2015

The adolescent experience in-depth: Using data to identify and reach the most vulnerable young people—Tanzania 2009–2012

Population Council

Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS)

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THE ADOLESCENT EXPERIENCE IN-DEPTH: USING DATA TO IDENTIFY AND REACH THE MOST VULNERABLE YOUNG PEOPLE

TANZANIA 2009-2012

The Adolescent Experience In-Depth: Using Data to Identify and Reach the Most Vulnerable Young People

Tanzania 2009-2012

Population Council
New York, New York USA

Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS)
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Zanzibar AIDS Commission (ZAC)
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FOREWORD

Adolescents (10-19 years) have been recognized as one of the groups most vulnerable to HIV transmission, and comprise 23% of the Tanzanian population. The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS) and UNICEF agreed on June 6 2014 to co-lead a multi-partner effort to put this crisis on the radar of policymakers and articulate a bold, clear, and achievable plan to elevate collective actions to close the prevention and treatment gap among adolescents. The All In! initiative towards ending the adolescent AIDS epidemic was announced on 20 July 2014 by UNAIDS Executive Director (Michel Sidibe) at the International AIDS Society Conference in Melbourne, Australia.

In order to achieve the above, programmes and policies meant to improve the well-being and life opportunities of adolescents are urgently needed to take action on HIV and AIDS in young people in order to mitigate the impact of the HIV epidemic. At the same time, there is limited information to facilitate informed decisions on advocacy, monitoring, resource mobilization and allocation. The available data on adolescents are not disaggregated and analysed to support evidence-based programming, particularly in regards to younger adolescent girls.

The objectives of the secondary data analysis/triangulation presented here were to analyse approximately 40 key indicators related to knowledge, attitudes and behaviours and outcomes (including living arrangements, school attendance, illiteracy, marriage, pregnancy, violence and HIV) of females and males ages 10-14, 15-19 and 20-24 years, to determine their specific vulnerabilities at national and regional levels, where possible.

The report *Adolescent Experience in Depth: Using Data to Identify and Reach the Most Vulnerable Young People, Tanzania 2009–2012* presents the findings from the in-depth analysis of data from the Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS) 2010, the Tanzania HIV and Malaria Indicator Survey (THMIS) 2011-12, and the Violence Against Children in Tanzania Survey (VACS) 2009, to provide evidence for the specific vulnerabilities of male and female young people. The tables and text contained in this report cover many of the most important indicators and should be used by policy makers and programme implementers to evaluate their activities and plan future directions. We hope that stakeholders take advantage of this valuable information to inform policy formulation, planning, monitoring, and evaluation of HIV and AIDS, health and nutrition, education, child protection, and social protection programmes.

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This report represents a collaborative effort of many stakeholders from other organizations and individuals whose participation is acknowledged with gratitude, particularly: the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW); the Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children (MCDGC); the Zanzibar AIDS Commission (ZAC); the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS); the Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS-Zanzibar); the United Nations Fund for Population (UNFPA); the United States Centers for Diseases Control and Prevention (CDC); and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in Tanzania.

The Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS) and the Zanzibar AIDS Commission (ZAC) would like to acknowledge and extend gratitude to the Adolescent Study Reference Group, which provided technical oversight of this the report. The team comprised Dr. Alison Jenkins, Ms. Victoria Chuwa, Ms. Edith Mbatia and Mr. Tumaini Charles (UNICEF Tanzania); Mr. Deogratius Malamsha and Ms. Elinzui Nicodemo (NBS); Ms. Mayasa M. Mwinyi (OCGS-Zanzibar); Ms. Nuru Mbarouk and Mr. Said Othman (ZAC); Dr. Aroldia Mulokozi, Dr. Samwel Sumba and Dr. Subilaga K. Kaganda (TACAIDS); Dr. Majaliwa Marwa and Ms. Amina Kheri (UNFPA); Mr. Mathias Haule (MCDGC); and Mr. Clement Kihinga and Dr. Elizabeth Mapella (MoHSW).

From the Population Council, Ms. Katharine McCarthy contributed to the writing of the narrative, data analysis, and production of the data tables associated with the report, while Dr. Kelly Hallman provided intellectual leadership and the policy summary. We also acknowledge Ms. Judith Bruce for her creative input and review of the report, and Ms. Michelle Chau for her assistance with the technical analysis.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CSE	Comprehensive Sexuality Education
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
LMIC	Low and Middle Income Countries
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
OCGS	Zanzibar Office of the Chief Government's Statistician
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child HIV Transmission
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TACAIDS	Tanzania Commission for AIDS
TDHS	Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey
THMIS	Tanzania HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey
TZ	Tanzania
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VACS	Violence Against Children in Tanzania Survey
ZAC	Zanzibar AIDS Commission

TECHNICAL NOTES

All data presented in this report were calculated using the following sources: (1) the 2010 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS), conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) of the United Republic of Tanzania; (2) the 2011-2012 Tanzania HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey (THMIS), conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS-Zanzibar); and (3) the 2009 Violence Against Children in Tanzania Survey (VACS), conducted by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and the Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences.

2010 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS)

The 2010 TDHS surveyed a nationally representative sample of 9,623 households. Household survey data include select indicators on household residents of all ages. In addition to household surveys, individual surveys were conducted with 10,139 women ages 15-49 and 2,527 men ages 15-49. Data presented on adolescents and young people are from both household surveys (age group 10-14) and individual surveys (ages 15+). The data are weighted to be representative at the national, urban/rural and regional levels. More information on the design and results of the 2010 TDHS is provided in the final report (National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) [Tanzania] and ICF Macro. 2011. *Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey 2010*. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: NBS and ICF Macro. Information on the Demographic Health Surveys, including final reports and original data, is available at the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) website at: <http://www.measuredhs.com/>).

2011-2012 Tanzania HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey (THMIS)

The 2011-2012 THMIS surveyed a nationally representative sample of 10,040 households. Household survey data include select indicators on household residents of all ages. In addition to household surveys, individual surveys were conducted with 10,967 women ages 15-49 and 8,352 men ages 15-49. Data presented on adolescents and young people are from both household surveys (age group 10-14) and individual surveys (ages 15+). The data are weighted to be representative at the national, urban/rural and regional levels. More information on the design and results of the 2011-12 THMIS is provided in the final report (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 Macro). Information on Indicator Surveys is also available at the DHS website: <http://www.measuredhs.com/>).

2009 Violence Against Children in Tanzania Survey (VACS)

The 2009 Tanzania VACS was coordinated by UNICEF Tanzania with assistance from the CDC and the Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences. A nationally representative survey of 3,739 females and males ages 13-24 years was implemented using a three-stage cluster household survey design. The data are weighted to conform to the 2002 Census population distribution by region, sex and age group. Data are available for the national level, as well as for Mainland and Zanzibar regions. More information on the design and results of the 2009 Tanzania VACS is provided in the final report (UNICEF Tanzania, Division of Violence Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences, 2011. *Violence against Children in Tanzania: Findings from a National Survey, 2009. Summary Report on the Prevalence of Sexual, Physical and Emotional Violence, Context of Sexual Violence, and Health and Behavioural Consequences of Violence Experienced in Childhood*. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: UNICEF, CDC, Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences). The report is available at the UNICEF website: <http://www.unicef.org/media/>).

Notes to the Reader

Given different regional boundaries and representativeness, data triangulated across these three sources are not directly comparable. Specifically, several regional boundaries were changed by Government between the 2010 TDHS and the 2011-2012 THMIS. Of the former 21 Mainland regions, the boundaries of five (Kagera, Mwanza, Shinyanga, Rukwa, and Iringa) were altered. The boundaries of the remaining 16 are unchanged. Attempts to compare indicators in affected regions should be performed with caution. Figure 2 presents the new regional boundaries (depicted in light grey) and zonal boundaries (defined in bold).

Tables included in this report are disaggregated into groups of interest to the extent that the data represented continue to be accurate. **Figures that appear in lightly shaded cells highlighted indicate that the statistic is based on 25-50 unweighted cases, so data should be considered with caution. An asterisk indicates that the statistic is based on fewer than 25 individuals and the data have been suppressed due to instability.** A composite Mainland and Zanzibar indicator was constructed in presented TDHS and THMIS data. The Zanzibar indicator is composed of the five following regions: Kaskazini Unguja (Unguja North), Kusini Unguja (Unguja South), Mjini Magharibi (Zanzibar Urban/West), Kaskazini Pemba (Pemba North) and Kusini Pemba (Pemba South). The Mainland indicator is composed of all other regions according to each dataset.

