incomplete Primary complete Secondary+	1.2 2.2 2.2 2.0	59.1 51.6 66.6 69.7	38.8 46.2 31.2 28.3	0.8 0.0 0.0 0.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	160 200 914 344	4.0 5.2 5.2 4.9	44.2 42.6 57.4 65.0	51.3 52.0 37.4 30.2	0.5 0.2 0.0 0.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	1,541 967 4,414 1,223

(Continued...)

Table 15.2.2—Continued

			Men				Women					
Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of men	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of women
Wealth guintile												
Lowest	1.7	60.0	38.3	0.0	100.0	281	3.4	45.2	51.0	0.5	100.0	1,659
Second	3.3	59.5	36.7	0.5	100.0	266	4.8	49.8	45.2	0.2	100.0	1,503
Middle	2.3	66.2	31.4	0.0	100.0	303	3.9	55.7	40.4	0.0	100.0	1,530
Fourth	1.2	67.3	31.5	0.0	100.0	353	5.6	58.0	36.4	0.0	100.0	1,636
Highest	2.1	67.7	30.2	0.0	100.0	416	6.8	61.6	31.5	0.0	100.0	1,816
Total	2.1	64.6	33.2	0.1	100.0	1,618	4.9	54.3	40.7	0.1	100.0	8,145

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

Table 15.3 Women's control over their own earnings and over those of their husbands

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings in the last 12 months by person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used and percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands have cash earnings by person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used, according to the relation between wife's and husband's cash earnings, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:					Person v	vho decides h earnings a	's cash			
Women's earnings relative to husband's earnings	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Total	Number of women	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of women
More than husband Less than husband	46.2 40.9	47.7 49.9	6.1 9.2	100.0 100.0	353 2.593	14.1 6.1	51.0 56.3	34.9 37.6	0.0 0.1	100.0 100.0	353 2.593
Same as husband Husband has no cash	10.6	81.9	7.5	100.0	776	1.7	82.7	15.6	0.0	100.0	776
earnings or did not work Woman worked but has no	(72.8)	(25.2)	(2.0)	100.0	52	na	na	na	na	na	0
cash earnings	na	na	na	na	0	3.4	48.2	48.1	0.3	100.0	2,984
Woman did not work	na	na	na	na	0	5.4	50.0	44.6	0.0	100.0	1,348
Total ¹	36.1	55.3	8.6	100.0	3,864	4.9	54.3	40.7	0.1	100.0	8,145

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

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes cases where a woman does not know whether she earned more or less than her husband

Table 15.4.1 Ownership of assets: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Percer	ntage who house:	o own a			Perce	entage wh land:	io own			
Background characteristic	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number of women
Age											
15-19	0.8	7.4	0.4	91.5	100.0	2.3	7.3	0.5	90.0	100.0	2,904
20-24	2.2	21.9	1.0	74.9	100.0	4.4	19.6	0.9	75.1	100.0	2,483
25-29	4.5	31.3	1.7	62.5	100.0	5.9	26.4	1.3	66.4	100.0	2,125
30-34 35-30	8.0 12.4	40.0 /1.8	1.0	49.8	100.0	0.Z 12.6	34.3	0.9	50.0 52.0	100.0	1,752
40-44	18.4	44.3	1.5	35.9	100.0	16.4	34.8	1.0	47.6	100.0	1,041
45-49	20.6	45.2	2.4	31.9	100.0	20.4	36.1	2.1	41.4	100.0	997
Residence											
Urban	5.5	16.3	1.0	77.3	100.0	5.6	10.3	0.3	83.8	100.0	4,811
Rural	8.5	36.4	1.6	53.5	100.0	9.6	32.6	1.4	56.4	100.0	8,455
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar											
Mainland	7.4	29.9	1.4	61.3	100.0	8.2	25.2	1.1	65.5	100.0	12,862
Urban	5.4	16.6	1.0	77.0	100.0	5.6	10.5	0.4	83.5	100.0	4,675
Rural Zanzibar	8.6	37.5	1.6	52.3	100.0	9.7 5 1	33.5	1.5	55.2	100.0	8,187
Unquia	6.9	4.2	0.0	87.7	100.0	6.3	3.9	0.0	89.7	100.0	293
Pemba	3.0	2.7	0.3	94.0	100.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	96.3	100.0	111
Zone											
Western	4.1	37.7	2.3	55.8	100.0	5.3	33.7	1.8	59.2	100.0	1,278
Northern	5.0	23.4	4.0	67.6	100.0	4.1	16.3	3.2	76.4	100.0	1,575
Central	8.3	42.5	0.4	48.8	100.0	8.3	37.9	0.6	53.2	100.0	1,336
Southern	12.7	40.5	3.0 0.1	40.0	100.0	9.4 17.1	39.9	3.0	47.7 51.0	100.0	007 700
South West Highlands	15.3	25.0	2.2	57.6	100.0	17.8	20.9	1.5	59.8	100.0	1.246
Lake	7.2	32.7	0.5	59.7	100.0	6.4	28.2	0.4	65.0	100.0	3,463
Eastern	5.2	17.2	0.2	77.4	100.0	7.2	10.7	0.0	82.1	100.0	2,457
Zanzibar	5.8	4.2	0.6	89.4	100.0	5.1	3.4	0.0	91.6	100.0	404
Region	40 -								10 5		
Dodoma	10.5	47.3	1.0	41.3	100.0	9.9	46.5	1.1	42.5	100.0	572
Kilimaniaro	4.8	19.6	0.2	74.7	100.0	4.4	14.9	0.7	79.9	100.0	361
Tanga	4.4	18.2	8.2	69.2	100.0	4.0	12.8	6.8	76.4	100.0	706
Morogoro	5.6	24.6	0.3	69.4	100.0	9.3	18.6	0.0	72.1	100.0	636
Pwani Dar as Salaam	6.4	19.5	0.0	74.0	100.0	10.4	14.9	0.2	74.5	100.0	285
Lindi	4.0 12.8	35.1	0.1	01.4 52.0	100.0	5.0 16.1	0.0 35.4	0.0	07.0 48.0	100.0	288
Mtwara	12.7	32.8	0.3	54.3	100.0	17.8	29.2	0.0	53.1	100.0	412
Ruvuma	5.9	45.1	2.0	47.1	100.0	9.0	48.3	2.3	40.3	100.0	360
Iringa	9.2	23.7	7.4	59.7	100.0	9.3	18.2	6.2	66.3	100.0	245
Mbeya	20.3	22.4	2.2	55.1 55.5	100.0	24.3	16.3	0.5	58.9	100.0	828
Tabora	4.0	36.2	3.9	55.8	100.0	8.0 5.6	34.1	3.1	57.2	100.0	737
Rukwa	6.1	29.0	2.2	62.8	100.0	5.4	30.3	4.0	60.3	100.0	288
Kigoma	4.3	39.8	0.2	55.8	100.0	4.8	33.2	0.0	62.1	100.0	542
Shinyanga	5.6	37.6	1.0	55.8	100.0	5.8	32.8	0.7	60.7	100.0	504
Kagera Mwanza	5.0	49.3	0.0	45.1 77 1	100.0	9.5 4 3	47.9	0.0	42.0 81.7	100.0	859
Mara	13.9	39.6	0.0	46.5	100.0	9.4	30.9	0.5	59.2	100.0	523
Manyara	7.2	39.3	0.0	53.5	100.0	6.3	27.2	0.0	66.5	100.0	394
Njombe	8.0	51.7	2.7	37.6	100.0	10.2	51.1	0.3	38.4	100.0	203
Katavi Simiyu	3.6	32.3	1.7	62.4 55.7	100.0	3.7	29.8	2.1	64.4 64.6	100.0	130
Geita	4.7	25.3	0.8	69.2	100.0	4.2	20.3	0.2	74.7	100.0	485
Kaskazini Unguja	3.8	3.2	0.8	92.3	100.0	4.6	4.5	0.0	90.9	100.0	56
Kusini Unguja	8.2	3.3	1.3	87.1	100.0	12.2	3.9	0.0	83.9	100.0	35
Mjini Magharibi	7.5	5.4	0.6	86.5	100.0	5.8	3.8	0.0	90.4	100.0	201
Kusini Pemba	1.9	2.0	0.0	96.1	100.0	2.1	1.7	0.0	96.3	100.0	55
Education											
No education	9.4	43.6	2.1	45.0	100.0	8.4	38.0	2.3	51.3	100.0	1,946
Primary incomplete	7.9	29.7	1.5	60.9	100.0	7.5	26.8	1.3	64.4	100.0	1,559
Primary complete	8.4	32.7	1.5	57.5	100.0	9.6	27.6	1.0	61.8	100.0	6,652
Secondary+	3.8	12.1	0.6	83.5	100.0	5.2	ö.2	0.3	80.3	100.0	3,109
Wealth quintile	0 6	11 1	16	11 1	100.0	07	11 2	1 0	47.0	100.0	2 246
Second	9.0 9.8	44.4 38.2	1.0	44.4 50.2	100.0	9.7 11 1	41.3 33.8	1.0	47.2 53.6	100.0	2,240 2 274
Middle	8.0	34.8	1.3	55.9	100.0	9.0	30.9	1.5	58.7	100.0	2,329
Fourth	6.4	23.0	1.3	69.3	100.0	6.8	18.4	0.8	74.0	100.0	2,822
Highest	5.0	14.9	1.0	79.1	100.0	5.8	8.8	0.3	85.1	100.0	3,596
Total	7.4	29.1	1.4	62.1	100.0	8.1	24.5	1.0	66.3	100.0	13,266

Table 15.4.2 Ownership of assets: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Perce	ntage who house:	own a			Percent	age who c	wn land:			
			Alone	Percentage			- 0	Alone	Percentage		
Background characteristic	Alone	Jointly	and iointly	who do not own a house	Total	Alone	Jointly	and iointly	who do not own land	Total	Number of men
Age			<u> </u>					<u> </u>			
15-19	2.7	0.9	0.2	96.2	100.0	5.8	1.0	0.2	93.0	100.0	932
20-24	14.1	3.2	1.1	81.6	100.0	15.9	2.8	1.4	79.8	100.0	576
25-29 30-34	31.4	0.7 12.9	0.7 8.9	56.5 46.7	100.0	32.2 30.5	0.0 13 1	3.2 6.7	57.9 49.7	100.0	402 410
35-39	47.4	11.0	12.3	29.3	100.0	39.3	10.9	7.4	42.5	100.0	466
40-44	44.2	16.6	21.5	17.8	100.0	39.7	16.6	12.3	31.4	100.0	334
45-49	48.3	19.0	16.4	16.3	100.0	43.8	12.5	11.7	32.0	100.0	314
Residence	15 /	75	3.0	73 3	100.0	16.0	5 /	2.2	76.4	100.0	1 251
Rural	31.3	8.1	9.3	51.3	100.0	30.0	8.4	6.0	55.5	100.0	2,263
Tanzania Mainland/											
Mainland	25.5	8.1	7.5	58.9	100.0	25.3	7.4	4.8	62.4	100.0	3,425
Urban	15.0	7.7	3.9	73.4	100.0	16.0	5.5	2.3	76.2	100.0	1,224
Rural Zanzibar	31.3	8.3	9.5	50.8	100.0	30.5	8.6	6.2	54.7 85 0	100.0	2,201
Unquia	32.5	1.1	0.0	66.3	100.0	13.0	3.2	0.0	83.9	100.0	62
Pemba	26.7	0.9	0.0	72.4	100.0	10.2	2.3	0.0	87.5	100.0	28
Zone											
Western	24.4	8.2	11.4	56.0	100.0	27.3	7.0	10.4	55.3	100.0	322
Central	24.7 44.5	0.4 2.9	8.0 0.6	52.0	100.0	25.6 43.5	3.9 3.4	5.9 0.2	52.9	100.0	372
Southern Highlands	24.2	12.4	13.9	49.5	100.0	25.4	11.4	14.0	49.2	100.0	234
Southern	29.0	7.3	12.6	51.1	100.0	27.8	14.8	12.8	44.6	100.0	180
Lake	24.0	5.6	9.2	61.1	100.0	27.4	5.7	4.9 3.1	67.7	100.0	933
Eastern	17.5	9.7	3.7	69.0	100.0	15.1	7.4	0.9	76.7	100.0	659
Zanzibar	30.7	1.1	0.0	68.2	100.0	12.1	2.9	0.0	85.0	100.0	89
Region	40.2	0.6	0.0	EQ 1	100.0	40.6	1.2	0.0	40.1	100.0	175
Arusha	49.3 26.7	0.6 8.6	0.0 4.8	59.9	100.0	49.6 25.8	6.2	0.0	49.1 68.0	100.0	129
Kilimanjaro	20.7	3.7	17.2	58.4	100.0	16.9	3.3	11.7	68.1	100.0	110
Tanga	25.8	6.4	4.6	63.2	100.0	30.8	2.6	6.7	59.9	100.0	176
Pwani	34.5 27.6	9.6	5.6 10.9	47.0 51.9	100.0	20.9 24.7	0.1 15.3	0.0 4.4	55.7	100.0	68
Dar es Salaam	10.6	8.8	1.9	78.6	100.0	9.2	5.9	0.6	84.2	100.0	448
Lindi	21.4	3.2	25.3	50.1	100.0	15.3	14.0	29.9	40.8	100.0	66 115
Ruvuma	37.6	12.6	5.9	43.9	100.0	37.1	13.8	7.5	40.9	100.0	112
Iringa	9.8	5.9	21.1	63.2	100.0	11.3	3.7	19.0	66.0	100.0	71
Mbeya Singida	31.1	17.8 19	4.2	46.8	100.0	34.1 47.6	13.6	4.3	48.0	100.0	202
Tabora	22.1	6.9	13.7	57.3	100.0	23.7	5.5	13.7	57.1	100.0	199
Rukwa	14.9	24.4	4.1	56.6	100.0	17.9	25.9	1.2	55.0	100.0	71
Kigoma Shinyanga	28.0 11.6	10.3	7.8 22.1	53.9 63.8	100.0	33.1 10.2	9.6 3.0	5.0 10.6	52.3 76.2	100.0 100.0	124 142
Kagera	39.4	3.6	1.6	55.4	100.0	47.5	4.8	1.6	46.1	100.0	198
Mwanza	21.7	13.4	5.0	59.9	100.0	15.5	9.9	1.1	73.6	100.0	225
Manvara	40.3	2.0 5.0	21.3	54.7 52.2	100.0	20.9	4.0 5.1	3.9 0.9	64.3 67.0	100.0	91
Njombe	14.8	21.1	21.6	42.5	100.0	18.9	16.9	21.7	42.6	100.0	50
Katavi	6.7	5.2	25.4	62.8	100.0	8.2	6.0	16.2	69.6 70.4	100.0	35
Geita	33.4	5.9	9.3	58.5	100.0	18.6	8.2	0.9	79.4	100.0	118
Kaskazini Unguja	41.5	2.2	0.0	56.3	100.0	11.1	1.1	0.0	87.8	100.0	13
Kusini Unguja Miini Magharihi	40.3	2.7	0.0	57.0	100.0	13.8	5.3	0.0	80.9	100.0	9
Kaskazini Pemba	28.4	1.7	0.0	69.9	100.0	9.3	1.7	0.0	89.0	100.0	40
Kusini Pemba	24.8	0.0	0.0	75.2	100.0	11.2	3.0	0.0	85.9	100.0	13
Education							_				
No education	42.2	8.9	9.1 5.7	39.7	100.0	37.5	7.2	6.9	48.3	100.0	283
Primary complete	30.2	9.7	9.9	50.2	100.0	29.1	9.3	6.2	55.4	100.0	1,673
Secondary+	13.7	4.9	3.3	78.1	100.0	14.0	4.7	2.1	79.2	100.0	990
Wealth quintile			_								
Lowest	37.1	10.2	7.8	44.9	100.0	31.1	8.3	6.3	54.3	100.0	598 575
Middle	29.6	o./ 8.8	9.8 9.9	40.5 51.7	100.0	30.0 27.8	0.4 10.1	5.8 5.3	49.8 56.8	100.0	575 659
Fourth	21.1	6.1	6.2	66.7	100.0	24.1	6.8	4.4	64.6	100.0	764
Highest	13.2	6.9	4.6	75.3	100.0	12.9	4.5	2.7	79.9	100.0	918
Total	25.6	7.9	7.3	59.1	100.0	25.0	7.3	4.7	63.0	100.0	3,514

Table 15.5.1 Ownership of title or deed for house: Women

Among women age 15-49 who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title or deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Morray Base Does not on tille/deed Does not bille/deed Does not missing* Total resisting* Number of possing* Age 25-24 16 0 23 0 100.0 246 25-24 5.4 10.3 82.6 1.7 100.0 627 25-24 5.4 10.3 82.6 1.7 100.0 627 25-24 5.4 10.3 82.6 1.7 100.0 627 36-34 8.7 14.8 77.2 1.4 100.0 677 36-44 9.5 12.2 77.8 10.0 677 45-49 9.5 12.2 77.8 10.0 679 Rural 18.0 30.7 49.0 1.3 10.0.0 10.92 Rural 18.6 87.6 1.4 10.0.0 1.0.72 10.0.0 5.0 10.0.0 5.0 10.0.0 5.0 10.0 5.0 10.0 5.0 10.0 5.0 10.0 10.0 5.0		House has a	a title or deed				
Background name is on name is on name is on have a Don't know' Dow a Age		Woman's	Woman's	Does not			Number of women who
Cardinational Declar Indication Indication Indication 15-19 1.6 3.0 82.3 3.0 100.0 624 35-29 3.4 8.7 14.8 74.9 1.6 100.0 679 35-39 8.9 14.2 75.6 1.4 100.0 979 40-44 10.5 12.8 76.2 0.6 100.0 875 45-49 9.5 12.2 77.8 0.5 100.0 879 Residence Urban 19.0 3.7 18.6 87.6 1.4 100.0 1.092 Rural 19.0 3.7 78.9 1.4 100.0 4.981 Urban 18.6 8.10 9.25 1.4 100.0 1.092 Zavaia Mainand/Zavzibar 2.9 6.8 85.5 1.4 100.0 36.3 Zavaia Mainand 73.3 11.8 79.7 100.0 5665 Zavaiba 6	Background	name is on	name is not	have a	Don't know/	Total	own a
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		lille/deed	on title/deed	lille/deed	missing	TOLAI	liouse
20-24 3.0 7.7 87.1 2.1 100.0 622 25-29 5.4 10.3 626 1.6 100.0 799 33-39 6.9 44.2 75.6 1.6 100.0 875 45-49 9.5 12.2 77.8 0.5 100.0 875 Karal 10.0 30.7 49.0 1.3 100.0 4.961 Mainland/Zanzibar Texania 4.4 6.6 87.6 1.4 100.0 3.932 Canzibar 2.9 6.8 55.5 4.7 100.0 4.981 Urban 16.6 31.0 49.2 1.2 100.0 3.062 Zanzibar 32.9 6.8 55.5 4.7 100.0 43 Urban 16.6 8.0 6.7.8 1.4 100.0 363 Canz Canc 100.0 6.8 10.0 1.4 100.0 362 Southerm 5.8 10.0	15-19	1.6	3.0	92.3	3.0	100.0	246
30.34 B7 14.8 74.9 16 100.0 927 40.44 10.5 12.8 76.2 0.6 100.0 875 40.44 10.5 12.8 76.2 0.6 100.0 875 Residence 10.0 1.0 10.0 1.00.0 1.092 Rural 4.4 6.6 87.6 1.4 100.0 1.092 Rural 4.2 6.6 87.8 1.4 100.0 3.952 Zanzbar 32.9 6.8 55.5 4.3 100.0 3.955 Zanzbar 32.9 6.8 52.5 4.3 100.0 361 Urban 6.4 10.4 85.9 0.6 100.0 510 Canzbar 6.4 11.0 81.7 0.9 100.0 322 Canzbar 6.4 5.5 86.7 1.4 100.0 523 Canzbar 6.4 5.5 86.7	20-24 25-29	3.0 5.4	7.7 10.3	87.1 82.6	2.1 1.7	100.0 100.0	622 796
35:39 8.9 14.2 75.6 1.4 100.0 875 45:49 9.5 12.8 77.8 0.5 100.0 875 Karal 19.0 30.7 49.0 1.3 100.0 3.932 Tanzania Mainand/Zanzibar	30-34	8.7	14.8	74.9	1.6	100.0	879
dis-a Do.5 12.5 17.8 Do.5 100.0 679 Residence 0 <	35-39	8.9 10.5	14.2	75.6 76.2	1.4	100.0	927 875
Residence utban 19.0 30.7 49.0 1.3 100.0 1.992 Rural 4.4 6.6 87.6 1.4 100.0 3.932 Tanzania Miniland/Zanzibar T 3 11.8 79.5 1.4 100.0 4.981 Whan 4.2 6.6 87.8 1.4 100.0 43 Unguia 36.4 6.8 52.5 4.3 100.0 365 Pemba (14.1) (6.8) (72.0) (71) (700.0) 7 Zon Extername Western 5.8 19.0 74.2 1.0 100.0 565 Northern 5.8 19.0 74.2 1.0 100.0 327 Southern 6.9 12.9 79.7 0.5 100.0 426 Southern Highlands 4.4 5.5 86.0 3.4 100.0 527 Zanzibar 2.9 9.7 7.4 0.0 0.0 381 Z	45-49	9.5	12.0	77.8	0.5	100.0	679
Urban 19.0 30.7 49.0 1.3 100.0 1.092 Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar	Residence						
Tanzania Maintand/Zanzibar Total Total Total Total Total Total Maniand 18.6 31.0 49.2 1.2 100.0 4.081 Hural 42.2 6.6 87.8 1.4 100.0 3.055 Zanzibar 32.9 6.8 55.5 4.3 100.0 360 Unquia 36.4 6.8 52.5 4.3 100.0 365 Pemba (14.1) (6.8) (72.0) (7.1) (100.0) 77 Zone Zone Vesterm 5.8 19.0 74.2 10 100.0 565 Northern 6.4 1.0 81.7 0.9 100.0 327 Southwest Highlands 6.4 5.5 86.7 1.4 100.0 1337 Zanzibar 32.9 6.8 5.7 100.0 336 Arusha 9.6 13.9 78.4 0.0 100.0 236 Zanzibar 2.9	Urban Rural	19.0 4.4	30.7 6.6	49.0 87.6	1.3 1.4	100.0 100.0	1,092 3,932
Mainland 7.3 11.8 79.5 1.4 100.0 4.981 Urban 18.6 31.0 42.2 12 100.0 1.076 Rural 4.2 6.6 87.8 1.4 100.0 3.905 Pernba (14.1) (6.8) 52.5 4.3 100.0 36 Pernba (14.1) (6.8) (72.0) (7.1) (100.0) 7 Zone 1.4 1.0 1.0.0 565 Nothern 5.8 19.0 74.2 1.0 100.0 565 Southern Highlands 6.9 12.9 79.7 0.5 100.0 427 South West Highlands 4.8 5.9 86.0 3.3 100.0 1.397 Eastern 20.6 30.3 44.5 0.7 100.0 43 Morogoro 2.1 2.2 7.87.4 0.0 100.0 326 Arusha 9.6 13.9 74.8	Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar						-,
Duban 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 30.90 Zunzibar 32.9 6.8 52.5 4.7 100.0 33.90 Pemba (14.1) (6.8) (72.0) (7.1) (100.0) 7 Zone 10.0 54.5 10.0 54.5 Weshern 6.2 10.0 81.1 2.1 100.0 565.0 Contral 5.8 10.0 87.7 0.5 100.0 476.5 Southern 64 11.0 81.7 0.9 100.0 528 Lake 6.4 5.5 86.7 1.4 100.0 555 Zanzibar 32.9 6.8 55.5 4.7 100.0 536 Zanzibar 32.9 6.8 55.5 4.7 100.0 201 Kilimanjaro 2.9 7.8 4.0 0 100.0 218 Morogoro 11.1 2.2.7	Mainland	7.3	11.8	79.5	1.4	100.0	4,981
Zanzibar 32.9 6.8 55.5 4.7 (10.0) 43 Unquia 36.4 6.8 52.5 4.3 (100.0) 7 Zone </td <td>Rural</td> <td>4.2</td> <td>6.6</td> <td>49.2 87.8</td> <td>1.4</td> <td>100.0</td> <td>3,905</td>	Rural	4.2	6.6	49.2 87.8	1.4	100.0	3,905
Unguja 36.4 6.8 32.5 4.3 10.00 39 Pentisa (11.1) (6.8) (72.0) (7.1) (100.0) 70 Zone Western 6.2 10.4 81.1 2.2 10.0 565 Nothern 5.8 19.0 74.2 1.0 10.0 656 Southern 6.4 11.0 81.7 0.9 100.0 327 Southern 6.4 1.0 81.7 0.9 100.0 2327 Southern 2.9 6.8 55.5 4.7 100.0 238 Lake 6.4 5.5 8.6 7 1.4 100.0 238 Dodoma 2.9 6.8 55.5 4.7 100.0 238 Moregoro 11.1 2.2 66.1 0.0 100.0 218 Morogoro 11.1 2.2 66.1 0.0 </td <td>Zanzibar</td> <td>32.9</td> <td>6.8</td> <td>55.5</td> <td>4.7</td> <td>100.0</td> <td>43</td>	Zanzibar	32.9	6.8	55.5	4.7	100.0	43
Zone000555Western 5.2 10.491.12.210.0555Western 5.8 19.074.21.0100.0510Central 3.3 10.179.70.6100.0416Southern6.411.081.70.9100.0327South West Highlands4.85.986.03.3100.0528Lake6.45.586.71.4100.01.397Eastern20.630.348.50.7100.0336Region74.81.7100.020143Region74.81.7100.020118Morogoro11.122.766.10.0100.018Morogoro11.122.763.50.0198Marcagoro11.122.763.51.00.0188Morogoro11.122.763.51.00.0188Muxima8.61.586.71.3100.0188Muxima8.61.585.03.7100.0326Minaga16.619.975.5100.00188Muxima8.61.585.03.7100.0325Targa2.55.092.10.4100.0325Targa3.61.578.70.0100188Mixima8.61.585.03.7100.0325Tarbora<	Pemba	36.4 (14.1)	(6.8)	52.5 (72.0)	4.3 (7.1)	(100.0)	36
Western 6.2 10.4 81.1 2.2 100.0 565 Northern 5.8 19.0 74.2 1.0 100.0 684 Southern 6.4 11.0 81.7 0.9 100.0 822 South West Highlands 4.8 5.9 86.0 3.3 100.0 522 Lake 6.4 5.5 86.7 1.4 100.0 133 Bastern 20.6 30.3 48.5 0.7 100.0 435 Rejon Eastern 20.6 80.4 0.8 100.0 216 Kilimanjaro 5.8 12.9 80.4 0.8 100.0 218 Morogoro 11.1 22.7 66.1 0.0 100.0 138 Morogoro 11.1 22.7 66.1 0.0 100.0 138 Miwara 8.6 12.8 78.1 13 100.0 188 Miwara 6.6 12.8 78.7 1	Zone		. ,	. ,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	. ,	
Certrain 3.3 10.1 85.9 0.6 100.0 684 Southern 6.4 11.0 81.7 0.9 100.0 327 Lake 6.4 5.5 86.0 3.3 100.0 528 Lake 6.4 5.5 86.7 1.4 100.0 1.397 Lake 6.4 5.5 86.7 1.4 100.0 1.397 Lake 6.4 5.5 86.7 1.4 100.0 1.397 Eastern 20.6 30.3 48.5 0.7 100.0 336 Ausha 9.6 13.9 74.8 1.7 100.0 201 Ausha 9.6 13.9 74.8 1.7 100.0 215 Pvani 20.7 15.8 63.5 0.0 100.0 185 Pvani 20.7 15.8 63.5 0.0 100.0 286 Lindi 3.5 8.5 86.7 1.3 100.0	Western	6.2 5.8	10.4 19.0	81.1 74.2	2.2	100.0 100.0	565 510
Southern Highlands 6.9 12.9 79.7 0.5 100.0 416 South West Highlands 4.8 5.9 86.0 3.3 100.0 527 South West Highlands 4.8 5.9 86.7 1.4 100.0 1397 Eastern 20.6 30.3 48.5 0.7 100.0 433 Region	Central	3.3	10.1	85.9	0.6	100.0	684
South West Highlands 0.4 1.0 0.1 0.3 1000 528 Lake 6.4 5.5 86.0 3.3 1000 528 Lake 6.4 5.5 86.7 1.4 100.0 1,397 Eastern 20.6 30.3 48.5 0.7 100.0 43 Region 4.8 5.5 4.7 100.0 326 Arusha 9.6 13.9 74.8 1.7 100.0 201 Kilimanjaro 5.8 12.9 80.4 0.8 100.0 91 Tanga 2.3 26.2 71.1 0.5 100.0 74 Moregoro 11.1 22.7 75.8 63.5 0.0 100.0 74 Marga 26.9 39.1 32.6 1.4 100.0 138 Rivuma 6.4 14.9 78.1 0.5 100.0 188 Roryuma 6.6 6.7	Southern Highlands	6.9	12.9	79.7 81 7	0.5	100.0	416
Lake 6.4 5.5 86.7 1.4 100.0 1,397 Eastern 20.6 30.3 48.5 0.7 100.0 455 Zanzibar 32.9 6.8 55.5 4.7 100.0 43 Region 2.9 9.7 87.4 0.0 100.0 336 Arusha 9.6 13.9 74.8 1.7 100.0 201 Kiimanjaro 5.8 12.9 80.4 0.8 100.0 91 Tanga 2.3 26.2 71.1 0.5 100.0 195 Pwani 20.7 15.8 63.5 0.0 100.0 74 Dar es Salaam 26.9 39.1 32.6 1.4 100.0 286 Lindi 3.5 8.5 86.7 1.3 100.0 138 Mtwara 8.6 12.8 78.1 0.5 100.0 198 Ruvuma 6.4 14.9 78.2 0.5 100.0 198 Ruvuma 6.4 14.9 78.2 0.5 100.0 198 Singida 3.1 10.4 84.3 2.2 100.0 198 Mbeya 4.8 6.5 85.0 3.7 100.0 322 Singida 3.1 10.4 84.3 2.2 100.0 188 Ruvuma 5.8 15.5 78.7 0.0 100.0 322 Singida 3.1 10.4 84.3 2.2 100.0 185 Tabora 6.6 6.7 82.9 3.8 100.0 322 Singida 3.1 10.4 84.3 2.2 100.0 186 Mwarza 3.7 5 15.3 78.7 0.0 100.0 322 Singida 3.1 10.4 84.3 2.2 100.0 185 Tabora 6.6 6.7 82.9 3.8 100.0 325 Kagera 2.5 5.0 92.1 0.4 100.0 240 Shinyanga 7.5 11.3 76.5 4.7 100.0 223 Kagera 2.5 5.0 92.1 0.4 100.0 368 Mwarza 3.7 3.5 92.8 0.0 100.0 197 Kigoma 5.8 15.5 78.7 0.0 100.0 197 Kigoma 4.4 10.7 84.8 0.3 100.0 184 Mara 3.7 3.5 92.8 0.0 100.0 127 Kagera 2.5 5.0 92.1 0.4 100.0 326 Maryara 4.1 10.7 84.8 0.3 100.0 184 Maryara 4.1 10.7 84.8 0.3 100.0 127 Katavi 4.3 3.7 89.8 2.2 100.0 49 Simju 4.3 3.7 89.8 2.2 100.0 49 Simju 4.4 3 3.7 89.8 2.2 100.0 149 Katavi 4.3 3.7 89.8 2.2 100.0 149 Katavi 4.4 8 5.8 86.6 2.8 100.0 149 Katavi 4.4 8 5.8 86.6 2.8 100.0 149 Kusini Pemba * * * 2 Education 4.0 5.2 89.8 1.1 100.0 149 Kusini Unguja (17.7) (0.0 (75.7) (7.3) (100.0) 2.7 Katavi 10.0 2.57 5.8 1.4 100.0 149 Kusini Unguja (22.8) 6.50 63.4 1, 7.3 (100.0 2.829 Second 3.9 4.0 90.5 1.6 100.0 1.248 Second 3.9 4.0 90.5 1.6 100.0 1.268 Fourth 10.5 1.6 1.71.9 1.5 100	South West Highlands	4.8	5.9	86.0	3.3	100.0	528
Essentin 20.6 30.3 48.5 0.7 100.0 953 Zanzibar 32.9 6.8 55.5 4.7 100.0 43 Dodoma 2.9 9.7 87.4 0.0 100.0 23 Arusha 9.6 13.9 74.8 1.7 100.0 201 Klimanjaro 5.8 12.9 80.4 0.8 100.0 91 Tanga 2.3 26.2 71.1 0.5 100.0 218 Morogoro 11.1 22.7 66.1 0.0 100.0 74 Dar es Salaam 26.9 39.1 32.6 1.4 100.0 286 Lindi 3.5 8.5 56.7 1.0 100.0 98 Mbeya 4.8 6.5 85.0 3.7 100.0 325 Rukwa 4.9 4.7 87.9 2.6 100.0 107 Kigoma 5.8 15.5 7.6 1.0 100.	Lake	6.4	5.5	86.7	1.4	100.0	1,397
Region Dodoma 2.9 9.7 87.4 0.0 100.0 336 Arusha 9.6 13.9 74.8 1.7 100.0 201 Kilimanjaro 5.8 12.9 80.4 0.8 100.0 91 Tanga 2.3 26.2 71.1 0.5 100.0 218 Morogoro 11.1 22.7 66.1 0.0 100.0 746 Dar es Salaam 26.9 39.1 32.6 1.4 100.0 286 Lindi 3.5 8.5 86.7 1.3 100.0 188 Ruvuma 6.4 14.9 78.2 0.5 100.0 188 Mbaya 4.8 6.5 85.0 3.7 100.0 386 Mbaya 4.8 6.5 78.7 0.0 0.0252 Singida 3.1 10.4 84.3 2.2 100.0 165 Tabora 6.6 6.7 82.9 3.8 100.0	Zanzibar	32.9	6.8	46.5 55.5	4.7	100.0	43
Dodoma 2.9 9.7 87.4 0.0 100.0 336 Arusha 9.6 13.9 74.8 1.7 100.0 201 Kilimanjaro 5.8 12.9 80.4 0.8 100.0 91 Tanga 2.3 26.2 71.1 0.5 100.0 218 Morogoro 11.1 22.7 66.1 0.0 100.0 74 Dar es Salaam 26.9 39.1 32.6 1.4 100.0 286 Lindi 3.5 8.5 86.7 1.3 100.0 138 Mtwara 6.4 14.9 78.2 0.5 100.0 198 Singida 3.1 10.4 84.3 2.2 100.0 165 Tabora 6.6 6.7 82.9 3.8 100.0 240 Kigoma 5.8 15.5 78.7 0.0 100.0 240 Shinyanga 7.5 11.3 76.5 4.7 <	Region						
Kilimanjaro 5.8 12.9 60.4 0.8 100.0 91 Tanga 2.3 26.2 71.1 0.5 100.0 218 Morogoro 11.1 22.7 66.1 0.0 100.0 74 Pwani 20.7 15.8 63.5 0.0 100.0 74 Dar es Salaam 26.9 39.1 32.6 1.4 100.0 286 Lindi 3.5 8.5 86.7 1.3 100.0 138 Mtwara 8.6 12.8 78.1 0.5 100.0 190 Iringa 13.6 9.9 75.5 1.0 100.0 38 Mbeya 4.8 6.5 85.0 3.7 100.0 325 Rukwa 4.9 4.7 87.9 2.6 100.0 107 Kigoma 5.8 15.5 76.7 0.0 100.0 223 Rukwa 4.9 4.7 79.9 2.6 100.0 </td <td>Dodoma Arusha</td> <td>2.9</td> <td>9.7 13.9</td> <td>87.4 74.8</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>100.0 100.0</td> <td>336 201</td>	Dodoma Arusha	2.9	9.7 13.9	87.4 74.8	0.0	100.0 100.0	336 201
Tanga 2.3 26.2 71.1 0.5 100.0 218 Morogoro 11.1 22.7 66.1 0.0 100.0 74 Dar es Salaam 26.9 39.1 32.6 1.4 100.0 286 Lindi 3.5 8.5 86.7 1.3 100.0 138 Mitwara 8.6 12.8 78.1 0.5 100.0 188 Ruvuma 6.4 14.9 78.2 0.5 100.0 190 Iringa 13.6 9.9 75.5 1.0 100.0 98 Mbeya 4.8 6.5 85.0 3.7 100.0 372 Singida 3.1 10.4 84.3 2.2 100.0 165 Rakwa 4.9 4.7 87.9 2.6 100.0 107 Kigoma 5.8 15.5 78.7 0.0 100.0 223 Kagera 2.5 5.0 92.1 0.4 100.0 386 Mwanza 20.9 4.4 73.9 0.8 100.	Kilimanjaro	5.8	12.9	80.4	0.8	100.0	91
Integra 11.7 12.1 60.1 0.3 100.0 74 Dar es Salaam 26.9 39.1 32.6 1.4 100.0 286 Lindi 3.5 8.5 86.7 1.3 100.0 138 Mtwara 8.6 12.8 78.1 0.5 100.0 188 Ruvuma 6.4 14.9 78.2 0.5 100.0 190 Iringa 13.6 9.9 75.5 1.0 100.0 98 Mbeya 4.8 6.5 85.0 3.7 100.0 165 Tabora 6.6 6.7 82.9 3.8 100.0 223 Kigoma 5.8 15.5 78.7 0.0 100.0 230 Kagera 2.5 5.0 92.1 0.4 100.0 336 Maraa 3.7 3.5 92.8 0.0 100.0 280 Maryara 4.1 10.7 84.8 0.3 100.0 <td>Tanga Morogoro</td> <td>2.3 11 1</td> <td>26.2 22 7</td> <td>71.1 66 1</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>100.0 100.0</td> <td>218 195</td>	Tanga Morogoro	2.3 11 1	26.2 22 7	71.1 66 1	0.5	100.0 100.0	218 195
Dar es Salaam 26.9 39.1 32.6 1.4 100.0 286 Lindi 3.5 8.5 86.7 1.3 100.0 138 Mtwara 8.6 12.8 78.1 0.5 100.0 188 Ruvuma 6.4 14.9 78.2 0.5 100.0 190 Iringa 13.6 9.9 75.5 1.0 100.0 372 Singida 3.1 10.4 84.3 2.2 100.0 325 Rukwa 4.9 4.7 87.9 2.6 100.0 107 Kigoma 5.8 15.5 78.7 0.0 100.0 240 Shinyanga 7.5 11.3 76.5 4.7 100.0 223 Kagera 2.5 5.0 92.1 0.4 100.0 386 Maraa 3.7 35.9 92.8 0.0 100.0 127 Katavi 4.3 3.7 89.8 2.2 100.0	Pwani	20.7	15.8	63.5	0.0	100.0	74
Lindu 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 1.3 100.0 136 Ruvurma 6.4 14.9 78.2 0.5 100.0 190 Iringa 13.6 9.9 75.5 1.0 100.0 98 Mbeya 4.8 6.5 85.0 3.7 100.0 372 Singida 3.1 10.4 84.3 2.2 100.0 165 Tabora 6.6 6.7 82.9 3.8 100.0 223 Rukwa 4.9 4.7 87.9 2.6 100.0 107 Kigoma 5.8 15.5 78.7 0.0 100.0 223 Kagera 2.5 5.0 92.1 0.4 100.0 386 Mwanza 20.9 4.4 73.9 0.8 100.0 197 Mara 3.7 3.5 92.8 0.0 100.0 127 Katavi 4.3 3.7 89.8 2	Dar es Salaam Lindi	26.9	39.1	32.6	1.4	100.0	286
Ruvuma 6.4 14.9 78.2 0.5 100.0 190 Iringa 13.6 9.9 75.5 1.0 100.0 98 Mbeya 4.8 6.5 85.0 3.7 100.0 372 Singida 3.1 10.4 84.3 2.2 100.0 165 Tabora 6.6 6.7 82.9 3.8 100.0 223 Kigoma 5.8 15.5 78.7 0.0 100.0 240 Shinyanga 7.5 11.3 76.5 4.7 100.0 233 Kagera 2.5 5.0 92.8 0.0 100.0 240 Maraa 3.7 3.5 92.8 0.0 100.0 184 Njombe 2.4 12.2 85.4 0.0 100.0 127 Katavi 4.3 3.7 89.8 2.2 100.0 49 Simiyu 2.7 3.5 93.2 0.6 100.0	Mtwara	8.6	12.8	78.1	0.5	100.0	188
Ininga 13.0 3.9 73.3 1.0 100.0 36 Mbeya 4.8 6.5 85.0 3.7 100.0 372 Singida 3.1 10.4 84.3 2.2 100.0 165 Tabora 6.6 6.7 82.9 3.8 100.0 325 Rukwa 4.9 4.7 87.9 2.6 100.0 107 Kigoma 5.8 15.5 78.7 0.0 100.0 223 Kagera 2.5 5.0 92.1 0.4 100.0 336 Mwanza 20.9 4.4 73.9 0.8 100.0 197 Mara 3.7 3.5 92.8 0.0 100.0 280 Manyara 4.1 10.7 84.8 0.3 100.0 127 Katavi 4.3 3.7 89.8 2.2 100.0 49 Simiyu 2.7 3.5 932 0.6 100.0 <td< td=""><td>Ruvuma</td><td>6.4</td><td>14.9</td><td>78.2</td><td>0.5</td><td>100.0</td><td>190</td></td<>	Ruvuma	6.4	14.9	78.2	0.5	100.0	190
Singida 3.1 10.4 84.3 2.2 100.0 165 Tabora 6.6 6.7 82.9 3.8 100.0 325 Rukwa 4.9 4.7 87.9 2.6 100.0 107 Kigoma 5.8 15.5 78.7 0.0 100.0 240 Shinyanga 7.5 11.3 76.5 4.7 100.0 223 Kagera 2.5 5.0 92.1 0.4 100.0 336 Mwanza 20.9 4.4 73.9 0.8 100.0 197 Mara 3.7 3.5 92.8 0.0 100.0 280 Manyara 4.1 10.7 84.8 0.3 100.0 127 Katavi 4.3 3.7 89.8 2.2 100.0 49 Simiyu 2.7 3.5 93.2 0.6 100.0 122 Geita 4.8 5.8 86.6 2.8 100.0	Mbeya	4.8	9.9 6.5	85.0	3.7	100.0	372
Tabora 0.0 0.1 82.9 3.8 100.0 323 Rukwa 4.9 4.7 87.9 2.6 100.0 240 Shinyanga 7.5 11.3 76.5 4.7 100.0 223 Kagera 2.5 5.0 92.1 0.4 100.0 336 Mwanza 20.9 4.4 73.9 0.8 100.0 197 Mara 3.7 3.5 92.8 0.0 100.0 280 Manyara 4.1 10.7 84.8 0.3 100.0 184 Njombe 2.4 12.2 85.4 0.0 100.0 127 Katavi 4.3 3.7 89.8 2.2 100.0 49 Simiyu 2.7 3.5 93.2 0.6 100.0 212 Geita 4.8 5.8 86.6 2.8 100.0 149 Kaskazini Unguja (17.7) (0.0) (77.5) (7.3)	Singida	3.1	10.4	84.3	2.2	100.0	165
Kigoma 5.8 15.5 78.7 0.0 100.0 240 Shinyanga 7.5 11.3 76.5 4.7 100.0 223 Kagera 2.5 5.0 92.1 0.4 100.0 336 Mwanza 20.9 4.4 73.9 0.8 100.0 197 Mara 3.7 3.5 92.8 0.0 100.0 280 Manyara 4.1 10.7 84.8 0.3 100.0 184 Njombe 2.4 12.2 85.4 0.0 100.0 127 Katavi 4.3 3.7 89.8 2.2 100.0 49 Simiyu 2.7 3.5 93.2 0.6 100.0 212 Geita 4.8 5.8 86.6 2.8 100.0 149 Kaskazini Unguja (17.7) (0.0) (79.5) (2.8) (100.0) 5 Kusini Unguja (11.0) (6.0) (75.7) (7.3)	Rukwa	6.6 4.9	6.7 4.7	82.9 87.9	3.8	100.0	325 107
Shinyanga 7.5 11.3 70.5 4.7 100.0 223 Kagera 2.5 5.0 92.1 0.4 100.0 336 Mwanza 20.9 4.4 73.9 0.8 100.0 197 Mara 3.7 3.5 92.8 0.0 100.0 280 Manyara 4.1 10.7 84.8 0.3 100.0 184 Njombe 2.4 12.2 85.4 0.0 100.0 127 Katavi 4.3 3.7 93.2 0.6 100.0 212 Geita 4.8 5.8 86.6 2.8 100.0 149 Kaskazini Unguja (17.7) (0.0) (79.5) (2.8) (100.0) 5 Mjini Magharibi 41.7 8.0 46.3 4.0 100.0 27 Kaskazini Pemba (11.0) (6.0) (75.7) (7.3) (100.0) 5 Kusini Pemba * * *	Kigoma	5.8	15.5	78.7	0.0	100.0	240
Mwanza 20.9 4.4 73.9 0.8 100.0 197 Mara 3.7 3.5 92.8 0.0 100.0 280 Manyara 4.1 10.7 84.8 0.3 100.0 184 Njombe 2.4 12.2 85.4 0.0 100.0 127 Katavi 4.3 3.7 89.8 2.2 100.0 49 Simiyu 2.7 3.5 93.2 0.6 100.0 212 Geita 4.8 5.8 86.6 2.8 100.0 149 Kaskazini Unguja (17.7) (0.0) (79.5) (2.8) (100.0) 4 Kusini Unguja (22.8) (6.5) (63.4) (7.3) (100.0) 5 Mjini Magharibi 41.7 8.0 46.3 4.0 100.0 27 Kaskazini Pemba (11.0) (6.0) (75.7) (7.3) (100.0) 5 Mixini Pemba 7.2 13.0	Shinyanga Kaqera	7.5 2.5	11.3 5.0	76.5 92.1	4.7 0.4	100.0	223 336
Mara 3.7 3.5 92.8 0.0 100.0 280 Manyara 4.1 10.7 84.8 0.3 100.0 184 Njombe 2.4 12.2 85.4 0.0 100.0 127 Katavi 4.3 3.7 89.8 2.2 100.0 49 Simiyu 2.7 3.5 93.2 0.6 100.0 212 Geita 4.8 5.8 86.6 2.8 100.0 149 Kaskazini Unguja (17.7) (0.0) (79.5) (2.8) (100.0) 5 Mjini Magharibi 41.7 8.0 46.3 4.0 100.0 27 Kaskazini Pemba (11.0) (6.0) (75.7) (7.3) (100.0) 5 Kusini Pemba * * * 2 2 Education 4.0 5.2 89.8 1.1 100.0 1,070 Primary incomplete 7.2 13.0 78.3 1.5	Mwanza	20.9	4.4	73.9	0.8	100.0	197
Njombe 2.4 12.2 85.4 0.0 100.0 127 Katavi 4.3 3.7 89.8 2.2 100.0 49 Simiyu 2.7 3.5 93.2 0.6 100.0 212 Geita 4.8 5.8 86.6 2.8 100.0 149 Kaskazini Unguja (17.7) (0.0) (79.5) (2.8) (100.0) 4 Kusini Unguja (17.7) (0.0) (79.5) (2.8) (100.0) 4 Kusini Unguja (17.7) (0.0) (79.5) (2.8) (100.0) 5 Mjini Magharibi 41.7 8.0 46.3 4.0 100.0 27 Kaskazini Pemba (11.0) (6.0) (75.7) (7.3) (100.0) 5 Kusini Pemba * * * * 2 Education 4.0 5.2 89.8 1.1 100.0 1,070 Primary incomplete 7.2 13.0 <t< td=""><td>Mara Manyara</td><td>3.7 4 1</td><td>3.5 10.7</td><td>92.8 84.8</td><td>0.0</td><td>100.0 100.0</td><td>280 184</td></t<>	Mara Manyara	3.7 4 1	3.5 10.7	92.8 84.8	0.0	100.0 100.0	280 184
Katavi 4.3 3.7 89.8 2.2 100.0 49 Simiyu 2.7 3.5 93.2 0.6 100.0 212 Geita 4.8 5.8 86.6 2.8 100.0 149 Kaskazini Unguja (17.7) (0.0) (79.5) (2.8) (100.0) 4 Kusini Unguja (22.8) (6.5) (63.4) (7.3) (100.0) 5 Mjini Magharibi 41.7 8.0 46.3 4.0 100.0 27 Kaskazini Pemba (11.0) (6.0) (75.7) (7.3) (100.0) 5 Kusini Pemba * * * * 2 Education * * * 2 Primary incomplete 5.8 6.1 86.8 1.2 100.0 610 Primary complete 7.2 13.0 78.3 1.5 100.0 2,829 Secondary+ 19.0 25.7 53.8 1.4 100.0 <td>Njombe</td> <td>2.4</td> <td>12.2</td> <td>85.4</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>100.0</td> <td>127</td>	Njombe	2.4	12.2	85.4	0.0	100.0	127
Geita 4.8 5.8 86.6 2.8 100.0 149 Kaskazini Unguja (17.7) (0.0) (79.5) (2.8) (100.0) 4 Kusini Unguja (22.8) (6.5) (63.4) (7.3) (100.0) 5 Mjini Magharibi 41.7 8.0 46.3 4.0 100.0 27 Kaskazini Pemba (11.0) (6.0) (75.7) (7.3) (100.0) 5 Kusini Pemba * * * * 2 Education * * * 2 Primary incomplete 5.8 6.1 86.8 1.2 100.0 610 Primary complete 7.2 13.0 78.3 1.5 100.0 2,829 Secondary+ 19.0 25.7 53.8 1.4 100.0 1,248 Second 3.9 4.0 90.5 1.6 100.0 1,228 Second 3.9 4.0 90.5 1.6 100.	Katavi Simiyu	4.3 2.7	3.7 3.5	89.8 93.2	2.2	100.0 100.0	49 212
Kaskazini Unguja (17.7) (0.0) (79.5) (2.8) (100.0) 4 Kusini Unguja (22.8) (6.5) (63.4) (7.3) (100.0) 5 Mini Magharibi 41.7 8.0 46.3 4.0 100.0 27 Kaskazini Pemba (11.0) (6.0) (75.7) (7.3) (100.0) 5 Kusini Pemba * * * * * 2 Education * * * * 2 Primary incomplete 5.8 6.1 86.8 1.2 100.0 610 Primary complete 7.2 13.0 78.3 1.5 100.0 2,829 Secondary+ 19.0 25.7 53.8 1.4 100.0 1,248 Second 3.9 4.0 90.5 1.6 100.0 1,248 Second 3.9 4.0 90.5 1.6 100.0 1,248 Second 3.9 4.0 90.5 1.6 100.0 1,026 Fourth 10.5 16.1	Geita	4.8	5.8	86.6	2.8	100.0	149
Mini Magharibi (12.5) (0.3) (0.3) (10.0) (100.0) 3 Mini Magharibi (11.0) (6.0) (75.7) (7.3) (100.0) 27 Kaskazini Pemba (11.0) (6.0) (75.7) (7.3) (100.0) 5 Education * * * * 2 Education 4.0 5.2 89.8 1.1 100.0 1,070 Primary incomplete 5.8 6.1 86.8 1.2 100.0 610 Primary complete 7.2 13.0 78.3 1.5 100.0 2,829 Secondary+ 19.0 25.7 53.8 1.4 100.0 514 Wealth quintile Lowest 2.2 2.7 93.7 1.4 100.0 1,248 Second 3.9 4.0 90.5 1.6 100.0 1,226 Fourth 10.5 16.1 71.9 1.5 100.0 867 Highest 21.5 38.2 39.2 1.1 100.0 751 Total <t< td=""><td>Kaskazini Unguja</td><td>(17.7)</td><td>(0.0)</td><td>(79.5)</td><td>(2.8)</td><td>(100.0)</td><td>4</td></t<>	Kaskazini Unguja	(17.7)	(0.0)	(79.5)	(2.8)	(100.0)	4
Kaskazini Pemba(11.0)(6.0)(75.7)(7.3)(100.0)5Kusini Pemba****2EducationNo education4.05.289.81.1100.01,070Primary incomplete5.86.186.81.2100.0610Primary complete7.213.078.31.5100.02,829Secondary+19.025.753.81.4100.0514Wealth quintileLowest2.22.793.71.4100.01,248Second3.94.090.51.6100.01,132Middle5.48.584.91.2100.01,026Fourth10.516.171.91.5100.0867Highest21.538.239.21.1100.0751Total7.611.879.31.4100.05,024	Mjini Magharibi	41.7	8.0	46.3	4.0	100.0	27
Education 4.0 5.2 89.8 1.1 100.0 1,070 Primary incomplete 5.8 6.1 86.8 1.2 100.0 610 Primary complete 7.2 13.0 78.3 1.5 100.0 2,829 Secondary+ 19.0 25.7 53.8 1.4 100.0 1,248 Wealth quintile Lowest 2.2 2.7 93.7 1.4 100.0 1,248 Second 3.9 4.0 90.5 1.6 100.0 1,132 Middle 5.4 8.5 84.9 1.2 100.0 1,026 Fourth 10.5 16.1 71.9 1.5 100.0 867 Highest 21.5 38.2 39.2 1.1 100.0 751 Total 7.6 11.8 79.3 1.4 100.0 5,024	Kaskazini Pemba	(11.0)	(6.0)	(75.7)	(7.3)	(100.0)	5
No education 4.0 5.2 89.8 1.1 100.0 1,070 Primary incomplete 5.8 6.1 86.8 1.2 100.0 610 Primary complete 7.2 13.0 78.3 1.5 100.0 2,829 Secondary+ 19.0 25.7 53.8 1.4 100.0 1,248 Wealth quintile U	Education						2
Primary incomplete 5.8 6.1 86.8 1.2 100.0 610 Primary complete 7.2 13.0 78.3 1.5 100.0 2,829 Secondary+ 19.0 25.7 53.8 1.4 100.0 514 Wealth quintile Execond 3.9 4.0 90.5 1.6 100.0 1,328 Second 3.9 4.0 90.5 1.6 100.0 1,132 Middle 5.4 8.5 84.9 1.2 100.0 1,026 Fourth 10.5 16.1 71.9 1.5 100.0 867 Highest 21.5 38.2 39.2 1.1 100.0 751 Total 7.6 11.8 79.3 1.4 100.0 5,024	No education	4.0	5.2	89.8	1.1	100.0	1,070
Wealth quintile 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 2029 Lowest 2.2 2.7 93.7 1.4 100.0 1,248 Second 3.9 4.0 90.5 1.6 100.0 1,132 Middle 5.4 8.5 84.9 1.2 100.0 1,026 Fourth 10.5 16.1 71.9 1.5 100.0 867 Highest 21.5 38.2 39.2 1.1 100.0 751 Total 7.6 11.8 79.3 1.4 100.0 5,024	Primary incomplete	5.8 7 2	6.1 13.0	86.8 78.3	1.2 1.5	100.0 100.0	610 2 829
Wealth quintile 2.2 2.7 93.7 1.4 100.0 1,248 Second 3.9 4.0 90.5 1.6 100.0 1,132 Middle 5.4 8.5 84.9 1.2 100.0 1,026 Fourth 10.5 16.1 71.9 1.5 100.0 867 Highest 21.5 38.2 39.2 1.1 100.0 751 Total 7.6 11.8 79.3 1.4 100.0 5,024	Secondary+	19.0	25.7	53.8	1.4	100.0	514
Lowest 2.2 2.7 93.7 1.4 100.0 1,248 Second 3.9 4.0 90.5 1.6 100.0 1,132 Middle 5.4 8.5 84.9 1.2 100.0 1,026 Fourth 10.5 16.1 71.9 1.5 100.0 867 Highest 21.5 38.2 39.2 1.1 100.0 751 Total 7.6 11.8 79.3 1.4 100.0 5,024	Wealth quintile	0.0	0.7	02 7	4 4	100.0	1 0 4 0
Middle 5.4 8.5 84.9 1.2 100.0 1,026 Fourth 10.5 16.1 71.9 1.5 100.0 867 Highest 21.5 38.2 39.2 1.1 100.0 751 Total 7.6 11.8 79.3 1.4 100.0 5,024	Lowest Second	2.2	∠./ 4.0	93.7 90.5	1.4	100.0	1,248
Fourn10.516.171.91.5100.0867Highest21.538.239.21.1100.0751Total7.611.879.31.4100.05,024	Middle	5.4	8.5	84.9	1.2	100.0	1,026
Total 7.6 11.8 79.3 1.4 100.0 5,024	⊢ourtn Highest	10.5 21.5	16.1 38.2	71.9 39.2	1.5 1.1	100.0	867 751
	Total	7.6	11.8	79.3	1.4	100.0	5,024

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 whose house has a title/deed, but they do not know if their name is on it (or this information is missing), and women who do not know if the house has a title/deed (or this information is missing) ² Includes sole, joint, or sole and joint ownership

Table 15.5.2 Ownership of title or deed for house: Men

Among men age 15-49 who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title or deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	House has a	title or deed				
	ar	nd:				Number of
	Man's name	Man's name	Does not			men who own
Background	is on	is not on	have a	Don't know/		a
characteristic	title/deed	title/deed	title/deed	missing	lotal	house ²
Age						
15-19	(17.9)	(0.3)	(81.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	35
20-24	22.6	1.5	74.8	1.1	100.0	106
25-29	14.5	1.9	83.6	0.0	100.0	210
30-34	21.3	1.7	76.7	0.4	100.0	218
35-39	24.1	3.5	72.5	0.0	100.0	329
40-44	23.3	1.5	75.2	0.0	100.0	274
45-49	21.7	3.0	74.9	0.4	100.0	263
Residence						
Urban	36.7	5.0	58.2	0.0	100.0	335
Rural	16.7	1.5	81.5	0.3	100.0	1,102
Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	21.5	2.0	76.3	0.2	100.0	1,408
Urban	37.3	4.4	58.3	0.0	100.0	326
Rural	16.7	1.3	81.7	0.3	100.0	1,082
Zanzibar	15.6	15.7	68.7	0.0	100.0	28
Unguja	16.2	21.4	62.4	0.0	100.0	21
Pemba	(13.9)	(0.0)	(86.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	8
Zone						
Western	7.4	3.0	88.8	0.9	100.0	142
Northern	19.7	4.0	76.3	0.0	100.0	162
Central	13.3	0.5	86.2	0.0	100.0	179
Southern Highlands	8.9	4.6	86.5	0.0	100.0	118
Southern	26.0	2.4	71.5	0.0	100.0	88
South West Highlands	12.3	0.0	87.7	0.0	100.0	151
Lake	29.2	1.4	69.2	0.2	100.0	363
Eastern	38.4	2.1	59.0	0.5	100.0	204
Zanzibar	15.6	15.7	68.7	0.0	100.0	28
Education						
No education	13.6	0.7	85.0	0.7	100.0	171
Primary incomplete	22.9	1.9	74.8	0.4	100.0	216
Primary complete	20.4	2.0	77.5	0.1	100.0	833
Secondary+	30.0	5.0	65.1	0.0	100.0	217
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	20.7	1.1	77.6	0.6	100.0	329
Second	11.4	1.7	86.9	0.0	100.0	308
Middle	20.5	1.7	77.8	0.0	100.0	318
Fourth	21.1	0.8	77.8	0.4	100.0	255
Highest	37.6	7.4	55.0	0.0	100.0	227
Total	21.4	2.3	76.1	0.2	100.0	1,436

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. ¹ Includes men whose house has a title/deed, but they do not know if their name is on it (or this information is missing), and men who do not know if the house has a deed/title (or this information is missing) ² Includes sole, joint, or sole and joint ownership

Table 15.6.1 Ownership of title or deed for land: Women

Among women age 15-49 who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title or deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Land has a tit	le or deed and:				
Dealers and	Woman's	Woman's	Does not			Number of
Background	title/deed	on title/deed	nave a title/deed	Don't know/ missing1	Total	women who own land ²
Amo						
Age 15-19	9.6	4.6	84.0	1.8	100.0	292
20-24	5.4	4.3	89.5	0.8	100.0	619
25-29	5.8	7.2	86.1	0.9	100.0	713
30-34	9.5	9.5	79.6	1.4	100.0	761
20-29 20-22	0.9 6 9	0.3 5.6	04.2 86.4	0.7	100.0	700 715
45-49	8.3	5.5	85.4	0.9	100.0	584
Residence						
Urban	24.6	15.0	59.4	1.0	100.0	781
Rural	4.1	4.6	90.3	1.0	100.0	3,690
Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	7.4	6.4	85.2	1.0	100.0	4,437
Urban Rural	24.2	15.1	59.7 90.6	0.9	100.0	3 666
Zanzibar	35.2	8.6	49.4	6.7	100.0	34
Unguja	36.4	8.6	47.4	7.6	100.0	30
Pemba	(26.5)	(9.0)	(64.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	4
Zone						
Western	3.2	5.5	89.6	1.8	100.0	521
Central	5.2 1.5	0.0 7.5	65.0 90.8	0.3	100.0	625
Southern Highlands	5.8	8.2	85.2	0.8	100.0	423
Southern	8.1	6.6	84.1	1.2	100.0	343
South West Highlands	5.1	2.3	91.3	1.3	100.0	501
Lake Fastern	5.8 31.0	4.2 12.7	89.2 55.2	0.8	100.0	1,212
Zanzibar	35.2	8.6	49.4	6.7	100.0	34
Region						
Dodoma	1.2	6.0	92.8	0.0	100.0	329
Arusha	6.6	10.1	80.7	2.6	100.0	132
Kilimanjaro	11.1	4.1	83.5	1.4	100.0	73
Morogoro	17.2	9.4 8.4	74.5	0.0	100.0	177
Pwani	14.2	5.6	76.8	3.3	100.0	73
Dar es Salaam	50.4	19.5	29.1	1.1	100.0	190
Lindi	6.1 0.8	5.9	85.3	2.8	100.0	150
Ruvuma	4.8	11.8	83.0	0.5	100.0	215
Iringa	13.2	5.5	78.7	2.7	100.0	83
Mbeya	6.3	2.6	90.1	1.1	100.0	341
Singida Tabora	1.7	7.8 4.2	89.4 90.6	1.1	100.0	164 316
Rukwa	2.8	2.0	93.4	1.8	100.0	114
Kigoma	2.5	7.5	88.1	1.9	100.0	205
Shinyanga	3.8	5.7	85.9	4.6	100.0	198
Mwanza	5.2 18.4	5.0 4.5	09.0 77 1	0.0	100.0	157
Mara	1.8	3.8	94.4	0.0	100.0	213
Manyara	1.9	10.5	87.5	0.0	100.0	132
Njombe Katavi	2.6	3.9	93.5	0.0	100.0	125
Simiyu	2.3	0.4	94.9	2.4	100.0	170
Geita	9.0	2.9	88.2	0.0	100.0	123
Kaskazini Unguja	(3.2)	(7.0)	(84.5)	(5.3)	(100.0)	5
Kusini Unguja Mijini Magharihi	25.9	4.0	62.4 33.1	7.6 8.2	100.0	6 10
Kaskazini Pemba	+0.4	*	*	*	*	2
Kusini Pemba	*	*	*	*	*	2
Education						
No education	2.7	2.1	94.1	1.1	100.0	947
Primary incomplete	5.5	5.3	87.9	1.2	100.0	556
Secondary+	0.2 30.2	7.5 10.8	65.4 58.0	1.0	100.0	2,541 427
Woolth quintile	00.2	10.0	00.0	1.0	100.0	121
Lowest	20	2.0	95 1	0.9	100.0	1,186
Second	3.3	4.2	91.8	0.7	100.0	1,055
Middle	4.6	4.7	89.2	1.5	100.0	961
rourm Highest	8.6 32 0	9.9 18 7	80.6 47 0	0.9 1 3	100.0	732
	52.9	10.7	+1.U	1.0	100.0	550
I OTAL	7.7	6.4	84.9	1.0	100.0	4,471

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 whose land has a title/deed, but they do not know if their name is on it (or this information is missing), and women who do not know if the land has a deed/title (or this information is missing) ² Includes sole, joint, or sole and joint ownership

Table 15.6.2 Ownership of title or deed for land: Men

Among men age 15-49 who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title or deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Man's name Does not have a title/deed Does not have a title/deed Number of men who own missing' Number of men who own land2' Age		Land has a title	e or deed and:				
Background characteristic is on title/deed is not on title/deed have a missing ¹ Don't know/ Total men who own land ² Age 20-24 10.3 4.6 82.1 3.0 100.0 65 20-24 13.7 0.9 82.8 2.6 100.0 116 25-29 15.0 2.8 81.8 0.3 100.0 203 30-34 18.0 1.9 80.2 0.0 100.0 226 40-44 21.2 2.4 75.9 0.5 100.0 226 45-49 18.0 1.0 81.1 0.0 100.0 226 Rural 14.3 1.8 83.5 0.5 100.0 295 Rural 14.3 1.8 83.5 100.0 1,288 Urban 24.5 3.6 71.2 0.7 100.0 291 Rural 14.2 1.7 83.6 0.5 100.0 13 Urban 24.5 3.4 71.5		Man's name	Man's name	Does not			Number of
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Background	is on	is not on	have a	Don't know/		men who own
Age 15-19 10.3 4.6 82.1 3.0 100.0 65 20-24 13.7 0.9 82.8 2.6 100.0 16 25-29 15.0 2.8 81.8 0.3 100.0 203 30-34 18.0 1.9 80.2 0.0 100.0 206 35-39 14.6 2.6 82.7 0.1 100.0 224 45-49 18.0 1.0 81.1 0.0 100.0 224 Reral 14.3 1.8 83.5 0.5 100.0 295 Rural 14.3 1.8 83.5 0.5 100.0 295 Virban 24.5 3.6 71.2 0.7 100.0 291 Rural 14.2 1.7 83.6 0.5 100.0 1288 Urban 24.5 3.4 71.5 0.6 100.0 291 Rural 14.2 1.7 83.6 0.5	characteristic	title/deed	title/deed	title/deed	missing ¹	Total	land ²
Age15-1910.34.682.13.0100.06520-2413.70.982.82.6100.011625-2915.02.881.80.3100.020330-3418.01.980.20.0100.020635-3914.62.682.70.1100.026840-4421.22.475.90.5100.022945-4918.01.081.10.0100.0214Rural14.31.883.50.5100.01.06Tanzia Mainan/ZanzibarMainland16.62.180.80.5100.01.288Urban24.53.471.50.6100.0291Rural14.21.783.60.5100.01.288Urban24.53.471.50.6100.0291Rural14.21.783.60.5100.01.3Unguja19.49.867.63.2100.013Unguja19.49.867.63.2100.0144Northern15.70.683.70.0100.0175Southern15.70.683.60.0100.0175Southern15.70.683.60.0100.0144Northern15.70.683.60.0100.0144Southern17.30.08	A						
13-19 10.3 4.6 62.1 3.0 100.0 63 20-24 13.7 0.9 82.8 2.6 100.0 116 25-29 15.0 2.8 81.8 0.3 100.0 203 30-34 18.0 1.9 80.2 0.0 100.0 206 35-38 14.6 2.6 82.7 0.1 100.0 288 40-44 21.2 2.4 75.9 0.5 100.0 229 45-49 18.0 10.0 81.1 0.0 100.0 214 Rural 14.3 1.8 83.5 0.5 100.0 1,268 Urban 2.4.5 3.4 71.5 0.6 100.0 291 Rural 14.2 1.7 83.6 0.5 100.0 1288 Urban 2.4.5 3.4 71.5 0.6 100.0 131 Unguja 19.4 9.8 67.6 3.2 100.0 10 Pemba * * * * *	Age	10.2	4.6	00.1	2.0	100.0	<u>c</u> e
25-29 15.0 2.8 81.8 0.3 100.0 203 30.34 18.0 1.9 80.2 0.0 100.0 206 35.39 14.6 2.6 82.7 0.1 100.0 229 45.49 18.0 1.0 81.1 0.0 100.0 229 45.49 18.0 1.0 81.1 0.0 100.0 229 $Rural$ 14.3 1.8 63.5 0.5 100.0 295 Rural 14.3 1.8 63.5 0.0 1.006 295 Rural 16.6 2.1 80.8 0.5 100.0 1.288 Urban 24.5 3.4 71.5 0.6 100.0 291 Rural 14.2 1.7 83.6 0.5 100.0 130 Unguja 19.4 9.8 67.6 3.2 100.0 144 Northerm 15.7 0.6 83.7 0.0 100.0 147 Central 15.7 0.6 83.6 0.0 <td< td=""><td>10-19</td><td>10.3</td><td>4.0</td><td>02.1</td><td>3.0</td><td>100.0</td><td>00</td></td<>	10-19	10.3	4.0	02.1	3.0	100.0	00
22-29 15.0 2.6 01.6 0.3 100.0 203 $35-34$ 18.0 1.9 80.2 0.0 100.0 226 $45-49$ 18.0 1.0 81.1 0.0 100.0 229 $45-49$ 18.0 1.0 81.1 0.0 100.0 229 $45-49$ 18.0 1.0 81.1 0.0 100.0 229 Rural 14.3 1.8 83.5 0.5 100.0 1.06 Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar 14.3 1.8 83.5 0.5 100.0 1.288 Urban 24.5 3.4 71.5 0.6 100.0 937 Zanzibar 21.0 9.3 66.4 3.3 100.0 13 Unguja 19.4 9.8 67.6 3.2 100.0 10 Pemba * * * * * 3 3 Zone 6.0 9 91.5 1.7 100.0 144 Northern 15.7 0.6 83.7 </td <td>20-24</td> <td>15.7</td> <td>0.9</td> <td>02.0</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>100.0</td> <td>202</td>	20-24	15.7	0.9	02.0	2.0	100.0	202
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	20-29	15.0	2.0	01.0	0.3	100.0	203
33-39 14.6 2.6 62.7 0.1 100.0 208 45-49 18.0 1.0 81.1 0.0 100.0 214 Residence Urban 24.5 3.6 71.2 0.7 100.0 295 Rural 14.3 1.8 83.5 0.5 100.0 1,006 Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar Mianland 16.6 2.1 80.8 0.5 100.0 1,288 Urban 24.5 3.4 71.5 0.6 100.0 291 Rural 14.2 1.7 83.6 0.5 100.0 128 Rural 14.2 1.7 83.6 0.5 100.0 13 Unguja 19.4 9.8 66.4 3.3 100.0 144 Northern 15.7 0.6 83.7 0.0 100.0 144 Northern 15.7 0.6 83.6 0.0 100.0 175 Southern 17.3 0.0 82.2 0.6 100.0 100	30-34	10.0	1.9	00.2	0.0	100.0	200
40-44 21.2 2.4 75.9 0.5 100.0 229 45-49 18.0 1.0 81.1 0.0 100.0 214 Residence Urban 24.5 3.6 71.2 0.7 100.0 295 Rural 14.3 1.8 83.5 0.5 100.0 1,006 Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar Mainland 16.6 2.1 80.8 0.5 100.0 1,288 Urban 24.5 3.4 71.5 0.6 100.0 291 Rural 14.2 1.7 83.6 0.5 100.0 1,288 Urban 24.5 3.4 71.5 0.6 100.0 131 Unguja 19.4 9.8 67.6 3.2 100.0 10 Pemba * * * * * * 3 Zone * * * * * * * * * 3 Zone 6.0 0.0 100.0	35-39	14.0	2.0	82.7	0.1	100.0	208
45-49 18.0 1.0 81.1 0.0 100.0 214 Residence Urban 24.5 3.6 71.2 0.7 100.0 295 Rural 14.3 1.8 83.5 0.5 100.0 1,006 Tazania Mainland/Zanzibar Mainland 16.6 2.1 80.8 0.5 100.0 291 Rural 14.2 1.7 83.6 0.5 100.0 1281 Urban 24.5 3.4 71.5 0.6 100.0 291 Rural 14.2 1.7 83.6 0.5 100.0 131 Unguja 19.4 9.8 67.6 3.2 100.0 10 Pemba * * * * * 3 Zone Western 6.0 0.9 91.5 1.7 100.0 144 Northern 15.7 0.6 83.7 0.0 100.0 119 Southern 15.7 0.6 83.7 0.0 100.0 144	40-44	21.2	2.4	75.9	0.5	100.0	229
Residence Utban 24.5 3.6 71.2 0.7 100.0 295 Rural 14.3 1.8 83.5 0.5 100.0 1,006 Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar	45-49	18.0	1.0	81.1	0.0	100.0	214
Urban 24.5 3.6 71.2 0.7 100.0 295 Rural 14.3 1.8 83.5 0.5 100.0 1,006 Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar Mainland 16.6 2.1 80.8 0.5 100.0 291 Rural 14.2 1.7 83.6 0.5 100.0 291 Rural 14.2 1.7 83.6 0.5 100.0 13 Urguja 19.4 9.8 67.6 3.2 100.0 10 Pemba * * * * * * * Zone Vestern 6.0 0.9 91.5 1.7 100.0 144 Northern 15.7 0.6 83.7 0.0 100.0 175 Southern 17.3 0.0 82.2 0.6 100.0 119 Southern 17.3 0.0 66.7 1.2 100.0 148 Lake 22.5 3.0<	Residence						
Rural 14.3 1.8 83.5 0.5 100.0 1,006 Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar Mainland 16.6 2.1 80.8 0.5 100.0 1,288 Urban 24.5 3.4 71.5 0.6 100.0 291 Rural 14.2 1.7 83.6 0.5 100.0 1288 Unguja 19.4 9.8 67.6 3.2 100.0 13 Unguja 19.4 9.8 67.6 3.2 100.0 10 Pemba * * * * * 3 Zone Western 6.0 0.9 91.5 1.7 100.0 144 Northern 15.5 0.9 83.6 0.0 100.0 175 Southern Highlands 7.8 4.3 87.9 0.0 100.0 148 Lake 22.5 3.0 73.9 0.6 100.0 301 Eastern 32.1 0.0	Urban	24.5	3.6	71.2	0.7	100.0	295
Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar Mainland 16.6 2.1 80.8 0.5 100.0 1,288 Urban 24.5 3.4 71.5 0.6 100.0 291 Rural 14.2 1.7 83.6 0.5 100.0 128 Junguja 19.4 9.3 66.4 3.3 100.0 13 Unguja 19.4 9.8 67.6 3.2 100.0 10 Pemba * * * * * 3 Zone ///>Western 6.0 0.9 91.5 1.7 100.0 144 Northern 15.7 0.6 83.7 0.0 100.0 147 Southern Highlands 7.0 6.8 86.1 0.0 100.0 148 Lake 22.5 3.0 73.9 0.6 100.0 148 Lake 22.5 3.0 73.9 0.6 100.0 134 Zanzibar 21.0	Rural	14.3	1.8	83.5	0.5	100.0	1,006
Mainland 16.6 2.1 80.8 0.5 100.0 1,288 Urban 24.5 3.4 71.5 0.6 100.0 291 Rural 14.2 1.7 83.6 0.5 100.0 997 Zanzibar 21.0 9.3 66.4 3.3 100.0 13 Unguja 19.4 9.8 67.6 3.2 100.0 10 Pemba * * * * * 3 Zone Western 6.0 0.9 91.5 1.7 100.0 144 Northern 15.7 0.6 83.7 0.0 100.0 147 Southern 17.3 0.0 82.2 0.6 100.0 100 Southern 17.3 0.0 82.2 0.6 100.0 144 Lake 22.5 3.0 73.9 0.6 100.0 146 Zanzibar 21.0 9.3 66.4	Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar						
Initiation 10.5 1.4 10.5	Mainland	16.6	21	80.8	0.5	100.0	1 288
Rural 14.2 1.7 83.6 0.5 100.0 107 Zanzibar 21.0 9.3 66.4 3.3 100.0 13 Unguja 19.4 9.8 67.6 3.2 100.0 10 Pemba * * * * * 3 Zone Vestern 6.0 0.9 91.5 1.7 100.0 144 Northern 15.7 0.6 83.7 0.0 100.0 147 Central 15.5 0.9 83.6 0.0 100.0 144 Northern 17.3 0.0 82.2 0.6 100.0 119 Southern Highlands 7.8 4.3 87.9 0.0 100.0 148 Lake 22.5 3.0 73.9 0.6 100.0 301 Eastern 32.1 0.0 66.7 1.2 100.0 134 Zanzibar 21.0 9.3 66.4 3.3	Urban	24.5	3.4	71.5	0.6	100.0	291
Zanzibar 21.0 9.3 66.4 3.3 100.0 13 Unguja 19.4 9.8 67.6 3.2 100.0 10 Pemba * * * * * * * 3 Zone Vestern 6.0 0.9 91.5 1.7 100.0 144 Northern 15.7 0.6 83.7 0.0 100.0 147 Central 15.5 0.9 83.6 0.0 100.0 147 Southern 17.3 0.0 82.2 0.6 100.0 109 Southern 17.3 0.0 82.2 0.6 100.0 100 Southern 32.1 0.0 66.7 1.2 100.0 134 Lake 22.5 3.0 73.9 0.6 100.0 101 Education 21.0 9.3 66.4 3.3 100.0 134 Zanzibar 21.0 9.3 66.4 3.3 100.0 146 Primary incomplete 13.9 1.6<	Rural	14.2	17	83.6	0.5	100.0	997
Linkstor 11.5 0.5 67.6 3.2 100.0 10 Pemba * * * * * 3 Zone Western 6.0 0.9 91.5 1.7 100.0 144 Northern 15.5 0.9 83.6 0.0 100.0 147 Central 15.5 0.9 83.6 0.0 100.0 147 Central 15.5 0.9 83.6 0.0 100.0 147 Southern Highlands 7.0 6.8 86.1 0.0 100.0 119 Southern 17.3 0.0 82.2 0.6 100.0 100 Southern 17.3 0.0 82.2 0.6 100.0 301 Eastern 32.1 0.0 66.7 1.2 100.0 134 Zanzibar 21.0 9.3 66.4 3.3 100.0 146 Primary incomplete 15.6 3.0 81.0	Zanzibar	21.0	9.3	66.4	3.3	100.0	13
Pemba No. 1 No. 2 No. 1 No. 2 No. 1 No. 2 No. 2 <th< td=""><td>Unquia</td><td>19.4</td><td>9.8</td><td>67.6</td><td>3.2</td><td>100.0</td><td>10</td></th<>	Unquia	19.4	9.8	67.6	3.2	100.0	10
Zone Western 6.0 0.9 91.5 1.7 100.0 144 Northern 15.7 0.6 83.7 0.0 100.0 147 Central 15.5 0.9 83.6 0.0 100.0 147 Central 15.5 0.9 83.6 0.0 100.0 147 Southern Highlands 7.0 6.8 86.1 0.0 100.0 119 Southern 17.3 0.0 82.2 0.6 100.0 100 Southern 32.1 0.0 66.7 1.2 100.0 154 Zanzibar 21.0 9.3 66.4 3.3 100.0 13 Education 13.3 0.0 85.9 0.8 100.0 203 Primary incomplete 13.6 3.0 81.0 0.4 100.0 203 Primary complete 15.6 3.0 81.0 0.4 100.0 204 Secondary+ 25.3 1.4	Pemba	*	*	*	*	*	3
Western 6.0 0.9 91.5 1.7 100.0 144 Northern 15.7 0.6 83.7 0.0 100.0 147 Central 15.5 0.9 83.6 0.0 100.0 147 Central 15.5 0.9 83.6 0.0 100.0 147 Southern Highlands 7.0 6.8 86.1 0.0 100.0 119 Southern 17.3 0.0 82.2 0.6 100.0 100 Southern 17.3 0.0 82.2 0.6 100.0 148 Lake 22.5 3.0 73.9 0.6 100.0 301 Eastern 32.1 0.0 66.7 1.2 100.0 154 Zanzibar 21.0 9.3 66.4 3.3 100.0 13 Education 13.3 0.0 85.9 0.8 100.0 203 Primary incomplete 13.6 3.0 81.0 <	Zono						
Northern 15.7 0.6 83.7 0.0 100.0 144 Central 15.7 0.6 83.7 0.0 100.0 147 Central 15.5 0.9 83.6 0.0 100.0 147 Central 15.5 0.9 83.6 0.0 100.0 147 Southern Highlands 7.0 6.8 86.1 0.0 100.0 119 Southern 17.3 0.0 82.2 0.6 100.0 100 South West Highlands 7.8 4.3 87.9 0.0 100.0 148 Lake 22.5 3.0 73.9 0.6 100.0 301 Eastern 32.1 0.0 66.7 1.2 100.0 154 Zanzibar 21.0 9.3 66.4 3.3 100.0 13 Education 13.9 1.6 83.4 1.2 100.0 203 Primary incomplete 15.6 3.0 81.0 <td>Western</td> <td>6.0</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>01 5</td> <td>17</td> <td>100.0</td> <td>144</td>	Western	6.0	0.0	01 5	17	100.0	144
Notifien 15.7 0.0 63.7 0.0 100.0 147 Central 15.5 0.9 83.6 0.0 100.0 175 Southern Highlands 7.0 6.8 86.1 0.0 100.0 119 Southern 17.3 0.0 82.2 0.6 100.0 100 South West Highlands 7.8 4.3 87.9 0.0 100.0 148 Lake 22.5 3.0 73.9 0.6 100.0 301 Eastern 32.1 0.0 66.7 1.2 100.0 154 Zanzibar 21.0 9.3 66.4 3.3 100.0 13 Education 13.3 0.0 85.9 0.8 100.0 146 Primary incomplete 13.9 1.6 83.4 1.2 100.0 203 Primary complete 15.6 3.0 81.0 0.4 100.0 274 Secondary+ 25.3 1.4	Northorn	15.7	0.9	91.5	1.7	100.0	144
Contract 13.3 0.9 63.0 0.0 100.0 173 Southern Highlands 7.0 6.8 86.1 0.0 100.0 119 Southern 17.3 0.0 82.2 0.6 100.0 100 Southern 17.3 0.0 82.2 0.6 100.0 100 South West Highlands 7.8 4.3 87.9 0.0 100.0 148 Lake 22.5 3.0 73.9 0.6 100.0 301 Eastern 32.1 0.0 66.7 1.2 100.0 154 Zanzibar 21.0 9.3 66.4 3.3 100.0 13 Education 13.3 0.0 85.9 0.8 100.0 146 Primary incomplete 13.6 3.0 81.0 0.4 100.0 203 Primary complete 15.6 3.0 81.0 0.4 100.0 274 Secondary+ 25.3 1.4	Control	15.7	0.0	03.7	0.0	100.0	147
Southern nightands 7.0 0.0 80.1 0.0 100.0 119 Southern 17.3 0.0 82.2 0.6 100.0 100 South West Highlands 7.8 4.3 87.9 0.0 100.0 148 Lake 22.5 3.0 73.9 0.6 100.0 301 Eastern 32.1 0.0 66.7 1.2 100.0 154 Zanzibar 21.0 9.3 66.4 3.3 100.0 13 Education 13.3 0.0 85.9 0.8 100.0 146 Primary incomplete 13.9 1.6 83.4 1.2 100.0 203 Primary complete 15.6 3.0 81.0 0.4 100.0 206 Wealth quintile Image: Primary complete 15.6 2.0 80.1 0.4 100.0 274 Second xy+ 25.3 1.4 73.2 0.1 100.0 288 Middle	Southorn Highlanda	10.0	0.9	00.0	0.0	100.0	175
South West Highlands 7.8 4.3 87.9 0.0 100.0 148 Lake 22.5 3.0 73.9 0.6 100.0 301 Eastern 32.1 0.0 66.7 1.2 100.0 154 Zanzibar 21.0 9.3 66.4 3.3 100.0 13 Education No education 13.3 0.0 85.9 0.8 100.0 203 Primary incomplete 13.9 1.6 83.4 1.2 100.0 203 Primary complete 15.6 3.0 81.0 0.4 100.0 746 Secondary+ 25.3 1.4 73.2 0.1 100.0 206 Wealth quintile E E E E E E E Lowest 17.5 2.0 80.1 0.4 100.0 274 Second 8.2 1.4 89.7 0.6 100.0 288 Middle 17.6	Southern	7.0	0.0	00.1	0.0	100.0	100
South West Inginands 7.5 4.3 67.9 0.0 100.0 146 Lake 22.5 3.0 73.9 0.6 100.0 301 Eastern 32.1 0.0 66.7 1.2 100.0 154 Zanzibar 21.0 9.3 66.4 3.3 100.0 13 Education 13.3 0.0 85.9 0.8 100.0 146 Primary incomplete 13.9 1.6 83.4 1.2 100.0 203 Primary complete 15.6 3.0 81.0 0.4 100.0 746 Secondary+ 25.3 1.4 73.2 0.1 100.0 203 Wealth quintile U U U 26.3 1.4 73.2 0.1 100.0 274 Second 8.2 1.4 89.7 0.6 100.0 288 Middle 17.6 2.7 79.3 0.4 100.0 285 Fourth	Southern South West Highlands	7.0	0.0	02.2	0.0	100.0	100
Lake 22.3 3.0 73.9 0.0 100.0 301 Eastern 32.1 0.0 66.7 1.2 100.0 154 Zanzibar 21.0 9.3 66.4 3.3 100.0 13 Education 13.3 0.0 85.9 0.8 100.0 146 Primary incomplete 13.9 1.6 83.4 1.2 100.0 203 Primary complete 15.6 3.0 81.0 0.4 100.0 746 Secondary+ 25.3 1.4 73.2 0.1 100.0 206 Wealth quintile Lowest 17.5 2.0 80.1 0.4 100.0 274 Second 8.2 1.4 89.7 0.6 100.0 288 Middle 17.6 2.7 79.3 0.4 100.0 285 Fourth 17.7 3.1 79.0 0.2 100.0 270 Highest 25.3 1.5 72.1 1.2 100.0 184		7.0	4.3	72.0	0.0	100.0	201
Zasterin 32.1 0.0 60.7 1.2 100.0 134 Zanzibar 21.0 9.3 66.4 3.3 100.0 13 Education No education 13.3 0.0 85.9 0.8 100.0 146 Primary incomplete 13.9 1.6 83.4 1.2 100.0 203 Primary complete 15.6 3.0 81.0 0.4 100.0 746 Secondary+ 25.3 1.4 73.2 0.1 100.0 206 Wealth quintile Lowest 17.5 2.0 80.1 0.4 100.0 274 Second 8.2 1.4 9.7 0.6 100.0 288 Middle 17.6 2.7 79.3 0.4 100.0 285 Fourth 17.7 3.1 79.0 0.2 100.0 270 Highest 25.3 1.5 72.1 1.2 100.0 184	Eastern	22.0	3.0	73.9	0.0	100.0	154
Zalizbari Z1.0 9.3 00.4 3.3 100.0 13 Education No education 13.3 0.0 85.9 0.8 100.0 146 Primary incomplete 13.9 1.6 83.4 1.2 100.0 203 Primary complete 15.6 3.0 81.0 0.4 100.0 203 Secondary+ 25.3 1.4 73.2 0.1 100.0 206 Wealth quintile Lowest 17.5 2.0 80.1 0.4 100.0 274 Second 8.2 1.4 97.3 0.6 100.0 288 Middle 17.6 2.7 79.3 0.4 100.0 285 Fourth 17.7 3.1 79.0 0.2 100.0 270 Highest 25.3 1.5 72.1 1.2 100.0 184 Total 16.6 2.2 80.7 0.5 100.0 1,301	Zanzibar	32.1	0.0	66.4	1.2	100.0	104
Education No education 13.3 0.0 85.9 0.8 100.0 146 Primary incomplete 13.9 1.6 83.4 1.2 100.0 203 Primary complete 15.6 3.0 81.0 0.4 100.0 746 Secondary+ 25.3 1.4 73.2 0.1 100.0 206 Wealth quintile E E E E E E E Lowest 17.5 2.0 80.1 0.4 100.0 274 Second 8.2 1.4 89.7 0.6 100.0 288 Middle 17.6 2.7 79.3 0.4 100.0 285 Fourth 17.7 3.1 79.0 0.2 100.0 270 Highest 25.3 1.5 72.1 1.2 100.0 184 Total 16.6 2.2 80.7 0.5 100.0 1,301	Zalizibai	21.0	9.5	00.4	5.5	100.0	15
No education 13.3 0.0 85.9 0.8 100.0 146 Primary incomplete 13.9 1.6 83.4 1.2 100.0 203 Primary complete 15.6 3.0 81.0 0.4 100.0 746 Secondary+ 25.3 1.4 73.2 0.1 100.0 206 Wealth quintile E E E E E E Lowest 17.5 2.0 80.1 0.4 100.0 274 Second 8.2 1.4 89.7 0.6 100.0 288 Middle 17.6 2.7 79.3 0.4 100.0 285 Fourth 17.7 3.1 79.0 0.2 100.0 285 Fourth 17.7 3.1 79.0 0.2 100.0 270 Highest 25.3 1.5 72.1 1.2 100.0 184	Education						
Primary incomplete 13.9 1.6 83.4 1.2 100.0 203 Primary complete 15.6 3.0 81.0 0.4 100.0 746 Secondary+ 25.3 1.4 73.2 0.1 100.0 206 Wealth quintile Image: Complete 17.5 2.0 80.1 0.4 100.0 274 Lowest 17.6 2.0 80.1 0.4 100.0 288 Middle 17.6 2.7 79.3 0.4 100.0 285 Fourth 17.7 3.1 79.0 0.2 100.0 270 Highest 25.3 1.5 72.1 1.2 100.0 184 Total 16.6 2.2 80.7 0.5 100.0 1,301	No education	13.3	0.0	85.9	0.8	100.0	146
Primary complete 15.6 3.0 81.0 0.4 100.0 746 Secondary+ 25.3 1.4 73.2 0.1 100.0 206 Wealth quintile Lowest 17.5 2.0 80.1 0.4 100.0 274 Second 8.2 1.4 89.7 0.6 100.0 288 Middle 17.6 2.7 79.3 0.4 100.0 285 Fourth 17.7 3.1 79.0 0.2 100.0 270 Highest 25.3 1.5 72.1 1.2 100.0 184 Total 16.6 2.2 80.7 0.5 100.0 1,301	Primary incomplete	13.9	1.6	83.4	1.2	100.0	203
Secondary+ 25.3 1.4 73.2 0.1 100.0 206 Wealth quintile Lowest 17.5 2.0 80.1 0.4 100.0 274 Second 8.2 1.4 89.7 0.6 100.0 288 Middle 17.6 2.7 79.3 0.4 100.0 285 Fourth 17.7 3.1 79.0 0.2 100.0 270 Highest 25.3 1.5 72.1 1.2 100.0 184 Total 16.6 2.2 80.7 0.5 100.0 1,301	Primary complete	15.6	3.0	81.0	0.4	100.0	746
Wealth quintile 0.4 100.0 274 Lowest 17.5 2.0 80.1 0.4 100.0 274 Second 8.2 1.4 89.7 0.6 100.0 288 Middle 17.6 2.7 79.3 0.4 100.0 285 Fourth 17.7 3.1 79.0 0.2 100.0 270 Highest 25.3 1.5 72.1 1.2 100.0 184 Total 16.6 2.2 80.7 0.5 100.0 1,301	Secondary+	25.3	1.4	73.2	0.1	100.0	206
Lowest17.52.080.10.4100.0274Second8.21.489.70.6100.0288Middle17.62.779.30.4100.0285Fourth17.73.179.00.2100.0270Highest25.31.572.11.2100.0184Total16.62.280.70.5100.01,301	Wealth quintile						
Second 8.2 1.4 89.7 0.6 100.0 288 Middle 17.6 2.7 79.3 0.4 100.0 285 Fourth 17.7 3.1 79.0 0.2 100.0 270 Highest 25.3 1.5 72.1 1.2 100.0 184 Total 16.6 2.2 80.7 0.5 100.0 1,301	Lowest	17.5	2.0	80.1	0.4	100.0	274
Middle17.62.779.30.4100.0285Fourth17.73.179.00.2100.0270Highest25.31.572.11.2100.0184Total16.62.280.70.5100.01,301	Second	8.2	1.4	89.7	0.6	100.0	288
Fourth17.73.179.00.2100.0270Highest25.31.572.11.2100.0184Total16.62.280.70.5100.01,301	Middle	17.6	2.7	79.3	0.4	100.0	285
Highest25.31.572.11.2100.0184Total16.62.280.70.5100.01,301	Fourth	17.7	3.1	79.0	0.2	100.0	270
Total 16.6 2.2 80.7 0.5 100.0 1,301	Highest	25.3	1.5	72.1	1.2	100.0	184
	Total	16.6	2.2	80.7	0.5	100.0	1,301

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer ¹ Includes men whose land has been suppressed.
 ¹ Includes men whose land has a title/deed, but they do not know if their name is on it (or this information is missing), and

men who do not know if the land has a deed/title (or this information is missing) ² Includes sole, joint, or sole and joint ownership

Table 15.7.1 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who use an account in a bank or other financial institution and percentage who own a mobile phone, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Use a bank account	Own a mobile phone	Number of women	Use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who own a mobile phone
4.90					
Age 15 10	14.0	20 0	2 004	69.1	020
20.24	14.2	20.9	2,904	76.2	1 2 9 0
20-24	33.0	50.3	2,405	70.2	1,309
20-29	33.2	59.5	2,120	71.7	1,201
35 30	32.0	61.5	1,752	60.0	1,001
40-44	31.0	59.5	1,041	67.8	812
40-44	26.9	56.3	007	63.7	561
40-49	20.3	50.5	551	00.7	501
Residence					
Urban	47.0	74.1	4,811	81.4	3,564
Rural	17.4	39.7	8,455	58.8	3,358
Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar					
Mainland	28.5	51.8	12 862	71.9	6 660
Urban	47.6	74.0	4.675	82.6	3,459
Rural	17.6	39.1	8,187	60.4	3.200
Zanzibar	15.6	65.0	404	33.0	262
Unguja	19.2	70.2	293	36.3	205
Pemba	5.9	51.3	111	21.4	57
-					
Zone	10.1	20.7	4.070	50.0	470
Vvestern Nexthere	18.1	30.7	1,278	59.0	470
	25.9	68.6	1,575	70.3	1,081
	22.2	43.5	1,330	59.0	100
Southern Highlands	31.9	53.8 51.7	8U/	73.3	434
South West Highlands	20.0	51.7	100	70.1	30Z
	20.2	44.U 20 7	1,240	14.4	040 1 274
	24.4	39.7	3,403	09.2	1,374
Eastern	48.0	13.1	2,457	81.8	1,810
Zalizibai	15.0	05.0	404	33.0	202
Region					
Dodoma	20.1	38.8	572	62.8	222
Arusha	29.2	71.0	508	71.3	360
Kilimanjaro	22.1	74.8	361	73.3	270
Tanga	25.5	63.8	706	67.6	450
Morogoro	24.7	51.3	636	72.5	326
Pwani	32.7	62.2	285	76.8	177
Dar es Salaam	60.4	85.0	1,536	84.8	1,306
Lindi	25.2	50.5	288	73.2	145
Mtwara	31.0	52.6	412	68.0	217
Ruvuma	26.8	46.1	360	71.3	166
Iringa	34.4	58.4	245	81.7	143
Mbeya	22.6	51.7	828	75.3	428
Singida	27.0	45.1	370	65.8	167
labora	18.1	36.9	/3/	57.5	272
Rukwa	15.6	25.9	288	/5./	/5
Nigoria	10.1	30.5	542	01.1	190
Shinyanga	20.4	41.0	504	64.4 56.9	210
Nayera	21.9	41.9	012	0.0	200
Mara	30.7	41.0	009 500	00.4 60.2	309
Manyara	27.2	44.0	323	09.5	200
Niombe	20.7	40.0 61.7	203	40.0	192
Katavi	15 1	34.7	130	63.5	125
Simiyu	13.0	32.0	130	51 1	43
Geita	22.5	32.5	4/5	74.6	158
Kaskazini Unguja	2 0	51.2	-56	10.2	20
Kusini Unguja	2.5	62.1	35	10.2	23
Miini Magharibi	25.8	76.9	201	43.5	155
Kaskazini Pemba	6.3	53.7	56	20.5	30
Kusini Pemba	54	48.8	55	22.3	27
	0.1	1010			
Education	÷ .				
No education	9.4	28.6	1,946	47.4	557
Primary incomplete	14.4	35.9	1,559	54.7	559
Primary complete	28.3	54.5	6,652	69.3	3,622
Secondary+	46.4	70.2	3,109	82.3	2,183
Wealth guintile					
Lowest	7.5	21.7	2,246	44.8	487
Second	11.2	29.8	2,274	50.9	679
Middle	18.9	44.7	2,329	58.9	1,040
Fourth	34.3	63.3	2,822	72.6	1,786
Highest	52.9	81.5	3,596	82.1	2,931
Total	20.4	52.2	12 266	70 5	6 000
IUIAI	20.1	5Z.Z	13,200	10.5	0,922

Table 15.7.2 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who use an account in a bank or other financial institution and percentage who own a mobile phone, and among men who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions, according to background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

		0		Use mobile phone	
Background	Lise a bank account	Own a mobile	Number of men	for financial transactions	Number of men who
•		priorio		tranodotiono	
Age	21.0	40.5	032	68.4	378
20-24	44.8	73.3	576	76.8	422
25-29	51.4	78.9	482	80.1	380
30-34	55.0	83.6	410	82.2	343
35-39	56.6	84.5	466	79.1	394
40-44	48.5	81.4	334	77.6	272
45-49	50.0	73.4	314	75.5	231
Residence					
Urban	64.1	82.0	1,251	88.1	1,025
Rural	31.7	61.6	2,263	69.0	1,394
Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar					
Mainland	43.6	68.5	3,425	78.4	2,345
Urban	04.0	81.9	1,224	89.1	1,002
Zanzibar	29.5	83.1	2,201	70.5	7/
	29.0	84.2	62	36.9	52
Pemba	26.1	80.7	28	30.9	22
Zone					
Western	31.8	56 5	322	66 1	182
Northern	49.4	77.1	415	83.2	320
Central	35.6	61.6	372	59.8	229
Southern Highlands	52.4	72.6	234	80.6	170
Southern	53.2	69.2	180	81.7	125
South West Highlands	44.8	61.4	308	75.5	189
Lake	29.1	62.4	933	81.9	582
Eastern Zanzibar	04.2 20.5	83.U 83.1	80	83.5 35.1	547 74
	23.5	00.1	03	55.1	/4
Region	36.8	58 /	175	63.1	102
Arusha	36.3	74.0	129	75.4	96
Kilimaniaro	50.7	80.6	110	87.6	88
Tanga	58.3	77.3	176	85.9	136
Morogoro	27.4	68.2	143	69.4	98
Pwani	42.3	76.7	68	60.6	52
Dar es Salaam	79.3	88.7	448	89.9	398
Lindi	5/./	76.6	66 115	/6./	50
Ruvuma	50.7 46.4	00.0 73.3	110	00.1 7/1	/ C 82
Iringa	59.0	71.8	71	84.3	51
Mbeva	50.1	66.9	202	76.6	135
Singida	37.7	64.7	106	65.2	69
Tabora	22.0	55.8	199	53.9	111
Rukwa	31.5	48.0	71	71.7	34
Kigoma	47.6	57.6	124	85.3	71
Shinyanga	32.1	66.3	142	69.6	95
Nagera Mwanza	30.5	00.0 63.2	190	00.0	1/2
Mara	5.9	68.2	114	100.0	78
Manvara	31.0	63.9	91	47.9	58
Njombe	56.5	71.9	50	90.2	36
Katavi	40.8	56.7	35	75.0	20
Simiyu	9.7	60.2	136	87.5	82
Geita	37.2	58.9	118	72.9	70
Kaskazini Unguja	11.6	76.0	13	13.3	10
Kusini Unguja Mijini Magharihi	19.0	82.8	9	25.5	25
Kaskazini Pemba	20.8	87.5	40	24.8	12
Kusini Pemba	31.6	73.6	13	38.6	10
Education					
No education	20.3	49.5	283	55.4	140
Primary incomplete	23.2	46.8	568	66.2	266
Primary complete	43.0	73.8	1,673	75.7	1,234
Secondary+	61.6	78.7	990	86.9	779
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	17.9	45.9	598	62.5	274
Second	27.4	58.3	575	64.6	335
Middle	32.8	65.6	659	68.8	433
Highest	50.5 71 1	//.I 85.8	704 Q18	01.2 80.1	009 787
Tatal	40.0	00.0	0.04	77 4	0.440
IOTAI	43.2	68.8	3,514	/7.1	2,419

Table 15.8 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 2015-16

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Number of respondents
			WOMEN				
Own health care Major household purchases Visits to her family or relatives	15.7 7.6 12.5	56.4 38.4 45.9	27.5 52.4 40.8	0.4 1.3 0.6	0.0 0.3 0.1	100.0 100.0 100.0	8,210 8,210 8,210
			MEN				
Own health care Major household purchases	2.9 5.0	52.1 54.6	44.7 39.5	0.3 0.8	0.0 0.1	100.0 100.0	1,825 1,825

Table 15.9.1 Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	S	specific decisions	5			
		Making major	Visite to hor			
Background	Woman's own	bousehold	family or	All three	None of the	Number of
characteristic	health care	purchases	relatives	decisions	three decisions	women
		P				
Age						
15-19	61.9	31.4	46.4	24.3	27.3	668
20-24	69.6	39.8	51.7	29.2	21.4	1,479
25-29	73.4	44.8	58.7	34.7	16.9	1,616
30-34	72.6	47.8	58.0	36.1	18.1	1,378
35-39	73.9	49.0	61.9	36.6	15.3	1,308
40-44	75.0	55.3	66.2	44.6	15.0	1,033
45-49	74.9	53.0	65.9	41.5	13.1	728
Employment (last 12 months)						
Not employed	64.2	37.4	52.8	26.6	22.7	1,350
Employed for cash	78.7	57.5	68.1	45.2	11.1	3,864
Employed not for cash	67.0	35.1	48.5	26.3	24.6	2,996
Number of living children						
	64.0	40.1	18.0	26.8	23.3	668
0 1_2	73.3	40.1	40.9 58 3	20.0	23.3	2 990
3_1	73.2	47.6	59.5	36.6	17.1	2,384
5+	71.7	46.5	60.3	35.3	17.7	2,304
0		10.0	00.0	00.0	11.0	2,100
Residence						
Urban	76.2	53.6	64.4	39.8	12.6	2,535
Rural	70.2	42.6	55.7	33.2	20.3	5,675
Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	72.2	46.3	58.1	35.4	18.0	7,990
Urban	76.5	54.2	64.5	40.2	12.4	2,468
Rural	70.2	42.8	55.3	33.3	20.5	5,523
Zanzibar	68.8	35.9	68.6	27.7	14.6	220
Unguja	61.6	32.9	61.8	23.0	18.3	151
Pemba	84.5	42.4	83.5	38.1	6.5	69
Zone						
Western	68.0	35.6	46.2	25.7	22.2	870
Northern	71 3	37.9	54 1	28.0	21.5	906
Central	80.4	57.4	62.7	44.8	11.9	886
Southern Highlands	83.2	60.9	76.9	51.9	7 1	503
Southern	64 1	36.5	43.2	23.6	25.7	452
South West Highlands	66.0	57.6	76.0	51.4	16.8	765
Lake	68.3	33.7	51.2	25.2	23.6	2.192
Eastern	78.2	62.8	64.7	45.7	10.2	1,407
Zanzibar	68.8	35.9	68.6	27.7	14.6	220
Pagion						
Dodoma	84 5	77.0	72.0	61.0	73	383
Arusha	63.1	29.5	44 5	22.8	31.8	325
Kilimaniaro	85.7	54.2	70.4	13.2	7.8	105
Tanga	71.0	36.8	53.8	24.6	19.8	385
Morogoro	79.1	69.1	63.5	53.4	13.1	399
Pwani	75.1	59.2	56.8	38.4	13.6	184
Dar es Salaam	78.5	60.6	67.0	43.5	8.1	824
Lindi	57.5	27.9	41.3	16.7	30.1	191
Mtwara	69.0	42.7	44.6	28.7	22.5	261
Ruvuma	83.5	55.3	73.0	46.5	8.4	226
Iringa	74.5	60.4	79.9	55.6	10.3	143
Mbeya	66.1	59.8	82.6	54.9	14.5	490
Singida	76.5	58.9	64.8	48.3	14.3	243
Tabora	66.2	40.1	51.7	31.6	22.9	514
Rukwa	70.8	58.2	66.3	48.1	18.2	183
Kigoma	70.5	29.3	38.4	17.3	21.2	365
Shinyanga	77.5	47.6	67.7	39.1	12.0	344
Kagera	75.8	36.2	40.3	24.5	18.3	418
Mwanza	55.7	27.9	50.3	21.2	34.8	465
Mara	70.9	23.7	44.8	15.9	22.2	340
ivianyara	//.9	25.9	45.6	17.6	16.6	260
Njombe	91.8	/0./	80.4	5/.1	1.5	134
Natavi	1.00	44.0	6U.2	39.5	20.4	92
Sirfliyu	79.0	31.8	57.5	23.5	10.0	312
Gella Kookozini Unavia	53.1	30.0	49.Z	20.1	35.4	313
Naskazini Unguja Kusini Unguja	03.4 57.0	20.7	00.0 58.2	19.1	10.3	30 20
Miini Macharihi	61.0	30.1	00.0 63 7	∠1.U 2/ Q	20.4 17 0	20
Kaskazini Pemba	83.5	41 7	84.7	24.0	17.5	37
Kusini Pemba	85 7	43.2	82.2	40.0	87	32

(Continued...)

Table 15.9.1—Continued

	S	Specific decisions	5			
Background characteristic	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	All three decisions	None of the three decisions	Number of women
Education						
No education Primary incomplete Primary complete Secondary+	61.3 65.4 74.6 82.0	36.6 37.6 48.6 55.1	49.2 53.4 59.6 69.8	26.9 28.8 36.8 45.0	28.0 22.8 15.6 9.5	1,559 971 4,445 1,235
Wealth quintile						
Lowest Second Middle Fourth Highest	63.9 69.4 72.8 73.9 79.5	36.2 42.3 43.2 50.2 56.7	48.8 55.5 57.6 62.3 66.8	27.8 33.2 33.2 37.6 43.2	26.5 21.0 18.0 14.4 10.6	1,670 1,523 1,541 1,642 1,835
Total	72.1	46.0	58.4	35.2	17.9	8,210

Table 15.9.2 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, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Background characteristic Mar's com health Mar's com purchases Both decisions Number of men household Age 25-29 · · · · · 25-24 95.0 91.4 81.1 7.7 16.5 323.3 25-29 96.0 94.1 91.7 1.6 323.3 35-39 96.3 93.3 91.6 0.9 283.8 Employed (tst 12 months) · · · · · B Not employed · · · · · B B Not employed for cash 97.3 94.3 92.0 1.7 144 1-2 96.8 92.0 92.0 1.7 144 1-2 96.8 92.0 92.0 1.7 144 1-2 95.8 92.0 92.0 1.7 144 1-2 95.4 92.3 1.0 1.219 3-4 96.2 93.7 91.7 1.8		Specific	decisions			
Background characteristic Meris own hearing health purchases Nether of the both decisions Number of men Age characteristic * * * * * * 15:19 25:29 96.0 91.1 88.1 1.7 165 25:29 96.0 94.1 91.7 166 323 30:34 98.3 94.0 92.7 0.5 339 40:44 97.7 96.4 94.9 0.8 302 45:49 96.9 93.8 91.8 0.9 283 Employed for cash 97.3 94.3 92.7 1.1 1.618 Employed for for cash 97.3 94.3 92.7 1.8 632 Note molyoed * * * 7 1.8 520 5 * 97.4 95.7 92.5 1.8 520 5 * 97.4 92.7 92.5 1.8 632 12 * 95.8 92.4 92.1 1.9			Making major	-		
characteristic health purchases Both decisions two decisions Number of men Age -	Background	Man's own	household		Neither of the	
Age15-191425-2930:3430:3430:3430:3440:4410:1011:1012:1013:1114:1114:12<	characteristic	health	purchases	Both decisions	two decisions	Number of men
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Age					
20-24 95.0 91.4 88.1 1.7 165 25-29 96.0 94.1 92.7 0.5 333 30-34 98.3 94.0 92.7 0.5 333 40-44 97.7 96.4 94.9 0.8 302 45-49 95.9 98.8 91.6 0.9 283 Employed not for cash 97.3 94.3 92.7 1.1 1.618 Employed not for cash 97.3 94.3 92.0 1.7 144 1-2 95.8 92.9 90.5 1.8 639 3-4 96.8 92.4 92.6 1.5 520 5+ 97.4 95.7 93.5 0.4 521 Raral 97.0 94.2 92.3 1.0 1.219 Totan 96.7 94.1 92.1 1.3 1.788 Urban 96.7 94.4 92.4 1.5 1.33 Dotan 96.7	15-19	*	*	*	*	14
25-29 96.0 94.1 91.7 1.6 323 35-34 98.3 93.9 92.1 1.9 398 45-49 98.3 99.9 93.8 91.6 0.9 283 Employment (last 12 months) . <td>20-24</td> <td>95.0</td> <td>91.4</td> <td>88.1</td> <td>1.7</td> <td>165</td>	20-24	95.0	91.4	88.1	1.7	165
30:34 98.3 94.0 92.7 0.5 333 30:35 98.3 94.0 92.7 0.5 333 40:44 97.7 96.4 94.9 0.8 302 40:44 97.7 96.4 94.9 0.8 302 Kotemployed for cash 97.3 94.3 92.7 1.1 16.18 Employed not for cash 97.3 94.3 92.6 1.5 520 Number of living children 0 98.8 92.9 90.5 1.8 630 3.4 96.8 92.9 90.5 1.8 630 54 520 5-4 97.4 95.7 93.5 0.4 521 56 Residence Urban 96.7 94.3 92.3 1.3 1.788 Urban 96.7 94.3 92.3 1.3 1.788 1.9 Rural 97.0 94.4 92.4 1.0 1.194 2.2 2.4 1.0 1.194 Zanzbar 99.0 95.7 87.8 7.4.8 0.4 <td>25-29</td> <td>96.0</td> <td>94.1</td> <td>91.7</td> <td>1.6</td> <td>323</td>	25-29	96.0	94.1	91.7	1.6	323
35-39 95.3 95.3 92.1 1.9 396 45-49 96.9 95.8 91.6 0.9 233 Employment (last 12 months) 8 Employed for cash 97.3 94.3 92.7 1.1 1.618 Employed for cash 97.3 94.3 92.7 1.1 1.618 Employed for cash 97.3 94.4 92.6 1.5 520 Soft 97.4 95.7 93.5 0.4 521 Recidence .	30-34	98.3	94.0	92.7	0.5	339
45-40 91.5 93.5 91.6 0.9 283 Employment (last 12 months) 8 Note employed for cash 97.3 94.3 92.7 1.1 1.618 Employed for for cash 97.3 94.3 92.0 1.7 144 1-2 95.8 92.9 90.5 1.8 6339 3-4 96.8 94.4 92.6 1.5 520 5+ 97.4 95.7 93.5 0.4 521 Rural 96.2 93.7 91.7 1.8 605 Rural 96.7 94.3 92.3 1.3 1.788 Urban 96.7 94.4 92.4 1.0 1.194 Zanzbar 99.0 96.6 75.8 74.8 0.4 26 Permba 100.0 96.1 96.1 3.3 108 Southerm Mugia 98.5 93.1 92.6 </td <td>35-39 40-44</td> <td>90.3</td> <td>93.9</td> <td>92.1</td> <td>1.9</td> <td>302</td>	35-39 40-44	90.3	93.9	92.1	1.9	302
International and the second	45-49	96.9	93.8	91.6	0.9	283
Employed not cash 97.3 94.3 92.7 1.1 1.813 Employed for cash 97.3 94.3 92.7 1.1 1.813 Employed for cash 97.3 94.3 92.7 1.1 1.813 Employed for cash 97.3 94.3 92.7 1.7 1.44 1-2 95.8 92.9 90.5 1.8 639 3-4 95.8 92.9 90.5 1.8 639 3-4 95.8 92.9 92.0 1.0 1.219 Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar 97.0 94.2 92.3 1.0 1.219 Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar 96.7 94.3 92.3 1.3 1.788 Urban 96.7 94.3 92.1 1.9 593 Rural 97.0 84.4 92.4 1.0 1.94 Zanzibar 99.0 81.9 81.1 0.3 37 Urban 95.2 93.1 92.0 0.4 210	Free los mont (lost 40 months)					
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Not employed	*	*	*	*	9
Employed not for cash 91.8 91.9 86.8 3.1 196 Number of living children 0 95.3 92.0 92.0 1.7 144 1-2 95.8 92.9 90.5 1.8 639 3-4 96.8 94.4 92.6 1.5 520 5+ 97.4 95.7 93.5 0.4 521 Residence Uthan 96.2 93.7 91.7 1.8 605 Rural 97.0 94.4 92.1 1.9 593 Rural 97.0 94.4 92.4 1.0 1.194 Zanzibar 99.0 81.9 81.1 0.3 37 Unguja 98.6 75.8 74.8 0.4 210 Central 100.0 96.1 86.0 0.0 11 Zone 92.0 0.4 210 200 24 210 Central 100.0 96.1 93.2 0.4 210	Employed for cash	97.3	94.3	92 7	11	1 618
Number of living children 98.3 92.0 92.0 1.7 144 1-2 95.8 92.9 90.5 1.8 639 3-4 96.8 94.4 92.6 1.5 520 5+ 97.4 92.5 1.5 520 Residence Urban 96.2 93.7 91.7 1.8 605 Rural 97.0 94.2 92.3 1.0 1.219 Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar Murban 96.7 94.3 92.3 1.3 1.788 Urban 96.7 94.4 92.4 1.0 1.194 Zanzibar 99.0 81.9 81.1 0.3 37 Urguja 98.6 75.8 74.8 0.4 26 Pemba 100.0 99.1 9.0 200 5.3 30.6 3.3 108 Southern 98.5 93.1 92.0 0.5 8.482 22.4 10.0	Employed not for cash	91.8	91.9	86.8	3.1	196
No. Display Display <thdisplay< th=""> <thdisplay< th=""> <thdispl< td=""><td>Number of living children</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></thdispl<></thdisplay<></thdisplay<>	Number of living children					
1-2 35.8 92.9 90.5 1.8 633 3-4 96.8 94.4 92.6 1.5 520 S+ 97.4 95.7 93.5 0.4 521 Residence Uthan 96.2 93.7 91.7 1.8 605 Rural 97.0 94.2 92.3 1.0 1.219 Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar Mainland 96.7 94.3 92.3 1.3 1.788 Urban 96.7 94.4 92.4 1.0 1.194 Zanzibar 99.0 81.9 81.1 0.3 37 Unguja 98.6 75.8 74.8 0.4 26 Pemba 100.0 99.1 99.1 99.1 10.0 200 Southerm 198.5 93.1 92.0 0.4 210 20 Southerm 98.6 75.8 74.8 0.4 26 26 Partis 100.0 99.1 91.5		98.3	92.0	92.0	17	144
3-496.894.492.61.5520ResidenceUrban96.293.791.71.8605Rural97.094.292.31.01.219Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar94.292.31.31.788Urban96.294.192.11.9593Rural97.094.492.41.01.194Zanzibar99.081.981.10.337Unguja98.675.874.80.426Pemba100.096.096.00.011Zone82.00.4210Central91.295.188.72.4166Northern96.593.192.00.4210Central100.099.199.10.0200Southern95.295.193.63.3108Southern95.295.193.63.3108Lake97.792.090.50.8482Zanzibar99.081.981.10.337Region0.073Raga98.091.080.00.085Arusha100.0100.0100.00.089Arusha97.093.691.62.384Pwani(97.7)(95.4)(95.4)(2.3)84Pwani100.095.895.80.060<	1-2	95.8	92.9	90.5	1.8	639
5+ 97.4 95.7 93.5 0.4 521 Residence Uthan 96.2 93.7 91.7 1.8 605 Rural 97.0 94.2 92.3 1.0 1.219 Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar Uthan 96.2 94.4 92.3 1.3 1.788 Urban 96.2 94.4 92.4 1.9 633 Rural 97.0 94.4 92.4 1.9 633 Rural 97.0 94.4 92.4 1.0 1.134 Zanzibar 99.0 81.9 81.1 0.3 37 Unguja 98.6 7.5 7.4 0.6 26 Pemba 100.0 99.1 99.0 20.0 24 106 Central 100.0 99.1 99.0 20.6 6.8 133 138 Southern Highlands 96.0 94.1 92.5 2.4 340 Southern 100.0 1	3-4	96.8	94.4	92.6	1.5	520
Residence Urban 96.2 93.7 91.7 1.8 605 Rural 97.0 94.2 92.3 1.0 1.219 Tanzaib Mainland/Zanzibar 1.0 1.18 605 Withan 96.7 94.4 92.1 1.9 593 Rural 97.0 94.4 92.4 1.0 1.194 Zanzibar 99.0 81.9 81.1 0.3 37 Unguja 98.6 75.8 74.8 0.4 26 Pemba 100.0 96.0 96.0 0.0 11 Zon Western 98.5 93.1 92.0 0.4 210 Central 100.0 99.1 99.0 15 1.9 118 Southern Highlands 96.8 95.3 92.6 0.6 163 Lake 97.7 92.0 90.5 0.8 482 Eastern 96.0 94.1 92.5 2.4	5+	97.4	95.7	93.5	0.4	521
	Residence					
Rural 97.0 94.2 92.3 1.0 1,219 Tanzaita Mainland/Zanzibar	Urban	96.2	93.7	91.7	1.8	605
Tanzania Mainland/ZanzibarMainland96.794.392.31.31.788Mininand96.294.192.11.9583Rural97.094.492.41.01.194Zanzibar99.081.981.10.337Unguja98.675.874.80.426Pemba100.096.096.00.011ZoneWestern91.295.188.72.4166Northern98.593.192.00.4210Central100.099.199.10.0200Southern95.295.193.63.3108Southern95.295.193.63.3108Southern96.895.392.60.6163Lake97.792.090.50.8462Eastern96.094.192.52.4340Zanzibar99.081.981.10.337RegionT100.0100.00.065Morogoro(97.7)(95.4)(95.4)(2.3)84Pwani100.095.895.80.042Mikara95.293.691.62.8223Lindi100.095.895.80.043Paranzibar99.081.9(6.1652Tanzibar99.081.9(6.1652Tanzibar<	Rural	97.0	94.2	92.3	1.0	1,219
Mainland 96.7 94.3 92.3 1.3 1,788 Urban 96.2 94.1 92.1 1.9 593 Rural 97.0 94.4 92.4 1.0 1,194 Zanzibar 99.0 81.9 81.1 0.3 37 Unguja 98.6 75.8 74.8 0.4 26 Pemba 100.0 96.0 96.0 0.0 11 Zone	Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar					
Urban 96.2 94.1 92.1 1.9 553 Rural 97.0 94.4 92.4 1.0 1,194 Zanzibar 99.0 81.9 81.1 0.3 37 Unguja 98.6 75.8 74.8 0.4 26 Pemba 100.0 96.0 96.0 0.0 11 Zone	Mainland	96.7	94.3	92.3	1.3	1,788
Rural 97.0 94.4 92.4 1.0 1.194 Zanzibar 99.0 81.9 81.1 0.3 37 Unguja 98.6 75.8 74.8 0.4 26 Pemba 100.0 96.0 96.0 0.0 11 Zone Western 91.2 95.1 88.7 2.4 166 Northern 98.5 93.1 92.0 0.4 210 Central 100.0 99.1 9.0 200 200 Southern 95.2 95.1 93.6 3.3 108 Southern 95.2 95.1 93.6 3.3 108 Southern 96.0 94.1 92.5 2.4 340 Zanzibar 99.0 81.9 81.1 0.3 37 Region 100.0 100.0 100.0 89 Ausia 100.0 95.1 95.1 0.0 73 Kiliimanjar	Urban	96.2	94.1	92.1	1.9	593
Zanzbar 99.0 81.9 81.1 0.3 37 Unguja 98.6 75.8 74.8 0.4 26 Pemba 100.0 96.0 96.0 0.0 11 Zone 48.6 75.8 74.8 0.4 26 Northern 94.5 93.1 92.0 0.4 210 Cantral 100.0 99.1 99.1 0.0 200 Southern Southern 95.2 95.1 93.6 3.3 108 Southern 55.2 95.1 93.6 3.3 108 Southern 56.8 482 Eastern 66.0 94.1 92.5 2.4 340 Zanzibar 99.0 81.9 81.1 0.3 37 South West Highlands 99.0 81.9 81.1 0.3 37 Region 0.0 100.0 100.0 80 Ansha 100.0 95.1 95.1 0.0 73 Kiiimanjaro	Rural	97.0	94.4	92.4	1.0	1,194
Unguja 98.6 7.8. 74.8 0.4 26 Pemba 100.0 96.0 96.0 0.0 11 Zone	Zanzibar	99.0	81.9	81.1	0.3	37
Tendra 100.0 90.0 90.0 11 Zone	Dinguja Pemba	98.6	75.8	74.8 96.0	0.4	20 11
Zone Western 91.2 95.1 88.7 2.4 166 Northern 98.5 93.1 92.0 0.4 210 Central 100.0 99.1 99.1 0.0 200 Southern Highlands 94.9 94.7 91.5 1.9 118 Southern 95.2 95.1 93.6 3.3 108 South West Highlands 96.8 95.3 92.6 0.6 163 Lake 97.7 92.0 90.5 0.8 482 Zanzibar 99.0 81.9 81.1 0.3 37 Region 765.1 95.1 0.0 89 Arusha 100.0 95.1 95.1 0.0 85 Morogoro (97.7) (95.4) (95.4) (2.3) 84 Pwani 95.2 93.6 91.6 2.8 223 Lindi 100.0 95.8 95.8 0.0 42 <td>Femba</td> <td>100.0</td> <td>90.0</td> <td>90.0</td> <td>0.0</td> <td></td>	Femba	100.0	90.0	90.0	0.0	
Western 91.2 95.1 88.7 2.4 166 Northern 98.5 93.1 92.0 0.4 210 Central 100.0 99.1 99.1 0.0 200 Southern Highlands 94.9 94.7 91.5 1.9 118 South West Highlands 96.8 95.3 92.6 0.6 163 Lake 97.7 92.0 90.5 0.8 482 Eastern 96.0 94.1 92.5 2.4 340 Zanzbar 99.0 81.9 81.1 0.3 37 Region	Zone		0.5.4	~~ =		100
Nomenin 96.3 95.1 92.0 0.4 210 Central 100.0 99.1 99.1 0.0 200 Southern 195.2 95.1 93.6 3.3 108 Southern 95.2 95.1 93.6 3.3 108 South West Highlands 96.8 95.3 92.6 0.6 163 Lake 97.7 92.0 90.5 0.8 482 Eastern 96.0 94.1 92.5 2.4 340 Zanzibar 99.0 81.9 81.1 0.3 37 Region 0.0 100.0 0.0 89 Arusha 100.0 95.1 95.1 0.0 73 Kilimanjaro (97.7) (93.8) (92.5) (1.6) 52 Tanga 98.0 91.0 89.0 0.0 85 Morogoro (97.7) (95.4) (93.8) 0.0 42 Mtwara </td <td>Western</td> <td>91.2</td> <td>95.1</td> <td>88.7</td> <td>2.4</td> <td>166</td>	Western	91.2	95.1	88.7	2.4	166
Southern Highlands 94.9 94.7 91.5 1.9 118 Southern 95.2 95.1 93.6 3.3 108 South West Highlands 96.8 95.3 92.6 0.6 163 Lake 97.7 92.0 90.5 0.8 482 Eastern 96.0 94.1 92.5 2.4 340 Zanzibar 99.0 81.9 81.1 0.3 37 Region 95.1 95.1 0.0 73 Kilimanjaro (97.2) (93.8) (92.5) (1.6) 52 Tanga 98.0 91.0 89.0 0.0 85 Morogoro (97.7) (95.4) (95.4) (2.3) 84 Pwani (97.1) (94.7) (91.7) (0.0) 33 Dar es Salaam 95.2 93.6 91.6 2.8 223 Lindi 100.0 95.8 95.8 0.0 42 M	Central	98.5 100.0	93.1	92.0	0.4	210
Southern 95.2 95.1 93.6 3.3 108 South West Highlands 96.8 95.3 92.6 0.6 163 Lake 97.7 92.0 90.5 0.8 482 Eastern 96.0 94.1 92.5 2.4 340 Zanzbar 99.0 81.9 81.1 0.3 37 Region Dodoma 100.0 100.0 100.0 0.0 89 Arusha 100.0 95.1 95.1 0.0 73 Kilimanjaro (97.2) (93.8) (92.5) (1.6) 52 Tanga 98.0 91.0 89.0 0.0 85 Morogoro (97.7) (95.4) (95.4) (2.3) 84 Pwani (97.1) (94.7) (91.7) (0.0) 33 Dar es Salaam 95.2 93.6 91.6 2.8 223 Lindi 100.0 95.8 95.8 0.0 42	Southern Highlands	94.9	94.7	91.5	1.9	118
South West Highlands 96.8 95.3 92.6 0.6 163 Lake 97.7 92.0 90.5 0.8 482 Eastern 96.0 94.1 92.5 2.4 340 Zanzibar 99.0 81.9 81.1 0.3 37 Region Dodoma 100.0 95.1 95.1 0.0 73 Kilimanjaro (97.2) (93.8) (92.5) (1.6) 52 Tanga 98.0 91.0 89.0 0.0 85 Morogoro (97.7) (95.4) (2.3) 84 Pwani (97.1) (94.7) (91.7) (0.0) 33 Dar es Salaam 95.2 93.6 91.6 2.8 223 Lindi 100.0 95.8 95.8 0.0 42 Mtwara 92.2 94.6 92.2 54. 66 Ruvuma 94.3	Southern	95.2	95.1	93.6	3.3	108
Lake 97.7 92.0 90.5 0.8 482 Eastern 96.0 94.1 92.5 2.4 340 Zanzibar 99.0 81.9 81.1 0.3 37 Region Dodoma 100.0 95.1 95.1 0.0 73 Kilimanjaro (97.2) (93.8) (92.5) (1.6) 52 Tanga 98.0 91.0 89.0 0.0 85 Morogoro (97.7) (95.4) (2.3) 84 Pwani (97.1) (94.7) (91.7) (0.0) 33 Dar es Salaam 95.2 93.6 91.6 2.8 223 Lindi 100.0 95.8 95.8 0.0 42 Mtwara 92.2 94.6 92.2 54.66 66 Ruyuma 94.3 95.2 90.7 1.2 59 Iringa (97.3) (93.4	South West Highlands	96.8	95.3	92.6	0.6	163
Lastern 96.0 94.1 92.5 2.4 340 Zanzibar 99.0 81.9 81.1 0.3 37 Region	Lake	97.7	92.0	90.5	0.8	482
Zehizbar 55.0 61.9 61.1 6.3 61.1 Region	Eastern Zanzibar	96.0	94.1 81.0	92.5 81.1	2.4	340
Region Dodoma 100.0 100.0 100.0 0.0 89 Arusha 100.0 95.1 95.1 0.0 73 Kilimanjaro (97.2) (93.8) (92.5) (1.6) 52 Tanga 98.0 91.0 89.0 0.0 85 Morogoro (97.7) (95.4) (2.3) 84 Pwani (97.1) (94.7) (91.7) (0.0) 33 Dar es Salaam 95.2 93.6 91.6 2.8 223 Lindi 100.0 95.8 95.8 0.0 42 Mtwara 92.2 94.6 92.2 5.4 66 Ruvuma 94.3 95.2 90.7 1.2 59 Iringa (97.9) (96.0) (93.9) (0.0) 30 Mbeya (97.3) (93.4) (90.7) (0.0) 102 Singida 100.0 97.8 97.8 0.0 50 Tabora		33.0	01.5	01.1	0.5	57
Docoma 100.0 100.0 100.0 0.0 89 Arusha 100.0 95.1 95.1 0.0 73 Kilimanjaro (97.2) (93.8) (92.5) (1.6) 52 Tanga 98.0 91.0 89.0 0.0 85 Morogoro (97.7) (95.4) (2.3) 84 Pwani (97.1) (94.7) (91.7) (0.0) 33 Dar es Salaam 95.2 93.6 91.6 2.8 223 Lindi 100.0 95.8 95.8 0.0 42 Mtwara 92.2 94.6 92.2 5.4 66 Ruvuma 94.3 95.2 90.7 1.2 59 Iringa (97.9) (96.0) (93.9) (0.0) 30 Mbeya (97.3) (93.4) (90.7) (0.0) 102 Singida 100.0 100.0 100.0 102 102 Rukwa 100.0	Region	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Nutsha100.090.190.100.1100.0Kilimanjaro(97.2)(93.8)(92.5)(1.6)52Tanga98.091.089.00.085Morogoro(97.7)(95.4)(95.4)(2.3)84Pwani(97.1)(94.7)(91.7)(0.0)33Dar es Salaam95.293.691.62.8223Lindi100.095.895.80.042Mtwara92.294.692.25.466Ruvuma94.395.290.71.259Iringa(97.9)(96.0)(93.9)(0.0)30Mbeya(97.3)(93.4)(90.7)(0.0)102Singida100.097.897.80.050Tabora86.593.183.64.0102Rukwa100.0100.0100.00.041Kigoma98.698.496.90.064Shinyanga97.298.896.00.081Kagera100.090.588.32.269Maraa95.690.588.32.269Manyara100.098.898.80.061Njombe92.892.490.55.328Katavi87.595.487.54.620Simiyu96.890.189.52.760Geita97.465.764.11.066 <td>Arusha</td> <td>100.0</td> <td>95.1</td> <td>95.1</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>89 73</td>	Arusha	100.0	95.1	95.1	0.0	89 73
Tanga98.091.089.00.00.085Morogoro(97.7)(95.4)(95.4)(2.3)84Pwani(97.1)(94.7)(91.7)(0.0)33Dar es Salaam95.293.691.62.8223Lindi100.095.895.80.042Mtwara92.294.692.25.466Ruvuma94.395.290.71.259Iringa(97.3)(93.4)(90.7)(0.0)30Mbeya(97.3)(93.4)(90.7)(0.0)102Singida100.097.897.80.050Tabora86.593.183.64.0102Rukwa100.0100.0100.00.041Kigoma98.698.496.90.064Shinyanga97.298.896.00.081Kagera100.098.598.50.095Mwarza95.690.588.32.269Maraa95.690.588.32.269Manyara100.098.896.60.061Njombe92.892.490.55.328Katavi87.595.487.54.620Simiyu96.890.189.52.760Geita97.465.764.11.066Kaskazini Unguja(97.5)(40.3)(40.3)(2.5) </td <td>Kilimaniaro</td> <td>(97.2)</td> <td>(93.8)</td> <td>(92.5)</td> <td>(1.6)</td> <td>52</td>	Kilimaniaro	(97.2)	(93.8)	(92.5)	(1.6)	52
Morogoro(97.7)(95.4)(95.4)(2.3)84Pwani(97.1)(94.7)(91.7)(0.0)33Dar es Salaam95.293.691.62.8223Lindi100.095.895.80.042Mtwara92.294.692.25.466Ruvuma94.395.290.71.259Iringa(97.9)(96.0)(93.9)(0.0)30Mbeya(97.3)(93.4)(90.7)(0.0)102Singida100.097.897.80.050Tabora86.593.183.64.0102Rukwa100.0100.0100.00.041Kigoma98.698.496.90.064Shinyanga97.298.896.00.081Kagera100.098.598.50.095Mwanza98.298.997.10.0112Mara95.690.588.32.269Manyara100.098.898.80.061Njombe92.892.490.55.328Katavi87.595.487.54.620Simiyu96.890.189.52.760Geita97.465.764.11.066Kaskazini Unguja(97.5)(40.3)(40.3)(2.5)4Mini Magharibi100.075.975.90.0	Tanga	98.0	91.0	89.0	0.0	85
Pwani(97.1)(94.7)(91.7)(0.0)33Dar es Salaam95.293.691.62.8223Lindi100.095.895.80.042Mtwara92.294.692.25.466Ruvuma94.395.290.71.259Iringa(97.9)(96.0)(93.9)(0.0)30Mbeya(97.3)(93.4)(90.7)(0.0)102Singida100.097.897.80.050Tabora86.593.183.64.0102Rukwa100.0100.0100.00.041Kigoma98.698.496.90.064Shinyanga97.298.896.00.081Kagera100.098.598.50.095Mwanza98.298.997.10.0112Mara95.690.588.32.269Mayara100.098.898.80.061Njombe92.892.490.55.328Katavi87.595.487.54.620Simiyu96.890.189.52.760Geita97.465.764.11.066Kaskazini Unguja(97.5)(40.3)(40.3)(2.5)4Mini Magharibi100.075.975.90.016Kaskazini Pemba(100.0)(97.5)(97.5)(0.	Morogoro	(97.7)	(95.4)	(95.4)	(2.3)	84
Dar es Salaam95.293.691.62.8223Lindi100.095.895.80.042Mtwara92.294.692.25.466Ruvuma94.395.290.71.259Iringa(97.9)(96.0)(93.9)(0.0)30Mbeya(97.3)(93.4)(90.7)(0.0)102Singida100.097.897.80.050Tabora86.593.183.64.0102Rukwa100.0100.0100.00.041Kigoma98.698.496.90.064Shinyanga97.298.896.00.081Kagera100.098.598.50.095Mwanza98.298.997.10.0112Mara95.690.588.32.269Manyara100.098.898.80.061Njombe92.892.490.55.328Katavi87.595.487.54.620Simiyu96.890.189.52.760Geita97.465.764.11.066Kaskazini Unguja(97.5)(40.3)(40.3)(2.5)4Mjini Magharibi100.075.975.90.016Kaskazini Pemba(100.0)(97.5)(97.5)(0.0)6Kusini Pemba(100.0)(94.3)(94.3) <td>Pwani</td> <td>(97.1)</td> <td>(94.7)</td> <td>(91.7)</td> <td>(0.0)</td> <td>33</td>	Pwani	(97.1)	(94.7)	(91.7)	(0.0)	33
Lind100.093.593.593.60.042Mtwara92.294.692.25.466Ruvuma94.395.290.71.259Iringa(97.9)(96.0)(93.9)(0.0)30Mbeya(97.3)(93.4)(90.7)(0.0)102Singida100.097.897.80.050Tabora86.593.183.64.0102Rukwa100.0100.0100.00.041Kigoma98.698.496.90.064Shinyanga97.298.896.00.081Kagera100.098.598.50.095Mwanza98.298.997.10.0112Mara95.690.588.32.269Manyara100.098.898.80.061Njombe92.892.490.55.328Katavi87.595.487.54.620Simiyu96.890.189.52.760Geita97.465.764.11.066Kaskazini Unguja(95.3)(98.6)(93.9)(0.0)6Kusini Unguja(97.5)(40.3)(40.3)(2.5)4Mjini Magharibi100.075.975.90.016Kaskazini Pemba(100.0)(97.5)(97.5)(0.0)6	Dar es Salaam	95.2	93.6	91.6	2.8	223
Ruvuma94.395.290.71.259Iringa(97.9)(96.0)(93.9)(0.0)30Mbeya(97.3)(93.4)(90.7)(0.0)102Singida100.097.897.80.050Tabora86.593.183.64.0102Rukwa100.0100.0100.00.041Kigoma98.698.496.90.064Shinyanga97.298.896.00.081Kagera100.098.598.50.095Mwanza98.298.997.10.0112Mara95.690.588.32.269Manyara100.098.898.80.061Njombe92.892.490.55.328Katavi87.595.487.54.620Simiyu96.890.189.52.760Geita97.465.764.11.066Kaskazini Unguja(95.3)(98.6)(93.9)(0.0)6Kusini Unguja(97.5)(40.3)(40.3)(2.5)4Mjini Magharibi100.075.975.90.016Kaskazini Pemba(100.0)(97.5)(97.5)(0.0)6Kusini Pemba(100.0)(94.3)(94.3)(0.0)5	Mtwara	92.2	95.8	93.8	0.0 5.4	42 66
Iringa(97.9)(96.0)(93.9)(0.0)30Mbeya(97.3)(93.4)(90.7)(0.0)102Singida100.097.897.80.050Tabora86.593.183.64.0102Rukwa100.0100.0100.00.041Kigoma98.698.496.90.064Shinyanga97.298.896.00.081Kagera100.098.598.50.095Mwanza98.298.997.10.0112Mara95.690.588.32.269Manyara100.098.898.80.061Njombe92.892.490.55.328Katavi87.595.487.54.620Simiyu96.890.189.52.760Geita97.465.764.11.066Kaskazini Unguja(95.3)(98.6)(93.9)(0.0)6Kusini Unguja(97.5)(40.3)(40.3)(2.5)4Mjini Magharibi100.075.975.90.016Kaskazini Pemba(100.0)(97.5)(97.5)(0.0)6	Ruvuma	94.3	95.2	90.7	1.2	59
Mbeya(97.3)(93.4)(90.7)(0.0)102Singida100.097.897.80.050Tabora86.593.183.64.0102Rukwa100.0100.0100.00.041Kigoma98.698.496.90.064Shinyanga97.298.896.00.081Kagera100.098.598.50.095Mwanza98.298.997.10.0112Mara95.690.588.32.269Manyara100.098.898.80.061Njombe92.892.490.55.328Katavi87.595.487.54.620Simiyu96.890.189.52.760Geita97.465.764.11.066Kaskazini Unguja(95.3)(98.6)(93.9)(0.0)6Kusini Unguja(97.5)(40.3)(40.3)(2.5)4Mjini Magharibi100.075.975.90.016Kaskazini Pemba(100.0)(97.5)(97.5)(0.0)6	Iringa	(97.9)	(96.0)	(93.9)	(0.0)	30
Singida 100.0 97.8 97.8 0.0 50 Tabora 86.5 93.1 83.6 4.0 102 Rukwa 100.0 100.0 100.0 0.0 41 Kigoma 98.6 98.4 96.9 0.0 64 Shinyanga 97.2 98.8 96.0 0.0 81 Kagera 100.0 98.5 98.5 0.0 95 Mwanza 98.2 98.9 97.1 0.0 112 Mara 95.6 90.5 88.3 2.2 69 Manyara 100.0 98.8 98.8 0.0 61 Njombe 92.8 92.4 90.5 5.3 28 Katavi 87.5 95.4 87.5 4.6 20 Simiyu 96.8 90.1 89.5 2.7 60 Geita 97.4 65.7 64.1 1.0 66 Kaskazini Unguja (97.5) (40.3)	Mbeya	(97.3)	(93.4)	(90.7)	(0.0)	102
Tabora86.593.183.64.0102Rukwa100.0100.0100.00.041Kigoma98.698.496.90.064Shinyanga97.298.896.00.081Kagera100.098.598.50.095Mwanza98.298.997.10.0112Mara95.690.588.32.269Manyara100.098.898.80.061Njombe92.892.490.55.328Katavi87.595.487.54.620Simiyu96.890.189.52.760Geita97.465.764.11.066Kaskazini Unguja(95.3)(98.6)(93.9)(0.0)6Kusini Unguja(97.5)(40.3)(40.3)(2.5)4Mjini Magharibi100.075.975.90.016Kaskazini Pemba(100.0)(97.5)(97.5)(0.0)6	Singida	100.0	97.8	97.8	0.0	50
Kigoma100.0 <th< td=""><td>Tabora Rukwa</td><td>80.5 100.0</td><td>93.1</td><td>83.0</td><td>4.0</td><td>102</td></th<>	Tabora Rukwa	80.5 100.0	93.1	83.0	4.0	102
Shinyanga 97.2 98.8 96.0 0.0 81 Kagera 100.0 98.5 98.5 0.0 95 Mwanza 98.2 98.9 97.1 0.0 112 Mara 95.6 90.5 88.3 2.2 69 Manyara 100.0 98.8 98.8 0.0 61 Njombe 92.8 92.4 90.5 5.3 28 Katavi 87.5 95.4 87.5 4.6 20 Simiyu 96.8 90.1 89.5 2.7 60 Geita 97.4 65.7 64.1 1.0 66 Kaskazini Unguja (95.3) (98.6) (93.9) (0.0) 6 Kusini Unguja (97.5) (40.3) (40.3) (2.5) 4 Mjini Magharibi 100.0 75.9 75.9 0.0 16 Kaskazini Pemba (100.0) (97.5) (97.5) (0.0) 6 Kusii Pemba	Kigoma	98.6	98.4	96.9	0.0	64
Kagera100.098.598.50.095Mwanza98.298.997.10.0112Mara95.690.588.32.269Manyara100.098.898.80.061Njombe92.892.490.55.328Katavi87.595.487.54.620Simiyu96.890.189.52.760Geita97.465.764.11.066Kaskazini Unguja(95.3)(98.6)(93.9)(0.0)6Kusini Unguja(97.5)(40.3)(40.3)(2.5)4Mjini Magharibi100.075.975.90.016Kaskazini Pemba(100.0)(97.5)(97.5)(0.0)6Kusini Pemba(100.0)(94.3)(94.3)(0.0)5	Shinyanga	97.2	98.8	96.0	0.0	81
Mwanza98.298.997.10.0112Mara95.690.588.32.269Manyara100.098.898.80.061Njombe92.892.490.55.328Katavi87.595.487.54.620Simiyu96.890.189.52.760Geita97.465.764.11.066Kaskazini Unguja(95.3)(98.6)(93.9)(0.0)6Kusini Unguja(97.5)(40.3)(40.3)(2.5)4Mjini Magharibi100.075.975.90.016Kaskazini Pemba(100.0)(94.3)(94.3)(0.0)5	Kagera	100.0	98.5	98.5	0.0	95
Mara 95.6 90.5 88.3 2.2 69 Manyara 100.0 98.8 98.8 0.0 61 Njombe 92.8 92.4 90.5 5.3 28 Katavi 87.5 95.4 87.5 4.6 20 Simiyu 96.8 90.1 89.5 2.7 60 Geita 97.4 65.7 64.1 1.0 66 Kaskazini Unguja (97.5) (40.3) (40.3) (2.5) 4 Mjini Magharibi 100.0 75.9 75.9 0.0 16 Kaskazini Pemba (100.0) (97.5) (97.5) (0.0) 6 Kusini Pemba (100.0) (94.3) (94.3) (0.0) 5	Mwanza	98.2	98.9	97.1	0.0	112
Nightyara100.098.898.80.061Njombe92.892.490.55.328Katavi87.595.487.54.620Simiyu96.890.189.52.760Geita97.465.764.11.066Kaskazini Unguja(95.3)(98.6)(93.9)(0.0)6Kusini Unguja(97.5)(40.3)(40.3)(2.5)4Mjini Magharibi100.075.975.90.016Kaskazini Pemba(100.0)(94.3)(94.3)(0.0)5	Mara	95.6	90.5	88.3	2.2	69
Katavi87.595.487.54.620Simiyu96.890.189.52.760Geita97.465.764.11.066Kaskazini Unguja(95.3)(98.6)(93.9)(0.0)6Kusini Unguja(97.5)(40.3)(40.3)(2.5)4Mjini Magharibi100.075.975.90.016Kaskazini Pemba(100.0)(94.3)(94.3)(0.0)5	Niombe	92.8	90.0 92 1	90.0 90 5	0.0	וס 29
Simiyu 96.8 90.1 89.5 2.7 60 Geita 97.4 65.7 64.1 1.0 66 Kaskazini Unguja (95.3) (98.6) (93.9) (0.0) 6 Kusini Unguja (97.5) (40.3) (40.3) (2.5) 4 Mjini Magharibi 100.0 75.9 75.9 0.0 16 Kaskazini Pemba (100.0) (97.5) (97.5) (0.0) 6 Kusini Pemba (100.0) (94.3) (94.3) (0.0) 5	Katavi	87.5	95.4	87.5	4.6	20
Geita97.465.764.11.066Kaskazini Unguja(95.3)(98.6)(93.9)(0.0)6Kusini Unguja(97.5)(40.3)(40.3)(2.5)4Mjini Magharibi100.075.975.90.016Kaskazini Pemba(100.0)(97.5)(97.5)(0.0)6Kusini Pemba(100.0)(94.3)(94.3)(0.0)5	Simiyu	96.8	90.1	89.5	2.7	60
Kaskazini Unguja(95.3)(98.6)(93.9)(0.0)6Kusini Unguja(97.5)(40.3)(40.3)(2.5)4Mjini Magharibi100.075.975.90.016Kaskazini Pemba(100.0)(97.5)(97.5)(0.0)6Kusini Pemba(100.0)(94.3)(94.3)(0.0)5	Geita	97.4	65.7	64.1	1.0	66
Kusini Unguja (97.5) (40.3) (40.3) (2.5) 4 Mjini Magharibi 100.0 75.9 75.9 0.0 16 Kaskazini Pemba (100.0) (97.5) (97.5) (0.0) 6 Kusini Pemba (100.0) (94.3) (94.3) (0.0) 5	Kaskazini Unguja	(95.3)	(98.6)	(93.9)	(0.0)	6
Niji magnanish100.075.975.90.016Kaskazini Pemba(100.0)(97.5)(97.5)(0.0)6Kusini Pemba(100.0)(94.3)(94.3)(0.0)5	Kusini Unguja Mijipi Magbaribi	(97.5)	(40.3)	(40.3)	(2.5)	4
Kusini Pemba (100.0) (94.3) (94.3) (0.0) 5	Wiji II Wagnandi Kaskazini Pemba	(100.0)	(97 5)	(97.5)	0.0	01
	Kusini Pemba	(100.0)	(94.3)	(94.3)	(0.0)	5

(Continued...)

Table 15.9.2—Continued

	Specific	decisions			
Background characteristic	Man's own health	Making major household purchases	Both decisions	Neither of the two decisions	Number of men
Education					
No education	92.8	92.3	88.7	3.6	187
Primary incomplete	97.9	93.9	92.6	0.8	243
Primary complete	97.1	94.9	93.0	0.9	1,038
Secondary+	97.0	92.5	90.8	1.4	357
Wealth guintile					
Lowest	97.1	94.8	93.4	1.4	365
Second	95.7	91.6	88.6	1.2	321
Middle	97.2	96.6	94.6	0.8	343
Fourth	96.7	95.6	93.3	1.0	376
Highest	97.0	91.7	90.6	1.9	420
Total	96.8	94.0	92.1	1.3	1,825

Notes: Total includes 1 man for whom information on employment is missing. 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 15.10.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women

Percentage of all women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of women
Age 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49	20.2 18.2 19.8 19.8 19.8 24.0 21.7	42.0 42.2 40.1 41.2 41.8 44.0 44.3	39.9 40.9 40.7 39.9 41.1 42.9 43.1	47.0 49.5 46.8 47.0 47.8 47.9 50 4	26.0 28.0 30.4 32.3 32.7 34.9 36.8	59.1 59.8 56.2 55.6 57.8 57.8 57.8	2,904 2,483 2,125 1,752 1,641 1,364 997
Employment (last 12 months) Not employed Employed for cash Employed not for cash	16.4 16.9 27.9	38.3 37.2 51.9	37.1 36.2 50.9	44.1 44.4 56.0	25.2 26.6 40.3	54.0 53.3 68.3	3,028 6,197 4,036
Number of living children 0 1-2 3-4 5+	17.2 18.0 22.0 25.7	37.4 41.1 42.9 48.7	35.7 38.9 43.2 48.6	43.5 46.8 49.3 54.1	23.4 28.0 33.6 40.7	54.7 57.0 58.3 64.0	3,519 4,253 2,909 2,585
Marital status Never married Married or living together Divorced/separated/widowed	16.2 21.6 21.3	35.5 44.7 41.8	33.9 44.0 39.9	41.8 50.1 49.1	21.0 33.8 32.9	52.9 60.2 57.8	3,353 8,210 1,703
Urban Rural	12.8 24.3	34.1 46.5	32.2 45.8	41.2 51.7	21.2 35.7	50.8 62.1	4,811 8,455
Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar Mainland Urban Rural Zanzibar Unguja Pemba	20.6 13.1 25.0 5.0 5.3 4.2	42.6 34.5 47.2 22.2 24.4 16.5	41.4 32.5 46.4 25.7 28.4 18.5	48.6 41.8 52.4 25.7 28.7 18.0	30.9 21.4 36.3 17.2 19.2 11.9	58.7 51.4 62.9 36.0 40.8 23.5	12,862 4,675 8,187 404 293 111
Zone Western Northern Central Southern Highlands Southern South West Highlands Lake Eastern Zanzibar	22.7 18.0 31.4 14.3 20.9 19.0 25.3 11.8 5.0	51.6 42.5 51.7 32.8 43.0 34.6 49.0 31.2 22.2	48.8 38.0 52.0 28.2 41.4 29.2 50.2 32.0 25.7	58.7 48.9 58.4 34.4 44.1 33.1 55.5 41.8 25.7	43.2 28.6 43.9 21.8 33.0 25.2 32.8 21.4 17.2	70.4 57.1 64.5 43.3 58.5 43.8 67.6 50.9 36.0	1,278 1,575 1,336 807 700 1,246 3,463 2,457 404
Zanzibar Region Dodoma Arusha Kilimanjaro Tanga Morogoro Pwani Dar es Salaam Lindi Mtwara Ruvuma Iringa Mbeya Singida Tabora Rukwa Kigoma Shinyanga Kagera Manyara Manyara Njombe Katavi Simiyu Geita Kaskazini Unguja Mjini Magharibi Kaskazini Pemba	34.7 14.5 10.2 24.4 18.0 19.8 7.7 26.8 16.9 9.3 15.0 41.4 20.3 25.9 16.3 25.0 25.9 16.3 25.0 25.9 16.3 25.0 25.9 16.3 25.0 25.9 16.3 25.0 25.9 16.3 25.0 25.9 16.3 25.0 25.9 16.3 31.0 24.9 23.8 7.7 5.4 4.6 4.5 3.8	22.2 53.0 52.3 28.5 42.6 35.6 42.8 27.2 49.6 38.4 41.7 21.2 27.2 54.5 51.8 47.1 51.3 48.2 44.8 42.4 66.6 47.4 31.1 53.8 48.7 48.0 32.4 25.6 22.0 18.3 14.6	$\begin{array}{c} 25.7\\ 50.8\\ 43.8\\ 20.8\\ 42.6\\ 39.2\\ 44.3\\ 26.7\\ 48.2\\ 36.7\\ 38.2\\ 16.8\\ 22.5\\ 50.2\\ 48.5\\ 38.7\\ 49.1\\ 41.3\\ 46.7\\ 41.5\\ 70.2\\ 55.3\\ 24.3\\ 50.8\\ 63.7\\ 44.2\\ 38.0\\ 32.5\\ 25.0\\ 21.0\\ 15.9\end{array}$	25.7 58.9 56.7 33.0 51.4 46.3 51.6 38.1 51.4 39.0 45.3 17.2 24.0 58.9 58.1 49.0 59.5 51.2 52.0 43.7 80.1 57.0 35.8 56.2 66.7 47.7 34.9 30.0 26.7 21.5 14.4	$\begin{array}{c} 17.2\\ 43.7\\ 29.3\\ 15.9\\ 34.5\\ 28.5\\ 35.7\\ 15.9\\ 37.4\\ 29.9\\ 28.4\\ 10.7\\ 18.0\\ 49.0\\ 39.5\\ 37.6\\ 48.3\\ 36.7\\ 31.1\\ 23.4\\ 52.0\\ 39.4\\ 23.6\\ 43.6\\ 28.2\\ 31.4\\ 23.6\\ 43.6\\ 28.2\\ 31.4\\ 28.1\\ 20.0\\ 16.6\\ 13.3\\ 10.4\\ \end{array}$	36.0 65.4 68.8 39.1 57.9 54.3 62.5 47.3 64.5 54.3 53.8 26.0 33.7 63.6 66.5 63.2 75.7 64.1 68.2 53.2 88.7 64.0 45.4 64.4 78.9 62.0 52.1 43.8 37.1 26.2 20.8	404 572 508 361 706 636 285 1,536 288 412 360 245 828 370 737 288 542 504 612 859 523 394 203 130 479 485 56 35 201 56 55

(Continued...)

Table 15.10.1—Continued

Background characteristic	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of women
Education							
No education	29.3	51.1	51.3	55.4	41.9	65.0	1,946
Primary incomplete	27.7	51.3	51.1	57.3	39.2	67.7	1,559
Primary complete	21.5	44.3	42.9	49.8	32.9	61.0	6,652
Secondary+	7.8	26.6	24.9	34.4	13.7	42.7	3,109
Wealth guintile							
Lowest	30.1	54.8	54.4	59.6	42.8	69.8	2,246
Second	25.8	45.3	47.8	51.8	36.9	61.9	2,274
Middle	25.6	49.0	47.3	53.8	38.0	64.9	2,329
Fourth	17.0	41.2	38.7	45.7	27.1	56.4	2,822
Highest	9.3	28.0	25.7	36.0	16.5	45.1	3,596
Total	20.2	42.0	40.9	47.9	30.5	58.0	13,266

Note: Total includes 3 women for whom information on employment is missing.

Table 15.10.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Men

Percentage of all men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of men
Ago.							
15-19	11 1	32.8	29.0	39.1	18.2	49.6	932
20-24	6.1	27.1	23.5	35.8	14.8	43.0	576
25-29	37	22.0	17.3	28.1	12.1	37.9	482
30-34	3.7	15.8	18.3	21.5	77	29.6	410
35-39	4.5	19.6	21.9	27.9	12.4	34.4	466
40-44	4.9	19.2	19.7	23.1	10.1	30.8	334
45-49	4.8	23.0	21.4	25.1	15.2	33.2	314
Employment (leat 42							
Employment (last 12							
Not employed	5.6	22.7	20.8	31.0	0.5	40.7	399
Employed for cash	5.0	24.7	20.0	20.3	9.0	40.7	2 670
Employed not for cash	9.0	24.2	32.2	29.5	18.8	51.0	2,079
Employed not for cash	5.0	21.0	02.2	00.0	10.0	01.0	-0-
Number of living children		00.0		05.4	45.0	45.0	1 000
0	8.8	28.8	24.8	35.4	15.6	45.2	1,600
1-2	3.0	20.3	19.2	27.2	11.7	35.3	805
3-4	4.2	19.8	21.0	27.2	11.9	34.1	570
2+	0.0	22.0	23.0	25.9	13.0	35.5	539
Marital status							
Never married	8.9	29.3	24.9	35.3	16.2	45.7	1,510
Married or living together	4.6	19.9	20.2	25.9	11.6	33.5	1,825
Divorced/separated/widowed	3.4	30.5	29.8	41.3	16.1	50.3	180
Residence							
Lirban	11	21.6	10.3	28.0	10.0	37 3	1 251
Rural	75	26.1	24.6	32.3	15.0	40.9	2 263
	1.0	20.1	21.0	02.0	10.0	10.0	2,200
Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar							
Mainland	6.5	24.6	22.9	30.9	13.8	39.7	3,425
Urban	4.4	21.5	19.4	27.9	9.9	37.2	1,224
Rural	7.7	26.4	24.8	32.6	16.0	41.1	2,201
Zanzibar	1.8	18.8	17.1	23.4	12.0	35.5	89
Unguja	1.8	16.3	10.7	19.9	9.1	30.3	62
Pemba	1.9	24.2	31.4	31.4	18.4	47.3	28
Zone							
Western	7.1	30.2	20.8	30.3	12.7	42.5	322
Northern	5.1	20.8	19.4	26.7	10.2	35.0	415
Central	17.1	37.2	33.3	44.2	23.2	49.8	372
Southern Highlands	5.1	23.9	18.4	33.4	13.8	41.0	234
Southern	2.5	9.1	11.5	16.5	7.1	21.8	180
South West Highlands	8.1	30.9	20.9	35.1	22.2	46.1	308
Lake	7.1	25.3	29.6	33.8	14.4	43.4	933
Eastern	1.3	17.9	16.4	23.3	8.5	32.0	659
Zanzibar	1.8	18.8	17.1	23.4	12.0	35.5	89
Region							
Dodoma	17 9	44 7	38.9	52.4	25.0	55.9	175
Arusha	11.2	19.7	22.4	32.7	11.1	38.8	129
Kilimaniaro	1.1	23.4	17.4	29.5	11.7	37.1	110
Tanga	3.1	19.9	18.5	20.5	8.7	30.9	176
Morogoro	1.0	22.6	20.0	27.9	9.3	37.2	143
Pwani	1.3	17.5	14.6	22.3	8.9	26.8	68
Dar es Salaam	1.4	16.5	15.5	22.0	8.2	31.2	448
Lindi	2.9	9.0	7.6	14.7	6.7	24.2	66
Mtwara	2.3	9.1	13.7	17.6	7.3	20.5	115
Ruvuma	7.9	32.0	28.3	45.8	20.8	53.2	112
Iringa	4.4	15.3	9.4	23.2	10.3	32.8	71
Mbeya	9.8	39.9	26.2	43.5	25.5	54.3	202
Singida	19.0	41.8	34.4	49.7	25.9	61.6	106
Tabora	8.7	28.0	22.0	31.2	13.7	41.9	199
Rukwa	6.3	18.4	13.6	24.3	20.8	39.6	71
Kigoma	4.4	33.8	18.8	28.9	11.1	43.4	124
Shinyanga	2.6	21.6	16.6	26.5	8.0	38.3	142
nagera	12.5	26.2	29.2	33.5	12.4	43.0	198
wwanza	9.1	32.1	31.7	34.4	13.3	41.5	225
Manyara	0.Z	15.0	51.3	49.2	17.4	03.U 04.4	01
Niombo	13.3	17.0	21.1	22.0	0.01	24.4	91
Katavi	0.0	11.9	9.2	20.3	3.1	20.3 10.2	5U 2E
Simiyu	1.0 5.9	4.3	0.1 22.1	9.U 35 3	0.9	12.J 11 1	126
Geita	J.O 1 Q	20.1	16 7	55.Z	24.0 10 Q	44. I 33 0	110
Gella Kaskazini Ungula	1.0	∠∠.ŏ 10.0	10./	20./	67	33.9 22 F	110
Nashazini Unguja Kusini Unguja	3.Z	10.2	15.9	10.9	0.7	20.0 22.0	13
Miini Magharibi	17	20.3	0.5 0.6	21 5	11 1	34.2	40 20
Kaskazini Pemba	21	26.9	36.2	32.1	22 7	55 1	14
Kusini Pemba	1.7	21.4	26.3	30.6	13.9	39.0	13

(Continued...)

Table 15.10.2—Continued							
Background characteristic	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of men
Education							
No education	88	24.3	20.6	30.9	13 7	38.9	283
Primary incomplete	8.3	29.4	28.8	35.8	18.8	46.9	568
Primary complete	6.3	26.7	25.4	32.1	15.6	41.2	1.673
Secondary+	4.8	18.0	15.3	25.5	7.8	33.1	990
Wealth guintile							
Lowest	14.7	33.1	31.0	38.1	22.0	47.0	598
Second	4.8	25.6	26.4	31.1	15.1	42.6	575
Middle	6.4	23.5	21.5	30.1	15.1	38.1	659
Fourth	6.2	25.9	25.3	34.8	14.3	42.6	764
Highest	2.2	17.7	13.8	22.7	6.2	31.7	918
Total	6.4	24.5	22.7	30.7	13.8	39.6	3,514

nploy ng.

Table 15.11 Indicators of women's empowerment

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who participate in all decision making and percentage who disagree with all of the reasons justifying wife beating, according to value on each of the indicators of women's empowerment, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Empowerment indicator	Percentage who participate in all decision making	Percentage who disagree with all reasons justifying wife beating	Number of women
Number of decisions in which women participate ¹			
0	na	27.8	1,470
1-2	na	34.9	3,847
3	na	52.5	2,893
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified ²			
0	46.4	na	3,269
1-2	31.1	na	1,693
3-4	25.3	na	1,945
5	27.2	na	1,303

na = Not applicable

¹ See Table 15.9.1 for the list of decisions.

 2 See Table 15.10.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 15.12 Current use of contraception by women's empowerment

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by current contraceptive method, according to selected indicators of women's status, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

			Modern methods							
Empowerment indicator	Any method	Any modern method ¹	Female sterili- sation	Male sterili- sation	Temporary modern female methods ²	Male condom	Any traditional method	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
Number of decisions in which women participate ³										
0	28.5	24.5	2.6	0.1	20.5	1.2	4.0	71.5	100.0	1,470
1-2	36.9	31.2	3.3	0.0	26.0	1.9	5.7	63.1	100.0	3,847
3	45.4	36.9	3.8	0.1	29.4	3.6	8.5	54.6	100.0	2,893
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified ⁴										
0	41.9	33.6	3.6	0.0	26.6	3.4	8.3	58.1	100.0	3,269
1-2	37.2	31.6	3.0	0.1	26.2	2.2	5.7	62.8	100.0	1,693
3-4	35.1	29.9	3.5	0.1	24.7	1.6	5.2	64.9	100.0	1,945
5	35.7	31.6	3.1	0.0	27.4	1.1	4.1	64.3	100.0	1,303
Total	38.4	32.0	3.4	0.1	26.2	2.4	6.4	61.6	100.0	8,210

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. ¹ Female sterilisation, male sterilisation, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method, and other modern methods ² Pill, IUD, injectables, implants, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method, and other modern

methods

³ See Table 15.9.1 for the list of decisions.

⁴ See Table 15.10.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 15.13 Ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning by women's empowerment

Mean ideal number of children for women age 15-49 and percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with an unmet need for family planning, by indicators of women's empowerment, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

	Mean ideal number of children ¹	Number of women	Percentage of c unmet r	Number of		
Empowerment indicator			For spacing	For limiting	Total	married women
Number of decisions in which women participate ³						
0	5.5	1,385	19.5	4.9	24.4	1,470
1-2	5.2	3,668	16.5	6.5	23.0	3,847
3	5.0	2,777	12.3	7.6	19.8	2,893
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified ⁴						
0	4.5	5,349	13.5	7.3	20.8	3,269
1-2	4.6	2,783	17.1	6.2	23.3	1,693
3-4	5.1	2.835	18.5	5.7	24.2	1,945
5	5.2	1,763	14.3	6.6	20.8	1,303
Total	4.7	12,731	15.5	6.6	22.1	8,210

¹ Mean excludes respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

² Figures for unmet need correspond to the revised definition described in Bradley et al. 2012.

³ Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.9.1 for the list of decisions.

⁴ See Table 15.10.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 15.14 Reproductive health care by women's empowerment

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth, according to indicators of women's empowerment, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Empowerment indicator	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider ¹	Percentage receiving delivery care from a skilled provider ¹	Percentage with a postnatal checkup in the first two days after birth ²	Number of women with a child born in the last five years
Number of decisions in which women participate ³				
0	96.8	55.6	27.5	1,060
1-2	98.0	65.1	34.4	2,721
3	98.6	72.9	42.7	1,906
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified ⁴				
0	98.3	72.5	39.8	2,816
1-2	98.0	69.4	36.3	1,468
3-4	97.5	63.5	33.9	1,687
5	97.8	56.8	29.4	1,109
Total	98.0	67.3	36.1	7,079

¹ "Skilled provider" includes doctor/assistant medical officer, clinical officer, assistant clinical officer, nurse/midwife, or mother and

child health aide (MCH). ² Includes women who received a postnatal checkup from a doctor/assistant medical officer, clinical officer, assistant clinical officer, nurse/midwife, or MCH aide in the first two days after the birth. Includes women who gave birth in a health facility and those who did not give birth in a health facility.

³ Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.9.1 for the list of decisions.

⁴ See Table 15.10.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 15.15 Early childhood mortality rates by indicators of women's empowerment

Infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by indicators of women's empowerment, Tanzania DHS-MIS 2015-16

Empowerment indicator	Infant mortality (1q0)	Child mortality (4q1)	Under-5 mortality (₅q₀)
Number of decisions in which women participate ¹			
0	47	29	74
1-2	46	24	69
3	51	26	76
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified ²			
0	53	27	79
1-2	46	29	74
3-4	53	25	77
5	52	30	83

¹ Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.9.1 for the list of decisions.

² See Table 15.10.1 for the list of reasons.

Key Findings

- Prevalence of female genital cutting/mutilation (FGC/M) among women: Ten percent of women age 15-49 have been circumcised, a decline from 18% in the 1996 TDHS. FGC/M prevalence in rural areas is more than double that in urban areas. The highest percentages of circumcised women are in Manyara and Dodoma regions (58% and 47%, respectively).
- Aspects of female circumcision: Eighty-one percent of circumcised women reported that some flesh was removed from their genitals, and 7% were infibulated. Eighty-six percent of women's circumcisions were performed by traditional agents.
- Age at circumcision: Thirty-five percent of circumcised women age 15-49 were circumcised before age 1 and 28% were circumcised at age 13 or older.
- Prevalence among girls age 0-14: According to their mothers, less than 1% of girls age 0-14 are circumcised. Girls are more likely to be circumcised if their mothers were circumcised.
- Opinions about FGC/M: Among the 86% of women who have heard of FGC/M, 95% believe that the practice is not required by their religion and that the practice should not be continued.

This chapter explores female genital cutting or mutilation (FGC/M), also known as female circumcision. FGC/M involves cutting some part of the clitoris or labia for non-therapeutic reasons, usually as part of a rite of passage into adolescence. The practice is widely acknowledged as a violation of children and women's rights, and it has the potential to cause serious medical complications. The Tanzanian Special Provision Act, a 1998 amendment to the penal code, specifically prohibits FGC/M (National Legislative Bodies, 1998). However, while the practice has been outlawed for almost two decades, it is still prevalent in many areas in Tanzania. FGC/M is considered compulsory in some communities, but in others it is optional.

The 2015-16 TDHS-MIS is the fourth DHS survey to collect information on FGC/M in Tanzania. In the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS, all female respondents age 15-49 were asked if they knew about female circumcision. Respondents who had ever heard of female circumcision were asked additional questions, including whether they were circumcised and, if so, their age at circumcision, the type of circumcision, and the person who performed the procedure. They were also asked questions regarding the circumcision status of their daughters age 0-14 and about their attitudes towards the practice.

16.1 KNOWLEDGE OF FGC/M

Knowledge

Female respondents were asked if they had ever heard of female circumcision. *Sample:* Women age 15-49

Although the Government of Tanzania officially discourages the tradition of FGC/M, 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, 86% of women age 15-49 in Tanzania have heard about female circumcision (Table 16.1).

Trends: FGC/M awareness has increased only slightly since the 2010 TDHS, which reported that 82% of women were aware of the practice.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Ninety-five percent of women in urban areas have heard about female circumcision, as compared with 81% of women in rural areas.
- Knowledge of FGC/M is similar in both Zanzibar and Tanzania Mainland (87% and 86%, respectively).
- Knowledge of the practice is highest in the Northern (98%), Central (97%), and Eastern zones (96%) but lowest in the South West Highlands Zone (67%).
- Women's knowledge of FGC/M increases steadily with increasing education, from 71% among women with no education to 97% among those with secondary or higher education. The relationship with household wealth is also positive, with FGC/M awareness increasing from 75% among women in the lowest quintile to 97% among those in the highest quintile.

16.2 PREVALENCE OF AND AGE AT CIRCUMCISION AMONG WOMEN

To assess FGC/M 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.

16.2.1 Prevalence and Type of FGC/M

Prevalence of FGC/M

Female respondents were asked whether they had ever been circumcised. *Sample:* Women age 15-49

Type of and age at circumcision

Women who were circumcised were asked about:

- the type of circumcision (cut, no flesh removed; cut, flesh removed; sewn closed [infibulation]) and
- age at circumcision .

Sample: Women age 15-49 who reported having been circumcised
One in 10 women in Tanzania have been circumcised **(Table 16.2)**. The most common type of circumcision involved cutting and removal of flesh, with 81% of circumcised women reporting this type of circumcision. Seven percent of circumcised women reported that their genital area had been sewn closed (infibulated) **(Figure 16.1)**. Infibulation is the type of FG/M that is of greatest concern because of the possible harm to health (Yoder, 2013). The majority of circumcised women (86%) reported that a traditional practitioner had performed the circumcision (data not shown in table).

Trends: The prevalence of FGC/M in Tanzania has decreased over the past two decades, dropping from 18% among women age 15-49 in the 1996 TDHS to 10% in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS (**Figure 16.2**). The decline is particularly notable among younger women: FGC/M prevalence among women age 15-29 fell by more than half between 1996 and 2015. Although the decrease in FGC/M prevalence among younger age cohorts may be the result of an actual decline in the practice, it also may reflect, at least in part, underreporting of the practice given that it has been prohibited by law since 1998.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of circumcision increases with age, from 5% among women age 15-19 to 19% among women age 45-49 (Figure 16.3).
- Women in rural areas (13%) are more than twice as likely to be circumcised as women in urban areas (5%).
- Close to half of women in the Central Zone and more than one fifth of women in the Northern Zone are circumcised, while the FGC/M rate is 6% or less in other zones

Figure 16.1 Type of FGC/M



Figure 16.2 Trends in FGC/M

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are circumcised



Figure 16.3 FGC/M by age

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are circumcised



 At the regional level, Manyara has the highest FGC/M prevalence (58%), followed by Dodoma (47%) and Arusha (41%). (Figure 16.4).

16.2.2 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 babies or after they reached puberty. **Table 16.3** shows that more than one-third of women age 15-49 who reported being circumcised (35%) were less than age 1 when the circumcision was performed, while 28% were circumcised at age 13 or older.

Figure 16.4 Prevalence of FGC/M by region

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are circumcised



Trends: Between the 2004-05 TDHS and the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS, the proportion of circumcised women age 15-24 who were circumcised at age 13 or older increased from 25% to 36%, suggesting that the age at which girls are being circumcised is increasing.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in the Central Zone were more likely to be circumcised before puberty than women in other zones, with over half (52%) circumcised before their first birthday.
- In the Southern Highlands Zone, 2% of women were under age 1 when they were circumcised, while 63% were circumcised at age 13 or older.

16.3 PREVALENCE OF AND AGE AT CIRCUMCISION FOR GIRLS AGE 0-14

Information on the circumcision status of women age 15-49 reflects the outcomes of circumcision practices over a nearly 50-year period before the survey. To obtain insights into the extent to which young girls are continuing to be circumcised, women interviewed in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS who had daughters were asked if any of their daughters born in 2000 or later had been circumcised.

Prevalence of FGC/M among girls age 0-14 Women were asked about the circumcision status of their living daughters age 0-14.

Sample: Girls age 0-14

Overall, according to mothers' reports, less than 1% of girls age 0-14 were circumcised (**Table 16.4**). Almost all circumcised girls have mothers who are also circumcised (data not shown). It is worth noting that, the low prevalence rate among young girls has to be interpreted with caution since it represents the current rather than the final FGC/M status for this age group. As mentioned above, more than one-quarter of women age 15-49 were circumcised at age 13 or older, so it is still possible that a significant number of girls age 0-14 may yet be circumcised. Some women also may have been reluctant to report that their daughters were circumcised because the practice is outlawed.

16.4 OPINIONS ABOUT FGC/M

Women who had heard about FGC/M were asked their opinion on whether or not their religion requires female circumcision and whether the practice should be continued. Eight in 10 circumcised women (82%) believe that FGC/M is not required by their religion (**Table 16.5**). Eighty-four percent believe that the practice should not be continued (**Table 16.6**).

Trends: Overall, the percentage of women who believe that female circumcision should not be continued has increased from 91% to 95% since the 2004-05 TDHS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who are circumcised are much more likely to believe that FGC/M is required by their religion (15%) than uncircumcised women (2%). The same pattern is observed with regard to women's opinion about continuation of the practice; 13% of circumcised women think FGC/M should be continued, as compared with 1% of uncircumcised women (Figure 16.5).
- By region, Manyara region has the highest percentages of women who believe that FGC/M is required by their religion and that FGC/M should continue (15% and 12%, respectively).
- The percentages of women who believe that FGC/M is required by their religion and who want the practice to continue are highest among those with no education (6% and 9%, respectively) and those in the lowest wealth quintile (5% and 8%, respectively).