Results presented in all data tables are weighted percents. The weighted percents take into account the sampling design used in each survey and for accurate national and regional estimates. Specifically, respondents in each survey are assigned a different statistical weight based on how many people his or her response reflects, and allowing for adjustments in sample design and community response rates. Our secondary analysis utilized sample weights calculated by each data source. More information related to the process of how sampling weights were calculated is available in the final report for each data source.

Calculating statistical differences between gender, age group and geographic areas was beyond the scope of the present study. Therefore, when such differences are presented here, they are descriptive only and should not be interpreted as statistically significant.

In this report, we provide information on the methods used to conduct each survey, how indicators were constructed for each data source, and how to interpret information on each indicator. Indicator data are organized by chapter, with a section for each data source examined. For the following results, data first are presented for the 2010 TDHS, followed by the 2011-12 THMIS or the 2009 VACS, when examined. Caution should be used when making direct comparisons among data sources, as the year of data collection, sample population, geographic boundaries, as well as question wording, varied. We provide overall conclusions based on general trends in the data across the examined surveys. Definition of "child", "adolescent", "youth", and "young people" vary across agencies and surveys, but common age labels used in the report are shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Categorization of children, adolescents, youth, and young people, by age group.

MAP OF TANZANIA

Figure 2. Map of Tanzania, by zone and region, 2011-2012.

Key: Zone boundaries = bold lines; Regional boundaries = light grey lines.

Source: TACAIDS et al. 2013. *HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey 2011-12*. Dar es Salaam: Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS), Zanzibar AIDS Commission, NBS, Office of the Chief Government Statistician, and ICF International.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents a secondary data analysis and triangulation of the Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2010, the Tanzania HIV and Malaria Indicator Survey (THMIS) 2011-12, and the Violence Against Children in Tanzania Survey (VACS) 2009. Its objectives are to analyse approximately 40 key indicators related to knowledge, attitudes, behaviours and outcomes (e.g., living arrangements, school attendance, illiteracy, marriage, pregnancy, violence and HIV) of females and males ages 10-14, 15-19 and 20-24 years to determine their specific vulnerabilities at national, urban/rural and regional levels, where possible.

This work was conceptualized to serve three main purposes. The first is to provide a comprehensive analytical report on the situation of adolescents and youth in Tanzania, to be used as a resource for age, gender, and region-specific data by policy makers and programme implementers at national and decentralized levels for policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation across sectors. The second is to identify geographic concentrations of vulnerability -regional “hotspots” for young women and men - for specific consideration and programmatic actions. Lastly, the report serves as an advocacy tool for policy change, which draws on the strengths of three national surveys.

The findings presented here show that 80% of Tanzanian adolescents ages 10-14 live in rural areas, compared to ~70% of young people ages 20-24. Although mortality and other factors may contribute to this difference, youth migration to cities is likely to play an important role. Fully one-quarter of girls and one-fifth of boys ages 10-14 have neither parent in the household, with girls in urban areas particularly affected. About half of girls ages 15-17 in urban areas live with neither parent. These findings may reflect a variety of circumstances and living arrangements, including those related to accessing education, seeking employment (such as domestic labour), and child marriage, each of which generally affects girls and boys differently. Overall, ~15% of adolescents ages 10-17 have only one or neither parent alive, with the highest rates of orphanhood in Dar es Salaam, Iringa and Njombe (for girls) and Iringa and Mara (for boys). Adolescents who do not live with either parent may be in need of additional support and protection.

Although school attendance in the early years of adolescence is similar for both genders, girls, particularly in rural areas, start to drop out or leave school at age 12, and the gender gap in attendance widens with increasing age. On the other hand, boys, particularly in rural areas, are less likely to be at the appropriate grade for their age. Wealth inequities in school attendance are evident even in early adolescence (ages 10-12). Of note, in urban areas, girls are more than twice as likely as boys ages 10-14 to not be in school and not living with either parent (8% versus 3%).

In Tanzania, married girls disproportionately were illiterate, with 58% of females ages 15-24 who had been married by 15 years not being able to read a sentence, compared to 12% of their unmarried peers. Child marriage also places girls at risk of early pregnancy and childbirth, with physical and emotional health risks for the mother, and poorer outcomes for her children. Between 5-6% of girls are married by age 15, and 31-37% by age 18, with rates differing dramatically by region. Areas with a consistently high proportion of girls married by age 15 are Dodoma, Lindi, Rukwa and Tabora. For marriage before the age 18, regions with a consistently high proportion of married females are Dodoma, Lindi, Mara, Morogoro, Shinyanga, and Tabora. Child marriage is strongly correlated with poverty, with girls ages 15-17 from the poorest households more than twice as likely as those from the wealthiest households to have ever been married. Also of concern are the risks faced by girls who have become widowed, divorced or abandoned, due to both the nature of the dissolution of marriage (i.e., domestic hardship or potential death of husband) and due to social exclusion or economic vulnerability that may exist after marriage. Nationally, 9% of females ages 20-24 are separated, divorced or widowed. Lindi and Dar es Salaam have the highest rate of previously married girls (greater than 15%).

About half of females ages 20-24 transitioned to sexual activity before the age of 18. In general young people who reside in rural and Mainland areas reported becoming sexually active at an earlier age than young people in urban areas or in Zanzibar. Regions with consistently higher reports of early sexual activity among females include Mtwara (for first sex before age 15) and Mara, Morogoro, Rukwa and Shinyanga (for first sex before age 18). Males generally reported initiating sexual activity later in life - they are 2.5 times less likely to have had sex before age 15.

Early pregnancy is correlated with household wealth quintile, as girls from the wealthiest households are less likely to report early pregnancy compared to girls in the bottom two wealth quintiles. Overall, 5% of females age 15 have ever been pregnant, while nearly all of females aged 24 (91%) have ever been pregnant. The likelihood of early pregnancy is higher among females who reside in Mainland than those in Zanzibar. Young rural females are also more likely to have ever been pregnant compared to those in urban areas. Early pregnancy is most common in Arusha, Lindi and Morogoro (before age 15), and in Dodoma, Lindi and Tabora (before the age of 18).

Overall, about one quarter of married/cohabiting females ages 15-24 are with partners aged 10 or more years older, with highest rates of this difference in Dar es Salaam, Mara and Simiyu. A large age gap between girls and their partners or husbands can put girls at a disadvantage in avoiding violence and negotiating healthy sexual behaviour, as well as at increased risk of HIV infection. In Zanzibar, rates of early marriage, sexual initiation and early pregnancy (before ages 15 and 18) are much lower than on the Mainland, while age differences between women and their husband/cohabiting partners are higher.

More than half (55%) of females ages 15-24 agree with at least one justification for wife beating, with the highest rates of agreement being in Kagera, Kigoma and Mara. Acceptance of at least one justification for wife beating is slightly lower among same aged males (50%), and much lower in Zanzibar among both women and men ages 15-24 (30% and 29%, respectively). Acceptance of the use of violence towards females early in life can lay a foundation for future unequal sexual relationships, and previous research has documented a correlation between acceptance of unequal gender norms and the experience of violence. Moreover, adverse consequences of violence against females include unintended pregnancy and HIV infection.

Emotional, physical and sexual violence against women and children is widespread in Tanzania. Rates of physical and sexual violence vary considerably by region, as do gender norms surrounding domestic violence. Three in ten girls and two in ten boys ages 15-24 reported experiencing force at sexual initiation, and one in ten girls report physical violence during pregnancy. A sizeable proportion of females and males experience sexual violence during their childhood. Research has documented that sexual risk-taking behaviours can be associated with early exposure to sexual violence, including multiple partnerships and infrequent or no condom use. It is imperative that future prevention work with children and adults in communities also address the social dynamics and risk factors that underpin the problem of sexual violence, including, but not limited to, poverty, male entitlement, age, income inequality, and alcohol and drug consumption.

The majority of adolescents possess basic knowledge of HIV prevention methods, that is, using condoms and limiting the number of concurrent sexual partners can reduce the risk of HIV transmission, with substantial regional variation. Less than half of youth have comprehensive HIV knowledge as defined by the surveys, that is: know that a health-looking person can have HIV; reject two common misconceptions about HIV/AIDS and prevention; and know the above two HIV prevention methods. Both knowledge of HIV prevention methods and comprehensive HIV knowledge were lower among rural youth and Zanzibar youth than their urban and Mainland counterparts, especially for boys. More female than male youth knew about prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission, with urban youth and Zanzibar youth demonstrating higher levels of knowledge. In terms of attitudes towards people living with HIV, results varied dramatically by region in Mainland Tanzania, with female and male youth in Zanzibar showing higher rates of acceptance overall.