LIST OF TABLES

- Table 16.1 Knowledge of female circumcision
- Table 16.2 Prevalence of female circumcision
- Table 16.3 Age at circumcision
- Table 16.4 Prevalence of circumcision and age at circumcision: girls age 0-14
- Table 16.5 Opinion of women about whether circumcision is required by religion
- Table 16.6 Opinion of women about whether the practice of circumcision should continue

Percentage of women age 15-49 believing: • Circumcised • Not circumcised 15 2 13 13 13 13 14 Circumcision is required by religion

Figure 16.5 Attitudes about FGC/M by circumcision status

Table 16.1 Knowledge of female circumcision

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of female circumcision, according to background characteristics, Tanzania 2015-16

Background	Have heard of	Number
characteristic	female circumcision	of women
Age		
15-19	82.1	2,904
20-24	88.3	2,483
25-29	88.2	2,125
30-34	87.U 85.6	1,752
40-44	85.3	1 364
45-49	87.6	997
Residence		
Urban	95.1	4,811
Rural	80.9	8,455
Tanzania Mainland/Zanzibar	86.0	12 862
Urban	95.1	4 675
Rural	80.8	8,187
Zanzibar	86.8	404
Unguja	92.2	293
Pemba	72.6	111
Zone	69.0	1 070
Northern	00.U 97 7	1,270 1,575
Central	96.6	1.336
Southern Highlands	86.1	807
Southern	86.5	700
South West Highlands	67.2	1,246
Lake	82.8	3,463
Eastern Zanzibar	96.1 86.8	2,457
Pagion	00.0	-0-
Dodoma	96.9	572
Arusha	98.0	508
Kilimanjaro	98.9	361
Tanga	97.0	706
Morogoro	95.0	636
Pwani Dar es Salaam	91.8	285 1.536
Lindi	84.5	288
Mtwara	87.9	412
Ruvuma	82.0	360
Iringa	89.3	245
Mbeya	75.4	828
Singida Tabora	94.4 78.7	370
Rukwa	50.3	288
Kigoma	53.5	542
Shinyanga	86.2	504
Kagera	69.9	612
Mwanza	83.7	859
Manyara	99.3	523
Niombe	90.3 89.6	203
Katavi	52.1	130
Simiyu	84.3	479
Geita	75.0	485
Kaskazini Unguja	86.2	56
Kusini Unguja Miini Magharihi	94.6	35
Kaskazini Pemba	93.5 70.0	201
Kusini Pemba	75.2	55
Education		
No education	71.3	1,946
Primary incomplete	75.7	1,559
Primary complete	87.7 97 0	6,652 3 109
Wealth quintile	51.0	0,100
Lowest	75.1	2,246
Second	75.6	2,274
Middle	82.3	2,329
roul(1) Highest	92.0 06.0	2,822
The state of the s	50.5	0,000
lanzania	86.1	13,266

Table 16.2 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 2015-16

	Type of circumcision						Number of	
Background characteristic	Percentage of women circumcised	Number of women	Cut, no flesh removed	Cut, flesh removed	Sewn closed	Don't know/ missing	Total	circumcised women
Age								
15-19	4.7	2.904	3.9	77.8	6.7	11.6	100.0	136
20-24	7.3	2,483	3.1	79.5	6.0	11.4	100.0	181
25-29	8.1	2,125	4.9	79.5	6.7	9.0	100.0	171
30-34	12.8	1,752	2.1	82.5	4.9	10.5	100.0	225
35-39	13.4	1 641	21	87.5	4.2	6.3	100.0	220
40-44	15.4	1,364	4 4	76.0	8.6	11.0	100.0	210
45-49	18.7	997	2.7	83.1	9.4	4.8	100.0	186
Residence								
Urban	5.3	4,811	1.9	77.1	9.8	11.2	100.0	257
Rural	12.7	8,455	3.6	82.0	5.8	8.6	100.0	1,073
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar								
Mainland	10.3	12,862	3.2	81.1	6.6	9.1	100.0	1,329
Urban	5.5	4,675	1.9	77.1	9.8	11.2	100.0	257
Rural	13.1	8,187	3.6	82.0	5.8	8.6	100.0	1,072
Zanzibar	0.1	404	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Unquia	0.1	293	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Pemba	0.0	111	*	*	*	*	0.0	0
Zone								
Western	0.5	1,278	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Northern	21.7	1,575	3.5	82.3	3.0	11.1	100.0	341
Central	45.6	1,336	1.5	80.7	7.1	10.6	100.0	609
Southern Highlands	4.1	807	0.0	95.3	4.7	0.0	100.0	33
Southern	1.1	700	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
South West Highlands	0.6	1,246	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Lake	5.4	3,463	6.5	86.1	4.7	2.7	100.0	187
Eastern	5.6	2.457	5.0	71.2	14.8	8.9	100.0	138
Zanzibar	0.1	404	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Region								
Dodoma	46.7	572	1.8	77.1	12.2	8.9	100.0	267
Arusha	41.0	508	3.6	82.7	0.5	13.1	100.0	208
Kilimanjaro	10.1	361	(2.7)	(82.4)	(8.2)	(6.6)	100.0	36
Tanga	13.7	706	3.6	81.3	6.4	8.7	100.0	97
Morogoro	9.1	636	(12.0)	(72.8)	(15.3)	(0.0)	100.0	58
Pwani	5.3	285	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Dar Es Salaam	4.2	1,536	(0.0)	(66.0)	(17.9)	(16.0)	100.0	65
Lindi	0.5	288	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Mtwara	1.6	412	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Ruvuma	0.0	360	*	*	*	*	0.0	0
Iringa	7.5	245	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	18
Mbeya	0.7	828	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Singida	30.9	370	3.4	71.7	7.2	17.7	100.0	114
Tabora	0.6	737	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Rukwa	0.4	288	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Kigoma	0.3	542	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Shinyanga	0.7	504	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Kagera	0.0	612	*	*	*	*	0.0	0
Mwanza	1.1	859	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Mara	32.0	523	6.4	87.4	3.4	2.8	100.0	167
Manyara	57.7	394	0.4	89.4	1.1	9.1	100.0	227
Njombe	7.2	203	(0.0)	(89.4)	(10.6)	(0.0)	100.0	15
Katavi	0.2	130	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Simiyu	0.7	479	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Geita	0.7	485	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Kaskazini Unguja	0.0	56	*	*	*	*	0.0	0
Kusini Unguja	0.3	35	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Mjini Magharibi	0.1	201	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Kaskazini Pemba	0.0	56	*	*	*	*	0.0	0
Kusini Pemba	0.0	55	*	*	*	*	0.0	0
Tanzania	10.0	13,266	3.2	81.1	6.6	9.1	100.0	1,329

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 16.3 Age at circumcision

Percent distribution of circumcised women age 15-49 by age at circumcision, according to background characteristics, Tanzania 2015-16

	Age at circumcision									
Background characteristic	<1	1-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11-12	13+	Don't know/missing	Total	Number of circumcised women
Age										
15-19	21.4	2.4	4.4	4.6	16.1	14.8	36.2	0.0	100.0	136
20-24	34.2	4.8	5.5	6.4	5.6	5.8	36.1	1.4	100.0	181
25-29	43.0	0.8	5.4	7.9	7.2	9.5	25.4	0.6	100.0	171
30-34	36.9	4.4	4.0	5.3	14.7	9.1	22.1	3.5	100.0	225
35-39	33.8	1.2	3.6	14.1	9.0	5.9	31.2	1.2	100.0	220
40-44	39.6	1.1	7.1	5.2	11.7	11.5	20.9	3.0	100.0	210
45-49	34.9	1.5	6.5	7.8	12.3	10.1	24.9	2.1	100.0	186
Residence										
Urban	34.9	2.5	8.9	13.3	10.1	6.5	20.8	3.0	100.0	257
Rural	35.5	2.3	4.3	6.1	11.1	9.9	29.2	1.6	100.0	1,073
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar										
Urban	35.4	2.3	5.2	7.5	10.9	9.3	27.6	1.8	100.0	1.329
Rural	34.9	2.5	8.9	13.3	10.1	6.5	20.8	3.0	100.0	257
Zanzibar	35.5	2.3	4.3	6.1	11.1	9.9	29.2	1.6	100.0	1,072
Unguja	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Pemba	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Zone										
Western	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Northern	33.0	0.9	3.7	3.5	7.8	8.5	39.5	3.0	100.0	341
Central	51.5	3.9	7.2	9.9	12.2	5.5	8.7	1.2	100.0	609
Southern Highlands	1.5	0.0	2.0	8.4	9.1	10.1	62.7	6.2	100.0	33
Southern	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
South West Highlands	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Lake	2.9	0.0	1.2	2.5	10.3	24.3	58.2	0.4	100.0	187
Eastern	24.1	3.2	6.3	12.6	15.3	6.6	28.8	3.0	100.0	138
Zanzibar	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Total	35.4	2.3	5.2	7.5	10.9	9.3	27.6	1.8	100.0	1,329

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

Table 16.4 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 2015-16

	Age at circumcision				n			
Current age of girls	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	Percentage not circumcised	Total	Number of girls	Percentage circumcised
0-4 5-9 10-14	0.0 0.0 0.1	0.2 0.2 0.1	na 0.1 0.2	na na 0.2	99.8 99.7 99.4	100.0 100.0 100.0	4,680 3,971 3,145	0.2 0.3 0.6
Total	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	99.6	100.0	11,795	0.4

Note: The circumcision status of girls is reported by their mothers. na = Not applicable due to censoring

Table 16.5 Opinions of women about whether circumcision is required by religion

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have heard of female circumcision by opinion on whether their religion requires female circumcision, according to background characteristics, Tanzania 2015-16

Background characteristic	Required	Not required	Don't know/missing	Total	Number of women who have heard of female circumcision
Female circumcision status Circumcised Not circumcised	15.3 1.5	81.8 96.8	2.9 1.7	100.0 100.0	1,329 10,087
Age 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49	2.8 2.9 3.4 3.4 2.9 3.0 3.4	94.6 95.3 95.0 95.6 95.2 95.1 95.1	2.6 1.8 1.6 1.0 1.8 1.8 1.5	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	2,384 2,193 1,874 1,524 1,405 1,164 873
Residence Urban Rural	1.6 4.1	97.0 93.8	1.4 2.1	100.0 100.0	4,575 6.842
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar Urban Rural Zanzibar Unguja Pemba Urban	3.2 1.7 4.2 0.5 0.5 0.2	95.0 96.9 93.6 98.9 98.7 99.8	1.9 1.4 2.2 0.6 0.8 0.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	11,066 4,448 6,618 351 270 81
Zone Western Northern Central Southern Highlands Southern South West Highlands Lake Eastern Zanzibar	1.1 5.8 8.6 3.7 1.5 3.1 1.4 1.8 0.5	97.6 92.8 88.0 94.1 95.9 93.9 96.9 97.1 98.9	1.4 1.4 2.2 2.5 3.0 1.7 1.0 0.6	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	870 1,539 1,291 695 605 836 2,868 2,360 351
Region Dodoma Arusha Kilimanjaro Tanga Morogoro Pwani Dar Es Salaam Lindi Mtwara Ruvuma Iringa Mbeya Singida Tabora Rukwa Kigoma Shinyanga Kagera Mwanza Manyara Manyara Njombe Katavi Simiyu Geita Kaskazini Unguja Kusini Unguja Kaskazini Pemba	$\begin{array}{c} 8.6\\ 9.6\\ 1.6\\ 5.1\\ 1.5\\ 1.8\\ 2.0\\ 1.1\\ 1.8\\ 2.7\\ 4.7\\ 3.7\\ 1.3\\ 0.6\\ 1.6\\ 2.1\\ 0.4\\ 0.3\\ 0.3\\ 4.5\\ 15.0\\ 4.2\\ 0.3\\ 0.8\\ 2.0\\ 0.4\\ 0.6\\ 0.5\\ 0.0\\ \end{array}$	88.5 87.9 97.9 93.7 97.8 97.6 96.7 98.1 94.5 95.2 93.4 93.3 93.9 98.1 94.5 96.5 98.0 99.1 97.8 94.8 82.1 93.2 98.3 96.9 94.6 99.4 99.4 99.2 98.4 99.5 100.0	$\begin{array}{c} 2.8\\ 2.5\\ 0.5\\ 1.1\\ 0.6\\ 0.6\\ 1.3\\ 0.8\\ 3.7\\ 2.1\\ 1.9\\ 2.9\\ 4.8\\ 1.3\\ 3.9\\ 1.4\\ 1.7\\ 0.7\\ 1.9\\ 0.7\\ 2.8\\ 2.6\\ 1.4\\ 2.3\\ 3.4\\ 0.3\\ 0.4\\ 1.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 100.0\\ 10$	$\begin{array}{c} 554\\ 497\\ 357\\ 685\\ 604\\ 261\\ 1,494\\ 243\\ 362\\ 295\\ 218\\ 624\\ 349\\ 580\\ 145\\ 290\\ 434\\ 428\\ 719\\ 520\\ 388\\ 182\\ 68\\ 403\\ 364\\ 48\\ 34\\ 188\\ 40\\ 41\\ \end{array}$
Education No education Primary incomplete Primary complete Secondary+	5.9 3.7 3.2 1.4	90.5 94.3 95.0 97.7	3.5 2.0 1.8 1.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	1,388 1,181 5,833 3,014
Wealth quintile Lowest Second Middle Fourth Highest Total 15-49	4.9 4.0 3.9 2.8 1.6 3.1	92.2 92.9 94.1 96.0 97.4 95.1	2.9 3.1 2.0 1.2 1.1 1.8	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	1,687 1,718 1,915 2,612 3,484 11,416

Table 16.6 Opinions of women about whether the practice of circumcision should continue

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have heard of female circumcision by their opinion on whether the practice of circumcision should be continued, according to background characteristics, Tanzania 2015-16

Background		Not				Number of women who have heard of female
characteristic	Continued	continued	Depends	Don't know	Total	circumcision
Female circumcision status Circumcised Not circumcised	13.2 1.3	84.4 96.4	1.1 0.8	1.3 1.5	100.0 100.0	1,329 10,087
Age 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49	2.6 3.0 2.5 3.1 2.2 2.3 3.2	95.4 94.9 95.0 94.4 95.2 95.3 94.5	0.5 0.8 0.7 1.2 1.1 0.7 1.2	1.5 1.2 1.9 1.4 1.4 1.7 1.1	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	2,384 2,193 1,874 1,524 1,405 1,164 873
Residence Urban Rural	0.9 3.9	97.7 93.2	0.6 1.0	0.8 1.9	100.0 100.0	4,575 6,842
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar Urban Rural Zanzibar Unguja Pemba Urban	2.8 0.9 4.0 0.2 0.3 0.1	94.9 97.7 93.0 99.5 99.4 99.7	0.8 0.6 1.0 0.1 0.2 0.0	1.5 0.8 2.0 0.1 0.1 0.2	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	11,066 4,448 6,618 351 270 81
Zone Western Northern Central Southern Highlands Southern South West Highlands Lake Eastern Zanzibar	2.1 5.3 5.3 1.0 2.9 2.2 0.9 0.2	95.4 93.1 92.0 98.0 90.8 96.0 97.6 99.5	1.3 1.3 0.8 2.9 0.4 0.2 0.6 0.5 0.1	1.3 0.4 2.0 1.9 0.5 6.0 1.2 1.0 0.1	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	870 1,539 1,291 695 605 836 2,868 2,360 351
Region Dodoma Arusha Kilimanjaro Tanga Morogoro Pwani Dar Es Salaam Lindi Mtwara Ruvuma Iringa Mbeya Singida Tabora Rukwa Kigoma Shinyanga Kagera Mwanza Mara Manyara Mara Manyara Njombe Katavi Simiyu Geita Kaskazini Unguja Kusini Unguja Mjini Magharibi Kaskazini Pemba	$\begin{array}{c} 2.7\\ 10.9\\ 0.7\\ 3.7\\ 1.4\\ 0.6\\ 0.8\\ 0.5\\ 1.4\\ 1.6\\ 3.3\\ 1.8\\ 2.2\\ 0.6\\ 1.2\\ 3.7\\ 12.2\\ 5.3\\ 1.5\\ 2.4\\ 3.5\\ 0.2\\ 0.0\\ 0.3\\ 0.0\\ 0.3\end{array}$	95.1 87.7 99.0 93.9 96.8 98.2 97.8 98.4 97.8 92.6 93.6 89.6 95.5 95.3 94.2 95.4 96.4 97.3 96.3 84.3 89.0 94.8 95.4 91.5 99.8 100.0 99.2 100.0 99.4	$\begin{array}{c} 0.6\\ 1.0\\ 0.0\\ 2.1\\ 0.2\\ 0.7\\ 0.7\\ 0.3\\ 4.1\\ 0.7\\ 0.0\\ 0.8\\ 1.9\\ 0.4\\ 0.0\\ 0.8\\ 0.0\\ 1.0\\ 3.5\\ 2.1\\ 0.7\\ 1.1\\ 0.0\\ 0.3\\ 0.0\\ 0.3\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0\\ 0.0$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.6\\ 0.4\\ 0.3\\ 0.3\\ 1.5\\ 1.3\\ 0.8\\ 0.4\\ 0.6\\ 1.7\\ 2.1\\ 7.1\\ 2.0\\ 0.5\\ 3.4\\ 2.8\\ 0.4\\ 1.8\\ 0.0\\ 2.4\\ 2.2\\ 1.6\\ 1.6\\ 1.6\\ 1.6\\ 1.6\\ 0.0\\ 0.2\\ 0.2\\ 0.3\\ \end{array}$	100.0 100.0	$\begin{array}{c} 554\\ 497\\ 357\\ 685\\ 604\\ 261\\ 1,494\\ 243\\ 362\\ 295\\ 218\\ 624\\ 349\\ 580\\ 145\\ 290\\ 434\\ 428\\ 719\\ 520\\ 388\\ 182\\ 68\\ 403\\ 364\\ 48\\ 34\\ 188\\ 40\\ 34\\ 188\\ 40\\ 41\\ \end{array}$
Education No education Primary incomplete Primary complete Secondary+	8.5 2.8 2.4 0.6	87.4 94.4 95.0 98.8	1.7 1.2 0.8 0.3	2.4 1.6 1.9 0.3	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	1,388 1,181 5,833 3,014
Wealth quintile Lowest Second Middle Fourth Highest	7.7 3.8 2.6 1.4 0.7	87.4 93.2 95.0 97.0 98.1	1.8 0.9 0.7 0.4 0.7	3.1 2.1 1.7 1.2 0.5	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	1,687 1,718 1,915 2,612 3,484
Total 15-49	2.7	95.0	0.8	1.5	100.0	11,416

Key Findings

- Experience of violence from anyone: Forty percent of women age 15-49 have ever experienced physical violence, and 17% have ever experienced sexual violence. Although experience of violence is higher among married women, particularly formerly married women, 16% of never-married women have also ever experienced physical violence and 9% have ever experienced sexual violence.
- Marital control: Nearly three quarters of ever-married women experienced marital control by their husbands/partners, including 29% whose husband/partner demonstrated at least three of the five specified behaviours.
- Spousal violence: Half of all ever-married women have ever experienced spousal violence, most commonly physical violence (39%) and emotional violence (36%); 14% have experienced sexual violence.
- Change over time: There has been no change in women's experience of either physical violence or emotional violence since the 2010 TDHS. As it was in the 2010 TDHS, spousal violence is much higher in the Mainland than in Zanzibar.
- Injuries due to spousal violence: Seven in 10 evermarried women who experienced spousal violence suffered injuries, usually cuts, bruises, or aches; notably, however, 15% also reported deep wounds, broken bones or teeth, and other serious injuries.
- Help seeking: More than half of women (54%) who have experienced physical or sexual violence have sought help. While most women seek help from their families, 9% have sought help from the police.

Domestic violence is a violation of basic human rights and has documented adverse health, demographic, and economic consequences for women, children, and societies. Women bear the brunt of domestic violence, including the associated health and psychological burdens. Furthermore, women may be socialised to accept, tolerate, or even rationalise domestic violence. The 2015-16 TDHS-MIS included an optional module of questions on women's experience of domestic violence. In accordance with the World Health Organization's guidelines on the ethical collection of information on domestic violence (WHO, 2001), only one eligible woman per household was randomly selected for this module, and the module was not administered if privacy could not be obtained. In total, 9,322 women were eligible for domestic violence questions. Only 2% of women eligible for the domestic violence module could not be successfully interviewed.

17.1 MEASUREMENT OF VIOLENCE

In the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS, information was obtained from never-married women on their experience of violence committed by anyone and from ever-married women on their experience of violence committed by their current and former husbands/partners and by anyone else. Specifically, violence committed by the current husband/partner among currently married women and by the most recent husband/partner among formerly married women was measured by asking all ever-married women if their husbands/partners ever did the following to them:

Physical spousal 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; try to choke you or burn you on purpose; threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or any other weapon

Sexual spousal violence: physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him even when you did not want to; physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to; force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to

Emotional spousal violence: say or do something to humiliate you in front of others; threaten to hurt or harm you or someone close to you; insult you or make you feel bad about yourself

In addition, information was obtained from all women (married and unmarried) about physical violence committed by anyone (other than a current or most recent husband/partner) since they were age 15 by asking if anyone had hit, slapped, kicked, or done something else to hurt them physically. Similarly, information was collected from all women about experiences of sexual violence committed by anyone (other than a current or most recent husband/partner) at any time in their life, as a child or as an adult, by asking if they were forced in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when they did not want to.

17.2 EXPERIENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE FROM ANYONE

Physical violence by anyone

Percentage of women who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a spouse or anyone else) since age 15 and in the 12 months preceding the survey. *Sample:* Women age 15-49

17.2.1 Prevalence of Physical Violence

Forty percent of women age 15-49 have experienced one or more acts of physical violence since age 15; 22% experienced physical violence in the past 12 months. A larger percentage of women reported experiencing physical violence "sometimes" in the past year (17%) than "often" (6%) in the past year (Table 17.1).

Overall, 8% of women who have ever been pregnant have experienced physical violence during pregnancy (Table 17.2 and Figure 17.1).

Trends: The percentage of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 has not

Figure 17.1 Violence during pregnancy by number of living children



changed in Tanzania Mainland since the 2010 TDHS; but it has increased from 10% to 14% in Zanzibar.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 ranges from 6% in Kusini Pemba region and 8% in Kaskazini Pemba region to 60% in Shinyanga and 61% in Mara. By zone, violence is more common in the Lake and Western zones than in other zones.
- Sixteen percent of never-married women have experienced physical violence since age 15, as compared with 63% of divorced, separated, or widowed women and 44% of currently married women.
- The likelihood of experiencing physical violence generally increases with age and number of living children. About 50% of women with five or more children have ever experienced physical violence, compared with 21% of women with no children.
- Experience of physical violence declines sharply with increasing wealth and education.

17.2.2 Perpetrators of Physical Violence

Ever-married women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 most commonly report husbands/partners as perpetrators of the violence (**Table 17.3**). Sixty-three percent of ever-married women who had ever experienced physical violence reported their current/most recent husbands/partners as the perpetrator, and 37% reported former husbands/partners as the perpetrator.

Never-married women who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 most commonly report the perpetrator to be a teacher (23%) or a relative. Between 13% and 15% of never-married women report the violence to be perpetrated by one or more of the following: sibling, mother/stepmother, other relative, or father/stepfather.

17.3 EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Sexual violence

Percentage of women who have experienced any form of sexual violence (committed by a spouse or anyone else) ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Sample: Women age 15-49

17.3.1 Prevalence of Sexual Violence

Seventeen percent of women age 15-49 have ever experienced sexual violence and 9% have experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months (**Table 17.4**). Seven percent of women age 18 or older experienced sexual violence before age 18, and 2% of all women age 15-49 experienced sexual violence before age 15 (**Table 17.5**).

Figure 17.2 Women's experience of physical or sexual violence by marital status



Patterns by background characteristics

• The proportion of women ever experienced sexual violence is highest in the Western (22%) and Lake (21%) zones and lowest in Zanzibar (9%) and the Northern Zone (11%).

Experience of sexual violence is more common among currently married women (16%) and women who are divorced, separated, or widowed (31%); nonetheless, almost 1 in 10 never-married women (9%) also report to have experienced sexual violence (Figure 17.2).

17.3.2 Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

The findings from the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS show that sexual violence is frequently committed by persons with whom the woman has a close personal relationship (**Table 17.6**). Forty-eight percent of ever-married women who experienced sexual violence reported their current/most recent husbands/partners as the perpetrators, while 40% reported their former husbands/partners as perpetrators. Forty-two percent of never-married women who experienced sexual violence reported current/former boyfriends as perpetrators and nearly one third (31%) reported friends/acquaintances as perpetrators; 7% reported strangers as perpetrators.

17.4 EXPERIENCE OF DIFFERENT 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, 44% of women age 15-49 have ever experienced either physical or sexual violence (**Table 17.7**). Twenty-seven percent of women experienced physical violence only, while 4% of women experienced sexual violence only. Thirteen percent of women experienced both physical and sexual violence.

17.5 MARITAL CONTROL

Marital control

Percentage of women whose current husbands/partners (if currently married) or most recent husbands/partners (if formerly married) demonstrate at least one of the following sets of controlling behaviors: is jealous or angry if she talks to other men; frequently accuses her of being unfaithful; does not permit her to meet her female friends; tries to limit her contact with her family; and insists on knowing where she is at all times. *Sample:* Ever-married women age 15-49

Nearly three fourths of ever-married women experienced some degree of marital control (**Table 17.8**). Twenty-nine percent of women experienced three or more types of marital controlling behaviours by their husbands/partners. The most common controlling behaviours women experienced from their husbands/partners were jealousy or anger if they talked to other men (60%) and insisting on knowing where they are at all times (57%).

Trends: Women's reports of marital control behaviours by husbands/partners generally declined in the period between the 2010 TDHS and the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS. The proportion of women reporting that their husbands/partners display at least three controlling behaviours fell from 35% in 2010 TDHS to 29% in 2015-16 TDHS-MIS, while the percentage of women whose husbands did not display any controlling behaviours increased slightly from 23% to 26% during the same period.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Experience of at least three forms of marital control behaviour is higher among women on the Mainland (30%) than in Zanzibar (18%). By region, experience of three or more types of marital control behaviours varies greatly, from 40% in Mara to 9% in Kusini Pemba.
- Rural women are more likely not to experience any of the controlling behaviours (29%) than urban women (20%).

- Women with secondary or higher education are more likely to experience marital control behaviours (79%) than women with no education (69%). Experience of marital control behaviours also tends to increase with increasing wealth. Similar marital control patterns by education and wealth were seen in the 2010 TDHS.
- Women who are afraid of their husbands/partners are more likely to experience marital control than women who are never afraid of their husbands/partners. Fifty-three percent of women who are afraid of their husband/partner most of the time reported experiencing at least three forms of controlling behaviours, as compared with 18% of women who are never afraid of their husbands/partners.

17.6 SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

Spousal violence

Percentage of women who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence perpetrated by their current husband/partner (if currently married) or most recent husbands/partners (if formerly married), ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey. *Sample:* Ever-married women age 15-49

Fifty percent of all ever-married women reported to have ever experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence (**Table 17.9**). Thirty-eight percent experienced spousal violence in the past 12 months either sometimes (24%) or often (13%).

Thirty-nine percent of women experienced physical violence. Slapping was the most common act of physical violence, reported by 35% of ever-married women. Four percent of women have been choked or burned on purpose by their spouse and have been threatened or attacked with a knife, gun, or other weapon (**Figure 17.3**).

Fourteen percent of ever-married women have experienced one or more acts of sexual violence, the most common being physically forced to have sexual intercourse by their spouse when they did not want to. Thirty-six percent of women reported to have ever experienced emotional violence; 34% reported that their husbands/partners had insulted them or made them feel bad about themselves.

Figure 17.3 Types of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced specfic acts of violence by their husband/partner



Among women who have been married more than once, spousal violence could have been perpetrated by an earlier husband/partner. To capture the totality of women's experience of spousal physical or sexual violence, ever-married women were also asked about physical and sexual violence committed by their former husbands/partners. Overall, 46% of ever-married women have experienced physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner, and 30% experienced such violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (Tables 17.9 and 17.10).

Trends: The prevalence of spousal physical violence and emotional violence did not change in the period between the 2010 TDHS and the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS: in both surveys, 39% of ever-married women had experienced spousal physical violence, and 36% had experienced spousal emotional violence. However, experience of both spousal physical and emotional violence in the 12 months preceding each survey declined over this period by 6 percentage for spousal physical violence (from 33% to 27%) and 4 percentage for spousal emotional violence (from 32% to 28%). The estimate for sexual violence cannot be compared between the two surveys because some of the acts included to measure sexual violence were not the same.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Experience of spousal violence varies from 78% in both Mara and Shinyanga regions to 8% in Kaskazini Pemba and 9% in Kusini Pemba and is lower in urban areas (45%) than in rural areas (52%) (Table 17.11). Compared to Zanzibar (15%), spousal violence is much higher in Tanzania Mainland (50%). (Figure 17.4)
- Spousal violence is substantially higher among women who are divorced, separated, or widowed (67%) than among currently married women (46%). It does not vary substantially by age but

Figure 17.4 Spousal violence by region

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their husband/partner



increases with number of living children, from 35% among women with no children to 56% among women with five or more children.

Spousal violence is more common among women who are employed—whether employed for cash (48%) or not for cash (58%)—than among women who are not employed (38%). Women who have at least secondary education are less likely than women in other education groups to have experienced violence.

Patterns by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Women's experience of spousal violence varies as much by the educational level of their husband/partner as it does by their own education, declining sharply from 53% among women whose husband/partner has no education to 36% among those whose husband/partner has secondary or higher education (Table 17.12). There is, however, little variation in the experience of spousal violence by education differential between spouses.

- Women's experience of spousal violence varies greatly by their spouses' alcohol consumption; 80% of women whose husbands/partners get drunk very often have ever experienced spousal violence. Notably, however, experience of spousal violence is very high at 41%, even among women whose husbands do not drink (Figure 17.5).
- The likelihood of spousal violence increases substantially with the number of marital control behaviours the husband/partner displays; experience of spousal violence is approximately twice as common among women whose husband/partner displays five controlling behaviours (90%) as among women whose husband/partner displays one or two controlling behaviours (47%).

Figure 17.5 Spousal violence by husband's alcohol consumption

Percentage of ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal (physical, sexual, or emotional) violence



 Spousal violence is also substantially more common among women who are afraid of their husbands/partners and whose father beat their mother. Differences in the experience of spousal violence according to women's decision-making capacity and attitudes towards wife beating are less striking.

17.7 INJURIES DUE TO SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

Injuries due to spousal violence

Percentage of women who have the following types of injuries from spousal violence: cuts, bruises, or aches; eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; or deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current husbands/partners (if currently married) or most recent husbands/partners (if formerly married)

Overall, 70% of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence have experienced one or more types of injuries (**Table 17.14**). The most common type of injury is cuts, bruises, or aches; however, 15% of women have experienced deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or another serious injury from spousal violence. The prevalence of all types of injuries among women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence is higher in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS than it was in the 2010 TDHS.

17.8 VIOLENCE INITIATED BY WOMEN AGAINST HUSBANDS/PARTNERS

Three percent of ever-married women report committing physical violence against their husbands/partners when men were not already beating or physically hurting them; 1% reported having done so in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 17.15**). There has been no apparent change in violence initiated by women since the 2010 TDHS.

Women who have themselves experienced spousal physical violence are more likely to report ever initiated spousal violence (5%) than other women (1%) (Table 17.15).

17.9 RESPONSE TO VIOLENCE

17.9.1 Help Seeking Behaviour to Stop the Violence

More than half of women (54%) who have experienced physical or sexual violence from anyone have sought help from someone. One third of women (34%) have never sought help or told anyone (**Table 17.17**).

Trends: Among women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence, the percentage of women who sought help has increased by almost 20% since 2010.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence are more likely to seek help (64%) than women who have experienced physical violence only (53%) or sexual violence only (29%) (Figure 17.6).
- By region, help seeking is most common in Iringa (72%) and Morogoro (70%).
- Help seeking in response to violence is higher among formerly or currently married women, women with more children, and women who are employed for cash.

17.9.2 Sources for Help

Among those who sought help, the most common source for help was the woman's own family (56%) irrespective of the type of violence (**Table 17.18**). Among women who experienced physical violence only, the next most common source was their husband/partner's family, and among women who experienced sexual violence only, the next most common source was a friend (18%). Neighbours are also common sources for help (14%).

Nine percent of women who sought help for violence reported the police as a source, an increase from 6% in the 2010 TDHS. The percentage seeking help from the police was higher among women who experienced physical violence only (9%) than among women who experienced sexual violence only (5%).







LIST OF TABLES

- Table 17.1 Experience of physical violence
- Table 17.2 Experience of violence during pregnancy
- Table 17.3 Persons committing physical violence
- Table 17.4 Experience of sexual violence
- Table 17.5 Age at first experience of sexual violence
- Table 17.6 Persons committing sexual violence
- Table 17.7 Experience of different forms of violence
- Table 17.8 Marital control exercised by husbands
- Table 17.9 Forms of spousal violence
- Table 17.10 Physical or sexual violence in the past 12 months by any husband/partner
- Table 17.11 Spousal violence by background characteristics
- Table 17.12 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators
- **Table 17.13** Experience of spousal violence by duration of marriage
- Table 17.14 Injuries to women due to spousal violence
- Table 17.15 Women's violence against their spouse by background characteristics
- Table 17.16 Women's violence against their spouse by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators
- Table 17.17 Help seeking to stop violence
- Table 17.18 Sources for help to stop the violence
- Table 17.19 Frequency of spousal violence among those who report violence

Table 17.1 Experience of physical violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Tanzania 2015-16

	Percentage who have experienced	Percentage who h	_		
Background characteristic	physical violence since age 151	Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes ²	Number of women
Age					
15-19	21.9	27	10.0	12 7	1 911
15-17	19.5	1.9	10.8	12.7	1 111
18-19	25.2	3.9	8.8	12.6	800
20-24	38.0	5.8	18.2	24.1	1 753
25-29	46.0	7.2	21.5	29.0	1,700
30-39	44.6	6.9	18.5	25.6	2 4 2 8
40-49	47.7	6.0	14 7	20.7	1 719
					.,
Residence		- /			
Urban	35.5	5.1	14.5	19.6	3,354
Rural	41.8	6.1	17.6	23.8	5,968
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar					
Mainland	40.3	5.9	16.9	22.9	9,036
Urban	36.0	5.2	14.9	20.1	3,260
Rural	42.7	6.3	18.1	24.5	5,776
Zanzibar	14.4	1.4	2.4	3.9	286
Unguja	17.2	1.2	3.1	4.3	207
Pemba	7.1	2.0	0.8	2.7	79
Zone					
Western	49.3	7.3	22.5	29.8	893
Northern	28.7	3.6	12.4	16.0	1,108
Central	37.9	6.6	13.7	20.3	941
Southern Highlands	35.7	4.8	14.0	19.0	566
Southern	33.8	3.0	13.4	16.4	493
South West Highlands	40.2	8.9	20.4	29.5	887
Lake	52.3	7.5	23.1	30.7	2,457
Eastern	30.5	3.5	10.0	13.5	1,691
Zanzibar	14.4	1.4	2.4	3.9	286
Region					
Dodoma	42.7	8.9	13.0	21.9	402
Arusha	34.1	5.7	20.3	26.0	351
Kilimanjaro	23.8	1.8	11.7	13.5	255
langa	27.4	3.0	7.2	10.2	502
Morogoro	27.5	5.0	9.0	14.3	429
Pwani Dan sa Calaam	31.5	2.2	1.1	9.9	197
Dar es Salaam	31.6	3.1	10.8	13.9	1,065
Lindi	32.5	3.4	15.7	19.2	203
Nitwara	34.7	2.1	11.8	14.5	290
Ruvuma	30.0 20.5	1.5	13.0	15.4	200
Mboyo	29.0	9.0	20.6	24.0	E97
Singida	30.0	9.7	20.0	18.0	264
Tabora	54.3	4.9	24.7	33.0	512
Rukwa	12 O	8.5	10 1	27.6	207
Kigoma	42.0	6.0	19.6	25.6	381
Shinyanga	59.8	8.8	25.4	34.2	358
Kagera	56.5	8.3	19.8	28.1	434
Mwanza	45.9	8.6	19.8	28.7	602
Mara	61.2	6.2	36.1	42.6	373
Manyara	37.3	4.8	14.6	19.4	275
Niombe	38.2	4.5	14.9	19.4	138
Katavi	45.1	4.8	22.1	27.0	93
Simiyu	41.6	3.8	20.7	24.5	342
Geita	51.2	8.3	18.9	27.5	348
Kaskazini Unguja	11.8	0.8	3.0	3.8	39
Kusini Unguja	20.2	2.9	2.2	5.3	26
Mjini Magharibi	18.2	1.0	3.2	4.2	142
Kaskazini Pemba	7.9	2.2	0.9	3.1	40
Kusini Pemba	6.3	1.7	0.6	2.3	39
Marital status					
Never married	15.6	0.8	5.2	6.0	2,220
Married or living					
together	43.7	5.9	21.0	27.1	5,873
Divorced/separated/	62 7	13.8	15.2	20 0	1 228
MILOWEL	02.1	13.0	13.2	20.0	1,220

(Continued...)

Table 17.1—Continued

	Percentage who have experienced	Percentage who I	nave experienced phy past 12 months	sical violence in the	9
Background characteristic	physical violence since age 15 ¹	Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes ²	Number of women
Number of living children					
0	20.7	2.8	8.3	11.0	2,367
1-2	40.6	6.2	18.0	24.2	2,974
3-4	49.0	7.2	20.6	28.1	2,097
5+	50.7	7.2	19.8	27.0	1,884
Employment					
Employed for cash	40.0	6.3	15.5	21.9	4,402
Employed not for cash	47.9	6.8	21.8	28.7	2,864
Not employed	26.8	3.0	11.3	14.3	2,056
Education					
No education	46.5	7.4	19.4	26.9	1,349
Primary incomplete	46.3	8.7	19.8	28.7	1,042
Primary complete	42.0	5.8	17.8	23.6	4,715
Secondary+	26.8	3.2	10.4	13.7	2,215
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	46.5	7.6	20.1	27.8	1,601
Second	45.1	6.4	19.1	25.6	1,600
Middle	42.0	7.2	18.4	25.7	1,645
Fourth	36.1	5.4	15.1	20.5	1,967
Highest	32.5	3.4	12.5	15.9	2,510
Total 15-49	39.5	5.7	16.5	22.3	9,322

¹ Includes violence in the past 12 months. For women who were married before age 15 and who reported physical violence by a spouse, the violence could have occurred before age 15.
² Includes women for whom frequency in the past 12 months is not known

Table 17.2 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Tanzania 2015-16

	Percentage who	
	experienced	Number of women
Background	violence during	who have ever
characteristic	pregnancy	been pregnant
Age		
15-19	8.5	534
15-17	7.6	155
18-19	8.9	379
20-24	8.7	1,373
20-29	0.1 8.1	1,400
40-49	7.6	1.689
Desidence		.,
Urban	5 8	2 / 30
Rural	9.3	4 912
Terrenie Meinlend/		.,
Tanzania Mainiand/		
Mainland	82	7 173
Urban	5.8	2 391
Rural	9.5	4,782
Zanzibar	4.1	178
Unguja	4.4	123
Pemba	3.4	55
Zone		
Western	12.6	749
Northern	3.6	836
Central	12.2	778
Southern Highlands	6.3	475
Southern	6.8	410
South west Highlands	1.1	741
Eastern	4 4	1,949
Zanzibar	4.1	178
Denier		
Dodoma	13.2	346
Arusha	4.6	278
Kilimaniaro	2.9	183
Tanga	3.3	375
Morogoro	6.7	338
Pwani	3.6	165
Dar es Salaam	3.6	732
Lindi	4.7	175
Mitwara	8.4 7.2	235
	7.Z 5.7	136
Mbeva	79	480
Singida	8.7	211
Tabora	13.5	445
Rukwa	5.8	182
Kigoma	11.4	304
Shinyanga	14.3	281
Kagera	18.0	354
Mara	7.9	477
Manyara	11.2	291
Niombe	5.2	117
Katavi	10.5	80
Simiyu	5.0	262
Geita	5.2	284
Kaskazini Unguja	2.8	27
Kusini Unguja	6.3	18
Mjini Magharibi Kaskazini Dombo	4.5	78
Naskazini Pemba Kusini Pemba	3.1 3.6	28 27
	5.0	21
Marital status	0.0	
Never married	2.9	517
ivianeu or living together Divorced/separated/widowed	/.0 12.0	5,044 1 180
	12.3	1,100
Number of living children	6.2	205
u 1-2	0.3 7 0	393 2 974
. <u> </u>	9.2	2,097
5+	9.2	1,884

(Continued...)

Table 17.2—Continued		
Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Education No education Primary incomplete Primary complete Secondary+	10.9 13.1 7.7 3.0	1,255 874 4,014 1,208
Wealth quintile Lowest Second Middle Fourth Highest	10.7 10.3 9.3 7.1 4.3	1,383 1,372 1,364 1,543 1,690
Total	8.1	7,351

Table 17.3 Persons committing physical violence

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's current marital status, Tanzania 2015-16

	Marital		
Person	Ever married	Never married	Total
Current husband/partner	62.9	na	57.0
Former husband/partner	36.7	na	33.2
Current boyfriend	0.2	2.2	0.4
Former boyfriend	1.6	8.2	2.2
Father/stepfather	2.1	12.6	3.1
Mother/stepmother	1.6	14.1	2.8
Sister/brother	2.2	14.5	3.3
Daughter/son	0.5	5.7	1.0
Other relative	1.8	13.6	2.9
Mother-in-law	0.1	na	0.1
Father-in-law	0.0	na	0.0
Other in-law	0.0	na	0.0
Teacher	2.4	23.2	4.4
Employer/someone at work	0.3	3.4	0.6
Police/soldier	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	2.5	15.6	3.7
Number of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15	3 337	346	3 683
	-,- 5.		-,-30
na = Not applicable			

Table 17.4 Experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence and percentage who have experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Tanzania 2015-16

	Percentage who have				
	violence:				
Background		In the past	Number of		
characteristic	Ever ¹	12 months	women		
Age	44.0	5.0	1.014		
15-19 15-17	11.2 8.1	5.0 3.7	1,911		
18-19	15.5	8.3	800		
20-24	15.8	9.5	1,753		
25-29	17.7	10.2	1,511		
30-39	19.9	10.5	2,428		
40-49	17.7	7.5	1,719		
Residence	17.6	79	3 354		
Rural	16.1	9.2	5,968		
Tanzania Mainland/					
Zanzibar					
Mainland	16.8	8.9	9,036		
Urban	17.8	8.1	3,260		
Zanzibar	93	9.4	286		
Unquia	11.2	2.4	207		
Pemba	4.5	2.1	79		
Zone					
Western	22.2	14.2	893		
Northern	10.5	4.3	1,108		
Central	11.6	6.4	941		
Southern	15.5	69	200		
South West Highlands	17.5	12.9	887		
Lake	21.0	11.4	2,457		
Eastern	15.4	6.1	1,691		
	9.3	2.3	280		
Region	11.0	6.6	402		
Arusha	9.8	4 4	351		
Kilimanjaro	14.0	6.5	255		
Tanga	9.1	3.2	502		
Morogoro	11.5	6.1	429		
Pwani Dar og Salaom	8.2	2.9	197		
Lindi	16.8	7 1	203		
Mtwara	15.5	6.7	290		
Ruvuma	15.6	6.1	255		
Iringa	9.3	5.6	173		
Mbeya	15.8	11.7	587		
Tabora	21.5	4.7 14.2	204 512		
Rukwa	21.0	15.7	207		
Kigoma	23.1	14.1	381		
Shinyanga	32.6	17.8	358		
Kagera	16.0	7.8	434		
Mara	21.4	10.1	373		
Manvara	12.7	7.8	275		
Njombe	22.9	10.9	138		
Katavi	20.4	13.5	93		
Simiyu	12.1	6.9	342		
Gella Kaskazini Unquia	20.8 11.3	12.9	348 30		
Kusini Unguja	11.8	2.0	26		
Mjini Magharibi	11.0	2.1	142		
Kaskazini Pemba	4.3	1.8	40		
Kusini Pemba	4.8	2.4	39		
Marital status	~ ~	0.0	0.000		
Never Married Married or living tegether	9.3	2.8	2,220		
Divorced/separated/widowed	31.3	9.0 14.4	1,228		
Employment			, =-		
Employed for cash	18.4	9.5	4,402		
Employed not for cash	18.3	10.3	2,864		
Not employed	10.5	4.9	2,056		

(Continued...)

Table 17.4—Continued			
	Percentag experien viol		
Background characteristic	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months	Number of women
Number of living children 0 1-2 3-4 5+ Education Primary incomplete	10.5 17.7 19.5 19.2 15.7 21.0	4.5 9.6 10.2 11.0 9.1 12.5	2,367 2,974 2,097 1,884 1,349 1,042
Primary complete Secondary+	17.6	9.5 5.1	4,715 2,215
Wealth quintile Lowest Second Middle Fourth Highest	17.7 16.3 16.8 14.8 17.4	10.4 9.4 10.7 7.9 6.6	1,601 1,600 1,645 1,967 2,510
Total 15-49	16.6	8.7	9,322

¹ Includes violence in the past 12 months

Table 17.5 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 current marital status, Tanzania 2015-16

	Percer	ntage who fii I	rst experiend by exact age	ced sexual v e:	d sexual violence Percentage who have not				
Background characteristic	10	12	15	18	22	experienced sexual violence	Number of women		
Age									
15-19	0.1	0.5	3.5	na	na	88.8	1,911		
15-17	0.0	0.5	3.9	na	na	91.9	1,111		
18-19	0.3	0.5	3.0	12.0	na	84.5	800		
20-24	0.1	0.4	1.8	6.2	na	84.2	1,753		
25-29	0.0	0.2	1.8	6.1	11.5	82.3	1,511		
30-39	0.2	0.4	1.6	7.0	12.5	80.1	2,428		
40-49	0.1	0.2	1.2	3.9	7.8	82.3	1,719		
Marital status									
Never married	0.1	0.4	2.6	6.0	8.6	90.7	2,220		
Ever married	0.1	0.3	1.8	6.8	12.3	81.1	7,102		
Total	0.1	0.3	2.0	6.6	11.4	83.4	9,322		

Table 17.6 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 current marital status, Tanzania 2015-16 _

	Marital	status	
Person ¹	Ever married	Never married	Total
Current husband/partner	48.1	na	41.6
Former husband/partner	39.7	na	34.4
Current/former boyfriend	6.4	41.9	11.1
Father/stepfather	0.7	0.0	0.6
Brother/stepbrother	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other relative	1.1	8.0	2.1
In-law	0.2	na	0.2
Own friend/acquaintance	8.8	30.7	11.8
Family friend	1.3	3.1	1.5
Teacher	0.9	0.3	0.8
Employer/someone at work	0.4	2.4	0.6
Police/soldier	0.3	0.0	0.2
Stranger	2.6	7.0	3.2
Other	2.8	6.5	3.3
Number of women who have			
experienced sexual violence	1,340	207	1,547

-

na = Not applicable ¹ Women can report more than one person who committed the violence.

Table 17.7 Experience of different forms of violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence, by current age, Tanzania 2015-16

Age	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Number of women
15-19 15-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-39 40-49	16.1 15.2 17.4 26.5 31.8 28.7 32.7	5.4 3.8 7.6 4.3 3.5 4.1 2.7	5.8 4.3 7.8 11.5 14.2 15.9 15.0	27.3 23.3 32.9 42.3 49.5 48.7 50.4	1,911 1,111 800 1,753 1,511 2,428 1,719
Total	27.0	4.0	12.5	43.6	9,322

Table 17.8 Marital control exercised by husbands

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 whose husbands/partners have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours, by background characteristics, Tanzania 2015-16

	Percentage of women whose husband/partner:								
	Is jealous or	Frequently	Does not		Insists on	Displays 3 or			
	angry if she	accuses her of	permit her to	Tries to limit	knowing	more of the	Displays none	Number of	
Background	talks to other	being	meet her	her contact	where she is	specific	of the specific	ever-married	
characteristic	men	unfaithful	female friends	with her family	at all times	behaviours	behaviours	women	
Age									
15-19	50.0	25.1	14.2	10.4	51.4	23.6	31.6	471	
15-17	51.7	30.0	17.6	15.5	49.4	28.9	27.6	139	
18-19	49.3	23.0	12.8	8.3	52.2	21.3	33.3	332	
20-24	62.2	29.6	17.9	12.7	58.8	30.6	24.6	1,278	
25-29	62.0	33.2	17.4	10.4	59.4	31.2	24.2	1,350	
30-39	61.7	30.7	17.5	12.2	57.1	30.0	25.4	2,321	
40-49	57.3	29.1	17.4	10.3	55.2	27.0	27.0	1,681	
Residence									
Urban	65.6	30.0	18.9	12.0	64.3	30.6	19.8	2,300	
Rural	57.4	30.3	16.5	11.1	53.5	28.5	28.7	4,802	
Tanzania Mainland/									
Zarizipar	60.2	20.6	17 5	11 5	57.0	20 5	25.6	6 0 2 0	
Indinanu	00.2 65.6	30.0	17.5	12.0	57.2	29.0	20.0	2,920	
Dural	57.6	30.3	16.8	12.1	53.7	28.8	28.5	2,230	
Zanzihar	53.4	17 7	9.6	7 1	50.3	18.2	20.5	4,070	
Linguia	62.8	21.4	10.5	7.1	61.4	22.0	21.1	126	
Pemba	32.3	9.6	7 4	5.9	25.4	97	61.1	56	
_	02.0	0.0		0.0	20.1	0.1	01.1	00	
∠one	FFCC	07 4	20 5	1.4.4	50.0	20.0	24.4	704	
vvestern	55.0	27.4	20.5	14.4	50.2	29.6	31.4	721	
Northern	61.0	20.5	10.0	/.Z 11.0	56.7	20.7	27.1	778	
Southorn Highlando	50.0	30.9	13.7	7.0	10.5	20.7	21.2	142	
Southern	59.6 64.5	24.3	14.9	7.0	49.0	24.2	14.6	432	
South West	04.5	52.0	10.9	11.5	75.4	54.0	14.0	415	
Highlands	58 1	30.4	15.9	14 1	54 9	28.0	27.0	717	
Lake	58 1	35.2	19.6	11.0	54.6	31.5	26.3	1 929	
Fastern	66 7	29.0	17.4	11.8	64.7	29.5	18.2	1 186	
Zanzibar	53.4	17.7	9.6	7.1	50.3	18.2	33.4	182	
Pagion									
Dodomo	55 1	34.5	14.2	11 5	40.7	31.5	35.5	307	
Arusha	55.1	20.3	14.2	60	49.7	24.5	33.5 18.4	262	
Kilimaniaro	56 5	20.0	17.0	11 0	47.6	25.7	33.2	168	
Tanga	60.0	33.6	15.8	51	53.2	28.8	30.7	348	
Morogoro	67.3	31.8	17.0	13.1	60.8	33.4	22.5	311	
Pwani	68.9	41.0	20.2	11.5	58.7	31.3	17.7	157	
Dar es Salaam	66.0	25.1	16.9	11.3	67.7	27.4	16.5	718	
Lindi	59.0	33.7	16.4	10.2	75.1	33.9	11.5	173	
Mtwara	68.5	32.1	17.2	12.5	72.1	34.1	16.8	242	
Ruvuma	59.5	24.2	13.9	5.9	47.7	22.6	29.8	199	
Iringa	63.2	24.2	17.8	6.9	61.7	28.0	26.8	127	
Mbeya	59.6	29.4	17.1	16.2	62.7	29.3	23.4	466	
Singida	54.9	27.1	13.2	9.8	53.0	22.0	33.6	200	
Tabora	58.2	25.2	24.9	16.1	46.9	30.9	32.0	416	
Rukwa	53.9	32.7	15.1	12.2	42.4	28.0	33.3	176	
Kigoma	52.2	30.3	14.4	12.0	54.6	27.9	30.7	305	
Shinyanga	57.5	33.9	27.6	14.4	46.8	33.5	30.6	278	
Kagera	57.1	33.0	14.9	11.6	60.6	29.2	23.9	366	
Mwanza	58.3	35.7	17.4	9.5	60.1	31.9	26.4	475	
Mara	74.0	45.8	22.4	15.7	57.1	39.7	13.0	276	
Manyara	67.4	29.1	13.3	13.9	70.4	30.5	18.7	210	
Njombe	50.4	24.7	13.4	9.2	38.4	22.5	39.2	106	
Similar	50.5 52.2	31.0	9.0	0.0 11.6	30.3 51.2	19.9	34.5	75	
Gaita	02.0 10.1	33.1 20 F	10.3 21 Q	10.2	01.Z 46.2	21.2	20.7	2 44 200	
Kaskazini Ungula	49.1 10.7	29.0 17 0	21.0 70	7.2	40.2 61 /	20.0 17 A	30.2 25 6	290 28	
Kusini Unquia	49.7 62 Q	22.9	7.9 8 0	7.0	62.0	24 9	20.0	18	
Miini Magharihi	67.3	22.5	11.8	7.8	61.2	23.0	19.5	80	
Kaskazini Pemba	27.5	8.8	8.6	5.6	23.3	10.8	65.4	29	
Kusini Pemba	37.2	10.4	6.2	6.2	27.6	8.6	56.5	27	
Marital atatus									
Married or living									
together	59 1	27 1	12.0	0.2	5E 1	2E 4	27 4	5 972	
Divorced/separated/	50.1	21.1	13.9	9.0	55.1	20.4	27.4	3,013	
widowed	69.4	44 9	33.3	21.5	66.0	47.3	18.3	1 228	
maamad	00.7	11.0	00.0	21.0	00.0		10.0	,0	

(Continued...)

Table 17.8—Continued

			Percen	tage of women w	/hose husband/	partner:		
Background characteristic	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Frequently 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	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours	Displays none of the specific behaviours	Number of ever-married women
Number of living children								
0 1-2 3-4 5+	57.9 61.6 61.2 57.1	25.2 30.1 32.1 29.9	15.3 18.6 17.6 15.7	9.5 12.6 10.9 10.8	59.1 59.6 59.3 50.2	25.8 31.4 30.1 26.1	24.1 24.3 25.2 29.1	574 2,591 2,065 1,872
Employment Employed for cash Employed not for cash	62.0 57.2	30.3 32.7	18.4 16.6	11.5 12.4	59.4 53.1	30.4 29.7	24.0 27.8	3,621 2,450
Education No education Primary incomplete Primary complete Secondary+	55.8 61.6 60.4 62.2	24.3 31.5 35.4 30.3 24.6	15.0 16.1 18.4 17.2 18.4	8.4 11.6 13.0 11.0 11.3	57.8 51.1 56.0 56.9 64.7	23.6 27.3 33.6 29.2 27.6	30.5 25.5 25.7 21.2	1,263 859 3,884 1,095
Wealth quintile Lowest Second Middle Fourth Highest	53.0 57.6 59.1 63.5 65.7	28.5 33.2 30.7 31.3 27.9	15.5 16.4 16.9 17.7 19.6	10.6 12.7 11.3 11.3 11.2	49.0 53.8 54.6 59.3 66.4	24.1 30.5 30.1 29.9 31.0	31.1 28.0 29.8 22.9 18.9	1,379 1,333 1,340 1,426 1,624
Woman afraid of husband/partner Afraid most of the time Sometimes afraid Never afraid	78.7 67.7 50.8	49.6 39.1 20.2	35.9 20.6 10.2	26.8 13.8 5.6	71.8 65.9 48.3	53.1 37.9 17.9	13.1 16.9 34.0	1,173 1,950 3,979
Total	60.0	30.2	17.3	11.4	57.0	29.2	25.8	7,102

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women.

Table 17.9 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband/partner ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey, Tanzania 2015-16

		In the past 12 months				
Type of violence	Ever	Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes		
Physical violence						
Any physical violence	39.3	7.2	19.7	27.0		
Pushed her, shook her, or threw						
something at her	17.2	3.2	7.9	11.2		
Slapped her	35.4	5.5	18.0	23.5		
I WISted her arm or pulled her hair Punched her with his fist or with	0.5	1.7	2.8	4.5		
something that could hurt her Kicked ber, dragged her, or beat her	19.1	3.9	9.1	13.1		
up Tried to choke her or hum her on	15.5	3.2	7.1	10.3		
purpose Threatened her or attacked her with	4.1	0.7	2.1	2.9		
a knife, gun, or other weapon	3.9	0.7	2.1	2.7		
Sexual violence						
Any sexual violence Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did	13.6	3.6	6.8	10.4		
not want to Physically forced her to perform any	12.6	3.2	6.4	9.5		
to Forced her with threats or in any	6.4	1.6	2.9	4.5		
other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	4.0	1.1	1.7	2.8		
Emotional violence						
Any emotional violence	35.9	9.5	18.7	28.1		
Said or did something to numiliate	15 /	1 1	6.5	10.0		
Threatened to burt or barm her or	15.4	4.4	0.5	10.9		
someone she cared about	9.1	2.3	4.0	6.2		
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	33.8	8.5	18.1	26.6		
Any form of physical and/or acyual						
violence	417	9.0	20.5	29.5		
Any form of physical and sexual	41.7	0.0	20.0	20.0		
violence	11.2	4.5	4.3	8.8		
Any form of emotional and/or physical						
and/or sexual violence	49.5	13.2	24.4	37.5		
sexual violence	9.6	5.3	2.5	7.8		
Spousal violence committed by any husband/partner						
Physical violence	43.9	na	na	27.1		
Sexual violence	15.7	na	na	10.5		
Physical and/or sexual violence	46.2	na	na	29.6		
Number of ever-married women	7,102	7,102	7,102	7,102		

na = Not applicable

Table 17.10 Physical or sexual violence in the past 12 months by any husband/partner

Percentage of ever-married women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months, by background characteristics, Tanzania 2015-16

	Percentage of	
	women who have	
	experienced	
	physical or sexual	
	violence in the	
Background	from any	Number of ever-
characteristic	husband/partner	married women
	•	
Age	00.4	474
15-19	30.1	471
13-17 18-10	20.9	332
20-24	34.2	1.278
25-29	34.6	1,350
30-39	29.0	2,321
40-49	22.8	1,681
Residence		
Urban	27.4	2,300
Rural	30.7	4,802
Tanzania Mainland/		
Zanzibar		
Mainland	30.2	6,920
Urban	27.9	2,250
Rural	31.4	4,670
Zanzibar	5.5	182
Unguja	5.6	126
Pemba	5.3	00
Zone		
Western	39.8	721
Northern	21.1	778
Central	25.4	/42
Southern	20.0	432
South West Highlands	35.6	717
Lake	39.7	1,929
Eastern	19.3	1,186
Zanzibar	5.5	182
Region		
Dodoma	25.5	327
Arusha	30.4	262
Kilimanjaro	21.4	168
Tanga	13.9	348
Morogoro	20.2	311
Fwalli Dar es Salaam	9.5 21.1	718
Lindi	24.3	173
Mtwara	20.0	242
Ruvuma	22.5	199
Iringa	28.9	127
Mbeya	36.7	466
Singida Tabora	23.0	200
Rukwa	34.0	176
Kigoma	33.4	305
Shinyanga	43.4	278
Kagera	32.6	366
Mwanza	36.9	475
Mara	56.8	276
Niombo	27.5	210
Katavi	32.1	75
Simiyu	35.1	244
Geita	37.5	290
Kaskazini Unguja	5.0	28
Kusini Unguja	5.8	18
Mjini Magharibi	5.7	80
Kaskazini Pemba	6.0	29
Kusini Pemba	4.6	27
Marital status		
Married or living together	29.5	5,873
Divorced/separated/widowed	30.3	1,228

(Continued...)

Table 17.10—Continued		
Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence in the past 12 months from any husband/partner	Number of ever- married women
Number of living children 0 1-2 3-4	24.7 30.1 30.3	574 2,591 2,065
5+	29.7	1,872
Employment Employed for cash Employed not for cash Not employed	27.7 35.0 23.3	3,621 2,450 1,030
Education No education Primary incomplete Primary complete Secondary+	30.5 36.5 29.7 22.8	1,263 859 3,884 1,095
Wealth quintile Lowest Second Middle Fourth Highest	34.0 31.2 32.6 28.1 23.3	1,379 1,333 1,340 1,426 1,624
Woman afraid of husband/partner Afraid most of the time Sometimes afraid Never afraid	54.5 37.8 18.3	1,173 1,950 3,979
Total 15-49	29.6	7,102

Note: Any husband/partner includes all current, most recent, and former husbands/partners.

Table 17.11 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband/partner, by background characteristics, Tanzania 2015-16

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 ever-married women
Age 15-19 15-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-39 40-49	32.4 27.4 34.5 33.9 36.8 36.3 37.4	31.1 29.5 31.8 38.5 41.8 38.8 41.0	13.1 10.7 14.1 14.7 12.7 13.6 13.6	9.9 9.7 10.0 11.6 11.0 11.2 11.4	9.0 8.7 9.1 9.4 10.0 9.6 9.5	34.3 30.5 35.8 41.5 43.5 41.2 43.2	44.2 39.9 46.0 49.1 50.4 49.2 51.0	471 139 332 1,278 1,350 2,321 1,681
Residence Urban Rural	32.4 37.6	35.3 41.2	13.3 13.7	10.4 11.6	9.2 9.8	38.3 43.4	44.9 51.7	2,300 4,802
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar Mainland Urban Rural Zanzibar Unguja Pemba	36.6 32.9 38.4 10.3 11.7 7.1	40.1 35.9 42.2 8.9 11.0 4.3	13.8 13.5 14.0 4.3 4.7 3.3	11.4 10.6 11.9 2.4 2.7 1.5	9.8 9.4 10.0 1.9 2.3 1.2	42.5 38.9 44.3 10.8 12.9 6.1	50.4 45.6 52.8 14.6 17.2 8.6	6,920 2,250 4,670 182 126 56
Zone Western Northern Central Southern Highlands Southern South West Highlands Lake Eastern Zanzibar	57.6 22.5 29.4 26.9 23.2 28.9 52.0 25.6 10.3	46.8 27.4 41.1 37.2 24.6 41.4 52.0 30.2 8.9	19.8 6.7 9.9 11.5 9.4 17.1 18.2 10.6 4.3	14.4 6.1 9.5 9.2 6.2 16.2 15.0 8.3 2.4	13.6 5.3 7.5 5.1 12.2 13.1 7.4 1.9	52.3 28.0 41.5 39.6 27.8 42.2 55.2 32.5 10.8	66.3 33.7 47.0 44.4 34.7 45.8 67.1 37.4 14.6	721 778 742 432 415 717 1,929 1,186 182
Region Dodoma Arusha Kilimanjaro Tanga Morogoro Pwani Dar es Salaam Lindi Mtwara Ruvuma Iringa Mbeya Singida Tabora Rukwa Kigoma Shinyanga Kagera Mwanza Mara Manyara Njombe Katavi Simiyu Geita Kaskazini Unguja Kusini Unguja Mjini Magharibi Kaskazini Pemba	$\begin{array}{c} 30.8\\ 28.8\\ 24.2\\ 16.9\\ 24.8\\ 20.0\\ 27.2\\ 27.7\\ 20.0\\ 23.4\\ 25.5\\ 29.1\\ 29.9\\ 64.0\\ 27.1\\ 48.8\\ 74.2\\ 48.5\\ 44.1\\ 53.1\\ 26.8\\ 35.0\\ 31.6\\ 48.6\\ 49.7\\ 8.3\\ 13.7\\ 12.4\\ 6.9\\ 72 \end{array}$	45.5 35.8 27.3 21.1 28.8 30.5 30.8 25.6 23.9 39.0 30.5 40.1 34.9 49.2 42.7 43.5 52.2 53.4 43.7 69.2 40.1 41.7 46.4 50.0 49.3 5.1 17.0 11.7 4.8 3.7	$\begin{array}{c} 9.4\\ 6.6\\ 13.2\\ 3.7\\ 10.7\\ 4.9\\ 11.9\\ 8.8\\ 9.9\\ 11.9\\ 8.3\\ 15.1\\ 9.2\\ 18.7\\ 21.2\\ 21.3\\ 27.3\\ 13.1\\ 18.5\\ 20.5\\ 11.3\\ 14.8\\ 19.8\\ 12.9\\ 17.7\\ 4.7\\ 6.1\\ 4.3\\ 2.5\\ 4.1 \end{array}$	9.4 6.3 11.2 3.5 10.3 4.2 8.4 5.8 6.6 9.3 7.0 15.0 8.6 12.7 18.7 16.6 23.9 12.6 14.4 17.6 10.6 11.6 18.5 10.8 11.7 1.1 4.9 2.8 0.9 2.1	8.3 5.6 8.5 3.2 3.8 7.4 4.9 8.0 6.1 11.3 7.7 13.6 14.7 23.6 12.0 15.2 6.3 14.8 9.5 11.3 0.7 4.9 2.2 0.3	$\begin{array}{c} 45.5\\ 36.1\\ 29.3\\ 21.4\\ 29.2\\ 31.2\\ 34.3\\ 28.6\\ 27.2\\ 41.6\\ 31.8\\ 40.2\\ 35.5\\ 55.2\\ 45.1\\ 48.2\\ 55.6\\ 54.0\\ 47.7\\ 72.1\\ 40.8\\ 44.9\\ 47.7\\ 52.1\\ 55.3\\ 8.7\\ 18.3\\ 13.2\\ 6.4\\ 57\end{array}$	49.7 44.5 34.5 25.3 35.0 35.2 38.9 37.4 32.8 43.6 38.1 45.0 43.7 70.5 46.4 60.6 78.0 66.9 59.8 78.1 46.2 53.1 49.7 61.8 62.6 12.8 22.0 17.7 8.0 9.2	$\begin{array}{c} 327\\ 262\\ 168\\ 348\\ 311\\ 157\\ 718\\ 173\\ 242\\ 199\\ 127\\ 466\\ 200\\ 416\\ 176\\ 305\\ 278\\ 366\\ 475\\ 276\\ 216\\ 106\\ 75\\ 244\\ 290\\ 28\\ 18\\ 80\\ 29\\ 27\end{array}$
Marital status Married or living together Divorced/separated/widowed	32.6 51.9	35.6 57.3	10.9 26.6	8.7 23.3	7.2 21.2	37.8 60.5	45.8 67.1	5,873 1.228
Number of living children 0 1-2 3-4 5+ Employment	24.8 33.9 36.4 41.6	25.5 36.8 41.4 44.8	8.8 13.2 14.1 15.1	7.1 9.9 12.3 13.0	6.3 8.7 10.1 11.3	27.2 40.0 43.1 46.9	34.5 47.2 50.8 55.9	574 2,591 2,065 1,872
Employed for cash Employed not for cash Not employed	34.7 43.6 22.2	37.8 45.5 30.0	14.1 14.9 8.6	11.7 12.5 6.5	10.2 10.8 4.5	40.2 48.0 32.1	47.5 57.6 37.5	3,621 2,450 1,030

(Continued...)

Table 17.11—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 ever-married women
Education								
No education	37.1	40.5	11.8	10.0	8.0	42.3	52.1	1,263
Primary incomplete	41.5	45.4	17.5	14.4	12.2	48.5	56.2	859
Primary complete	36.2	40.4	14.0	11.8	10.2	42.6	49.9	3,884
Secondary+	29.5	29.3	11.2	8.1	7.3	32.4	39.8	1,095
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	40.3	44.0	14.3	12.6	10.1	45.6	55.1	1,379
Second	39.5	43.9	14.4	12.8	10.7	45.5	53.1	1,333
Middle	36.8	40.4	14.4	11.4	10.0	43.5	50.9	1,340
Fourth	34.1	38.5	12.6	10.7	9.3	40.3	47.9	1,426
Highest	30.2	31.5	12.6	9.0	8.1	35.1	42.1	1,624
Total 15-49	35.9	39.3	13.6	11.2	9.6	41.7	49.5	7,102

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women.

Table 17.12 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband/partner, by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators, Tanzania 2015-16

					Physical and		Physical or	Number of
Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	sexual or emotional	ever-married women
Husband's/partner's education ¹								
No education	38.9	42.4	11.4	10.0	8.5	43.8	52.9	701
Primary incomplete	39.9	40.8	13.3	10.1	8.1	43.9	53.8	777
Primary complete	32.2	35.6	11.3	9.1	7.5	37.8	45.9	3,267
Secondary+	24.8	27.8	7.3	5.4	4.6	29.7	35.7	1,121
Don't know/missing	(42.0)	(38.5)	(31.5)	(28.6)	(28.6)	(41.4)	(44.9)	8
Husband's/partner's alcohol								
consumption								
Does not drink	28.6	30.2	9.4	6.9	6.0	32.7	40.5	4,721
Drinks/never gets drunk	30.1	24.2	9.6	6.2	5.4	27.6	37.0	254
Gets drunk sometimes	44.6 63.4	51.9 72 7	17.3	14.5 20.7	11.9 25.8	54.7 73.0	63.2 80.4	1,169
	00.4	12.1	50.5	23.1	20.0	10.5	00.4	330
Spousal education difference	32.6	36.7	11.0	8 8	73	30.0	46.7	1 912
Wife better educated	35.7	34.8	11.0	8.2	7.5	37.7	46.7	1 365
Both equally educated	30.6	34.8	10.9	9.1	7.3	36.7	44.2	2.327
Neither educated	32.5	37.3	8.7	7.5	5.6	38.5	48.7	357
Don't know/missing	52.0	57.2	26.6	23.3	21.2	60.5	67.0	1,241
Spousal age difference ¹								
Wife is older	34.1	39.9	11.8	10.1	9.4	41.6	49.8	265
Wife is same age	32.0	37.3	15.4	10.8	9.6	41.9	46.4	199
Wife is 1-4 years younger	33.3	38.1	11.4	9.4	7.7	40.1	47.7	1,904
Wife is 5-9 years younger	31.9	35.8	11.4	9.4	7.4	37.8	45.7	2,005
Wife is 10+ years younger	32.6	31.0	8.7	6.3	5.5	33.5	42.8	1,500
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband/partner ²								
0	16.6	19.4	5.0	3.3	2.5	21.1	26.8	1.834
1-2	31.6	35.3	9.8	7.3	5.9	37.8	46.5	3,196
3-4	55.5	58.9	22.9	19.9	17.5	61.9	70.7	1,673
5F	77.8	81.2	44.2	42.4	38.9	83.0	89.5	399
Number of decisions in which women participate ³								
0	33.1	38.0	11.9	9.2	7.1	40.7	49.3	1,041
1-2	35.0	36.7	11.0	8.5	7.1	39.2	47.5	2,786
3	29.1	32.0	10.2	0.0	7.5	34.3	41.0	2,047
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified ⁴								
0	29.6	31.7	10.8	8.9	7.5	33.6	40.8	2,850
1-2	39.2	43.1	15.2	12.2	11.1	46.1	53.5	1,474
3-4 5	42.9	45.0	16.2 14 7	13.2	11.5 10 1	48.0	56.9 55.4	1,663
Woman's father beat her	57.5	40.0	14.7	12.9	10.1	47.2	55.4	1,115
Yes	46.8	51.5	18.6	15.8	13 7	54.3	63.4	2 551
No	29.2	30.8	10.4	8.1	7.1	33.1	40.2	3.928
Don't know/missing	33.8	43.4	13.5	12.4	8.3	44.5	51.6	622
Woman afraid of husband/partner								
Afraid most of the time	62.2	71.6	32.8	30.2	26.6	74.2	79.4	1,173
Sometimes afraid	45.5	50.8	17.1	14.0	11.7	53.9	62.6	1,950
Never afraid	23.5	24.2	6.2	4.3	3.5	26.2	34.3	3,979
Total 15-49	35.9	39.3	13.6	11.2	9.6	41.7	49.5	7,102

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.

Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women.
Includes only currently married women
According to the wife's report. See Table 17.8 for the list of behaviours.

³ According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.9.1 for the list of decisions.
⁴ According to the wife's report. See Table 15.10.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 17.13 Experience of spousal violence by duration of marriage

Percent distribution of ever-married women by number of years between marriage and first experience of physical or sexual violence by their husband/partner, if ever, according to marital status and duration, Tanzania 2015-16

	Years between marriage ¹ and first experience of violence									
	Experi- enced no violence	Before marriage	<1 year	1-2 years	3-5 years	6-9 years	10+ years	Don't know/ missing ²	Total	Number
Marital status and duration										
Currently married	62.2	0.9	6.2	13.7	9.5	3.5	3.3	0.7	100.0	5,873
Married only once	62.2	0.9	5.9	13.5	9.7	3.6	3.5	0.6	100.0	4,821
<1 year	79.2	2.1	17.9	na	na	na	na	0.7	100.0	250
1-2 years	74.0	1.1	11.5	12.5	na	na	na	1.0	100.0	645
3-5 years	59.3	0.7	7.9	25.0	6.4	na	na	0.8	100.0	713
6-9 years	59.8	0.4	4.1	15.2	15.7	4.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	775
10+ years	58.9	0.9	3.3	11.3	12.3	5.9	7.0	0.5	100.0	2,438
Married more than once	62.6	1.0	7.1	14.9	8.5	2.9	2.1	1.0	100.0	1,053
Divorced/separated/widowed	39.5	1.5	9.5	22.5	17.5	4.8	3.9	0.8	100.0	1,228
Total	58.3	1.0	6.7	15.3	10.9	3.7	3.4	0.7	100.0	7,102

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced,

a = Not applicable
¹ For couples who are not married but are living together as if married, the time of marriage refers to the time when the respondent first started living together with her partner.
² Includes women for whom the timing of the first experience of violence and duration of marriage are inconsistent

Table 17.14 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced specific types of spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from the violence, according to the type of violence and whether they experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Tanzania 2015-16

Type of violence	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 ever- married women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Experienced physical violence ¹					
Ever ²	70.9	11.6	15.5	72.3	2,793
In the past 12 months	72.3	11.7	15.4	73.8	1,914
Experienced sexual violence					
Éver ²	74.4	15.4	21.4	75.9	965
In the past 12 months	73.5	15.4	20.0	74.8	740
Experienced physical or sexual violence ¹					
Ever ²	68.7	10.9	14.6	70.0	2,962
In the past 12 months	69.6	11.0	14.2	71.1	2,094

Note: Spouse refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.

¹ Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy
² Includes in the past 12 months
Table 17.15 Women's violence against their spouse by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the past 12 months, according to women's own experience of spousal violence and background characteristics, Tanzania 2015-16

	Percentag committe violence a husbar	Number of ever-	
Background characteristic	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months	married women
Woman's experience of spousal physical violence			
Ever ¹	4.7	2.7	2,793
In the past 12 months	4.7	3.2	1,914
Never	1.0	0.4	4,309
Age 15 10	2.1	2.1	471
15-19	2.1	1.8	139
18-19	2.2	2.2	332
20-24	3.1	1.8	1,278
25-29	2.0	1.3	1,350
40-49	2.7	0.8	1.681
Bosidonco			.,
Urban	3.8	15	2 300
Rural	1.8	1.2	4,802
Tanzania Mainland/			
Zanzibar			
Mainland	2.4	1.2	6,920
Urban Rural	3.8	1.5 1 1	2,250
Zanzibar	4.1	1.7	182
Unguja	5.2	2.0	126
Pemba	1.5	1.2	56
Zone			
Western	2.8	1.5	721
Northern	2.0	0.8	7/8
Southern Highlands	2.0	1.3	432
Southern	2.8	1.4	415
South West Highlands	1.5	1.4	717
Lake Fastern	1.2	0.9	1,929
Zanzibar	4.1	1.7	182
Region			
Dodoma	4.3	2.3	327
Arusha	2.0	0.8	262
Kilimanjaro	1.9	0.3	168
Morogoro	4.1	0.9	311
Pwani	3.4	1.6	157
Dar es Salaam	5.6	1.6	718
LINOI Mtwara	2.4	1.4	173 242
Ruvuma	4.3	2.3	199
Iringa	1.6	0.3	127
Mbeya	1.4	1.4	466
Tabora	1.0	0.7	200 416
Rukwa	2.3	2.1	176
Kigoma	5.4	3.0	305
Shinyanga	3.9	2.5	278
Mwanza	0.0	0.9	475
Mara	1.4	1.4	276
Manyara	1.8	1.6	216
NJOMDE Katavi	1.1 0.5	0.7	106 75
Simivu	0.9	0.9	244
Geita	0.5	0.5	290
Kaskazini Unguja	2.2	1.3	28
∧usini Unguja Miini Magharibi	7.3 5.8	1.8	18 80
Kaskazini Pemba	2.6	2.0	29
Kusini Pemba	0.4	0.4	27

(Continued...)

Table 17.15—Continued			
	Percentag committe violence a husbar	Number of	
Background characteristic	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months	married women
Marital status Married or living together Divorced/separated/widowed	2.2 3.6	1.2 1.4	5,873 1,228
Employment Employed for cash Employed not for cash Not employed	3.2 1.7 2.0	1.4 1.1 1.1	3,621 2,450 1,030
Number of living children 0 1-2 3-4 5+	3.7 2.6 2.8 1.6	1.1 1.7 1.1 0.9	574 2,591 2,065 1,872
Wealth quintile Lowest Second Middle Fourth Highest	2.1 2.3 1.6 2.3 4.0	1.6 1.4 0.9 1.0 1.4	1,379 1,333 1,340 1,426 1,624
Total	2.5	1.3	7,102

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women. ¹ Includes in the past 12 months

Table 17.16 Women's violence against their spouse by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the past 12 months, according to their husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators, Tanzania 2015-16

	Percentag committe violence a husban	e who have ed physical against their d/partner	Number of ever-	
Background characteristic	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months	married women	
Husband's/partner's education				
No education	2.4	1.8	701	
Primary incomplete	2.2	1.5	777	
Primary complete	2.0	0.9	3,267	
Secondary+ Don't know/missing	3.0 (5.2)	1.7 (1.4)	1,121 8	
Husband's/partner's alcohol consumption				
Does not drink	2.0	1.0	4,721	
Drinks/never gets drunk	2.9	0.6	254	
Gets drunk sometimes	3.7	2.2	1,169	
	3.3	1.0	900	
Husband better educated	2.3	1.3	1,812	
Wife better educated	2.8	1.8	1,365	
Both equally educated	1.9	0.8	2,327	
Neither educated	2.0	2.0	357	
Don't know/missing	3.0	1.4	1,241	
Spousal age difference ²	2.2	25	265	
Wife is same age	3.2	14	199	
Wife is 1-4 years younger	2.4	1.4	1,904	
Wife is 5-9 years younger	2.8	1.3	2,005	
Wife is 10+ years younger	1.0	0.7	1,500	
Missing	^		2	
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband/partner ³	0.6	0.4	1 93/	
1-2	2.5	1.3	3 196	
3-4	4.3	2.1	1.673	
5	3.7	1.3	399	
Number of decisions in which women participate ⁴				
0	1.4	0.9	1,041	
1-2	2.6	1.3	2,786	
Number of reasons for which wife	2.0	1.0	2,047	
beating is justified ⁵				
0	1.7	0.9	2,850	
1-2	4.0	1.5	1,474	
5	2.5	1.5	1,003	
Woman's father heat her mother			.,	
Yes	3.2	1.6	2,551	
No	1.9	1.1	3,928	
Don't know/missing	3.0	0.8	622	
Woman afraid of husband/partner				
Atraid most of the time	2.8	1.8	1,173	
Someumes arraid Never afraid	3.3	1.6 0.9	3 979	
Total	2.5	1.3	7.102	
			.,	

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. Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women.

Includes in the past 12 months

² Includes only currently married women
 ³ According to the wife's report. See Table 17.8 for the list of behaviours.

According to the wife's report. See Table 17.6 for the list of behaviours.
 According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.9.1 for the list of decisions.
 According to the wife's report. See Table 15.10.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 17.17 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 2015-16

Background characteristic	Sought help to stop violence	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Type of violence experienced	· ·		-			
Physical only	53.2	13.0	33.8	0.0	100.0	2.513
Sexual only	28.9	15.5	55.5	0.0	100.0	378
Physical and sexual	64.1	8.6	27.2	0.0	100.0	1,170
Age						
15-19	38.9	19.5	41.6	0.0	100.0	522
15-17	42.8	18.5	38.7	0.0	100.0	259
18-19	35.1	20.5	44.5	0.0	100.0	263
20-24	51.4	13.1	35.5	0.0	100.0	742
30-39	57.6	9.5	34.0	0.0	100.0	1 182
40-49	60.8	9.8	29.3	0.0	100.0	867
Posidonco						
Urban	51 7	12 5	35.8	0.0	100.0	1 383
Rural	55.3	11.7	33.0	0.0	100.0	2,677
Tonzonia Mainland/						,
Zanzibar						
Mainland	54.2	11.8	34.0	0.0	100.0	4.004
Urban	51.9	12.1	36.0	0.0	100.0	1,362
Rural	55.3	11.7	33.0	0.0	100.0	2,642
Zanzibar	49.0	21.7	29.3	0.0	100.0	56
Unguja Bomba	47.5	23.6	28.9	0.0	100.0	48
Feiliba	(59.0)	(9.1)	(31.9)	(0.0)	100.0	7
Zone	40.0	44.5	00.0		100.0	407
Western	49.6	11.5	38.9	0.0	100.0	487
Central	65.4	97	24.9	0.0	100.0	372
Southern Highlands	58.0	12.6	29.3	0.0	100.0	236
Southern	56.6	15.1	28.4	0.0	100.0	190
South West Highlands	55.7	6.1	38.1	0.0	100.0	371
Lake	50.5	12.7	36.9	0.0	100.0	1,381
Zanzibar	53.9 49.0	14.1	32.0 29.3	0.0	100.0	56
	43.0	21.7	23.5	0.0	100.0	50
Region	65 4	67	28.0	0.0	100.0	170
Arusha	00.4 50.1	0.7 12 3	20.0	0.0	100.0	179
Kilimanjaro	56.5	11.4	32.1	0.0	100.0	72
Tanga	65.0	10.3	24.7	0.0	100.0	152
Morogoro	70.3	12.2	17.5	0.0	100.0	128
Pwani	58.8	16.4	24.8	0.0	100.0	67
Lindi	48.1	14.3	37.0	0.0	100.0	420
Mtwara	59.5	12.3	28.2	0.0	100.0	112
Ruvuma	53.1	16.2	30.7	0.0	100.0	111
Iringa	71.8	9.3	18.9	0.0	100.0	58
Mbeya	61.8	6.2	32.0	0.0	100.0	234
Singida Tabora	68.0 53.4	10.8	21.2	0.0	100.0	86 305
Rukwa	42.9	6.0	51 1	0.0	100.0	93
Kigoma	43.3	14.1	42.6	0.0	100.0	182
Shinyanga	51.6	11.2	37.2	0.0	100.0	228
Kagera	57.5	17.2	25.3	0.0	100.0	253
Mwanza	58.0	15.4	26.6	0.0	100.0	302
Mara	63.4	9.5	00.0 22.8	0.0	100.0	253
Niombe	54.3	9.7	36.0	0.0	100.0	67
Katavi	50.7	5.9	43.4	0.0	100.0	44
Simiyu	52.5	5.5	42.1	0.0	100.0	149
Geita	51.2	13.8	35.0	0.0	100.0	195
Kaskazini Unguja	(41.6)	(17.5)	(40.9)	(0.0)	100.0	7
Miini Magharibi	ວາ. 4 48 0	26.3	১।.৬ 25.7	0.0	100.0	34
Kaskazini Pemba	*	20.0	*	*	100.0	4
Kusini Pemba	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Marital status						
Never married	35.4	22.8	41.8	0.0	100.0	489
Married or living together	52.8	11.1	36.1	0.0	100.0	2,746
Divorced/separated/widowed	69.5	8.5	22.0	0.0	100.0	825

(Continued...)

Table 17.17—Continued

Background characteristic	Sought help to stop violence	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Number of living children						
	40.9	15.8	43.2	0.0	100.0	623
1-2	54.9	12.8	32.3	0.0	100.0	1.342
3-4	56.4	12.5	31.0	0.0	100.0	1,088
5+	58.6	7.9	33.5	0.0	100.0	1,007
Employment						
Employed for cash	56.0	10.9	33.1	0.0	100.0	1,957
Employed not for cash	54.9	12.5	32.6	0.0	100.0	1,463
Not employed	46.4	14.0	39.5	0.0	100.0	640
Education						
No education	55.7	9.9	34.4	0.0	100.0	661
Primary incomplete	54.2	11.9	33.9	0.0	100.0	527
Primary complete	54.1	11.6	34.4	0.0	100.0	2,171
Secondary+	52.5	15.3	32.3	0.0	100.0	701
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	55.8	10.5	33.7	0.0	100.0	785
Second	55.9	11.6	32.5	0.0	100.0	754
Middle	55.8	12.1	32.1	0.0	100.0	756
Fourth	54.4	12.3	33.3	0.0	100.0	774
Highest	49.8	13.1	37.1	0.0	100.0	992
Total	54.1	12.0	33.9	0.0	100.0	4,060

Notes: 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. Women can report more than one source from which they sought help.

Table 17.18 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 the type of violence that women reported, Tanzania 2015-16

Type of violence experienced					
			Physical and		
Source	Physical only	Sexual only	sexual	Total	
Own family	54.0	57.9	59.1	55.9	
Husband/partner's family	43.0	15.1	43.1	41.6	
Husband/partner	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	
Boyfriend	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	
Friend	4.4	17.5	6.7	5.8	
Neighbour	12.7	8.9	16.4	13.8	
Religious leader	3.5	0.5	5.5	4.0	
Doctor/medical personnel	0.6	4.0	1.1	0.9	
Police	8.9	5.1	9.1	8.8	
Lawyer	1.6	0.0	4.2	2.4	
Social work organisation	1.3	0.0	2.0	1.5	
Other	21.3	14.8	24.2	22.0	
Number of women who have					
experienced violence and sought help	1,336	109	750	2,196	

Note: Women can report more than one source from which they sought help.