While awareness of HIV testing locations is high, there is marked regional variation in access to HIV testing. HIV testing increases by age, and is higher in urban than rural areas and higher in the Mainland compared to Zanzibar, particularly among males. Among those who were interviewed and tested, HIV positivity rates vary by urban/rural and Mainland/Zanzibar areas among youth ages 15-19 and 20-24.

A relatively small percent of adolescents reported multiple sexual partnerships, but reports increased markedly with age (7% for ages 15-19, versus ~22% for ages 20-24). Rates were higher among youth in rural areas and Mainland, than among those in urban areas and Zanzibar. Reported condom use during last high-risk sex, on the other hand, seemed to be higher among male and female adolescents ages 15-19 compared to youth aged 20-24. While 15% males ages 15-24 reported paying for sex in the past 12 months (more commonly in rural areas compared to urban, and Mainland compared to Zanzibar), less than half of them reported using a condom during last paid sex. Gender differences in reported condom use during premarital sex varied by age: it was higher for girls than boys ages 15-17 (48% versus 38%), but higher for men than women ages 20-24 (60% versus 48%). Taken together, low rates of condom use among youth, combined with high rates of multiple sexual partners among males, may facilitate the spread of HIV in Tanzania, particularly in rural areas.

Only one in five currently married girls and three in ten never married, sexually active girls are currently using any modern contraception method, with particularly low rates in urban areas and in Zanzibar. More than half (60%) of ever-pregnant females ages 15-24 were assisted by a health professional during their most recent delivery, with no notable difference by age, indicating that extra efforts need to be made to reach adolescents with needed sexual reproductive health services, to reduce unintended pregnancies, and to encourage safe deliveries, particularly in rural areas.

Exposure to mass media (as measured by access to newspaper, radio, TV, or ownership of a mobile phone) is lower among young females than males, especially in rural areas, and varies considerably by region.

Given the above results, and the regional variability across most of the indicators examined, we identified regions which are "hotspots", that is, particularly unfavorable in terms of HIV vulnerability and risk for either boys or girls when compared to the national mean. We identified nine key variables: school attendance (ages 10-14); school attendance and parental residence; early childbearing; early marriage; partner age differences (greater than 10 year age difference); sexual violence; HIV prevention knowledge; comprehensive HIV knowledge; and HIV prevalence. The regions proving to be **extreme hotspots for girls** (defined as having three key variables that are exceptionally unfavorable) include Dar es Salaam, Mara, Morogoro, Simiyu and Tabora. Geographic areas proving to be **moderate hotspots for girls** (defined as having two key variables that are exceptionally unfavorable) were Arusha, Kaskazini Unguja, Iringa, Lindi, Mbeya, Njombe, Rukwa. Among boys, there were no geographic areas that were extreme hotspots, likely because four of the variables could be measured for girls only. There were, however, several **moderate hotspots for boys**: Dodoma, Kagera, Kaskazini Pemba and Lindi.

This report has wide-ranging and important implications for many Tanzanian policies and programmes, including those related to child marriage, school re-entry after dropout, pregnancy, and age of consent for HIV testing and counselling. The findings are an urgent call for improved coordination and dissemination of existing policies and stronger implementation of existing plans which protect the sexual and reproductive health and rights of adolescents and youth. The findings also highlight where new policies and plans may be needed to address critical gaps. Detailed policy, programmatic and research recommendations based on these results can be found on pages 75-76 of this report.

1. MAPPING THE DIVERSITY OF ADOLESCENTS

This chapter describes the demographic and household characteristics of young people, including sex and age distribution by region, parental co-residence, parental survival, education, and marital status.

1.1. Population Distribution

Programmes and policies which target young people must address the diverse contexts and environments where they reside to be most effective (Mavedzenge et al. 2011). The social and economic circumstances and availability of resources related to health, education or income generation may differ markedly between urban and rural areas (UNICEF 2012).

The household distribution of surveyed young people is shown in Table 1A.

Table 1A: Urban-Rural Residence and Population Distribution, Percent (DHS 2010 and THMIS 2011-12)				
	2010 TDHS		2011-12 THMIS	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Females				
10-14	21.6	78.4	19.9	80.1
15-19	28.9	71.1	27.3	72.7
15-17	29.1	70.9	28.4	71.6
18-19	28.5	71.5	25.8	74.2
20-24	33.0	67.0	28.7	71.3
Males				
10-14	19.6	80.4	18.2	81.8
15-19	24.6	75.4	23.5	76.5
15-17	24.1	75.9	21.1	78.9
18-19	25.3	74.7	27.2	72.8
20-24	28.4	71.6	28.9	71.1
Note: Read first cell of data as "Percent of 10-14 year old females with residence in urban areas," using 2010 TDHS.				

As both adolescent boys and girls age, there is a higher likelihood of residing in urban settings, which may be related to educational and employment opportunities (UN Population Division 2014; World Bank 2014). In both surveys, approximately 80% of males and females ages 10-14 live in rural areas. This percent decreases to approximately 70% of respondents ages 20-24 (67% and 71% of females, and 72% and 71% of males, in the TDHS and THMIS, respectively). The vast majority of young people surveyed live in Mainland Tanzania, while less than 5% reside in Zanzibar (see Annex Table 1B).

1.2. Parental Co-Residence in Household

Adolescent co-residence with at least one parent is often correlated with greater access to resources such as income, social support, housing and protection (Ngom et al. 2003; Wamoyi et al. 2015). While adolescent co-residence with both parents does not ensure provided benefits, adolescents who reside without one or both parents may be in need of additional support.

Tables 2A1-2 and 2B1-2 present data on parental co-residence among adolescents ages 10-14 and 15-17 by sex. In both the TDHS and the THMIS, about half of adolescents ages 10-14 co-reside with both parents, while one-quarter of girls (25%) and one-fifth of boys (20%) have neither parent in the household. With increasing age, co-residence with both parents decreases by 10 to 15% among both males and females, with urban areas and females most affected. Across both surveys, half of females ages 15-17 in urban areas reside with neither parent.

2010 TDHS: A higher percent of urban (36%) relative to rural (22%) females ages 10-14 lack both parents in the household. This trend is also evident among males and females ages 15-17. Girls living in urban areas are particularly vulnerable to living with neither parent. More respondents ages 15-17 who reside in Mainland Tanzania relative to Zanzibar lack both parents in the household. Among adolescents ages 10-14 this pattern is observed for males only.

Region	Both parents in HH		Mother only in HH		Father only in HH		Neither parent in HH	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Mainland	48.7	52.6	18.6	18.0	7.9	9.0	24.8	20.3
Zanzibar	52.7	65.1	13.1	14.2	4.2	4.6	30.1	16.1
Urban	36.7	49.8	20.7	20.0	7.1	9.8	35.5	20.4
Rural	52.1	53.8	17.9	17.4	8.0	8.7	22.0	20.2
National	48.8	53.0	18.5	17.9	7.8	8.9	24.9	20.2

Note: Read first column of data as "Percent of 10-14 year old females who currently reside with both parents in the household," using 2010 TDHS.

Region	Both parents in HH		Mother only in HH		Father only in HH		Neither parent in HH	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Mainland	38.5	44.1	16.5	18.7	6.9	8.7	38.2	28.5
Zanzibar	49.6	59.1	17.5	14.7	4.2	7.5	28.6	18.7
Urban	28.7	40.8	15.6	14.8	5.4	9.0	50.3	35.4
Rural	43.0	45.8	16.9	19.7	7.3	8.6	32.7	25.9
National	38.9	44.6	16.5	18.5	6.8	8.7	37.8	28.2

Note: Read first column of data as "Percent of 15-17 year old females who currently reside with both parents in the household," using 2010 TDHS.

Regional data on parental co-residence in the household are presented in Annex Table 2A-1 and 2A-2. In general, more females than males ages 10-14 live without either parent in the household in every region except for Mara and Shinyanga. The five regions with the highest percent of females ages 10-14 who lack both parents in the household are Dar es Salaam (37%), Mtwara, (36%), Pwani (37%), Kusini Unguja (39%) and Mjini Magharibi (33%).

2011-12 THMIS: Nationally, more than one-fifth of adolescents ages 10-14 have neither parent in the household (23% of females, 21% of males), which increases to 41% of females and 29% of males by the ages of 15-17. A higher percent of urban than rural adolescents lack both parents in the household, which is similar to findings observed in the TDHS (although the difference is marginal among males ages 10-14 in the THMIS). Also, similar to TDHS findings, a higher percent of Mainland relative to Zanzibar adolescents lack both parents in the household at ages 15-17.