Table 17.19 Frequency of spousal violence among those who report violence

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 (excluding widows) who suffered emotional violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner by frequency of violence in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of those who suffered physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner by frequency of violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Tanzania 2015-16

		Frequency of emotional violence in the past 12 months				ł	Frequency of p in the	hysical or s past 12 mo	exual viole onths	ence
	Often	Sometimes	Not at all	Total	Number of women	Often	Sometimes	Not at all	Total	Number of women
Age 15-19 15-17 18-19 20-24	26.7 (35.6) 23.8 24.6	63.9 (56.8) 66.2 63.8	9.4 (7.7) 10.0 11.5	100.0 (100.0) 100.0 100.0	153 38 115 427	28.8 (24.9) 30.2 24.7	59.1 (63.3) 57.6 58.3	12.1 (11.8) 12.2 17.0	100.0 (100.0) 100.0 100.0	161 43 119 523
25-29 30-39 40-49	24.4 28.9 27.8	60.8 51.2 35.9	14.8 19.8 36.3	100.0 100.0 100.0	490 821 577	22.0 21.8 18.0	57.6 48.5 36.0	20.4 29.7 46.0	100.0 100.0 100.0	576 923 656
Employment Employed for cash Employed not for cash	29.0 24.9	49.5 56.3	21.5 18.8	100.0 100.0	1,206 1,034	24.4 19.9	45.0 54.4	30.6 25.7	100.0 100.0	1,381 1,130
Not employed Number of living	24.8	51.5	23.8	100.0	221	17.9	54.9	21.2	100.0	328
0 1-2 3-4 5+	33.8 26.1 24.6 28.7	56.5 57.6 51.8 46.6	9.7 16.3 23.6 24.7	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	143 862 716 747	34.4 23.1 20.1 19.8	56.5 52.6 50.3 44.9	9.2 24.2 29.6 35.3	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	156 1,005 846 832
Marital status and duration	25.6	60 F	12.0	100.0	1 015	10.7	57.0	22.4	100.0	2 210
Married only once 0-4 years 5-9 years 10+ years Married more than	23.0 24.9 21.9 23.7 26.6	60.9 71.3 65.9 54.6	13.9 14.2 6.7 10.4 18.8	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	1,547 367 326 854	18.9 18.9 20.4 18.3	57.9 57.7 72.5 64.1 48.9	22.4 23.4 8.5 15.5 32.8	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	2,210 1,824 429 392 1,003
once Divorced/separated	28.8 31.3	58.6 24.8	12.6 43.8	100.0 100.0	368 552	23.2 29.8	58.8 21.1	18.0 49.1	100.0 100.0	394 621
Residence Urban Rural	31.0 25.2	49.3 53.9	19.7 21.0	100.0 100.0	726 1,741	22.9 21.4	48.6 50.4	28.5 28.1	100.0 100.0	841 1,998
Tanzania Mainland/ Zanzibar	00.0	50.0	00.5	400.0	0.440	01.0	50.0	00.4	400.0	0.004
Mainland Urban Rural Zanzibar Unguja Pemba	26.9 31.0 25.2 24.7 16.8 (52.4)	52.6 49.4 54.0 38.9 39.3 (37.2)	20.5 19.6 20.8 36.5 43.9 (10.4)	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 (100.0)	2,449 722 1,728 18 14 4	21.9 22.8 21.5 21.0 14.9 *	50.0 48.7 50.6 32.2 30.7	28.1 28.5 28.0 46.8 54.4	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 *	2,821 836 1,984 19 15 3
Zone Western Northern Central Southern Highlands Southern South West Highlands Lake Eastern Zanzibar	26.9 28.1 29.1 21.7 35.2 38.4 23.1 28.8 24.7	60.1 51.7 38.6 51.3 43.1 52.4 58.3 38.4 38.9	13.0 20.2 32.3 27.0 21.7 9.2 18.6 32.8 36.5	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	403 172 211 112 95 193 964 298 18	22.1 20.9 23.9 16.5 19.3 30.0 20.6 21.0 21.0	55.3 54.3 38.5 49.8 59.8 53.9 52.8 38.1 32.2	22.6 24.8 37.6 33.7 20.9 16.1 26.6 40.8 46.8	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	364 213 297 161 114 281 1,016 374 19
Education No education Primary incomplete Primary complete Secondary+	27.2 29.3 26.1 27.2	50.8 55.4 52.3 52.6	22.0 15.3 21.6 20.2	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	457 343 1,348 319	21.7 27.1 20.8 21.2	51.1 49.9 49.7 48.7	27.2 23.0 29.5 30.1	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	521 398 1,574 346
Wealth quintile Lowest Second Middle Fourth Highest	25.1 25.2 30.3 27.1 27.1	60.1 51.4 50.7 49.5 49.9	14.8 23.4 19.1 23.5 22.9	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	539 501 479 470 478	25.1 21.1 23.3 20.2 19.3	51.1 47.8 52.1 50.6 47.6	23.7 31.1 24.6 29.2 33.1	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	598 576 568 549 548
Total	26.9	52.5	20.6	100.0	2,467	21.9	49.9	28.2	100.0	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.

REFERENCES

Bureau of Statistics [Tanzania] and Macro International Inc. 1997. *Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey 1996*. Calverton, Maryland: Bureau of Statistics and Macro International Inc.

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. doi: 10.2307/1966567.

ICF International. 2014. An Assessment of DHS Maternal Mortality Data and Estimates. Rockville, Maryland, USA: ICF.

ICF International. 2016. *The DHS Program STATcompiler*. Funded by USAID. http://beta.statcompiler.com.

Mama Ye! 2013. *Health Financing in Tanzania (Abuja + 12 Factsheet)*. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. http://www.mamaye.org/sites/default/files/u436/TZ%20Abuja%2B12%20factsheet%202013.pdf.

Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (MoFEA) [Tanzania]. 2015. *Economic Survey*, 2015. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: MoFEA.

Ministry of Health (MoH). 2013. *Zanzibar Malaria Communication Strategy 2013/14-2017/18*. Zanzibar, United Republic of Tanzania: MoH.

Ministry of Health (MoH). 2013. *Zanzibar Malaria Elimination Strategic Plan 111 2013/14-2017/18*. Zanzibar. United Republic of Tanzania: MoH.

Ministry of Health (MoH). 2014. Zanzibar Guidelines for Malaria Diagnosis and Treatment. Zanzibar, Tanzania: United Republic of Tanzania: MoH.

Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW) [Tanzania]. 1992. *The Food and Nutrition Policy for Tanzania*. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: MoHSW.

Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW) [Tanzania]. 2009. *Health Sector Strategic Plan III July 2009 - June 2015*. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: MoHSW.

Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.(MoHSW) [Tanzania]. 2009: *The National Road Map Strategic Plan To Accelerate Reduction of Maternal, Newborn and Child Deaths in Tanzania 2008-2015*. Dar es Salaam: MoHSW.

Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW) [Tanzania]. 2011-12. *National Nutrition Strategy July 2011/12 - June 2015/16*. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: MoHSW.

Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW) [Tanzania]. 2014. *National Guidelines for Malaria Diagnosis and Treatment*. Malaria Control Series No 25. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: MoHSW.

Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW) [Tanzania]. 2014. *National Malaria Strategic Plan 2014-2020; Abridged Version*. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: MoHSW.

Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW) [Tanzania]. 2015. *National Malaria Control Programme Communication Guide for Malaria Control Interventions 2015-2020*. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: MoHSW.

Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW) [Tanzania]. Reproductive and Child Health Section. 2008. *The National Road Map Strategic Plan to Accelerate Reduction of Maternal, Newborn and Child Deaths in Tanzania, 2008-15.* Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: MoHSW.

Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW) [Zanzibar]. 2008. *Road Map to Accelerate the Reduction of Maternal, Newborn and Child Mortality in Zanzibar (2008-2015)*. Stone Town, Zanzibar: MoHSW.

Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment (MPEE) [Tanzania]. 2006. *National Population Policy*, 2006. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: MPEE.

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) [Tanzania]. 2015. *Population Projections*, 2015. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: NBS.

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) [Tanzania] and ICF International. 2015-16. *Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey 2015-16, Key Indicators Report.* Calverton, Maryland: NBS and ICF Macro.

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) [Tanzania] and ICF Macro. 2011. *Micronutrients: Results of the 2010 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey*. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: NBS and ICF Macro.

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) [Tanzania] and ICF Macro. 2011. *Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey 2010*. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: NBS and ICF Macro.

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) [Tanzania] and ORC Macro. 2000. *Tanzania Reproductive and Child Health Survey 1999*. Calverton, Maryland: NBS and Macro International Inc.

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) [Tanzania] and ORC Macro. 2005. *Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey 2004-5*. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: NBS and ORC Macro.

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) [Tanzania], Ministry of Finance (MOF), Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), Ministry of State. President's Office and State House and Good Governance. 2015: *Population and Housing Census 2012. Mortality and Health.* Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: NBS, MOF, OCGS, Ministry of State, President's Office and State House and Good Governance.

National Legislative Bodies (NLB) (Tanzania). 1998. Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act. Tanzania: NLB.

National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP), Word Health Organization (WHO), Ifakara Health Institute (IHI), and the INFORM Project. 2013. *An Epidemiological Profile of Malaria and Its Control in Mainland Tanzania*. Report funded by Roll Back Malaria and Department for International Development-UK, July 2013. WHO, IHI, and INFORM.

Ngallaba, S., S. H. Kapiga, I. Ruyobya, and J. T. Boerma. 1993. *Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey 1991/92*. Columbia, Maryland: Bureau of Statistics [Tanzania] and Macro International Inc.

President's Office, Planning Commission [Tanzania]. 1999. *National Development Vision 2025*. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: President's Office.

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.

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), Zanzibar AIDS Commission (ZAC), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), and Macro International. 2008. *Tanzania HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey 2007-08*. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: TACAIDS, ZAC, NBS, OCGS, and Macro International Inc.

Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS), Zanzibar AIDS Commission (ZAC), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), and ICF International. 2013. *Tanzania HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey 2011-12*. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: TACAIDS, ZAC, NBS, OCGS, and ICF International.

The Bank of Tanzania (BOT) [Tanzania]. 2015. *Tanzania Financial Stability*. Dar es salaam, Tanzania: BOT.

The United Republic of Tanzania, Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs. 2015. *National Strategy for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in the Mainland Tanzania 2015/16 - 2020/21*. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2007. *Measuring Human Development: A Primer*. New York: UNDP.

WHO Department of Gender, Women and Health. 2001. *Putting Women First: Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Research on Domestic Violence against Women*. WHO/FCH/GWH/01.1. Geneva, Switzerland: WHO. http://www.who.int/gender-equity-rights/knowledge/who_fch_gwh_01.1/en/.

World Health Organization. 2004. *Pregnancy and Childbirth – Pregnancy, Childbirth, Postpartum and Newborn Care: A Guide for Essential Practice*. Geneva, Switzerland: WHO. http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/maternal_perinatal_health/924159084X/en/index.html.

World Health Organization (WHO). 2011. International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems – 10th Revision. 2010 Edition. Geneva, Switzerland: http://www.who.int/classifications/icd/ICD10Volume2_en_2010.pdf?ua=1.A.A

World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and International Council for the Control of Iodine Deficiency Disorders (ICCIDD). 2007. *Assessment of Iodine Deficiency Disorders and Monitoring Their Elimination: A Guide for Programme Managers*. Report No. 978 92 4 159582 7. Geneva: WHO.

Yoder, P., N. Abderrahim, and A. Zhuzhuni. 2004. *Female Genital Cutting in the Demographic and Health Surveys: A Critical and Comparative Analysis*. DHS Comparative Reports No.7. Calverton, Maryland: ORC Macro.



A.1. INTRODUCTION

The 2015 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (2015 TDHS) is the fifth survey of its kind and follows those implemented in 1991-92 (TDHS), 1996 (TDHS), 2004-05 (TDHS), and 2010 (TDHS). A nationally representative sample of about 13,400 households was selected. 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 for the survey. The survey resulted in about 13,000 interviews of women age 15-49. As with prior surveys, the main objectives of the 2015 TDHS survey 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 and attitudes toward HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

Apart from the female survey, a male survey was conducted at the same time in a subsample consisting of one household from every three 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 are eligible for the male survey. The survey collected information on their basic demographic and social status; their knowledge and use of family planning methods; and their knowledge and attitudes toward HIV/AIDS and other STIs. The survey resulted in about 3,200 interviews of men age 15-49.

In the 2015 TDHS, all eligible women in all sampled household were weighed and measured for anthropometric indicators, and were asked to provide a few drops of blood from a finger-prick for on-the-spot anemia testing. In addition, parents or guardians of all children age 6-59 months living in the interviewed households will be asked for permission to test the children for anemia and administer a rapid test for malaria. These children will also be weighed and measured for anthropometric indicators.

The survey was designed to produce representative estimates for the main demographic and health indictors for the country as a whole, for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar, for the city of Dar es Salaam, for other urban areas, for all urban areas together and for all rural areas together, and for each of the nine geographical zones. For most indicators, representative results may be available for each of the thirty regions. However, representative results for total fertility rates and childhood mortality rates will only be available at higher aggregation levels, with means at zonal and national levels.

A.2. SAMPLING FRAME

The sampling frame used for the 2015 TDHS is the Tanzania Population and Housing Census (TPHC 2012), which was conducted in Tanzania in 2012. The sampling frame is a complete list of enumeration areas (EAs) covering the country, provided by the National Bureau of Statistics ((NBS) of Tanzania, the implementing agency for the 2015 TDHS. This frame was created for the 2012 TPHC, which served as a counting unit for the census. In rural areas, an EA is a natural village, or a segment of a large village, or a group of small villages; in urban areas, an EA is a street or a city block. Each EA appears with identification and admistrative information, , and a measure of size, which is the number of residential households residing in the EA. Each EA is also classified into one of two types of residence, urban or rural. Each EA has cartographical materials that delineate its geographical location, boundaries, main access, and landmarks inside or outside the EA that will help with its identification.

Tanzania Mainland's administrative units, re-formed in 2012, increased the number of regions from 21 to 25 compared with those in the last population census conducted in 2002. According to the 2012 TPHC, Tanzania Mainland is divided into regions; each region is sub-divided into districts. There are in total 25

regions, with a total of 160 districts. The 25 regions in Mainland are regrouped to form 8 geographical zones. Zanzibar is treated as a zone, which is subdivided into 5 regions and 10 districts. So there are, in total, 9 geographical zones and 30 regions. Below is the composition of the 9 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

Lake Zone: Kagera, Mwanza, Geita, Mara, Simiyu, Shinyanga

Eastern Zone: Dar es Salaam, Pwani, Morogoro

Zanzibar: North Unguja, South Unguja, Town West, North Pemba, South Pemba

Table A.1 below shows the distribution of residential households by region and according to type of residence (urban and rural) summarized from the sampling frame after excluding the institutional EAs. The shares go from 11.7% for Dar es Salaam to 0.28% for South Unguja. In Tanzania, 32.59% of the residential households live in urban areas. The urban percentage of the regions varies from 100% percent for Dar es Salaam to 6.75% percent for Ungujia South. Table A.2 below shows the distribution of EAs and their average size in number of households after excluding institutional EAs. Among the 106,642 EAs, 34,960 EAs are in urban areas, and 72,682 EAs are in rural areas. The average size of the EAs is practically the same for urban and rural areas, with an overall average of 86 households per EA.

		Households		Percentage	e distributior
Region	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Regior
Dodoma	72556	376850	449406	16.14	4.89
Arusha	122345	235074	357419	34.23	3.89
Kilimanjaro	96175	283639	379814	25.32	4.13
Tanga	96325	338708	435033	22.14	4.73
Morogoro	149730	349453	499183	30.00	5.43
Pwani	83359	170310	253669	32.86	2.76
Dar es Salaam	1078865		1078865	100.00	11.73
Lindi	43644	180228	223872	19.50	2.43
Mtwara	76997	264559	341556	22.54	3.71
Ruvuma	76482	222819	299301	25.55	3.25
Iringa	60720	159511	220231	27.57	2.39
Mbeya	212556	416759	629315	33.78	6.84
Singida	36689	218533	255222	14.38	2.77
Tabora	62649	305299	367948	17.03	4.00
Rukwa	49269	148581	197850	24.90	2.15
Kigoma	70842	297386	368228	19.24	4.00
Shinyanga	56654	202132	258786	21.89	2.81
Kagera	54870	462167	517037	10.61	5.62
Mwanza	186433	293694	480127	38.83	5.22
Mara	59756	247222	306978	19.47	3.34
Manyara	42664	227923	270587	15.77	2.94
Njombe	40059	128542	168601	23.76	1.83
Katavi	20243	58984	79227	25.55	0.86
Simiyu	22250	205372	227622	9.77	2.47
Geita	54831	228725	283556	19.34	3.08
North Unguja	3188	33325	36513	8.73	0.40
South Unguja	1726	23860	25586	6.75	0.28
Town West	51481	60935	112416	45.80	1.22
North Pemba	7134	32119	39253	18.17	0.43
South Pemba	7022	28487	35509	19.78	0.39
Tanzania	2997514	6201196	9198710	32.59	100.00

		Number of EAs	;	Average EA size in # of HH		
Region	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Dodoma	621	4170	4791	117	90	94
Arusha	909	2200	3109	135	107	115
Kilimanjaro	729	2570	3299	132	110	115
Tanga	905	3599	4504	106	94	97
Morogoro	1458	3567	5025	103	98	99
Pwani	911	1922	2833	92	89	90
Dar es Salaam	15287		15287	71		71
Lindi	451	2004	2455	97	90	91
Mtwara	812	2979	3791	95	89	90
Ruvuma	694	2309	3003	110	97	100
Iringa	580	1621	2201	105	98	100
Mbeya	2467	4758	7225	86	88	87
Singida	308	2312	2620	119	95	97
Tabora	1026	4859	5885	61	63	63
Rukwa	815	2152	2967	60	69	67
Kigoma	870	3818	4688	81	78	79
Shinyanga	535	2349	2884	106	86	90
Kagera	733	6907	7640	75	67	68
Mwanza	1715	3000	4715	109	98	102
Mara	550	2732	3282	109	90	94
Manyara	357	2218	2575	120	103	105
Njombe	367	1455	1822	109	88	93
Katavi	273	778	1051	74	76	75
Simiyu	201	2373	2574	111	87	88
Geita	619	2842	3461	89	80	82
North Unguja	40	405	445	80	82	82
South Unguja	22	319	341	78	75	75
Town West	542	693	1235	95	88	91
North Pemba	75	406	481	95	79	82
South Pemba	88	365	453	80	78	78
Tanzania	34960	71682	106642	86	87	86

*Source: residential EAs, 2012 population census, Tanzania

A.3. STRUCTURE OF THE SAMPLE AND THE SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The sample for the 2015 TDHS is a stratified sample selected in two stages from the 2012 census frame. Stratification will be achieved by separating each region into urban and rural areas; the urban and rural areas of each region each form a sampling stratum. In total, 59 sampling strata have been created. Samples were selected independently in each sampling stratum, by a two-stage selection. 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 unit in different levels before sample selection and by using a probability proportional-to-size selection at the first stage of sampling.

In the first stage, 608 EAs were selected with probability proportional to the EA size and with independent selection in each sampling stratum with the sample allocation given in Table A.3 below. Among the 608 EAs, 180 EAs were from urban areas and 428 EAs were from rural areas. With a fixed number of 22 households to be selected per cluster, the total number of households to be selected is 13376; among them, 3,960 households were from urban areas, and 9416 households were from rural areas. With the request of representative results for most of DHS indicators at the regional level, the total sample size was tight, and therefore an equal size allocation was adopted with adjustment. All the regions received either 20 or 21 clusters except for Dar es Salaam, which received the largest sample size of 37 clusters because it is urban only, and for the four other regions in Zanzibar, except Town West, each received 15 clusters because of their large household size. With the designed sample size, adequate survey precision will be obtained for female indictors at the 15% level, or above, at the regional level.

A household listing operation was carried out in all of the selected EAs before the main survey. The household listing operation consisted of visiting each of the 608 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 with the address and the name of the head of the households. The resulting list of households served as the sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage. Some of the selected EAs may be found to be large in size in the household listing operation. To minimize the task of household listing, the

selected EAs with an estimated number of households greater than 400 was segmented. Only one segment was selected for the survey, with probability proportional to the segment size. The methodology and the detailed household listing procedure were addressed in the household listing manual.

At the second stage, a fixed number of 22 households was selected from each selected EA using the newly updated listing. The interviewers were asked to interview only the pre-selected households; no replacement was allowed for nonrespondent households to prevent bias. The interviewers were asked to make at least two to three callbacks in order to reduce nonresponses.

Table A.3 Sample alloca	ation of EAs and house	holds by region	and according	to type of reside	ence		
		Allocation of EAs	;	Allocation of Households			
Region	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	
Dodoma	4	16	20	88	352	440	
Arusha	7	13	20	154	286	440	
Kilimanjaro	6	15	21	132	330	462	
Tanga	5	15	20	110	330	440	
Morogoro	6	14	20	132	308	440	
Pwani	7	13	20	154	286	440	
Dar es Salaam	37		37	814		814	
Lindi	5	16	21	110	352	462	
Mtwara	5	15	20	110	330	440	
Ruvuma	6	15	21	132	330	462	
Iringa	6	14	20	132	308	440	
Mbeya	7	13	20	154	286	440	
Singida	4	17	21	88	374	462	
Tabora	4	16	20	88	352	440	
Rukwa	6	15	21	132	330	462	
Kigoma	5	16	21	110	352	462	
Shinyanga	5	15	20	110	330	440	
Kagera	3	18	21	66	396	462	
Mwanza	8	12	20	176	264	440	
Mara	5	16	21	110	352	462	
Manyara	4	16	20	88	352	440	
Njombe	5	15	20	110	330	440	
Katavi	6	15	21	132	330	462	
Simiyu	2	18	20	44	396	440	
Geita	5	16	21	110	352	462	
North Unguja	2	13	15	44	286	330	
South Unguja	2	13	15	44	286	330	
Town West	9	12	21	198	264	462	
North Pemba	2	13	15	44	286	330	
South Pemba	2	13	15	44	286	330	
Tanzania	180	428	608	3960	9416	13376	

Table A.4 below shows the sample allocation of expected number of female and male interviews. The sample calculations were based on the survey results of the 2010 TDHS: the household completion rate is 90% and 93.6% for urban and rural areas, respectively; the average number of women 15-49 per household is 1.14 and 1.01 for urban and rural areas, respectively; the women's individual response rate was 96%; the average number of men 15-49 per household was 0.94 and 0.87 for the urban and rural areas, respectively; men's individual response rate was 88% and 91% for urban and rural areas, respectively.

Table A.4 Sample alloca	Table A.4 Sample allocation of expected number of interviews by region and according to type of residence						
		Women 15-49			Men 15-49		
Region	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	
Dodoma	86	321	407	21	82	103	
Arusha	153	261	414	36	67	103	
Kilimanjaro	131	300	431	31	77	108	
Tanga	108	300	408	27	77	104	
Morogoro	131	280	411	31	72	103	
Pwani	153	261	414	36	67	103	
Dar es Salaam	805		805	193		193	
Lindi	108	321	429	27	82	109	
Mtwara	108	300	408	27	77	104	
Ruvuma	131	300	431	31	77	108	
Iringa	131	280	411	31	72	103	
Mbeya	153	261	414	36	67	103	
Singida	86	341	427	21	88	109	
Tabora	86	321	407	21	82	103	
Rukwa	131	300	431	31	77	108	
Kigoma	108	321	429	27	82	109	
Shinyanga	108	300	408	27	77	104	
Kagera	65	361	426	16	92	108	
Mwanza	174	241	415	41	62	103	
Mara	108	321	429	27	82	109	
Manyara	86	321	407	21	82	103	
Njombe	108	300	408	27	77	104	
Katavi	131	300	431	31	77	108	
Simiyu	44	361	405	11	92	103	
Geita	108	321	429	27	82	109	
North Unguja	53	346	399	13	81	94	
South Unguja	53	346	399	13	81	94	
Town West	239	319	558	56	75	131	
North Pemba	53	346	399	13	81	94	
South Pemba	53	346	399	13	81	94	
Tanzania	3993	8996	12989	961	2269	3231	

* Male survey will be carried out in 1/3 of the households selected for female survey.

IV. SELECTION PROBABILITY AND SAMPLING WEIGHT

Due to the non-proportional allocation of the sample to the different regions and the possible differences in response rates, sampling weights will be required for any analysis using 2015 TDHS data to ensure the actual representative of the survey results at the national as well as at the domain level. Because the 2015 TDHS sample is a two-stage stratified cluster sample, sampling weights are calculated based on sampling probabilities, separately for each sampling stage and for each cluster. We use the following notations

 P_{1hi} : first-stage sampling probability of the i^{th} EA in stratum h

 P_{2hi} : second -stage sampling probability within the i^{th} EA (household selection)

Let a_h be the number of EAs selected in stratum h, M_{hi} the total population according to the sampling frame in the *i*th EA, and $\sum M_{hi}$ the total population in the stratum h. The probability of selecting the *i*th EA in the 2015 TDHS sample is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{a_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}}$$

Let b_{hi} be the proportion of households in the selected segment compared with the total number of households in the EA *i* in stratum *h* if the EA is segmented; otherwise $b_{hi} = 1$. Then the probability of selecting EA *i* in the sample is:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{a_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}} \times b_{hi}$$

A 2015 TDHS 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 the cluster *i* in stratum *h*, let g_{hi} be the number of households selected in the cluster. The second stage's selection probability for each household in the cluster is calculated as follows:

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{g_{hi}}{L_{hi}}$$

The overall selection probability of each household in cluster i of stratum h is therefore the product of the two stages of selection probabilities:

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \times P_{2hi}$$

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 will be prepared to facilitate the calculation of the design weights. Design weights will be adjusted for household non-response and also individual non-response to get the sampling weights for women's and men's surveys, respectively. The differences of the household sampling weights and the individual sampling weights are introduced by individual non-response. The final sampling weights are normalized in order to give the total number of unweighted cases equal to the total number of weighted cases at the national level, for both household weights and individual weights, respectively. The normalized weights are relative weights, which are valid for estimating means, proportions, and ratios, but are not valid for estimating population totals and for pooled data.

Sampling weights for the domestic violence surveys are calculated based on the number of eligible respondents in the households selected for the domestic violence module, for male and female surveys, respectively. A large number of sets of weights are calculated:

- One set for all households selected for the survey
- One set for women selected for the individual survey
- One set for households selected for the male survey
- One set for the male individual survey

It is important to note that the normalized weights are relative weights, which are valid for estimating means, proportions, and ratios, but not for estimating population totals and for pooled data. Also the number of weighted cases resulting from using the normalized weight has no direct relation to the survey precision because it is relative; especially for oversampled areas, the number of weighted cases will be much smaller than the number of unweighted cases, which are directly related to survey precision.

Sampling errors will be calculated for selected indicators for the national sample, for the urban and rural areas separately, and for each of the five regions.

Table A.5 Sample implementation: Women

Percent distribution of households and eligible women by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible women and overall women response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region (unweighted), Tanzania 2015-16

		Mainland			
Result	Urban	Rural	Total	Zanzibar	Total
Selected households					
Completed (C)	91.5	94.2	93.3	98.5	94.0
Household present but no competent					
respondent at home (HP)	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.7
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (R)	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4
Household absent (HA)	2.8	2.1	2.3	0.8	2.1
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling					
(DV)	2.4	1.9	2.0	0.2	1.8
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.4
Other (O)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	3,570	8,008	11,578	1,782	13,360
Household response rate (HRR) ¹	97.1	98.7	98.2	99.5	98.4
Eligible women					
Completed (EWC)	96.2	97.5	97.1	98.6	97.3
Not at home (EWNH)	2.7	1.4	1.8	0.6	1.6
Postponed (EWP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (EWR)	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Partly completed (EWPC)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
Other (EWO)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	3,750	7,714	11,464	2,170	13,634
Eligible women response rate (EWRR) ²	96.2	97.5	97.1	98.6	97.3
Overall women response rate (ORR) ³	93.3	96.3	95.3	98.1	95.7

¹ Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

 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 by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible men and overall men response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region (unweighted), Tanzania 2015-16

		Mainland			
Result	Urban	Rural	Total	Zanzibar	Total
Selected households					
Completed (C)	91.5	94.6	93.6	98.1	94.2
Household present but no competent					
respondent at home (HP)	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (R)	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4
Dwelling not found (DNF)	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4
Household absent (HA)	3.3	2.0	2.4	1.1	2.2
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling					
(DV)	1.8	2.0	1.9	0.4	1.7
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4
Other (O)	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	1,136	2,548	3,684	568	4,252
Household response rate (HRR) ¹	96.9	99.1	98.4	99.5	98.6
Eligible men					
Completed (EMC)	89.7	92.9	91.8	92.6	91.9
Not at home (EMNH)	8.3	5.0	6.0	3.4	5.7
Refused (EMR)	1.4	0.7	0.9	2.5	1.2
Partly completed (EMPC)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Incapacitated (EMI)	0.6	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	1,054	2,239	3,293	529	3,822
Eligible men response rate (EMRR) ²	89.7	92.9	91.8	92.6	91.9
Overall men response rate (ORR) ³	86.9	92.0	90.4	92.1	90.6

¹ Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

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

he 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 data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding 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 2015 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS) 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 2015 TDHS 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 percent 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 2015 TDHS sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulas. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for the 2015 TDHS is a SAS program. This program used the Taylor linearization method for variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method was 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

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}$$
, and $z_h = y_h - rx_h$

where h represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to H,

 m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum,

 y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the *i*th cluster in the *h*th stratum,

 x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the *i*th cluster in the *h*th stratum, and f_h is the sampling fraction of PSU in the *h*th 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 2015 TDHS, there were 608 non-empty clusters. Hence, 608 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^{2}(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)}\sum_{i=1}^{k} (r_{i} - r)^{2}$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

whereris the estimate computed from the full sample of 608 clusters $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 607 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded)kis 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 is due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design, such as multistage and cluster selection. The program also computes the relative standard error and the confidence limits for the estimates.

Sampling errors for the 2015 TDHS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest for the woman's survey and for the man's survey, respectively. The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole, for Tanzania Mainland, for Zanzibar, for urban and rural areas, and for each of the nine zones. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in Table B.1. Tables B.2 to B.19 present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N-UNWE) and weighted (N-WEIG) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits (R±2SE), for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error considering simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1). In the case of the total fertility rate, the number of unweighted cases is not relevant, as there is no known unweighted value for woman-years of exposure to child-bearing.

The confidence interval (e.g., as calculated for *children ever born to women over age 40*) can be interpreted as follows: the overall average from the national sample is 5.705 and its standard error is 0.096. Therefore, to obtain the 95 percent confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, i.e., $5.075\pm2\times0.096$. There is a high probability (95 percent) that the *true* average number of children ever born to all women over age 40 is between 5.513 and 5.897.

For the total sample, the value of the design effect (DEFT), averaged over all variables for the women's survey, is 1.541, which means that, due to multistage and clustering of the sample, the average standard error is increased by a factor of 1.541 over that in an equivalent simple random sample.

Table B.1 List of selected variables for sampling errors, Tanzania DHS 2015								
Variable	Estimate	Base Population						
WOMEN								
Urban residence	Proportion	All women 15-49						
Literacy	Proportion	All women 15-49						
No education	Proportion	All women 15-49						
Secondary and higher education	Proportion	All women 15-49						
Never married (never in union)	Proportion	All women 15-49						
Currentiy married (in union)	Proportion	All women 15-49 Women 20,40						
Had sex before age 18	Proportion	Women 20-49						
Currently pregnant	Proportion	All women 15-49						
Children ever born	Mean	All women 15-49						
Children surviving	Mean	All women 15-49						
Children ever born to women over age 40	Mean	Women age 40-49						
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49						
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49						
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49						
Currently use IUD	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49						
Currently using condom	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49						
Currently using injectable	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49						
Currently using implants	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49						
Currently using remaie sterilisation	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49						
Currently using mithdrawal	Proportion	Currently married women 15 49						
Used public sector sources	Proportion	Users of modern methods, women 15-49						
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women15-49						
Want to delay at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49						
Ideal family size	Proportion	All women 15-49						
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	Proportion	Last birth in last 5 years						
Mothers protected against neonatal tetanus for last birth	Proportion	Last birth in last 5 years						
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	Proportion	Births in last 5 years						
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	Proportion	Children under 5						
Treated with ORS packets or pre-packed liquid	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks						
Consulted medical personnel for diarrhoea	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks						
Having health card, seen	Proportion	Children 12-23 months						
Received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children 12-23 months						
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months						
Received polio vaccination (5 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months						
Received measies vaccination	Proportion	Children 12-23 months						
Weight for height $(< 2 \text{ SD})$	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured						
Height-for-age (< -2 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured						
Weight-for-age (< -2 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured						
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	Proportion	Children under 6-59 months who were tested						
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	Proportion	Women 15-49 who were tested						
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	Proportion	Women 15-49 who were measured						
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	Proportion	Women 15-49 who were measured						
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	Proportion	Never-married women 15-24						
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	Proportion	Never-married women 15-24						
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	Proportion	All women 15-49						
Ever experienced sexual violence by anyone	Proportion	All women 15-49						
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49						
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence in the past 12 months	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49						
Negrotal mortality rate (last 5 years)	Rate	Children menthe of exposure to death						
Postpeopatal mortality rate ¹	Rale	Children-months of exposure to death						
Infant mortality rate 1	Rate	Children-months of exposure to death						
Child mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children-months of exposure to death						
Under-5 mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children-months of exposure to death						
MEN								
Urban residence	Proportion	All men 15-49						
No education	Proportion	All men 15-49						
Secondary and higher education	Proportion	All men 15-49						
Never married (never in union)	Proportion	All men 15-49						
Currently married (in union)	Proportion	All men 15-49						
Had sex before age 18	Proportion	All men 20-49						
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49						
Want to delay at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49						
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	Proportion	Never-married men 15-24						
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	Proportion	ivever-married men 15-24						

¹ The mortality rates are calculated for last 5 years for the total sample, and 10 years for the urban, rural, and regional samples.

Table B.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Tanzania 2015-16								
VARIABLE	R	SE	Ν	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WC	MEN							
Urban residence	0 363	0.010	13266	13266	2 467	0 028	0.342	0 383
Literacy	0.769	0.008	13266	13266	2.103	0.010	0.753	0.784
No education	0.147	0.006	13266	13266	2.106	0.044	0.134	0.160
Secondary or higher education	0.234	0.008	13266	13266	2.240	0.035	0.218	0.251
Never married (never in union)	0.253	0.006	13266	13266	1.524	0.023	0.241	0.264
Currently married (in union)	0.619	0.007	13266	13266	1.543	0.011	0.606	0.632
Married before age 20	0.575	0.009	10334	10362	1.783	0.015	0.558	0.592
Hau sexual intercourse before age to	0.001	0.000	13266	13266	1.000	0.013	0.000	0.002
Children ever horn	2 740	0.003	13266	13266	1.412	0.040	2 668	2 811
Children surviving	2.456	0.030	13266	13266	1.470	0.012	2.395	2.516
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.705	0.096	2382	2361	1.652	0.017	5.513	5.897
Currently using any method	0.384	0.009	8189	8210	1.736	0.024	0.365	0.402
Currently using a modern method	0.320	0.009	8189	8210	1.686	0.027	0.303	0.337
Currently using pill	0.055	0.003	8189	8210	1.371	0.063	0.048	0.062
Currently using IUD	0.009	0.001	8189	8210	1.334	0.157	0.006	0.011
Currently using condoms	0.024	0.003	8189	8210	1.516	0.108	0.019	0.029
Currently using implemente	0.126	0.005	0109	8210	1.415	0.041	0.110	0.130
Currently using implants	0.007	0.004	8189	8210	1.507	0.002	0.059	0.070
Currently using rhythm	0.037	0.003	8189	8210	1.333	0.000	0.020	0.033
Currently using withdrawal	0.020	0.002	8189	8210	1.320	0.101	0.016	0.025
Using public sector source	0.608	0.014	3199	3557	1.591	0.023	0.581	0.636
Want no more children	0.292	0.007	8189	8210	1.417	0.024	0.277	0.306
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.422	0.007	8189	8210	1.324	0.017	0.408	0.437
Ideal number of children	4.740	0.041	12633	12731	2.148	0.009	4.659	4.822
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.980	0.002	7050	7079	1.405	0.002	0.975	0.985
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.880	0.006	7050	7079	1.510	0.007	0.869	0.892
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.637	0.014	10233	10052	2.427	0.022	0.609	0.665
Treated with OPS	0.118	0.005	9713	9520	1.401	0.041	0.100	0.127
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.431	0.013	1125	1122	1 270	0.044	0.392	0.470
Vaccination card seen	0.842	0.010	2158	2134	1.271	0.012	0.822	0.862
Received BCG vaccination	0.960	0.006	2158	2134	1.383	0.006	0.948	0.972
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.890	0.013	2158	2134	1.828	0.014	0.865	0.915
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.825	0.013	2158	2134	1.583	0.016	0.799	0.852
Received measles vaccination	0.860	0.012	2158	2134	1.642	0.014	0.835	0.885
Received all vaccinations	0.753	0.015	2158	2134	1.625	0.020	0.723	0.784
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.344	0.007	10184	9846	1.421	0.021	0.330	0.359
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.045	0.002	10150	9811	1.138	0.054	0.040	0.050
Weight-101-age (-25D) Provalence of anaomia (children 6.50 months)	0.137	0.005	0102	9000	1.300	0.030	0.127	0.147
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.377	0.000	13102	13064	1 700	0.014	0.301	0.394
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5	0.094	0.003	11735	11738	1 263	0.036	0.404	0.400
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.284	0.007	11735	11738	1.719	0.025	0.270	0.299
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.548	0.012	3022	2917	1.368	0.023	0.524	0.573
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.353	0.011	3022	2917	1.306	0.032	0.331	0.376
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.395	0.008	9322	9322	1.561	0.020	0.379	0.411
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.166	0.005	9322	9322	1.322	0.031	0.156	0.176
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.462	0.009	7597	7102	1.492	0.018	0.445	0.479
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.296	0.008	7597	7102	1.538	0.027	0.280	0.312
Neonatal mortality (last 0 4 years)	5.190 25.451	0.121	10102	10009	1.012	0.023	4.957	0.440 20.704
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	17 781	1 637	10192	9966	1 150	0.004	14 507	29.704
Infant mortality (last 0-4 years)	43 232	2 601	10205	10022	1 195	0.060	38 030	48 434
Child mortality (last 0-4 years)	25.004	2.106	9887	9747	1.227	0.084	20.793	29.215
Under-5 mortality (last 0-4 years)	67.155	3.462	10292	10110	1.273	0.052	60.230	74.080
N	IEN							
Urban residence	0.356	0.013	3514	3514	1.669	0.038	0.329	0.383
No education	0.081	0.007	3514	3514	1.540	0.088	0.066	0.095
Secondary or higher education	0.282	0.012	3514	3514	1.612	0.043	0.257	0.306
Never married (in union)	0.430	0.010	3514	3514	1.179	0.023	0.410	0.449
Currently married (in union)	0.519	0.011	3514	3514	1.275	0.021	0.498	0.541
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.472	0.013	2584	2582	1.311	0.027	0.446	0.498
Want no more children	0.223	0.012	1768	1825	1.206	0.054	0.199	0.247
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.517	0.015	1768	1825	1.291	0.030	0.486	0.548
Austinence among yourn (never nau Intercourse) Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth	0.434	0.018	1358	1304	1.348	0.042	0.398	0.470
solution your in part is monthly among never marned youth	0.700	5.017	1000	100+	1.200	5.001	0.400	0 00

Table B.3	Sampling	errors: Urba	n sample	. Tanzania 2015-16
				,

	-	05		14/51	DEET	05/5	DAGE	D.005
VARIABLE		SE	N	WN	DEFI	SE/R	R-25E	R+2SE
V	VOMEN							
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	4145	4811	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Literacy	0.888	0.009	4145	4811	1.761	0.010	0.870	0.905
NO education Secondary or higher education	0.062	0.007	4145 4145	4811 4811	2 116	0.108	0.049	0.076
Never married (never in union)	0.336	0.009	4145	4811	1.280	0.028	0.317	0.354
Currently married (in union)	0.527	0.010	4145	4811	1.329	0.020	0.506	0.548
Married before age 20	0.442	0.014	3210	3728	1.550	0.031	0.415	0.469
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.510	0.014	3210	3728	1.585	0.027	0.482	0.538
Currently pregnant	0.071	0.006	4145	4811	1.521	0.086	0.059	0.083
Children ever born	1.978	0.057	4145	4811 4811	1.748	0.029	1.803	2.092
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.406	0.147	630	716	1.593	0.033	4.111	4.700
Currently using any method	0.461	0.016	2183	2535	1.534	0.036	0.428	0.493
Currently using a modern method	0.352	0.013	2183	2535	1.304	0.038	0.325	0.379
Currently using pill	0.072	0.007	2183	2535	1.199	0.092	0.059	0.085
Currently using IOD	0.008	0.002	2183	2535	1.200	0.283	0.004	0.013
Currently using condoms	0.040	0.000	2103	2535	1.521	0.100	0.027	0.055
Currently using implants	0.064	0.006	2183	2535	1.158	0.095	0.052	0.077
Currently using female sterilisation	0.036	0.005	2183	2535	1.314	0.145	0.026	0.047
Currently using rhythm	0.073	0.007	2183	2535	1.288	0.098	0.058	0.087
Currently using withdrawal	0.031	0.005	2183	2535	1.277	0.152	0.022	0.041
Using public sector source	0.458	0.018	1131	1379	1.232	0.040	0.422	0.495
Want to delay next hirth at least 2 years	0.303	0.015	2103	2535	1.555	0.030	0.273	0.333
Ideal number of children	3.915	0.046	3994	4688	1.815	0.012	3.824	4.007
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.985	0.004	1837	2123	1.456	0.004	0.976	0.993
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.910	0.010	1837	2123	1.511	0.011	0.890	0.930
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.870	0.027	2392	2727	3.185	0.031	0.816	0.924
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.141	0.012	2243	2541	1.500	0.083	0.117	0.164
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.400	0.035	318	357	1.172	0.070	0.390	0.529
Vaccination card seen	0.832	0.000	545	611	1.026	0.020	0.798	0.866
Received BCG vaccination	0.985	0.005	545	611	1.022	0.006	0.974	0.996
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.950	0.010	545	611	1.052	0.011	0.930	0.970
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.866	0.014	545	611	0.931	0.016	0.838	0.894
Received measies vaccination	0.933	0.011	545	611	1.035	0.012	0.910	0.956
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.822	0.016	2201	2499	0.930	0.019	0.791	0.004
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.038	0.005	2275	2479	1.155	0.127	0.028	0.047
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.091	0.008	2302	2507	1.221	0.087	0.075	0.107
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.535	0.014	2053	2229	1.254	0.027	0.506	0.563
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.445	0.013	4066	4682	1.681	0.030	0.419	0.471
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5	0.074	0.005	3737	4330	1.191	0.069	0.064	0.084
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25 Abstinence among never-married youth (never bad sex)	0.415	0.012	3/3/ 1107	4330	1.542	0.030	0.390	0.440
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.410	0.020	1197	1377	1.387	0.048	0.370	0.449
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.355	0.014	2713	3354	1.557	0.040	0.326	0.383
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.176	0.009	2713	3354	1.192	0.050	0.158	0.193
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.427	0.016	2037	2300	1.423	0.037	0.396	0.458
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.274	0.015	2037	2300	1.542	0.056	0.244	0.305
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	3.002 13.278	0.192 1 150	11047	10440	2.010	0.050	3/ 077	4.100
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	19.589	3.004	4350	4918	1.239	0.153	13.582	25.597
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	62.867	4.994	4371	4948	1.134	0.079	52.879	72.855
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	24.533	3.823	4228	4757	1.412	0.156	16.888	32.178
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	85.858	6.975	4394	4971	1.364	0.081	71.907	99.809
	MEN							
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	1057	1251	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
No education	0.035	0.010	1057	1251	1.835	0.297	0.014	0.056
Secondary or higher education	0.472	0.024	1057	1251	1.544	0.050	0.424	0.519
Never married (in union)	0.461	0.017	1057	1251	1.099	0.037	0.427	0.495
Currentity married (in union) Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.484	0.019	707	046	1.249	0.040	0.446	0.522
Want no more children	0.442	0.023	496	605	1.210	0.092	0.390	0.400
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.462	0.030	496	605	1.349	0.066	0.401	0.522
Abstinence among youth (never had intercourse)	0.416	0.033	414	466	1.363	0.080	0.350	0.482
Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth	0.490	0.031	414	466	1.266	0.064	0.428	0.553

VARIABLE R SE N WD DEFT SER P-2SE P-2SE </th <th>Table B.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Tanzania 2015-16</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>	Table B.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Tanzania 2015-16								
WOMEN	VARIABLE	R	SE	Ν	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Ubar angle nee 0.000 0.000 9121 9455 runs 0.000 0.000 0.000 No education 0.115 0.000 1011 9455 2.178 0.015 0.022 0.135 Secondary or higher education 0.145 0.000 1121 8455 2.183 0.012 0.125 0.122 0.131 0.125 0.122 0.131 0.125 0.122 0.131 0.145 0.140 0.122 0.131 0.141 0.145 0.141 0.145 0.141 0.142 0.141 0.143 0.141 0.143 0.141 0.143 0.141 0.143 0.141 0.143 0.141 0.143 0.141 0.143 0.141 0.143 0.141 0.143 0.141 0.143 0.141 0.143 0.141 0.143 0.141 0.143 0.141 0.143 0.141 0.142 0.141 0.143 0.141 0.143 0.141 0.142 0.112 0.112 0.112 0.113 0.112 <	W	OMEN							
Literacy A C 701 A C 7	Urban residence	0.000	0.000	9121	8455	na	na	0.000	0.000
No education 0.189 0.008 9.12 9.455 2.183 0.047 0.177 0.243 Secundary on Utgener in Laction) 0.667 0.008 9121 9455 2.183 0.035 0.035 0.035 0.035 0.012 0.657 0.008 9121 9455 1.632 0.012 0.657 0.008 9121 9455 1.632 0.014 <td< td=""><td>Literacy</td><td>0.701</td><td>0.010</td><td>9121</td><td>8455</td><td>2.178</td><td>0.015</td><td>0.680</td><td>0.722</td></td<>	Literacy	0.701	0.010	9121	8455	2.178	0.015	0.680	0.722
Seconary of ingere education 0.148 0.008 91.1 64.82 0.153 0.012 0.142 0.183 Corrently manifer (in unkn) 0.671 0.065 0.671 0.065 0.670 Married before age 20 0.656 0.667 0.069 71.24 65.34 1.658 0.040 0.053 0.670 Currently manifer educations age 40.49 0.044 0.044 0.121 64.65 1.620 0.132 2.769 2.847 Currently using a modern method 0.368 0.011 60.06 5677 1.452 0.148 0.132 0.122 0.217 0.322 0.323 0.035 0.056 5677 1.350 0.036 0.026 5677 1.350	No education	0.195	0.009	9121	8455	2.198	0.047	0.177	0.213
Control Control <t< td=""><td>Secondary or higher education</td><td>0.148</td><td>0.008</td><td>9121</td><td>8455</td><td>2.081</td><td>0.052</td><td>0.132</td><td>0.163</td></t<>	Secondary or higher education	0.148	0.008	9121	8455	2.081	0.052	0.132	0.163
Derived pair 20 OBS OUTO F124 6534 F1540 6175 Had sexual informations before age 16 0.061 0.071 7124 6551 1.026 0.043 0.683 0.670 Currently using any method 0.044 0.026 9724 6455 1.326 0.013 0.277 2.913 Children ever born 2.2440 0.036 9271 8455 1.326 0.013 0.277 2.913 Children ever born 0.036 0.277 1.11722 1645 1.626 0.048 0.068 6.077 1.580 0.038 0.227 0.372 Currently using contoms 0.016 0.006 6575 1.380 0.137 0.012 0.021 0.012 0.021 0.012	Currently married (in union)	0.200	0.007	9121	8455	1.037	0.034	0.192	0.219
Had sexual interCourse before age 18 0.051 0.009 7/24 6634 1.689 0.014 0.633 0.570 Children survivag 0.044 0.044 0.044 0.044 0.043 0.048 0.033 0.086 0.102 Children survivag 0.044 0.042 9121 8455 1.376 0.013 0.086 0.102 Children survivag 0.044 0.042 9121 8455 1.376 0.013 0.086 0.018 0.044 0.024 0.224 0.224 0.228 0.018 0.044 0.024 0.028 0.018 0.044 0.024 0.028 0.044 0.044 0.040 0.046 0.046 0.046 0.046 0.046 0.046 0.046 0.045 0.046 0.045 0.046 0.045 0.046 0.045 0.046 0.045 0.046 0.045 0.046 0.045 0.046 0.045 0.046 0.045 0.046 0.045 0.046 0.045 0.046 0.045	Married before age 20	0.650	0.010	7124	6634	1.804	0.012	0.629	0.670
Currently pregnant 0.094 0.024 9121 8455 1.407 0.013 3.090 3.288 Children ever born b wormen age 40-49 6.271 0.011 173.2 0.013 2.913 0.016 0.442 9121 8455 1.407 0.013 2.903 0.228 Currently using any method 0.308 0.011 175.2 0.013 0.064 0.005 6675 1.455 0.018 0.044 0.002 0.006 6675 1.455 0.048 0.006 0.002 0.006 6675 1.495 0.048 0.060 0.011 0.012 0.016 0.005 0.005 0.005 0.005 0.005 0.015 0.017 0.012 0.038 0.011 0.122 0.030 0.011 0.022 0.005 0.005 0.005 0.005 0.005 0.005 0.011 0.022 0.026 0.026 0.026 0.026 0.026 0.026 0.026 0.026 0.026 0.026 0.026 0.026 0.026	Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.651	0.009	7124	6634	1.659	0.014	0.633	0.670
Children sverborn (Children sverborn) 2445 (1.47) 0.013 3.090 3.288 Children sverborn to xomen age 40-49 8.271 0.111 1732 1845 (1.37) 0.013 2.767 2.913 Children sverborn to xomen age 40-49 8.271 0.111 1732 1845 (1.37) 0.018 0.049 6.492 Currently using public method 0.344 0.004 6075 1.228 0.018 0.049 6.492 Currently using public method 0.044 0.004 6075 1.228 0.018 0.049 0.022 Currently using public method 0.044 0.004 6075 1.228 0.018 0.040 0.012 Currently using public method 0.014 0.002 6006 5475 1.399 0.137 0.012 0.021 Currently using inplants 0.069 0.005 6075 5.149 0.038 0.012 0.021 Currently using inplants 0.069 0.005 6075 5.149 0.078 0.058 0.080 Currently using inplants 0.069 0.005 6075 5.151 0.017 0.022 0.039 Currently using inplants 0.069 0.005 6006 5475 1.498 0.051 0.012 0.021 Currently using inplants 0.022 0.003 6006 5475 1.515 0.017 0.022 0.039 Currently using inplants 0.023 0.003 6006 5475 1.515 0.017 0.022 0.039 Currently using inplants 0.012 0.002 6006 5475 1.515 0.017 0.022 0.039 Currently using inplants 0.012 0.002 6006 5475 1.204 0.018 0.022 Currently using inplants 0.012 0.002 6006 5475 1.204 0.018 0.022 Currently using inplants 0.018 0.008 6006 5475 1.204 0.018 0.025 Currently using inplants 0.018 0.008 6006 5475 1.204 0.018 0.155 0.327 Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth 0.878 0.001 7.41 1.325 0.003 0.472 0.983 Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth 0.878 0.007 7.47 6.880 8.043 0.047 0.058 0.882 End diarhoea in the last 2 weeks 0.110 0.005 747 6.1280 0.047 0.980 1.832 Ended with CPS waching 0.426 0.017 741 1.230 0.047 0.025 0.385 0.489 Ended wathore again the last 2 weeks 0.110 0.005 747 6.1280 0.047 0.981 0.484 Received DIY vaccination (3 doses) 0.486 0.017 741 1.523 1.770 0.022 0.784 0.484 Received DIY vaccination (3 doses) 0.480 0.421 0.418 0.415 0.426 0.424 0.427 0.446 Height-for-Age (23D) Weight-for-Age (23D) Weight-for-Age (24D) Ended wathore (30D) 1.52 0.476 0.422 0.484 0.428 0.427 0.428 0.428 0.428 0.428 0.428 0.428 0.428 0.428 0.428 0.	Currently pregnant	0.094	0.004	9121	8455	1.326	0.043	0.086	0.102
Children everbano is komen age 40-49 Carrently using any method Carrently using condoms Control using public exception Carrently using inectables Carrently using female stellisation Carrently using female stellisation Carrently using female stellisation Carrently using female stellisation Carrently using themate stellisation Carrently us	Children ever born	3.174	0.042	9121	8455	1.407	0.013	3.090	3.258
Children ver bon to xomen age 40-49 Children ver bon to xome age	Children surviving	2.840	0.036	9121	8455	1.376	0.013	2.767	2.913
Currently using any method 0.348 0.011 60.06 60.77 1.620 0.026 0.527 0.526 Currently using uncern method 0.004 60.004 60.06 66.77 1.620 0.028 0.044 60.04 60.06 66.77 1.820 0.137 0.1012 0.021 Currently using injectables 0.125 0.006 60.67 1.640 0.078 0.080 0.040 0.022 0.006 66.75 1.649 0.078 0.080 0.022 0.032 0.003 60.06 66.75 1.649 0.078 0.058 0.040 0.025 0.030 0.006 66.75 1.649 0.025 0.030 0.006 66.75 1.649 0.025 0.030 0.006 66.75 1.649 0.016 0.025 0.030 0.006 66.75 1.649 0.016 0.025 0.030 0.032 0.013 0.018 0.026 0.017 0.020 0.017 0.020 0.030 0.017 0.010 0.110 0.110 </td <td>Children ever born to women age 40-49</td> <td>6.271</td> <td>0.111</td> <td>1752</td> <td>1645</td> <td>1.626</td> <td>0.018</td> <td>6.049</td> <td>6.492</td>	Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.271	0.111	1752	1645	1.626	0.018	6.049	6.492
Currently using pill Outset 0.044 0.046 0.005 0.049 0.006 0.047 0.048 0.004 0.006 0.048 0.004 0.005 0.018 0.002 0.005 0.057 1.952 0.015 0.012 0.021 0.021 0.021 0.021 0.021 0.021 0.021 0.021 0.022 0.006 6675 1.915 0.016 0.012 0.023 0.006 6675 1.915 0.016 0.022 0.006 6675 1.915 0.107 0.022 0.003 0.016 0.022 0.006 6675 1.915 0.107 0.022 0.039 0.011 0.022 0.039 0.011 0.022 0.038 0.017 0.022 0.038 0.017 0.022 0.039 0.011 0.022 0.038 0.011 0.022 0.038 0.017 0.023 0.038 0.011 0.021 0.022 0.021 0.021 0.022 0.021 0.023 0.035 0.031 0.013 0.013	Currently using any method	0.349	0.011	6006	5675	1.820	0.032	0.327	0.372
Currently using function 0.006 0.007 0.006 5675 1.580 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.005 0.007 0.007 0.005 0.007 0.007 0.005 0.007 0.005 0.007 0.005 0.007 0.005 0.005 0.005 0.006 6675 1.151 0.107 0.025 0.030 Currently using mithd settinisation 0.032 0.001 0.002 6006 6675 1.151 0.106 0.016 0.025 0.027 0.028 0.02	Currently using a modern method	0.300	0.011	6006	5675	1.059	0.030	0.204	0.520
Currently using condoms 0.016 0.002 c006 6675 1.489 0.137 0.012 0.021 Currently using implants 0.069 0.005 6006 6675 1.489 0.078 0.058 0.089 Currently using implants 0.021 0.002 6006 6675 1.515 0.016 0.022 0.021 0.022 6006 6675 1.515 0.016 0.022 0.021 0.022 6006 6675 1.515 0.011 0.022 0.021 0.022 0.026 6675 1.515 0.011 0.022 0.027 0.271 0.321 0.022 0.027 0.271 0.321 0.022 0.027 0.271 0.322 Wart to more children 5.221 0.018 0.018 5.125 0.022 0.018 5.125 0.022 0.018 5.125 0.022 0.018 5.125 0.022 0.018 5.125 0.020 0.025 0.029 0.105 0.105 0.105 0.105 0.020 0.020	Currently using IUD	0.009	0.002	6006	5675	1.392	0.189	0.006	0.012
Currently using injectables 0.125 0.006 6006 5675 1.488 0.011 1.12 0.138 Currently using female sterilisation 0.032 0.003 6006 5675 1.515 0.107 0.025 0.039 Currently using inplictation 0.021 0.002 6006 5675 1.515 0.117 0.016 0.022 Currently using withdrawal 0.015 0.002 6006 5675 1.315 0.135 0.011 0.020 Want to celar work birth at least 2 years 0.430 0.008 6005 5675 1.226 0.027 0.271 0.302 Winthers network dimentations for last birth 0.787 0.003 0.839 0.035 0.351 0.135 0.217 0.838 0.003 0.035 0.357 0.440 0.036 0.655 0.017 7225 2.400 0.036 0.553 0.357 0.036 0.535 0.357 0.036 0.535 0.516 0.037 0.213 0.237 0.304 0.006 <	Currently using condoms	0.016	0.002	6006	5675	1.369	0.137	0.012	0.021
Currently using implants 0.069 0.005 6006 5675 1.649 0.788 0.080 Currently using frythm 0.021 0.002 6006 5675 1.157 0.106 0.016 0.025 0.039 Currently using frythm 0.015 0.002 6006 5675 1.157 0.106 0.016 0.025 0.037 0.018 0.066 5675 1.32 0.021 0.037 0.018 0.046 0.066 5675 1.32 0.023 0.021 0.003 0.972 0.983 Mothers preceived against telanus for last birth 0.068 0.007 741 0.880 0.035 0.822 0.430 0.047 0.080 0.972 0.983 Mothers preceived against telanus for last birth 0.680 0.007 741 1.800 0.840 0.447 0.023 0.871 1.420 0.053 0.882 0.442 0.023 0.871 0.440 0.446 0.442 0.023 0.801 0.387 0.489 0.0201 0.61	Currently using injectables	0.125	0.006	6006	5675	1.498	0.051	0.112	0.138
Currently using female sterilisation 0.032 0.003 6006 5675 1.515 0.107 0.022 0.039 Currently using withdrawal 0.015 0.002 6006 5675 1.315 0.135 0.010 0.022 Want to nore children 0.230 0.018 2066 2.771 1.825 0.026 0.675 1.320 0.027 0.271 0.302 Want to celar wet birth tilest 2 years 0.430 0.008 6006 5675 1.320 0.027 0.271 0.302 Mothers received antenatic care for last birth 0.578 0.003 6006 5675 1.300 0.087 0.039 0.037 0.028 0.882 Had diarrhee in the last 2 weeks 0.110 0.005 7476 680 1.300 0.047 0.099 0.120 Treated with ORS 0.424 0.023 807 764 1.303 0.061 0.349 0.446 Vaccination acid seen 0.366 0.071 613 1223 1.444 0.028	Currently using implants	0.069	0.005	6006	5675	1.649	0.078	0.058	0.080
Currently using rhythm 0.021 0.002 6006 6775 1.197 0.106 0.012 Using public sector source 0.703 0.018 2068 6775 1.204 0.017 0.221 0.302 0.287 0.271 0.222 0.267 0.271 0.302 Want to delay next brith at least 2 years 0.430 0.008 6006 6757 1.204 0.018 0.415 0.322 0.271 0.302 Mothers received against teams for last brith 0.686 0.007 721 4855 1.380 0.003 0.972 0.863 0.883 0.882 0.883 0.882 0.883 0.884 <t< td=""><td>Currently using female sterilisation</td><td>0.032</td><td>0.003</td><td>6006</td><td>5675</td><td>1.515</td><td>0.107</td><td>0.025</td><td>0.039</td></t<>	Currently using female sterilisation	0.032	0.003	6006	5675	1.515	0.107	0.025	0.039
Currently using withorawai 0.015 0.002 0.006 0.015 0.135 0.017 0.028 Want to nome children 0.286 0.008 6006 6675 1.322 0.027 0.271 0.302 Want to clear wet birth at least 2 years 0.430 0.008 6006 6675 1.322 0.007 0.271 0.302 Wothers received antenatal care for last birth 0.878 0.003 5213 4955 1.380 0.000 0.883 0.882 Wothers protected against telaurus for last birth 0.866 0.007 5213 4955 1.380 0.003 0.883 0.882 Had diarnoea in the last 2 weeks 0.110 0.005 774 1.363 0.061 0.349 0.468 0.977 1.341 0.003 0.890 1.880 0.061 0.349 0.461 0.348 0.461 0.348 0.461 0.349 0.461 0.342 0.022 0.774 0.844 0.022 0.774 0.844 0.862 0.617 1.613 1.523<	Currently using rhythm	0.021	0.002	6006	5675	1.197	0.106	0.016	0.025
Daing public sector source 0.703 2068 0.704 2068 0.704 2068 0.704 0.721 0.302 Warn to once children 0.236 0.008 6000 5675 1.204 0.018 0.415 0.430 Warn to once children 0.221 0.033 8043 2.167 0.010 5.115 5.227 Mothers protected against teatures for last birth 0.668 0.007 5213 4955 1.380 0.047 0.098 0.120 Treated with Skilled attendant at delivery 0.550 0.016 7471 6980 1.380 0.447 0.032 0.330 0.449 0.330 0.449 0.446 0.330 0.447 0.033 0.349 0.446 0.338 0.441 1.200 0.438 0.444 0.446 0.446 0.471 0.430 0.447 0.032 0.477 744 1.230 0.207 0.24 0.471 0.302 0.471 0.302 0.740 0.824 0.906 Received dividi vaccination (3 doses)		0.015	0.002	6006	5675	1.315	0.135	0.011	0.020
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years 0.430 0.008 6005 5675 1.204 0.016 0.415 0.446 Ideal number of children 5.221 0.003 5213 4955 1.389 0.003 0.972 0.983 Mothers proteiced against telamus for last birth 0.668 0.007 5213 4955 1.537 0.008 0.853 0.882 Mothers proteiced against telamus for last birth 0.668 0.007 5213 4955 1.537 0.008 0.538 0.682 Mothers proteiced against telamus for last birth 0.668 0.007 6213 4967 764 1.280 0.53 0.395 0.489 Jacadiant Introduction Control 0.446 0.013 1613 1.523 1.744 0.008 9.449 Accountation card seen 0.446 0.0118 1613 1.523 1.741 0.020 0.744 0.920 0.741 0.920 0.744 0.920 0.741 0.920 0.741 0.920 0.741 0.920 0.741 0.920 0.741 0.920 0.741 0.920 0.741 0.920 <td>Want no more children</td> <td>0.703</td> <td>0.010</td> <td>2000</td> <td>2177</td> <td>1.020</td> <td>0.020</td> <td>0.007</td> <td>0.740</td>	Want no more children	0.703	0.010	2000	2177	1.020	0.020	0.007	0.740
ideal number of children 5.221 0.053 8633 8.043 2.187 0.010 5.115 5.327 Mothers received antenatia care for last birth 0.688 0.007 6213 4955 1.389 0.008 0.992 0.518 0.083 0.983 Mothers received antenatia calelivery 0.550 0.016 7841 7325 2.402 0.029 0.518 0.883 0.882 Had diarhoea in the last 2 weeks 0.110 0.005 7764 1.363 0.047 0.099 0.120 Treated with ORS 0.442 0.023 807 764 1.363 0.047 0.099 0.421 0.871 Received DV succination Gi doses) 0.846 0.013 1613 1523 1.474 0.020 0.832 0.900 Received DV succination (3 doses) 0.866 0.017 1613 1523 1.770 0.022 0.774 0.424 0.832 0.900 1.83 1.221 1.770 0.220 0.774 0.424 0.424 0.424 0.424 0.424 0.424 0.421 0.416 0.414 0.416 <td>Want to delay next hirth at least 2 years</td> <td>0.430</td> <td>0.000</td> <td>6006</td> <td>5675</td> <td>1 204</td> <td>0.027</td> <td>0.271</td> <td>0.302</td>	Want to delay next hirth at least 2 years	0.430	0.000	6006	5675	1 204	0.027	0.271	0.302
Momes Product and set of the start of the s	Ideal number of children	5.221	0.053	8639	8043	2.187	0.010	5.115	5.327
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth 0.868 0.007 7213 4955 1.537 0.008 0.882 Had diarhoea in the last 2 weeks 0.110 0.005 7470 6980 1.380 0.047 0.099 0.120 Treated with ORS 0.424 0.023 807 764 1.363 0.061 0.349 0.446 Vaccination card seen 0.846 0.013 1613 1523 1.448 0.006 0.632 0.849 0.866 Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) 0.866 0.017 1613 1523 1.747 0.824 0.907 Received all vaccinations 0.726 0.201 1613 1523 1.714 0.820 0.809 Weight-for-height (-2SD) 0.378 0.020 1613 1523 1.814 0.040 0.140 0.164 Weight-for-age (-2SD) 0.378 0.020 1735 1.444 0.404 0.164 Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49) 0.592 0.010 7456 648	Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.978	0.003	5213	4955	1.389	0.003	0.972	0.983
Births with skilled attendant at delivery 0.550 0.016 7421 7325 2.402 0.029 0.518 0.582 Had diarrhoes in the last 2 weeks 0.110 0.005 7470 680 1.380 0.047 0.099 0.120 Sought medical treatment for diarhoea 0.397 0.024 807 764 1.200 0.063 0.490 0.448 Vaccination card seen 0.846 0.013 ft23 1.444 0.015 0.810 0.061 613 ft23 1.444 0.020 0.832 0.900 Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) 0.869 0.016 ft13 ft23 1.740 0.020 0.788 0.864 Received measles vaccination 0.831 0.017 ft13 ft23 1.740 0.020 0.786 0.864 Received QF vaccination (3 doses) 0.276 0.020 ft33 ft347 1.400 0.020 0.378 0.384 0.966 0.776 1.314 0.020 0.322 0.686 0.766 Height-for	Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.868	0.007	5213	4955	1.537	0.008	0.853	0.882
Had diarhoea in the last 2 weeks0.1100.005747069801.3800.0470.0990.120Sought medical treatment for diarhoea0.3970.2238077641.3630.0610.3490.446Sought medical treatment for diarhoea0.3970.2248077641.3630.0610.3490.446Vaccination card seen0.8460.013161315231.3440.0050.8210.871Received DF vaccination (3 doses)0.8660.017161315231.7470.0200.7980.844Received measles vaccination0.8310.017161315231.7630.0200.7980.864Received all vaccinations0.7260.020161315231.7630.0220.7740.844Received all vaccinations0.7260.027161315231.7640.0220.7840.864Height-for-age (-2SD)0.3780.008799373321.1440.0600.0420.053Weight-for-age (-2SD)0.0470.0150.0057988798371.440.0600.1400.140Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)0.4500.009798874081.6560.0200.4320.220Body mass index (BMI) > 18.50.1060.0057998798874081.6560.0240.2230.448Dev masperienced any physical/sexual violence ince age 150.4180.009660959681.542<	Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.550	0.016	7841	7325	2.402	0.029	0.518	0.582
Ireated with OKS 0.442 0.023 807 764 1.290 0.053 0.395 0.449 Vaccination card seen 0.846 0.013 1613 1523 1.344 0.005 0.821 0.871 Received CGC vaccination (3 doses) 0.866 0.007 1613 1523 1.444 0.008 0.832 0.900 Received Div vaccination (3 doses) 0.866 0.017 1613 1523 1.444 0.008 0.832 0.900 Received Div vaccination (3 doses) 0.861 0.017 1613 1523 1.440 0.022 0.774 0.444 Received all vaccinations 0.726 0.020 1613 1523 1.444 0.008 0.936 0.937 Weight-for-height (-2SD) 0.047 0.003 7875 7323 1.444 0.000 0.016 0.017 0.572 0.614 0.640 0.420 0.432 0.468 0.616 0.007 7379 1.440 0.400 0.422 0.616 0.053 0.016 0.007 7379 1.404 0.400 0.420 0.446 0.	Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.110	0.005	7470	6980	1.380	0.047	0.099	0.120
Sought medical treatment for diarmodea0.3970.0240.0370.0241.3630.0460.3490.446Naccination card seen0.8460.013161315231.3440.0160.8210.871Received DFV vaccination (3 doses)0.8690.0080.017161315231.7700.0220.7740.844Received polio vaccination (3 doses)0.8090.018161315231.7700.0220.7740.844Received measles vaccination0.8310.017161315231.7630.0200.7880.864Received measles vaccinations0.7260.020161315231.7400.0220.6780.864Received measles vaccinations0.7760.000787573321.1440.0600.0420.633Weight-for-height (-2SD)0.0470.003787573321.1440.0600.0420.633Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)0.4500.009793773791.4040.4000.1400.145Body mass index (BMI) < 16.5	I reated with ORS	0.442	0.023	807	764	1.290	0.053	0.395	0.489
Vacuation ratio 0.040 0.013 1023 1.044 0.016 0.014 0.014 0.014 0.016 0.016 0.016 0.016 0.016 0.016 0.016 0.016 0.016 0.016 0.016 0.016 0.017 0.013 1523 1.971 0.020 0.832 0.900 Received DFV vaccination (3 doses) 0.866 0.017 1613 1523 1.770 0.022 0.774 0.844 Received Microape (-2SD) 0.037 0.008 7875 7332 1.444 0.040 0.422 0.756 Weight-for-age (-2SD) 0.047 0.003 7875 7332 1.444 0.040 0.140 0.140 0.164 Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49) 0.152 0.006 7937 7379 1.404 0.040 0.142 0.053 Body mass index (BM) > 18.5 0.106 0.005 7988 7408 1.308 0.042 0.97 0.115 Body mass index (BM) > 25 0.204 0.0640 0.22	Sought medical treatment for diarmoea	0.397	0.024	807 1613	704 1523	1.303	0.001	0.349	0.446
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) 0.806 0.017 1613 1523 1.971 0.202 0.832 0.900 Received polio vaccination (3 doses) 0.809 0.017 1613 1523 1.770 0.022 0.774 0.844 Received measles vaccination 0.831 0.017 1613 1523 1.874 0.022 0.734 0.864 Received measles vaccinations 0.726 0.020 1613 1523 1.814 0.020 0.864 Received all vaccinations 0.726 0.020 1613 1523 1.814 0.020 0.864 Height-for-neight (-2SD) 0.047 0.003 7875 7332 1.144 0.060 0.042 0.053 Body mass index (BM) > 18.5 0.106 0.005 7998 7408 1.665 0.016 0.017 1513 1525 1.540 1.026 0.684 Body mass index (BM) > 25 0.101 7145 6448 1.665 0.017 1512 5454 1.685 0.030 <	Received BCG vaccination	0.040	0.013	1613	1523	1 448	0.013	0.021	0.071
Received polio vaccination (3 doses) 0.809 0.018 f613 f523 1.770 0.022 0.774 0.844 Received measles vaccination 0.831 0.017 f613 f523 1.763 0.020 0.798 0.864 Received all vaccinations 0.726 0.020 f613 f523 1.814 0.022 0.865 0.766 Height-for-age (2SD) 0.047 0.003 7893 7347 1.400 0.022 0.164 Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months) 0.552 0.010 7145 648 1.616 0.170 0.727 0.614 Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months) 0.552 0.0106 0.009 9036 8382 1.699 0.022 0.432 0.468 Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5	Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.866	0.017	1613	1523	1.971	0.020	0.832	0.900
Received measles vaccination 0.831 0.017 f613 f523 1.763 0.020 0.798 0.864 Received all vaccinations 0.726 0.020 f613 f523 1.814 0.028 0.686 0.766 Height-for-age (2SD) 0.378 0.008 7837 7371 1.400 0.040 0.140 0.164 0.161 1523 1.744 0.060 0.042 0.053 Weight-for-age (-2SD) 0.152 0.000 7987 7373 1.404 0.040 0.140 0.164 Prevalence of anaemai (women 15-49) 0.450 0.000 7998 7408 1.308 0.042 0.097 0.115 Body mass index (BMI) > 18.5 0.106 0.005 7988 7408 1.308 0.022 0.546 0.612 Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth 0.303 0.013 1825 1540 1.205 0.043 0.227 0.399 0.436 Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15 0.418 0.009 5606 4802 1.507 0.021 0.458 0.498	Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.809	0.018	1613	1523	1.770	0.022	0.774	0.844
Received all vaccinations 0.726 0.020 1613 1523 1.814 0.028 0.685 0.766 Height-for-age (-2SD) 0.378 0.008 7893 7347 1.400 0.002 0.031 0.034 Weight-for-age (-2SD) 0.152 0.006 7937 7379 1.404 0.040 0.140 0.164 Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months) 0.592 0.010 7435 6648 1.616 0.017 7.572 0.611 Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months) 0.592 0.005 7998 7408 1.308 0.042 0.097 0.115 Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 15 0.016 0.005 7998 7408 1.655 0.036 0.193 0.223 Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex) 0.533 0.011 1825 1540 1.205 0.043 0.277 0.329 Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15 0.418 0.000 6609 5968 1.542 0.022 0.399 0.438 Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence since age 15 0.416 0.006 5560 </td <td>Received measles vaccination</td> <td>0.831</td> <td>0.017</td> <td>1613</td> <td>1523</td> <td>1.763</td> <td>0.020</td> <td>0.798</td> <td>0.864</td>	Received measles vaccination	0.831	0.017	1613	1523	1.763	0.020	0.798	0.864
Height-for-age (-2SD) 0.37 0.008 7347 1.400 0.022 0.361 0.394 Weight-for-age (-2SD) 0.047 0.003 7875 7322 1.144 0.060 0.040 0.163 Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months) 0.592 0.010 7145 6648 1.699 0.020 0.432 0.468 Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5	Received all vaccinations	0.726	0.020	1613	1523	1.814	0.028	0.685	0.766
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.378	0.008	7893	7347	1.400	0.022	0.361	0.394
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.047	0.003	7875	7332	1.144	0.060	0.042	0.053
Prevalence of anaemia (unimen 0-5 months) 0.450 0.009 9036 8382 1.610 0.010 0.232 0.448 Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5	Weight-101-age (-25D) Provalence of anaemia (children 6 50 months)	0.152	0.006	7937	1319	1.404	0.040	0.140	0.104
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.50.1060.005799874081.3080.7420.0970.115Body mass index (BMI) < 25	Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.392	0.010	9036	8382	1.699	0.017	0.372	0.468
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5	0.106	0.005	7998	7408	1.308	0.042	0.097	0.115
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex) 0.593 0.015 1825 1540 1.263 0.024 0.564 0.622 Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth 0.303 0.013 1825 1540 1.205 0.043 0.277 0.329 Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15 0.418 0.000 6609 5968 1.344 0.039 0.148 0.173 Ever experienced any physical violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner 0.478 0.010 5560 4802 1.507 0.021 0.458 0.498 Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner 0.307 0.009 5560 4802 1.507 0.021 0.458 0.448 Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) 23.977 1.667 14840 13913 1.213 0.074 26.6718 Infart mortality (last 0-9 years) 23.977 1.667 14840 13923 1.133 0.044 28.48 1.899 Child mortality (last 0-9 years) 29.266 1.939 14492 13617 1.276 0.666 25.388 3.143 <	Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.208	0.008	7998	7408	1.655	0.036	0.193	0.223
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth 0.303 0.013 1825 1540 1.205 0.043 0.277 0.329 Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15 0.418 0.009 6609 5968 1.542 0.022 0.399 0.436 Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner 0.478 0.010 5560 4802 1.507 0.021 0.458 0.498 Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner 0.307 0.009 5560 4802 1.507 0.021 0.458 0.498 Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner 0.307 0.009 5560 4802 1.507 0.021 5.743 6.248 Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) 23.977 1.667 14840 13913 1.213 0.070 20.642 27.311 Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) 29.266 1.399 14492 13817 1.276 0.662 5388 3.143 Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) 75.253 2.890 14938 14015 1.169 0.038 69.472 81.033	Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.593	0.015	1825	1540	1.263	0.024	0.564	0.622
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15 0.418 0.009 6609 5968 1.542 0.029 0.399 0.436 Ever experienced any sexual violence 0.161 0.006 6609 5968 1.542 0.021 0.458 0.498 Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner 0.478 0.010 5560 4802 1.507 0.021 5.743 6.248 Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) 23.977 1.667 14840 13913 1.213 0.070 20.642 27.311 Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) 23.977 1.661 14825 13885 1.191 0.071 20.642 27.311 Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) 23.977 1.661 14825 13845 1.899 0.418 3.433 Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) 29.266 1.939 14492 13617 1.276 0.066 25.388 33.143 Urban residence 0.000 0.000 2457 2263 n.a n.a 0.000 0.	Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.303	0.013	1825	1540	1.205	0.043	0.277	0.329
Ever experienced any sexual violence 0.161 0.006 6609 5968 1.384 0.039 0.148 0.173 Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner 0.478 0.010 5560 4802 1.507 0.021 0.458 0.498 Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner 0.307 0.009 5560 4802 1.504 0.030 0.288 0.325 Total fertility rate (last 3 years) 5.995 0.126 25370 23564 1.645 0.021 5.743 6.248 Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) 23.397 1.661 14825 13885 1.191 0.070 20.642 27.311 Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) 29.266 1.939 14492 13617 1.276 0.066 25.388 33.143 Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) 75.253 2.890 14938 14015 1.169 0.038 69.472 81.033 Urban residence 0.000 0.000 2457 2263 na na	Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.418	0.009	6609	5968	1.542	0.022	0.399	0.436
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner 0.473 0.010 5560 4602 1.507 0.021 0.435 0.495 Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner 0.307 0.009 5560 4802 1.504 0.030 0.288 0.325 Total fertility rate (last 3 years) 23.977 1.667 14840 13913 1.213 0.070 20.642 27.311 Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) 23.977 1.661 14825 13885 1.191 0.071 20.075 26.718 Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) 29.266 1.939 14492 13617 1.276 0.066 25.388 3.143 Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) 29.266 1.939 14492 13617 1.276 0.066 25.388 3.143 Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) 75.253 2.890 14938 14015 1.169 0.038 69.472 81.033 Webar 0.000 0.000 2457 2263 n.a na 0.000 0.000 0.025 2253 1.494 0.088 0.087 </td <td>Ever experienced any sexual violence</td> <td>0.161</td> <td>0.006</td> <td>6609</td> <td>5968</td> <td>1.384</td> <td>0.039</td> <td>0.148</td> <td>0.173</td>	Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.161	0.006	6609	5968	1.384	0.039	0.148	0.173
Installation where the relation of the relation	Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.478	0.010	5560	4802	1.507	0.021	0.458	0.498
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) 23.977 1.667 14840 13913 1.213 0.070 20.642 27.311 Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) 23.977 1.661 14825 13885 1.191 0.070 20.642 27.311 Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) 23.397 1.661 14825 13885 1.191 0.070 20.642 27.311 Child mortality (last 0-9 years) 29.266 1.939 14492 13617 1.276 0.066 25.388 33.143 Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) 75.253 2.890 14938 14015 1.169 0.038 69.472 81.033 MEN Urban residence 0.000 0.000 2457 2263 na na 0.000 0.000 No education 0.1166 0.009 2457 2263 1.494 0.088 0.087 0.124 Secondary or higher education 0.177 0.112 2457 2263 1.205 0.029 0.388 0.436 Currently married (in union) 0.412 0.012 2457	Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5 995	0.009	25370	23564	1.504	0.030	5 743	6 248
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) 23.397 1.661 14825 13885 1.191 0.071 20.075 26.718 Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) 47.373 2.263 14851 13923 1.133 0.048 42.848 51.899 Child mortality (last 0-9 years) 29.266 1.939 14492 13617 1.276 0.066 25.388 33.143 Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) 75.253 2.890 14938 14015 1.169 0.038 69.472 81.033 MEN Urban residence 0.000 0.000 2457 2263 1.494 0.088 0.087 0.124 Secondary or higher education 0.1177 0.011 2457 2263 1.408 0.061 0.155 0.199 Never married (in union) 0.412 0.012 2457 2263 1.205 0.024 0.513 0.564 Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 0.489 0.015 1787 1636 1.283 0.031 0.459 0.519 Want to delay birth at least 2 years 0.544 0.017	Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	23.977	1.667	14840	13913	1.213	0.070	20.642	27.311
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) 47.373 2.263 14851 13923 1.133 0.048 42.848 51.899 Child mortality (last 0-9 years) 29.266 1.939 14492 13617 1.276 0.066 25.388 33.143 Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) 75.253 2.890 14938 14015 1.169 0.038 69.472 81.033 MEN Urban residence 0.000 0.000 2457 2263 1.494 0.088 0.087 0.124 Secondary or higher education 0.106 0.009 2457 2263 1.408 0.061 0.155 0.199 Never married (in union) 0.412 0.012 2457 2263 1.205 0.029 0.388 0.436 Currently married (in union) 0.412 0.012 2457 2263 1.205 0.024 0.513 0.564 Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 0.489 0.015 1787 1636 1.283 0.031 0.459 0.519 Want no more children 0.219 0.014 1272	Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	23.397	1.661	14825	13885	1.191	0.071	20.075	26.718
Child mortality (last 0-9 years) 29.266 1.939 14492 13617 1.276 0.066 25.388 33.143 Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) 75.253 2.890 14938 14015 1.169 0.038 69.472 81.033 MEN Urban residence 0.000 0.000 2457 2263 na na 0.000 0.000 No education 0.106 0.009 2457 2263 1.494 0.088 0.087 0.124 Secondary or higher education 0.177 0.011 2457 2263 1.408 0.061 0.155 0.199 Never married (in union) 0.412 0.012 2457 2263 1.205 0.024 0.513 0.564 Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 0.489 0.015 1787 1636 1.283 0.031 0.459 0.519 Want no more children 0.219 0.014 1272 1219 1.188 0.063 0.191 0.246 Want to delay birth at least 2 years 0.544 0.021 944 838	Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	47.373	2.263	14851	13923	1.133	0.048	42.848	51.899
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) 75.253 2.890 14938 14015 1.169 0.038 69.472 81.033 MEN Urban residence 0.000 0.000 2457 2263 na na 0.000 0.000 No education 0.106 0.009 2457 2263 1.494 0.088 0.087 0.124 Secondary or higher education 0.177 0.011 2457 2263 1.408 0.061 0.155 0.199 Never married (in union) 0.412 0.012 2457 2263 1.205 0.029 0.388 0.436 Currently married (in union) 0.412 0.012 2457 2263 1.205 0.024 0.513 0.564 Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 0.489 0.015 1787 1636 1.283 0.031 0.459 0.519 Want to delay birth at least 2 years 0.544 0.017 1272 1219 1.188 0.063 0.191 0.246 Want to dela	Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	29.266	1.939	14492	13617	1.276	0.066	25.388	33.143
MEN Urban residence 0.000 0.000 2457 2263 na na 0.000 0.000 No education 0.106 0.009 2457 2263 1.494 0.088 0.087 0.124 Secondary or higher education 0.177 0.011 2457 2263 1.494 0.088 0.087 0.124 Never married (in union) 0.412 0.012 2457 2263 1.205 0.029 0.388 0.436 Currently married (in union) 0.412 0.013 2457 2263 1.265 0.024 0.513 0.564 Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 0.489 0.015 1787 1636 1.283 0.031 0.459 0.519 Want no more children 0.219 0.014 1272 1219 1.188 0.063 0.191 0.246 Want to delay birth at least 2 years 0.544 0.017 1272 1219 1.281 0.048 0.401 0.487 Sexually active in past 12 mon	Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	75.253	2.890	14938	14015	1.169	0.038	69.472	81.033
Urban residence 0.000 0.000 2457 2263 na na 0.000 0.000 No education 0.106 0.009 2457 2263 1.494 0.088 0.087 0.124 Secondary or higher education 0.177 0.011 2457 2263 1.494 0.088 0.087 0.124 Never married (in union) 0.412 0.012 2457 2263 1.205 0.029 0.388 0.436 Currently married (in union) 0.412 0.013 2457 2263 1.265 0.024 0.513 0.564 Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 0.489 0.015 1787 1636 1.283 0.031 0.459 0.519 Want no more children 0.219 0.014 1272 1219 1.188 0.063 0.191 0.246 Want to delay birth at least 2 years 0.544 0.017 1272 1219 1.241 0.032 0.510 0.579 Abstinence among youth (never had intercourse) 0.444<	1	MEN							
No education0.1060.009245722631.4940.0880.0870.124Secondary or higher education0.1770.011245722631.4080.0610.1550.199Never married (in union)0.4120.012245722631.2050.0290.3880.436Currently married (in union)0.5390.013245722631.2650.0240.5130.564Had first sexual intercourse before age 180.4890.015178716361.2830.0310.4590.519Want no more children0.2190.014127212191.1880.0630.1910.246Want to delay birth at least 2 years0.5440.017127212191.2410.0320.579Abstinence among youth (never had intercourse)0.4440.0219448381.3240.0480.4010.487Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth0.4500.0219448381.2830.0460.4090.492	Urban residence	0.000	0.000	2457	2263	na	na	0.000	0.000
Secondary or higher education0.1770.011245722631.4080.0610.1550.199Never married (in union)0.4120.012245722631.2050.0290.3880.436Currently married (in union)0.5390.013245722631.2650.0240.5130.564Had first sexual intercourse before age 180.4890.015178716361.2830.0310.4590.519Want no more children0.2190.014127212191.1880.0630.1910.246Want to delay birth at least 2 years0.5440.017127212191.2410.0320.5100.579Abstinence among youth (never had intercourse)0.4440.0219448381.3240.4090.492Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth0.4500.0219448381.2830.0460.4090.492	No education	0.106	0.009	2457	2263	1.494	0.088	0.087	0.124
Never married (in union) 0.412 0.012 2457 2263 1.205 0.029 0.388 0.436 Currently married (in union) 0.539 0.013 2457 2263 1.205 0.024 0.513 0.564 Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 0.489 0.015 1787 1636 1.283 0.031 0.459 0.519 Want no more children 0.219 0.014 1272 1219 1.188 0.063 0.191 0.246 Want to delay birth at least 2 years 0.544 0.017 1272 1219 1.241 0.032 0.510 0.579 Abstinence among youth (never had intercourse) 0.444 0.021 944 838 1.324 0.040 0.492 Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth 0.450 0.021 944 838 1.283 0.046 0.409 0.492	Secondary or higher education	0.177	0.011	2457	2263	1.408	0.061	0.155	0.199
Currently married (in union) 0.539 0.013 2457 2263 1.265 0.024 0.513 0.564 Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 0.489 0.015 1787 1636 1.283 0.031 0.459 0.519 Want no more children 0.219 0.014 1272 1219 1.188 0.063 0.191 0.246 Want to delay birth at least 2 years 0.544 0.017 1272 1219 1.241 0.032 0.510 0.579 Abstinence among youth (never had intercourse) 0.444 0.021 944 838 1.324 0.040 0.490 0.492	Never married (in union)	0.412	0.012	2457	2263	1.205	0.029	0.388	0.436
Had Tirst sexual intercourse before age 18 0.489 0.015 1787 1636 1.283 0.031 0.459 0.519 Want no more children 0.219 0.014 1272 1219 1.188 0.063 0.191 0.246 Want to delay birth at least 2 years 0.544 0.017 1272 1219 1.241 0.032 0.510 0.579 Abstinence among youth (never had intercourse) 0.444 0.021 944 838 1.324 0.040 0.487 Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth 0.450 0.021 944 838 1.283 0.046 0.409 0.492	Currently married (in union)	0.539	0.013	2457	2263	1.265	0.024	0.513	0.564
Want to indice clinicitie 0.219 0.014 12/2 1219 1.188 0.043 0.191 0.246 Want to delay birth at least 2 years 0.544 0.017 1272 1219 1.241 0.032 0.510 0.579 Abstinence among youth (never had intercourse) 0.444 0.021 944 838 1.324 0.048 0.401 0.487 Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth 0.450 0.021 944 838 1.283 0.046 0.409 0.492	Had Tirst sexual intercourse before age 18	0.489	0.015	1787	1636	1.283	0.031	0.459	0.519
Abstinence among youth (never had intercourse) 0.444 0.021 944 838 1.324 0.048 0.401 0.487 Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth 0.450 0.021 944 838 1.283 0.046 0.409 0.492	Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.219	0.014	1272	1219	1.100	0.003	0.191	0.240 0.570
Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth 0.450 0.021 944 838 1.283 0.046 0.409 0.492	Abstinence among youth (never had intercourse)	0.044	0.017	944	838	1.324	0.032	0.401	0.487
	Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth	0.450	0.021	944	838	1.283	0.046	0.409	0.492