Region	Both parents in HH		Mother only in HH		Father only in HH		Neither parent in HH	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Mainland	50.7	51.8	20.1	18.1	6.7	8.8	22.5	21.4
Zanzibar	52.8	60.3	19.0	13.5	3.7	10.9	24.5	15.3
Urban	42.4	46.6	21.1	21.6	5.4	9.1	31.2	22.7
Rural	52.9	53.2	19.8	17.1	6.9	8.8	20.4	20.9
National	50.8	52.0	20.1	17.9	6.6	8.9	22.6	21.2

Note: Read first column of data as "Percent of 10-14 year old females who currently reside with both parents in the household", using 2011-12 THMIS.

Table 2B-2: Parental Residence in Household (HH), Males and Females Ages 15-17, Percent (THMIS 2011-2012)								
Region	Both parents in HH		Mother only in HH		Father only in HH		Neither parent in HH	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Mainland	35.1	43.8	17.5	17.8	6.2	9.6	41.2	28.7
Zanzibar	49.1	53.6	15.7	14.5	9.3	9.7	25.9	22.1
Urban	24.4	33.6	18.2	20.2	4.9	7.2	52.5	39.0
Rural	40.1	47.0	17.1	17.1	6.9	10.3	35.9	25.6
National	35.6	44.2	17.4	17.7	6.4	9.6	40.6	28.5
Note: Read first column of data as "Percent of 15-17 year old females who currently reside with both parents in the household", using 2011-12 THMIS.								

Regional data on parental co-residence in the household are presented in Annex Tables 2B-1 and 2B-2. For adolescents ages 10-14 the percent of boys who live without both parents is higher (more than a 5% difference) than same-aged girls in Katavi, Lindi and Shinyanga. Areas where the percent of girls ages 10-14 who live without both parents exceeds that of boys of the same age (more than 5% difference) include: Dar es Salaam, Iringa, Kigoma, Manyara, Mwanza, Pwani, Tanga, Kaskazini Unguja, Kusini Unguja, Mjini Magharibi and Kusini Pemba (see Annex Tables 2B1-2).

1.3. Parental Survival (Orphan Status)

Tables 3A1-2 and 3B1-2 present data on parental survival among adolescents ages 10-14 and 15-17 by sex. In both the TDHS and the THMIS, between 12-13% of adolescents ages 10-14 have only one parent living, while 2% have lost both parents. Unsurprisingly, the likelihood of losing one or both parents increases with age. By ages 15-17, between 16-18% of adolescents have lost one parent, and 3-5% have lost both parents. Urban-rural and Mainland-Zanzibar differences vary somewhat by survey as described below.

2010 TDHS: Among adolescents ages 10-14, a higher percent of females have neither parent alive in urban (4%) relative to rural (2%) areas, while there is no equivalent urban to rural difference for males of the same age. For adolescents ages 15-17, however, a higher percent of males who live in urban (8%) relative to rural areas (3%) have neither parent alive; there is no equivalent urban to rural difference for girls of the same age. A higher percent of adolescents who reside in Mainland relative to Zanzibar areas have neither parent alive, across examined age groups and sexes.

Table 3A-1: Parental Survival Among 10-14 Year Olds, Percent (DHS 2010)						
Region	Both parents alive		One parent dead		Neither parent alive	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Mainland	84.0	84.6	13.4	13.4	2.5	1.9
Zanzibar	89.8	92.0	9.8	7.4	0.4	0.6
Urban	82.6	85.7	13.0	12.9	4.1	1.5
Rural	84.6	84.7	13.4	13.3	1.9	1.9
National	84.2	84.9	13.3	13.2	2.4	1.8
Note: Read first column of data as "Percent of 10-14 year old females with both parents living," using 2010 TDHS.						

Table 3A-2: Parental Survival Among 15-17 Year Olds, Percent (DHS 2010)						
Region	Both parents alive		One parent alive		Neither parent alive	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Mainland	77.0	77.3	18.0	18.6	4.9	4.0
Zanzibar	86.6	89.3	13.0	8.7	0.4	2.0
Urban	74.1	79.7	21.1	12.6	4.8	7.7
Rural	78.7	77.1	16.4	20.1	4.6	2.6
National	77.3	77.7	17.8	18.3	4.7	3.9
Note: Read first column of data as "Percent of 15-17 year old females with both parents living," using 2010 TDHS.						

For adolescents ages 10-14, the region with the lowest percent with both parents alive is Iringa (75% girls, 74% boys). For adolescents ages 15-17, Iringa is the area with the lowest percent of boys with both parents alive (57%), while for girls it is Dar es Salaam (only 60% have both parents alive) (see Annex Tables 3A1-2).

2011-12 THMIS: Similar to the TDHS, a higher percent of adolescents ages 10-14 who reside in Mainland relative to Zanzibar areas have neither parent alive. For adolescents ages 15-17, this pattern is observed for males only. There are negligible urban to rural differences among adolescents for whom neither parent is alive in the THMIS.

Table 3B-1: Parental Survival Among 10-14 Year Olds, Percent (THMIS 2011-2012)						
Region	Both parents alive		One parent alive		Neither parent alive	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Mainland	85.8	84.6	12.5	12.9	1.7	2.2
Zanzibar	90.8	94.0	8.9	5.7	0.3	0.2
Urban	86.9	82.7	11.5	14.4	1.5	2.5
Rural	85.7	85.4	12.6	12.3	1.7	2.1
National	85.9	84.9	12.4	12.7	1.7	2.1
Note: Read first data column as "Percent of 10-14 year old females with both parents living," using 2011-12 THMIS.						

Table 3B-2: Parental Survival Among 15-17 Year Olds, Percent (THMIS 2011-2012)						
Region	Both parents alive		One parent alive		Neither parent alive	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Mainland	79.4	79.8	17.3	16.2	3.2	3.7
Zanzibar	88.2	85.5	8.5	14.3	3.3	0.2
Urban	76.6	75.4	19.7	20.3	3.7	4.3
Rural	81.1	81.3	15.9	15.1	3.0	3.4
National	79.8	80.1	17.0	16.2	3.2	3.6
Note: Read first data column as "Percent of 15-17 year old females with both parents living," using 2011-12 THMIS.						

Regions with the lowest percent of males ages 10-14 who have both parents alive are Iringa and Mara (70%, respectively). For same-aged females, the area which has the lowest percent of females with both parents alive is Iringa (70%) (see Annex Tables 3B1-2). Regional data for adolescents ages 15-17 are limited by small sample sizes.

1.4. Education

Education is a key element of healthy adolescent development and transition into adulthood (WHO 2003; West et al. 2004). In addition to knowledge and skills, schools can provide a relatively safe space to develop protective social networks and to create links future income-generating opportunities. Appropriate, targeted policies and programmes that help to keep young people enrolled and attending school throughout adolescence, and connected to the social network that schools provide, can have important impacts on their personal development and can minimize their vulnerabilities to challenges that exist outside of the school environment (Hargreaves et al. 2008; Jukes et al. 2008).

1.4.1. Current School Attendance

Tables 4A-1 and 4A-2 present data on current school attendance for males and females ages 10-14 and 15-19, respectively, disaggregated by region. Additional data tables which further subdivide current school attendance by age (15-17, 18-19), as well as those calculated using the THMIS, appear as Annex Tables 4A3-5 and 4B1-5.

Data from both the TDHS and THMIS demonstrate a trend of decreasing school attendance with increasing age, a finding that is particularly evident among females. By ages 15-19, a large proportion of females are not attending school (61% in TDHS, 55% in THMIS). A smaller, but still sizeable percent of same-aged males are not attending school (50% in TDHS, 45% in THMIS). Both surveys support the finding that there is an overall low transition rate from primary to secondary education in Tanzania. For both surveys, more rural than urban adolescents are out of school. Mainland adolescents are also more likely to be out of school than adolescents who reside in Zanzibar.

2010 TDHS: Tables 4A1-2 shows that approximately equivalent proportions of males and females ages 10-14 did not attend school during the current school year (16% of females and 15% of males). By ages 15-19, the percent of adolescents who are not in school increases substantially (61% of females and 50% of males).

Regions with the highest percent of out-of-school females ages 10-14 include: Kagera, Kigoma, Mbeya, Morogoro, and Tabora. In each of these areas, the percent of girls who are not in school exceeds 20%. Kilimanjaro has the lowest percent of girls not in school (1.4%), while Tabora has the highest (30%).

Regions with the highest percent of out-of-school males ages 10-14 include: Dodoma, Kagera, Lindi, Morogoro and Tabora (i.e., the percent of boys not in school exceeds 20%). Mjini Magharibi has the lowest percent of boys not in school (2%), whereas Tabora and Dodoma have the highest percent (22%, respectively).

Gender disparities in current school attendance are noteworthy in Kigoma, Manyara, and Tabora, where 8%, 8% and 7% more girls ages 10-14 are out of school than boys, respectively.