Table B.5 Sampling errors: Tanzania Mainland sample, Tanzania 2015-16								
VARIABLE	R	SE	Ν	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
W	OMEN							
I Irban residence	0.363	0.011	11127	12862	2 325	0.029	0.342	0.385
Literacy	0.766	0.008	11127	12862	1.976	0.010	0.750	0.781
No education	0.148	0.007	11127	12862	1.981	0.045	0.135	0.161
Secondary or higher education	0.221	0.009	11127	12862	2.167	0.039	0.204	0.238
Never married (never in union)	0.249	0.006	11127	12862	1.446	0.024	0.237	0.261
Currently married (in union)	0.621	0.007	11127	12862	1.458	0.011	0.608	0.635
Married before age 20	0.580	0.009	8720	10054	1.691	0.015	0.562	0.597
Currently program	0.010	0.006	0720	10004	1.301	0.014	0.594	0.027
Children ever horn	2 751	0.004	11127	12862	1.329	0.041	2 677	2 825
Children surviving	2.751	0.031	11127	12862	1 394	0.013	2 402	2.025
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.697	0.099	1982	2286	1.559	0.017	5.500	5.895
Currently using any method	0.388	0.010	6995	7990	1.647	0.025	0.369	0.407
Currently using a modern method	0.325	0.009	6995	7990	1.597	0.028	0.307	0.343
Currently using pill	0.056	0.004	6995	7990	1.292	0.064	0.049	0.063
Currently using IUD	0.009	0.001	6995	7990	1.253	0.158	0.006	0.012
Currently using condoms	0.024	0.003	6995	7990	1.423	0.108	0.019	0.029
Currently using implants	0.120	0.005	6005	7990	1.337	0.042	0.117	0.130
Currently using female sterilisation	0.000	0.004	6995	7990	1 369	0.003	0.000	0.077
Currently using revitie sternisation	0.037	0.003	6995	7990	1.000	0.007	0.020	0.043
Currently using withdrawal	0.019	0.002	6995	7990	1.269	0.108	0.015	0.024
Using public sector source	0.607	0.014	2993	3521	1.553	0.023	0.579	0.634
Want no more children	0.294	0.007	6995	7990	1.342	0.025	0.280	0.309
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.422	0.007	6995	7990	1.256	0.018	0.407	0.437
Ideal number of children	4.700	0.042	10689	12363	2.053	0.009	4.617	4.784
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.979	0.002	6099	6908	1.327	0.002	0.975	0.984
Distribution of the second sec	0.879	0.006	6099	0700	1.430	0.007	0.800	0.891
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.035	0.014	8286	9700	2.310	0.023	0.007	0.004
Treated with ORS	0.446	0.000	973	1095	1 196	0.042	0.100	0.120
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.428	0.020	973	1095	1.210	0.047	0.388	0.468
Vaccination card seen	0.842	0.010	1848	2077	1.213	0.012	0.821	0.863
Received BCG vaccination	0.959	0.006	1848	2077	1.310	0.006	0.947	0.971
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.889	0.013	1848	2077	1.737	0.014	0.863	0.914
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.824	0.014	1848	2077	1.509	0.016	0.797	0.851
Received measles vaccination	0.859	0.013	1848	2077	1.564	0.015	0.834	0.885
Received all vaccinations	0.752	0.016	1848	2077	1.549	0.021	0.720	0.783
Meight-for-beight (-2SD)	0.347	0.007	8666	9565	1.047	0.021	0.333	0.302
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.137	0.002	8747	9624	1 294	0.037	0.000	0.043
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.575	0.009	7840	8639	1.448	0.015	0.558	0.592
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.443	0.008	10986	12664	1.606	0.017	0.428	0.459
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.093	0.004	9820	11377	1.194	0.038	0.086	0.100
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.281	0.007	9820	11377	1.629	0.026	0.266	0.296
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.531	0.013	2362	2790	1.256	0.024	0.506	0.557
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.367	0.012	2362	2790	1.196	0.032	0.344	0.391
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.403	0.008	7960	9036	1.480	0.020	0.387	0.419
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.100	0.005	7900	9030	1.249	0.031	0.150	0.179
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.302	0.003	6581	6920	1 457	0.013	0.432	0.319
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.204	0.124	31028	35891	1.709	0.024	4.956	5.452
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	29.058	1.788	16461	18368	1.162	0.062	25.482	32.634
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	22.537	1.492	16434	18323	1.116	0.066	19.553	25.520
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	51.595	2.228	16478	18389	1.087	0.043	47.140	56.050
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	28.504	1.770	16065	17908	1.210	0.062	24.965	32.044
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	78.628	2.895	16579	18502	1.178	0.037	72.839	84.417
N	/IEN							
Urban residence	0.357	0.014	3024	3425	1.585	0.039	0.330	0.385
No education	0.082	0.007	3024	3425	1.457	0.089	0.067	0.096
Secondary or higher education	0.272	0.013	3024	3425	1.553	0.046	0.247	0.298
Never married (in union)	0.426	0.010	3024	3425	1.122	0.024	0.406	0.446
Currently married (in union)	0.522	0.011	3024	3425	1.214	0.021	0.500	0.544
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.481	0.013	2234	2517	1.248	0.027	0.455	0.507
want no more children	0.226	0.012	1568	1/88	1.153	0.054	0.202	0.250
Abstinance among youth (never had intercourse)	0.518	0.016	1568	1788	1.240	0.030	0.486	0.549
Sexually active in past 12 months among never married vouth	0.475	0.018	1126	1262	1.205	0.038	0.439	0.511
,								

Table B.6 Sampling errors: Mainland urban sample, Tanzania 2015-16								
VARIABLE	R	SE	Ν	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
W	OMEN							
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	3606	4675	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Literacy	0.886	0.009	3606	4675	1.679	0.010	0.868	0.904
No education	0.063	0.007	3606	4675	1.714	0.110	0.049	0.076
Secondary or higher education	0.374	0.017	3606	4675	2.050	0.044	0.341	0.408
Never married (never in union)	0.333	0.010	3606	4675	1.230	0.029	0.313	0.352
Currently married (in union)	0.528	0.011	3606	4675	1.273	0.020	0.507	0.549
Married before age 20	0.446	0.014	2797	3622	1.489	0.031	0.418	0.474
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.518	0.014	2797	3622	1.520	0.028	0.490	0.547
Currently pregnant	0.071	0.006	3606	4675	1.457	0.088	0.058	0.083
Children ever born	1.979	0.059	3606	4675	1.688	0.030	1.862	2.097
Children surviving	1.780	0.047	3606	4675	1.514	0.026	1.687	1.874
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.371	0.151	530	691	1.524	0.035	4.069	4.673
Currently using any method	0.466	0.017	1915	2468	1.4//	0.036	0.432	0.500
	0.356	0.014	1915	2400	1.200	0.030	0.331	0.365
Currently using pill	0.073	0.007	1915	2400	1.143	0.093	0.000	0.007
Currently using toD	0.008	0.002	1015	2400	1.147	0.200	0.003	0.013
Currently using condoms	0.041	0.007	1015	2400	1.444	0.100	0.020	0.054
Currently using implants	0.151	0.003	1015	2468	1 107	0.070	0.112	0.078
Currently using female sterilisation	0.000	0.000	1915	2468	1 256	0.030	0.000	0.070
Currently using routing administration	0.007	0.000	1915	2468	1 231	0.147	0.020	0.088
Currently using withdrawal	0.030	0.007	1915	2468	1 233	0.160	0.000	0.039
Using public sector source	0 457	0.018	1088	1369	1 217	0.040	0 420	0 494
Want no more children	0.306	0.015	1915	2468	1.469	0.051	0.275	0.337
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.404	0.016	1915	2468	1.429	0.040	0.372	0.436
Ideal number of children	3.875	0.046	3510	4564	1.763	0.012	3.782	3.967
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.984	0.004	1643	2075	1.402	0.004	0.976	0.993
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.909	0.010	1643	2075	1.452	0.011	0.888	0.930
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.869	0.028	2114	2658	3.080	0.032	0.814	0.925
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.142	0.012	1976	2475	1.452	0.085	0.118	0.166
Treated with ORS	0.461	0.035	293	351	1.130	0.077	0.390	0.531
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.505	0.031	293	351	0.987	0.061	0.443	0.566
Vaccination card seen	0.832	0.017	485	595	0.993	0.021	0.798	0.867
Received BCG vaccination	0.985	0.006	485	595	0.983	0.006	0.973	0.996
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.950	0.010	485	595	1.022	0.011	0.929	0.971
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.867	0.014	485	595	0.903	0.016	0.838	0.895
Received measles vaccination	0.934	0.012	485	595	1.012	0.012	0.911	0.957
Received all vaccinations	0.823	0.016	485	595	0.908	0.020	0.791	0.856
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.249	0.015	1994	2425	1.492	0.059	0.220	0.279
Weight-for-neight (-2SD)	0.038	0.005	1980	2406	1.125	0.131	0.028	0.048
Weight-for-age (-25D)	0.091	0.008	2005	2433	1.188	0.089	0.075	0.107
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.532	0.015	1/83	2102	1.218	0.028	0.503	0.562
Prevalence of analemia (women 15-49) Rody Mass Index (RMI) < 18.5	0.441	0.014	3240	4047	1 1/10	0.031	0.414	0.400
Body Mass Index (BMI) > 10.5	0.075	0.003	3249	4207	1.140	0.072	0.002	0.085
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.483	0.013	1009	1329	1.392	0.031	0.303	0.527
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0 422	0.021	1000	1329	1.320	0.049	0.381	0.463
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.360	0.015	2420	3260	1 503	0.041	0.331	0.390
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.178	0.009	2420	3260	1.149	0.050	0.160	0.195
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.433	0.016	1852	2250	1.380	0.037	0.401	0.465
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.279	0.016	1852	2250	1.496	0.056	0.248	0.310
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.805	0.197	10050	13062	1.925	0.052	3.412	4.199
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	43.561	4.248	3840	4811	1.084	0.098	35.066	52.056
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	19.722	3.079	3830	4793	1.180	0.156	13.564	25.881
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	63.283	5.111	3848	4822	1.078	0.081	53.060	73.506
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	24.865	3.916	3718	4635	1.341	0.157	17.033	32.696
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	86.574	7.136	3869	4844	1.297	0.082	72.302	100.847
Ν	ИEN							
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	945	1224	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
No education	0.036	0.011	945	1224	1.758	0.298	0.014	0.057
Secondary or higher education	0.465	0.024	945	1224	1.497	0.052	0.416	0.513
Never married (in union)	0.459	0.017	945	1224	1.061	0.037	0.425	0.494
Currently married (in union)	0.485	0.020	945	1224	1.206	0.040	0.446	0.524
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.449	0.024	718	926	1.274	0.053	0.402	0.496
Want no more children	0.234	0.023	449	593	1.169	0.100	0.188	0.281
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.461	0.031	449	593	1.309	0.067	0.399	0.523
Abstinence among youth (never had intercourse)	0.403	0.034	360	453	1.310	0.084	0.335	0.471
Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth	0.502	0.032	360	453	1.211	0.064	0.438	0.566

Table B.7 Sampling errors: Mainland rural sample, Tanzania 2015-16								
VARIABLE	R	SE	Ν	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
V	VOMEN							
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	7521	8187	na	na	0.000	0.000
Literacy	0.697	0.011	7521	8187	2.031	0.015	0.675	0.718
No education	0.197	0.009	7521	8187	2.052	0.048	0.178	0.215
Secondary or higher education	0.133	0.008	7521	8187	2.031	0.060	0.117	0.149
Never married (never in union)	0.201	0.007	7521	8187	1.546	0.036	0.187	0.215
Currently married (in union)	0.675	0.008	7521	8187	1.523	0.012	0.658	0.691
Married before age 20	0.655	0.010	5923	6432	1.699	0.016	0.634	0.676
Flad sexual intercourse before age to	0.002	0.010	0920 7521	043Z 9197	1.000	0.015	0.043	0.001
Children ever born	3 192	0.004	7521	8187	1 323	0.044	3 105	3 279
Children surviving	2.854	0.038	7521	8187	1.295	0.013	2.779	2.930
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.272	0.114	1452	1595	1.530	0.018	6.044	6.500
Currently using any method	0.353	0.012	5080	5523	1.723	0.033	0.330	0.376
Currently using a modern method	0.310	0.011	5080	5523	1.753	0.037	0.287	0.333
Currently using pill	0.048	0.004	5080	5523	1.367	0.085	0.040	0.056
Currently using IUD	0.009	0.002	5080	5523	1.298	0.189	0.006	0.013
Currently using condoms	0.017	0.002	5080	5523	1.280	0.138	0.012	0.021
Currently using implemente	0.127	0.007	5080	5523	1.400	0.052	0.113	0.140
Currently using female sterilisation	0.070	0.000	5080	5523	1.040	0.079	0.039	0.001
Currently using rhythm	0.021	0.002	5080	5523	1.133	0.109	0.016	0.025
Currently using withdrawal	0.015	0.002	5080	5523	1.269	0.146	0.010	0.019
Using public sector source	0.702	0.019	1905	2152	1.768	0.026	0.665	0.739
Want no more children	0.289	0.008	5080	5523	1.247	0.027	0.273	0.305
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.430	0.008	5080	5523	1.136	0.018	0.414	0.445
Ideal number of children	5.184	0.054	7179	7799	2.078	0.011	5.075	5.293
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.977	0.003	4450	4833	1.303	0.003	0.971	0.983
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.600	0.007	6625	7130	2 278	0.009	0.651	0.000
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.348	0.017	6310	6794	1.310	0.030	0.010	0.301
Treated with ORS	0.439	0.024	680	744	1.224	0.055	0.391	0.487
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.392	0.025	680	744	1.292	0.064	0.342	0.441
Vaccination card seen	0.845	0.013	1363	1482	1.313	0.015	0.820	0.871
Received BCG vaccination	0.949	0.008	1363	1482	1.363	0.009	0.933	0.965
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.864	0.017	1363	1482	1.860	0.020	0.829	0.899
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.807	0.018	1363	1482	1.676	0.022	0.771	0.843
Received measies vaccination	0.829	0.017	1303	1482	1.000	0.021	0.795	0.863
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.723	0.021	6701	7150	1.717	0.029	0.001	0.705
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.046	0.003	6686	7144	1.088	0.062	0.041	0.052
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.152	0.006	6742	7190	1.324	0.041	0.140	0.164
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.590	0.010	6057	6477	1.525	0.017	0.569	0.610
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.445	0.009	7454	8117	1.592	0.021	0.427	0.463
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.105	0.005	6571	7170	1.226	0.044	0.096	0.115
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.203	0.008	6571	7170	1.565	0.038	0.187	0.218
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.575	0.015	1353	1460	1.124	0.026	0.545	0.606
Ever experienced any physical violence since are 15	0.317	0.014	5540	1400 5776	1.071	0.043	0.290	0.344
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.427	0.010	5540	5776	1.452	0.023	0.400	0.440
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.487	0.010	4729	4670	1.421	0.021	0.466	0.508
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.314	0.010	4729	4670	1.411	0.030	0.295	0.333
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	6.006	0.130	20978	22829	1.541	0.022	5.746	6.265
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	23.920	1.707	12621	13557	1.133	0.071	20.507	27.333
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	23.529	1.701	12604	13530	1.106	0.072	20.128	26.930
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	47.449	2.317	12630	13567	1.054	0.049	42.815	52.083
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	29.741	1.985	12347	13273	1.183	0.067	25.771	33.710
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	/5.//8	2.959	12710	13658	1.087	0.039	69.861	81.695
	MEN							
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	2079	2201	na	na	0.000	0.000
No education	0.107	0.010	2079	2201	1.405	0.089	0.088	0.126
Secondary or higher education	0.166	0.011	2079	2201	1.361	0.067	0.143	0.188
Never married (in union)	0.408	0.012	2079	2201	1.141	0.030	0.383	0.432
Currently married (in union)	0.543	0.013	2079	2201	1.197	0.024	0.516	0.569
mau ilisi sexual intercourse before age 18 Want no more children	0.500	0.016	1516	1591	1.213	0.031	0.469	0.531
Want to delay hirth at least 2 years	0.222	0.014	1119	1194	1 196	0.003	0.194	0.200
Abstinence among youth (never had intercourse)	0 433	0.022	766	809	1.236	0.052	0.389	0.478
Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth	0.460	0.022	766	809	1.193	0.047	0.417	0.503

Table B.8 Sampling errors: Zanzibar sample, Tanzania 2015-16								
VARIABLE	R	SE	Ν	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WC	DMEN							
Urban residence	0.337	0.018	2139	404	1.733	0.053	0.302	0.372
Literacy	0.872	0.010	2139	404	1.441	0.012	0.851	0.893
No education	0.111	0.010	2139	404	1.419	0.087	0.091	0.130
Secondary or higher education	0.660	0.013	2139	404	1.274	0.020	0.633	0.686
Never married (never in union)	0.372	0.012	2139	404	1.142	0.032	0.348	0.396
Married before age 20	0.545	0.013	1614	404 307	1.230	0.024	0.518	0.571
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.290	0.014	1614	307	1.238	0.048	0.262	0.318
Currently pregnant	0.076	0.007	2139	404	1.250	0.094	0.062	0.091
Children ever born	2.384	0.061	2139	404	0.963	0.026	2.262	2.505
Children surviving	2.194	0.057	2139	404	0.980	0.026	2.081	2.308
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.940	0.149	400	75	0.956	0.025	5.642	6.238
Currently using any method	0.234	0.017	1194	220	1.391	0.073	0.200	0.269
Currently using a modern method	0.140	0.012	1194	220	1.211	0.007	0.110	0.103
Currently using IUD	0.002	0.002	1194	220	1.389	0.996	0.000	0.005
Currently using condoms	0.004	0.002	1194	220	1.099	0.477	0.000	0.009
Currently using injectables	0.061	0.007	1194	220	0.973	0.111	0.048	0.075
Currently using implants	0.031	0.006	1194	220	1.161	0.188	0.019	0.043
Currently using female sterilisation	0.013	0.004	1194	220	1.151	0.286	0.006	0.021
Currently using mythm	0.033	0.007	1194	220	1.287	0.203	0.019	0.040
Using nublic sector source	0.038	0.012	206	36	1.720	0.201	0.033	0.001
Want no more children	0.194	0.012	1194	220	1.080	0.064	0.169	0.218
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.441	0.017	1194	220	1.149	0.037	0.408	0.474
Ideal number of children	6.077	0.082	1944	368	1.345	0.013	5.913	6.241
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.997	0.002	951	171	1.214	0.002	0.993	1.001
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.954	0.008	951	1/1	1.140	0.008	0.938	0.969
Births with skilled attendant at delivery Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.688	0.021	1494	264	1.403	0.031	0.040	0.730
Treated with ORS	0.103	0.011	152	252	1.239	0.103	0.003	0.120
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.567	0.046	152	26	1.048	0.080	0.476	0.658
Vaccination card seen	0.849	0.023	310	57	1.107	0.027	0.804	0.894
Received BCG vaccination	0.986	0.006	310	57	0.990	0.007	0.973	0.999
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.934	0.019	310	57	1.339	0.020	0.897	0.972
Received polic vaccination (3 doses)	0.856	0.024	310	57	1.187	0.028	0.809	0.903
Received all vaccinations	0.894	0.016	310	57	1.013	0.020	0.059	0.930
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.234	0.025	1489	261	1.279	0.067	0.203	0.266
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.071	0.007	1484	261	1.075	0.104	0.056	0.085
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.138	0.012	1492	262	1.188	0.085	0.114	0.161
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.645	0.018	1358	239	1.326	0.028	0.609	0.681
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.601	0.015	2116	400	1.420	0.025	0.571	0.631
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5 Rody Mass Index (BMI) > 25	0.120	0.008	1915	362	1.058	0.066	0.104	0.135
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.300	0.014	660	127	1 229	0.030	0.300	0.410
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.050	0.011	660	127	1.335	0.228	0.027	0.072
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.144	0.012	1362	286	1.230	0.081	0.121	0.168
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.093	0.011	1362	286	1.369	0.116	0.072	0.115
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.164	0.017	1016	182	1.450	0.103	0.130	0.197
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.055	0.009	1016	182	1.284	0.168	0.036	0.073
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	27 797	1 204	27/2	/82	1.270	0.052	4.000	36 205
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	17.353	3.370	2741	480	1.301	0.194	10.612	24.093
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	45.150	5.192	2744	482	1.207	0.115	34.765	55.534
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	11.338	2.490	2655	466	1.059	0.220	6.359	16.318
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	55.976	5.632	2753	484	1.161	0.101	44.711	67.241
N	1EN							
Urban residence	0.308	0.028	490	89	1.363	0.092	0.251	0.365
No education	0.043	0.009	490	89	0.975	0.208	0.025	0.061
Secondary or higher education	0.642	0.023	490	89	1.073	0.036	0.595	0.688
Never married (in union)	0.559	0.025	490	89	1.130	0.045	0.508	0.610
Currentiy married (in union)	0.413	0.024	490	89	1.093	0.059	0.364	0.462
Hau misi sexual intercourse before age 18 Want no more children	0.110	0.021	35U 200	04 37	1.2/8 0.045	0.195	0.067	0.153
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0 482	0.039	200	37	1,107	0.081	0.404	0.561
Abstinence among youth (never had intercourse)	0.793	0.031	232	42	1.162	0.039	0.731	0.855
Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth	0.146	0.025	232	42	1.082	0.172	0.096	0.197

Table B.9 Sampling errors: Unguja (Zanzibar Island) sample, Tanzania 2015-16								
VARIABLE	R	SE	Ν	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
W	OMEN							
Urban residence	0.383	0.021	1435	293	1.624	0.055	0.341	0.424
Literacy	0.916	0.008	1435	293	1.068	0.009	0.900	0.931
No education	0.061	0.007	1435	293	1.154	0.120	0.046	0.076
Secondary or higher education	0.722	0.012	1435	293	1.038	0.017	0.698	0.747
Never married (never in union)	0.391	0.015	1435	293	1.173	0.039	0.361	0.421
Currently married (in union)	0.516	0.017	1435	293	1.301	0.033	0.481	0.550
Married before age 20	0.377	0.015	1091	224	1.014	0.039	0.347	0.407
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.275	0.017	1091	224	1.222	0.060	0.242	0.308
Children over horn	2 105	0.000	1435	293	1.200	0.130	1 067	2 244
Children surviving	1 939	0.005	1435	293	1.001	0.033	1.809	2.244
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.187	0.163	263	54	0.932	0.031	4.860	5.513
Currently using any method	0.291	0.022	758	151	1.312	0.075	0.247	0.334
Currently using a modern method	0.163	0.016	758	151	1.168	0.096	0.132	0.195
Currently using pill	0.028	0.006	758	151	1.040	0.223	0.016	0.041
Currently using IUD	0.002	0.002	758	151	1.334	0.995	0.000	0.007
Currently using condoms	0.006	0.003	758	151	1.093	0.532	0.000	0.011
Currently using injectables	0.075	0.009	758	151	0.924	0.118	0.057	0.093
Currently using implants	0.038	0.008	758	151	1.167	0.213	0.022	0.055
Currently using remaie sterilisation	0.013	0.005	758	151	1.300	0.419	0.002	0.023
Currently using mithdrawal	0.045	0.009	758	151	1.204	0.210	0.020	0.004
Using public sector source	0.070	0.010	164	29	1.001	0.207	0.040	0.798
Want no more children	0 193	0.000	758	151	1.079	0.080	0.047	0.224
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.436	0.020	758	151	1.133	0.047	0.395	0.477
Ideal number of children	5.382	0.085	1270	261	1.298	0.016	5.212	5.552
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	1.000	0.000	594	114	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.958	0.009	594	114	1.079	0.009	0.940	0.976
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.775	0.021	870	165	1.247	0.027	0.733	0.816
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.102	0.014	827	158	1.305	0.139	0.074	0.131
Treated with ORS	0.554	0.059	84	16	1.075	0.106	0.437	0.672
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.601	0.055	84 107	16	1.004	0.092	0.491	0.711
Paceived BCG vaccination	0.030	0.030	107	30	0.660	0.030	0.709	0.090
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.930	0.002	187	38	1 074	0.002	0.933	0.997
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.855	0.028	187	38	1.087	0.033	0.799	0.910
Received measles vaccination	0.931	0.017	187	38	0.915	0.018	0.897	0.964
Received all vaccinations	0.811	0.029	187	38	1.006	0.035	0.754	0.868
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.200	0.015	873	166	1.039	0.074	0.170	0.230
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.060	0.009	875	166	1.078	0.143	0.043	0.077
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.127	0.013	876	166	1.087	0.103	0.101	0.153
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.619	0.023	1422	152	1.288	0.037	0.573	0.665
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.378	0.020	1310	268	1.497	0.034	0.339	0.017
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 10.5	0.125	0.010	1319	268	1.000	0.077	0.384	0.144
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.899	0.016	462	96	1.163	0.018	0.867	0.932
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.063	0.014	462	96	1.285	0.232	0.034	0.091
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.172	0.015	875	207	1.182	0.088	0.142	0.203
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.112	0.015	875	207	1.374	0.131	0.082	0.141
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.196	0.023	637	126	1.463	0.118	0.150	0.242
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.056	0.010	637	126	1.143	0.187	0.035	0.076
l otal fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.429	0.263	3947	810	1.269	0.059	3.903	4.954
Rest neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	33.230	5.794 3.577	1587	200	1.180	0.174	21.042	44.819
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	50 017	6.846	1587	299	1 171	0.213	36 325	63 700
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	7 153	2 735	1513	288	1 1 3 0	0.382	1 683	12 622
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	56.812	6.916	1589	302	1.102	0.122	42.980	70.645
	MEN							
Lithan residence	0.240	0.020	240	60	1 4 4 4	0 100	0.070	0.424
No education	0.340	0.030	319	62 62	0 701	0.100	0.273	0.424
Secondary or higher education	0.694	0.000	319	62	1 091	0.020	0.638	0.050
Never married (in union)	0.554	0.034	319	62	1.232	0.062	0.485	0.623
Currently married (in union)	0.418	0.033	319	62	1.189	0.079	0.352	0.484
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.126	0.028	235	45	1.286	0.221	0.070	0.182
Want no more children	0.087	0.024	133	26	0.966	0.272	0.040	0.135
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.430	0.045	133	26	1.042	0.104	0.340	0.520
Abstinence among youth (never had intercourse)	0.764	0.043	144	28	1.200	0.056	0.678	0.849
Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth	0.183	0.036	144	28	1.121	0.198	0.110	0.255

Table B.10 Sampling errors: Pemba (Pemba Island) sample, Tanzania 2015-16								
VARIABLE	R	SE	Ν	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
W	OMEN							
Urban residence	0.217	0.032	704	111	2.037	0.146	0.154	0.281
Literacy	0.757	0.029	704	111	1.788	0.038	0.700	0.815
No education	0.241	0.027	704	111	1.675	0.112	0.186	0.295
Secondary or higher education	0.495	0.030	704	111	1.584	0.060	0.435	0.555
Never married (hever in union)	0.321	0.018	704	111	1.005	0.055	0.285	0.356
Married before age 20	0.021	0.018	704 523	83	0.975	0.029	0.565	0.037
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.332	0.025	523	83	1.189	0.074	0.283	0.381
Currently pregnant	0.123	0.015	704	111	1.175	0.118	0.094	0.153
Children ever born	3.114	0.111	704	111	0.850	0.036	2.892	3.337
Children surviving	2.867	0.104	704	111	0.864	0.036	2.659	3.074
Children ever born to women age 40-49	7.829	0.241	137	21	0.951	0.031	7.346	8.312
Currently using any method	0.112	0.022	436	69 60	1.433	0.194	0.068	0.155
Currently using a modern method	0.091	0.019	436	69	2 366	0.210	0.000	0.129
Currently using IUD	0.000	0.000	436	69	2.000 na	na na	0.000	0.000
Currently using condoms	0.002	0.002	436	69	0.943	1.013	0.000	0.006
Currently using injectables	0.031	0.009	436	69	1.045	0.281	0.013	0.048
Currently using implants	0.016	0.006	436	69	0.968	0.368	0.004	0.027
Currently using female sterilisation	0.015	0.004	436	69	0.679	0.262	0.007	0.023
Currently using rhythm	0.006	0.004	436	69	1.143	0.698	0.000	0.015
Using public sector source	0.015	0.000	430	09	0.030	0.400	0.003	1.018
Want no more children	0.301	0.023	436	69	1 059	0.000	0.303	0.236
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.453	0.028	436	69	1.165	0.061	0.398	0.509
Ideal number of children	7.775	0.126	674	107	1.187	0.016	7.523	8.027
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.992	0.006	357	57	1.281	0.006	0.980	1.004
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.944	0.015	357	57	1.226	0.016	0.914	0.974
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.541	0.038	624	98	1.523	0.070	0.465	0.617
Troated with OPS	0.109	0.010	600	94 10	1.159	0.149	0.077	0.142
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.515	0.072	68	10	1 1 1 1 6	0.102	0.361	0.507
Vaccination card seen	0.885	0.028	123	19	0.962	0.031	0.829	0.940
Received BCG vaccination	0.965	0.019	123	19	1.117	0.019	0.928	1.002
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.864	0.048	123	19	1.546	0.055	0.769	0.960
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.859	0.044	123	19	1.396	0.051	0.771	0.947
Received measles vaccination	0.824	0.041	123	19	1.200	0.050	0.741	0.906
Height for age (2SD)	0.804	0.048	123	19	1.342	0.060	0.707	0.900
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.293	0.033	609	90 95	1.499	0.112	0.220	0.339
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.157	0.022	616	96	1.298	0.138	0.113	0.200
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.691	0.027	559	87	1.322	0.039	0.637	0.744
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.662	0.021	693	110	1.164	0.032	0.620	0.704
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.104	0.012	596	94	0.958	0.116	0.080	0.128
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.312	0.027	596	94	1.407	0.086	0.259	0.366
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.986	0.010	198	31	0.045	0.010	0.966	1.007
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.003	0.000	487	79	1 174	0.030	0.000	0.022
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.045	0.007	487	79	0.792	0.164	0.031	0.060
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.091	0.019	379	56	1.291	0.210	0.053	0.129
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.053	0.019	379	56	1.614	0.352	0.016	0.090
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	6.838	0.333	1942	307	1.261	0.049	6.172	7.503
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	18.814	4.914	1155	181	1.083	0.261	8.986	28.642
Post-neonatal montality (last 0-9 years)	10.200	0.002	1162	181	1.097	0.372	4.000	52 681
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	17 985	4 555	1142	178	1.062	0.210	8 875	27 096
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	54.401	9.749	1164	183	1.296	0.179	34.903	73.898
			-					
Urban residence	0.218	0.028	171	28	0.873	0.127	0.163	0.274
NO EQUCATION Secondary or higher education	0.099	0.026	171	28	1.149	0.266	0.046	0.152
Never married (in union)	0.525	0.039	171	20 28	0 762	0.075	0.440	0.004
Currently married (in union)	0.401	0.028	171	28	0.741	0.069	0.346	0.457
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.072	0.028	115	19	1.165	0.393	0.015	0.128
Want no more children	0.076	0.028	67	11	0.853	0.364	0.021	0.132
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.604	0.075	67	11	1.240	0.124	0.455	0.754
Abstinence among youth (never had intercourse)	0.852	0.041	88	14	1.087	0.049	0.769	0.935
Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth	0.074	0.025	88	14	0.898	0.341	0.023	0.124

Table B.11 Sampling errors: Western sample, Tanzania 2015-16								
VARIABLE	R	SE	Ν	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
W	/OMEN							
Urban residence	0.186	0.021	1051	1278	1.724	0.111	0.145	0.227
Literacy	0.651	0.033	1051	1278	2.273	0.051	0.584	0.718
No education	0.250	0.030	1051	1278	2.228	0.119	0.191	0.310
Secondary or higher education	0.121	0.020	1051	1278	2.012	0.167	0.081	0.162
Never married (never in union)	0.206	0.020	1051	1278	1.602	0.097	0.166	0.246
Currently married (in union)	0.688	0.023	1051	1278	1.620	0.034	0.641	0.734
Married before age 20	0.672	0.030	786	954	1.787	0.045	0.612	0.732
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.659	0.025	786	954	1.453	0.037	0.610	0.708
Children over hern	0.118	0.012	1051	12/8	1.182	0.100	0.095	0.142
Children euroiving	2 801	0.122	1051	1270	1 3 3 3	0.038	2.937	3.420
Children ever horn to women age 40-49	6 725	0.111	171	203	1 241	0.030	6 138	7 312
Currently using any method	0.720	0.028	701	879	1 756	0.044	0.100	0.284
Currently using a modern method	0.193	0.024	701	879	1.597	0.124	0.145	0.240
Currently using pill	0.024	0.007	701	879	1.156	0.281	0.010	0.037
Currently using IUD	0.003	0.002	701	879	0.903	0.594	0.000	0.007
Currently using condoms	0.017	0.004	701	879	0.894	0.260	0.008	0.025
Currently using injectables	0.083	0.015	701	879	1.436	0.181	0.053	0.113
Currently using implants	0.037	0.008	701	879	1.112	0.216	0.021	0.052
Currently using female sterilisation	0.030	0.008	701	879	1.184	0.255	0.015	0.045
Currently using rhythm	0.012	0.005	701	879	1.192	0.416	0.002	0.021
Currently using withdrawal	0.020	0.008	701	879	1.563	0.409	0.004	0.037
Using public sector source	0.673	0.046	198	223	1.361	0.068	0.582	0.764
Want no more children	0.230	0.018	701	879	1.160	0.080	0.193	0.267
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.431	0.016	701	8/9	0.864	0.038	0.399	0.463
Mothers received antenatal care for last hirth	0.000	0.169	979	770	2.209	0.029	0.078	0.207
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.307	0.004	620	779	1 754	0.004	0.370	0.935
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.511	0.024	966	1225	2 675	0.020	0.010	0.613
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.116	0.016	920	1170	1.518	0.141	0.083	0.149
Treated with ORS	0.451	0.073	105	136	1.533	0.163	0.304	0.597
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.280	0.052	105	136	1.187	0.186	0.176	0.384
Vaccination card seen	0.836	0.030	229	293	1.248	0.036	0.775	0.896
Received BCG vaccination	0.932	0.026	229	293	1.565	0.028	0.880	0.983
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.775	0.068	229	293	2.480	0.087	0.640	0.910
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.735	0.062	229	293	2.157	0.084	0.611	0.859
Received measles vaccination	0.778	0.057	229	293	2.109	0.073	0.664	0.892
Received all vaccinations	0.661	0.071	229	293	2.307	0.108	0.519	0.803
Height-for-age (-25D)	0.322	0.023	975	1214	1.450	0.070	0.277	0.300
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.040	0.000	970	1207	1 / 10	0.119	0.035	0.057
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.141	0.010	883	1100	1.523	0.117	0.100	0.692
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.537	0.028	1048	1274	1.812	0.000	0.001	0.593
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.104	0.011	899	1082	1.113	0.110	0.081	0.127
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.219	0.015	899	1082	1.098	0.070	0.188	0.249
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.641	0.031	212	237	0.927	0.048	0.580	0.702
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.277	0.025	212	237	0.817	0.091	0.226	0.327
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.493	0.032	688	893	1.663	0.064	0.430	0.557
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.222	0.022	688	893	1.400	0.100	0.177	0.266
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.562	0.032	574	721	1.547	0.057	0.498	0.626
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.398	0.027	574	721	1.329	0.068	0.343	0.452
I otal fertility rate (last 3 years)	6.718	0.359	2911	3551	1.483	0.054	5.999	7.437
Rest neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	25.119	4.459	1760	2255	1.205	0.178	0 755	34.038
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	10.595	5.626	1768	2255	1.150	0.210	20 261	51 767
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	30 032	5 917	1729	2198	1.325	0.100	18 199	41 866
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	69.330	6.445	1779	2271	1.068	0.093	56.440	82.219
	MEN	-	-				-	-
Lithan residence	0.170	0.021	270	200	0 000	0 100	0 1 2 0	0.212
No education	0.170	0.021	270	322 300	0.908	0.122	0.129	0.212
Secondary or higher education	0.210	0.030	270	322	1 102	0.141	0.101	0.209
Never married (in union)	0 444	0.020	270	322	0.872	0.050	0.301	0.407
Currently married (in union)	0.517	0.027	270	322	0.874	0.052	0.463	0.570
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.495	0.038	184	222	1.028	0.077	0.419	0.571
Want no more children	0.188	0.037	131	166	1.094	0.200	0.113	0.263
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.580	0.046	131	166	1.067	0.080	0.488	0.673
Abstinence among youth (never had intercourse)	0.462	0.046	119	133	0.996	0.099	0.370	0.553
Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth	0.378	0.049	119	133	1.091	0.129	0.281	0.476

Table B.12 Sampling errors: Northern sample, Tanzania 2015-16								
VARIABLE	R	SE	Ν	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WC	MEN							
Urban residence	0.392	0.036	1255	1575	2.595	0.091	0.320	0.464
Literacy	0.801	0.025	1255	1575	2.238	0.032	0.750	0.851
No education	0.126	0.024	1255	1575	2.543	0.190	0.078	0.173
Secondary or higher education	0.294	0.017	1255	1575	1.320	0.058	0.260	0.328
Never married (never in union)	0.318	0.017	1255	15/5	1.260	0.052	0.285	0.351
Married before age 20	0.575	0.022	1200	12/0	1.040	0.030	0.552	0.010
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.464	0.020	993	1240	1.324	0.045	0.422	0.506
Currently pregnant	0.057	0.009	1255	1575	1.353	0.156	0.039	0.074
Children ever born	2.325	0.094	1255	1575	1.449	0.040	2.138	2.512
Children surviving	2.162	0.087	1255	1575	1.450	0.040	1.989	2.335
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.778	0.217	248	310	1.520	0.045	4.344	5.211
Currently using any method	0.404	0.031	730	906	1.729	0.078	0.341	0.467
Currently using a modern method	0.040	0.023	730	906	1.318	0.004	0.200	0.401
Currently using IUD	0.014	0.005	730	906	1.101	0.344	0.004	0.023
Currently using condoms	0.011	0.004	730	906	0.986	0.351	0.003	0.018
Currently using injectables	0.135	0.015	730	906	1.183	0.111	0.105	0.165
Currently using implants	0.069	0.012	730	906	1.306	0.178	0.044	0.093
Currently using female sterilisation	0.027	0.007	730	906	1.123	0.249	0.014	0.041
Currently using mythm	0.043	0.007	730	906	1.083	0.101	0.029	0.050
Using public sector source	0.010	0.000	335	406	1 101	0.049	0.546	0.620
Want no more children	0.337	0.025	730	906	1.402	0.073	0.288	0.386
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.358	0.021	730	906	1.196	0.059	0.315	0.400
Ideal number of children	4.187	0.118	1201	1510	2.092	0.028	3.951	4.423
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.974	0.008	564	699	1.147	0.008	0.958	0.989
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.884	0.016	564	699	1.1/6	0.018	0.852	0.916
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.000	0.052	700	935	2.550	0.075	0.565	0.792
Treated with ORS	0.415	0.077	57	72	1.087	0.184	0.262	0.568
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.449	0.073	57	72	1.017	0.162	0.304	0.595
Vaccination card seen	0.843	0.027	151	193	0.917	0.032	0.790	0.897
Received BCG vaccination	0.972	0.014	151	193	1.023	0.014	0.945	0.999
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.950	0.020	151	193	1.155	0.021	0.910	0.991
Received measles vaccination	0.002	0.033	151	193	1.192	0.036	0.790	0.920
Received all vaccinations	0.817	0.040	151	193	1.282	0.049	0.737	0.897
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.362	0.025	785	943	1.368	0.068	0.313	0.411
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.044	0.009	779	934	1.242	0.200	0.027	0.062
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.146	0.021	790	947	1.570	0.142	0.104	0.187
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.512	0.029	698	833	1.538	0.057	0.454	0.570
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49) Body Mass Index (BMI) \leq 18.5	0.301	0.017	1220	1040	1.204	0.040	0.320	0.394
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.000	0.011	1138	1431	1.200	0.062	0.318	0.121
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.617	0.030	322	411	1.093	0.048	0.558	0.676
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.308	0.028	322	411	1.095	0.092	0.251	0.364
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.287	0.025	920	1108	1.670	0.087	0.237	0.337
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.105	0.017	920	1108	1.690	0.163	0.070	0.139
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.330	0.030	704	778	1.073	0.090	0.271	0.390
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.232	0.022	3479	4376	1.335	0.065	3.685	4.778
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	23.258	4.314	1424	1747	1.033	0.185	14.631	31.886
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	15.124	4.130	1414	1735	1.118	0.273	6.864	23.384
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	38.382	5.167	1424	1747	0.974	0.135	28.049	48.716
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	18.409	3.845	1377	1686	1.005	0.209	10.718	26.100
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	56.085	6.312	1428	1752	0.990	0.113	43.460	68.709
N	1EN							
Urban residence	0.349	0.051	339	415	1.954	0.146	0.248	0.451
No education	0.095	0.029	339	415	1.801	0.303	0.037	0.153
Secondary or higher education	0.360	0.039	339	415	1.492	0.108	0.282	0.438
Never married (in union)	0.453	0.029	339	415 415	1.055	0.063	0.396	0.510
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.507	0.031	339 252	303	1.122	0.000	0.445	0.500
Want no more children	0.318	0.042	167	210	1.172	0.133	0.234	0.403
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.447	0.043	167	210	1.105	0.095	0.362	0.533
Abstinence among youth (never had intercourse)	0.317	0.060	121	148	1.407	0.189	0.197	0.437
Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth	0.506	0.057	121	148	1.256	0.114	0.391	0.621

Table B.13 Sampling errors: Central sample, Tanzania 2015-16									
VARIABLE	R	SE	Ν	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE	
WOMEN									
Urban residence	0.180	0.021	1190	1336	1.847	0.115	0.139	0.221	
Literacy	0.752	0.024	1190	1336	1.897	0.032	0.704	0.799	
No education	0.181	0.023	1190	1336	2.057	0.127	0.135	0.227	
Secondary or higher education	0.164	0.019	1190	1336	1.765	0.116	0.126	0.202	
Currently married (in union)	0.206	0.010	1190	1330	1.3/3	0.078	0.174	0.239	
Married before age 20	0.003	0.017	953	1075	1.200	0.020	0.020	0.097	
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.607	0.027	953	1075	1.720	0.045	0.553	0.662	
Currently pregnant	0.100	0.010	1190	1336	1.100	0.096	0.081	0.119	
Children ever born	3.110	0.089	1190	1336	1.137	0.029	2.932	3.289	
Children surviving	2.817	0.080	1190	1336	1.123	0.028	2.658	2.976	
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.132	0.207	243	275	1.243	0.034	5.718	0.547	
Currently using a modern method	0.420	0.030	775	886	1.090	0.071	0.300	0.400	
Currently using a modern method	0.068	0.013	775	886	1.448	0.193	0.042	0.094	
Currently using IUD	0.004	0.002	775	886	0.846	0.506	0.000	0.007	
Currently using condoms	0.011	0.004	775	886	1.008	0.341	0.004	0.019	
Currently using injectables	0.146	0.017	775	886	1.350	0.117	0.112	0.180	
Currently using implants	0.087	0.014	775	886	1.429	0.167	0.058	0.115	
Currently using temale sterilisation	0.030	0.009	775	886	1.456	0.296	0.012	0.048	
Currently using mythdrawal	0.034	0.007	775	000 886	1.100	0.223	0.019	0.049	
Using public sector source	0.786	0.000	334	393	1 352	0.039	0.726	0.847	
Want no more children	0.272	0.017	775	886	1.040	0.061	0.238	0.305	
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.449	0.019	775	886	1.086	0.043	0.410	0.488	
Ideal number of children	4.886	0.112	1133	1260	1.901	0.023	4.661	5.110	
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.989	0.005	694	795	1.143	0.005	0.980	0.998	
Nothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.880	0.021	694	795	1.713	0.024	0.838	0.923	
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.604	0.039	907 946	1065	2.101	0.004	0.527	0.002	
Treated with ORS	0.388	0.064	92	1000	1.252	0.165	0.260	0.517	
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.485	0.060	92	108	1.128	0.124	0.365	0.605	
Vaccination card seen	0.855	0.023	209	245	0.936	0.026	0.810	0.900	
Received BCG vaccination	0.970	0.016	209	245	1.388	0.017	0.937	1.002	
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.960	0.020	209	245	1.498	0.021	0.920	1.000	
Received pollo vaccination (3 doses)	0.901	0.020	209	245	1.203	0.029	0.850	0.953	
Received all vaccinations	0.832	0.032	209	245	1.029	0.030	0.042	0.971	
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.340	0.022	986	1103	1.398	0.065	0.296	0.384	
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.055	0.007	984	1102	0.960	0.132	0.041	0.070	
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.154	0.015	986	1104	1.200	0.096	0.124	0.183	
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.457	0.027	876	980	1.538	0.059	0.403	0.511	
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.311	0.018	11/4	1320	1.323	0.057	0.276	0.347	
Body Mass Index (BMI) \geq 10.5 Body Mass Index (BMI) \geq 25	0.151	0.013	1038	1164	1.152	0.065	0.125	0.176	
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.602	0.036	238	242	1.129	0.060	0.530	0.674	
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.305	0.034	238	242	1.151	0.113	0.236	0.374	
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.379	0.022	929	941	1.388	0.058	0.335	0.423	
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.116	0.013	929	941	1.223	0.111	0.090	0.142	
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.432	0.023	776	742	1.280	0.053	0.387	0.478	
Total factility rate (last 3 years)	0.254	0.024	2346	74Z 3764	1.510	0.093	0.207	0.301	
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	28 848	4 274	1913	2149	1.204	0.043	20,300	37 396	
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	14.868	3.048	1905	2141	0.967	0.205	8.772	20.965	
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	43.716	5.090	1913	2149	0.954	0.116	33.537	53.896	
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	23.794	4.582	1864	2095	1.131	0.193	14.630	32.959	
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	66.470	6.637	1920	2159	0.886	0.100	53.195	79.745	
	MEN								
Urban residence	0.153	0.017	316	372	0.823	0.109	0.120	0.187	
No education	0.113	0.032	316	372	1.785	0.282	0.049	0.177	
Secondary or higher education	0.212	0.028	316	372	1.229	0.133	0.156	0.269	
Never married (in union)	0.438	0.034	316	372	1.218	0.078	0.370	0.506	
Currently married (in union)	0.538	0.034	316	372	1.214	0.063	0.470	0.606	
Had TIRST Sexual Intercourse before age 18 Want no more children	0.481	0.041	230	267	1.242	0.085	0.399	0.563	
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.217	0.037	165	200	0 991	0.109	0.144	0.290	
Abstinence among youth (never had intercourse)	0.486	0.067	126	147	1.489	0.138	0.352	0.619	
Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth	0.459	0.064	126	147	1.427	0.139	0.331	0.587	

Table B.14 Sampling errors: Southern Highlands sample, Tanzania	2015-16							
VARIABLE	R	SE	Ν	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
W	OMEN							
Urban residence	0.348	0.026	1082	807	1.787	0.074	0.296	0.400
Literacy	0.855	0.015	1082	807	1.356	0.017	0.826	0.884
No education	0.071	0.011	1082	807	1.346	0.148	0.050	0.092
Secondary or higher education	0.235	0.020	1082	807	1.533	0.084	0.195	0.274
Never married (never in union)	0.255	0.015	1082	807	1.108	0.058	0.226	0.285
Currently married (in union)	0.623	0.019	1082	807	1.284	0.030	0.585	0.661
Married before age 20	0.499	0.024	893	661	1.444	0.048	0.450	0.547
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.568	0.020	4093	001	1.184	0.035	0.529	0.607
Children over born	0.009	0.009	1002	807	1.110	0.125	2 405	0.007
Children surviving	2.001	0.000	1082	807	1 288	0.033	2 243	2.560
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.020	0.144	206	149	0.980	0.029	4.732	5.308
Currently using any method	0.533	0.023	681	503	1.214	0.044	0.487	0.580
Currently using a modern method	0.439	0.023	681	503	1.212	0.053	0.393	0.485
Currently using pill	0.073	0.012	681	503	1.164	0.160	0.049	0.096
Currently using IUD	0.020	0.007	681	503	1.251	0.337	0.007	0.033
Currently using condoms	0.043	0.009	681	503	1.107	0.199	0.026	0.061
	0.147	0.016	681	503	1.179	0.109	0.115	0.179
Currently using implants	0.109	0.016	601	503	1.313	0.144	0.078	0.140
Currently using remain second	0.047	0.009	681	503	0.000	0.100	0.030	0.005
Currently using withdrawal	0.045	0.008	681	503	1 156	0.101	0.027	0.059
Using public sector source	0.625	0.038	390	300	1.100	0.061	0.549	0 700
Want no more children	0.373	0.021	681	503	1.112	0.055	0.332	0.415
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.411	0.017	681	503	0.927	0.043	0.376	0.446
Ideal number of children	3.889	0.063	1055	788	1.234	0.016	3.762	4.016
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.993	0.003	562	426	0.885	0.003	0.987	0.999
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.855	0.015	562	426	1.048	0.018	0.824	0.886
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.880	0.029	720	542	2.222	0.033	0.821	0.939
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.101	0.014	685	517	1.230	0.140	0.073	0.129
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.407	0.004	67	52	1.007	0.157	0.279	0.555
Vaccination card seen	0.412	0.004	155	120	1 089	0.130	0.200	0.933
Received BCG vaccination	0.994	0.006	155	120	0.949	0.006	0.982	1.006
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.967	0.014	155	120	1.007	0.015	0.938	0.995
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.914	0.021	155	120	0.927	0.022	0.873	0.955
Received measles vaccination	0.906	0.024	155	120	1.024	0.026	0.859	0.953
Received all vaccinations	0.834	0.031	155	120	1.050	0.037	0.772	0.895
Moight for height (2SD)	0.447	0.024	715	534 530	1.231	0.000	0.400	0.494
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.020	0.000	722	540	1 152	0.230	0.010	0.150
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.446	0.026	642	476	1.270	0.057	0.395	0.498
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.344	0.020	1076	803	1.370	0.058	0.305	0.384
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.068	0.009	987	735	1.062	0.126	0.051	0.085
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.253	0.019	987	735	1.393	0.076	0.214	0.291
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.471	0.040	228	171	1.206	0.085	0.392	0.551
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.397	0.036	228	1/1	1.099	0.090	0.326	0.469
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.357	0.020	040 848	566	1.192	0.055	0.310	0.397
Ever experienced any sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.435	0.013	701	432	0.897	0.007	0.120	0.468
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.260	0.018	701	432	1.090	0.070	0.224	0.296
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.319	0.222	3039	2266	1.107	0.051	3.875	4.764
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	30.216	5.249	1412	1047	1.007	0.174	19.719	40.714
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	15.475	3.542	1412	1045	1.045	0.229	8.391	22.560
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	45.692	5.828	1412	1047	0.945	0.128	34.036	57.347
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	20.622	4.290	1398	1034	1.143	0.208	12.031 52 150	29.213
	00.072	0.011	1421	1054	0.951	0.101	52.150	70.595
	IVIEN							
Urban residence	0.354	0.031	319	234	1.170	0.089	0.291	0.417
NO education	0.024	0.008	319	234	0.970	0.348	0.007	0.040
Never married (in union)	0.237	0.035	319	∠34 224	1.440	0.140	0.100	0.300
Currently married (in union)	0.432	0.035	319	234	1 240	0.000	0.303	0.573
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.494	0.036	248	180	1.124	0.072	0.422	0.566
Want no more children	0.303	0.040	164	118	1.115	0.133	0.223	0.383
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.465	0.049	164	118	1.263	0.106	0.366	0.563
Abstinence among youth (never had intercourse)	0.385	0.049	112	83	1.056	0.127	0.288	0.483
Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth	0.493	0.049	112	83	1.042	0.100	0.394	0.592

Table B.15 Sampling errors: Southern sample, Tanzania 2015-16									
VARIABLE	R	SE	Ν	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE	
WOMEN									
Urban residence	0.252	0.034	728	700	2.128	0.136	0.183	0.320	
Literacy	0.705	0.024	728	700	1.434	0.034	0.656	0.753	
No education	0.189	0.022	728	700	1.543	0.119	0.144	0.234	
Secondary or higher education	0.135	0.016	728	700	1.272	0.120	0.102	0.167	
Never married (never in union)	0.176	0.018	728	700	1.264	0.102	0.140	0.211	
Currently married (in union)	0.646	0.021	728	700	1.159	0.032	0.605	0.688	
Married before age 20	0.686	0.021	602	582	1.084	0.030	0.645	0.727	
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.742	0.018	602	582	1.013	0.024	0.706	0.778	
Currently pregnant	0.069	0.008	728	700	0.873	0.119	0.052	0.085	
Children ever born	2.516	0.087	728	700	1.095	0.034	2.343	2.689	
Children over horn to women age 40.49	2.100	0.074	163	155	1.001	0.034	2.020 4.336	2.310	
Currently using any method	4.720	0.195	103	155	1 1 5 5	0.041	4.550	0.584	
Currently using a modern method	0.505	0.027	470	452	1 157	0.050	0.451	0.558	
Currently using nill	0.000	0.027	470	452	1 274	0.000	0.401	0.202	
Currently using IUD	0.002	0.002	470	452	1.031	0.983	0.000	0.007	
Currently using condoms	0.009	0.005	470	452	1.026	0.484	0.000	0.019	
Currently using injectables	0.217	0.020	470	452	1.046	0.092	0.177	0.256	
Currently using implants	0.085	0.015	470	452	1.189	0.180	0.054	0.116	
Currently using female sterilisation	0.030	0.011	470	452	1.331	0.349	0.009	0.051	
Currently using rhythm	0.009	0.004	470	452	0.819	0.391	0.002	0.016	
Currently using withdrawal	0.011	0.005	470	452	0.999	0.438	0.001	0.021	
Using public sector source	0.717	0.037	349	331	1.521	0.051	0.643	0.790	
Want no more children	0.213	0.018	470	452	0.960	0.085	0.177	0.250	
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.464	0.020	470	452	0.886	0.044	0.423	0.505	
Ideal number of children	4.554	0.163	708	680	1.973	0.036	4.228	4.880	
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.996	0.003	350	341	0.813	0.003	0.991	1.001	
Birthe with skilled attendent at delivery	0.042	0.024	300	202	1.219	0.020	0.794	0.009	
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.013	0.030	381	372	1.755	0.040	0.737	0.000	
Treated with ORS	0.524	0.021	64	61	1 015	0.120	0.392	0.657	
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.607	0.068	64	61	1.072	0.112	0.471	0.742	
Vaccination card seen	0.900	0.034	87	86	1.078	0.038	0.831	0.968	
Received BCG vaccination	0.988	0.012	87	86	1.035	0.012	0.964	1.012	
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.893	0.043	87	86	1.305	0.048	0.807	0.978	
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.854	0.049	87	86	1.300	0.057	0.756	0.952	
Received measles vaccination	0.892	0.038	87	86	1.163	0.043	0.815	0.969	
Received all vaccinations	0.796	0.057	87	86	1.320	0.071	0.683	0.909	
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.366	0.032	405	394	1.299	0.088	0.301	0.430	
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.023	0.009	405	394	1.250	0.398	0.005	0.041	
Weight-for-age (-25D)	0.129	0.018	405	394	1.039	0.137	0.094	0.164	
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.598	0.030	309	359	1.128	0.050	0.538	0.657	
Prevalence of alternia (women 15-49) Rody Mass Index (RMI) < 18.5	0.470	0.027	674	644	1.440	0.000	0.425	0.552	
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 10.5 Body Mass Index (BMI) > 25	0.004	0.011	674	644	1.002	0.150	0.001	0.107	
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.411	0.050	114	108	1.074	0.121	0.312	0.511	
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.458	0.050	114	108	1.063	0.109	0.359	0.558	
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.338	0.025	548	493	1.258	0.075	0.287	0.389	
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.161	0.016	548	493	1.027	0.100	0.128	0.193	
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.356	0.027	481	415	1.241	0.076	0.302	0.410	
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.218	0.025	481	415	1.315	0.114	0.168	0.268	
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.783	0.252	2060	1981	1.120	0.066	3.280	4.286	
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	46.968	8.997	810	796	1.024	0.192	28.975	64.961	
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	22.159	5.958	809	795	1.091	0.269	10.243	34.074	
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	69.126	10.781	811	/9/	1.070	0.156	47.565	90.688	
Unite mortality (last 0-9 years)	10.780	3.762	831	813	1.079	0.349	3.257	18.304	
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	79.162	11.557	818	803	1.101	0.146	56.048	102.275	
	MEN								
Urban residence	0.264	0.031	194	180	0.970	0.117	0.202	0.325	
No education	0.061	0.017	194	180	0.993	0.281	0.027	0.095	
Secondary or higher education	0.166	0.032	194	180	1.177	0.190	0.103	0.229	
Never married (in union)	0.357	0.047	194	180	1.367	0.132	0.262	0.451	
Currently married (in union)	0.599	0.058	194	180	1.626	0.096	0.484	0.714	
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.539	0.041	151	140	0.997	0.075	0.458	0.620	
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.135	0.033	110	108	1.027	0.243	0.009	0.200	
Abstinence among youth (never had intercourse)	0.570	0.050	50	56	0 021	0.102	0.454	0.000	
Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth	0.608	0.056	59	56	0.883	0.093	0.495	0.721	

VARIABLE R SE N WD DEFT SER R-2SE R-2SE R-2SE Urban residence 0.317 0.026 1265 1246 1.966 0.081 0.255 0.368 Lateracy want 0.754 0.026 1265 1246 1.966 0.081 0.255 0.368 Currently married (never in union) 0.241 0.021 1255 1246 1485 0.371 0.266 0.677 1.706 0.268 0.268 0.977 1.706 0.268 0.680 0.777 1.706 0.268 0.680 0.777 1.706 0.267 0.278 0.278 0.283 0.380 0.131 0.135 0.282 0.226 0.227 0.268 0.283 0.282 0.242 0.246 0.78 0.282 0.242 0.246 0.78 0.78 0.680 0.77 1.706 0.861 0.77 1.706 0.861 0.77 1.706 0.861 0.77 1.706 0.77 0.78 0.78	Table B.16 Sampling errors: South West Highlands sample, Tanzania 2015-16								
WOMEN Urban residence 0.317 0.026 1265 1246 1.966 0.088 0.368 Secondary or higher education 0.211 0.022 1265 1246 1.965 0.368 0.368 Secondary or higher education 0.221 10.022 1265 1246 1.983 0.074 0.025 0.277 Currently married (in union) 0.614 0.023 1255 1246 1.865 0.012 0.657 0.681 50.777 0.012 0.690 0.111 0.111 0.125 1246 1.865 0.120 0.690 0.111 0.111 1265 1246 1.347 0.020 0.690 0.111 0.026 1.226 1.246 1.347 0.020 0.242 0.276 0.383 0.011 1.205 0.131 0.031 0.303 0.642 0.276 0.285 1.246 1.347 0.131 0.733 0.645 0.266 0.620 0.131 0.731 1.205 0.131 0.731 0.131	VARIABLE	R	SE	Ν	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Unterinsport 0.317 0.226 1246 1946 0.986 0.285 0.389 No education 0.144 0.016 1285 1246 1603 0.011 0.115 0.156 Newer married (inever in union) 0.241 0.022 1285 1246 1485 0.037 0.266 0.276 0.660 0.860 0.860 0.860 0.860 0.860 0.870 0.266 0.277 0.260 0.870 0.266 0.277 0.260 0.870 0.860 0.860 0.860 0.860 0.860 0.860 0.860 0.860 0.860 0.860 0.860 0.860 0.860 0.860 0.860 0.860 0.860 0.870 0.860 0.862 2.271 0.260 0.860 0.860 0.860 0.860 0.860 0.870 0.876 0.860 0.876 0.876 0.876 0.876 0.876 0.876 0.876 0.876 0.876 0.876 0.876 0.876 0.876 0.876 <t< td=""><td>W</td><td>OMEN</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	W	OMEN							
Literacy Lit	Urban residence	0.317	0.026	1265	1246	1.966	0.081	0.265	0.368
No education 0.144 0.016 126 12.46 1.630 0.110 0.112 0.117 58 Never married (never in unon) 0.241 0.018 1255 1246 1.483 0.111 0.112 0.115 0.254 Married before age 7.0 0.029 966 977 1.230 0.030 0.580 0.665 Currently pregnant 0.081 0.081 0.011 2265 1.246 1.043 0.031 2.733 3.044 Currently using any method 0.247 0.247 1.230 0.031 2.733 3.044 Currently using any method 0.456 0.038 812 765 2.228 0.090 0.383 0.528 Currently using any method 0.046 0.038 812 765 2.228 0.000 0.012 0.012 0.012 0.012 0.012 0.012 0.012 0.012 0.012 0.012 0.012 0.012 0.012 0.012 0.012 0.012 0.012 0.012	Literacy	0.754	0.026	1265	1246	2.133	0.034	0.703	0.806
Secondary or higher education 0.21 0.022 126 1246 148 0.111 0.166 0.226 0.277 Currently imagined (in union) 0.614 0.023 1226 1247 1.686 0.037 0.597 0.697 Currently imagined (in union) 0.614 0.023 1265 1247 1.686 0.047 0.597 0.518 0.597	No education	0.144	0.016	1265	1246	1.603	0.110	0.112	0.175
Never marined (never in union) 0.241 0.018 1285 1246 1.485 0.074 0.255 0.277 Currently marined (in union) 0.6414 0.018 1285 1246 1.485 0.037 0.030 0.589 0.069 0.111 1265 1246 1.347 0.120 0.069 0.111 1265 1246 1.347 0.120 0.069 0.111 0.051 0.031 2.703 0.066 0.031 2.703 0.066 0.031 2.703 0.066 0.031 2.703 0.066 0.031 2.703 0.066 0.031 0.277 0.080 0.031 0.201 0.031 0.201 0.031 0.031 0.021 Virtual way any method 0.465 0.038 0.111 0.117 7.65 1.338 0.148 0.142 0.148 0.148 0.148 0.148 0.148 0.142 0.142 0.142 0.142 0.142 0.142 0.142 0.142 0.142 0.142 0.133 0.011 0.162	Secondary or higher education	0.201	0.022	1265	1246	1.983	0.111	0.156	0.246
Currently using aprox approximate later approxim	Never married (never in union)	0.241	0.018	1265	1246	1.485	0.074	0.205	0.277
name 10.27 0.167 0.167 0.167 0.167 0.167 0.167 0.168 0.177 1.137 0.120 0.168 0.168 0.177 1.137 0.120 0.168 0.137 0.120 0.168 0.137 0.120 0.168 0.137 0.131 0.168 0.137 0.131 0.131 0.131 0.131 0.131 0.131 0.131 0.131 0.131 0.131 0.145 0.133 0.131 0.145 0.131 0.145 0.131 0.145 0.131 0.145 0.131 0.145 0.131 0.145 0.131 0.145 0.131 0.145 0.131 0.145 0.131 0.145 0.131 0.145 0.131 0.145 0.131 0.145 0.131 0.145 0.131 0.145 0.142 0.165 0.131 0.145 0.142 0.165 0.131 0.142 0.142 0.142 0.142 0.142 0.142 0.142 0.142 0.142 0.142 0.142	Currently married (in union)	0.614	0.023	1265	1246	1.665	0.037	0.569	0.660
Currently singlend Control Color Color <thcolor< th=""> Color Color<td>Married before age 20 Had sexual intercourse before age 18</td><td>0.629</td><td>0.020</td><td>996</td><td>977</td><td>1.700</td><td>0.042</td><td>0.570</td><td>0.665</td></thcolor<>	Married before age 20 Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.629	0.020	996	977	1.700	0.042	0.570	0.665
Ciniteria ever born 2.833 0.090 1265 1246 1.095 0.031 2.703 3.044 Children surviving 2.773 0.073 1265 1246 1.095 0.029 2.426 2.719 Children surviving 0.036 0.127 1255 2.076 0.080 0.383 0.529 Currently using a modern method 0.388 0.038 812 765 2.250 0.020 0.052 0.020 0.052 0.020 0.052 0.020 0.052 0.020 0.052 0.020 0.052 0.020 0.052 0.020 0.052 0.020 0.052 0.010 0.052 0.010 0.059 0.017 0.157 0.017 0.057 0.059 0.027 0.013 0.027 0.010 0.028 0.027 0.010 0.029 0.029 0.029 0.029 0.029 0.029 0.029 0.029 0.029 0.029 0.029 0.029 0.029 0.029 0.029 0.029 0.029	Currently pregnant	0.027	0.019	1265	1246	1 347	0.030	0.090	0.000
Ciniticari surviving 2.573 0.073 1285 1246 1085 0.029 2.426 2.719 Currently using any method 0.456 0.036 122 520 2.043 0.070 4.879 6.465 Currently using any method 0.388 12 765 2.286 0.000 0.812 765 2.286 0.000 0.011 0.025 0.027 0.018 0.000 0.012 0.011 0.012 0.011 0.012 0.011 0.015 0.027 0.018 0.011 0.015 0.027 0.018 0.011 0.015 0.011 0.015 0.011 0.015 0.011 0.015 0.011 0.015 0.011 0.012 0.011 0.015 0.011 0.015 0.010 0.121 0.011 0.012 0.011 0.012 0.011 0.012 0.011 0.012 0.011 0.012 0.011 0.011 0.011 0.011 0.011 0.011 0.011 0.011 0.012 0.011 0.011	Children ever horn	2 883	0.090	1265	1246	1 205	0.031	2 703	3 064
Children ever born to women age 40-49 Children ever born to women age 40-49 Children ever born to women age 40-49 Currently using a modern method Currently using condoms Curr	Children surviving	2.573	0.073	1265	1246	1.095	0.029	2.426	2.719
Currently using any method 0.456 0.036 812 766 2.228 0.099 0.311 0.484 Currently using pill 0.038 0.038 0.029 0.211 0.484 Currently using pilctables 0.038 0.031 0.011 812 765 1.236 0.226 0.020 0.052 Currently using pinctables 0.161 0.011 812 765 1.336 0.016 0.126 0.116 0.126 0.116 0.126 0.133 0.011 812 765 1.530 0.016 0.106 0.106 0.106 0.106 0.106 0.106 0.027 0.107 0.005 0.027 0.017 0.033 0.013 812 765 1.530 0.027 0.007 0.033 0.024 1.450 0.383 0.026 812 765 1.542 0.027 0.107 0.434 0.006 0.328 0.027 0.107 0.434 0.006 0.52 1.450 0.383 0.659 0.421 1.66	Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.672	0.396	222	250	2.043	0.070	4.879	6.465
Currently using a modern method 0.388 0.038 812 766 1.235 0.299 0.211 0.464 Currently using JUD 0.065 0.005 812 766 1.235 0.225 0.202 0.052 0.202 0.052 Currently using injectables 0.038 0.011 812 765 1.743 0.518 0.000 0.019 0.027 Currently using injectables 0.158 0.017 812 765 1.743 0.189 0.017 0.126 0.207 0.198 0.017 0.126 0.207 0.198 0.017 0.126 0.207 0.198 0.017 0.126 0.207 0.198 0.017 0.126 0.207 0.198 0.017 0.126 0.207 0.198 0.017 0.126 0.207 0.198 0.017 0.126 0.207 0.198 0.017 0.126 0.207 0.198 0.017 0.126 0.207 0.198 0.017 0.126 0.207 0.198 0.017 0.126 0.207 0.198 0.017 0.126 0.207 0.198 0.017 0.126 0.207 0.127 0.126 0.207 0.127 0.126 0.207 0.127 0.126 0.207 0.127 0.126 0.207 0.127 0.126 0.207 0.127 0.126 0.207 0.127 0.126 0.207 0.127 0.126 0.207 0.127 0.126 0.207 0.127 0.126 0.207 0.127 0.126 0.208 0.207 0.207 0.127 0.126 0.208 0.207 0.207 0.127 0.126 0.208 0.207 0.207 0.127 0.126 0.208 0.207 0.207 0.127 0.126 0.208 0.207 0.207 0.127 0.126 0.208 0.207 0.207 0.127 0.126 0.208 0.207 0.207 0.127 0.126 0.208 0.207 0.207 0.127 0.126 0.208 0.207 0.207 0.127 0.128 0.208 0.202 0.202 0.207 0.207 0.127 0.208 0.207 0.207 0.127 0.208 0.208 0.207 0.208 0.208 0.208 0.208 0.207 0.208 0.20	Currently using any method	0.456	0.036	812	765	2.076	0.080	0.383	0.529
Currently using pill 0.036 0.038 812 765 1.236 0.220 0.051 Currently using condoms 0.033 0.011 812 765 1.336 0.010 0.124 Currently using inplaths 0.119 0.024 812 765 1.336 0.010 0.124 0.127 765 1.336 0.017 0.165 0.010 0.124 0.127 765 1.336 0.276 0.160 0.024 0.127 765 1.040 0.060 0.059 Currently using inplants 0.037 0.016 812 765 1.040 0.060 0.071 0.057 1.236 0.047 0.056 0.040 0.071 0.057 1.236 0.047 0.056 0.040 0.056 0.032 0.041 1.257 0.514 0.040 0.056 0.032 0.041 1.276 1.244 0.044 4.812 0.066 0.332 0.027 1.55 0.144 1.83 0.027 0.157 1.334 0.027	Currently using a modern method	0.388	0.038	812	765	2.228	0.099	0.311	0.464
Currently using IUD 0.000 0.005 812 765 1.436 0.518 0.000 0.019 Currently using injectables 0.158 0.017 812 765 1.436 0.518 0.000 0.019 Currently using injectables 0.158 0.017 812 765 1.436 0.189 0.017 0.166 Currently using female sterilisation 0.033 0.018 812 765 1.436 0.198 0.017 0.166 Currently using female sterilisation 0.033 0.018 812 765 1.457 0.408 0.007 0.029 Using public sector source 0.057 0.061 333 4.087 1.426 0.007 0.029 Want no more children 0.382 0.027 812 765 1.542 0.071 0.328 0.437 Want to delay next birth at least 2 years 0.381 0.024 812 765 1.542 0.071 0.328 0.437 Want to delay next birth at least 2 years 0.381 0.024 812 765 1.542 0.071 0.328 0.437 Want to delay next birth at least 2 years 0.381 0.024 812 765 1.542 0.071 0.328 0.437 Want to delay next birth at least 2 years 0.381 0.027 812 1174 1.570 0.019 4.644 4.812 Mothers protected against tetrams for last birth 0.833 0.019 782 715 1.334 0.009 0.955 0.991 Births with skilled attendant at delivery 0.628 0.044 1129 974 1.021 0.077 0.137 0.715 Treated with cRS 0.042 0.041 172 141 0.349 0.068 0.381 0.544 Vaccimation and the last 2 weeks 0.155 0.012 1.068 914 1.024 0.077 0.137 0.715 Treated with CRS 0.042 0.041 172 141 0.349 0.068 0.381 0.544 Vaccimation and the last 2 weeks 0.155 0.012 1.068 914 1.024 0.030 0.838 0.935 Received polis vaccimation (3 doses) 0.044 0.027 2.46 133 1.136 0.018 0.444 0.054 Vaccimation (3 doses) 0.051 0.061 2.06 1.33 1.166 0.066 0.861 Received polis vaccimation (3 doses) 0.047 0.071 1079 926 133 1.136 0.030 0.838 0.935 Received polis vaccimation (3 doses) 0.047 0.027 1079 926 1.33 1.168 0.068 0.441 0.033 0.301 0.44 Vegithfor-age (25D) 0.047 0.027 1079 926 1.331 0.318 0.030 0.828 0.935 Received polis vaccimation (3 doses) 0.047 0.027 1079 926 1.331 0.031 0.454 0.454 0.330 0.41 Vegithfor-age (25D) 0.047 0.027 1079 926 1.331 0.041 0.256 0.327 0.448 0.330 0.31 Vegithfor-age (25D) 0.047 0.027 1079 926 0.331 0.308 0.444 0.338 0.444 0.338 0.444 0.338 0.444 0.338 0.444 0.338 0.444 0.338 0.444 0.338 0.444 0.358 0.444 0.358 0.4	Currently using pill	0.036	0.008	812	765	1.235	0.225	0.020	0.052
Currently using condoms 0.033 0.011 812 765 1.743 0.331 0.011 0.055 Currently using implents 0.118 0.024 812 765 1.336 0.017 0.166 Currently using implents 0.033 0.016 0.024 812 785 2.079 0.199 0.071 0.166 Currently using inplents 0.031 0.016 0.068 812 785 2.107 0.403 0.027 Want to one work birth at least 2 years 0.087 0.087 1182 174 1.570 0.019 4.464 4.812 Mothers received antenatal care for last birth 0.973 0.009 782 715 1.533 0.002 0.025 0.971 1.333 0.021 0.550 0.911 Mothers received antenatal care for last birth 0.839 0.019 762 715 1.533 0.020 0.551 0.911 1.331 0.310 0.541 Vaccination and telleway 0.625 0.944 1.29 742 1.640 0.640 0.81 0.55 0.911 1.31 0.17	Currently using IUD	0.009	0.005	812	765	1.436	0.518	0.000	0.019
Currently using implants 0.168 0.017 812 7.68 1.336 0.108 0.124 0.124 0.124 0.124 0.124 0.124 0.124 0.124 0.124 0.124 0.124 0.124 0.138 0.127 1.513 0.009 0.352 0.991 Mothers precided against teamus for last birth 0.338 0.017 0.868 0.871 1.267 0.671 0.337 0.715 1.434 0.469 0.331 0.716 0.716 0.737 0.715 1.434 0.860 0.311 0.716 0.737	Currently using condoms	0.033	0.011	812	765	1.743	0.331	0.011	0.055
Currently using implants 0.119 0.024 812 783 2.019 0.199 0.071 0.166 Currently using trythm 0.037 0.010 812 783 2.107 0.403 0.000 0.057 Using public sector source 0.677 0.061 333 480 2.231 0.115 0.455 0.977 0.031 0.228 0.437 Wart to more children 0.382 0.027 812 785 1.456 0.046 0.328 0.432 Wart to delay next birth at least 2 years 0.333 0.001 822 1716 1.533 0.002 637 0.771 Variat 0.001 0.337 0.715 0.333 0.001 822 1716 1.533 0.022 0.827 0.71 0.735 0.717 1.735 1.835 0.022 0.827 0.771 0.731 0.717 0.731 0.775 0.771 0.731 0.771 0.731 0.771 0.731 0.787 0.775 1.831 0.400 <td< td=""><td></td><td>0.158</td><td>0.017</td><td>812</td><td>765</td><td>1.336</td><td>0.108</td><td>0.124</td><td>0.192</td></td<>		0.158	0.017	812	765	1.336	0.108	0.124	0.192
Cult etting using finde set instantion 0.03 0.013 0.12 7.05 0.135 0.010 0.029 Currently using withdrares 0.016 0.013 312 7.05 1.55 0.435 0.016 0.029 Using my using withdrares 0.016 0.016 313 406 0.056 0.017 0.028 0.437 Want to caller children 0.828 0.027 1.024 1.122 1.174 1.570 0.193 4.444 4.812 Want to caller degainst telanus for last birth 0.838 0.007 7.82 7.15 1.534 0.009 0.555 0.991 Mothers protected against telanus for last birth 0.837 0.009 7.82 7.15 1.534 0.009 0.557 0.991 Mothers protected against telanus for last birth 0.837 0.042 0.626 0.044 1129 9.47 2.457 0.071 0.537 0.715 Had diarrhose in the last 2 weeks 0.155 0.012 1.068 9.14 1.033 0.310 0.544 Sought medical treatments for last birth 0.331 0.441 0.2	Currently using implants	0.119	0.024	012 012	765	2.079	0.199	0.071	0.166
Currently using minimal 0.007 60.002 61.2 765 1.445 0.207 0.003 0.207 0.003 0.207 0.003 0.207 0.003 0.207 0.003 0.207 0.003 0.207 0.217 1.80 0.307 0.207 0.217 0.217 1.403 0.207 0.207 0.207 0.207 0.217 </td <td>Currently using remain sternisation</td> <td>0.033</td> <td>0.013</td> <td>01Z 912</td> <td>705</td> <td>2.107</td> <td>0.403</td> <td>0.000</td> <td>0.059</td>	Currently using remain sternisation	0.033	0.013	01Z 912	705	2.107	0.403	0.000	0.059
Using public sector source 0.579 0.061 333 408 2.231 0.105 0.438 0.077 Want to none children 0.382 0.027 812 765 1.592 0.071 0.328 0.437 Want to delay next limit at least 2 years 0.381 0.024 812 175 1.534 0.004 0.328 0.437 Want to delay next limit at least 2 years 0.381 0.007 782 715 1.534 0.002 0.802 0.802 0.807 Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth 0.839 0.011 1068 0.414 1.247 0.017 0.337 0.17 0.331 0.027 0.807 0.887 0.887 0.887 0.877 0.811 0.345 0.427 0.411 0.946 0.021 0.888 0.816 0.814 0.835 0.310 0.778 1.41 0.345 0.311 0.778 0.311 0.541 Vaccination cate deen 0.427 0.613 1.691 0.614 0.351 1.103 0.61	Currently using withdrawal	0.037	0.010	812	705	1.550	0.275	0.017	0.037
Want to delay next birth 0.382 0.027 812 765 1592 0.071 0.328 0.042 Want to delay next birth 0.381 0.024 812 765 1.592 0.011 0.332 0.429 Ideal number of children 4.638 0.067 1182 715 1.383 0.022 0.802 0.991 Births with skilled attendant at delivery 0.626 0.014 1129 0.77 0.131 0.715 Births with skilled attendant at delivery 0.626 0.044 1129 0.077 0.131 0.717 Treated with ORS 0.462 0.041 172 141 1.365 0.137 0.716 Received DCV avacination 0.442 0.058 172 141 1.365 0.310 0.544 Vaccination C3 desen 0.842 0.027 2.36 193 1.123 0.031 0.544 Vaccination C4 desen 0.655 0.124 183 1.531 0.049 0.750 0.912 Received DV	Using public sector source	0.579	0.000	333	408	2 231	0.007	0.000	0.020
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years0.3810.0248127651.4240.0640.3320.429Ueah number of children4.6380.0697827151.5340.00994644.812Mothers protected agains teratums for last birth0.9730.0097827151.5340.0099550.991Births with skilled attendant at delivery0.6260.04411299742.4570.0710.5370.715Had diarrhoea0.4220.065112210410.9830.10170.1310.178Treated with ORS0.4620.0411721410.9490.0880.3810.543Sought medical treatment for diarthcea0.4420.0281311.1300.0180.9440.903Received DC vaccination0.6440.0272361931.1300.0180.9440.993Received DI vaccination (3 doses)0.6810.6770.6912.681.7460.9830.9820.935Received all vaccinations0.6310.6140.231.7460.9830.9420.9250.912Received all vaccination0.8310.6172.691.7460.9830.9450.945Received all vaccination0.8310.6172.691.7460.9830.9450.955Received all vaccination0.8310.6170.9121.7460.9830.9550.7550.912Weight-for-age (-25D)0.431<	Want no more children	0.382	0.027	812	765	1.592	0.071	0.328	0.437
Ideal number of children 4.638 0.087 1124 1.570 0.019 4.464 4.812 Mothers protected against learns for last birth 0.873 0.009 782 715 1.534 0.009 0.991 Mothers protected against learns for last birth 0.873 0.009 782 715 1.383 0.022 0.802 0.877 Had diarhonea in the last 2 weeks 0.155 0.0112 1068 914 10.21 0.077 0.131 0.715 Yaccination card seen 0.422 0.024 1123 0.940 0.888 0.931 1.230 0.304 0.744 0.900 Received DFT vaccination (3 doses) 0.642 0.027 236 193 1.133 0.30 0.828 0.935 Received Juccination (3 doses) 0.671 236 193 1.744 0.680 0.686 0.665 0.681 0.827 1.932 1.943 0.804 0.949 0.943 9.943 1.942 0.533 Received Juccinations 0.667 0.651 236 193 1.746 0.830 0.949 0.755 0.912 <td>Want to delay next birth at least 2 years</td> <td>0.381</td> <td>0.024</td> <td>812</td> <td>765</td> <td>1.424</td> <td>0.064</td> <td>0.332</td> <td>0.429</td>	Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.381	0.024	812	765	1.424	0.064	0.332	0.429
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth 0.073 0.009 782 715 1.534 0.009 0.955 0.991 Births with skilled attenatus for last birth 0.839 0.019 782 715 1.383 0.022 0.802 0.807 Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks 0.155 0.012 1068 914 1.021 0.077 0.131 0.718 Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea 0.427 0.056 172 141 1.949 0.84 0.931 Received DFV accination (3 doses) 0.048 0.017 2.36 193 1.130 0.018 0.914 0.983 Received Desides vaccination (3 doses) 0.759 0.051 2.36 193 1.746 0.088 0.666 0.881 0.027 0.33 1.649 0.750 0.912 Received desides vaccination (3 doses) 0.759 0.051 2.36 193 1.746 0.088 0.749 Received desides vaccinations 0.667 0.059 2.66 3.051 0.925 0.	Ideal number of children	4.638	0.087	1182	1174	1.570	0.019	4.464	4.812
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth 0.839 0.019 722 715 1.383 0.022 0.802 0.877 Had diarhoea in the last 2 weeks 0.155 0.014 1129 0.077 0.131 0.178 Treated with ORS 0.462 0.041 172 141 0.949 0.038 0.543 Sought medical treatment for diarhoea 0.427 0.058 133 1.123 0.034 0.744 0.900 Received CC Vaccination 0.348 0.017 236 193 1.138 0.030 0.828 0.935 Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) 0.881 0.027 236 193 1.766 0.086 0.666 Received all vaccinations 0.667 0.051 236 193 1.764 0.849 0.755 Received all vaccinations 0.667 0.057 236 193 1.746 0.830 0.61 Weight-for-age (-2SD) 0.431 0.027 1079 926 0.963 0.145 0.330 0.61 </td <td>Mothers received antenatal care for last birth</td> <td>0.973</td> <td>0.009</td> <td>782</td> <td>715</td> <td>1.534</td> <td>0.009</td> <td>0.955</td> <td>0.991</td>	Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.973	0.009	782	715	1.534	0.009	0.955	0.991
Births with skilled attendant at delivery 0.626 0.044 1129 974 2.457 0.071 0.537 0.715 Had diarrhoes in the last 2 weeks 0.155 0.012 1068 914 1.021 0.077 0.537 0.715 Sought medical treatment for diarhoea 0.427 0.058 172 141 0.949 0.088 0.310 0.544 Vaccination card seen 0.442 0.029 0.058 172 141 0.344 0.744 0.990 Received DVT vaccination (3 doses) 0.841 0.027 236 193 1.160 0.014 0.941 0.943 Received measles vaccination 0.831 0.027 0.351 0.049 0.750 0.912 Received measles vaccination 0.831 0.023 1047 0.033 0.041 236 193 1.342 0.033 0.045 0.935 Received measles vaccination 0.431 0.023 1047 0.033 0.041 236 193 1.342 0.330 0.055<	Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.839	0.019	782	715	1.383	0.022	0.802	0.877
Had diarhoes in the last 2 weeks0.1550.0120.0770.1310.0780.137Sought medical treatment for diarhoes0.44270.0581721411.3850.3100.543Sought medical treatment for diarhoes0.4420.0292361931.1230.0340.7740.900Received DFT vaccination (3 doses)0.8480.0172361931.1380.0300.8280.935Received DFT vaccination (3 doses)0.7590.0512361931.1690.0680.6560.861Received Invaccinations0.6310.4410.2621931.7460.0880.6560.861Received Invaccinations0.6670.592361931.7460.0860.5490.775Height-for-age (-2SD)0.4310.02710879241.9420.0330.611Weight-for-height (-2SD)0.4370.01710799260.6450.2550.321Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)0.2480.016125412361.2720.0660.2550.321Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 18.50.0480.09112990.8920.2350.2470.3680.461Lever experienced any physical violence since age 150.4020.191.991.9790.9100.2440.353Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 12months among never-married youth0.3780.4922621.6730.1290.8000.441Ever experienced any seus	Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.626	0.044	1129	974	2.457	0.071	0.537	0.715
Ireated with ORS0.4620.4411721410.3490.0880.3810.543Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea0.4420.0281721411.3580.1370.544Vaccination card seen0.9440.0292361931.1000.0180.9440.904Received DCV vaccination (3 doses)0.8810.0272361931.1380.0300.8280.935Received polio vaccination (3 doses)0.7590.0512361931.5310.0490.7500.912Received measles vaccination0.8310.0412361931.5310.0490.7500.912Received measles vaccinations0.6670.0592361931.4420.0530.8550.777Weight-for-height (-2SD)0.4470.00710799260.9630.1450.0330.661Weight-for-age (-2SD)0.1570.01211049390.9550.7771.330.182Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)0.5470.0239868521.2280.0410.501Jost Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.155	0.012	1068	914	1.021	0.077	0.131	0.178
Sought medical treatment for diarmodea 0.427 0.0427 0.0427 1.12 1.14 1.385 0.137 0.370 0.574 Received DCG vaccination 0.948 0.017 236 133 1.100 0.018 0.914 0.990 Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) 0.881 0.027 236 133 1.138 0.030 0.828 0.395 Received Polio vaccination (3 doses) 0.759 0.651 236 133 1.669 0.066 0.666 0.661 Received measles vaccination 0.831 0.041 236 193 1.746 0.088 0.750 0.912 Received measles vaccination 0.831 0.041 236 193 1.746 0.088 0.750 0.912 Received measles vaccination 0.431 0.023 1087 934 1.342 0.053 0.385 0.477 Weight-for-age (-2SD) 0.447 0.007 1079 926 0.963 0.148 0.033 0.661 Weight-for-age (-2SD) 0.047 0.023 986 852 1.328 0.041 0.501 0.592 Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49) 0.248 0.016 1090 1.148 0.158 0.335 0.663 Body Mass Index (BM) > 255 0.275 0.275 0.272 0.986 0.222 1.673 0.023 0.663 Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth 0.378 0.048 0.024 1090 1.18	I reated with ORS	0.462	0.041	172	141	0.949	0.088	0.381	0.543
Vaccination Card seen 0.642 0.024 0.07 236 193 1.123 0.034 0.164 0.983 Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) 0.881 0.027 236 193 1.138 0.100 0.018 0.914 0.983 Received polio vaccination (3 doses) 0.759 0.051 236 193 1.531 0.049 0.750 0.911 Received divaccinations 0.667 0.059 236 193 1.746 0.088 0.484 0.077 0.730 0.912 1.746 0.088 0.480 0.490 0.750 0.912 Received all vaccinations 0.667 0.059 236 193 1.746 0.088 0.477 0.033 0.661 Weight-for-height (2SD) 0.157 0.012 1104 939 9.955 0.077 0.133 0.661 Stady Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.427	0.058	1/2	141	1.385	0.137	0.310	0.544
Received DCV accination 0.943 0.077 236 193 1.100 0.016 0.914 0.935 Received polio vaccination (3 doses) 0.759 0.051 236 193 1.669 0.068 0.656 0.835 Received polio vaccination 0.831 0.041 236 193 1.746 0.088 0.549 0.759 Received measles vaccinations 0.667 0.059 236 193 1.746 0.088 0.549 0.759 Weight-for-age (-2SD) 0.041 0.023 1087 934 1.342 0.053 0.345 0.377 Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49) 0.547 0.023 1086 852 0.77 0.133 0.182 Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25 0.048 0.008 1090 1.979 0.091 0.244 0.535 Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25 0.298 0.027 1091 1090 1.979 0.910 0.444 0.353 Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25 0.298 0.027 1091 1090 1.979 0.901 0.244 0.353 Body Mass	Vaccination card seen	0.842	0.029	236	193	1.123	0.034	0.784	0.900
Received Driv Vaccination (3 doses) 0.301 0.021 236 193 1.133 0.133 0.022 0.3933 Received measles vaccination 0.831 0.041 236 193 1.531 0.048 0.549 0.785 Received measles vaccination 0.831 0.041 236 193 1.531 0.048 0.549 0.785 Height-for-age (-2SD) 0.047 0.007 0.799 926 0.963 0.145 0.033 0.061 Weight-for-height (-2SD) 0.047 0.007 0.799 926 0.963 0.145 0.033 0.061 Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49) 0.288 0.016 1254 1236 1.272 0.056 0.255 0.321 Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.940	0.017	230	193	1.100	0.010	0.914	0.963
Received point measles vaccination 0.331 0.041 236 133 1.033 0.040 0.750 0.031 236 133 1.746 0.084 0.785 Received all vaccinations 0.667 0.029 236 133 1.746 0.083 0.044 0.753 0.843 0.745 0.785 Weight-for-age (-2SD) 0.047 0.027 1079 926 0.963 0.145 0.033 0.061 Weight-for-age (-2SD) 0.157 0.012 1049 9.955 0.077 0.133 0.182 Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49) 0.288 0.0161 1254 1.272 0.056 0.255 0.321 Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25 0.048 0.008 1091 1090 1.979 0.091 0.244 0.353 0.444 Sotume among never-married youth 0.378 0.492 262 1.573 0.129 0.280 0.476 Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence 0.175 0.015 959 887 1.226 0.444 0.206 0.503 Physical/sexual violence 0.025 0.237 <td>Received polic vaccination (3 doses)</td> <td>0.001</td> <td>0.027</td> <td>230</td> <td>193</td> <td>1.150</td> <td>0.050</td> <td>0.020</td> <td>0.933</td>	Received polic vaccination (3 doses)	0.001	0.027	230	193	1.150	0.050	0.020	0.933
Received all vaccinations 0.667 0.059 236 193 1.746 0.088 0.549 0.785 Height-for-age (-2SD) 0.431 0.023 1087 934 1.342 0.053 0.385 0.477 Weight-for-height (-2SD) 0.047 0.007 1079 926 0.963 0.145 0.033 0.161 Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months) 0.547 0.023 986 852 1.328 0.041 0.501 0.592 Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49) 0.288 0.016 1254 1236 1.272 0.056 0.255 0.221 Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	Received measles vaccination	0.831	0.001	236	193	1.531	0.000	0.000	0.912
Height-for-age (-2SD)0.4310.02310879341.3420.0530.3850.477Weight-for-height (-2SD)0.0470.00710799260.6630.1450.0330.061Weight-for-age (-2SD)0.1570.01211049390.9550.0770.1330.182Prevalence of anemia (wimen 15-49)0.2480.016125412361.2720.0560.2550.321Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	Received all vaccinations	0.667	0.059	236	193	1.746	0.088	0.549	0.785
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.431	0.023	1087	934	1.342	0.053	0.385	0.477
Weight-for-age (-2SD) 0.157 0.012 1104 939 0.955 0.077 0.133 0.182 Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months) 0.547 0.023 986 852 1.328 0.041 0.501 0.592 Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.047	0.007	1079	926	0.963	0.145	0.033	0.061
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)0.5470.0239868521.3280.0410.5010.592Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)0.2880.016125412361.2720.0560.2550.321Body Mass Index (BMI) > 18.50.0480.008109110901.1840.1580.0330.063Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 250.2980.027109110901.1840.1580.0300.606Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth0.3780.0492452621.5730.1290.2800.476Ever experienced any physical violence since age 150.4020.0199598871.2260.0480.3630.441Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner0.4540.0248207171.4040.0540.4050.503Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner0.3560.0258207171.5210.0720.3050.407Total fertility rate (last 3 years)5.2170.425353734741.8350.0244.265Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)30.5555.787213818351.2930.15827.28452.505Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)0.5550.0163313081.3600.1060.2610.402Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)0.5550.0163313081.2270.2910.2330.087	Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.157	0.012	1104	939	0.955	0.077	0.133	0.182
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)0.2880.016125412361.2720.0560.2550.321Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 150.0480.008109110901.1940.1580.063Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 250.2980.027109110901.9790.0910.2440.353Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)0.4980.0542452621.6790.1080.3900.606Ever experienced any physical violence since age 150.4020.0199598871.2250.0480.4630.441Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence0.1750.0159598871.2550.0880.441Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner0.4560.0258207171.5210.0720.3050.407Total fertility rate (last 3 years)5.2170.425353734741.8350.0824.3676.068Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)30.5555.787213518231.2180.18918.98042.129Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)26.8154.907206017761.0800.1831.0013.66.28Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)26.8150.0353313081.3600.1060.2610.402No education0.0550.0163313081.2270.2910.0230.087Secondary or higher education0.055<	Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.547	0.023	986	852	1.328	0.041	0.501	0.592
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.50.0480.008109110901.1840.1580.0330.063Body Mass Index (BMI) < 25	Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.288	0.016	1254	1236	1.272	0.056	0.255	0.321
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25 0.298 0.027 1091 1090 1.979 0.091 0.244 0.353 Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex) 0.498 0.054 245 262 1.573 0.129 0.280 0.476 Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15 0.402 0.019 959 887 1.226 0.048 0.363 0.441 Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner 0.454 0.024 820 717 1.404 0.054 0.405 0.503 Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner 0.454 0.024 820 717 1.521 0.072 0.305 0.407 Total fertility rate (last 3 years) 5.217 0.425 5537 3474 1.835 0.082 4.367 6.068 Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) 39.895 6.305 2138 1835 1.293 0.158 27.284 52.505 Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) 70.449 6.644 2139 1836 0.945 0.094 57.160 83.738 Child mortality (last 0-9 years)<	Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.048	0.008	1091	1090	1.184	0.158	0.033	0.063
Abstinence among never-married youth 0.498 0.054 245 262 1.079 0.108 0.390 0.476 Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth 0.378 0.402 0.019 959 887 1.226 0.048 0.363 0.441 Ever experienced any sexual violence since age 15 0.402 0.019 959 887 1.226 0.048 0.363 0.441 Ever experienced any sexual violence by any husband/partner 0.454 0.024 820 717 1.404 0.054 0.407 Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner 0.356 0.025 820 717 1.521 0.072 0.305 0.407 Total fertility rate (last 3 years) 5.217 0.425 3537 3474 1.835 0.082 4.367 6.068 Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) 30.555 5.787 2138 1835 1.293 0.158 27.284 52.505 Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) 26.815 4.907 2060 1776 1.080 0.183 17.001 36.628 Under-five mortality (last 0-	Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.298	0.027	1091	1090	1.979	0.091	0.244	0.353
Sectary active in past 12 informs anong never married youth 0.376 0.049 243 242 1.373 0.129 0.280 0.441 Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence since age 15 0.402 0.019 959 887 1.226 0.048 0.363 0.441 Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner 0.454 0.024 820 717 1.404 0.054 0.405 0.503 Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner 0.456 0.025 820 717 1.521 0.072 0.305 0.407 Total fertility rate (last 3 years) 5.217 0.425 3537 3474 1.835 0.022 4.367 6.068 Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) 39.895 6.305 2138 1835 1.218 0.189 18.980 42.129 Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) 26.815 4.907 2060 1776 1.080 0.183 17.001 36.628 Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years) 95.375 7.747 2151 1845 0.899 0.081 79.881 110.869 Urban resid	Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.490	0.054	240	202	1.079	0.100	0.390	0.606
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 10 0.402 0.513 353 361 1.220 0.445 0.205 Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner 0.454 0.015 959 887 1.255 0.088 0.144 0.054 0.405 0.503 Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner 0.356 0.025 820 717 1.404 0.054 0.405 0.503 Posical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner 0.356 0.025 820 717 1.521 0.072 0.305 0.407 Total fertility rate (last 3 years) 5.217 0.425 3537 3474 1.835 0.082 4.367 6.068 Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) 30.555 5.787 2135 1823 1.218 0.189 18.980 42.129 Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) 26.815 4.907 2060 1776 1.080 0.183 17.001 36.628 Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years) 95.375 7.747 <td>Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15</td> <td>0.378</td> <td>0.049</td> <td>240</td> <td>202</td> <td>1.373</td> <td>0.129</td> <td>0.200</td> <td>0.470</td>	Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.378	0.049	240	202	1.373	0.129	0.200	0.470
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner 0.454 0.024 820 717 1.404 0.054 0.404 Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner 0.356 0.025 820 717 1.521 0.072 0.305 0.407 Total fertility rate (last 3 years) 5.217 0.425 3537 3474 1.835 0.082 4.367 6.068 Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) 39.895 6.305 2138 1835 1.293 0.158 27.284 52.505 Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) 30.555 5.787 7.149 1.823 0.094 57.160 83.738 Child mortality (last 0-9 years) 26.815 4.907 2060 1776 1.080 0.183 17.001 36.628 Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years) 95.375 7.747 2151 1845 0.899 0.081 79.881 110.869 Verban residence 0.332 0.035 331 308 1.521 0.414 0.487 0.334 Never married (in union) 0.261 0.037 331 308	Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.402	0.015	959	887	1 255	0.040	0.303	0.206
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner 0.356 0.025 820 717 1.521 0.072 0.305 0.407 Total fertility rate (last 3 years) 39.895 6.305 2138 1835 1.293 0.158 27.284 52.505 Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) 30.555 5.787 2135 1823 1.218 0.189 18.80 42.129 Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) 70.449 6.644 2139 1836 0.945 0.094 57.160 83.738 Child mortality (last 0-9 years) 26.815 4.907 2060 1776 1.080 0.183 17.001 36.628 Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years) 95.375 7.747 2151 1845 0.899 0.081 79.881 110.869 No education 0.055 0.016 331 308 1.360 0.106 0.261 0.402 No education 0.261 0.037 331 308 1.521 0.141 0.187 0.334 Never married (in union) 0.528 0.043 331 308 1.325 <td>Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner</td> <td>0.454</td> <td>0.024</td> <td>820</td> <td>717</td> <td>1.404</td> <td>0.054</td> <td>0.405</td> <td>0.503</td>	Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.454	0.024	820	717	1.404	0.054	0.405	0.503
Total fertility rate (last 3 years) 5.217 0.425 3537 3474 1.835 0.082 4.367 6.068 Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) 39.895 6.305 2138 1835 1.293 0.158 27.284 52.505 Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) 30.555 5.787 2135 1823 1.218 0.189 18.980 42.129 Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) 70.449 6.644 2139 1836 0.945 0.094 57.160 83.738 Child mortality (last 0-9 years) 26.815 4.907 2060 1776 1.080 0.183 17.01 36.628 Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years) 95.375 7.747 2151 1845 0.899 0.081 79.881 110.869 Weba 0.055 0.016 331 308 1.360 0.106 0.261 0.402 No education 0.261 0.037 331 308 1.521 0.141 0.187 0.334 Never married (in union) 0.261 0.037 331 308 1.522 0.049 0.329<	Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.356	0.025	820	717	1.521	0.072	0.305	0.407
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) 39.895 6.305 2138 1835 1.293 0.158 27.284 52.505 Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) 30.555 5.787 2135 1823 1.218 0.189 18.980 42.129 Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) 70.449 6.644 2139 1836 0.945 0.094 57.160 83.738 Child mortality (last 0-9 years) 26.815 4.907 2060 1776 1.080 0.183 17.001 36.628 Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years) 95.375 7.747 2151 1845 0.899 0.081 79.881 110.869 MEN Urban residence 0.332 0.035 331 308 1.360 0.106 0.261 0.402 No education 0.261 0.037 331 308 1.272 0.291 0.023 0.087 Secondary or higher education 0.261 0.037 331 308 1.325 0.089 0.329 0.472 Currently married (in union) 0.400 0.036 331 308	Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.217	0.425	3537	3474	1.835	0.082	4.367	6.068
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) 30.555 5.787 2135 1823 1.218 0.189 18.980 42.129 Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) 70.449 6.644 2139 1836 0.945 0.094 57.160 83.738 Child mortality (last 0-9 years) 26.815 4.907 2060 1776 1.080 0.183 17.001 36.628 Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years) 95.375 7.747 2151 1845 0.899 0.081 79.881 110.869 MEN Urban residence 0.332 0.035 331 308 1.360 0.106 0.261 0.402 No education 0.0261 0.037 331 308 1.521 0.141 0.187 0.334 Never married (in union) 0.261 0.037 331 308 1.522 0.042 0.742 Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 0.397 0.054 247 230 1.727 0.136 0.289 0.505 Want no more children 0.257 0.042 177 163 1.266 <td>Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)</td> <td>39.895</td> <td>6.305</td> <td>2138</td> <td>1835</td> <td>1.293</td> <td>0.158</td> <td>27.284</td> <td>52.505</td>	Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	39.895	6.305	2138	1835	1.293	0.158	27.284	52.505
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) 70.449 6.644 2139 1836 0.945 0.094 57.160 83.738 Child mortality (last 0-9 years) 26.815 4.907 2060 1776 1.080 0.183 17.001 36.628 Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years) 95.375 7.747 2151 1845 0.899 0.081 79.881 110.869 MEN Urban residence 0.332 0.035 331 308 1.360 0.106 0.261 0.402 No education 0.055 0.016 331 308 1.272 0.291 0.023 0.087 Secondary or higher education 0.261 0.037 331 308 1.521 0.141 0.187 0.334 Never married (in union) 0.400 0.036 331 308 1.525 0.042 0.442 0.614 Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 0.397 0.054 247 230 1.727 0.136 0.289 0.505 Want no more children 0.257 0.042 177 163 1.26	Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	30.555	5.787	2135	1823	1.218	0.189	18.980	42.129
26.815 4.907 2060 1776 1.080 0.183 17.001 36.628 Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years) 95.375 7.747 2151 1845 0.899 0.081 79.881 110.869 MEN Urban residence 0.332 0.035 331 308 1.360 0.106 0.261 0.402 No education 0.055 0.016 331 308 1.272 0.291 0.023 0.087 Secondary or higher education 0.261 0.037 331 308 1.521 0.141 0.187 0.334 Never married (in union) 0.400 0.036 331 308 1.525 0.089 0.289 0.472 Currently married (in union) 0.528 0.043 331 308 1.566 0.082 0.442 0.614 Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 0.397 0.054 247 230 1.727 0.136 0.289 0.505 Want no more children 0.257 0.042 177 163 1.266 0.163	Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	70.449	6.644	2139	1836	0.945	0.094	57.160	83.738
Under-rive mortality (last 0-9 years) 95.375 7.747 2151 1845 0.899 0.081 79.881 110.869 MEN Urban residence 0.332 0.035 331 308 1.360 0.106 0.261 0.402 No education 0.055 0.016 331 308 1.272 0.291 0.023 0.087 Secondary or higher education 0.261 0.037 331 308 1.521 0.141 0.187 0.334 Never married (in union) 0.400 0.036 331 308 1.325 0.089 0.329 0.472 Currently married (in union) 0.528 0.043 331 308 1.566 0.082 0.442 0.614 Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 0.397 0.054 247 230 1.727 0.136 0.289 0.505 Want no more children 0.257 0.042 1771 163 1.266 0.163 0.173 0.340 Want to delay birth	Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	26.815	4.907	2060	1776	1.080	0.183	17.001	36.628
MEN Urban residence 0.332 0.035 331 308 1.360 0.106 0.261 0.402 No education 0.055 0.016 331 308 1.272 0.291 0.023 0.087 Secondary or higher education 0.261 0.037 331 308 1.521 0.141 0.187 0.334 Never married (in union) 0.400 0.036 331 308 1.325 0.089 0.329 0.472 Currently married (in union) 0.528 0.043 331 308 1.366 0.082 0.442 0.614 Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 0.397 0.054 247 230 1.727 0.136 0.289 0.505 Want no more children 0.257 0.042 177 163 1.266 0.163 0.173 0.340 Want to delay birth at least 2 years 0.464 0.047 177 163 1.252 0.102 0.370 0.558 Abstinence among youth (never had interc	Under-Tive mortality (last 0-9 years)	95.375	1.141	2151	1845	0.899	0.081	79.881	110.869
Urban residence0.3320.0353313081.3600.1060.2610.402No education0.0550.0163313081.2720.2910.0230.087Secondary or higher education0.2610.0373313081.5210.1410.1870.334Never married (in union)0.4000.0363313081.5250.0890.3290.472Currently married (in union)0.5580.0433313081.5660.0820.4420.614Had first sexual intercourse before age 180.3970.0542472301.7270.1360.2890.505Want no more children0.2570.0421771631.2660.1630.1730.340Want to delay birth at least 2 years0.4640.0471771631.2520.1020.3700.558Abstinence among youth (never had intercourse)0.5400.0691161081.3210.1400.678Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth0.3750.0601161081.3210.1600.267		MEN							
No education 0.055 0.016 331 308 1.272 0.291 0.023 0.087 Secondary or higher education 0.261 0.037 331 308 1.521 0.141 0.187 0.334 Never married (in union) 0.400 0.036 331 308 1.325 0.089 0.329 0.472 Currently married (in union) 0.58 0.400 0.036 331 308 1.325 0.089 0.329 0.472 Currently married (in union) 0.525 0.043 331 308 1.566 0.082 0.442 0.614 Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 0.397 0.054 247 230 1.727 0.136 0.289 0.505 Want no more children 0.257 0.042 177 163 1.266 0.163 0.173 0.340 Want to delay birth at least 2 years 0.464 0.047 177 163 1.252 0.102 0.370 0.558 Abstinence among youth (never had intercourse	Urban residence	0.332	0.035	331	308	1.360	0.106	0.261	0.402
Secondary or higher education 0.261 0.037 331 308 1.521 0.141 0.187 0.334 Never married (in union) 0.400 0.036 331 308 1.325 0.089 0.329 0.472 Currently married (in union) 0.528 0.043 331 308 1.566 0.082 0.442 0.614 Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 0.397 0.054 247 230 1.727 0.163 0.173 0.340 Want no more children 0.257 0.042 177 163 1.266 0.163 0.173 0.340 Want to delay birth at least 2 years 0.464 0.047 177 163 1.266 0.163 0.173 0.340 Abstinence among youth (never had intercourse) 0.540 0.069 116 108 1.475 0.128 0.402 0.678 Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth 0.375 0.600 116 108 1.321 0.140 0.495	No education	0.055	0.016	331	308	1.272	0.291	0.023	0.087
Never married (in union) 0.400 0.036 331 308 1.325 0.089 0.329 0.472 Currently married (in union) 0.528 0.043 331 308 1.566 0.082 0.442 0.614 Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 0.397 0.054 247 230 1.727 0.136 0.289 0.505 Want no more children 0.257 0.042 177 163 1.266 0.163 0.173 0.340 Want to delay birth at least 2 years 0.464 0.047 177 163 1.252 0.102 0.370 0.558 Abstinence among youth (never had intercourse) 0.540 0.069 116 108 1.475 0.128 0.402 0.678 Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth 0.375 0.060 116 108 1.321 0.160 0.256 0.495	Secondary or higher education	0.261	0.037	331	308	1.521	0.141	0.187	0.334
Currently married (in union) 0.528 0.043 331 308 1.566 0.082 0.442 0.614 Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 0.397 0.054 247 230 1.727 0.136 0.289 0.505 Want no more children 0.257 0.042 177 163 1.266 0.163 0.173 0.340 Want to delay birth at least 2 years 0.464 0.047 177 163 1.252 0.102 0.370 0.558 Abstinence among youth (never had intercourse) 0.540 0.069 116 108 1.475 0.128 0.402 0.678 Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth 0.375 0.060 116 108 1.321 0.160 0.256 0.495	Never married (in union)	0.400	0.036	331	308	1.325	0.089	0.329	0.472
Had tirst sexual intercourse before age 18 0.397 0.054 247 230 1.727 0.136 0.289 0.505 Want no more children 0.257 0.042 177 163 1.266 0.163 0.173 0.340 Want to delay birth at least 2 years 0.464 0.047 177 163 1.252 0.102 0.370 0.558 Abstinence among youth (never had intercourse) 0.540 0.069 116 108 1.475 0.128 0.402 0.678 Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth 0.375 0.060 116 108 1.321 0.160 0.256	Currently married (in union)	0.528	0.043	331	308	1.566	0.082	0.442	0.614
vvant no more children 0.25/ 0.042 1// 163 1.266 0.163 0.173 0.340 Want to delay birth at least 2 years 0.464 0.047 177 163 1.252 0.102 0.370 0.558 Abstinence among youth (never had intercourse) 0.540 0.069 116 108 1.475 0.128 0.402 0.678 Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth 0.375 0.060 116 108 1.321 0.160 0.256 0.495	Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.397	0.054	247	230	1.727	0.136	0.289	0.505
Vian to detay birth at reast 2 years 0.464 0.047 177 163 1.252 0.102 0.370 0.558 Abstinence among youth (never had intercourse) 0.540 0.069 116 108 1.475 0.128 0.402 0.678 Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth 0.375 0.060 116 108 1.321 0.160 0.495	want no more children	0.257	0.042	1//	163	1.266	0.163	0.173	0.340
Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth 0.375 0.060 116 108 1.321 0.160 0.256 0.495	Abstinance among youth (never had intercourse)	0.464	0.047	116	103	1.252	0.102	0.370	0.558
	Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth	0.375	0.060	116	108	1.321	0.160	0.256	0.495
Table B.17 Sampling errors: Lake sample, Tanzania 2015-16									
---	--------	-------	------------	-------------	---------	-------	--------	------------------	
VARIABLE	R	SE	Ν	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE	
W	/OMEN								
Urban residence	0.251	0.016	3081	3463	2.071	0.064	0.219	0.283	
Literacy	0.721	0.014	3081	3463	1.793	0.020	0.692	0.750	
No education	0.161	0.011	3081	3463	1.714	0.071	0.138	0.184	
Secondary or higher education	0.175	0.014	3081	3463	2.056	0.080	0.147	0.203	
Currently married (in union)	0.231	0.012	3081	3463	1.030	0.054	0.200	0.250	
Married before age 20	0.671	0.012	2316	2613	1.426	0.013	0.643	0.698	
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.686	0.017	2316	2613	1.730	0.024	0.652	0.719	
Currently pregnant	0.103	0.008	3081	3463	1.419	0.075	0.088	0.119	
Children ever born	3.191	0.073	3081	3463	1.331	0.023	3.044	3.338	
Children surviving	2.819	0.060	3081	3463	1.259	0.021	2.699	2.940	
Currently using any method	0.904	0.150	1068	202 2102	1.177	0.023	0.091	0.206	
Currently using a modern method	0.200	0.010	1968	2192	1.040	0.002	0.200	0.250	
Currently using pill	0.022	0.005	1968	2192	1.403	0.213	0.012	0.031	
Currently using IUD	0.009	0.003	1968	2192	1.258	0.301	0.003	0.014	
Currently using condoms	0.011	0.003	1968	2192	1.075	0.227	0.006	0.016	
Currently using injectables	0.093	0.010	1968	2192	1.563	0.110	0.072	0.113	
Currently using implants	0.047	0.005	1968	2192	1.130	0.115	0.036	0.058	
Currently using rbythm	0.044	0.000	1968	2192	1.330	0.143	0.031	0.030	
Currently using withdrawal	0.005	0.002	1968	2192	1.214	0.386	0.001	0.009	
Using public sector source	0.650	0.029	573	674	1.478	0.045	0.591	0.709	
Want no more children	0.295	0.011	1968	2192	1.022	0.036	0.274	0.316	
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.435	0.012	1968	2192	1.095	0.028	0.410	0.459	
Ideal number of children Methers resourced antenatel core for lost hirth	5.216	0.064	3013	3387	1.697	0.012	5.088	5.345	
Mothers protected analist tetanus for last birth	0.909	0.000	1804	2015	1 4 8 5	0.000	0.957	0.900	
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.510	0.022	2869	3194	1.995	0.044	0.465	0.555	
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.120	0.011	2709	3014	1.611	0.088	0.099	0.141	
Treated with ORS	0.470	0.034	311	361	1.167	0.073	0.401	0.538	
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.391	0.033	311	361	1.177	0.085	0.325	0.458	
Vaccination card seen	0.827	0.023	569	615	1.409	0.028	0.781	0.873	
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.942	0.012	569	615	1.219	0.013	0.910	0.907	
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.802	0.021	569	615	1.230	0.026	0.760	0.844	
Received measles vaccination	0.832	0.022	569	615	1.348	0.026	0.789	0.876	
Received all vaccinations	0.705	0.025	569	615	1.255	0.035	0.656	0.754	
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.356	0.013	2904	3229	1.334	0.037	0.330	0.382	
Weight-for-neight (-2SD)	0.042	0.004	2905	3229	1.023	0.092	0.034	0.049	
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.142	0.003	2631	2921	1 440	0.003	0.592	0.100	
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.520	0.015	3053	3429	1.607	0.028	0.491	0.549	
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.110	0.008	2661	2993	1.308	0.072	0.094	0.126	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.179	0.011	2661	2993	1.496	0.062	0.157	0.202	
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.530	0.023	657	745	1.190	0.044	0.484	0.577	
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.355	0.022	2031	740 2457	1.171	0.002	0.311	0.399	
Ever experienced any physical violence	0.210	0.010	2031	2457	1.065	0.046	0.190	0.229	
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.610	0.016	1709	1929	1.349	0.026	0.578	0.641	
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.397	0.016	1709	1929	1.333	0.040	0.366	0.429	
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	6.415	0.230	8496	9560	1.742	0.036	5.954	6.876	
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	23.963	3.515	5343	5949	1.346	0.147	16.933	30.993	
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	51 877	2.001	5354	5961	1.002	0.095	43 447	55.210 60 307	
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	38.178	3.704	5186	5748	1.285	0.097	30.769	45.587	
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	88.075	6.303	5397	6006	1.387	0.072	75.469	100.680	
	MEN								
I Irban residence	0.244	0.010	863	033	1 217	0.070	0.205	0.285	
No education	0.244	0.019	863	933	1.320	0.155	0.053	0.101	
Secondary or higher education	0.223	0.018	863	933	1.284	0.082	0.187	0.259	
Never married (in union)	0.429	0.019	863	933	1.106	0.043	0.392	0.467	
Currently married (in union)	0.517	0.019	863	933	1.101	0.036	0.479	0.554	
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.467	0.026	619	668	1.306	0.056	0.415	0.520	
Want to delay hirth at least 2 years	0.218	0.021	447 447	48∠ ⊿82	1.094	0.098	0.170	0.201	
Abstinence among youth (never had intercourse)	0.433	0.024	343	368	1.194	0.074	0.369	0.497	
Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth	0.462	0.030	343	368	1.111	0.065	0.402	0.522	