Table 4-A1: Current School Attendance ^a among 10-14 year olds, Percent (DHS 2010)						
Region	Females			Males		
	Not in school	Attending primary	Attending secondary	Not in school	Attending primary	Attending secondary
Mainland						
Arusha	12.1	80.8	5.4	11.7	82.8	5.5
Dar es Salaam	10.9	70.3	18.8	6.8	82.2	11.1
Dodoma	16.4	80.0	3.7	21.6	77.4	1.1
Iringa	13.5	79.1	6.2	16.1	82.7	1.2
Kagera	21.7	76.3	1.3	21.5	75.7	1.9
Kigoma	21.9	78.1	0.0	13.8	86.2	0.0
Kilimanjaro	1.4	86.6	12.1	5.7	81.9	12.4
Lindi	16.0	84.0	0.0	21.5	78.5	0.0
Manyara	16.3	79.6	3.2	9.1	86.3	3.8
Mara	9.8	86.0	4.3	7.7	86.3	6.1
Mbeya	21.5	77.6	0.9	15.5	82.2	2.3
Morogoro	24.1	73.8	2.1	21.0	77.3	1.7
Mtwara	14.3	81.9	3.9	15.6	83.4	1.0
Mwanza	19.2	75.8	4.4	17.6	77.5	4.9
Pwani	9.3	87.8	2.9	8.8	88.5	2.7
Rukwa	19.9	79.2	0.9	14.7	85.3	0.0
Ruvuma	6.2	91.2	2.1	6.7	86.9	6.4
Shinyanga	15.2	83.1	1.7	17.8	80.7	1.5
Singida	11.0	87.7	1.4	12.7	82.5	3.5
Tabora	29.7	68.4	1.9	21.6	75.8	2.1
Tanga	14.0	80.9	3.8	11.9	80.2	6.0
Zanzibar						
Kaskazini Unguja	4.8	92.9	1.5	15.4	81.5	3.1
Kusini Unguja	2.5	90.3	7.2	6.2	90.2	3.6
Mjini Magharibi	3.4	86.9	9.7	1.8	88	10.2
Kaskazini Pemba	13.9	80.3	5.8	13.2	83.4	3.4
Kusini Pemba	4.7	91.8	3.5	10.9	87.1	2.0
Mainland	16.2	79.7	3.8	14.9	81.2	3.7
Zanzibar	5.6	88.1	6.3	8.3	86.1	5.5
Urban	12.7	76.3	11.0	9.9	82.7	7.3
Rural	16.7	80.9	1.9	15.9	81.0	2.8
National	15.9	79.9	3.9	14.7	81.3	3.7
Note: Read first data column as "Percent of 10-14 year old females not in school," using 2010 TDHS.						
^a Attendance at any time during current school year.						

Results from the TDHS also illustrate that a large percent of adolescents ages 15-19 are out of school, particularly females. Regions with the highest percents of out-of-school females in this age group include: Dodoma, Lindi, Kigoma, Manyara, Mbeya, Mtwara, Mwanza, Rukwa, Shinyanga, Pwani and Tabora. The percent of out-of-school females in each of these areas exceeds 60%. Kilimanjaro has the lowest percent of out-of-school girls ages 15-19 (29%), while Lindi has the highest percent (81%).

Among 15-19 year olds, school attendance gender disparities are striking in Kigoma, Mara, Rukwa and Shinyanga, where 30%, 23%, 33% and 25% more girls are out of school compared to boys, respectively.

Table 4-A2: Current School Attendance ^a among 15-19 year olds, Percent (DHS 2010)						
Region	Females			Males		
	Not in school	Attending primary	Attending secondary	Not in school	Attending primary	Attending secondary
Mainland						
Arusha	45.3	11.5	43.3	51.4	28.1	20.5
Dar es Salaam	59.2	5.5	35.3	45.0	7.5	47.5
Dodoma	66.6	11.9	21.6	57.1	32.0	10.9
Iringa	53.9	7.1	38.9	46.5	9.8	43.7
Kagera	51.8	24.8	23.4	51.1	20.2	28.7
Kigoma	64.8	16.9	18.2	34.7	21.5	43.8
Kilimanjaro	28.7	9.7	61.6	36.2	16.9	47.0
Lindi	80.7	14.1	5.2	68.5	9.4	22.1
Manyara	62.5	15.0	22.5	47.3	14.6	38.1
Mara	75.8	5.1	19.0	52.4	18.9	28.7
Mbeya	65.1	9.1	25.8	56.9	22.2	20.9
Morogoro	54.7	7.3	38.0	55.1	17.7	27.2
Mtwara	60.2	10.0	29.9	54.5	13.5	32.1
Mwanza	64.1	15.0	20.9	49.9	18.4	31.7
Pwani	62.4	18.8	18.8	45.8	26.0	28.3
Rukwa	75.9	14.4	9.8	42.5	36.9	20.6
Ruvuma	59.5	9.4	31.1	58.6	11.4	30.1
Shinyanga	73.4	13.2	13.4	48.3	33.4	18.2
Singida	62.0	11.4	26.7	65.3	14.2	20.5
Tabora	71.2	10.7	18.1	60.6	21.7	17.7
Tanga	55.5	11.8	32.7	42.1	30.4	27.5
Zanzibar						
Kaskazini Unguja	38.8	16.3	44.9	45.9	23.9	30.2
Kusini Unguja	46.7	5.7	47.6	50.5	11.1	38.4
Mjini Magharibi	30.6	5.7	63.7	30.1	13.5	56.4
Kaskazini Pemba	35.5	14.4	50.2	33.2	26.9	39.9
Kusini Pemba	32.6	17.7	49.7	31.6	23.8	44.6
Mainland	61.4	12.0	26.5	50.5	20.4	29.0
Zanzibar	34.9	11.9	53.2	35.6	19.7	44.6
Urban	49.5	6.8	43.8	38.2	11.8	50.1
Rural	64.9	14.1	20.9	53.9	23.2	23.0
National	60.5	12.0	27.5	50.1	20.4	29.6
Note: Read first data column as "Percent of 15-19 year old females not in school," using 2010 TDHS						
^a Attendance at any time during current school year.						

2011-12 THMIS: Data from the THMIS (presented in Annex Tables 4B1-5) show that at ages 10-14, 11% of females and 14% of males did not attend school during the current school year. By ages 15-19, the proportion of out-of-school youth rises to 55% of females and 44% of males.

Similar to the TDHS, the percent of out-of-school youth varies by region. Regions with the highest percent of out-of-school females ages 10-14 according to THMIS data are Katavi (30% of females ages 10-14 are not in school), Shinyanga (20%), Rukwa and Tabora (19%, respectively). Kusini Unguja has the lowest percent of out-of-school females (0%). For males of the same age, more than 20% are not in school in six regions: Katavi, Lindi, Shinyanga, Mbeya, Tabora, and Rukwa. Katavi is the region with the highest percent of out-of-school males aged 10-14 (28%) and Mijini Magharibi has the lowest percent (1%). In contrast to the 2010 TDHS, gender disparities in the 2011-12 THMIS indicate that more 10-14 year old boys than girls are out of school in Arusha, Dodoma, Lindi, Mbeya, Kaskazini Unguja (13%, 10%, 16%, 9%, and 9% difference respectively).

In nine regions, the percent of out-of-school females ages 15-19 exceeds 60%: Dodoma, Geita, Katavi, Kigoma, Mara, Morogoro, Shinyanga, Simiyu and Singida, with the highest area being Dodoma (71%). The percent of males ages 15-19 years who are out of school is relatively lower than that of females, but is still high. In four regions the percent of out-of-school males ages 15-19 exceeds 55%: Dodoma, Shinyanga, Singida, and Tanga with Singida having the highest percent (59%).

1.4.2. Current School Attendance by Year of Age and Gender

There has been an increase in adolescent school participation rates over the last several decades in low- and middle-income countries (Johnson 2008). Despite this trend, there are still major differences in school participation by gender, urban/rural residence, and marital status, among other factors.

Knowing adolescents' current school attendance by specific year of age (rather than by broad age groups) can improve understanding of when adolescents are vulnerable to dropping out of school. Table 5 presents data on current school attendance by specific years of age in the 10-17 year old range among females and males by urban-rural status, according to the TDHS. Overall, a difference in school attendance by sex increases with age. This pattern is observed in both urban and rural areas. Of particular note is a 15% increase in the urban girls who are not in school between the ages of 12 and 13. An additional 10% of urban girls are not in school by age 15 (33% overall). Among rural girls, there is a large drop off in school attendance between ages 13 and 14 (19% decrease), and an additional 12% decline by age 15.