Table B.18 Sampling errors: Eastern sample, Tanzania 2015-16								
VARIABLE	R	SE	Ν	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WC	MEN							
Urban residence	0 756	0 024	1475	2457	2 102	0 031	0 709	0.803
Literacy	0.867	0.012	1475	2457	1.403	0.014	0.842	0.892
No education	0.088	0.011	1475	2457	1.500	0.126	0.066	0.110
Secondary or higher education	0.352	0.027	1475	2457	2.167	0.077	0.298	0.405
Never married (never in union)	0.298	0.012	1475	2457	1.034	0.041	0.273	0.323
Currently married (in union)	0.573	0.016	1475	2457	1.223	0.028	0.541	0.604
Malileu belore age 20 Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.457	0.024	1101	1952	1.073	0.055	0.400	0.505
Currently pregnant	0.040	0.021	1475	2457	1 1 1 5 5	0.000	0.000	0.003
Children ever born	2.014	0.080	1475	2457	1.498	0.040	1.855	2.173
Children surviving	1.792	0.059	1475	2457	1.270	0.033	1.675	1.910
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.349	0.264	207	361	1.655	0.061	3.820	4.877
Currently using any method	0.516	0.017	858	1407	1.010	0.033	0.481	0.550
Currently using a modern method	0.380	0.016	858	1407	0.961	0.042	0.348	0.412
Currently using IIID	0.073	0.009	000 858	1407	0.900	0.120	0.055	0.091
Currently using condoms	0.011	0.000	858	1407	1.233	0.424	0.002	0.020
Currently using injectables	0.143	0.013	858	1407	1.108	0.093	0.117	0.170
Currently using implants	0.063	0.010	858	1407	1.244	0.164	0.042	0.083
Currently using female sterilisation	0.027	0.007	858	1407	1.213	0.251	0.013	0.040
Currently using rhythm	0.089	0.011	858	1407	1.133	0.124	0.067	0.111
	0.042	0.008	858	1407	1.121	0.182	0.027	0.058
Using public sector source Want no more children	0.422	0.030	481	785 1407	1.342	0.072	0.362	0.483
Want to delay next hirth at least 2 years	0.270	0.023	858	1407	1.000	0.054	0.220	0.321
Ideal number of children	3.948	0.085	1418	2371	1.749	0.022	3.778	4.118
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.984	0.006	723	1137	1.362	0.007	0.971	0.997
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.908	0.011	723	1137	1.011	0.012	0.886	0.930
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.879	0.019	905	1415	1.525	0.022	0.840	0.917
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.124	0.012	842	1315	1.036	0.098	0.100	0.149
Freated with URS	0.410	0.050	105	163	0.086	0.137	0.298	0.523
Vaccination card seen	0.324	0.030	212	332	1 030	0.095	0.424	0.024
Received BCG vaccination	0.986	0.008	212	332	1.007	0.008	0.970	1.003
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.938	0.016	212	332	0.946	0.017	0.906	0.970
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.865	0.021	212	332	0.866	0.024	0.823	0.906
Received measles vaccination	0.919	0.017	212	332	0.870	0.018	0.886	0.952
Received all vaccinations	0.830	0.021	212	332	0.784	0.025	0.789	0.871
Weight-for-beight (-2SD)	0.232	0.019	834	1235	1.222	0.000	0.195	0.209
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.089	0.012	844	1243	1.161	0.138	0.064	0.113
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.612	0.020	755	1118	1.079	0.033	0.572	0.651
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.514	0.018	1432	2366	1.385	0.036	0.477	0.551
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.066	0.007	1332	2238	0.978	0.101	0.052	0.079
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.429	0.018	1332	2238	1.368	0.043	0.392	0.466
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.457	0.035	340	614	1.292	0.076	0.388	0.520
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.455	0.032	1037	1691	1.197	0.071	0.368	0.317
Ever experienced any physical violence	0.154	0.012	1037	1691	1.064	0.077	0.131	0.178
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.362	0.020	816	1186	1.209	0.056	0.321	0.403
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.193	0.018	816	1186	1.315	0.094	0.157	0.229
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.861	0.257	4161	6918	1.673	0.066	3.348	4.374
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	34.629	5.373	1653	2591	0.975	0.155	23.884	45.374
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	25.093	4.999	1654	2593	1.147	0.199	15.096	35.090
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	26 523	4 006	1620	2558	0.970	0.113	40.210	34 535
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	84.661	7.853	1665	2611	1.023	0.093	68.954	100.367
	IFN		-		-		-	-
	0.700	0.000	200	050	1 000	0.004	0.740	0.004
No education	0.700	0.020	392 302	009 650	1.233	0.034	0.710	0.021
Secondary or higher education	0.037	0.010	392	659	1 462	0.200	0.355	0.007
Never married (in union)	0.419	0.025	392	659	1.001	0.060	0.369	0.469
Currently married (in union)	0.516	0.030	392	659	1.168	0.057	0.457	0.575
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.508	0.034	303	507	1.166	0.066	0.441	0.575
Want no more children	0.191	0.030	201	340	1.085	0.158	0.131	0.251
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.476	0.051	201	340	1.443	0.107	0.374	0.578
Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth	0.392	0.050	130	∠19 219	1 131	0.129	0.291	0.493
, and your second s	0.000							

Table B.19 Sampling errors: Zanzibar sample, Tanzania 2015-16								
VARIABLE	R	SE	Ν	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
W	/OMEN							
Urban residence	0.337	0.018	2139	404	1.733	0.053	0.302	0.372
Literacy	0.872	0.010	2139	404	1.441	0.012	0.851	0.893
No education	0.111	0.010	2139	404	1.419	0.087	0.091	0.130
Secondary or higher education	0.660	0.013	2139	404	1.274	0.020	0.633	0.686
Never married (never in union)	0.372	0.012	2139	404	1.142	0.032	0.348	0.396
Currently married (in union)	0.545	0.013	2139	404	1.230	0.024	0.518	0.571
Married before age 20	0.422	0.012	1614	307	1.011	0.029	0.397	0.446
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.290	0.014	1614	307	1.238	0.048	0.262	0.318
Currently pregnant	0.076	0.007	2139	404	1.250	0.094	0.062	0.091
Children ever born	2.384	0.061	2139	404	0.963	0.026	2.262	2.505
Children surviving	2.194	0.057	2139	404	0.980	0.026	2.081	2.308
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.940	0.149	400	75	0.956	0.025	5.642	6.238
Currently using any method	0.234	0.017	1194	220	1.391	0.073	0.200	0.269
Currently using a modern method	0.140	0.012	1194	220	1.211	0.087	0.116	0.165
Currently using pill	0.028	0.007	1194	220	1.516	0.260	0.013	0.042
Currently using IUD	0.002	0.002	1194	220	1.389	0.996	0.000	0.005
Currently using condoms	0.004	0.002	1194	220	1.099	0.477	0.000	0.009
Currently using injectables	0.061	0.007	1194	220	0.973	0.111	0.048	0.075
Currently using implants	0.031	0.006	1194	220	1.161	0.188	0.019	0.043
Currently using female sterilisation	0.013	0.004	1194	220	1.151	0.286	0.006	0.021
Currently using rhythm	0.033	0.007	1194	220	1.287	0.203	0.019	0.046
Currently using withdrawal	0.058	0.012	1194	220	1.720	0.201	0.035	0.081
Using public sector source	0 768	0.032	206	36	1 080	0.041	0 704	0.832
Want no more children	0.194	0.012	1194	220	1.080	0.064	0.169	0.218
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0 441	0.017	1194	220	1 149	0.037	0 408	0 474
Ideal number of children	6 077	0.082	1944	368	1 345	0.013	5 913	6 241
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0 997	0.002	951	171	1 2 1 4	0.002	0.993	1 001
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0 954	0.008	951	171	1 140	0.008	0.938	0.969
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.688	0.021	1494	264	1 403	0.031	0.646	0 730
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0 105	0.011	1427	252	1 2 3 9	0 103	0.083	0 126
Treated with ORS	0.511	0.046	152	26	1.069	0.090	0.419	0.603
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0 567	0.046	152	26	1 048	0.080	0 476	0.658
Vaccination card seen	0.849	0.023	310	57	1.107	0.027	0.804	0.894
Received BCG vaccination	0.986	0.006	310	57	0.990	0.007	0.973	0 999
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.934	0.019	310	57	1.339	0.020	0.897	0.972
Received polic vaccination (3 doses)	0.856	0.024	310	57	1 187	0.028	0.809	0.903
Received measles vaccination	0 894	0.018	310	57	1 013	0.020	0.859	0.930
Received all vaccinations	0.808	0.025	310	57	1 1 1 7	0.031	0 758	0.858
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0 234	0.016	1489	261	1 279	0.067	0 203	0.266
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.071	0.007	1484	261	1 075	0 104	0.056	0.085
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0 138	0.007	1492	262	1 188	0.085	0.000	0 161
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.645	0.018	1358	239	1.326	0.028	0.609	0.681
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.601	0.015	2116	400	1 4 2 0	0.025	0.571	0.631
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.120	0.018	1915	362	1.058	0.066	0 104	0.135
Body Mass Index (BMI) > 25	0.388	0.000	1915	362	1 261	0.036	0.360	0.416
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.000	0.013	660	127	1 229	0.000	0.895	0.946
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.050	0.010	660	127	1 335	0.228	0.000	0.072
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0 144	0.012	1362	286	1 230	0.081	0.121	0.168
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.093	0.011	1362	286	1 369	0 116	0.072	0 115
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0 164	0.017	1016	182	1 450	0 103	0 130	0 197
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.055	0.009	1016	182	1 284	0 168	0.036	0.073
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5 080	0.262	5889	1118	1 270	0.052	4 556	5 605
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	27 797	4 204	2742	482	1 192	0 151	19 389	36 205
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	17 353	3 370	2741	480	1 301	0 194	10 612	24 093
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	45 150	5 192	2744	482	1 207	0 115	34 765	55 534
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	11 338	2 4 9 0	2655	466	1 059	0 220	6 359	16 318
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	55 976	5 632	2753	484	1 161	0 101	44 711	67 241
		0.002	2.00			0.101		
	MEN							
Urban residence	0.308	0.028	490	89	1.363	0.092	0.251	0.365
No education	0.043	0.009	490	89	0.975	0.208	0.025	0.061
Secondary or higher education	0.642	0.023	490	89	1.073	0.036	0.595	0.688
Never married (in union)	0.559	0.025	490	89	1.130	0.045	0.508	0.610
Currently married (in union)	0.413	0.024	490	89	1.093	0.059	0.364	0.462
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.110	0.021	350	64	1.278	0.195	0.067	0.153
Want no more children	0.084	0.019	200	37	0.945	0.221	0.047	0.121
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.482	0.039	200	37	1.107	0.081	0.404	0.561
Abstinence among youth (never had intercourse)	0.793	0.031	232	42	1.162	0.039	0.731	0.855
Sexually active in past 12 months among never married youth	0.146	0.025	232	42	1.082	0.172	0.096	0.197

			Number o	f cases			Confide	ence limits
	Value	Standard Error	Un-weighted	Weighted	Design Effect	Relative Error	Lower	Upper
Variable	ĸ	5E V		(VVIN)	DEFI	SE/R	R-25E	R+25E
		•	TO MEN					
Adult mortality rates	4 407				4 9 5 9			
15-19	1.427	0.229	44688	42486	1.252	0.160	0.970	1.885
20-24	2.455	0.324	47293	45230	1.398	0.132	1.806	3.104
25-29	3.443	0.368	43447	41721	1.270	0.107	2.700	4.179
25 20	5.193	0.040	27401	35047	1.379	0.105	4.090	7 000
40.44	8 083	1.069	19319	20357	1.175	0.091	6 846	11 120
40-44	11 500	1.000	10057	10345	1.429	0.119	0.0 4 0 9.764	14 416
45-49 15-49 (age-adjusted)	1 6/1	0.230	228708	218620	1.342	0.122	1 163	5 110
	1.011	0.233	220700	210020	1.554	0.001	4.105	5.115
Adult mortality probabilities	404	0	000700	040000	4 700	0.054	100	100
35q152015-16	181	9	228708	218620	1.739	0.051	163	199
35q15 2010	224	10	188249	184305	1.522	0.045	204	244
35Q15 2004-05	193	11	1/08/9	219620	1.741	0.057	1/1	215
35415 1990	101	9	220700	210020	1.739	0.051	163	199
Maternal mortality rates								
15-19	0.264	0.093	44688	42486	1.184	0.354	0.077	0.450
20-24	0.773	0.157	47293	45230	1.203	0.203	0.459	1.087
25-29	1.035	0.187	43447	41721	1.185	0.180	0.662	1.408
30-34	0.841	0.191	36514	35047	1.232	0.226	0.460	1.223
35-39	1.377	0.283	27491	26357	1.244	0.206	0.810	1.943
40-44	1.640	0.416	18318	17434	1.356	0.254	0.809	2.472
45-49 45-40 (and adjusted)	1.558	0.470	10957	10345	1.218	0.302	0.617	2.498
15-49 (age-adjusted)	0.935	0.089	228708	218620	1.247	0.095	0.758	1.113
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) 2015-16	556	55	228708	218620	1.247	0.099	446	666
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) 2010	454	51	176879	171132	1.341	0.112	353	556
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) 2004-05	578	56	188249	184305	1.207	0.097	466	690
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) 1996	529	64	134266	134649	1.202	0.12	402	656
			MEN					
Adult mortality rates								
15-19	1.071	0.221	44798	42812	1.400	0.207	0.628	1.514
20-24	2.013	0.276	47420	45558	1.292	0.137	1.460	2.566
25-29	2.462	0.290	44169	42715	1.205	0.118	1.882	3.043
30-34	4.017	0.454	37245	36555	1.333	0.113	3.109	4.926
35-39	6.540	0.627	28092	27621	1.285	0.096	5.287	7.793
40-44	10.368	1.162	18135	1/641	1.466	0.112	8.044	12.691
45-49	11.635	1.297	10215	9864	1.193	0.111	9.042	14.228
10-49 (age-adjusted)	4.286	0.231	230074	222/66	1.321	0.054	3.824	4./4/
Adult mortality probabilities								
35q15 2015-16	174	9	230074	222766	1.710	0.051	156	191
35q15 2010	188	11	177387	171488	1.777	0.059	166	210
35q15 2004-05	234	11	182981	179080	1.478	0.046	212	255
35 q 15 1996	195	11	133646	133719	1.181	0.058	173	218

Table B.21 Sampling errors: Total sample								
VARIABLE	R	SE	Ν	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Proportion of households having at least one ITN	0.656	0.009	12563	12563	2.048	0.013	0.639	0.673
Child under five slept under an ITN last night	0.545	0.010	10376	10043	1.609	0.019	0.525	0.566
Child under five had fever in last two weeks	0.179	0.006	9713	9520	1.465	0.034	0.167	0.191
Had recieved antimalaria treatment for fever	0.502	0.016	1667	1706	1.253	0.032	0.470	0.534
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.539	0.019	1141	1122	1.241	0.035	0.502	0.577
Took 2+ doses of SP/Fansidar and received at least one during an ANC								
visit	0.346	0.011	4219	4167	1.504	0.032	0.324	0.368
Prevalence of malaria (based on rapid test)	0.144	0.010	9161	8847	2.260	0.070	0.124	0.165

Table B.22 Sampling errors: Urban sample								
VARIABLE	R	SE	Ν	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Proportion of households having at least one ITN	0.673	0.015	3634	4141	1.871	0.022	0.643	0.702
Child under five slept under an ITN last night	0.610	0.019	2350	2582	1.515	0.031	0.572	0.647
Child under five had fever in last two weeks	0.181	0.011	2243	2541	1.287	0.060	0.159	0.203
Had recieved antimalaria treatment for fever	0.444	0.029	389	460	1.147	0.065	0.386	0.502
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.559	0.033	292	333	1.130	0.060	0.492	0.626
Took 2+ doses of SP/Fansidar and received at least one during an ANC								
visit	0.444	0.024	1014	1155	1.531	0.054	0.396	0.492
Prevalence of malaria (based on rapid test)	0.039	0.010	2041	2215	2.061	0.256	0.019	0.059

Table B.23 Sampling errors: Rural sample								
VARIABLE	R	SE	Ν	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Proportion of households having at least one ITN Child under five slept under an ITN last night Child under five had fever in last two weeks Had recieved antimalaria treatment for fever Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night Took 2+ doses of SP/Fansidar and received at least one during an ANC visit	0.648 0.523 0.179 0.524 0.531 0.308	0.011 0.012 0.007 0.019 0.022 0.012	8929 8026 7470 1278 849 3205	8422 7462 6980 1246 789 3013	2.130 1.613 1.549 1.277 1.282 1.477	0.017 0.023 0.041 0.035 0.042 0.039	0.626 0.499 0.164 0.487 0.486 0.284	0.669 0.547 0.193 0.561 0.576 0.333
Prevalence of malaria (based on rapid test)	0.180	0.013	7120	6632	2.324	0.071	0.154	0.205

Table B.24 Sampling errors: Tanzania Mainland sample								
VARIABLE	R	SE	Ν	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Proportion of households having at least one ITN Child under five slept under an ITN last night Child under five had fever in last two weeks Had recieved antimalaria treatment for fever Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night Took 2+ doses of SP/Fansidar and received at least one during an ANC visit	0.654 0.545 0.179 0.515 0.540 0.352	0.009 0.010 0.006 0.016 0.019 0.011	10808 8861 8286 1425 976 3621	12247 9777 9268 1662 1091 4061	1.942 1.528 1.378 1.176 1.180 1.429	0.014 0.019 0.035 0.032 0.036	0.636 0.524 0.167 0.482 0.501 0.329	0.672 0.566 0.192 0.548 0.578 0.374
Prevalence of malaria (based on rapid test)	0.148	0.010	7821	8611	2.125	0.070	0.128	0.169

Table B.25 Sampling errors: Mainland urban sample								
VARIABLE	R	SE	Ν	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Proportion of households having at least one ITN	0.673	0.015	3265	4053	1.810	0.022	0.644	0.703
Child under five slept under an ITN last night	0.614	0.019	2050	2507	1.468	0.031	0.576	0.652
Child under five had fever in last two weeks	0.181	0.011	1976	2475	1.231	0.061	0.159	0.203
Had recieved antimalaria treatment for fever	0.455	0.030	345	449	1.101	0.065	0.395	0.514
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.565	0.034	255	323	1.093	0.060	0.497	0.633
Took 2+ doses of SP/Fansidar and received at least one during an ANC								
visit	0.452	0.025	907	1128	1.486	0.054	0.402	0.501
Prevalence of malaria (based on rapid test)	0.041	0.010	1776	2149	1.974	0.256	0.020	0.061

Table B.26 Sampling errors: Mainland rural sample								
VARIABLE	R	SE	Ν	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Proportion of households having at least one ITN	0.644	0.011	7543	8195	2.003	0.017	0.622	0.666
Child under five slept under an ITN last night	0.521	0.012	6811	7270	1.517	0.023	0.497	0.545
Child under five had fever in last two weeks	0.179	0.008	6310	6794	1.445	0.042	0.164	0.194
Had recieved antimalaria treatment for fever	0.537	0.019	1080	1214	1.187	0.035	0.500	0.575
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.529	0.023	721	768	1.207	0.044	0.483	0.575
Took 2+ doses of SP/Fansidar and received at least one during an ANC								
visit	0.313	0.012	2714	2933	1.394	0.040	0.288	0.338
Prevalence of malaria (based on rapid test)	0.184	0.013	6045	6462	2.168	0.071	0.158	0.210

Table B.27 Sampling errors: Zanzibar sample								
VARIABLE	R	SE	Ν	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Proportion of households having at least one ITN	0.738	0.016	1755	316	1.567	0.022	0.705	0.771
Child under five slept under an ITN last night	0.564	0.025	1515	266	1.530	0.044	0.514	0.614
Child under five had fever in last two weeks	0.174	0.014	1427	252	1.249	0.079	0.147	0.202
Had recieved antimalaria treatment for fever	0.019	0.008	242	44	0.865	0.406	0.004	0.035
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.515	0.046	165	31	1.177	0.089	0.424	0.606
Took 2+ doses of SP/Fansidar and received at least one during an ANC								
visit	0.130	0.013	598	106	0.972	0.103	0.103	0.157
Prevalence of malaria (based on rapid test)	0.000	0.000	1340	236	0.649	1.003	0.000	0.001

Table B.28 Sampling errors: Unguja (Zanzibar Island) sample								
VARIABLE	R	SE	Ν	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Proportion of households having at least one ITN Child under five slept under an ITN last night Child under five had fever in last two weeks Had recieved antimalaria treatment for fever Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night Took 2+ doses of SP/Fansidar and received at least one during an ANC visit	0.716 0.522 0.169 0.020 0.414 0.121	0.021 0.031 0.016 0.010 0.056 0.019	1107 883 827 132 81 356	213 168 158 27 17 68	1.564 1.490 1.130 0.840 1.043 1.073	0.030 0.060 0.095 0.521 0.134 0.153	0.673 0.460 0.137 0.000 0.303 0.084	0.758 0.584 0.201 0.040 0.526 0.158
Prevalence of malaria (based on rapid test)	0.000	0.001	794	151	0.628	1.005	0.000	0.002

Table B.29 Sampling errors: Pemba (Pemba Island) sample											
VARIABLE	R	SE	Ν	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE			
Proportion of households having at least one ITN Child under five slept under an ITN last night Child under five had fever in last two weeks Had recieved antimalaria treatment for fever Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night Took 2+ doses of SP/Fansidar and received at least one during an ANC visit	0.784 0.637 0.183 0.019 0.641 0.145	0.026 0.043 0.025 0.012 0.074 0.017	648 632 600 110 84 242	102 98 94 17 14 38	1.612 1.648 1.490 0.935 1.429 0.752	0.033 0.067 0.139 0.651 0.115 0.117	0.732 0.551 0.132 0.000 0.493 0.111	0.836 0.722 0.234 0.043 0.788 0.179			
Prevalence of malaria (based on rapid test)	0.000	0.000	546	85	na	na	0.000	0.000			

Table B.30 Sampling errors: Western sample											
VARIABLE	R	SE	Ν	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE			
Proportion of households having at least one ITN	0.922	0.014	858	1010	1.508	0.015	0.894	0.949			
Child under five slept under an ITN last night	0.681	0.035	982	1221	1.781	0.051	0.611	0.750			
Child under five had fever in last two weeks	0.185	0.022	920	1170	1.637	0.116	0.142	0.229			
Had recieved antimalaria treatment for fever	0.659	0.041	157	217	1.043	0.062	0.578	0.740			
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.661	0.050	117	148	1.144	0.075	0.561	0.761			
Took 2+ doses of SP/Fansidar and received at least one during an ANC											
visit	0.213	0.029	415	534	1.436	0.136	0.155	0.271			
Prevalence of malaria (based on rapid test)	0.277	0.040	883	1100	2.210	0.143	0.198	0.357			

Table B.31 Sampling errors: Northern sample											
VARIABLE	R	SE	Ν	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE			
Proportion of households having at least one ITN	0.527	0.025	1293	1526	1.814	0.048	0.477	0.578			
Child under five slept under an ITN last night	0.367	0.035	803	961	1.718	0.094	0.298	0.436			
Child under five had fever in last two weeks	0.139	0.014	735	901	1.012	0.099	0.111	0.166			
Had recieved antimalaria treatment for fever	0.285	0.048	98	125	1.024	0.168	0.189	0.380			
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.314	0.051	73	89	0.951	0.163	0.212	0.417			
Took 2+ doses of SP/Fansidar and received at least one during an ANC											
visit	0.417	0.039	318	399	1.389	0.092	0.340	0.494			
Prevalence of malaria (based on rapid test)	0.014	0.007	692	827	1.481	0.463	0.001	0.028			

Table B.32 Sampling errors: Central sample											
VARIABLE	R	SE	Ν	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE			
Proportion of households having at least one ITN	0.357	0.029	1284	1469	2.175	0.082	0.299	0.415			
Child under five slept under an ITN last night	0.244	0.032	1001	1119	1.940	0.133	0.179	0.309			
Child under five had fever in last two weeks	0.076	0.012	946	1065	1.339	0.163	0.051	0.101			
Had recieved antimalaria treatment for fever	0.266	0.052	70	81	0.960	0.196	0.162	0.371			
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.314	0.047	115	132	1.082	0.149	0.220	0.407			
Took 2+ doses of SP/Fansidar and received at least one during an ANC											
visit	0.384	0.033	426	486	1.392	0.086	0.318	0.450			
Prevalence of malaria (based on rapid test)	0.017	0.016	875	979	2.954	0.932	0.000	0.049			

Table B.33 Sampling errors: Southern Highlands sample											
VARIABLE	R	SE	Ν	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE			
Proportion of households having at least one ITN Child under five slept under an ITN last night Child under five had fever in last two weeks Had recieved antimalaria treatment for fever Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night Took 2+ doses of SP/Fansidar and received at least one during an ANC visit	0.554 0.382 0.149 0.446 0.358 0.394	0.021 0.023 0.026 0.079 0.052 0.041	1255 728 685 92 76 284	933 545 517 77 56 218	1.491 1.111 1.814 1.539 0.935 1.417	0.038 0.061 0.171 0.177 0.145 0.105	0.512 0.335 0.098 0.288 0.255 0.312	0.596 0.428 0.200 0.604 0.462 0.477			
Prevalence of malaria (based on rapid test)	0.104	0.024	642	476	1.966	0.235	0.055	0.152			

Table B.34 Sampling errors: Southern sample											
VARIABLE	R	SE	Ν	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE			
Proportion of households having at least one ITN Child under five slept under an ITN last night Child under five had fever in last two weeks Had recieved antimalaria treatment for fever Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night Took 2+ doses of SP/Fansidar and received at least one during an ANC visit	0.647 0.514 0.234 0.560 0.474 0.401	0.021 0.037 0.032 0.059 0.080 0.041	833 407 381 94 48 151	798 396 372 87 48 148	1.274 1.318 1.416 1.114 1.122 1.023	0.033 0.073 0.136 0.106 0.169 0.102	0.605 0.439 0.171 0.441 0.314 0.319	0.689 0.589 0.298 0.679 0.634 0.482			
Prevalence of malaria (based on rapid test)	0.188	0.031	369	359	1.531	0.164	0.126	0.250			

TableB.35 Sampling errors: South West Highlands sample											
VARIABLE	R	SE	Ν	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE			
Proportion of households having at least one ITN	0.493	0.031	1247	1306	2.189	0.063	0.431	0.556			
Child under five slept under an ITN last night	0.344	0.029	1120	959	1.541	0.086	0.285	0.403			
Child under five had fever in last two weeks	0.151	0.013	1068	914	1.022	0.083	0.126	0.176			
Had recieved antimalaria treatment for fever	0.354	0.055	152	138	1.342	0.156	0.243	0.465			
Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.410	0.074	127	113	1.545	0.180	0.262	0.558			
Took 2+ doses of SP/Fansidar and received at least one during an ANC											
visit	0.293	0.029	481	415	1.415	0.101	0.234	0.352			
Prevalence of malaria (based on rapid test)	0.031	0.011	984	847	1.533	0.371	0.008	0.054			

Table B.36 Sampling errors: Lake sample											
VARIABLE	R	SE	Ν	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE			
Proportion of households having at least one ITN	0.904	0.011	2555	2935	1.898	0.012	0.882	0.926			
Child under five slept under an LLN last night Child under five had fever in last two weeks	0.735 0.231	0.015 0.012	2948 2709	3279 3014	1.279 1.372	0.020	0.706 0.207	0.765 0.254			
Had recieved antimalaria treatment for fever Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night	0.555 0 704	0.027 0.029	614 319	695 357	1.276 1 102	0.049 0.042	0.501 0.646	0.609 0.763			
Took 2+ doses of SP/Fansidar and received at least one during an ANC	0.000	0.040	4405	4000	4 404	0.050	0.000	0.074			
VISIT	0.332	0.019	1165	1280	1.404	0.058	0.293	0.371			
Frevalence of malaria (based on rapid lest)	0.235	0.019	2022	2909	1.915	0.065	0.190	0.274			

Table B.37 Sampling errors: Eastern sample											
VARIABLE	R	SE	Ν	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE			
Proportion of households having at least one ITN Child under five slept under an ITN last night Child under five had fever in last two weeks Had recieved antimalaria treatment for fever Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night Took 2+ doses of SP/Fansidar and received at least one during an ANC visit	0.625 0.553 0.184 0.571 0.548 0.464	0.025 0.028 0.017 0.037 0.050	1483 872 842 148 101 381	2270 1297 1315 242 148 581	2.009 1.418 1.202 0.852 0.992 1.160	0.040 0.051 0.095 0.064 0.092	0.574 0.496 0.149 0.497 0.448 0.448	0.675 0.610 0.219 0.644 0.648			
Prevalence of malaria (based on rapid test)	0.106	0.026	754	1115	2.124	0.242	0.055	0.158			

Table B.38 Sampling errors: Zanzibar sample											
VARIABLE	R	SE	Ν	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE			
Proportion of households having at least one ITN Child under five slept under an ITN last night Child under five had fever in last two weeks Had recieved antimalaria treatment for fever Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night Took 2+ doses of SP/Fansidar and received at least one during an ANC visit	0.738 0.564 0.174 0.019 0.515 0.130	0.016 0.025 0.014 0.008 0.046 0.013	1755 1515 1427 242 165 598	316 266 252 44 31	1.567 1.530 1.249 0.865 1.177 0.972	0.022 0.044 0.079 0.406 0.089 0.103	0.705 0.514 0.147 0.004 0.424 0.103	0.771 0.614 0.202 0.035 0.606 0.157			
Prevalence of malaria (based on rapid test)	0.000	0.000	1340	236	0.649	1.003	0.000	0.001			

DATA QUALITY TABLES

Table C.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Tanzania 2015-16

	Fen	nale	Ma	ale		Fer	nale	M	ale
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	977	3.2	1.020	3.5	36	303	1.0	292	1.0
1	1.078	3.5	1,102	3.8	37	249	0.8	289	1.0
2	932	3.0	1,021	3.6	38	351	1.1	301	1.0
3	1.033	3.3	964	3.4	39	295	1.0	248	0.9
4	976	3.2	975	3.4	40	351	1.1	326	1.1
5	893	2.9	892	3.1	41	301	1.0	255	0.9
6	960	3.1	1,005	3.5	42	234	0.8	243	0.8
7	984	3.2	1.012	3.5	43	303	1.0	241	0.8
8	908	2.9	950	3.3	44	181	0.6	146	0.5
9	912	3.0	894	3.1	45	270	0.9	250	0.9
10	900	2.9	915	3.2	46	178	0.6	183	0.6
11	827	2.7	785	2.7	47	197	0.6	163	0.6
12	868	2.8	837	2.9	48	146	0.5	186	0.6
13	886	2.9	747	2.6	49	183	0.6	180	0.6
14	659	2.1	652	2.3	50	188	0.6	142	0.5
15	679	2.2	791	2.8	51	190	0.6	158	0.6
16	556	1.8	604	2.1	52	210	0.7	155	0.5
17	519	1.7	553	1.9	53	201	0.6	155	0.5
18	637	2.1	582	2.0	54	200	0.6	161	0.6
19	602	1.9	477	1.7	55	198	0.6	178	0.6
20	609	2.0	473	1.6	56	131	0.4	128	0.4
21	497	1.6	416	1.4	57	133	0.4	136	0.5
22	519	1.7	393	1.4	58	117	0.4	87	0.3
23	516	1.7	436	1.5	59	102	0.3	93	0.3
24	393	1.3	313	1.1	60	193	0.6	152	0.5
25	557	1.8	466	1.6	61	104	0.3	117	0.4
26	353	1.1	303	1.1	62	95	0.3	109	0.4
27	404	1.3	280	1.0	63	103	0.3	113	0.4
28	443	1.4	349	1.2	64	88	0.3	63	0.2
29	403	1.3	323	1.1	65	139	0.4	101	0.3
30	432	1.4	374	1.3	66	60	0.2	78	0.3
31	365	1.2	298	1.0	67	57	0.2	84	0.3
32	325	1.1	287	1.0	68	72	0.2	101	0.3
33	382	1.2	296	1.0	69	50	0.2	34	0.1
34	267	0.9	219	0.8	70+	1,013	3.3	743	2.6
35	467	1.5	359	1.2		*			
					Total	30,904	100.0	28,753	100.0

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

Table C.2.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

De facto household population of women age 10-54, interviewed women age 15-49; and percent distribution and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age groups, Tanzania 2015-16

	Household	Interviewed w	Percentage of	
Age group	population of women age 10-54	Number	Percentage	eligible women interviewed
10-14	4,140	-	-	-
15-19	2,993	2,882	22.1	96.3
20-24	2,534	2,447	18.7	96.6
25-29	2,159	2,099	16.1	97.2
30-34	1,772	1,710	13.1	96.5
35-39	1,665	1,635	12.5	98.2
40-44	1,370	1,333	10.2	97.3
45-49	975	955	7.3	97.9
50-54	988	-	-	-
15-49	13,467	13,060	100.0	97.0

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire. na = Not applicable

Table C.2.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

De facto household population of men age 10-54, interviewed men age 15-49,and percent of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Tanzania 2015-16

	Household	Interviewed	Interviewed men age 15-49				
Age group	population of men age 10-54	Number	Percentage	eligible men interviewed			
10-14	1.278	na	na	na			
15-19	1.023	938	26.9	91.7			
20-24	598	559	16.0	93.6			
25-29	526	474	13.6	90.2			
30-34	460	416	11.9	90.5			
35-39	478	445	12.8	93.3			
40-44	384	345	9.9	90.0			
45-49	331	308	8.8	92.9			
50-54	269	na	na	na			
15-59	3,800	3,487	100.0	91.8			

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of men and interviewed men are household weights. Age is based on the household questionnaire. na = Not applicable

Table C.3 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Tanzania 2015-16

Subject	Percentage with information missing	Number of cases
Month Only (Births in the 15 years preceding the survey)	0.27	25 762
Month and Year (Births in the 15 years preceding the survey)	0.01	25 762
Age at Death (Deceased children born in the 15 years preceding the survey)	0.00	2.067
Age/date at first union ¹ (Ever married women age 15-49)	0.05	9,913
Age/date at first union (Ever married men age 15-49)	0.15	2,004
Respondent's education (All women age 15-49)	0.01	13,266
Respondent's education (All men age 15-49)	0.00	3,514
Diarrhoea in last 2 weeks (Living children 0-59 months)	2.65	9,520
Height (Living children age 0-59 months from the Household Questionnaire)	2.07	10,111
Weight (Living children age 0-59 months from the Household Questionnaire)	1.93	10,111
Height or weight (Living children age 0-59 months from the Household Questionnaire)	2.08	10,111
Height (Women age 15-49 from the Household Questionnaire)	3.46	13,467
Weight (Women age 15-49 from the Household Questionnaire)	3.40	13,467
Height or weight (Women age 15-49 from the Household Questionnaire)	3.48	13,467
Anaemia (Living children age 6-59 months from the Household Questionnaire)	3.04	9,155
Anaemia (All women from the Household Questionnaire)	4.22	13,467
1 Both year and age missing		

¹ Both year and age missing

Table C.4 Births by calendar years

Number of births, percentage with complete birth date, sex ratio at birth, and calendar year ratio by calendar year, according to living (L), dead (D), and total (T) children (weighted), Tanzania 2015-16

	Number of births		Percentage with complete birth date ¹			Sex ratio at birth ²			Calendar year ratio ³			
Calendar year	L	D	Т	L	D	Т	L	D	Т	L	D	Т
2016	35	1	36	100.0	100.0	100.0	62.7	0.0	59.2	na	na	na
2015	1,763	64	1,827	100.0	100.0	100.0	106.2	127.9	106.9	na	na	na
2014	2,112	114	2,226	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.7	135.7	102.2	116.9	137.7	117.9
2013	1,849	102	1,951	100.0	100.0	100.0	111.1	80.9	109.3	94.7	94.9	94.7
2012	1,795	100	1,895	100.0	99.3	100.0	91.8	149.9	94.2	99.3	84.7	98.4
2011	1,766	135	1,901	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.5	122.9	102.9	102.4	123.9	103.7
2010	1,653	117	1,770	99.8	100.0	99.8	105.6	84.3	104.1	96.3	67.6	93.7
2009	1,666	213	1,878	99.5	98.8	99.5	101.8	89.4	100.3	99.9	150.9	103.8
2008	1,684	164	1,848	99.6	99.2	99.5	92.5	135.0	95.7	106.0	91.9	104.6
2007	1,510	145	1,655	99.6	96.8	99.3	110.0	151.7	113.1	92.4	96.4	92.7
2012 - 2016	7,555	381	7,935	100.0	99.8	100.0	101.9	119.0	102.7	na	na	na
2007 - 2011	8,278	774	9,052	99.7	98.9	99.6	102.0	112.7	102.8	na	na	na
2002 - 2006	6,791	763	7,553	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.0	106.3	99.7	na	na	na
1997 - 2001	4,807	779	5,586	99.7	97.9	99.5	101.6	95.7	100.8	na	na	na
<1997	5,148	1,073	6,221	99.5	98.8	99.4	100.1	109.7	101.7	na	na	na
All	32,578	3,769	36,347	99.7	98.9	99.6	101.0	107.4	101.6	na	na	na

na = Not applicable ¹ All year month and day of birth given

² (Bm/Bf)x100, where Bm and Bf are the numbers of male and female births, respectively
 ³ [2Bx/(Bx-1+Bx+1)]x100, where Bx is the number of births in calendar year x

Table C.5 Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under one month by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0-6 days, for 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey (weighted), Tanzania 2015-16

	Number	Total			
Age at death (days)	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	0-19
<1	94	84	72	51	301
1	45	43	38	29	156
2	24	41	17	17	99
3	29	27	25	18	99
4	9	11	13	3	35
5	8	5	7	7	27
6	6	7	4	5	23
7	11	24	11	18	64
8	1	1	2	2	7
9	2	3	0	0	6
10	4	1	0	0	5
11	1	2	0	2	4
12	1	1	1	0	2
13	0	2	2	0	4
14	7	20	7	11	44
15	1	0	2	2	6
16	0	0	2	1	3
17	0	3	0	0	3
18	1	2	0	1	3
20	0	2	0	0	2
21	4	8	4	5	21
22	0	0	0	0	0
24	2	2	0	2	6
25	1	0	2	0	3
26	0	2	0	0	2
27	0	0	2	0	2
28	0	0	2	2	4
29	2	4	0	1	7
30	0	2	1	2	5
Total 0-30	251	295	214	182	942
Percentage early neonatal ¹	85.4	74.1	82.1	71.5	78.4
¹ 0-6 days / 0-30 days					

Appendix C • 441

Table C.6 Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under age 2 by age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under 1 month, for 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey, Tanzania 2015-16

	Number	Total			
Age at death (months)	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	0-19
<1ª	251	295	214	182	942
1	22	34	18	30	104
2	14	22	23	33	92
3	20	33	26	29	108
4	18	19	15	19	71
5	7	16	24	31	78
6	14	30	30	37	111
7	8	18	22	30	79
8	13	16	18	24	71
9	20	23	27	28	98
10	7	8	13	8	36
11	11	15	19	12	57
12	7	21	25	30	82
13	6	19	19	19	63
14	9	18	12	23	62
15	11	10	10	6	37
16	9	6	3	4	22
17	2	8	8	6	23
18	11	10	24	18	62
19	4	2	3	1	9
20	10	6	8	8	32
21	4	5	1	1	12
22	2	3	3	3	11
23	5	2	4	1	12
24+	0	0	0	0	0
1 Year	3	5	2	4	14
Total 0-11	407	530	449	462	1,848
Percentage neonatal ¹	61.6	55.7	47.8	39.4	51.0

^a Includes deaths under 1month reported in days ¹ Under 1month / 1 year



PROJECT COORDINATOR

Dr. Albina Chuwa

PROJECT MANAGER Sylvia Meku

DESK OFFICER

Mlemba Abassy

TRAINERS

Elinzuu Nicodemo Andrew Gondwe Samuel Kawa Hamida Mvunta Rose Meagie Eusebius Mwinuka Sauli Epimack Maria Ngilisho Saumu Saidi Bakilla H. Bakilla Mohamed Chabo Fahima Issa Kazija Saidi Ahmad Mohamed

AUTHORS / REVIEWERS

Clement Kihinga Dr. Renata Mandike Dr. Hussein L. Kidanto Dr. Ali O. Ali Dr. Felix Bundala Wilfred Yohana Josbert Rubona Dr. Fatma Abdallah Dr. Edward Maswanya Elinzuu Nicodemo Mbwana O. Mbwana Mlemba Abassy Stephano Cosmas Prisca Mkongwe Mary August Sauli Epimack Frank Mapendo Julius Kombania Omari Mwalimu Khadija Khamis Bakar K. Omar Deogratius Malamsha Abdul-wahid H. Al-Mafuzy Ariev Severe Sylvia Meku Ibrahim Masanja Aldegunda Komba Sylvester Ngallaba

DATA PROCESSING SUPERVISORS

Joshua Mwaisemba

QUESTIONNAIRE ADMINISTRATOR Hassanali Mohamed

SECONDARY EDITORS

Mlemba Abassy Stephano Cosmas Hellen Hillary

Ariev Severe

Bakari K. Omar

Elinzuu Nicodemo Innes Tibenda

OFFICE EDITORS

Rose Mwansasu

Iness Tibenda

DATA ENTRANTS

Gloria John
Neema Mashahu
Buyegi Joseph Minzi
Tumaini Komba
Hatibu Kuchengo
Betord Matembo

. . .

Ernest Katananama Itika Mwakilembe Adventina Kahesi Rachel F. Tawale Mrisho A. Omari Zawadi Hamimu

LISTING SUPERVISORS

Galosi Mbedule Benjamin Kajatto Frank Lyimo Ahmed Kamugisha Naing'oya Kipuyo Elias Luzaria Mariam Edmund Kulwa Namkaa Khalid M. Msabaha Salehe Chivanga Hemedi Shaban Lydia Mwaga Khadija Kigoto

LISTERS

David Mwakikuti Yuda T. Lyimo Veronica Sebastian Herry Gulam Asteria Joachim Jovitha Wolfgang Rhoda Nicodemo Riziki Mbunda Paul Emmanuel Raphael B. Rupia Robert Chamba Ramadhan J. Husssein Baraka Ndabila Makenza J. Matola Maganga I. Rashid Jabiri M. Mkadaru Mpale Jonas Paulo Mbwilo Naomi Shimba Bonita Mafui Erasto Mbago Saumu Sareva Penina B. Shao Ally Zuberi James Paul Masasi

LISTING DRIVERS

Ali Mohamed Baraka Nyamberwa Twaha Bendera Juma Gwao Yohana F. Kipangula Joseph Waya Ansgar Magnus Steven Chacha Abdul M. Mapesa Hiyari Juma Ntarisa M. Chacha Godfey Nyabukika Andrew E. Simkonda Godfrey Mpezya

DATA COLLECTION

SUPERVISORS

Saumu Saidi Julius Kombania Rose Meagie Andrew Gondwe Hamida Mvunta Sauli Epimack Ludovick Materu Eusebius Mwinuka David Edward Eliud Kamendu Shilungi Ndaki Happiness Magagula Bakillah Bakillah Kazijah Said Fahima M. Said Ahmad Mohamed

EDITORS / DATA ENTRANTS

Suzana Kulindwa Venance Lucas Hilda Mashoko Gwao O. Gwao Thomas Francis Aulea Kokulamka Merryviena Temba Jackline Ferdinand Frank Mapendo Hussein Kabongo Lathma Idd Cassian Castory Mustapha Mohamed Moza R. Omari Mahmoud J. Rajabu Said M. Said

FEMALE ENUMERATORS

Remijja J. Ng'ingo Mwanaidi Shange Rhoby Kenyunko Zamda M. Nyato Elizabeth Msaki Witness M. Kirenga Elizabeth J. Mhando Esnath A. Tilya Christina Kopwe Margareth M. Luhindila Thereza Mwita Fatuma Mchome Josephine Boniphace Judith S. Kiyaya Clemencia Assenga Dorah G. Mchomvu Grace Chitema Jacquiline R. Kimario Rosta Lyimo Irene J. Swai Monica K. Massawe Marietha Ng'oge Stella Makhala Mary S. Mngazija Tamasha Ngalomba Martha B. Mnenje Aeshi Kisandu Mevaji M. Antony Pricilla Ng'umbi **Edith Sanga** Alice J. Mrindoko Hawa R. Lyatuu

Devotha Mhagama Judith Nyakerario Edwina A. Lyimo Mwasi M. Masondore Jane M. Naleo Keifa Shamte Josephina E. Milwano Janefrida Jumbe Alvera P. Kamuntu Sibia Mutani Trudbertha Rutakinikwa **Tellence** Alloyce Zaituni H. Abdallah Selina Hillary Mariam Mkoma Nyachiro Mjaya Neema J. Mganga Kwezi R. Malale Grace J. Ng'wandu Tausi Mghenyi Khadija A. Juma Mwanakheri Issa Fatma Khatib Asha M. Ali Amina Sleyyum Add Jokha A. Ally Hawa K. Juma Tatu F. Salum Nassra A. Saggaf Mmanga S. Massoud Fat-hu M. Saleh Moza M. Ali

MALE INTERVIEWERS

Shamte H. Fusi Fredrick Kasase Elisamehe Urio Johanes M. Mbote Boniphace M. Kasanga Yasin Kombe Hassan M. Mbega Thomas S. Ndimbo Joseph Kilumba Thomas M. Lutamla Ressy Mashulano Innocent Kabongo Zephania M. Gunje Omar Hussein Said Kai Haji Adam Khamis

DATA COLLECTION DRIVERS

Jailous Tinda Baraka Nyamberwa Benedict Liwoya David Mwaisenyi Zuberi Mkawa Donati Magwaya Hiyari Juma Paulo Mkua Temu Msulwa Benjamin Makasi

Juma Gwao Ahmadi Ngao Godfrey Nyabukika Ali Mohamedi Michael Mandembwe Yohana F. Kipangula Shabaan M. Othmani Mohamed H. Salum Hemed S. Hemed Hamdan R. Kiserengo

Mrs Slyvia Meku

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Mr. Clement Kihinga **RCHS/ MoHCDGEC** Mwinyi Mselem ZAMEP-ZNZ Samweli Msokwa UNFPA Phausta Ntingiti NBS Attive J. Shaame MOH/ZNZ Dr. Ali Ali MOH/ZNZ Edith Mbatia UNICEF Mlemba Abassy NBS Eimear McDermott Embassy of Ireland William Mabusi NBS Edward Maswanya NIMR Dr. Sabas Kimboka TFNC Stephano Cosmas NBS Hellen Hilary NBS Khadija Khamisi OCGS Dr. Theopista John WHO Dr. Vincent Assey MoHCDGEC Sylvia Meku NBS Erasmo Malekela USAID/TANZANIA Selemani Rehani DFATD Dr. Fatma Abdallah TFNC Renata Mandike NMCP Mariam Kitembe NBS Deogratius Malamsha NBS Ephraim Kwesigabo NBS Stephen Maganda NBS MoHCDGEC Enock Mhede

PERSON INVOLVED IN THE MICRONUTRIENT COMPONENT OF IODINE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Dr. Albina A. Chuwa, Director General

Mr. Ephraim Kwesigabo Mr. Mlemba Abassy

TANZANIA FOOD AND NUTRITION CENTRE

Dr. Joyceline Kaganda	Acting Managing Director
Dr. Sabas Kimboka	Director, Community Health and Nutrition (PI)
Dr. Elifatio Towo	Ag Director, Food Science & Nutrition, Coordinator - Biomarkers analysis
Mr. Elisa M. Urio	Head of section – Laboratory services
Mr. Michael Maganga	In-charge iodine analysis

MINISTRY OF HEALTH, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, GENDER, ELDERLY AND CHILDREN

Dr. Vincent Assey, Iodine Biomarker Consultant

LABORATORY ANALYSTS IODINE CONTENT ANALYSIS IN URINE AND SALT

Food Science and Nutrition Department, TFNC

Mr. Michael Maganga Mr.Juvenary Mushumbusi Mr. Tedson Lukindo Mr. Francis Millinga Mr. Kaunara Aziz Ms. Dorah Chilumba Mrs. Aldegunda Marandu Ms. Martha Gwawa Ms Matilda Simba Mr. Job Kijungile Mr. Lanci Shayo

PERSON WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE MICROSCOPIC READING AND DETERMINATION OF MALARIA INFECTION

MICROSCOPISTS

Grace Cheyo Mohamed Chabo Theckla Msekefu Jailani Mushi Matilda Mhapa

RUNNER Fadhili Shomari

SLIDE COORDINATOR AND DATA ENTRY Happy Mkali

LAB MANAGER

Sarah Mswata

ICF INTERNATIONAL STAFF

Michelle Winner	Survey Manager
Anne Cross	Data Quality Assurance, reviewer
Ruilin Ren	Senior Sampling Specialist
Albert Themme	Senior Data Processing Specialist
Abraham Sene	Data Processing Specialist
Han Raggers	Consultant: Data Processing Specialist
Dean Garrett	Biomarker Specialist
Kamarasine Bakunda	Biomarker Consultant
Nancy Johnson	Editor
Diane Stoy	Editor
Greg Edmondson	Editor
Natalie La Roche	Report Production Specialist
Christopher Gramer	Report Production Specialist
Matt Pagan	GIS Specialist
Sally Zweimueller	Dissemination Specialist
Anne Linn	Dissemination Specialist
Fred Arnold	Reviewer
Kia Reinis	Reviewer
Zhuzhi Moore	Reviewer
Ann Way	Reviewer



August, 2015

2015-16 TANZANIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH AND MALARIA INDICATOR SURVEY HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

UNITED REPUBLIC O NATIONAL BUREAU (F TANZANIA DF STATISTICS			QST No.						
IDENTIFICATION										
REGION DISTRCIT WARD LARGE CITY, MUNICIPALITY, SMALL TOWN, COUNTRISIDE LARGE CITY=1, MUNICIPALITY=2, SMALL TOWN=3, RURAL=4										
HOUSEHOLD NUMB	ER									
HOUSEHOLD SELEC	CTED FOR MAN'S SUR	VEY,SALT AND URI	NE TESTING? (1=YES,	2						
CITY: DSM, TANGA, MWANZA MUNICALITY = DODOMA, KILIMANJARO, MOROGORO, PWANI, LINDI, MTWARA SONGEA, IRINGA, SINGIDA, TABORA, RUKWA, SHINYANGA, KAGERA, MARA, MJINI MAGHARIBI, WETE, CHAKE CHAKE, MKOAN SMALL TOWN: ALL OTHER CITIES. RURAL: ALL OTHER AREAS										
		INTERVIEW	VER VISITS							
	1	2	3	F	INAL VISI	Т				
DATE INTERVIEWER'S NAME RESULT* NEXT VISITDATE TIME *RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 2 NO HOUSEH AT HOME 3 ENTIRE HOU 4 POSTPONED 5 REFUSED	D IOLD MEMBER AT HOI E AT TIME OF VISIT JSEHOLD ABSENT FO	ME OR NO COMPET	ENT RESPONDENT	DAY MONTH YEAR INT. NO. RESULT* TOTAL NUME OF VISITS TOTAL PERS IN HOUSE TOTAL ELIGI WOMEN	2 0 BER GONS EHOLD BLE					
6 DWELLING \ 7 DWELLING I 8 DWELLING N 9 OTHER	/ACANT OR ADDRESS DESTROYED NOT FOUND (SI	TOTAL ELIGI MEN LINE NO. OF RESPONI TO HOUS QUESTIO	BLE DENT EHOLD NNAIRE							
LANGUAGE OF UESTIONNAIRE**	D 1	LANGUAGE INTERVIEV	OF N**	TRA (NSLATOR YES = 1, N	USED IO = 2)				
LANGUAGE OF UESTIONNAIRE**	NGLISH	**LANGU 01 02	JAGE CODES: ENGLISH 2 KISWAHILI							
SUPER NAME	NUMBER	FIELI NAME		OFFICE ED	ITOR R	KEYED NUMB	BY ER			

THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY BLANK

July 30

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _______. I am working with the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over the United Republic of 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 20 to 25 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 DOES NOT AGREE

TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 - END

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1

	Ļ	
100	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS Image: Constraint of the second seco

							IF AGE 15 OR OLDER			
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF	SEX	RESID	DENCE	AGE	MARITAL STATUS		ELIGIBILITY	
		HOUSEHOLD						CHEC		AND 7
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.	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household?	ls (NAME) male or female?	Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) stay here last night?	How old is (NAME)?	What is (NAME)'s current marital status?	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49	IF HOUSE- HOLD SELEC- TED FOR MAN'S SURVEY	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5
	AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE					IF 95 OR MORE.	1 = MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER 2 = DIVORCED/ SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER- MARRIED AND NEVER		CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-49	
	QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-25 FOR EACH PERSON.	SEE CODES BELOW.				RECORD '95'.	LIVED TOGETHER			
01			M F 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	IN YEARS		01	01	01
02			1 2	12	12			02	02	02
03			1 2	12	12			03	03	03
04			1 2	12	12			04	04	04
05			1 2	12	12			05	05	05
06			1 2	12	12			06	06	06
07			1 2	12	12			07	07	07
08			1 2	12	12			08	08	08
09			1 2	12	12			09	09	09
10			1 2	12	12			10	10	10
2A) .	Just to make sure that I have a c	omplete listing: are	there				CODES FOR Q. 3: R	ELATIONS	HIP TO HEAD	OF HOUSEHO
2B) /	any other people such as small children or infants that we have not listed? 2B) Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live here? $YES \longrightarrow ADD TOTABLE NO \square 1 = HEAD 08 = BROTHER OR SIST02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND 09 = CO-WIFE03 = SON OR DAUGHTER 10 = OTHER RELATIVE04 = SON-IN-LAW OR 11 = ADOPTED/FOSTER$									R OR SISTER ELATIVE D/FOSTER/
2C) /	Are there any guests or temporate or anyone else who stayed here been listed?	ry visitors staying he last night, who have	ere, ^{e not} YES		ADD TO TABLE	NO	DAUGHTER-IN-LA 05 = GRANDCHILD 06 = PARENT 07 = PARENT-IN-LA	40V 1 5 W	STEPCHILD 2 = NOT REL 98 = DON'T KN	ATED IOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

	CHECK COLUMN 7, IF AGE 0-17 YEARS			CHECK COLUMN 7, IF AGE 0-4 YEARS	CHECK COL	UMN 7, IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER	CHECK COLUMN 7, IF AGE 5-24 YEARS			
LINE NO.	SUI	RVIVORSHIP AN BIOLOGICAL	D RESIDENC . PARENTS	CE OF	BIRTH REGISTRATION	EVI	ER ATTENDED SCHOOL	CUR SCHOO	CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE	
	12	13	14	15	16	17 18		19	20	
	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority?	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at that level?	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the 2015 school year?	During [this/that] school year, what level and grade [is/was] (NAME) attending?	
		LINE NUMBER.		LINE NUMBER.						
		IF NO, RECORD '00'.		IF NO, RECORD '00'.	1 = HAS CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW		SEE CODES BELOW.		SEE CODES BELOW.	
	Y N DK		Y N DK			Y N	LEVEL GRADE	Y N	LEVEL GRADE	
01	1 2 - 8 GO TO 14		1 2 7 8 GO TO 16			1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A		
02	1 2 - 8 GO TO 14		1 2 - 8 GO TO 16			1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A		
03	1 2—8 GO TO 14		1 2 - 8 GO TO 16			1 2 ∳ GO TO 20A		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A		
04	1 2—8 GO TO 14		1 2—8 GO TO 16			1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A		
05	1 2		1 2 8 GO TO 16			1 2 ∳ GO TO 20A		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A		
06	1 2		1 2—8 GO TO 16			1 2 ∳ GO TO 20A		1 2 ∳ GO TO 20A		
07	1 2		1 2 - 8 GO TO 16			1 2 ∳ GO TO 20A		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A		
08	1 2 - 8 GO TO 14		1 2 - 8 GO TO 16			1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A		
09	1 2 - 8 GO TO 14		1 2-8 GO TO 16			1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A		
10	1 2 - 8 GO TO 14		1 2-8 GO TO 16			1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A		

LD

CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION

98 = DON'T KNOW

LEVEL 0 0 = PRE-PRIMARY 0 1 = PRIMARY 2 2 = POST PRIMARY TRAINING 3 3 = SECONDARY 'O' LEVEL 4 4 = POST SECONDARY 'O' LEVEL 5 5 = SECONDARY 'A' LEVEL 5 6 = POST SECONDARY 'A' LEVEL 7 7 = LINIVERSITY

7 = UNIVERSITY 8 = DON'T KNOW

GRADE 00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COM-PLETED (USE '00' FOR Q. 18 ONLY. THIS CODE IS NOT ALLOWEI FOR Q. 20.)