School attendance by specific age in the THMIS shows a greater proportion of girls attending school compared to boys, especially at ages 13-14 (see Annex Table 4B-5). Similar to the TDHS, school attendance is lower in rural compared to urban areas, and non-attendance rises with increasing age, with almost two in ten 14 year old girls and boys not attending school.

Table 5: Adolescent Attended School ^a During Current School Year, Percent (DHS 2010)					
		Not currently attending school		Currently attending school	
		Females	Males	Females	Males
Age	Region				
Age 10	Urban	2.0	2.8	98.0	97.2
	Rural	10.0	13.7	90.0	86.3
	National	8.4	11.8	91.6	88.2
Age 11	Urban	3.3	1.8	96.7	98.2
	Rural	12.0	12.8	88.0	87.2
	National	10.2	10.4	89.8	89.6
Age 12	Urban	8.3	6.2	91.7	93.8
	Rural	10.6	12.8	89.4	87.2
	National	10.2	11.7	89.8	88.3
Age 13	Urban	22.7	13.0	77.3	87.0
	Rural	16.6	17.1	83.4	82.9
	National	18.2	16.2	81.8	83.8
Age 14	Urban	24.3	25.6	75.7	74.4
	Rural	36.3	23.6	63.7	76.4
	National	33.8	24.0	66.2	76.0
Age 15	Urban	33.1	23.9	66.9	76.1
	Rural	48.1	37.1	51.9	62.9
	National	43.7	34.0	56.3	66.0
Age 16	Urban	41.0	32.9	59.0	67.1
	Rural	58.7	49.1	41.3	50.9
	National	53.9	44.8	46.1	55.2
Age 17	Urban	41.8	31.3	58.2	68.7
	Rural	67.5	58.1	32.5	41.9
	National	59.5	52.2	40.5	47.8
Age 18	Urban	67.6	47.6	32.4	52.4
	Rural	73.7	63.3	26.3	36.7
	National	71.9	59.5	28.1	40.5
Age 19	Urban	67.6	56.9	32.4	43.1
	Rural	73.7	64.6	26.3	35.4
	National	71.9	62.6	28.1	37.4
Note: Read first data column and row as "Percent of 10 year old females not in school," using 2010 TDHS.					
^a Attendance at any time during current school year.					

1.4.3. *In School and in the Recommended Grade for Age (GFA)*

Of interest is whether adolescents are in the recommended grade for their age. Adolescents who lag two years or more behind their peers in their current grade may be at increased risk of school drop-out. Table 6 presents data on current school attendance and grade for age (GFA) status among males and females surveyed in the 2010 TDHS.

TDHS 2010: A higher percent of females are at the appropriate grade for their age relative to males. This trend is observed across the ages of 10 to 17 and becomes increasingly apparent with age. Specifically, at age 10, 85% of females and 77% of males are in school and at their grade for age, by age 17 this declines to 64% of females and only 37% of males who are in school and at their grade for age. In general, adolescents who reside in rural compared to urban, and in Mainland compared to Zanzibar areas, are less likely to currently attend school at their recommended grade for age. Notably, a substantially higher percent of females who reside in urban areas and Zanzibar attend school in general and specifically at the recommended grade for their age, relative to females in rural areas and the Mainland, respectively. For example, at age 16, 88% of females with urban residence and 66% of females with residence in Zanzibar were in school and in the recommended grade for their age, compared to only 44% of females in rural areas and 59% of females on the Mainland.

Table 6: In School ^a and at Grade for Age (GFA) ^b , by Age Group and Sex, Percent (DHS 2010)					
Age	Region	Females		Males	
		In school	In school and at GFA	In school	In school and at GFA
Age 10	Urban	98.0	94.6	97.2	91.5
	Rural	90.0	82.7	86.3	73.6
	Mainland	91.6	85.4	88.2	76.9
	Zanzibar	94.3	85.9	88.5	80.1
	National	91.6	85.4	88.2	77.0
Age 11	Urban	96.7	93.4	98.2	87.8
	Rural	88.0	80.6	87.2	69.4
	Mainland	89.6	83.5	89.5	73.8
	Zanzibar	95.7	82.1	95.9	78.1
	National	89.8	83.5	89.6	73.9
Age 12	Urban	91.7	87.5	93.8	83.0
	Rural	89.4	72.8	87.2	60.8
	Mainland	89.7	75.6	88.2	64.4
	Zanzibar	95.1	79.5	91.7	73.6
	National	89.8	75.8	88.3	64.6
Age 13	Urban	77.3	83.8	87.0	70.4
	Rural	83.4	69.0	82.9	61.8
	Mainland	81.5	72.2	83.5	64
	Zanzibar	94.2	81.8	93.7	57.4
	National	81.8	72.6	83.8	63.8
Age 14	Urban	75.7	80.2	74.4	76.2
	Rural	63.7	62.0	76.4	45.7
	Mainland	65.6	66.0	75.5	51.2
	Zanzibar	92.5	80.2	90.2	66.4
	National	66.2	66.5	76.0	51.8
Age 15	Urban	66.9	72.2	76.1	70.6
	Rural	51.9	35.1	62.9	28.1
	Mainland	55.2	46.2	65.6	39.2
	Zanzibar	85.8	78.7	77.9	48.6
	National	56.3	48.0	66.0	39.6
Age 16	Urban	59.0	88.0	67.1	64.2
	Rural	41.3	44.4	50.9	31.7
	Mainland	45.1	59.1	54.6	41.7
	Zanzibar	77.5	65.6	71.8	50.4
	National	46.1	59.5	55.2	42.1
Age 17	Urban	58.2	84.5	68.7	62.7
	Rural	32.5	47.4	41.9	24.5
	Mainland	39.5	64.0	47.1	36.4
	Zanzibar	64.0	62.3	71.2	43.1
	National	40.5	63.9	47.8	36.7
Note: Read first data column as "Percent of 10 year old females who attended school in year of survey," using 2010 TDHS.					
^a Attendance at any time during current school year. ^b Less than 2 year lag in respondent's grade for age.					

1.4.4. Current School Attendance by Household Wealth Quintile

2010 TDHS: Tables 7A and 7B present data on current school attendance among females and males ages 10-17, respectively, by household wealth quintile. Data reveal substantial differences in school attendance by household wealth quintile. Across age groups, poor adolescents - especially girls - are most likely to be out of school, while school attendance is highest among boys in the wealthiest households.

Table 7A: Current School Attendance ^a by Wealth Quintile among Females Ages 10-17, Percent (DHS 2010)			
Household Wealth Quintile	Ages 10-12	Ages 13-14	Ages 15-17
	% In school	% In school	% In school
Lowest	80.2	69.7	31.9
Second	85.9	72.1	34.4
Middle	95.3	75.6	45.5
Fourth	94.4	76.1	54.9
Highest	96.3	78.7	62.3
Note: Read first data column as "Percent of 10-12 year old females not in school by household wealth quintile," using 2010 TDHS.			
^a Attendance at any time during current school year.			

Table 7B: Current School Attendance ^a by Wealth Quintile among Males Ages 10-17, Percent (DHS 2010)			
Household Wealth Quintile	Ages 10-12	Ages 13-14	Ages 15-17
	% In school	% In school	% In school
Lowest	80.0	77.6	48.8
Second	81.7	74.2	44.2
Middle	92.1	76.7	55.6
Fourth	95.1	84.3	59.0
Highest	98.1	89.4	74.3
Note: Read first data column as "Percent of 10-12 year old males not in school by household wealth quintile," using 2010 TDHS.			
^a Attendance at any time during current school year.			

1.5. Illiteracy

The ability to read and write (literacy) is an important personal asset which allows women and men increased opportunities in life (Lloyd and Hewett 2009). There are strong correlations between limited schooling, illiteracy and child marriage (see Sections 1.6 and 3.1).

2010 TDHS: Table 8A presents data on illiteracy among male and female youth. Nationally, 16% of females ages 15-19 and 15% of same-aged males are illiterate. Rates of illiteracy are higher among youth ages 20-24 for both sexes, and gender disparities become very apparent at this age (29% of females, 19% of males). Rural and Mainland areas have a notably higher percent of illiterate males and females ages 15-24 relative to urban areas and Zanzibar. Specifically, in rural areas 1 in 5 females ages 15-19 (20%) and nearly 2 in 5 females ages 20-24 (35%) are illiterate. In urban areas 1 in 20 females ages 15-19 (5%) and about 1 in 7 females ages 20-24 (15%) are illiterate.