LINE NO.	HE	ALTH URANCE	INPATIENT		OUTPATIENT		
	20A	20B	21	22	23	24	25
	Is (NAME) covered by any health Insurance?	What is (NAME)'s main type of health insurance	In the last six months, was (NAME) admitted overnight to stay at a health facility?	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF HOUSE- HOLD MEMBER ELIGIBLE FOR IN- PATIENT MODULE.	In the last four weeks, did (NAME) receive care from a health provider, a pharmacy, or a traditional healer without staying overnight?	The last time (NAME) received care, was any money paid?	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOL D MEMBER ELIGIBLE FOR OUT- PATIENT MODULE.
		SEE CODES BELOW.		CHECK COLUMN 21: CODE '1' 'YES' CIRCLED.			CHECK COLUMN 24: CODE '1' 'YES' CIRCLED.
01	Y N DK 1 2 78 GO TO 21		Y N DK 1 2 - 8 GO TO 23	01	Y N DK 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	Y N DK 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	01
02	1 2		1 2 - 8 GO TO 23	02	1 2 ↓ 8 NEXT LINE	1 2 ↓ 8 NEXT LINE	02
03	1 2 7 8 GO TO 21		1 2 - 8 GO TO 23	03	1 2 ↓ 8 NEXT LINE	1 2 ↓ 8 NEXT LINE	03
04	1 2		1 2 7 8 GO TO 23	04	1 2 ↓ 8 NEXT LINE	1 2 ↓ 8 NEXT LINE	04
05	1 2 8 GO TO 21		1 2 - 8 GO TO 23	05	1 2 ↓ 8 NEXT LINE	1 2 ↓ 8 NEXT LINE	05
06	1 2		1 2 7 8 GO TO 23	06	1 2 ↓ 8 NEXT LINE	1 2 ↓ 8 NEXT LINE	06
07	1 2		1 2 - 8 GO TO 23	07	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	07
08	1 2 8 GO TO 21		1 2 7 8 GO TO 23	08	1 2 NEXT LINE	1 2 NEXT LINE	08
09	1 2 8 GO TO 21		1 2 7 8 GO TO 23	09	1 2 NEXT LINE	1 2 NEXT LINE	09
10	1 2 7 8 GO TO 21		1 2 7 8 GO TO 23	10	1 2 8 NEXT LINE	1 2 NEXT LINE	10

CODES FOR Qs. 20B

SPECIFY

8= DON'T KNOW

D

							IF AGE 15 OR OLDER			
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESID	ENCE	AGE	MARITAL STATUS	CHE	ELIGIBILITY	AND 7
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.	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household?	Is (NAME) male or female?	Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) stay here last night?	How old is (NAME)?	What is (NAME)'s current marital status?	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49	IF HOUSE- HOLD SELEC- TED FOR MAN'S SURVEY	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5
	AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE.					IF 95	1 = MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER 2 = DIVORCED/ SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER- MARRIED AND		CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-49	
	THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-25 FOR EACH PERSON.	SEE CODES BELOW.				OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NEVER LIVED TOGETHER			
11			M F 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	IN YEARS		11	11	11
12			12	12	12			12	12	12
13			1 2	12	12			13	13	13
14			12	1 2	12			14	14	14
15			12	12	12			15	15	15
16			12	12	12			16	16	16
17			12	12	12			17	17	17
18			12	12	12			18	18	18
19			12	12	12			19	19	19
20			12	12	12			20	20	20
ІСК Н	ERE IF CONTINUATION SHEE	TUSED								

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHO

01 = HEAD 02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND 03 = SON OR DAUGHTER 04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW CF___ORAUDCHILD 05 = GRANDCHILD 06 = PARENT

07 = PARENT-IN-LAW 08 = BROTHER OR SISTER 09 = CO-WIFE 10 = OTHER RELATIVE 11 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/ STEP CHILD

STEP CHILD

12 = NOT RELATED

98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

	CHECK COLUMN 7, IF AGE 0-17 YEARS			YEARS	CHECK COLUMN 7, IF AGE 0-4 YEARS	CHECK COL	UMN 7, IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER	CHECK COLUMN 7, IF AGE 5-24 YEARS		
LINE NO.	SUI	RVIVORSHIP AN BIOLOGICAL	D RESIDENC PARENTS	CE OF	BIRTH REGISTRATION	EVI	ER ATTENDED SCHOOL	CUR SCHO	RENT/RECENT OL ATTENDANCE	
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? IF YES: What is her name?	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What is his name?	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority?	Has What is the highest (NAME) level of school (NAME) ever has attended? attended school? What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at that level?		Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the 2015 school year?	During [this/that] school year, what level and grade [is/was] (NAME) attending?	
		RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER.		RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER.						
		IF NO, RECORD '00'.		IF NO, RECORD '00'.	1 = HAS CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW		SEE CODES BELOW.		SEE CODES BELOW.	
	Y N DK		Y N DK			Y N	LEVEL GRADE	Y N	LEVEL GRADE	
11	1 2 - 8 GO TO 14		1 2 7 8 GO TO 16			1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A		
	1 28		1 28			1 2		1 2		
12	GO TO 14		GO TO 16			↓ GO TO 20A		GO TO 20A		
13	1 2 - 8 GO TO 14		1 2 – 8 GO TO 16			1 2 ∳ GO TO 20A		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A		
14	1 2—8 GO TO 14		1 2 - 8 GO TO 16			1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A		
15	1 2 - 8 GO TO 14		1 2 7 8 GO TO 16			1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A		
16	1 2 - 8 GO TO 14		1 2 - 8 GO TO 16			1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A		
17	1 2—8 GO TO 14		1 2 7 8 GO TO 16			1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A		
18	1 2—8 GO TO 14		1 2 - 8 GO TO 16			1 2 ∳ GO TO 20A		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A		
19	1 2 – 8 GO TO 14		1 2 - 8 GO TO 16			1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A		
20	1 2 - 8 GO TO 14		1 2-8 GO TO 16			1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A		

CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION

LEVELGRADE0 = PRE-PRIMARY00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COM-1 = PRIMARY00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COM-2 = POST PRIMARY TRAINING(USE '00' FOR Q. 180NLY.3 = SECONDARY '0' LEVELTHIS CODE IS NOT ALLOWEI4 = POST SECONDARY '0' LEVELFOR Q. 20.)5 = SECONDARY 'A' LEVEL98 = DON'T KNOW6 = POST SECONDARY 'A' LEVEL7 = UNIVERSITY

- 7 = UNIVERSITY
- 8 = DON'T KNOW

LINE NO.	HE	ALTH URANCE	INPATIENT		OUTPATIENT		
	20A	20B	21	22	23	24	25
	Is (NAME) covered by any health Insurance?	What is (NAME)'s main type of health insurance	In the last six months, was (NAME) admitted overnight to stay at a health facility?	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF HOUSE- HOLD MEMBER ELIGIBLE FOR IN- PATIENT MODULE.	In the last four weeks, did (NAME) receive care from a health provider, a pharmacy, or a traditional healer without staying overnight?	The last time (NAME) received care, was any money paid?	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOL D MEMBER ELIGIBLE FOR OUT- PATIENT MODULE.
		SEE CODES BELOW.		CHECK COLUMN 21: CODE '1' 'YES' CIRCLED.			CHECK COLUMN 24: CODE '1' 'YES' CIRCLED.
11	Y N DK 1 2 78 GO TO 21		Y N DK 1 2	01	Y N DK 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	Y N DK 1 2	01
12	1 2 7 8 GO TO 21		1 2 - 8 GO TO 23	02	1 2 ↓ 8 NEXT LINE	1 2 ↓ 8 NEXT LINE	02
13	1 2 7 8 GO TO 21		1 2 - 8 GO TO 23	03	1 2 ↓ 8 NEXT LINE	1 2 ↓ 8 NEXT LINE	03
14	1 2 7 8 GO TO 21		1 2 7 8 GO TO 23	04	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	1 2 ↓ 8 NEXT LINE	04
15	1 2 7 8 GO TO 21		1 2 - 8 GO TO 23	05	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	1 2 ↓ 8 NEXT LINE	05
16	1 2		1 2 7 8 GO TO 23	06	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	1 2 ↓ 8 NEXT LINE	06
17	1 2 7 8 GO TO 21		1 2 7 8 GO TO 23	07	1 2 ↓ 8 NEXT LINE	1 2 ↓ 8 NEXT LINE	07
18	1 2 8 GO TO 21		1 2 - 8 GO TO 23	08	1 2 ↓ 8 NEXT LINE	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	08
19	1 2 7 8 GO TO 21		1 2 - 8 GO TO 23	09	1 2 ↓ 8 NEXT LINE	1 2 ↓ 8 NEXT LINE	09
20	1 2 7 8 GO TO 21		1 2 7 8 GO TO 23	10	1 2 7 8 NEXT LINE	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	10

CODES FOR Qs. 22

D

0=NHIF 1=NSSF 2= CHF 3= OTHER EMPLOYER BASED 4= OTHER COMMUNITY BASED/MUTUAL 5= PRIVATELY PURCHASED 6= OTHER

SPECIFY

7= DON'T KNOW

Appendix E • 459

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	
		DUG WELL 21 DUG WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL 32 WATER FROM SPRING 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING 42	→ 103
		RAINWATER 51 TANKER TRUCK 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ 1 LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ 81 BOTTI ED WATER 91	102
		OTHER96 (SPECIFY)	-> 103
101A	Which agency is providing water at your main source?	AUTHORITY1CBO2PRIVATE OPERATOR3DON'T KNOW8	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 31 PROTECTED WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL 32 WATER FROM SPRING 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING 42 RAINWATER 51 TANKER TRUCK 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ 81 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) 96]→ 106
103	Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING]→ 105
104	How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	MINUTES	
104A	Who usually goes to the source to collect water for your household? PROBE: Is this person under age 15? What sex?	ADULT WOMAN (AGE 15+YEARS). 1 ADULT MAN (AGE 15+YEARS) 2 FEMALE CHILD (UNDER 15) 3 MALE CHILD (UNDER 15) 4 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
105	CHECK 101 AND 102: CODE '14' OR '21' CIRCLED?	NO	→ 107
106	In the past two weeks, was the water from this source not available for at least one full day?	YES	
107	Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES]→ 109
108	What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	BOIL A ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE B STRAIN THROUGH A CLOTH C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC/ SAND/COMPOSITE/ETC) D SOLAR DISINFECTION E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE F OTHER X (SPECIFY) 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 SEPTIC TANK 12 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK 12 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK 13 FLUSH TO SOMEWHERE ELSE 14 FLUSH, DON'T KNOW WHERE 15 PIT LATRINE 15 PIT LATRINE 21 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 TOILET/BUSH/FIELD 61 OTHER 96	→ 113
110	Do you share this toilet facility with other households?	YES	
111	Including your own household, how many households use this toilet facility?	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IF LESS THAN 10	
112	Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING1IN OWN YARD/PLOT2ELSEWHERE3	
113	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?	ELECTRICITY 01 BOTTLED GAS 02 PARAFFIN/KEROSENE 03 CHARCOAL 04 FIREWOOD 05 CROP RESIDUALS,STRAW,GRASS 06 ANIMAL DUNC 07 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 95 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) 96	→ 115A

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
114	Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?	IN THE HOUSE	→ 115A
		OTHER 6	
115	Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen?	YES 1 NO 2	
115A	What is the main source of energy for lighting in the household?	ELECTRICITY 01 SOLAR 02 GAS 03 PARAFFIN-HURRICANE LAMP 04 PARAFFIN-PRESSURE LAMP 05 PARAFFIN-WICK LAMP 06 FIREWOOD 07 CANDLES 08	
		OTHER (SPECIFY) 96	
116	How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	ROOMS	
116A	How many sleeping spaces such as mats, rugs, mattresses or beds are used in this household?	SLEEPING SPACES	
117	Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES 1 NO 2	
118	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?	a) COWS/BULLS	
	b) Other cattle?	b) OTHER CATTLE	
	c) Horses, donkeys, or mules?	c) HORSES/DONKEYS/MULES	
	d) Goats?	d) GOATS	
	e) Sheep?	e) SHEEP	
	f) Chickens or other poultry?	f) CHICKENS/POULTRY	
119	Does any member of this household own any agricultural land?	YES 1 NO 2	
120	How many hectares of agricultural land do members of this household own?	HECTARES	
	IF 95 OR MORE, CIRCLED '950'.	95 OR MORE HECTARES	
121	Does your household have:	YES NO	
	 a) Electricity that is connected? b) A radio in working condition? c) A television in working condition? d) A non-mobile telephone in working condition? e) A computer in working conditions? f) A refrigerator in working condition? g) A battery or Generator for power? h) An iron (charcoal or electricity) 	a) ELECTRICITY 1 2 b) RADIO 1 2 c) TELEVISION 1 2 d) NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE 1 2 e) COMPUTER 1 2 f) REFRIGERATOR 1 2 g) BATTERY 1 2 h) IRON 1 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
122	 Does any member of this household own: a) A watch? b) A mobile phone? c) A bicycle? d) A motorcycle or motor scooter? e) An animal-drawn cart? f) A car or truck? g) A boat with a motor? 	YES NO a) WATCH 1 2 b) MOBILE PHONE 1 2 c) BICYCLE 1 2 d) MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER 1 2 e) ANIMAL-DRAWN CART 1 2 f) CAR/TRUCK 1 2 g) BOAT WITH MOTOR 1 2	
123	Does any member of this household have a bank account?	YES 1 NO 2	
123A	How far is it to the nearest market place? IF LESS THAN ONE KM, ENTER 00. IF MORE THAN 95 KM, ENTER 95.	KILOMETRES	
124	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	
124A	Now I would like to ask you about the food your household eats. How many meals does your household usually have per day?	MEALS	
124B	In the past week, on how many days did the household eat meat or fish?	DAYS	
124C	How often in the last year did you have problems in satisfying the food needs of the household?	NEVER 1 SELDOM 2 SOMETIMES 3 OFTEN 4 ALWAYS 5	
124D	In the past four weeks, was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your household because of lack of resources to get food? Would you say it never happened? Rearely happended? Happended sometimes or Often?	NEVER 1 RARELY 2 SOMETIMES 3 OFTEN 4	
124E	In the past four weeks, did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food? Would you say it never happened? Rearely happended? Happended sometimes or Often?	NEVER 1 RARELY 2 SOMETIMES 3 OFTEN 4	
124F	In the past four weeks, did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food? Would you say it never happened? Rearely happended? Happended sometimes or Often?	NEVER 1 RARELY 2 SOMETIMES 3 OFTEN 4	
124G	How far is it to the nearest health facility? IF LESS THAN ONE KM, ENTER '00'. IF MORE THAN 95 KM, ENTER '95'.	KILOMETRES	
124H	If you were to go to the nearest health facility, how would usually you go there?	CAR/MOTORCYCLE 1 PUBLIC TRANSPORT (BUS, TAXI) 2 ANIMAL/ANIMAL CART 3 WALKING 4 BICYCLE 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS			CODI	NG CATEGORIES	SKIP
1241	Did your household ever receive any (NAME OF ASSISTANCE) from government or non Govern organisations?	ment		124J What is program	s the name of the organisation or m that provided this assistance?	
				GOVER N-MENT	NON GVT PROGRAM	
	a) CASH ASSISTANCE	YES NO DK	6 1 ── 2 - 8 -	▶ 1	2SPECIFY	
	b) FOOD ASSISTANCE	YES NO DK	6 1 — 2 — 8 —	▶ 1	2 SPECIFY	
	c) OTHER ASSISTANCE SPECIFY	YES NO DK	3 1 — 2 8	▶ 1	2SPECIFY	
124J1	CHECK 124I, AT LEAST ONE YES CIRCLED?					125
124K	When was the last time you received an assistan	ce?	MONTH	IS AGO	1	
	IF LESS THAN 2 YEARS, RECORD NUMBER C MONTH. IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH, RECORD '0)F 0'	YEARS	AGO	2	
125	At any time in the past 12 months, has anyone contract into your dwelling to spray the interior walls again mosquitoes?	ome ist	YES NO DON'T	 KNOW]→ 127
126	Who sprayed the dwelling?		GOVEF PRIVAT NONGO	RNMENT WOR TE COMPANY OVERNMENTA	KER/PROGRAM A B AL ORGANIZATION (NGO) C	
			OTHER DON'T	KNOW	(SPECIFY) Z	
127	Does your household have any mosquito nets?		YES NO	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 2	→ 139
128	How many mosquito nets does your household h IF 7 OR MORE NETS, RECORD '7'.	ave?	NUMBE	R OF NETS		

MOSQUITO NETS

		NET #1	NET #2	NET #3
129	ASK THE RESPONDENT TO SHOW YOU ALL THE NETS IN THE HOUSEHOLD IF MORE THAN 6 NETS, USE ADDITIONAL	OBSERVED 1 NOT OBSERVED 2	OBSERVED 1 NOT OBSERVED 2	OBSERVED 1 NOT OBSERVED 2
129A	IF NET OBSERVED, RECORD ITS COLOR(S). IF NET NOT OBSERVED, ASK: What color is the net?	SOLID BLUE	SOLID BLUE 1 SOLID WHITI 2 BLUE AND WHITE STRIPE 3 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	SOLID BLUE
130	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	MONTHS AGO MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO 95 NOT SURE 98
131	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 11 OLYSET 12 NETPROTEC 13 DURANET 14 OTHER/DON'T KNOW BRAND 16 CONVENTIONAL POLYESTER NET 21 OTHER TYPE 96 DON'T KNOW TYPE 98	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE- TREATED NET (LLIN) PERMANENT 11 OLYSET 12 NETPROTEC 13 DURANET 14 OTHER/DON'T KNOW BRAND 16 CONVENTIONAL POLYESTER NET 21 OTHER TYPE 96 DON'T KNOW TYPE 98	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE- TREATED NET (LLIN) PERMANENT11 OLYSET12 NETPROTEC13 DURANET14 OTHER/DON'T KNOW BRAND16 CONVENTIONAL POLYESTER NET21 OTHER TYPE96 DON'T KNOW TYPE 98
134	Did you get the net through Government's net distribution campaign to households, during an antenatal care visit, during an immunization visit or through the school net programme (SNP) ?	YES, NET DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN 17 YES, ANC 2_ YES, IMMUNIZATION VISIT 3- YES, SNF 4- (SKIP TO 136) NO 5	YES, NET DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN 1 YES, ANC 2_ YES, IMMUNIZATION VISIT 3- YES, SNF 4- (SKIP TO 136) NO 5	YES, NET DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN 1 YES, ANC 2_ YES, IMMUNIZATION VISIT 3- YES, SNF 4- (SKIP TO 136) ← NO 5
135	Where did you get the net?	GOVT. HEALTH FACILITY 01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY 02 PHARMACY 03 03 ADDO 04 04 SHOP/MARKET 05 05 CHW 06 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION 07 SCHOOL OTHER 96 DON'T KNOW 98	GOVT. HEALTH FACILITY 01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY 02 PHARMACY 03 03 ADDO 04 04 SHOP/MARKET 05 05 CHW 06 RELIGIOUS 07 SCHOOL 08 07HER 96 DON'T KNOW 98	GOVT. HEALTH FACILITY 01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY 02 PHARMACY 03 03 ADDO 04 SHOP/MARKET 05 CHW 06 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION 07 SCHOOL 08 OTHER 96 DON'T KNOW 98
136	Did anyone sleep under this mosquito net last night?	YES	YES 1 NO 2− (SKIP TO 137A) < NOT SURE 8−	YES 1 NO 2− (SKIP TO 137A) < NOT SURE 8−

MOSQUITO NETS

		NET #1	NET #2	NET #3
137	Who slept under this mosquito net last night? RECORD THE PERSON'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.	NAME LINE NO. NAME GO BACK TO Q129 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO Q139	NAME LINE NAME LINE NO. NAME LINE NO. NAME LINE NO. NAME GO BACK TO Q129 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO Q139	NAME LINE NAME LINE NO. NAME LINE NO. NAME LINE NO. NAME GO BACK TO Q129 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO Q139
137A	Why not?	NO MOSQUITOES A NO MALARIA NOW B TOO HOT C DON'T LIKE SMELL D FEEL CLOSED IN/ AFRAID AFRAID E NET TOO OLD/TORN F NET TOO DIRTY G NET NOT AVAILABLE LAST NIGHT/NET BEING WASF H USUAL USER(S) DID NOT SLEEP HERE LAST NIGHT I NET TOO SMALI J SAVING NET FOR LATER LATER K NO LONGER KILLS/ REPELS MOSQ. CTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOV	NO MOSQUITOE. A NO MALARIA NOW B TOO HOT C DON'T LIKE SMELL D FEEL CLOSED IN/ AFRAID AFRAID E NET TOO OLD/TORN F NET TOO DIRTY G NET NOT AVAILABLE LAST NIGHT/NET BEING WASF. H USUAL USER(S) DID NOT SLEEP HERE LAST NIGHT I NET TOO SMALI. J SAVING NET FOR LATEF. LATEF. K NO LONGER KILLS/ REPELS MOSQ. OTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW.	NO MOSQUITOE. A NO MALARIA NOW B TOO HOT C DON'T LIKE SMELL D FEEL CLOSED IN/ AFRAID AFRAID E NET TOO OLD/TORN F NET TOO DIRTY G NET NOT AVAILABLE LAST NIGHT/NET BEING WASF H USUAL USER(S) DID NOT SLEEP HERE LAST NIGHT I NET TOO SMALI J SAVING NET FOR K NO LONGER KILLS/ REPELS MOSQ OTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW
138		GO BACK TO 129 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 139.	GO BACK TO 129 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 139.	GO TO 129 IN FIRST COLUMN OF A NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 139.
MOSQUITO NETS

		NET #4	NET #5	NET #6
129	ASK THE RESPONDENT TO SHOW YOU ALL THE NETS IN THE HOUSEHOLD IF MORE THAN 6 NETS, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).	OBSERVED 1 NOT OBSERVED 2	OBSERVED 1 NOT OBSERVED 2	OBSERVED 1 NOT OBSERVED 2
129A	IF NET OBSERVED, RECORD ITS COLOR(S). IF NET NOT OBSERVED, ASK: What color is the net?	SOLID BLUE 1 SOLID WHITI 2 BLUE AND WHITE STRIPE 3 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	SOLID BLUE 1 SOLID WHIT 2 BLUE AND WHITE STRIPE 3 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) 6	SOLID BLUE 1 SOLID WHITI 2 BLUE AND WHITE STRIPE 3 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) 6
130	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	MONTHS AGO MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO 95	MONTHS AGO MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO 95
131	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. PERMANENT. 11 OLYSET 12 NETPROTEC. 13 DURANET 14 OTHER/DON'T KNOW BRAND 16 (SKIP TO 134) CONVENTIONAL POLYESTER NET 21 OTHER TYPE DON'T KNOW TYPE 98	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE- TREATED NET (LLIN) PERMANENT	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE- TREATED NET (LLIN) PERMANENT
134	Did you get the net through Government's net distribution campaign to households, during an antenatal care visit, during an immunization visit or through the school net programme (SNP) ?	YES, NET DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN 1 YES, ANC 2 YES, IMMUNIZATION VISIT 3 YES, SNP 4 (SKIP TO 136)	YES, NET DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN 1 YES, ANC 2 YES, IMMUNIZATION 3 VISIT 3 YES, SNP 4 (SKIP TO 136) 5	YES, NET DISTRIBUTION 1 CAMPAIGN 1 YES, ANC 2 YES, IMMUNIZATION 3 VISIT 3 YES, SNP 4 (SKIP TO 136) 5
135	Where did you get the net?	GOVT. HEALTHFACILITYPRIVATE HEALTHFACILITYO2PHARMACYO3SHOP/MARKETCHWO5RELIGIOUSINSTITUTIONO6SCHOOLO7OTHERDON'T KNOW98	GOVT. HEALTHFACILITY01PRIVATE HEALTHFACILITY02PHARMACY03SHOP/MARKET04CHW05RELIGIOUS07INSTITUTION06SCHOOL07OTHER08DON'T KNOW98	GOVT. HEALTHFACILITY01PRIVATE HEALTHFACILITY02PHARMACY03SHOP/MARKET04CHW05RELIGIOUS07NSTITUTION06SCHOOL07OTHER08DON'T KNOW98
136	Did anyone sleep under this mosquito net last night?	YES	YES	YES 1 NO 2− (SKIP TO 137A) < NOT SURE 8−

MOSQUITO NETS

		NET #4	NET #5	NET #6
137	Who slept under this mosquito net last night? RECORD THE PERSON'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.	NAME LINE NO. NAME LINE NO. NAME LINE NAME LINE NAME LINE NO. NAME LINE NO. GO BACK TO Q129 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO Q139	NAME LINE NO. GO BACK TO Q129 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO Q139	NAME LINE NO. NAME LINE NO. NAME LINE NAME LINE NAME LINE NO. NAME GO BACK TO Q129 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO Q139
137A	Why not?	NO MOSQUITOES A NO MALARIA NOW B TOO HOT. C DON'T LIKE SMELL D FEEL CLOSED IN/ AFRAID AFRAID E NET TOO OLD/TOR F NET NOT AVAILABLE LAST NIGHT/NET BEING WASHEL H USUAL USER(S) DID NOT SLEEP HERE LAST NIGHT I NET TOO SMALI J SAVING NET FOR LATER LATER K NO LONGER KILLS/ REPELS MOSQ. OTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW	NO MOSQUITOES A NO MALARIA NOW B TOO HOT C DON'T LIKE SMELL D FEEL CLOSED IN/ AFRAID AFRAID E NET TOO OLD/TOR F NET TOO DIRTY G NET NOT AVAILABLE LAST NIGHT/NET BEING WASHEC H USUAL USER(S) DID NOT SLEEP HERE LAST NIGHT I NET TOO SMALL J SAVING NET FOR LATER LATER K NO LONGER KILLS/ REPELS MOSQ COTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW	NO MOSQUITOES A NO MALARIA NOW B TOO HOT C DON'T LIKE SMELL D FEEL CLOSED IN/ AFRAID AFRAID E NET TOO OLD/TOR F NET TOO DIRTY G NET NOT AVAILABLE LAST NIGHT/NET BEING WASHEC H USUAL USER(S) DID NOT SLEEP HERE LAST NIGHT I NET TOO SMALL J SAVING NET FOR LATER LATER K NO LONGER KILLS/ REPELS MOSQ COTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW
138		GO BACK TO 129 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 139.	GO BACK TO 129 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 139.	GO TO 129 IN FIRST COLUMN OF A NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 139.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
139	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 PLACE1OBSERVED, MOBILE2NOT OBSERVED,3NOT IN DWELLING/YARD/PLOT3NOT OBSERVED, NO PERMISSION TO SEI4NOT OBSERVED, OTHER REASON5	142
140	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF WATER AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	WATER IS AVAILABLE 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
141	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	
142	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	NATURAL FLOOREARTH/SAND11DUNG12RUDIMENTARY FLOOR21WOOD PLANKS21PALM/BAMBOO22FINISHED FLOOR31VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS32CERAMIC TILES, TERRAZZO33CEMENT/CONCRETE34CARPET35OTHER96	
143	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	NATURAL ROOFING 11 NO ROOF 11 GRASS/THATCH/PALM LEAF/MUD 12 RUDIMENTARY ROOFING 12 RUSTIC MAT 21 PALM/BAMBOO 22 WOOD PLANKS 23 FINISHED ROOFING 31 CONCRETE 32 TILES 33 OTHER 96	
144	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	NATURAL WALLS 11 NO WALL 11 GRASS 12 CANE/PALM/TRUNKS/BAMBOO 13 RUDIMENTARY WALLS 11 POLES WITH MUD 21 STONE WITH MUD 22 WOOD,TIMBER 23 FINISHED WALLS 23 CEMENT/CONCRETE 31 STONE WITH LIME/CEMENT 32 SUN-DRIED BRICKS/MUD BRICK 33 BAKED BRICKS 34 CEMENT BLOCKS 35 OTHER 96	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
145	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?	IODINE PRESENT 1 NO IODINE 2 NO SALT IN HOUSEHOLD 3	
	TEST SALT FOR IODINE.	SALT NOT TESTED6 (SPECIFY REASON)	
146	CHECK COVER OF HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF FOR ADDITIONAL FULL TABLESPOON OF SALT. PLAC PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDE TRANSIMITAL FORM	HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR ADDITIONAL SALT TEST CE SALT IN CONTAINER	ING ASK

201	CHECK COLUMN 22 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE:							
	ONE OF INPA			→ 301				
202	CHECK COLUMN 22 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE: ENTER THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME OF EACH HOUSEHOLD MEMBER WHO WAS AN INPATIENT. THEN ASK: Now I would like to ask some questions about the household members who stayed overnigh in a health facility in the last six months. (IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 INPATIENTS, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE).							
203	LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 22 IN HOUSEHOLD	INPATIENT	INPATIENT	INPATIENT				
	SCHEDULE	LINE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER	NUMBER				
204	NAME FROM COLUMN 2 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE	NAME	NAME	NAME				
205	Where did (NAME) most recently stay overnight for health care?	GOVERNMENT/PARASTATAL NATIONAL/ZONAL/ SPEC.HOSPIT 21 REGIONAL REFERAL HOS 22 REGIONAL REFERAL HOS 22 REGIONAL REFERAL HOS 22 REJONAL REFERAL SPEC	GOVERNMENT/PARASTATAL NATIONAL/ZONAL/ SPEC.HOSPIT	GOVERNMENT/PARASTATAL NATIONAL/ZONAL/ SPEC.HOSPIT 21 REGIONAL REFERAL HOS 22 REGIONAL REFERAL HOS 22 REGIONAL REFERAL HOS 22 REJONAL REFERAL HOS 21 DISTRICT HOSPITAL				
206	What was the main reason for (NAME) to seek care this most recent time?	PREGNANCY/ DELIVERY 01 ILLNESS 02 ACCIDENT/INJURY 03 OTHER 06 (SPECIFY)	PREGNANCY/ DELIVERY 01 ILLNESS 02 ACCIDENT/INJURY 03 OTHER 06 (SPECIFY)	PREGNANCY/ DELIVERY 01 ILLNESS 02 ACCIDENT/INJURY 03 OTHER 06 (SPECIFY)				
207	How much money in total did you or any other member of your household spend on the treatment and services (NAME) received during the most recent overnight stay? We want to know about all the costs for the stay, including Did (NAME) stay overnight at	COST (TSH) NO COST/ FREE	COST (TSH) NO COST/ FREE	COST (TSH) NO COST/ FREE				
	the last six months?	(GO TO 220)	(GO TO 220) <	(GO TO 220) ←				

		INPATIENT HEALTH	EXPENDITURES	
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE	INPATIENT	INPATIENT	INPATIENT
		NAME	NAME	NAME
209	Where did (NAME) stay the next-to-last time (he/she) stayed overnight for health care?	GOVERNMENT/PARASTATAL NATIONAL/ZONAL/ SPEC.HOSPIT 21 REGIONAL REFERAL HOS 22 REGIONAL HOSPITAL . 23 DISTRICT HOSPIT <i>A</i> 24 HEALTH CENTR	GOVERNMENT/PARASTATAL NATIONAL/ZONAL/ SPEC.HOSPIT. 21 REGIONAL REFERAL HOS 22 REGIONAL HOSPITAL 23 DISTRICT HOSPITA. 23 DISTRICT HOSPITA. 25 DISPENSARY 26 CLINIC. 27 CHW 28	GOVERNMENT/PARASTATAL NATIONAL/ZONAL/ SPEC.HOSPIT. 21 REGIONAL REFERAL HOS 22 REGIONAL HOSPITAL 23 DISTRICT HOSPITA. 24 HEALTH CENTR. 25 DISPENSARY 26 CLINIC. 27 CHW 28
		RELIGIOUS/VOLUNTARY REFERAL/SPEC. HOSP. 31 DISTRICT HOSPITAL (DDI 32 HOSPITAL 33 HEALTH CENTRE 34 DISPENSARY	RELIGIOUS/VOLUNTARY REFERAL/SPEC. HOSP. 31 DISTRICT HOSPITAL (DDI 32 HOSPITAL 33 HEALTH CENTRE 34 DISPENSARY	RELIGIOUS/VOLUNTARY REFERAL/SPEC. HOSP. 31 DISTRICT HOSPITAL (DDI 32 HOSPITAL 33 HEALTH CENTRE 34 DISPENSARY
		PRIVATE SPECIALISED HOSPIT HOSPITA HEALTH CENTR JISPENSAR' 44 CLINIC TRADITIONAL HEALER/ ALTERNATIVE MEDEC. 46 OTHER 06	PRIVATE SPECIALISED HOSPIT HOSPITA HOSPITA MOSPITA HEALTH CENTR JISPENSAR' 44 CLINIC 45 TRADITIONAL HEALER/ ALTERNATIVE MEDEC. 46 OTHER 96	PRIVATE SPECIALISED HOSPIT HOSPITA HEALTH CENTR JISPENSAR' 44 CLINIC 45 TRADITIONAL HEALER/ ALTERNATIVE MEDEC. 46 OTHER 96
		SPECIFY SPECIFY	SPECIFY SPECIFY	SPECIFY SPECIFY
210	What was the main reason for (NAME) to seek care this next- to-last time?	PREGNANCY/ DELIVERY 01 ILLNESS 02 ACCIDENT/INJURY 03 OTHER 06	PREGNANCY/ DELIVERY 01 ILLNESS 02 ACCIDENT/INJURY 03 OTHER 06	PREGNANCY/ DELIVERY 01 ILLNESS 02 ACCIDENT/INJURY 03 OTHER 06
211	How much money in total did you or any other member of your household spend on the treatment and services (NAME) received during the next-to-last overnight stay? We want to know about all the costs for the stay, including any charges for laboratory	COST (TSH) NO COST/ FREE	COST (TSH) NO COST/ FREE .00000000 IN KIND ONL .99999995 DON'T KNOV .99999998	COST (TSH) NO COST/ FREE .00000000 IN KIND ONL .99999995 DON'T KNOV .99999998
212	Besides the two stays you have told me about, did (NAME) stay overnight in a health facility another time in the last six months?	YES 1 NO 2_ (GO TO 220) ←	YES 1 NO 2− (GO TO 220) <	YES 1 NO 2 [¬] (GO TO 220) <
213	Where did (NAME) stay the second-to-last time (he/she) stayed overnight for health care?	GOVERNMENT/PARASTATAL NATIONAL/ZONAL/ SPEC.HOSPIT. 21 REGIONAL REFERAL HOS 22 REGIONAL HOSPITAL 23 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 23 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 23 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 25 DISPENSARY 26 CLINIC 27 CHW 28 RELIGIOUS/VOLUNTARY REFERAL/SPEC. HOSP. REFERAL/SPEC. HOSP. 31 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 32 HOSPITAL 33 HEALTH CENTRE 34 DISPENSARY 35 CLINIC 36 PRIVATE	GOVERNMENT/PARASTATAL NATIONAL/ZONAL/ SPEC.HOSPIT. 21 REGIONAL REFERAL HOS 22 REGIONAL HOSPITAL 23 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 23 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 23 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 23 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 25 DISPENSARY 26 CLINIC 27 CHW 28 RELIGIOUS/VOLUNTARY 28 REFERAL/SPEC. HOSP. 31 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 32 HOSPITAL 33 HEALTH CENTRE 34 DISPENSARY 35 CLINIC 36 PRIVATE	GOVERNMENT/PARASTATAL NATIONAL/ZONAL/ SPEC.HOSPIT. 21 REGIONAL REFERAL HOS 22 REGIONAL HOSPITAL 23 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 23 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 23 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 23 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 25 DISPENSARY 26 CLINIC 27 CHW 28 RELIGIOUS/VOLUNTARY 28 REFERAL/SPEC. HOSP. 31 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 32 HOSPITAL 33 HEALTH CENTRE 34 DISPENSARY 35 CLINIC 36 PRIVATE

INPATIENT	HEALTH EXPENDITURES

	NAME FROM COLUMN 2 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE	INPATIENT	INPATIENT	INPATIENT
		NAME	NAME	NAME
214	What was the main reason for (NAME) to seek care this second-to-last time?	PREGNANCY/ DELIVERY 01 ILLNESS 02 ACCIDENT/INJURY 03 OTHER 06 (SPECIFY)	PREGNANCY/ DELIVERY 01 ILLNESS 02 ACCIDENT/INJURY 03 OTHER 06 (SPECIFY)	PREGNANCY/ DELIVERY 01 ILLNESS 02 ACCIDENT/INJURY 03 OTHER 06 (SPECIFY)
215	How much money in total did you or any other member of your household spend on the treatment and services (NAME) received during the second-to-last overnight stay? We want to know about all the costs for the stay, including	COST (TSH)	COST (TSH)	COST (TSH)
216	Besides the three stays you have told me about, did (NAME) stay overnight in a health facility another time in the last six months?	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 220) ←	YES 1 NO 2¬ (GO TO 220) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 220) ←
217	In total, how many times did (NAME) stay overnight in a health facility in the last six months?	NUMBER OF INPATIENT VISITS	NUMBER OF INPATIENT VISITS	NUMBER OF INPATIENT VISITS
220		GO BACK TO 205 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE INPATIENTS, GO TO 301	GO BACK TO 205 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE INPATIENTS, GO TO 301	GO TO 205 IN FIRST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE INPATIENTS, GO TO 301

301 CH	IECK COLUM	N 25:						
	ONE OR MO O	RE ELIGIBLE UTPATIENTS		NO ELIGIBLE UTPATIENTS				→ 311
TABLE F			TIENT WHO	PAID FOR CA	RE THE LAS	TIME SOUG	HT CARE IN T	HE LAST
 TABLE FOR SELECTION OF OUTPATIENT WHO PAID FOR CARE THE LAST TIME SOUGHT CARE IN THE LAST SOURCE AND SOLVED THE POUNDATION OF OUTPATIENT SOURCE AND SOLVED AND SOLV								
LAST DIGIT								
HOUSE- HOLD QUESTION-	то'	TAL NUMBER	OF ELIGIBLE	OUTPATIEN	TS IN HOUSE	HOLD SCHEE	DULE COLUMI	N 25
NAIRE SERIAL NUMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5
302 NA OF	302 NAME HH LINE NUMBER OF SELECTED OUTPATIENT OF SELECTED OUTPATIENT							

OUTPATIENT HEALTH EXPENDITURES MODU

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
303	Now I would like to ask some questions about health care that (NAME IN 302) received in the last four weeks, without having to stay overnight. Where did (NAME) get care most recently without staying overnight?	GOVERNMENT/PARASTATALNATIONAL/ZONAL/SPEC.HOSPIT.21REGIIONAL HOSPITAL22REGIIONAL HOSPITAL23DISTRICT HOSPITA.24HEALTH CENTR.25DISPENSAR`26CLINIC.27CHW28	
		RELIGIOUS/VOLUNTARY REFERAL/SPEC. HOSF. 31 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 32 HEALTH CENTRE 33 DISPENSARY 34 CLINIC 35	
		PRIVATE SPECIALISED HOSPIT. 41 HOSPITA 42 HEALTH CENTR 43 DISPENSAR` 44 CLINIC 45 TRADITIONAL HEALER/ALTERNATIVE MEL 46 PHARMACY 47 ADDO 48	
		SPECIFY 90	
304	How much money in total did you or any other member of your household spend on treatment and services (NAME) received from (NAME OF PROVIDER IN 303)? Please include the consulting fee and any expenses for other items including drugs and tests.		
305	What was the main reason for (NAME) to seek care this most recent time?	FAMILY PLANNING 01 ANTENATAL CARE/ 02 DELIVERY/ 90STNATAL CARE 02 MALARIA 03 60 FEVER 04 04 DIARRHEA 05 06 OTHER ILLNESS 07 07 CHECK-UP/ 98 98	
306	Did (NAME) get care another time in the last four weeks from a health provider, a pharmacy, or a traditional healer, without staying overnight?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 311
307	How many other times did (NAME) get care in the last four weeks?	NUMBER OF OUTPATIENT VISITS	
308	How many times was money spent?	NUMBER OF OUTPATIENT VISITS PAID MONEY	
311	Sometimes people buy vitamins, medicines, and herbal remedies without consulting with a health provider, pharmacy, or traditional healer. They may also buy other health-related items such as band-aids/plasters, thermometers, or other medical devices, and so on without a consultation. In the last four weeks, how much money was spent on these types of health-related items for members of your household?	COST (TSH) 000000 IN KIND ONLY 999995 DON'T KNOW 999998	

312A	CHECK COL ONE OR MO	UMN 9 RE WOMEN A	.GE 15-49 YE	ARS OLD	NO WON 49 YE	IEN AGE 15- ARS OLD			→ 313
LOOK AT THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NUMBER ON THE COVER PAGE. THIS IS THE ROW NUMBER YOU SHOULD GO TO. CHECK THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN (COLUMN 9) IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. THIS IS THE COLUMN NUMBER YOU SHOULD GO TO. FOLLOW THE SELECTED ROW AND COLUMN TO THE CELL WHERE THEY MEET AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER IN THE CELL. THIS IS THE NUMBER OF THE WOMAN SELECTED FOR THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONS FROM THE LIST OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN COLUMN 9 OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. WRITE THE NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF THE SELECTED WOMAN IN THE SPACE BELOW THE TABLE.									
EXAMPLE: THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NUMBER IS '716' AND THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE COLUMN 9 SHOWS THAT THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE WOMEN AGE 15-49 IN THE HOUSEHOLD (LINE NUMBERS 02, 04, AND 05). SINCE THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD SERIAL NUMBER IS '6' GO TO ROW '6' AND SINCE THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD, GO TO COLUMN '3'. FOLLOW THE ROW AND COLUMN AND FIND THE NUMBER IN THE CELL WHERE THEY MEET ('2') AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER. NOW GO TO THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND FIND THE SECOND WOMAN WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR THE WOMAN'S INTERVIEW (LINE NUMBER '04' IN THIS EXAMPLE). WRITE HER NAME AND LINE NUMBER IN									
LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSE- HOLD QUESTION-	TOT	AL NUMBER O	IF ELIGIBLE V	VOMEN AGE	15-49 IN HOU	SEHOLD SCH	IEDULE COLI	UMN 9	
NAIRE SERIAL NUMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4	
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5	
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6	
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7	
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8	
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1	
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2	
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3	
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4	
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5	
NAME HH LINE NUMBER OF SELECTED WOMAN OF SELECTED WOMAN									
313 RECORD THE TIME. HOURS									
				MORN AFTEI EVEN	NNG RNOON			1 2	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

August 2015

2015-16 TANZANIZ DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH AND MALARIA INDICATORS SURVEYS BIOMARKER QUESTIONNAIRE

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

IDENTIFICATION						
PLACE NAME						
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD	D HEAD					
CLUSTER NUMBER						
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER						
HOUSEHOLD SELECTE	ED FOR MAN'S SURVE	Y, SALT AND URINE TE	STING? (1=YES, 2=1	٨		
		INTERVIEWER				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT		
DATE INTERVIEWER'S NAME				DAY MONTH YEAR 20		
NEXT VISIT: DATE TIME				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS		
NOTES:				TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN		
				TOTAL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN		
				-		
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE**) 1	LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW**		TRANSLATOR (YES = 1, NO = 2)		
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** ENGLISH 03 LANGUAGE 3 05 LANGUAGE 5 02 KISWAHILI 04 LANGUAGE 4 06 LANGUAGE 6						
SUPERV NAME	NUMBER	FIELD NAME	D EDITOR NUMBER	OFFICE EDITOR KEYED BY		

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).					
		CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3		
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER		
	·					
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM BIRTH HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY	DAY	DAY		
104	CHECK 103: CHILD BORN IN 2010- 2016	YES 1 NO2 (SKIP TO 130) ←	YES 1 NO2 (SKIP TO 130) ←	YES 1 NO2 (SKIP TO 130) ←		
105	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG NOT PRESENT	KG NOT PRESENT	KG NOT PRESENT		
106	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM NOT PRESENT	CM NOT PRESENT9994 REFUSED9995- OTHER	CM NOT PRESENT9994 REFUSED		
107	MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2		
108	MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	FIELDWORKER NUMBER	FIELDWORKER NUMBER	FIELDWORKER NUMBER		
109	CHECK 103: CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS, I.E., WAS CHILD BORN IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW OR 5 PREVIOUS MONTHS?	0-5 MONTHS 1 → (SKIP TO 130) ← OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS 1 ⊣ (SKIP TO 130) ← OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS 1 (SKIP TO 130) OLDER 2		
110	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD FROM COLUMN 1 OF HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.	LINE NUMBER (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)		

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).					
		CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3		
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER		
111	"ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT."	As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. We ask that all children born in 2010 or later take part in anemia testing in this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions?You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia test?				
112	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	(SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER. 3 112B	(SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER. 3 112B	(SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER. 3 112B		
112A	ASK CONSENT FOR MALARIA TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	As part of this survey, we are asking children all over the country to take a test to see if they have malaria. Malaria is a serious illness caused by a parasite transmitted by a mosquito bite. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent malaria. We ask that all children born in 2010 or later take part in malaria testing in this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. One blood drop will be tested for malaria immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. A few blood drops will be collected on slide(s) and taken to a laboratory for testing. You will not be told the results of the laboratory testing. 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 test?				
112B	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	(SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	(SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	(SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3		

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).					
		CHILD 1	CHILD 1 CHILD 2			
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER		
112C	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S).					
112D	PLACE BAR CODE LABEL FOR MALARIA LAB TEST.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESEN1 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESEN1 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESEN ¹ 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996		
		PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE SLIDE AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE SLIDE AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE SLIDE AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.		
113	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANEMIA	G/DL 994 NOT PRESEN ¹ 994 REFUSED	G/DL 994 NOT PRESEN1 994 REFUSED	G/DL 994 NOT PRESEN ¹ 994 REFUSED		
114	CIRCLE THE CODE FOR THE MALARIA RDT.	TESTED 1 NOT PRESENT 2 REFUSED	TESTED	TESTED		
115	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT HERE AND IN THE ANEMIA AND MALARIA PAMPHLET.	POSITIVE 1 − (SKIP TO 117A) ← NEGATIVE 2 OTHER	POSITIVE 1 (SKIP TO 117A) ← NEGATIVE 2 OTHER	POSITIVE 1 - (SKIP TO 117A) ← NEGATIVE 2 OTHER		
116	CHECK 113: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 7.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMI/ 1 7.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED	BELOW 7.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMI/ 1 7.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESEN1 3 REFUSED	BELOW 7.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMI/ 1 7.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 - NOT PRESEN [¬] 3 - REFUSED 4 - OTHER 6 - (SKIP TO 130) ←		
117	SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE 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. (SKIP TO 130)				
117A	LOCATION OF INTERVIEW:		MAINLAND TANZANIA	SKIP TP Q118		
117B	MALARIA REFERRAL RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA TEST ON THE REFERRAL FORM.	The malaria test shows that (NAI a health facility immediately. (SKIP TO 130)	ME OF CHILD) has smalaria. Your	child is ill and must be taken to		

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).					
		CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3		
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER		
118	Does (NAME) suffer from any of the following illnesses or symptoms:					
	Extreme weakness? Heart problems? Loss of consciousness? Rapid or difficult breathing? Seizures? Abnormal bleeding? Jaundice or yellow skin? Dark urine? IF NONE OF THE ABOVE SYMPTOMS, CIRCLE CODE Y	EXTREME WEAKNESS A HEART PROBLEMS B LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS C RAPID BREATHINC D SEIZURES E BLEEDING F JAUNDICE G DARK URINE H NONE OF THE ABOVE SYMPTOMS Y	EXTREME WEAKNESS A HEART PROBLEMS B LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS C RAPID BREATHING D SEIZURES E BLEEDING F JAUNDICE G DARK URINE H NONE OF THE ABOVE SYMPTOMS Y	EXTREME WEAKNESS A HEART PROBLEMS B LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS C RAPID BREATHINC D SEIZURES E BLEEDING F JAUNDICE G DARK URINE H NONE OF THE ABOVE SYMPTOMS Y		
119	CHECK 118: ANY CODE A-H CIRCLED?	ONLY CODE Y CIRCLED 1 ANY CODE A-H CIRCLED 2 (SKIP TO 122)	ONLY CODE Y CIRCLED 1 ANY CODE A-H CIRCLED 2 (SKIP TO 122)	ONLY CODE Y CIRCLED 1 ANY CODE A-H CIRCLED 2 (SKIP TO 122)		
120	CHECK 113: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 7.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 (SKIP TO 122) - 7.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6	BELOW 7.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 (SKIP TO 122) 7.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6	BELOW 7.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 (SKIP TO 122) - 7.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6		
121	In the past two weeks has (NAME) taken or is taking ALU given by a doctor or health center to treat the malaria? VERIFY BY ASKING TO SEE TREATMENT	YES	YES	YES 1 (SKIP TO 123) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 124) ←		
122	SEVERE MALARIA REFERRAL RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT ON THE REFERRAL FORM.	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 taked to a health facility right away. (SKIP TO 130)				
123	ALREADY TAKING [FIRST LINE MEDICATION] REFERRAL STATEMENT	You have told me that (NAME OF CHILD) had already received ALU for malaria. Therefore, I cannot give you additional ALU. However, the test shows that he/she has malaria. If your child has a fever for two days after the last dose of ALU, you should take the child to the nearest health facility for further examination. (SKIP TO 130)				

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).					
		CHILD 1	CHI	LD 2	CHILD 3	
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER NAME		LINE NUMBER	
124	READ INFORMATION FOR MALARIA TREATMENT AND CONSENT STATEMENT TO PARENT/OTHER	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.				
125	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	ACCEPTED MEDICINE 1 (SIGN) REFUSED 2 OTHER	ACCEPTED MEDICINE 1 (SIGN) REFU 2 OTHER 6		ACCEPTED MEDICINE 1 (SIGN) REFUSED 2 OTHER	
126	CHECK 125: MEDICATION ACCEPTED	ACCEPTED MEDICINE 1 REFUSED	ACCEPTED MEDICINE 1 REFUSED 2 OTHER		ACCEPTED MEDICINE 1 REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 130)	
127	READ INFORMATION FOR MALARIA TREATMENT AND CONSENT STATEMENT TO PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	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 8 years of age 2 tablets ALu twice daily for 3 days ALSO TELL THE PARENT/OTHER 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). Put the tablet in a little water, mix water and tablet well, and give to the child with fatty food or drinks like milk or breast milk. 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, repeat the dose and get additional tablets. 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 two days, you should take him/her to a health professional for treatment right away. with fatty food or drinks like milk. Make sure that the FULL 3 days treatment is				
130	GO BACK TO 103 IN NEXT COLUMN OF IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.	THIS PAGE OR IN THE FIRST C	OLUMN OF THE	NEXT PAGE;		

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).					
		CHILD 4	CHILD 5	CHILD 6		
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER		
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM BIRTH HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY	DAY	DAY		
104	CHECK 103: CHILD BORN IN 2010- 2016	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 130) ←	YES 1 NO2 (SKIP TO 130) ←	YES 1 NO2 (SKIP TO 130) ←		
105	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG NOT PRESENT	KG NOT PRESENT	KG NOT PRESENT		
106	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM NOT PRESENT	CM NOT PRESENT9994 REFUSED9995- OTHER	CM NOT PRESENT		
107	MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2		
108	MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	FIELDWORKER NUMBER	FIELDWORKER NUMBER	FIELDWORKER NUMBER		
109	CHECK 103: CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS, I.E., WAS CHILD BORN IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW OR 5 PREVIOUS MONTHS?	0-5 MONTHS 1 (SKIP TO 130) ← OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS 1 (SKIP TO 130) ← OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS 1 (SKIP TO 130) ← OLDER		
110	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD FROM COLUMN 1 OF HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.	LINE NUMBER (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)		

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).					
		CHILD 4	CHILD 5	CHILD 6		
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER		
111	"ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT."	As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. We ask that all children born in 2010 or later take part in anemia testing in this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions?You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia test?				
112	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	(SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER. 3 112B	(SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER. 3 112B	(SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER. 3 112B		
112A	ASK CONSENT FOR MALARIA TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	As part of this survey, we are asking children all over the country to take a test to see if they have malaria. Malaria is a serious illness caused by a parasite transmitted by a mosquito bite. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent malaria. We ask that all children born in 2010 or later take part in malaria testing in this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. One blood drop will be tested for malaria immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. A few blood drops will be collected on slide(s) and taken to a laboratory for testing. You will not be told the results of the laboratory testing. 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 test?				
112B	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	(SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	(SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	(SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3		

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).					
		CHILD 4	CHILD 5	CHILD 6		
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER		
112C	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	S ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR N THE TEST(- WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OE S).	TAINED AND PROCEED WITH		
112D	PLACE BAR CODE LABEL FOR MALARIA LAB TEST.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE.		
		REFUSED	REFUSED	REFUSED		
113	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANEMIA	G/DL 994 NOT PRESEN1 994 REFUSED	G/DL 994 NOT PRESEN1 994 REFUSED	G/DL 994 NOT PRESEN ¹ 994 REFUSED		
114	CIRCLE THE CODE FOR THE MALARIA RDT.	TESTED	TESTED	TESTED		
115	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT HERE AND IN THE ANEMIA AND MALARIA PAMPHLET.	POSITIVE 1 (SKIP TO 117A) NEGATIVE 2 OTHER 6	POSITIVE 1 (SKIP TO 117A) NEGATIVE 2 OTHER 6	POSITIVE 1 (SKIP TO 117A) ← NEGATIVE 2 OTHER		
116	CHECK 113: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 7.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMI/ 1 7.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 130)	BELOW 7.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMI/ 1 7.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 130)	BELOW 7.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMI/ 1 7.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 - NOT PRESEN ¹ 3 - REFUSED		
117	SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE 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. (SKIP TO 130)				
117A	LOCATION OF INTERVIEW:			SKIP TP Q118		
117B	MALARIA REFERRAL RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA TEST ON THE REFERRAL FORM.	The malaria test shows that (NAI a health facility immediately. (SKIP TO 130)	ME OF CHILD) has smalaria. Your	child is ill and must be taken to		

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).					
		CHILD 4	CHILD 5	CHILD 6		
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER		
118	Does (NAME) suffer from any of the following illnesses or symptoms:					
	Extreme weakness? Heart problems? Loss of consciousness? Rapid or difficult breathing? Seizures? Abnormal bleeding? Jaundice or yellow skin? Dark urine? IF NONE OF THE ABOVE SYMPTOMS, CIRCLE CODE Y	EXTREME WEAKNESS A HEART PROBLEMS B LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS C RAPID BREATHINC D SEIZURES E BLEEDING F JAUNDICE G DARK URINE H NONE OF THE ABOVE SYMPTOMS Y	EXTREME WEAKNESS A HEART PROBLEMS B LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS C RAPID BREATHING D SEIZURES E BLEEDING F JAUNDICE G DARK URINE H NONE OF THE ABOVE SYMPTOMS Y	EXTREME WEAKNESS A HEART PROBLEMS B LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS C RAPID BREATHINC D SEIZURES E BLEEDING F JAUNDICE G DARK URINE H NONE OF THE ABOVE SYMPTOMS Y		
119	CHECK 118: ANY CODE A-H CIRCLED?	ONLY CODE Y CIRCLED 1 ANY CODE A-H CIRCLED 2 (SKIP TO 122)	ONLY CODE Y CIRCLED 1 ANY CODE A-H CIRCLED 2 (SKIP TO 122)	ONLY CODE Y CIRCLED 1 ANY CODE A-H CIRCLED 2 (SKIP TO 122)		
120	CHECK 113: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 7.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 (SKIP TO 122) 7.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6	BELOW 7.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 (SKIP TO 122) 7.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6	BELOW 7.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 (SKIP TO 122) 7.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6		
121	In the past two weeks has (NAME) taken or is taking ALU given by a doctor or health center to treat the malaria? VERIFY BY ASKING TO SEE TREATMENT	YES 1 (SKIP TO 123) ← NO	YES 1 (SKIP TO 123) NO	YES 1 (SKIP TO 123) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 124) ←		
122	SEVERE MALARIA REFERRAL RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT ON THE REFERRAL FORM.	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 taked to a health facility right away. (SKIP TO 130)				
123	ALREADY TAKING [FIRST LINE MEDICATION] REFERRAL STATEMENT	You have told me that (NAME OF CHILD) had already received ALU for malaria. Therefore, I cannot give you additional ALU. However, the test shows that he/she has malaria. If your child has a fever for two days after the last dose of ALU, you should take the child to the nearest health facility for further examination. (SKIP TO 130)				

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).					
		CHILD 4	CHI	LD 5	CHILD 6	
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER NAME		LINE NUMBER	
124	READ INFORMATION FOR MALARIA TREATMENT AND CONSENT STATEMENT TO PARENT/OTHER	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.				
125	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	ACCEPTED MEDICINE 1 (SIGN) REFUSED 2 OTHER	ACCEPTED MEDICINE 1 (SIGN) REFU 2 OTHER 6		ACCEPTED MEDICINE 1 	
126	CHECK 125: MEDICATION ACCEPTED	ACCEPTED MEDICINE 1 REFUSED 2 OTHER	ACCEPTED MEDICINE 1 REFUSED 2 OTHER		ACCEPTED MEDICINE 1 REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 130)	
127	READ INFORMATION FOR MALARIA TREATMENT AND CONSENT STATEMENT TO PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	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 8 years of age 2 tablets ALu twice daily for 3 days ALSO TELL THE PARENT/OTHER 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). Put the tablet in a little water, mix water and tablet well, and give to the child with fatty food or drinks like milk or breast milk. 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, repeat the dose and get additional tablets. If [NAME] has a high fever, fast or difficult breathing, is not able to drink or breastfield, gets sicker or does not get better in two days, you should take him/her to a health professional for treatment right away. with fatty food or drinks like milk or breast milk. Make sure that the FULL 3 days treatment is				
130	GO BACK TO 103 IN NEXT COLUMN OF IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.	THIS PAGE OR IN THE FIRST C	COLUMN OF THE	NEXT PAGE;		

WEIGI	GHT AND HEIGHT MEASUREMENT, HEMOGLOBIN AND URINE (FOR IODINE) TEST FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49							
201	CHECK COLUMN 9 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN 202, 203, AND 204. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN THREE WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).							
		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 1 WOMAN 2 WOMAN 3					
202	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIR E: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 9.	LINE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER				
203	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIR F COLUMN 7	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2				
204	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIR E COLUMN 8 (MARITAL STATUS):	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) 1 OTHER 2	(NEVER CODE 4 (NEVER CODE N UNION)1 IN UNION)1 OTHER OTHER					
204A	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIR E COLUMN 3 (RFATIONSHIP):	CODE 1 (HEAD OF HH . 1 OTHER 2	CODE 1 (HEAD OF HH . 1 OTHER 2	CODE 1 (HEAD OF HH . 1 OTHER 2				
205	WEIGHT IN							
	KILOGRAMS.	кд	KG	КС				
		NOT PRESEN 99994 REFUSE	NOT PRESEN 99994 REFUSE	NOT PRESEN 99994 REFUSE				
206	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	см	см	см				
		NOT PRESEN9994 REFUSE9995 OTHER9996	NOT PRESEN 9994 REFUSE	NOT PRESEN 9994 REFUSE				
207	MEASURER: ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NI IMBER							
208	CHECK 203: AGE	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 3 (SKIP TO 210)←	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 3 (SKIP TO 210)←	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 3 (SKIP TO 210)←				
209	CHECK 204: MARITAL STATUS	NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER 2- (SKIP TO 210)←	NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER 2– (SKIP TO 210)←	NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER 2- (SKIP TO 210)←				
209A	CHECK 204A: RELATIONSHIP	HEAD OF HH 1 OTHER 2 (SKIP TO 216) ←	HEAD OF HH 1 OTHER 2 (SKIP TO 216)←	HEAD OF HH 1 OTHER 2 (SKIP TO 216) ←				

|--|

			WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3		
		NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME	NAME	NAME		
٢		ADUL	T RESPONDENT CO	NSENT FOR ANEMIA	TEST		
A D U L T R E S P O N D E	210	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST.	As part of this survey, we are a Anemia is a serious health prof disease. This survey will assist anemia. For the anemia testing, we will to take the blood is clean and of thrown away after we take your the result will be told to you righ be shared with anyone other th Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up	a asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. oblem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic st the government to develop programs to prevent and treat ill need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used I completely safe. It has never been used before and will be ur blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and ght away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not than members of our survey team.			
L N T C O N S E N T	211	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR	GRANTED	GRANTED	GRANTEC		
	211A	CHECK 226 IN WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIR E OR ASK: Are you pregnant?	YES	_YES	YES		
	216	RECORD LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR ADOLESCENT	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED		
		PARENTAL/	RESPONSIBLE ADU	LT CONSENT FOR AN	NEMIA TEST		
PARENT R	217	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/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 kent strictly				
E S P			Confidential and will not be sha Do you have any questions?	confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.			
A D U L T C O N S E N T	218	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSEL 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 221)	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSEE 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 221)	(SIGN AND ENTER YOUR GRANTEC1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSEC2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 221)		

WEIGHT AND HEIGHT MEASUREMENT, HEMOGLOBIN AND URINE (FOR IODINE) TEST FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

			WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3	
		NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME	NAME	NAME	
-						
		MINO	R RESPONDENT CO	NSENT FOR ANEMIA	TEST	
	219	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM RESPONDENT.	As part of this survey, we are a Anemia is a serious health prol disease. This survey will assist anemia.	As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia a Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and anemia. For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipm to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and we thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediat the result will be told to you and (NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT) righ The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other the members of our survey team.		
			For the anemia testing, we will to take the blood is clean and o thrown away after we take your the result will be told to you and The result will be kept strictly o members of our survey team.			
			(SIGN)	(SIGN)	(SIGN)	
	220	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR	GRANTEC	GRANTEC 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 221)	GRANTEC	
	220A	CHECK 226 IN WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIR F OR ASK Are you pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNO' 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNO' 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNO' 8	
	221	CHECK COVER PAGE OF HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIR E. HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MANS' SURVEY AND IODINE TESTING.	SELECTED 1 NOT SELECTED 2 (SKIP TO 229B)	SELECTED 1 NOT SELECTED 2 (SKIP TO 229B)	SELECTED 1 NOT SELECTED 2 (SKIP TO 229B)	
	222	CHECK 203: AGE	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 (SKIP TO 224)	NOT EM. 15 1 18-49 YEARS 2 - (SKIP TO 224) -	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 (SKIP TO 224)	
	223	CHECK 204: MARITAL	NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER	NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER	NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER	
	223A	CHECK 204A: RELATIONSHIP	HEAD OF HH 1 OTHER 2 (SKIP TO 226)	HEAD OF HH 1 OTHER 2 (SKIP TO 226)	HEAD OF HH 1 OTHER 2 (SKIP TO 226)	

WEIGHT AND HEIGHT MEASUREMENT, HEMOGLOBIN AND URINE (FOR IODINE) TEST FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

			WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3		
		NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME	NAME	NAME		
⊢							
Α		ADULT RE	SPONDENT CONSEN	T FOR URINARY IO	DINE TEST		
DULT RESPONDENT	224	ASK CONSENT FOR IODINE TEST.	As part of this survey, we are a deficiency. Iodine deficiency is survey will assist the governme For the iodine test, we need a s Food and Nutrition Labaratory. shared with anyone other than Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up	are also asking women all over the country to take test for iodine acy is a health problem that usually results from poor nutrition. This ernment to develop programs to prevent and treat iodine deficiency. ed a small amount of urine. The urine will be tested at the Tanzania atory. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be than members of our survey team. ns? is up to you to decide.			
с			(SIGN)	(SIGN)	(SIGN)		
O N S E N T	225	CIRCLE THE CODE AND	GRANTED	GRANTED	GRANTED		
1							
	226	RECORD LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT		
Γ.	PAI	RENTAL/RESI	PONSIBLE ADULT CO	ONSENT FOR URINA	RY IODINE TEST		
PARENT RESPAC	227	ASK CONSENT FOR IODINE TEST FROM PARENT/ADULT	As part of this survey, we are also asking women all over the country to take test for iodir deficiency. Iodine deficiency is a health problem that usually results from poor nutrition. T survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat iodine deficie For the iodine test, we need a small amount of urine. The urine will be tested at the Tanz Food and Nutrition Labaratory. 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 provide us with a small amount of urine?				
DULT CONSENT	228	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	(SIGN) GRANTE	(SIGN) GRANTE	(SIGN) GRANTE		
μ							

WEIGHT AND HEIGHT MEASUREMENT	, HEMOGLOBIN AND URINE (FOR IODINE) TEST FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

ſ			WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3			
		NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME	NAME	NAME			
		MINOR RE	SPONDENT CONSEN	T FOR URINARY IO	DINE TEST			
NOR RESPONDEN	229	ASK CONSENT FOR IODINE TEST FROM RESPONDENT.	As part of this survey, we are a deficiency. Iodine deficiency is survey will assist the governme. For the iodine test, we need a second and Nutrition Labaratory, shared with anyone other than Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up	puntry to take test for iodine sults from poor nutrition. This nt and treat iodine deficiency. will be tested at the Tanzania onfidential and will not be				
C O N S	229A	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED	GRANTED	GRANTED			
N			(SIGN)	(SIGN)	(SIGN)			
	229B	PREPARE EQUIP	PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN					
	230	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL	G/DL	G/DL			
	231	BAR CODE LABEL PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL LABEL HERE		PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE			
		URINARY LODINE	PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S COLLECTION CUP AND THE THIRE LABEL ON THE COLLECTION TUBE AND THE FOURTH LABEL ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S COLLECTION CUP AND THE THIR LABEL ON THE COLLECTION TUE AND THE FOURTH LABEL ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S ECOLLECTION CUP AND THE THIRE ELABEL ON THE COLLECTION TUBE AND THE FOURTH LABEL ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.			
	232	OUTCOME OF URINARY IODINE TEST PROCEDURE	URINE GIVEN 1 NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 2 REFUSED 3	URINE GIVEN 1 NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 2 REFUSED 3	URINE GIVEN 1 NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 2 REFUSED 3			
	233	GO BACK TO 203 ADDITIONAL QUE IF NO MORE ELIG	203 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF AN . QUESTIONNAIRE; ELIGIBLE WOMEN. END THE BIOMARKER COLLECTION.					

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING BIOMARKERS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS
EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS



2015-16 TANZANIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY/MALARIA INDICATOR SURVEY WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

IDENTIFICATION					
PLACE NAME					
NAME OF HOUSEHOLI	D HEAD				
CLUSTER NUMBER					
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	R				
NAME AND LINE NUME	BER OF WOMAN				
		INTERVIEWER	VISITS		
	1	2	3	FINAL V	ISIT
DATE				DAY	
DATE				MONTH	
) 1
INTERVIEWER'S					
RFSULT*				RESULT*	
TIME				TOTAL NUMBER	
*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 4 REFUSED 2 NOT AT HOME 5 PARTLY COMPLETED 7 OTHER 3 POSTPONED 6 INCAPACITATED SPECIFY					
LANGUAGE OF O 1 LANGUAGE OF TRANSLATOR USED QUESTIONNAIRE** INTERVIEW** (YES = 1, NO = 2)					
LANGUAGE OF ENGLISH **LANGUAGE CODES: QUESTIONNAIRE** ENGLISH 01 ENGLISH 02 KISWAHILI					
SUPERV	/ISOR	FIELI	D EDITOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME	NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

_. I am working with the National Bureau of Statistics. We are Hello. My name is conducting a survey about health and other topics all over the United Republic of 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 45 to 60 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of the research 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

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1

DATE _____

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	
102	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]→ 105
103	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	
104	Before you moved here, which REGION did you live in?	DODOMA 01 ARUSF 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 KASKAZINI UNGUJA 26 KUSINI UNGUJA 27 MJINI MAGHARIBI 28 KASKAZINI PEMBA 20 MUSINI PEMBA 20 MUSINI PEMBA 30 OUTSIDE OF TANZANIA 96	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP				
105	In what month and year were you born?		-				
		MONTH					
		DON'T KNOW MONTH					
		YEAR					
		DON'T KNOW YEAR9998					
106	How old were you at your last birthday?						
	COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS					
107	Have you ever attended school?	YES					
108	What is the highest level of school you attended?	PRE-PRIMARY0PRIMARY1POST PRIMARY TRAINING2SECONDARY 'O' LEVEL3POST SECONDARY 'O' LEVEL TRAINING4SECONDARY 'A' LEVEL5POST SECONDARY 'A' LEVEL5POST SECONDARY 'A' LEVEL TRAININC6UNIVERSITY7DON'T KNOW8					
109	What is the highest grade you completed at that level?						
	IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	GRADE					
110	CHECK 108:						
	CODES '0', '1', '2', '3', '4' CODES '5', '6' CODES '5', '6' CIRCLED OR '7' CIRCLED						
111	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me.	CANNOT READ AT ALL					
	SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT.	THE SENTENCE					
	IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE	ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE					
	SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	LANGUAGE 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE)					
		BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED					
112	CHECK 111:						
			→ 114				
113	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					
114	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					
115	Do you watch/listen to television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK					
116	Do you own a mobile telephone?	YES 1 NO 2	<u>→</u> 118				
117	Do you use your mobile phone for any financial transactions?	YES 1 NO 2					
117A	Do you use your mobile phone for any health related issues?	YES 1 NO 2					

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
118	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 118C
118A	Is the account shared with someone else?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 118C
118B	Whom do you share the account with?	HUSBAND/PARTNE 1 PARENTS 2 RELATIVE 3 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	
118C	Do you use VICOBA for any financial transaction?	YES 1 NO 2	
119	Have you ever used the internet (including e-mails, social media like Facebook, Twitter, Blogs, or instant messaging such as WhatsApp, Viber?)	YES 1 NO 2	→ 124
120	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	→ 124
121	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 DAY1AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK3NOT AT ALL4	
124	In the last 12 months, how many times have you been away from home for one or more nights?	NUMBER OF TIMES 00	→ 201
125	In the last 12 months, have you been away from home for more than one month at a time?	YES 1 NO 2	

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			
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				
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			
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			
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL 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	CHECK 208: ONE OR MORE NO BIRTHS ONE DIRTHS				

211 Now I would like to record the names of all your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had. RECORD NAMES OF ALL THE BIRTHS IN 212. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE ROWS. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 10 BIRTHS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE, STARTING WITH THE SECOND ROW.										
212	213	214	215	216	217 IF ALIVE:	218 IF ALIVE:	219 IF ALIVE:	220 IF DEAD:	220A IF DEAD:	221
What name was given to your (first/ next) baby?	Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	Were any of these births twins?	On what day, month, and year was (NAME) born?	Is (NAME) still alive?	How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday?	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	In what month and year did (NAME) die?	Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME), including any children who died after birth?
RECORD NAME. BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER.					RECORD AGE IN COMP- LETED YEARS.			(he/she) died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.		
01	BOY 1	SING 1	DAY	YES 1	AGE IN YEARS	YES 1	HOUSEHOLD	DAYS 1	MONTH	
	GIRL 2	MULT 2	MONTH	NO 2		NO 2		MONTHS 2	YEAR	
			YEAR	¥ (SKIP TO 220)			(NEXT BIRTH)	YEARS 3		
02	BOY 1	SING 1	DAY	YES 1	AGE IN YEARS	YES 1	HOUSEHOLD	DAYS 1	MONTH	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH)
	GIRL 2	MULT 2		NO 2 (SKIP TO 220)		NO 2	(SKIP TO 221)	MONTHS 2	YEAR	NO 2 (NEXT
03	BOY 1	SING 1	DAY	YES 1	AGE IN YEARS	YES 1	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER	DAYS 1	MONTH	YES 1 (ADD J BIRTH)
	GIRL 2	MULT 2	MONTH YEAR	NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 220)		NO 2	(SKIP TO 221)	MONTHS 2	YEAR	NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)
04	BOY 1	SING 1	DAY	YES 1	AGE IN YEARS	YES 1	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER	DAYS 1	MONTH	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH)
	GIRL 2	MULT 2	MONTH YEAR	(SKIP TO 220)		NO 2	(SKIP TO 221)	MONTHS 2	YEAR	NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)
05	BOY 1	SING 1	DAY	YES 1 NO 2	AGE IN YEARS	YES 1	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER	DAYS 1	MONTH	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH)
	GIRL 2	MULT 2	YEAR	(SKIP TO 220)		NO 2	(SKIP TO 221)	YEARS 3	YEAR	NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION
212	213	214	215	216	217 IF ALIVE:	218 IF ALIVE:	219 IF ALIVE:	220 IF DEAD:	220A IF DEAD:	221
What name was given to your (first/ next) baby? RECORD NAME. BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER.	Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	Were any of these births twins?	On what day, month, and year was (NAME) born?	Is (NAME) still alive?	How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'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.	In what month and year did (NAME) die?	Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME), including any children who died after birth?
06	BOY 1	SING 1		YES 1 NO 2	AGE IN YEARS	YES 1	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER	DAYS 1	MONTH	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH)
	GIRL 2	MULT 2	YEAR	(SKIP TO 220)		NO 2	(SKIP TO 221)	YEARS 3	YEAR	NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)
07	BOY 1	SING 1	DAY	YES 1	AGE IN YEARS	YES 1	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER	DAYS 1	MONTH	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH)
	GIRL 2	MULT 2	MONTH YEAR	(SKIP TO 220)		NO 2	(SKIP TO 221)	MONTHS 2	YEAR	NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)
08	BOY 1	SING 1	DAY	YES 1	AGE IN YEARS	YES 1	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER	DAYS 1	MONTH	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH)
	GIRL 2	MULT 2	MONTH	NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO		NO 2		MONTHS 2	YEAR	NO 2
			YEAR	220)			(SKIP TO 221)			(NEXT BIRTH)
09	BOY 1	SING 1	DAY	YES 1	AGE IN YEARS	YES 1	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER	DAYS 1	MONTH	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH)
	GIRL 2	MULT 2	MONTH YEAR	(SKIP TO 220)		NO 2	(SKIP TO 221)	YEARS 3	YEAR	NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)
10	BOY 1	SING 1	DAY	YES 1	AGE IN YEARS	YES 1	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER	DAYS 1	MONTH	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH)
	GIRL 2	MULT 2		(SKIP TO 220)		NO 2	(SKIP TO 221)	MONTHS 2	YEAR	NO 2 (NEXT
			/							Bixing

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP
222	Have you had any live births since the birth of (NAME OF LAST BIRTH)? YES		1 BIRTH(S) IN TABLE) ←2	
223	COMPARE 208 WITH NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN BIRTH H	IISTORY		
	ARE SAME	NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT		
	↓ 	(PROBE AND RECONCILE)	← 	
223A	CHECK 220A: ANY DEATHS IN JANUARY 2010 OR LAT YES	ER?	1	→ ²²⁴
223B	CHECK 220: ENTER THE NUMBER OF DEATHS THAT HAPPENED IN DAYS, MONTHS AND 2-4 YEARS (LESS THAN 5 YEARS).			
224	CHECK 215: ENTER THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN 2010-2016 NUMBER OF BIRTHS			→ 226
225	FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2010-2016, 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 BIRTH, ASK THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS THE PREGNANCY LASTED AND 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.)			
226	Are you pregnant now?	YES NO UNSURE	1 2]→ 230
227	How many months pregnant are you? RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. ENTER 'P'S IN THE CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND FOR THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.	MONTHS		
228	When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES NO	→230	
229	CHECK 208: TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS ONE OR MORE a) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children?	LATER 1 NO MORE/NONE 2		
230	Have you ever had a pregnancy that miscarried, was aborted, or ended in a stillbirth?	YES NO	1 2	→239
231	When did the last such pregnancy end?	MONTH		
232	CHECK 231: LAST PREGNANCY ENDED IN 2010-2016	LAST PREGNANCY		→ 234 → 239
LINE NO.	233 In what month and year did the preceding such pregnancy end?	234 How many months pregnant were you when that pregnancy ended?	235 Since January 2010, have you had any other pregnancies that did not result in a live birth?	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

L

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

<u>NO</u> .	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS CODING CATEGORIES		
01		YES 1	→ NEXT
		NUMBER OF MONTHS NO 2	LINE 236
02		YES 1	
	MONTH YEAR	NUMBER OF MONTHS NO 2	→236
03		YES 1	→ NEXT LINE
	MONTH YEAR	NUMBER OF MONTHS NO 2	→ 236
04		YES 1	
	MONTH YEAR	NUMBER OF MONTHS NO 2	
236	FOR EACH PREGNANCY THAT DID NOT EN IN THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT TH REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MON FOUR PREGNANCIES THAT DID NOT END II QUESTIONNAIRE STARTING ON THE SECO	D IN A LIVE BIRTH IN 2010-2016 OR LATER, ENTER 'T' IE PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND 'P' FOR THE ITHS OF PREGNANCY.IF THERE ARE MORE THAN N A LIVE BIRTH, USE AN ADDITIONAL ND LINE.	
237	Did you have any miscarriages, abortions or stillbirths that ended before 2010?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 239
238	When did the last such pregnancy that terminated before 2010 end?	MONTH	
		YEAR	
239	When did your last menstrual period start?	DAYS AGO 1	
		WEEKS AGO 2	
		MONTHS AGO 3	
	(DATE, IF GIVEN)	YEARS AGO 4	
		IN MENOPAUSE/ HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY	
		BEFORE LAST BIRTH 995	
_		NEVER MENSTRUATED	
240	From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant?	YES]→ 242
241	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	
242	After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned?	YES	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP
301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or meth pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?	nods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a	
01	Female Sterilization. PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES	1 2
02	Male Sterilization. PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES	1 2
03	IUCD. PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES	1 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 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 2
06	Pill. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming	YES NO	1 2
07	Male condom. PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES	1 2
08	Female Condom. PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES	1 2
09	Emergency Contraception. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within three to five days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES	1 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 2
11	Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE: Up to six months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.	YES	1 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 2
13	Withdrawal. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES	1 2
14	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy? IF YES, PROBE: Which method?	YES, MODERN METHOD	1
		(SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD	
		(SPECIEY)	2
		NO	3

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	CHECK 226:		
	NOT PREGNANT □ OR UNSURE ↓	PREGNANT	→ 312
303	Are you or your partner currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 312
304	Which method are you using? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD MENTIONED, FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATIONAMALE STERILIZATIONBIUCDCINJECTABLESDIMPLANTSEPILLFMALE CONDOMGFEMALE CONDOMHEMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIONISTANDARD DAYS METHODJLACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOEKRHYTHM/CALENDAR METHODLWITHDRAWALMOTHER MODERN METHODX	→ 307 → 309 → 306 → 309
		OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD Y	
305	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	→ ³⁰⁹
		(SPECIFY)	
306	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 05 FAMILIA 06 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) 98	309
307	In what facility did the sterilization take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. (NAME OF PLACE)	GOVERNMENT OR PARASTATALNATIONAL/ZONAL/SPECIALISED HOSPITAL11REGIONAL REFERRAL HOSPITAL12REGIONAL HOSPITAL13DISTRICT HOSPITAL14HEALTH CENTRE15DISPENSARY16CLINIC17RELIGIOUS VOLUNTARYREFERAL/SPECIALISED HOSPITAL21DISTRICT HOSPITAL22HOSPITAL23HEALTH CENTRE24DISPENSARY25CLINIC26PRIVATE31HOSPITAL32HEALTH CENTRE33DISPENSARY34CLINIC35OTHER96(SPECIFY)90	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
308	In what month and year was the sterilization performed?	MONTH	
308A	Did you pay for sterilization?	YES	→ 310
308B	How much did you pay for sterilization?	TSHS]→ 310
309	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	
310	CHECK 308 AND 309, 215 AND 231: ANY BIRTH OR PR OF START OF USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN 308 OR 3 NO GO BACK TO 308 YEAR AT START OF (MUST BE AFTER LA	REGNANCY TERMINATION AFTER MONTH AND YEAR 109 YES OR 309, PROBE AND RECORD MONTH AND CONTINUOUS USE OF CURRENT METHOD ST BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION).	

311	CHECK 308 AND 309:				
	YEAR IS 2010-2016	YEAR IS 2010 OR EARLIER			
	ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND IN EACH MONTH BACK TO THE DATE STARTED USING.	C ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO JANUARY 2010 .			
		THEN -			
	\downarrow	(SKIP TO 324) <			
312	I would like to ask you some questions about the times you or your partner may have used a method to avoid getting pregnant during the last few years.				
	USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF U BACK TO JANUARY 2010. USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DA REFERENCE POINTS.	JSE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE, TES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS			
	IN COLUMN 1, ENTER METHOD USE CODE OR '0' FOR NONUSE IN EACH BLANK MONTH.				
	ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS:a) When was the last time you used a method? Which method was that?b) When did you start using that method? How long after the birth of (NAME)?c) How long did you use the method then?				
	IN COLUMN 2 , ENTER CODES FOR DISCONTINU CODES IN COLUMN 2 MUST BE SAME AS NUME	JATION NEXT TO THE LAST MONTH OF USE. NUMBER OF BER OF INTERRUPTIONS OF METHOD USE IN COLUMN 1.			
	ASK WHY SHE STOPPED USING THE METHOD. IF A PREGNANCY FOLLOWED, ASK WHETHER SHE BECAME PREGNANT UNINTENTIONALLY WHILE USING THE METHOD OR DELIBERATELY STOPPED TO GET PREGNANT.				
	 ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: d) Why did you stop using the (METHOD)? stop to get pregnant, or did you stop for s e) IF DELIBERATELY STOPPED TO BECO pregnant after you stopped using (METH 	Did you become pregnant while using (METHOD), or did you some other reason? OME PREGNANT, ASK: How many months did it take you to get OD)? AND ENTER '0' IN EACH SUCH MONTH IN COLUMN 1.			