There is large variability in illiteracy among adolescents by region, although the ability to robustly assess illiteracy by region among males is limited by small sample sizes. Regions where the percent of illiterate females ages 15-19 exceeds 25% include: Shinyanga (31%), Tabora (30%) and Rukwa (27%). Regions with the lowest illiteracy among females ages 15-19 are Kilimanjaro (1%), Kusini Unguja and Mijini Magharibi (3%, respectively). See Annex Tables 8A-B for data on additional age sub-groups.

Table 8A: Females and Males who are Illiterate (Unable to Read a Sentence), Percent (DHS 2010)				
	Females		Males	
Region	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland				
Arusha	5.7	31.5	*	*
Dar es Salaam	5.8	14.6	3.2	*
Dodoma	21.4	40.7	*	*
Iringa	13.1	10.7	10.4	*
Kagera	12.6	27.1	29.7	*
Kigoma	9.0	28.0	*	*
Kilimanjaro	1.4	18.4	7.5	*
Lindi	20.6	34.5	*	*
Manyara	10.2	34.0	*	*
Mara	15.3	35.8	10.5	*
Mbeya	23.7	31.3	14.6	*
Morogoro	14.1	37.0	13.7	*
Mtwara	13.1	23.2	*	*
Mwanza	19.1	29.9	27.1	21.2
Pwani	11.8	34.3	*	*
Rukwa	27.1	36.5	*	*
Ruvuma	11.3	19.3	*	*
Shinyanga	30.7	34.7	14.6	*
Singida	18.8	18.6	13.6	*
Tabora	29.9	52.2	22.8	*
Tanga	12.9	31.5	*	*
Zanzibar				
Kaskazini Unguja	11.8	15.1	20.2	*
Kusini Unguja	3.0	6.3	0.0	0.0
Mjini Magharibi	3.1	1.9	3.5	*
Kaskazini Pemba	15.2	23.9	5.4	*
Kusini Pemba	10.7	19.5	0.0	0.0
Mainland	16.3	29.1	15.7	19.9
Zanzibar	8.4	10.9	6.8	3.6
Urban	4.9	14.9	5.6	6.7
Rural	20.7	35.2	18.7	23.9
National	16.0	28.5	15.4	18.8

Notes: Read first data column as "Percent of 15-19 year old females who were unable to read a sentence provided during the survey," using 2010 TDHS; Highlighted cells are based on 25-50 unweighted cases; Highlighted cells marked with an asterisk are based on <25 unweighted cases and are suppressed.

1.6. Marital Status among Females

Marriage before the age of 18 is considered child marriage; it often places girls at risk of a number of adverse health and social consequences (UN CRC 2003; Clark et al. 2006). These include the risk of pregnancy and childbirth before full maturation, inadequate schooling, restricted social networks and mobility, and limited control over resources.

2010 TDHS: Table 9 presents the percent distribution of females ages 15-24 by marital status. In presented findings, the term 'married' includes legal or formal marriage, or an informal union in which a man and woman live together. The percent of females who are currently married increases greatly from ages 15-19 to ages 20-24 (18% to 63%). Across age groups, a higher percent of currently married females reside in rural relative to urban areas. A higher proportion of currently married girls also reside in Mainland as opposed to Zanzibar. The three areas with the highest

percent of ever married females ages 15-19 (i.e., currently married or separated, divorced or widowed) are Mara (43%), Shinyanga (37%), and Tabora (38%).

Also of concern are the risks faced by girls who have been widowed, divorced or abandoned. These risks relate to both the nature of the dissolution of marriage (i.e., domestic hardship or potential death of husband from HIV), and to social exclusion or economic vulnerability that may exist after marriage. Nationally, 9% females ages 20-24 are separated, divorced or widowed. Lindi and Dar es Salaam are the two areas with the highest rate of previously married girls (greater than 15%).

Table 9: Marital Status among Females Ages 15-24, Percent (DHS, 2010)						
Region	Currently married or in union		Separated, divorced, widowed		Never married	
	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland						
Arusha	9.3	64.0	0.0	2.6	90.7	33.4
Dar es Salaam	9.1	39.2	0.4	17.4	90.5	43.5
Dodoma	20.2	70.0	0.0	7.2	79.8	22.8
Iringa	3.1	50.2	0.0	4.4	96.9	45.4
Kagera	19.5	68.0	0.9	4.9	79.5	27.1
Kigoma	10.0	60.5	1.1	5.3	88.9	34.2
Kilimanjaro	8.3	52.6	0.0	15.6	91.7	31.8
Lindi	28.6	59.1	3.4	23.2	68.0	17.8
Manyara	15.6	66.2	0.0	1.9	84.4	31.9
Mara	42.8	80.4	0.0	3.1	57.2	16.5
Mbeya	25.1	66.2	1.0	9.7	73.9	24.1
Morogoro	17.2	61.6	0.0	11.5	82.8	26.9
Mtwara	9.0	70.6	3.1	17.0	88.0	12.4
Mwanza	19.0	62.6	2.7	9.3	78.3	28.1
Pwani	18.2	68.3	0.0	6.2	81.8	25.5
Rukwa	23.7	81.6	5.6	2.8	70.7	15.6
Ruvuma	12.5	65.6	0.0	11.1	87.5	23.3
Shinyanga	35.2	81.6	1.8	9.9	63.0	8.5
Singida	12.6	72.3	1.8	1.6	85.6	26.1
Tabora	34.9	75.8	3.1	12.4	62.0	11.9
Tanga	4.4	55.2	3.6	3.1	92.0	41.7
Zanzibar						
Kaskazini Unguja	8.1	54.5	0.7	6.2	91.2	39.3
Kusini Unguja	12.2	47.1	2.4	8.6	85.4	44.3
Mjini Magharibi	4.2	31.7	0.0	4.7	95.8	63.7
Kaskazini Pemba	5.0	43.1	0.0	7.1	95.0	49.8
Kusini Pemba	7.9	43.3	0.0	5.6	92.1	51.1
Mainland	18.8	64.2	1.3	9.1	79.8	26.8
Zanzibar	6.4	40.4	0.3	5.8	93.3	53.8
Urban	9.3	46.7	0.3	9.8	90.4	43.5
Rural	22.2	71.6	1.7	8.5	76.1	19.9
National	18.4	63.4	1.3	8.9	80.3	27.7
Notes: Read first data column as "Percent of 15-19 year old females who are currently married or in a union," using 2010 TDHS; Highlighted cells are based on 25-50 unweighted cases.						

1.6.1. Marital Status by Household Wealth Quintile

2010 TDHS: Table 10 presents data on ever married females ages 15-17, including those currently married, separated, divorced or widowed, by household wealth quintile. 18% of females in the poorest households have ever been married, compared to 7% of females in the wealthiest households.

Table 10: Marital Status Among Females Ages 15-17, Percent (2010 DHS)		
Household Wealth Quintile	Never married	Ever married
Lowest	82.1	17.9
Second	84.4	15.6
Middle	85.7	14.3
Fourth	90.9	9.1
Highest	92.6	7.4
Notes: Read first data column as "Percent of 15-17 year old females who have never been married," using 2010 TDHS		

Section 3.1 examines age at first marriage among females, by specific year of age and by region.

2. KEY EXPERIENCES IN ADOLESCENCE THAT CAN CONTRIBUTE TO DISADVANTAGE

Adolescence (ages 10-19) includes a transition out of childhood and into puberty, a period of biological development that often coincides with a change in social roles as well as emotional and cognitive changes (Caldwell et al. 1998; Plummer and Wight 2011; UNICEF 2011). This developmental stage can involve intense and rapid transitions to new roles and responsibilities and may reflect a period of heightened vulnerability. Specifically, during puberty, adolescents may have their first sexual experiences, and in the case of girls, may become pregnant or married prematurely. In many countries, HIV, poverty, and political and social instability have impacted traditional support networks, such as families and communities, and may enhance risks of adolescents.

2.1. Adolescents Not in School and Not Living with Parents

Many young adolescents are not in school, not living with their parents, and/or married early and therefore may be at higher risk of negative outcomes. Out-of-school youth and those who do not reside with either parent can lack the familial and social support needed to buffer against societal pressures and to minimize the risk of exploitation.

2010 TDHS: Data in Table 11 show that 5% of girls and 4% of boys ages 10-14 who are out of school are not living with either parent. A higher percent of urban (8%) relative to rural (4%) females are not in school and not living with either parent, while for boys the urban to rural difference is marginal. The proportion for adolescent girls who are out of school and living with neither parent in urban environments is more than twice than that of boys. Higher proportions of adolescents who live in Mainland Tanzania as opposed to Zanzibar are neither in school nor living with either parent (5% and 2% of females; 4% and 1% of males, respectively).