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
313	CHECK THE CALENDAR FOR USE OF ANY CONTRAC	EPTIVE METHOD IN ANY MONTH	
	NO METHOD USED	ANY METHOD USED	→ 315
314	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2]→ 326
315	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	NO CODE CIRCLED / QUESTION NOT ASKED00FEMALE STERILIZATION01MALE STERILIZATION02IUD03INJECTABLES04IMPLANTS05PILL06MALE CONDOM07FEMALE CONDOM08EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION09	→ 326 → 319 → 327
		STANDARD DAYS METHOD10LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD11RHYTHM/CALENDAR METHOD12WITHDRAWAL13OTHER MODERN METHOD95OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD96	→ 323
316	You first started using (CURRENT METHOD) in (DATE FROM 308 OR 309). Where did you get it at that time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. (NAME OF PLACE)	GOVERNMENT/PARASTATAL NATIONAL/ZONAL/SPEC.HOSPITAL 11 REGIONAL REFERRAL HOSPITAL 12 REGIONAL ROSPITAL 13 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 14 HEALTH CENTRE 15 DISPENSARY 16 CLINIC 17 CHW 18 RELIGIOUS/VOLUNTARY 18 REFERAL SPECIALISED HOSPITAL 21 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 22 HOSPITAL 23 HEALTH CENTRE 24 DISPENSARY 25 CLINIC 26 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 26 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 31 HOSPITAL 32 HEALTH CENTRE 33 DISPENSARY 25 CLINIC 26 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 32 HEALTH CENTRE 33 DISPENSARY 34 CLINIC 35 OTHER 9 PHARMACY 41 ACREDITED DRUG DISPENSING OUTLET (ADD(<tr< td=""><td></td></tr<>	
316A	Did you pay for (CURRENT METHOD)?	YES	→ 317
316B	How much did you pay for (CURRENT METHOD)?	TSHS	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
317	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	IUD03INJECTABLES04IMPLANTS05PILL06MALE CONDOM07FEMALE CONDOM08EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION09STANDARD DAYS METHOD10OTHER MODERN METHOD95OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD96	$\rightarrow 323$ $\rightarrow 322$ $\rightarrow 323$
318	At that time, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES 1 NO 2	\rightarrow 321 \rightarrow 320
319	When you got sterilized, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 321
320	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 322
321	Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems?	YES 1 NO 2	
322	CHECK 318 AND 319: YES a) At that time, were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use? NO NOT ASKED When you obtained (CURRENT METHOD FROM 315) from (SOURCE OF METHOD FROM 307 OR 316), were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 324
323	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES 1 NO 2	
324	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION01MALE STERILIZATION02IUD03INJECTABLES04IMPLANTS05PILL06CONDOM07FEMALE CONDOM08EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION09STANDARD DAYS METHOD10LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD11RHYTHM METHOD12WITHDRAWAL13OTHER MODERN METHOD95OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD96	→ 327 → 327 → 327

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
325	Where did you obtain (CURRENT METHOD) the last time?	GOVERNMENT/PARASTATALNATIONAL/ZONAL/SPEC.HOSPITAL11REGIONAL REFERRAL HOSPITAL12REGIONAL HOSPITAL13DISTRICT HOSPITAL14	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.	HEALTH CENTRE	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	CLINIC	
	(NAME OF PLACE)	RELIGIOUS/VOLUNTARYREFERAL SPEC.HOSPITAL21DISTRICT HOSPITAL22HOSPITAL23HEALTH CENTRE24DISPENSARY25CLINIC26	
		PRIVATESPECIALIZED HOSPITAL31HOSPITAL32HEALTH CENTRE33DISPENSARY34CLINIC35	→ 327
		OTHER PHARMACY 41 ADDO 42 NGO 43 VCT CENTRE 44 SHOP/KIOSK 45 BAR 46 GUEST HOUSE/HOTEL 47 FRIEND/RELATIVE/NEIGHBO 48 OTHER 47	
326	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method	(SPECIFY) 96 YES 1	+
327	In the last 12 months, were you visited by a fieldworker?	YES	→ 329
328	Did the fieldworker talk to you about family planning?	YES 1 NO 2	
329	CHECK 202: LIVING CHILDREN YES NO a) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself or your children?	YES	→ 401
330	Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods?	YES	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

_			
401	CHECK 224: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS		→ 648
402	CHECK 215. RECORD THE BIRTH HISTO BIRTH IN 2010-2016. ASK THE QUESTION MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE LAST COLUI	Y NUMBER IN 403 AND THE NAME AND S IS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN V IN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).	SURVIVAL STATUS IN 404 FOR EACH WITH THE LAST BIRTH.IF THERE ARE
403	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY.	LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER
404	FROM 212 AND 216:		
405	When you got pregnant with (NAME), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES 1 → (SKIP TO 408) ← NO 2	YES 1 (SKIP TO 426) ← 2
406	CHECK 208: ONLY ONE BIRTH a) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children? MORE THAN ONE BIRTH b) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?	LATER	LATER
407	How much longer did you want to wait?	MONTHS 1 YEARS 2 DON'T KNOW	MONTHS 1
408	Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2 [−] (SKIP TO 414) ←	
409	Whom did you see? Anyone else?	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR/AMO A CLINICAL OFFICER B ASS. CLINICAL OFFICER C NURSE/MIDWIFE D ASS. NURSE E MCH AIDE F	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL	OTHER PERSON COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKE G TRAINED TBA/TBA H OTHER X (SPECIFY)	

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	NAME	NAME
410	Where did you receive antenatal care for this pregnancy? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.	GOVERNMENT OR PARASTATAL NATIONAL/ZONAL/REFERAL/ SPECIALISED HOSPITAL A REGIONAL REFERAL HOSPITAL DISTRICT HOSPITAL DISTRICT HOSPITAL DISTRICT HOSPITAL DISTRICT HOSPITAL DISTRICT HOSPITAL DISTRICT HOSPITAL DISPENSARY CLINIC G CHW HITAPY	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. (NAME OF PLACE)	REFERAL/SPECIALISED HOSPI DISTRICT HOSPITAL J HOSPITAL K HEALTH CENTRE L DISPENSARY M CLINIC N PRIVATE SPECIALISED HOSPITAL O HOSPITAL P HEALTH CENTRE Q DISPENSARY R CLINIC S OTHER X (SPECIFY) X	
410A	Did you pay for antenatal care?	YES	
410B	How much did you pay for Antenatal care?	TSHS 98	
411	How many months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?	MONTHS	
412	How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?	NUMBER OF TIMES DON'T KNOW	
412A	 During this pregnancy, did your husband did any of the following? a) Stoped you from receiving ANC? b) Encouraged you to receive ANC? c) Had no interest in you receiving ANC? 	YES NO a) STOP 1 2 b) ENCOURAGE 1 2 c) NO INTEREST 1 2	
413	As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once: a) Was your blood pressure measured? b) Did you give a urine sample? c) Did you give a blood sample?	YES NO a) BP 1 2 b) URINE 1 2 c) BLOOD 1 2	
414	During this pregnancy, were you given an injection in the arm to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?	YES	
415	During this pregnancy, how many times did you get a tetanus injection?	TIMES	

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	NAME	NAME
416	CHECK 415:	2 OR MORE OTHER TIMES (SKIP TO 420)	
417	At any time before this pregnancy, did you receive any tetanus injections?	YES	
418	Before this pregnancy, how many times did you receive a tetanus injection?	TIMES	
	IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	DON'T KNOW	
419	How many years ago did you receive the last tetanus injection before this pregnancy?	YEARS AGO	
420	During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets or iron syrup?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 422) <	
	SHOW TABLETS/SYRUP.	DON'T KNOW	
421	During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the tablets or syrup? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE	DAYS 998	
	FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DAYS.		
422	During this pregnancy, did you take any drug for intestinal worms?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
423	During this pregnancy, did you take SP/Fansidar to prevent you from getting malaria?	YES 1 NO	
424	How many times did you take SP/Fansidar during this pregnancy?	TIMES	
425	Did you get the SP/Fansidar during any antenatal care visit, during another visit to a health facility or from another source?	ANTENATAL VISIT	
	IF MORE THAN ONE SOURCE, RECORD THE HIGHEST SOURCE ON THE LIST.	OTHER SOURCE	
426	When (NAME) was born, was (NAME) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE 1 LARGER THAN 4 AVERAGE 2 AVERAGE 3 SMALLER THAN 4 VERY SMALL 5 DON'T KNOW 8	VERY LARGE1LARGER THAN2AVERAGE2AVERAGE3SMALLER THAN4AVERAGE4VERY SMALL5DON'T KNOW8
427	Was (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES	YES 1 NO 2− (SKIP TO 429) ← DON'T KNOW 8−

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	NAME	NAME
428	How much did (NAME) weigh? RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE.	KG FROM CARD	KG FROM CARD
		DON'T KNOW 99998	DON'T KNOW 99998
429	Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME)? Anyone else? PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR/AMO A CLINICAL OFFICER B ASS. CLINICAL OFFICER C NURSE/MIDWIFE D ASS. NURSE E MCH AIDE F OTHER PERSON G	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR/AMO A CLINICAL OFFICER B ASS. CLINICAL OFFICER C NURSE/MIDWIFE D ASS. NURSE E MCH AIDE F OTHER PERSON G
	IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY.	TRAINED TBA/TBA H RELATIVE/FRIED I OTHER X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED Y	TRAINED TBA/TBA H RELATIVE/FRIEND I OTHER X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED Y
429A	Did you have a companion during labor and delivery of (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
429B	Did you pay for delivery of (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 430)	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 430)
429C	How much did you pay for delivery of (NAME)?	TSHS	TSHS
430	Where did you give birth to (NAME)? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. (NAME OF PLACE)	HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 (SKIP TO 434) 12 TBA PREMISES 13 GOVERNMENT OR PARASTATAL NATIONAL/ZONAL/ NATIONAL/ZONAL/ SPECIALISED HOSPITAL 21 REGIONAL REFERAL HOSPITAL 23 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 23 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 24 HEALTH CENTRE 25 DISPENSARY 26 CLINIC 27 RELIGIOUS VOLUNTARY REFERAL/SPECALIZE HOSPITAL 31 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 32 HOSPITAL 33 HEALTH CENTRE 34 DISPENSARY 35 CLINIC 36 PRIVATE SPECIALISED HOSPITAL 41 HOSPITAL 42 HEALTH CENTRE 43 DISPENSARY 44 CLINIC 45 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 434)	HOME HER HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 (SKIP TO 434) 12 TBA PREMISES 13 GOVERNMENT OR PARASTATAL NATIONAL/ZONAL/ SPECIALISED HOSPITAL 21 REGIONAL REFERAL HOSPITAL 21 REGIONAL REFERAL HOSPITAL 23 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 23 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 24 HEALTH CENTRE 25 DISPENSARY 26 CLINIC 27 RELIGIOUS VOLUNTARY REFERAL/SPECALIZE HOSPITAL REFERAL/SPECALIZE HOSPITAL 31 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 32 HOSPITAL 33 HEALTH CENTRE 34 DISPENSARY 35 CLINIC 36 PRIVATE SPECIALISED HOSPITAL 41 HOSPITAL 42 HEALTH CENTRE 43 DISPENSARY 44 CLINIC 45 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 434)

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	NAME	NAME
431	How long after (NAME) was delivered did you stay there? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS	
432	Was (NAME) delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES 1 NO 2− (SKIP TO 434) ←	YES 1 NO2 (SKIP TO 434) ←
433	When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? Was it before or after your labor pains started?	BEFORE 1 AFTER 2	BEFORE 1 AFTER 2
434	Immediately after the birth, was (NAME) put directly on the bare skin of your chest?	YES	YES
434A	CHECK Q430:	CODE OTHER 11, 12, 13 or 96 (SKIP TO 449)	CODE OTHER 11, 12,13 or 96 (SKIP TO 459)
434B	After you delivered, did the health facility give you a birth notification form for (NAME)?	YES 1 (SKIP TO 435) - 2	YES 1 (SKIP TO 459) NO 2
434C	Did you get a birth notification from any other place?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
435	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 while you were still in the facility?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 438) ←	
436	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	
437	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 21 TRAINED TBA/TE 22 RELATIVE/FRIEND 23 OTHER 96	

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	NAME	NAME
438	Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or seeing if (NAME) is OK. Did anyone check on (NAME)'s health while you were still in the facility?	YES	
439	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	
440	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 21 TRAINED TBA/TBA 22 RELATIVE/FRIEND 23 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) 96	
441	Now I want 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 (SKIP TO 445) ←	
442	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	
443	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 21 TRAINED TBA/TE 22 RELATIVE/FRIEND 23 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	NAME	NAME	
444	Where did the check take place?	HOME 11 HER HOME 12 TBA PREMISES 13		
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.	GOVERNMENT/PARASTATAL ZONAL/REFERAL/SPEC.H(21 REFERAL REGIONAL HOSP 22 REGIONAL HOSPITAL 23		
	OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	DISTRICT HOSPITAL		
	(NAME OF PLACE)	RELIGIOUS/VOLUNTARYREFERAL/SPEC. HOSPITAL31DISTRICT HOSPITAI.32HOSPITAL33HEALTH CENTRE34DISPENSARY35CLINIC36		
		PRIVATESPECIALISED HOSPITAL41HOSPTAL42HEALTH CENTRE43DISPENSARY44CLINIC45		
		OTHER96 (SPECIFY)		
444A	Did you pay for your health check at that time?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 444C)		
444B	How much did you pay for the health check?	TSHS 999998		
444C	Among other checks after delivery, did any health care provider do the following:			
	a) Check or ask about vaginal bleeding?	YES NO DK a) VAG. BLEEDING 1 2 8		
	 b) Examine your abdomen i.e uterine contraction, fundal height ? 	b) ABDOMEN 1 2 8		
	c) Check your blood pressure?	c) BP 1 2 8		
444D	In total, how many times was your health checked after delivery	NBRE CHECKS		
445	I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after you left (FACILITY IN 430). Did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME)'s health in the two months after you left (FACILITY IN 430)?	YES		
446	How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) did that check take place?	HOURS 1		
	IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	WEEKS		

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	NAME	NAME	
447	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 21 CHW 21 TRAINED TBA/TBA 22 RELATIVE/FRIEND 23		
		OTHER96 (SPECIFY)		
448	Where did this check of (NAME) take place?	HOME 11 HER HOME 12 OTHER HOME 12 TBA PREMISES 13		
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC	GOVERNMENT/PARASTATAL ZONAL/SPEC.HOSPITAL 21 REFERAL REGIONAL HOSP. 22 REGIONAL HOSPITAL 23 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 24		
	OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	HEALTH CENTRE		
	(NAME OF PLACE)	RELIGIOUS/VOLUNTARYREFERAL/SPEC. HOSPITAL31DISTRICT HOSPITAL32HOSPITAL33HEALTH CENTRE34DISPENSARY35CLINIC36		
		PRIVATESPECIALISED HOSPITAL41HOSPITAL42HEALTH CENTRE43DISPENSARY44CLINIC45		
		OTHER96 (SPECIFY)		
448A	Did you pay for the health checks of (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 457)		
448B	How much did you pay for the health checks?	TSHS 999998 DON'T KNOW 999998 (SKIP TO 457)		
449	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)?	YES 1 NO2 (SKIP TO 453) ←		
450	How long after delivery did the first check take place?	HOURS 1		
	IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	DATS 2 WEEKS 3 DON'T KNOW 999998		

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	NAME	NAME	
451	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PERSONNELDOCTOR/AMO11CLINICAL OFFICE12ASS. CLINICAL OFFICE13NURSE/MIDWIFE14ASS. NURSE15MCH AIDE16		
		OTHER PERSON 21 CHW 21 TRAINED TBA/TBA 22 RELATIVE/FRIEND 23 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) 96		
452	Where did this first check take place?	HOME 11 HER HOME 12 OTHER HOME 12 TBA PREMISES 13		
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. (NAME OF PLACE)	GOVERNMENT/PARASTATAL ZONAL/REFERAL/SPEC.HOSF 21 REFERAL REGIONAL HOSP. 22 REGIONAL HOSPITAL23 DISTRICT HOSPITAL24 HEALTH CENTRE25 DISPENSARY26 CLINIC27		
		RELIGIOUS/VOLUNTARY REFERAL/SPEC. HOSPITAL 31 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 32 HOSPITAL 33 HEALTH CENTRE 34 DISPENSARY 35 CLINIC 36		
		PRIVATE SPECIALISED HOSPITAL		
		(SPECIFY) 96		
452A	Did you pay for this first check of your health?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 452C)		
452B	How much did you pay for the health check?	TSHS 999998		
452C	Among other checks after delivery, did any health care provider do the following:			
	a) Check or ask about vaginal bleeding?b) Examine your abdomen i.e uterine	YES NO DK a) VAG. BLEEDING 1 2 8 b) ABDOMEN1 2 8		
	contraction, fundal height?			
452D	In total, how many times was your health checked after delivery?	NBRE CHECKS		

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	NAME	NAME
453	I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or seeing if (NAME) is OK. In the two months after (NAME) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME)'s health?	YES	
454	How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS AFTER BIRTH 1 DAYS AFTER BIRTH 2 WEEKS AFTER BIRTH 3 DON'T KNOW	
455	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 21 TRAINED TBA/TBA 22 RELATIVE/FRIEND 23 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) 96	
456	Where did this first check of (NAME) take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. (NAME OF PLACE)	HOME HER HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 TBA PREMISES 13 GOVERNMENT/PARASTATAL ZONAL/REFERAL/SPEC.HOSF 21 REFERAL REGIONAL HOSP. 22 REGIONAL HOSPITAL 23 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 24 HEALTH CENTRE 25 DISPENSARY 26 CLINIC 27 RELIGIOUS/VOLUNTARY REFERAL/SPEC.HOSPITAL 31 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 32 HOSPITAL 33 HEALTH CENTRE 34 DISPENSARY 35	
		CLINIC 36 PRIVATE 36 SPECIALISED HOSPITAL 41 HOSPITAL 42 HEALTH CENTRE 43 DISPENSARY 44 CLINIC 45 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) 96	
456A	Did you pay for your health check at that time?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 457)	
456B	How much did you pay for the health check?	TSHS	

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	NAME	NAME
457	 During the first two days after (NAME)'s birth, did any health care provider do the following: a) Examine the cord? b) Measure (NAME)'s temperature? c) Counsel you on danger signs for newborns? d) Counsel you on breastfeeding? e) Observe (NAME) breastfeeding? 	YES NO DK a) CORD 1 2 8 b) TEMP. 1 2 8 c) SIGNS 1 2 8 d) COUNSEL	
457A	After (NAME) was born, were you given or did you buy any iron and folic acid tablets or syrup?	YES 1 NO 2	
458	Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (NAME)?	YES 1 (SKIP TO 460) ← 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 461) ←	
459	Did your period return between the birth of (NAME) and your next pregnancy?		YES 1 NO2 (SKIP TO 463) ←
460	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have a period?	MONTHS	MONTHS
461	CHECK 226: IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT?	NOT PREGNANT OR PREGNANT OR UNSURE (SKIP TO 463)	
462	Have you had sexual intercourse since the birth of (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 464) ←	
463	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have sexual intercourse?	MONTHS	MONTHS
464	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)?	YES 1 → (SKIP TO 466) ← 1 → NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
465	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING DEAD (SKIP TO 470)	
466	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. In the first three days after delivery, was	IMMEDIATELY	
-	(NAME) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	NO 2	

	SECTION 4.	PREGNANCY	AND P	POSTNATAL	CARE
--	------------	-----------	-------	-----------	------

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	NAME	NAME
468	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING DEAD (GO TO 471)	LIVING DEAD (GO TO 471)
469	Are you still breastfeeding (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2	
469A	How old was (NAME) when she/he was first fed something other than breast milk? INCLUDES: JUICE, COW'S MILK, WATER, SUGAR, SOLID FOODS OR ANYTHING ELSE IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH, RECORD 00	MONTHS NOT STARTED GIVING ANYTHING	
470	Did (NAME) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday or last night?	YES	YES
470A	Do you have birth certificate for (NAME)?	YES, OBSERVED	YES, OBSERVED 1 YES, NOT OBSERVED 2 NO
471		GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501A.	GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501A.

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501A	CHECK 215 IN THE BIRTH HISTORY: ANY BIRTHS IN ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2012-2016	2012-2016? NO BIRTHS IN 2012-2016	→ 601
502A	RECORD THE NAME AND BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	FROM 212 OF THE LAST CHILD BORN IN 2012-2016.	
503A	CHECK 216 FOR CHILD:	DEAD	→ 501B
504A	Do you have a card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY A CARD1YES, HAS ONLY AN OTHER DOCUMENT2YES, HAS CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT3NO, NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT4	→ 507A → 507A
505A	Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)?	YES	
506A	CHECK 504A: CODE '2' CIRCLED	CODE '4' CIRCLED	→ 511A
507A	May I see the card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, ONLY CARD SEEN1YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN2YES, CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN3NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN4	→ 511A

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES SKIP	
	NAME OF LAST BIRTH		
508A	COPY DATES FROM THE CARD. WRITE '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT	A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.	
		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		
	DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 1		
	DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 2		
	DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 3		
	PNEUMOCOCCAL 1		
	PNEUMOCOCCAL 2		
	PNEUMOCOCCAL 3		
	ROTAVIRUS 1		
	ROTAVIRUS 2		
	VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)		
509A	CHECK 508A: 'BCG' TO '[MEASLES CONTAINING VAC	CCINE] 2' ALL RECORDED?	
		YES 524A1	
510A	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?	YES (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN - THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 508A)	
	RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 508A THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.	(THEN SKIP TO 525A) ← J NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 	
511A	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	

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LAST BIRTH	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	
512A	Has (NAME) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the right shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES	
514A	Has (NAME) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio?	YES] → 517A
515A	Did (NAME) receive the first oral polio vaccine in the first two weeks after birth or later?	FIRST TWO WEEKS 1 LATER 2	
516A	How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
517A	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] → 519A
518A	How many times did (NAME) receive the pentavalent vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
519A	Has (NAME) ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, that is, an injection in the right thigh to prevent pneumonia?	YES]→ 521A
520A	How many times did (NAME) receive the pneumococcal vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
521A	Has (NAME) ever received a rotavirus vaccination, that is, a white liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhea?	YES]→ 523A
522A	How many times did (NAME) receive the rotavirus vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
523A	Has (NAME) ever received a measles vaccination, that is, an injection in the left shoulder or thight to prevent measles?	YES]→ 524A1
524A	How many times did (NAME) receive the measles vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
524A1	Did you pay for any vaccination for (NAME)?	YES	→ 525A
524A2	How much did you pay for the vaccination?	TSHS	
525A	In the last 7 days was (NAME) given:		-
0207	a) Virutubishi vya nyongeza? b) Chakula dawa?	a) VIR.NYONGEZA	
526A	CONTINUE WITH 501B.		

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501B	CHECK 215 IN THE BIRTH HISTORY: ANY MORE BIRT MORE BIRTHS IN 2012-2016 NO MOR	THS IN 2012-2016? RE BIRTHS IN 2012-2016	→ 601
502B	3 RECORD THE NAME AND BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 OF THE NEXT-TO-LAST CHILD BORN IN 2012-2016. NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER		
503B	CHECK 216 FOR CHILD:	DEAD	→ 526B
504B	Do you have a card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY A CARD1YES, HAS ONLY AN OTHER DOCUMENT2YES, HAS CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT3NO, NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT4	→ 507B → 507B
505B	Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)?	YES	
506B	CHECK 504B: CODE '2' CIRCLED	CODE '4' CIRCLED	→ 511B
507B	May I see the card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, ONLY CARD SEEN1YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN2YES, CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN3NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN4	→ 511B

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS			<u>сл-1</u> С		CATE	 Gorie:	S			SKIP
	NAME OF NEXT-TO- LAST BIRTH	BIRTH	HISTO	ORY N	UMBEF	۶					
508B	COPY DATES FROM THE CARD. WRITE '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.										
		D	AY	MC	NTH	n —	1	YEAR			
	BCG										
	ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 0 (BIRTH DOSE)										
	ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1										
	ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2										
	ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3										
	DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 1										
	DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 2										
	DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 3										
	PNEUMOCOCCAL 1										
	PNEUMOCOCCAL 2										
	PNEUMOCOCCAL 3										
	ROTAVIRUS 1										
	ROTAVIRUS 2										
	[MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE] 1										
	[MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE] 2										
	VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)										
509B	CHECK 508B: 'BCG' TO '[MEASLES CONTAINING VAC	CINE] 2	2' ALL I	RECO	RDED? (ES	7					→ 524B1
510B	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?	YES (PROI THE	BE FOF CORR	 R VAC ESPO	CINATI NDING			ITE '66 N IN 508	 3B) -		
	RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 508B THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.	NO DON'T		 V		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·····	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	、 — 	2 8]→ 524B1
511B	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 NO DON'T	 . KNOV	· · · · · · · · · · · · V · · ·					 	1 2 8] → 524B1

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF NEXT-TO- LAST BIRTH	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	
512B	Has (NAME) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the right shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
514B	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] → 517B
515B	Did (NAME) receive the first oral polio vaccine in the first two weeks after birth or later?	FIRST TWO WEEKS 1 LATER 2	
516B	How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
517B	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] → 519B
518B	How many times did (NAME) receive the pentavalent vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
519B	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]→ 521B
520B	How many times did (NAME) receive the pneumococcal vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
521B	Has (NAME) ever received a rotavirus vaccination, that is, a white liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhea?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8]→ 523B
522B	How many times did (NAME) receive the rotavirus vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
523B	Has (NAME) ever received a measles vaccination, that is, an injection in the left shoulder or thight to prevent measles?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8]→ 524B1
524B	How many times did (NAME) receive the measles vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
524B1	Did you pay for any vaccination for [ANME]?	YES 1 NO	>525B
524B2	How much did you pay for the vaccination?	тяня	
		DON'T KNOW 999998	
525B	In the last 7 days was (NAME) given:	YES NO DK	
	a) Virutubishi vya nyongeza? b) Chakula dawa?	a) VIR.NYONGEZA 1 2 8 b) CHAKULA DAWA 1 2 8	
526B	CHECK 215 IN BIRTH HISTORY: ANY MORE BIRTHS I	N 2012-2016?	
			> 601
	(GO TO 502B IN AN - ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE)		

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

601	CHECK 224:		
	ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2010-2016	NO BIRTHS 2010-20	016 □ 648
602	CHECK 215: RECORD THE BIRTH HISTO BIRTH IN 2010-2016. ASK THE QUESTION MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE LAST COLU Now I would like to ask some questions abc	RY NUMBER IN 603 AND THE NAME AND SUNT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WAN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).	JRVIVAL STATUS IN 604 FOR EACH /ITH THE LAST BIRTH.IF THERE ARE e will talk about each separately.)
603	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY.	LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER
604	FROM 212 AND 216:	NAME LIVING DEAD (SKIP TO 646)	NAME LIVING DEAD (SKIP TO 646)
605	In the last six months, was (NAME) given a vitamin A dose like [this/any of these]? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF AMPULES/CAPSULES/SYRUPS.	YES	YES
606	In the last seven days, was (NAME) given iron pills, sprinkles with iron, or iron syrup like [this/any of these]? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF PILLS/SPRINKLES/SYRUPS.	YES	YES
607	Was (NAME) given any drug for intestinal worms in the last six months?	YES	YES
608	Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last 14 days? PROBE: Did (NAME) had at least 3 loose or liquid stools per day?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 618)	YES 1 NO 27 (SKIP TO 618)
		DON'T KNOW 8	DON'T KNOW 8–J

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	NAME	NAME
609	CHECK 464: EVER BREASFED? YES NO a) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea including breastmilk. 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? 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	MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	NAME	NAME
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	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 (SKIP TO 615) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 615) ←
612	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else?	GOVERNMENT/PARASTATAL ZON/REFERRAL/SPEC.HOSP REFERRAL REGIONAL HOSP B REGIONAL HOSPITAL DISTRICT HOSPITAL HEALTH CENTRE DISPENSARY CLINIC G CHW	GOVERNMENT/PARASTATAL ZON/REFERRAL/SPEC.HOSP A REFERRAL REGIONAL HOSP B REGIONAL HOSPITAL C DISTRICT HOSPITAL D HEALTH CENTRE E DISPENSARY F CLINIC G CHW H
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).	RELIGIOUS/VOLUNTARY REFERAL SPEC.HOSPITA I DISTRICT HOSPITAL J HOSPITAL K HEALTH CENTRE L DISPENSARY M CLINIC N	RELIGIOUS/VOLUNTARY REFERAL SPEC.HOSPITA I DISTRICT HOSPITAL J HOSPITAL K HEALTH CENTRE L DISPENSARY M CLINIC N
	(NAME OF PLACE(S))	PRIVATESPECIALISED HOSPITALOHOSPITALPHEALTH CENTREQDISPENSARYRCLINICS	PRIVATE SPECIALISED HOSPITAL O HOSPITAL P HEALTH CENTRE Q DISPENSARY R CLINIC S
		OTHER PHARMACY T ADDO U NGO NGO V OTHER (SPECIFY) X	OTHER PHARMACY T ADDO U NGO V OTHE <u>R</u> (SPECIFY) X
612A	Did you pay for advice or treatment for the diarrhea?	YES1 NO2 (SKIP TO 613) ←	YES1 NO2 → (SKIP TO 613) ←
612B	How much did you pay?	TSHS DON'T KNOW 999998	TSHS DON'T KNOW 999998
613	CHECK 612:	TWO OR ONLY MORE ONE CODES CODE CIRCLED CIRCLED (SKIP TO 615)	TWO OR ONLY MORE ONE CODES CODE CIRCLED CIRCLED (SKIP TO 615)
614	Where did you first seek advice or treatment?	FIRST PLACE	FIRST PLACE
	USE LETTER CODE FROM 612.		
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?	YES NO DK a) FLUID FROM ORS	YES NO DK a) FLUID FROM ORS
	b) A pre-packaged ORS liquid?c) A government-recommended homemade fluid?d) Zinc tablets or syrup?	PACKEI 1 2 8 b) ORS LIQUID 1 2 8 c) HOMEMADE	PACKEI 1 2 8 b) ORS LIQUID 1 2 8 c) HOMEMADE

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	NAME	NAME
616	CHECK 615: ANY 'YES' ALL 'NO' COR 'DK' a) Was anything else given to treat the diarrhea?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 618) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 [−] (SKIP TO 618) < DON'T KNOW 8 [−]
617	CHECK 615: ANY 'YES' ALL 'NO' COR 'DK' a) What else was given to treat the diarrhea? Anything else? RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN.	PILL OR SYRUP ANTIBIOTIC A ANTIMOTILITY B OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC C OR ANTIMOTILITY) C UNKNOWN PILL C OR SYRUP D INJECTION E NON-ANTIBIOTIC F UNKNOWN INJECTION INJECTION G (IV) INTRAVENOUS H HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE	PILL OR SYRUP ANTIBIOTIC A ANTIMOTILITY B OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC C UNKNOWN PILL C UNKNOWN PILL D INJECTION E NON-ANTIBIOTIC F UNKNOWN INJECTION INJECTION G (IV) INTRAVENOUS H HOME REMEDY/ H
		OTHER X	OTHER X X
618	Has (NAME) been ill with a fever at any time in the last 14 days?	YES	YES
619	At any time during the illness, did (NAME) have blood taken from (NAME)'s finger or heel for testing?	YES	YES
620	Has (NAME) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 14 days?	YES	YES
621	Has (NAME) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing at any time in the last 14 days?	YES	YES
622	Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or to a blocked or runny nose?	CHEST ONLY 1 NOSE ONLY 2 BOTH 3 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW (SKIP TO 624)	CHEST ONLY
623	CHECK 618: HAD FEVER?	YES NO OR DK □ ↓ (SKIP TO 646) ←	YES NO OR DK (SKIP TO 646)
624	Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 629) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 629) ←

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	NAME	NAME
625	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.	GOVERNMENT/PARASTATALZON/REFERRAL/SPEC.HOSPAREFERRAL REGIONAL HOSPBREGIONAL HOSPITALCDISTRICT HOSPITALDHEALTH CENTREEDISPENSARYFCLINICGCHWH	GOVERNMENT/PARASTATALZON/REFERRAL/SPEC.HOSPAREFERRAL REGIONAL HOSPBREGIONAL HOSPITALCDISTRICT HOSPITALDHEALTH CENTREEDISPENSARYFCLINICGCHWH
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).	RELIGIOUS/VOLUNTARYREFERAL SPEC.HOSPITAIDISTRICT HOSPITALJHOSPITALKHEALTH CENTRELDISPENSARYMCLINICN	RELIGIOUS/VOLUNTARYREFERAL SPEC.HOSPITAIDISTRICT HOSPITALJHOSPITALKHEALTH CENTRELDISPENSARYMCLINICN
	(NAME OF PLACE(S))	PRIVATE SPECIALISED HOSPITAL O HOSPITAL P HEALTH CENTRE Q DISPENSARY R CLINIC S OTHER PHARMACY T ADDO U NGO V OTHER (SPECIFY) X	PRIVATE SPECIALISED HOSPITAL O HOSPITAL P HEALTH CENTRE Q DISPENSARY R CLINIC S OTHER PHARMACY T ADDO U NGO V OTHER (SPECIFY) X
625A	Did you pay for the advice or treatment for this illness?	YES1 NO2 (SKIP TO 626) ←	YES1 NO2 (SKIP TO 626) ←
625B	How much did you pay?	TSHS	TSHS 999998
626	CHECK 625:	TWO OR ONLY MORE ONE CODES CODE CIRCLED CIRCLED (SKIP TO 628)	TWO OR ONLY MORE ONE CODES CODES CODE CIRCLED CIRCLED (SKIP TO 628)
627	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 625.	FIRST PLACE	FIRST PLACE
628	How many days after the illness began did you first seek advice or treatment for (NAME)? IF THE SAME DAY RECORD '00'.	DAYS	DAYS
629	At any time during the illness, did (NAME) take any drugs for the illness?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 646) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	NAME	NAME
630	What drugs did (NAME) take? Any other drugs? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT) A SP/FANSIDAR B CHLOROQUINE D QUININE PILLS E INJECTION/IV F ARTESUNATE RECTAL G INJECTION/IV H OTHER ANTIMALARIAL I (SPECIFY) ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS PILL/SYRUP J INJECTION/IV K	ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT) A SP/FANSIDAR B CHLOROQUINE C AMODIAQUINE D QUININE PILLS E INJECTION/IV F ARTESUNATE RECTAL G INJECTION/IV H OTHER ANTIMALARIAL I (SPECIFY) ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS PILL/SYRUP J INJECTION/IV K
		AMOXICILLIN L OTHER DRUGS ASPIRIN M ACETAMINOPHEN N IBUPROFEN O OTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	AMOXICILLIN L OTHER DRUGS ASPIRIN L ACETAMINOPHEN M IBUPROFEN N OTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z
630A	Where did you get these drugs from? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S). (NAME OF PLACE(S))	GOVERNMENT/PARASTATAL ZON/REFERRAL/SPEC.HOSP A REFERRAL REGIONAL HOSP B REGIONAL HOSPITAL C DISTRICT HOSPITAL D HEALTH CENTRE E DISPENSARY F CLINIC G CHW H REFERAL SPEC.HOSPITA I DISTRICT HOSPITAL J HOSPITAL K HEALTH CENTRE L DISPENSARY M CLINIC N PRIVATE SPECIALISED HOSPITAL SPECIALISED HOSPITAL P HEALTH CENTRE Q DISPENSARY R CLINIC S OTHER P PHARMACY T ADDO U NGO V OTHER (SPECIFY) X	GOVERNMENT/PARASTATAL ZON/REFERRAL/SPEC.HOSP A REFERRAL REGIONAL HOSP B REGIONAL HOSPITAL C DISTRICT HOSPITAL D HEALTH CENTRE E DISPENSARY F CLINIC G CHW H RELIGIOUS/VOLUNTARY REFERAL SPEC.HOSPITA I DISTRICT HOSPITAL J HOSPITAL K HEALTH CENTRE L DISPENSARY M CLINIC N PRIVATE SPECIALISED HOSPITAL O HOSPITAL P HEALTH CENTRE Q DISPENSARY R CLINIC S OTHER PHARMACY T ADDO U NGO V OTHER (SPECIFY) X
631	CHECK 630: ANY CODE A-I CIRCLED?	YES NO (SKIP TO 645A)	YES NO (SKIP TO 645A)
632	CHECK 630: ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY ('A') GIVEN	CODE 'A' CODE 'A' CIRCLED NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 634)	CODE 'A' CODE 'A' CIRCLED NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 634)

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	NAME	NAME
633	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take an artemisinin combination therapy?	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER 7 FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS 3 AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY0NEXT DAY1TWO DAYS AFTER7FEVER2THREE OR MORE DAYS3AFTER FEVER3DON'T KNOW8
634	CHECK 630: SP/FANSIDAR ('B') GIVEN	CODE 'B' CIRCLED NOT CIRCLED CIRCLED (SKIP TO 636)	CODE 'B' CIRCLED NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 636)
635	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take SP/Fansidar?	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER 2 FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY0NEXT DAY1TWO DAYS AFTER7FEVER2THREE OR MORE DAYS3AFTER FEVER3DON'T KNOW8
636	CHECK 630: CHLOROQUINE ('C') GIVEN	CODE 'C' CIRCLED NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 638)	CODE 'C' CIRCLED CIRCLED CIRCLED (SKIP TO 638)
637	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take chloroquine?	SAME DAY0NEXT DAY1TWO DAYS AFTER7FEVER2THREE OR MORE DAYS3AFTER FEVER3DON'T KNOW8	SAME DAY0NEXT DAY1TWO DAYS AFTER2FEVER2THREE OR MORE DAYS3AFTER FEVER3DON'T KNOW8
638	CHECK 630: AMODIAQUINE ('D') GIVEN	CODE 'D' CIRCLED NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 640)	CODE 'D' CIRCLED NOT ☐ CIRCLED CIRCLED (SKIP TO 640) ←
639	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take amodiaquine?	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER 7 FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS 3 AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY0NEXT DAY1TWO DAYS AFTER2FEVER2THREE OR MORE DAYS3AFTER FEVER3DON'T KNOW8
640	CHECK 630: QUININE ('E' OR 'F') GIVEN	CODE CODE 'E' OR 'F' 'E' OR 'F' CIRCLED NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 642)	CODE CODE 'E' OR 'F' 'E' OR 'F' CIRCLED NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 642)
641	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take quinine?	SAME DAY0NEXT DAY1TWO DAYS AFTERFEVER2THREE OR MORE DAYSAFTER FEVER3DON'T KNOW8	SAME DAY0NEXT DAY1TWO DAYS AFTER2FEVER2THREE OR MORE DAYS3AFTER FEVER3DON'T KNOW8

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	NAME	NAME	
642	CHECK 630: ARTESUNATE ('G' OR 'H') GIVEN	CODE CODE 'G' OR 'H' 'G' OR 'H' CIRCLED NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 644)	CODE CODE 'G' OR 'H' 'G' OR 'H' □ CIRCLED NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 644) ←	
643	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take artesunate?	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER 7 FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS 3 AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER 2 FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
644	CHECK 630: OTHER ANTIMALARIAL ('I') GIVEN	CODE 'I' CODE 'I' CIRCLED NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 645A)	CODE 'I' CIRCLED NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 645A)	
645	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take (OTHER ANTIMALARIAL)?	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER 2 FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY0NEXT DAY1TWO DAYS AFTERFEVER2THREE OR MORE DAYSAFTER FEVER3DON'T KNOW8	
645A	CHECK 630: AMOXICILLIN ('L') GIVEN	CODE 'L' CODE 'L' CIRCLED NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 646)	CODE 'L' CIRCLED NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 646)	
645B	CHECK 622	CODE '1' OR '3' CODE '2', '6' OR '8' CIRCLED CIRCLED/ Q. NOT ASKED (SKIP TO 646)	CODE '1' OR '3' CODE '2', '6' OR '8' CIRCLED CIRCLED/ Q. NOT ASKED (SKIP TO 646)	
645C	How long after the fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing did (NAME) take Amoxicillin?	SAME DAY0NEXT DAY1TWO DAYS AFTERSYMPTOMS2THREE OR MORE DAYSAFTER FEVER3DON'T KNOW8	SAME DAY0NEXT DAY1TWO DAYS AFTERSYMPTOMS2THREE OR MORE DAYSAFTER FEVER3DON'T KNOW8	
645D	For how many days did (NAME) take Amoxicillin?	NBRE DAYS	NBRE DAYS	
646		GO BACK TO 604 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 646A.	GO TO 604 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 646A.	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP			
646A	Who usually makes decisions about health care for your child/children: you, your (husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT1HUSBAND/PARTNER2RESPONDENT AND1HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY3SOMEONE ELSE4OTHER6				
647	CHECK 615(a) AND 615(b), ALL COLUMNS:					
	NO CHILD RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORS PACKET OR PRE-PACKAGED ORS LIQUID PF	ANY CHILD RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORS PACKET OR RE-PACKAGED ORS LIQUID	→ 649			
648	Have you ever heard of a special product called MA-ORAL you can get for the treatment of diarrhea?	YES 1 NO 2				
649	CHECK 215 AND 218, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN 2013-2016 LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT					
	(NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER)		·→ 701			
	↓ ↓					
SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
650	Now I would like to ask you about liquids or foods that (NAME FROM 649) had yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in whether your child had the item I mention even if it was combined with other foods. Did (NAME FROM 649) drink or eat:	YES NO DK	
	a) Plain water?	a) 1 2 8	
	b) Juice or juice drinks?	b) 1 2 8	
	c) Clear soup?	c) 1 2 8	
	 d) Milk such as tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink milk? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'. 	d)	
	 e) Infant formula? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink infant formula? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'. 	e)	
	f) Any other liquids?	f) 1 2 8	
	g) Yogurt? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) eat yogurt?	g) 1 2 8 NUMBER OF	
	h) Cerelac and Unga wa lishe?	h) 1 2 8	
	 Bread, rice, spagheti/noodles,chapati, mandazi, porridge, or other foods made from grains? 	i) 1 2 8	
	j) Pumpkin, carrots, squash or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	j) 1 2 8	
	 k) White potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava,cocoyams, white sweet potatoes, plantains or any other foods made from roots? 	k) 1 2 8	
	 Any dark green, leafy vegetables such as amaranth,cassava leaves, sweet potato leaves, beans leaves,chinese cabbage and spinach? 	l) 1 2 8	
	m) Ripe mangoes, papayas, water melon, red quava?	m) 1 2 8	
	n) Any other fruits or vegetables?	n) 1 2 8	
	o) Liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats?	o) 1 2 8	
	p) Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck?	p) 1 2 8	
	q) Eggs?	q) 1 2 8	
	r) Fresh or dried fish or shellfish?	r) 1 2 8	
	s) Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, or nuts?	s) 1 2 8	
	t) Cheese or other food made from milk?	t) 1 2 8	
	u) Any other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?	u) 1 2 8	
651	CHECK 650 (CATEGORIES 'g' THROUGH 'u'): NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ↓ AT LEA		→ 653

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
652	Did (NAME FROM 649) 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	→ 654
653	How many times did (NAME FROM 649) eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES	
654	The last time (NAME FROM 649) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	CHILD USED TOILET OR LATRINE01PUT/RINSED02INTO TOILET OR LATRINE02PUT/RINSED03INTO DRAIN OR DITCH03THROWN INTO GARBAGE04BURIED05LEFT IN THE OPEN06OTHER96(SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	Are you currently married or living together with a man as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED1YES, LIVING WITH A MAN2NO, NOT IN UNION3]→ 704
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	→ 712
703	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED 3]→ 709
704	Is your (husband/partner) living with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HER	
705	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	
706	Does your (husband/partner) have other wives or does he live with other women as if married?	YES]→ 709
707	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	
708	Are you the first, second, wife/live in partner?	RANK	
709	Have you been married or lived with a man only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	
710	CHECK 709: 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] → 712
711	How old were you when you first started living with him?	AGE	
712	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CON	FINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE	
713	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	→ 731
713A	The very first time you had sexual intercourse, would you say that you willingly wanted to have it?	YES	
714	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	→ 731

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
716	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this person, was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 731
729	You told me that a condom was used the last time you had sex. What is the brand name of the condom used at that time?	SALAMA 01 DUME 02 ROUGH RIDER 03 FAMILIA 04 CARE 05 LADY PEPETA 06 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	
	PACKAGE.	DON'T KNOW	
730	From where did you obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. (NAME OF PLACE)	GOVERNMENT/PARASTATAL ZON/REFERRAL/SPEC.HOSPITAL 11 REFERRAL REGIONAL HOSP. 12 REGIONAL HOSPITAL 13 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 14 HEALTH CENTRE 15 DISPENSARY 16 CLINIC 17 CHW 18 RELIGIOUS/VOLUNTARY 18 REFERAL SPEC.HOSPITA 21 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 22 HOSPITAL 23 HEALTH CENTRE 24 DISPENSARY 25 CLINIC 26 PRIVATE 24 DISPENSARY 25 CLINIC 26 PRIVATE 31 HOSPITAL 32 HEALTH CENTRE 33 DISPENSARY 34 CLINIC 35 OTHER PHARMACY PHARMACY 41 ADDO 42 NGO 43 VCT CENTRE 44 SHOP/KIOSK 45 BAR 46 GUEST HOUSE/HOTEL 47	
731	PRESENCE OF OTHERS DURING THIS SECTION.	YES NO CHILDREN <10	
		FEMALE ADULTS 1 2	

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO	OUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	CHECK 304:		
	NEITHER STERILIZED	HE OR SHE	→ 813
802	CHECK 226:	_	
	PREGNANT NC	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 CHILD1NO MORE2UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW8	→ 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 226: NOT PREGNANT PREGNANT PREGNANT PREGNANT A the second	MONTHS1YEARS2SOON/NOW993SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT994AFTER MARRIAGE995	→ 811 → 813
	the birth of another child?	OTHER 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW	811
806	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE	PREGNANT	↔ 812
807	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD?		
	CURRENTLY USING		
808	CHECK 805: '24' OR MORE MONTHS NOT OR '02' OR MORE YEARS ASKED	'00-23' MONTHS COR '00-01' YEAR	→ 812
809	CHECK 714:		
	YE DAYS, WEEKS OR	ARS L L	→ 811
	MONTHS AGO ↓		→ 811

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
810	CHECK 804:	NOT MARRIED A	
	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? 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? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.	FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS NOT HAVING SEX B INFREQUENT SEX C MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY D CAN'T GET PREGNANT E NOT MENSTRUATED SINCE LAST BIRTH LAST BIRTH F BREASTFEEDING G UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC H OPPOSITION TO USE RESPONDENT OPPOSED RESPONDENT OPPOSED J OTHERS OPPOSED K RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION L LACK OF KNOWLEDGE N KNOWS NO METHOD M KNOWS NO SOURCE N METHOD-RELATED REASONS SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS O LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR P COSTS TOO MUCH Q PREFERRED METHOD NOT AVAILABLE NO METHOD AVAILABLE S INCONVENIENT TO USE T INCONVENIENT TO USE T INTERFERES WITH BODDY'S T	
		OTHERX	
		DON'T KNOW	
811	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT NO, NOT ASKED CURRENTLY USING CL		→ 813
812	Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?	YES	
813	CHECK 216: HAS LIVING CHILDREN NO LIVING CHILDREN CHILDR	NONE 00 NUMBER	→ 815 → 815
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	

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
815	In the last few 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	b) TELEVISION 1 2	
	c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or	c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE 1 2	
	magazine? d) Received a voice or text message about family	d) MOBILE PHONE	
	planning on a mobile phone? e) Seen anything about family planning on a poster?	e) POSTER 1 2	
	f) Seen anything about family planning on a billboard?	f) BILLBOARDS 1 2	
	g) Heard about family planning at community events?	g) COMMUNITY EVENTS 1 2	
	h) Seen anything about family planning on a live	h) LIVE DRAMA 1 2	
	 i) Head about family planning from a doctor or a 	i) DOCTOR/NURSI 1 2	
	 j) Head about family planning from a community bealth worker? 	j) COMMUNITY HEALTH WORK 1 2	
	k) Read about family planning on internet?	k) INTERNET	
815A	Have you ever heard or seen the campaign:	YES NO	
	a) Wazazi nipendeni?	a) WAZAZI NIPENDEN 1 2	
	b) Fuata nyota ya kijana upate mafanikio?	b) NYOTA YA KIJANI 1 2	
	c) Siyo kila homa ni malaria?	c) MALARIA 1 2	
815B	CHECK 815A (a.b AND c)		
	'YES' 🗸	SINGLE 'YES'	→ 816
8150	Where did you see or hear the campaign?		
0150			
	RECORD ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED	NTERNE'D	
		MOBILE PHONE E CHW F	
		FAMILY FRIEND G	
		OTHER X	
816	If you wanted to get information on family planning,	CBD WORKER01	
	who would you like to talk to most.	CLINC STAFI	
		HUSBAND/PARTNER04	
		RELATIVE	
		RELIGIOUS LEADERS 07 OTHER	
		(SPECIFY)	
816A	If you wanted to get information on family planning, would you like to get the information from:	YES NO	
	a) The Radio?	a) RADIO 1 2	
	b) The Television?) TELEVISION	
	of in a nonopupor of a magazine:		

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
817	CHECK 701: YES, YES, YES, CURRENTLY LIVING MARRIED WITH A MAN	NO, NOT IN A UNION	<u>→</u> 901
818	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD?		
	CURRENTLY CURI USING NOT ASKED	NOT RENTLY USING	→ 820 → 822
818A	CHECK 304: WHAT METHOD?		
	OTHER CODE B, G, OR M CIRC		819
818B	Does your husband/partner know that you are using a method of family planning?	YES 1 NO 2	
819	Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/partner's) decision, or did you both decide together?	MAINLY RESPONDENT1MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER2JOINT DECISION3	
		OTHER 6	
819A	Has your husband/partner ever refused to use a method or tried to stop you from using a method to avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	821
820	Would you say that not using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/partner's) decision, or did you both decide together?	MAINLY RESPONDENT1MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER2JOINT DECISION3	
		OTHER 6	
821	CHECK 304:		
	NEITHER ARE STERILIZED	HE OR SHE ARE STERILIZED	<u>→</u> 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/	NOT IN UNION	→ 909
902	How old was your (husband/partner) on his last		
502	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 ?	PRE-PRIMARY0PRIMARY1POST PRIMARY TRAINING2SECONDARY 'O' LEVEL3POST SECONDARY 'O' LEVEL TRAINING4SECONDARY 'A' LEVEL5POST SECONDARY 'A' LEVEL5POST SECONDARY 'A' LEVEL TRAININ'.6UNIVERSITY.7DON'T KNOW8	→ 906
905	What was the highest grade he completed at that level?		
	IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	GRADE	
906	Has your (husband/partner) done any work in the last 7 days?	YES	─> 908
907	Has your (husband/partner) done any work in the last 12 months?	YES]→ 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 seven 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 seven 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 seven 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	<u>→</u> 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?	(<u></u>	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WO	DRK
--	-----

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
914	Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	FOR FAMILY MEMBER1FOR SOMEONE ELSE2SELF-EMPLOYED3	
915	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR1SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR2ONCE IN A WHILE3	
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		→ 925
918	CHECK 916:		
	CODE '1' OR '2' □ CIRCLED ↓		→ 921
919	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT1HUSBAND/PARTNER2RESPONDENT AND	
		HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3	
		OTHER6	
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	→ 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	
		OTHER 6	
922	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT1HUSBAND/PARTNER2RESPONDENT AND	
		HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6	
923	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT	
		HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY3SOMEONE ELSE4OTHER6	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
924	Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives?	RESPONDENT1HUSBAND/PARTNER2RESPONDENT AND4HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY3SOMEONE ELSE4OTHER6	
925	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY1JOINTLY ONLY2BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY3DOES NOT OWN4	→ 928
926	Do you have a title deed for any house you own?	YES]→ 928
927	Is your name on the title deed?	YES	
928	Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY1JOINTLY ONLY2BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY3DOES NOT OWN4	→ 931
929	Do you have a title deed for any land you own?	YES]→ 931
930	Is your name on the title deed?	YES	
931	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT)	PRES./ PRES./ NOT NOT LISTEN. LISTEN. LISTEN. PRES. CHILDREN < 10	
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. MALARIA

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1001	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 DISEASI 10 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) 08	
1002	Can you tell me the signs or symptoms of malaria in a young child? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	FEVERAFEELING COLDBCHILLSCPERSPIRATION/SWEATINDHEADACHEEBODY ACHESFPOOR APPETITIGVOMITINGHDIARRHEAIWEAKNESSJCOUGHINGK	
		OTHER X (SPECIFY) DOES NOT KNOW ANY Z	
1003	Are there ways to avoid getting malaria?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1005
1004	What are the ways to avoid getting malaria?	SLEEP UNDER MOSQUITO N A USE MOSQUITO COILS B USE INSECTICIDE SPRAY C INDOOR RESIDUAL SPRAYING (IRS.) D KEEP DOORS/WINDOWS CLOSE E USE INSECT REPELLANT F KEEP SURROUNDINGS CLEA G CUT THE GRASS H REMOVE STANDING WATER I INTERMITTENT PREVENTIVE TREAT- MENT (IPTP) J HOUSE SCREENIN ¹ K OTHER X (SPECIFY) J DOES NOT KNOW ANY Z	
1005	Can ACTs be obtained at your nearest health facility or pharmacy (duka la dawa muhimu)?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1006A	In the past year, have you seen or heard any messages about malaria prevention?	YES 1 NO 2	
1006B	In the past year, have you seen or heard any messages about malaria treatment?	YES 1 NO 2	
			l

SECTION 10. MALARIA

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1007	LOCATION OF INTERVIEW: MAINLAND TANZANIA	ZANZIBAR	→ 1008B
1008A	In the past year, have you ever heard or seen the phrase "Malaria Haikubaliki"?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1009 → 1010
1008B	In the past year, have you ever heard or seen the phrase "Maliza Malaria"?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1010
1009	Where did you hear or see this phrase? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	RADIO A BILLBOARD B POSTER C T-SHIRT D LEAFLET/FACT SHEET/ BROCHURE. E TELEVISION F MOBILE VIDEO UNI G SCHOOL H HEALTH CARE WORKER I COMMUNITY EVENT/PRESENTATIC. J FRIEND/NEIGHBOR/FAMILY MEMBE. K OTHER X (SPECIFY) Z	
1010	In the past six months, were you visited by a health worker or volunteer who talked to you about malaria?	YES 1 NO 2	
1011	Now I am going to read some statements and I would like you to tell r After I read each statement, please tell me whether you strongly agre disagree with it or strongly disagree with it.	me how much you agree or disagree with them. we with it, somewhat agree with it, somewhat	
1012	I can easily protect myself and my children from malaria. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree?	STRONGLY AGREE1SOMEWHAT AGRE2SOMEWHAT DISAGRE3STRONGLY DISAGREE4	
1013	I can ensure that my children sleep under a treated net every single night of the year. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree?	STRONGLY AGREE1SOMEWHAT AGRE2SOMEWHAT DISAGRE3STRONGLY DISAGREE4	
1014	I can easily hang my children's mosquito nets. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree?	STRONGLY AGREE1SOMEWHAT AGRE2SOMEWHAT DISAGRE3STRONGLY DISAGREE4	
1015	It is important to sleep under a net every single night. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree?	STRONGLY AGREE1SOMEWHAT AGRE2SOMEWHAT DISAGRE3STRONGLY DISAGREE4	
1016	Pregnant women are at high risk of getting malaria. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree?	STRONGLY AGREE1SOMEWHAT AGREI2SOMEWHAT DISAGRE3STRONGLY DISAGREE4	
1017	Women should attend antenatal care early in their pregnancy. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree?	STRONGLY AGREE1SOMEWHAT AGRE2SOMEWHAT DISAGRE3STRONGLY DISAGREE4	

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1101	Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months?		
	IF YES: How many injections have you had?		
	IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NONE	→ 1104
1102	Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker?		
	IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NONE	
1103	The last time you got an injection from a health worker, did he/she take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package?	YES	
1104	Do you currently smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3]→ ₁₁₀₆
1105	On average, how many cigarettes do you currently smoke each day?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES	
1106	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	─ → 1107A
1107	What other type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	KRETEKSAPIPES FULL OF TOBACCOBCIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOSCWATER PIPEDSNUFF BY MOUTHESNUFF BY NOSEFCHEWING TOBACCOGBETEL QUID WITH TOBACCOH	
		OTHER X (SPECIFY)	
1107A	Have you ever consumed a drink that contain alcohol such as beer,wine,spirit,fermented cider or local brewers such as mbege,ulanzi, gongo/chang'aa etc?	YES 1 NO 2 ·	→ 1108
1107B	In the past 12 months, how frequently have you had at least one drink?	DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH 4 NEVER DRUNK 5	
1108	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:	BIG NOT A BIG PROBLEM 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	

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1109	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1201
1110	What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE	
		OTHERX (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1201	Now I would like to ask some questions about a practice known as female circumcision. Have you ever heard of female circumcision?	YES 1	→ 1203
1202	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 ·	→ 1301
1203	Have you yourself ever been circumcised?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1209
1204	Now I would like to ask you what was done to you at that time. Was any flesh removed from the genital area?	YES	→ 1206
1205	Was the genital area just nicked without removing any flesh?	YES	
1206	Was your genital area sewn closed?	YES	
1207	How old were you when you were circumcised?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	
	IF THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW THE EXACT AGE, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	AS A BABY/DURING INFANCY	
1208	Who performed the circumcision?	TRADITIONALTRAD. CIRCUMCISER11TRAD. BIRTH ATTENDANT12	
		OTHER TRAD16 (SPECIFY)	
		HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR	
		(SPECIFY) 98	
1209	CHECK 213, 215 AND 216:		
	HAS ONE OR MORE LIVING DAUGHTERS BORN IN 2000 OR LATER	AS NO LIVING DAUGHTERS RN IN 2000 OR LATER	→ 1216

FEMALE GENITAL CUTTING/MUTILATION

1209A	CHECK 213, 215 AND 216: ENTER IN THE TABLE THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER AND NAME OF EACH LIVING DAUGHTER BORN IN 2000 OR LATER. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE DAUGHTERS. BEGIN WITH THE YOUNGEST DAUGHTER. (IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 DAUGHTERS, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRES). Now I would like to ask you some questions about your (daughter/daughters).						
1210	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER AND NAME OF EACH LIVING DAUGHTER BORN IN 2000 OR LATER.	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER AND NAME OF EACH LIVING DAUGHTER BORN IN 2000 OR LATER. BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER		SECOND-TO-YOUNGEST LIVING DAUGHTER BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER			
1211	Is (NAME OF DAUGHTER) circumcised?	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 1211 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR IF NO MORE DAUGHTERS, GO TO 1216)	YES 1 NO2 (GO TO 1211 ← IN NEXT COLUMN; OR IF NO MORE DAUGHTERS, GO TO 1216)	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 1211 IN FIRST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR IF NO MORE DAUGHTERS, GO TO 1216)			
1212	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 COMPLE- TED YRS DON'T KNOW	AGE IN COMPLE- TED YRS DON'T KNOW	AGE IN COMPLE- TED YRS DON'T KNOW			
1213	Was her genital area sewn closed?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8			
1214	Who performed the circumcision?	TRADITIONAL TRADITIONAL CIRCUMCISER 11 TRAD. BIRTH ATTENDANT 12 OTHER TRAD. (SPECIFY) HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR 21 TRAINED NURSE/MIDWIFI 22 OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW	TRADITIONAL TRADITIONAL CIRCUMCISER 11 TRAD. BIRTH ATTENDANT 12 OTHER TRAD. (SPECIFY) HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR 21 TRAINED NURSE/MIDWIFI 22 OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL 26 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW	TRADITIONAL TRADITIONAL CIRCUMCISER 11 TRAD. BIRTH ATTENDANT 12 OTHER TRAD. (SPECIFY) HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR 21 TRAINED NURSE/MIDWIFI 22 OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL 26 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW			
1215		GO BACK TO 1211 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE DAUGHTERS, GO TO 1216.	GO BACK TO 1211 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE DAUGHTERS, GO TO 1216.	GO TO 1211 IN FIRST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR IF NO MORE DAUGHTERS,			

FEMALE GENITAL CUTTING/MUTILATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1216	Do you believe that female circumcision is required by your religion?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RELIGION 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
1216A	Do you believe that female circumcision is requiered by your culture?	YES	
1217	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 13. MATERNAL MORTALITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS CODING CATEGORIES						SKIP	
1301	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your brothers and sisters, that is, all of the children born to your natural mother, including those who are living with you, those living elsewhere and those who have died. How many children did your mother give birth to, including you?							
1302	CHECK 1301:				_	_		
		TWO OR MORE BI	RTHS	OI (RESP	NLY ONE BIRTH [ONDENT ONLY)			¹⁴⁰⁰
1303	How many births o	did your mother hav	e before you were b	oorn? N P	UMBER OF RECEDING BIRTHS			
1304	What was the name given to your (oldest/ next oldest) brother or sister?	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)
1305	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 FEMA	1 LE . 2
1306	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES 1 NO 27 GO TO 1308 ← DK 87 GO TO (2) ←	YES 1 NO 27 GO TO 1308 ← DK 87 GO TO (3) ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1308 ← DK 8 GO TO (4) ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1308 ← DK 8 GO TO (5) ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1308 ← DK 8 GO TO (6) ←	YES . NO . GO DK . GO	1 2 TO 1308 ◀ 8 O TO (7) ◀
1307	How old is (NAME)?	GO TO (2)	GO TO (3)	GO TO (4)	GO TO (5)	GO TO (6)	GO	TO (7)
1308	How many years ago did (NAME) die?							
1309	How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died?	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (2)	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (3)	IF MALE OR DIED BEFOF 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (4)	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (5)	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (6)	IF N DIE 12 ` OF GO	MALE OR D BEFORE YEARS AGE TO (7)
1310	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died?	YES 1 GO TO 1313	YES 1 GO TO 1313	YES 1 ¹ GO TO 1313 < NO 2	YES 1 GO TO 1313	YES 1 GO TO 1313	YES . GO NO .	1 _⊤ ™ 1313 ←
1311	Did (NAME) die during childbirth?	YES 1 GO TO 1313 NO 2	YES 1 GO TO 1313 NO 2	YES 1 GO TO 1313 NO 2	YES 1 GO TO 1313 NO 2	YES 1 GO TO 1313 NO 2	YES . GO . NO .	1 TO 1313
1312	Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES . NO .	1 2
1313	How many live born children did (NAME) give birth to during her lifetime?							
IF NO	MORE BROTHERS	S OR SISTERS, GO	TO NEXT SECTIO	N.				

1304	What was the name given to your (oldest/ next oldest) brother or sister?	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1305	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
1306	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES 1 NO 27 GO TO 1308 DK 87 GO TO (8)	YES 1 NO 27 GO TO 1308 ← DK 87 GO TO (9) ←	YES 1 NO 2 [¬] GO TO 1308 ← DK 8 [¬] GO TO (10) ←	YES 1 NO 2 ⁻ GO TO 1308 ← DK 8 ⁻ GO TO (11) ←	YES 1 NO 2 ⁻ GO TO 1308 ← DK 8 ⁻ GO TO (12) ←	YES 1 NO 27 GO TO 1308 ← DK 87 GO TO (13) ←
1307	How old is (NAME)?	GO TO (8)	GO TO (9)	GO TO (10)	GO TO (11)	GO TO (12)	GO TO (13)
1308	How many years ago did (NAME) die?						
1309	How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died?	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (8)	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (9)	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (10)	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (11)	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (12)	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (13)
1310	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died?	YES 1 GO TO 1313	YES 1 GO TO 1313	YES 1 GO TO 1313 - NO 2	YES 1 GO TO 1313 - NO 2	YES 1 GO TO 1313 - NO 2	YES 1 GO TO 1313
1311	Did (NAME) die during childbirth?	YES 1 GO TO 1313	YES 1 GO TO 1313	YES 1 GO TO 1313 NO 2	YES 1 GO TO 1313 NO 2	YES 1 GO TO 1313 NO 2	YES 1 GO TO 1313 NO 2
1312	Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
1313	How many live born children did (NAME) give birth to during her lifetime?						
IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO NEXT SECTION.							

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS				CODING	CATEGORI	ES	SKIP
1400	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE, Q 313 WOMAN SELECTED FOR THIS SECTION V	3	Ν	V IOT SEL	VOMAN -			→ 1433
1401	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS: DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL PRIVACY IS ENSU PRIVACY OBTAINED	RED. NO ⁻	PRI ^I FPOSS	/ACY SIBLE	2			-> 1432
1401A	A 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.							
1402	CHECK 701 AND 702: FORMERLY CURRENTLY MARRIED/ MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN LIVING WITH A MAN WITH A MAN WIT					→ 1416		
1403	 3 First, I am going to ask you about some situations which happen to some women. Please tell me if these apply to your relationship with your (last) (husband/partner)? a) He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men? b) He frequently (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful? c) He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends? d) He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family? e) He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all timeo? 				5 NO DK 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8			
1404	 Now I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) (husband/partner). A. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever: B. How 12 i at a 			ow often did th 2 months: ofter all?	is happen d n, only some	uring the last times, or not		
		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 ↓	\rightarrow	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 ↓	\rightarrow	1	2	3	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS			CODING CATEGORIES				SKIP
1405	A. Did your (last) (husband/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	\rightarrow	1	2	3	
	b) slap you?	YES NO	♥ 1 2	\rightarrow	1	2	3	
	c) twist your arm or pull your hair?	YES NO	¥ 1 2	\rightarrow	1	2	3	
	 d) punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you? 	YES NO	¥ 1 2	\rightarrow	1	2	3	
	e) kick you, drag you, or beat you up?	YES NO	♥ 1 2	\rightarrow	1	2	3	
	f) try to choke you or burn you on purpose?	YES NO	♥ 1 2	\rightarrow	1	2	3	
	g) threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon?	YES NO	♥ 1 2	\rightarrow	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	\rightarrow	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	
1406	CHECK 1405A (a-j): AT LEAST ONE ☐ 'YES' ↓			NOT A S	SINGLE			→ 1409
1407	How long after you first (got married/started living your (last) (husband/partner) did (this/any of thes happen?	ı together) wi e things) first	th	NUM				
	IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'.			BEFORE MARRIAGE/BEFORE LIVING TOGETHER 95				
1408	Did the following ever happen as a result of what (husband/partner) did to you:	your (last)						
	a) You had cuts, bruises, or aches?			YES NO			1 2	
	b) You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or	burns?		YES NO			1 2	
	c) You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken other serious injury?	ou had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any ther serious injury?		YES NO			1 2	
	d) You had thought of ending your life or attempted to end your life?			YES NO			1 2	
	e) You had an abortion or miscarriage?			YES NO NEVE	R BEEN PRE	GNANT	1 2 3	
1409	Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anyth physically hurt your (last) (husband/partner) at tin not already beating or physically hurting you?	ning else to nes when he	was	YES NO			1 2	→ 1411

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS		CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1410	In the last 12 months, how often have you done t (husband/partner): often, only sometimes, or not	his to your (last) at all?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
1411	Does (did) your (last) (husband/partner) drink alc	ohol?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1413
1412	How often does (did) he get drunk: often, only so never?	metimes, or	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NEVER 3	
1413	Are (Were) you afraid of your (last) (husband/par time, sometimes, or never?	tner): most of the	MOST OF THE TIME AFRAID1SOMETIMES AFRAID2NEVER AFRAID3	
1414	CHECK 709: MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE	Ν	IARRIED ONLY	→ 1416
1415	A. So far we have been talking about the behavi (current/last) (husband/partner). Now I want to the behavior of any previous (husband/partner)	or of your o ask you about er).	B. How long ago did this last happen?	
		EVER	0 - 11 12+ MONTHS MONTHS DON'T AGO AGO REMEMBER	
	 a) Did any previous (husband/partner) ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically? b) Did any previous (husband/partner) physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts against your will? 	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ YES 1 NO 2	$ \rightarrow 1 2 3 $ $ \rightarrow 1 2 3 $	
1416	CHECK 701 AND 702: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN a) From the time you were 15 years old has anyone other than (your/any) (husband/partner) hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt years old has anyone bit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically?		YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ 1419
1417	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 FORMER HUSBAND/LIVE-IN PARTNER F CURRENT BOYFRIEND G FORMER BOYFRIEND H MOTHER-IN-LAW I FATHER IN-LAW J OTHER IN-LAW K TEACHER L EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORI M POLICE/SOLDIER N OTHER X (SPECIFY) X	
1418	In the last 12 months, how often has (this person persons) physically hurt you: often, only sometim	/have these les, or not at all?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NOT AT ALL 3	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1419	CHECK 201, 226, AND 230: EVER BEEN PREGNANT ('YES' ON 201 OR 226 OR 230)	NEVER BEEN	→ 1422
1420	Has any one ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	
1421	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-FATHEI C SISTER/BROTHER D DAUGHTER/SON E OTHER RELATIVE F FORMER HUSBAND/LIVE-IN-PARTNER G CURRENT BOYFRIENC H FORMER BOYFRIEND I MOTHER-IN-LAW J FATHER IN-LAW L TEACHER M EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORI N POLICE/SOLDIER O OTHER X (SPECIFY) X	
1422	CHECK 701 AND 702: EVER MARRIED/EVER NEVER MALIVED WITH A MAN	ARRIED/NEVER	→ 1422B
1422A	Now I want to ask you about things that may have been done to you by someone other than (your/any) (husband/partner). 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	→ 1423 → 1424A
1422B	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/ 3	→ 1426
1423	Who was the person who was forcing you the very first time this happened?	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER 01 FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNE 02 CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND 03 FATHER/STEP-FATHEI 04 BROTHER/STEP-BROTHE 05 OTHER RELATIVE 06 IN-LAW 07 OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANC 08 FAMILY FRIEND 09 TEACHER 10 EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORI 11 POLICE/SOLDIER 12 PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER 13 STRANGER 14 OTHER 96	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1424	CHECK 701 AND 702:		
	EVER MARRIED/EVER NEVER MARRIED/NEVER		
	 a) In the last 12 months, has anyone other than (your/any) (husband/partner) physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to? b) In the last 12 months has anyone physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not 	YES 1 NO 2] → 1425
1424A	CHECK 1405A (h-j) and 1415A(b)		
	AT LEAST ONE ☐ 'YES' ↓	NOT A SINGLE 'YES'	→ 1426
1425	CHECK 701 AND 702:		
	EVER MARRIED/EVER NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN LIVED WITH A MAN		
	 a) How old were you the first time b) How old were you the first time b) How old were you the first you were forced to have first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts by or perform any other sexual acts husband/partner? 	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	
1426	CHECK 1405A (a-j), 1415A (a,b), 1416, 1420, 1422A, AND 1422B:		
	AT LEAST ONE ☐ 'YES' ↓	NOT A SINGLE YES'	→ 1430
1427	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	→ 1429
1428	From whom have you sought help?		
	Anyone else?	CURRENT/FORMER	
	RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	HUSBAND/PARTNER C CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND D	
		FRIEND E NEIGHBOR F	
		RELIGIOUS LEADEIG	
		POLICE I	
		SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIO K	
		OTHER X (SPECIFY)	
1428A	Did you effectively get help from the persons listed above?	YES 1 NO 2] → ₁₄₃₀
1429	Have you ever told any one about this?	YES 1 NO 2	
1430	As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?	YES	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS			CODIN	G CATEGORIES		SKIP
	THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HER COOPER OF HER ANSWERS. FILL OUT THE QUESTIONS I would like to thank you very much for helping us. questions may have been difficult for you to answer really understand about women's health and exper In case you ever hear of another woman who need advice and counseling services to women in study relatives needs help. Their services are free, and t	RATION AND R S BELOW WIT I appreciate the er, but it is only riences in life ds help, here is location. Please they will keep a	EASSURE HER H REFERENCE to time you have by hearing from a list of organiza se do contact the nything that anyc	ABOUT TO THE taken. I women ations th em if you one says	THE CONFIDEN DOMESTIC VIO realize that these themselves that w at provide support or any of your frie s to them private.	TIALITY LENCE ve can t. Legal ends or	
1431	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?	HUSBAND OTHER MA FEMALE AI		YES, DNCE 1 1 1	YES, MORE THAN ONCE 2 2 2 2	NO 3 3 3	
1432	INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS/EXPLANATION F	OR NOT COM	PLETING THE D	DOMEST		ODULE.	
1433	CHECK 223A:						
	ONE OR MORE DEATHS		NO DEATHS				1435
1434	READ TO THE RESPONDENT: I would like to inform you that detailed information circumstances surrounding the deaths of children age of 5 years will be collected in the near future s federal government of Tanzania can provide health help reduce these deaths. If you don't mind, anoth team will be coming at a later date to interview me of the household about the death (s) you have told Is this okay?	on the under the so that the h services to her embers d me about.			YES	1	
1435	RECORD THE TIME.	H N A E	iours /Inuti /orning fternoon Vening	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 2 3	

INSTRUCTIONS:				COL. 1	COL. 2	
	2	06	JUN	01		2
	0	05		02		0
COLUMN 1 REQUIRES A CODE IN EVERY MONTH	1	04	MAR	03		1
	1 C	02	FEB	05		і С
CODES FOR EACH COLUMN:	6	01	JAN	06		6
		12	DEC	07		
		11	NOV	08		
		10	OCT	09		
	2	09	ALIG	10		2
COLUMN 1: BIRTHS, PREGNANCIES, CONTRACEPTIVE USE	0	07	JUL	12		0
	1	06	JUN	13		1
B BIRTHS	5	05	MAY	14		5
P PREGNANCIES	Ŭ	04	APR	15		Ũ
I TERMINATIONS		03	FFB	17		
0 NO METHOD		01	JAN	18		
1 FEMALE STERILIZATION		12	DEC	19	<u> </u>	
2 MALE STERILIZATION		11	NOV	20		
3 IUD		10	OCT	21		
4 INJECTABLES	2	09	SEP	22		2
5 IMPLANTS	0	08	AUG	23		0
7 CONDOM	1	06	JUN	24		1
8 FEMALE CONDOM	1	05	MAY	26		
9 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION	4	04	APR	27		4
		03	MAR	28		
		02	JAN	29 30		
		40	0,	0.1		
M WITHDRAWAL		12	NOV	31		
Y OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD		10	OCT	33		
	2	09	SEP	34		2
COLUMN 2: DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE	0	08	AUG	35		0
	4	07		30		4
1 BECAME PREGNANT WHILE USING	1	05	MAY	38		1
2 WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT	3	04	APR	39		3
3 HUSBAND/PARTNER DISAPPROVED		03	MAR	40		
4 WANTED MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD 5 SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS		02		41		
			0/11	10		
6 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR 7. COSTS TOO MUCH		12	DEC	43		
8 INCONVENIENT TO USE		10	OCT	45		
F UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC	2	09	SEP	46		2
A DIFFICULT TO GET PREGNANT/MENOPAUSAL	2	08	AUG	47		2
D MARITAL DISSOLUTION/SEPARATION	4	07	JUL	48		4
X OTTER	1	05	MAY	49 50		1
(SPECIFY)	2	04	APR	51		2
Z DON'T KNOW		03	MAR	52		
		02	FEB	53 54	<u> </u>	
	_	40	DEC	54		
		12	NOV	ວວ 56	╂───┤	
		10	OCT	57		
	2	09	SEP	58		2
	0	08	AUG	59	+	0
	0	07	JUL	60	1	0

05

11

JUN

MAY APR

MAR

FEB

JAN DEC NOV

OCT SEP

AUG

JUL JUN MAY APR MAR FEB

JAN

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

April 30, 2015

2015-16 TANZANIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH AND MALARIA INDICATORS SURVEYS MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

IDENTIFICATION							
PLACE NAME							
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD	HEAD						
CLUSTER NUMBER							
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER							
NAME AND LINE NUMB	ER OF MAN						
		INTERVIEWER	R VISITS				
	1	2	3	FINAL V	(ISIT		
DATE				DAY MONTH			
INTERVIEWER'S NAME RESULT*				YEAR			
NEXT VISIT: DATE TIME				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS			
*RESULT CODES: 1 C 2 N 3 P	*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 4 REFUSED 2 NOT AT HOME 5 PARTLY COMPLETED 7 OTHER 3 POSTPONED 6 INCAPACITATED SPECIFY						
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE**) 1	LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW**		TRANSLAT (YES = 1	OR USED 1, NO = 2)		
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** ENGLISH 01 ENGLISH 02 KISWAHILI							
SUPERV	ISOR	FIELD	EDITOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY		
NAME	NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER		

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _______. I am working with the NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over the UNITED REPUBLIC OF 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

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?

SIGN	ATURE OF INTERVIEWER	DATE
	RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED 1	RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED 2> END
	SECTION 1. RESPO	NDENT'S BACKGROUND
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS
102	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. Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a	YEARS
	town, or in a rural area?	TOWN 2 RURAL AREA 3
104	Before you moved here, which region did you live in?	DODOMA 01 ARUSI 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 KASKAZINI UNGUJA 27 MJINI MAGHARIBI 28 KASKAZINI PEMBA 30 OUTSIDE OF TANZANIA 30
105	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH
		DON'T KNOW YEAR

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
106	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	
107	Have you ever attended school?	YES 1 NO 2	
108	What is the highest level of school you attended?	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 KNOV 8	

SECTION 1	RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND
OLOTION I.	

	SECTION 1. RESPON	IDENT'S BACKGROUND	
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
109	What is the highest grade you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	GRADE	
110	CHECK 108:		
	CODES "0", "1", "2", "3", COD 4', or '8' CIRCLED COD	ES '5', '6',	→ 113
111	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	
112	CHECK 111: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED		→ 114
113	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	
114	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	
115	Do you watch/listen to television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK1LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK2NOT AT ALL3	
116	Do you own a mobile telephone?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 118
117	Do you use your mobile phone for any financial transactions?	YES 1 NO 2	
117A	Do you use your mobile phone for any health related issues?	YES 1 NO 2	
118	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES 1 NO 2	
118A	Do you use VICOBA as financial scheme?	YES 1 NO 2	
119	Have you ever used the internet?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 124
120	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	→ 124
121	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 DAY1AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK3NOT AT ALL4	
124	In the last 12 months, how many times have you been away from home for one or more nights?		> 201
		NUME	
125	In the last 12 months, have you been away from home for more than one month at a time?	YES 1 NO 2	

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]→ 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?	b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME	
	IF NONE, RECORD '00'.		
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		
	IF NONE, RECORD '00'.		
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]→ 208
207	a) How many boys have died?		
	b) And how many girls have died?		
	IF NONE, RECORD '00'.		
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL CHILDREN	
209	CHECK 208:		
	HAS HAD		→ 211
	ANY CHILE		→ 301
210	Did all of the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES 1 NO 2	
211	CHECK 208:		
	HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD		
	a) How old were you when b) How old were you when your first child was your child was born? born?	AGE IN YEARS	
212	CHECK 203 AND 205:		
	AT LEAST ONE LIVING CHILD	NO LIVING	→ 301

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
213	CHECK 203 AND 205: MORE THAN ONE LIVING CHILD a) How old is your youngest child? AND 205: ONLY ONE LIVING CHILD b) How old is your child?	AGE IN YEARS	
214	CHECK 213: (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 0-2 YEARS AGE 3 YEARS OR OLDER		→ 301
215	CHECK 203 AND 205: MORE THAN ONE ONLY ONE LIVING CHILD LIVING CHILD a) What is the name of your youngest child?	(NAME OF (YOUNGEST) CHILD)	
216	When (NAME)'s mother was pregnant with (NAME), did she have any antenatal check-ups?	YES]→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	
219	When a child has diarrhea, how much should he or she be given to drink: more than usual, about the same as usual, less than usual, or nothing to drink at all?	MORE THAN USUAL1ABOUT THE SAME2LESS THAN USUAL3NOTHING TO DRINK4DON'T KNOW8	

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 three to five 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 six 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	
	PROBE TO KNOW IF IT IS MODERN METHOD OR TRADITIONAL ME	(SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD THOD	
		2	
		NO 3	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	In the last few 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 magazing? 	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 the Poster?	e) POSTER 1 2	
	f) Seen anything about family planning on the billboards?	f) BILLBOARDS 1 2	
	 g) Heard about family planning at the community events? 	g) COMMUNITY EVENTS 1 2	
	h) Seen anything about family planning on the live	h) LIVE DRAMA 1 2	
	i) Head about family planning from a doctor or nurse?	i) DOCTOR/NURSI 1 2	
	 j) Head about family planning from a community health worker? 	j) COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER 1 2	
	k) Read about family planning from internet?	k) INTERNET 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]→ 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 BEGIN:1DURING HER PERIOD2RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDE3HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIOD4	
		OTHER6	
		DON'T KNOW	
306	After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned?	YES	
307	I will now read you some statements about contraception. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each one.	DIS- AGREE AGREE DK	
	a) Contraception is a woman's concern and a man should not have to worry about it.b) Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	a) CONTRACEPTION WOMAN'S CONCERN 1 2 8 b) WOMEN MAY BECOME PROMISCUOUS 1 2 8	
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
-----	--	--	--------------
401	Are you currently married or living together with a woman as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED]→ 404
402	Have you ever been married or lived together with a woman as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED	→ 413
403	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED1DIVORCED2SEPARATED3	410
404	Is your (wife/partner) living with you now or is she staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HIM	
405	Do you have other wives or do you live with other women as if married?	YES (MORE THAN ONE WIFE)	<u>→</u> 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 ONE WIFE/ PARTNER a) Please tell me the name of (your wife/the woman you are living with as if married). b) Please tell me the name of each of your wives or each woman you are living with as if married. RECORD THE NAME AND THE LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EACH WIFE AND LIVE-IN PARTNER. IF A WOMAN IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'. ASK 408 FOR EACH PERSON.	408 How old was (NAME) on her last birthday? NAME LINE NUMBER AGE Image: Constraint of the second se	
409	CHECK 407: ONE WIFE/ PARTNER	MORE THAN ONE WIFE/	→ 411
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)? b) Now I would like to ask about your first (wife/partner). In what month and year did you start living with her?	MONTH	→ 413
412	How old were you when you first started living with her?	AGE	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
413	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONT	INUING, 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	→ 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	→ 501

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
416	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this person, was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 438
435	You told me that a condom was used the last time you had sex. What is the brand name of the condom used at that time?	SALAMA 01 DUME 02 ROUGH RIDEF 03 FAMILIA 04 CARE 05 LADY PEPETA 06	
	IF BRAND NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
436	From where did you / your partner obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	GOVERNMENT/PARASTATAL ZONAL/REFERRAL/SPEC.HOSPITAL 11 REFERRAL REGIONAL HOSP 12 REGIONAL HOSPITAL 13 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 14 HEALTH CENTR 15 DISPENSAR' 16 CLINI(. 17 CHW 18	
	(NAME OF PLACE)	RELIGIOUS/VOLUNTARY REFERAL SPEC.HOSPITA 21 DISTRICT HOSPITA 22 HOSPITAL 23 HEALTH CENTRE 24 DISPENSARY 25 CLINIC 26 PRIVATE 31 HOSPITAL 32 HEALTH CENTR 31 HOSPITAL 32 HEALTH CENTR 33 DISPENSAR' 34 CLINIC 35 OTHER PHARMACY PHARMACY 41 ADDO 42 NGO 43 VCT CENTRE 44 SHOP/KIOSK 45 BAR 46 GUEST HOUSE/HOTEL 47 FRIEND/RELATIVE/NEIGHBOI 48 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) 90 DON'T KNOV 98	
437	The last time you had sex did you or your partner use any method other than a condom to avoid or prevent a pregnancy?	YES	→ 439]→ 440
438	The last time you had sex did you or your partner use any method to avoid or prevent a pregnancy?	YES]→ 440
439	What method did you or your partner use? PROBE: Did you or your partner use any other method to prevent pregnancy? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	FEMALE STERILIZATIONAMALE STERILIZATIONBIUDCINJECTABLESDIMPLANTSEPILLFCONDOMGFEMALE CONDOMHEMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIONISTANDARD DAYS METHODJLACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOEKRHYTHM METHODLWITHDRAWALMOTHER MODERN METHODXOTHER TRADITIONAL METHODY	→ 501
440	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES	

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR NOT CURREN LIVING WITH A PARTNER AN WITH A PARTNER	NTLY MARRIED ND NOT LIVING TH A PARTNER	→ 514
502	CHECK 439: MAN NOT STERILIZED/ 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]→ 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) 998	514
507	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED HAS NOT CHILDREN HAS NOT 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?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD1NO MORE/NONE2SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT3WIFE/PARTNER STERILIZED4UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW8	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 994 CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994 OTHER 996 (SPECIFY) 998	→ 514
509	Are any of your (wives/partners) currently pregnant?	YES]→ 512

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
510	Now I have some questions about the future. After the (child/children) you and your (wives/partners) 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) 998	→ 514
512 (1)	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED HAS NOT CHILDREN 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?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD1NO MORE/NONE2SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT3WIFE/PARTNER STERILIZED4UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW8]→ 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 993 CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994 OTHER 996 (SPECIFY) 998	
514	CHECK 203 AND 205: HAS LIVING CHILDREN a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE 00 NUMBER	→ 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	

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	Have you done any work in the last seven days?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 604
602	Although you did not work in the last seven 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 YEAR1SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR2ONCE IN A WHILE3	
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 LIVI	URRENTLY MARRIED AND NG WITH A PARTNER	→ 612
608	CHECK 606: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED	ANY OTHER CODE	→ 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?	RESPONDENT1WIFE/PARTNER2RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY3SOMEONE ELSE4OTHER6	
611	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT1WIFE/PARTNER2RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY3SOMEONE ELSE4OTHER6	

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 ONLY1JOINTLY ONLY2BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY3DOES NOT OWN4	→ 615
613	Do you have a title deed for any house you own?	YES]→615
614	Is your name on the title deed?	YES	
615	Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY1JOINTLY ONLY2BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY3DOES NOT OWN4	→618
616	Do you have a title deed for any land you own?	YES]→618
617	Is your name on the title deed?	YES	
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	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	Some men are circumcised, that is, the foreskin is completely removed from the penis. Are you circumcised?	YES]→ 805
802	How old were you when you got circumcised?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS DURING CHILDHOOD (<5 YEARS)	
803	Who did the circumcision?	TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER/FAMILY/FRIENI1HEALTH WORKER/PROFESSIONAL2OTHER3DON'T KNOW8	
804	Where was it done?	HEALTH FACILITY1HOME OF A HEALTH WORKER/PROFESSION,2CIRCUMCISION DONE AT HOME	
805	Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months? IF YES: How many injections have you had? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS NONE	→ 808
806	Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS	→ 808
807	The last time you got an injection from a health worker, did he/she take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package?	YES	
808	Do you currently smoke tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 811 → 810
809	In the past, have you smoked tobacco every day?	YES]→ 812
810	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	}→ 813

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
811	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'.	NUMBER DAILY	
	a) Manufactured cigarettes?	a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES	h
	b) Hand-rolled cigarettes?	b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES	
	c) Kreteks?	c) KRETEKS	
	d) Pipes full of tobacco?	d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO	→ 813
	e) Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos?	e) CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS	
	f) Number of water pipe sessions?	f) PIPE SESSIONS NUMBER OF WATER	
	g) Any others? (SPECIFY)	g) OTHERS	
812	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'.	NUMBER WEEKLY	
	a) Manufactured cigarettes?	a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES	
	b) Hand-rolled cigarettes?	b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES	
	c) Kreteks?	c) KRETEKS	
	d) Pipes full of tobacco?	d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO	
	e) Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos?	e) CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS	
	f) Number of water pipe sessions?	f) PIPE SESSIONS NUMBER OF WATER	
	g) Any others? (SPECIFY)	g) OTHERS	
813	Do you currently use smokeless tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 815 → 815A

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
814	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'.	TIMES DAILY	
	a) Snuff, by mouth?	a) SNUFF, BY MOUTH	7
	b) Snuff, by nose?	b) SNUFF, BY NOSE	
	c) Chewing tobacco?	c) CHEWING TOBACCO	→ 815A
	d) Betel quid with tobacco?	d) BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO	
	e) Any others?	e) ANY OTHERS	
	(SPECIFY)		
815	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'.	TIMES WEEKLY	
	a) Snuff, by mouth?	a) SNUFF, BY MOUTH	
	b) Snuff, by nose?	b) SNUFF. BY NOSE	
	c) Chewing tobacco?	c) CHEWING TOBACCO	
	d) Betel quid with tobacco?	d) BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO	
	e) Any others?	e) ANY OTHERS	
	(SPECIFY)		
815A	Have you ever consumed a drink that contain alcohol such as beer,wine,spirit,fermented cider or local brewers such as mbege,ulanzi, gongo/chang'aa etc?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 816
815B	In the past 12 months, how frequently have you had at least one drink?	DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH 4 NEVER DRUNK 5	
816	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1001
817	What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE	
		(SPECIFY)	

SECTION 10. MALARIA

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1001	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 DISEASI 10 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) 98	
1002	Can you tell me the signs or symptoms of malaria in a young child? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	FEVER A FEELING COLD B CHILLS C PERSPIRATION/SWEATIN D HEADACHE E BODY ACHES F POOR APPETITI G VOMITING H DIARRHEA I WEAKNESS J COUGHING K OTHER X (SPECIFY) J DOES NOT KNOW ANY Z	
1003	Are there ways to avoid getting malaria?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1005
1004	What are the ways to avoid getting malaria? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	SLEEP UNDER MOSQUITO N A USE MOSQUITO COILS B USE INSECTICIDE SPRAY C INDOOR RESIDUAL SPRAYING (IRS.) D KEEP DOORS/WINDOWS CLOSE E USE INSECT REPELLANT F KEEP SURROUNDINGS CLEA G CUT THE GRASS H REMOVE STANDING WATER I INTERMITTENT PREVENTIVE TREATMENT (IPTP) J HOUSE SCREENIN' K OTHER X (SPECIFY) J DOES NOT KNOW ANY Z	
1005	Can ACTs be obtained at your nearest health facility or pharmacy (duka Ia dawa muhimu)?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1006A	In the past year, have you seen or heard any messages about malaria prevention?	YES 1 NO 2	
1006B	In the past year, have you seen or heard any messages about malaria treatment?	YES 1 NO 2	
			l

SECTION 10. MALARIA

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1007			
	MAINLAND ☐ TANZANIA ↓		→ 1008B
1008A	In the past year, have you ever heard or seen the phrase "Malaria Haikubaliki"?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1009 → 1010
1008B	In the past year, have you ever heard or seen the phrase "Maliza Malaria"?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1010
1009	Where did you hear or see this phrase? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	RADIO A BILLBOARD B POSTER C T-SHIRT D LEAFLET/FACT SHEET/ BROCHURE. E TELEVISION F MOBILE VIDEO UNI G SCHOOL H HEALTH CARE WORKER I COMMUNITY EVENT/PRESENTATIC. J FRIEND/NEIGHBOR/FAMILY MEMBE. K OTHER X (SPECIFY) Z	
1010	In the past six months, were you visited by a health worker or volunteer who talked to you about malaria?	YES 1 NO 2	
1011	Now I am going to read some statements and I would like you to tell r After I read each statement, please tell me whether you strongly agre disagree with it or strongly	me how much you agree or disagree with them. we with it, somewhat agree with it, somewhat	
1012	I can easily protect myself and my children from malaria. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree?	STRONGLY AGREE1SOMEWHAT AGRE2SOMEWHAT DISAGRE3STRONGLY DISAGREE4	
1013	I can ensure that my children sleep under a treated net every single night of the year. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree?	STRONGLY AGREE1SOMEWHAT AGRE2SOMEWHAT DISAGRE3STRONGLY DISAGREE4	
1014	I can easily hang my children's mosquito nets. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree?	STRONGLY AGREE1SOMEWHAT AGRE2SOMEWHAT DISAGRE3STRONGLY DISAGREE4	
1015	It is important to sleep under a net every single night. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree?	STRONGLY AGREE1SOMEWHAT AGRE2SOMEWHAT DISAGRE3STRONGLY DISAGREE4	
1016	Pregnant women are at high risk of getting malaria. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree?	STRONGLY AGREE1SOMEWHAT AGRE2SOMEWHAT DISAGRE3STRONGLY DISAGREE4	
1017	Women should attend antenatal care early in their pregnancy. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree?	STRONGLY AGREE1SOMEWHAT AGRE2SOMEWHAT DISAGRE3STRONGLY DISAGREE4	

SECTION 10. MALARIA

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1018	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS	
		MORNING 1 AFTERNOI 2 EVENING 3	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

ADDITIONAL DHS PROGRAM RESOURCES Appendix

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	

Social Media – Follow The DHS Program and join the conversation. Stay up to date through:

f	Facebook www.facebook.com/DHSprogram		Twitter www.twitter.com/ DHSprogram	
@	Pinterest www.pinterest.com/ DHSprogram	okso in National Distant	LinkedIn www.linkedin.com/ company/dhs-program	
You Tube	YouTube www.youtube.com/DHSprogram		Blog Blog.DHSprogram.com	