Table 11: Percent of 10-14 Year Olds Not in School and Not Living with Either Parent (DHS 2010)		
Region	Females	Males
Mainland	5.3	4.0
Zanzibar	1.9	1.3
Urban	8.1	3.1
Rural	4.4	4.1
National	5.2	3.9
Note: Read first data column as "Percent of 10-14 year old females who are not in school and not living with either parent," using 2010 TDHS.		

Regions with the highest percent of females who are out of school and not living with either parent include: Arusha (10%), Dar es Salaam (10%), and Tabora (8%) (see Annex Table 11). Regions with the highest percent of out-of-school males who are not living with either parent are: Lindi (9%), Shinyanga (8%), and Mwanza (7%).

2.2. Illiteracy and Marriage before Age 15/18

Limited education and other education-based indicators, such as illiteracy, have been correlated with early marriage (Population Council 2004). A greater proportion of girls who are married have limited education, as measured by the inability to read a sentence.

2010 TDHS: As Table 12 illustrates, 58% of girls ages 15-24 who are married before age 15 are illiterate, compared to 12% of girls who have never been married. Small sample sizes limit the ability to robustly assess illiteracy among girls with early marriage by region (see Appendix Table 12); however, a higher percent of girls married before age 18 are illiterate who reside in rural (46%) relative to urban (26%) areas, and who reside in Mainland Tanzania (43%) relative to Zanzibar (29%).

Table 12: Females Ages 15-24 Who are Illiterate (Unable to Read a Sentence) by Age of Marriage, Percent (DHS 2010)			
Region	Married before age 15	Married before age 18	Never-married
Mainland	58.8	42.5	12.3
Zanzibar	25.3	29.0	6.1
Urban	*	25.9	4.9
Rural	64.0	45.8	16.3
National	58.4	42.2	12.0
Notes: Read first data column as "Percent of 15-24 year old females married before age 15 who were unable to read a sentence provided during the survey," using 2010 TDHS; Highlighted cells are based on 25-50 unweighted cases; Highlighted cells marked with an asterisk are based on <25 unweighted cases and are suppressed.			

2.3. School Attendance, by Marital and Childbearing Status

2010 TDHS: Table 13 presents results on current school attendance among females ages 15-19 by their marital and childbearing status. A higher percent of females who have never been married and have no child are currently attending school relative to those who have ever been married and/or have a child. Specifically, more than 50% of never-married females ages 15-19 without a child are in school, compared to 0% of ever-married females with a child, 8% of never-married females with a child, and 1% of ever-married females without a child. Analysis by regional sub-group is limited by small sample sizes (see Annex Table 13).

Table 13: Current School Attendance by Marital and Childbearing Status, among Females Ages 15-19, Percent (DHS 2010)				
Region	Ever-married with a child	Never-married with a child	Ever-married no child	Never-married no child
Mainland	0.0	8.0	1.0	52.4
Zanzibar	0.0	*	*	73.6
Urban	0.0	23.4	*	59.3
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.1	50.4
National	0.0	7.9	1.1	53.4
Notes: Read first data column as "Percent of 15-19 year old ever-married females with a child who attended school during the current school year" using 2010 TDHS; Highlighted cells are based on 25-50 unweighted cases; Highlighted cells marked with an asterisk are based on <25 unweighted cases and are suppressed.				

3. CONTEXT OF SEXUAL ACTIVITY

The context in which young people experience sex is critical to analyzing adolescent reproductive health outcomes, particularly when considering that girls are vulnerable to forced sexual encounters (Hoffman et al. 2006; Plummer and Wight 2011). During adolescence, both males and females explore their sexuality in the context of gender norms, which are cultural or social ideals about how each gender should behave. Gender norms exist within a broader framework of parental and peer pressures about whether or not to engage in sex, to marry, or to bear children. Gender norms contribute to unequal power differentials in relationships, and may also sanction violence against women. They may influence the level of information, including awareness about sexual and reproductive health and rights, which is available to girls (Population Council 2004). This chapter presents data on some of the different contexts in which adolescent sexual activity occurs, and on selected reproductive health indicators.

3.1. Age at First Marriage or Union among Females

Tanzania, along with most countries, is a signatory to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which state that the minimum age of marriage should be 18 years. Nevertheless, child marriage is deeply embedded in Tanzanian society, and continues at notable levels, with exceptional concentrations in specific regions. Child marriage undermines girls' access to education, limiting their wage-earning prospects and their ability to make informed decisions about their lives (UN CRC 2003). Early pregnancy may in turn leads to physical and emotional health risks for the mother, and poorer outcomes for her children (Clark et al. 2006).

Tables 14A and 14B present data on marriage from the TDHS and THMIS, respectively. Specifically, by age 15, between 7% (TDHS) and 5% (THMIS) of girls are married. By the age of 18 between 37% (TDHS) and 31% (THMIS) and are married. There are clear differences in marriage among females ages 15-19 with urban-rural and Mainland-Zanzibar residence. Rural females are more than twice as likely to be married by age 18, as compared to urban girls. Marriage by age 18 among Mainland females also exceeds those who reside in Zanzibar.

2010 TDHS: According to the TDHS, nationally 7% of females ages 20-24 are married before age 15, while 37% are married before age 18. Regions with the highest percent of females ages 20-24 who are married before age 15 are Dodoma, Lindi, Mara, Rukwa and Tabora. In each of these regions more than 10% of females ages 20-24 are married before age 15. Regions with the highest percent of females ages 20-24 who are married before age 18 are Dodoma, Mara, Shinyanga and Tabora. In each of these regions more than half of females ages 20-24 are married before age 18.

2011-12 THMIS: Among females surveyed in the THMIS, 5% of females ages 20-24 are married before age 15, while 31% are married before age 18. Regions where percent of females ages 20-24 who are married before age 15 exceeds 10% are Dodoma, Geita, Katavi, Mtwara, and Rukwa. Regions where more than 50% of females ages 20-24 who are married before age 18 are Katavi and Simiyu.

Table 14A: Percent of Females Aged 20-24 Years Married Before Ages 15 and 18 (DHS 2010)		
Region	Married before age 15	Married before age 18
Mainland		
Arusha	7.2	27.3
Dar es Salaam	5.7	18.6
Dodoma	11.3	51.1
Iringa	0.0	8.2
Kagera	4.1	36.4
Kigoma	6.4	25.5
Kilimanjaro	6.4	26.6
Lindi	12.9	47.7
Manyara	8.3	33.7
Mara	11.9	54.5
Mbeya	7.6	45.0
Morogoro	11	42.2
Mtwara	2.1	35.2
Mwanza	7.4	37.4
Pwani	9.2	32.5
Rukwa	11.4	40.0
Ruvuma	4.4	39.2
Shinyanga	3.4	58.8
Singida	0.0	41.9
Tabora	11.6	58.3
Tanga	9.1	29.4
Zanzibar		
Kaskazini Unguja	3.3	23.6
Kusini Unguja	3.3	18.6
Mjini Magharibi	0.0	14.0
Kaskazini Pemba	3.1	25.4
Kusini Pemba	7.0	25.7
Mainland	6.8	37.4
Zanzibar	2.5	19.7
Urban	4.2	22.5
Rural	7.8	43.9
National	6.6	36.9
Note: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 20-24 year old females married before age 15," using 2010 TDHS. Highlighted cells are based on 25-50 unweighted cases.		

Table 14B: Percent of Females Aged 20-24 Years Married Before Ages 15 and 18 (THMIS 2011-2012)		
Region	Married before age 15	Married before age 18
Mainland		
Arusha	3.9	35.5
Dar es Salaam	1.3	13.5
Dodoma	17.9	44.6
Geita	12.1	44.8
Iringa	8.5	24.8
Kagera	4.8	46.8
Katavi	11.7	57.4
Kigoma	2.5	18.4
Kilimanjaro	0.0	8.9
Lindi	6.2	39.0
Manyara	4.2	21.7
Mara	4.6	44.8
Mbeya	2.4	25.2
Morogoro	3.8	38.1
Mtwara	14.1	47.8
Mwanza	1.9	32.2
Njombe	2.5	18.4
Pwani	3.3	24.2
Rukwa	14.3	39.8
Ruvuma	4.3	24.3
Shinyanga	9.2	45.5
Simiyu	6.8	50.4
Singida	1.3	12.5
Tabora	9.3	43.3
Tanga	6.2	31.0
Zanzibar		
Kaskazini Unguja	4.4	19.4
Kusini Unguja	0.0	20.9
Mjini Magharibi	3.3	13.7
Kaskazini Pemba	6.0	29.3
Kusini Pemba	2.9	24.2
Mainland	5.4	31.6
Zanzibar	3.5	18.0
Urban	3.0	18.2
Rural	6.2	35.9
National	5.3	31.1
Note: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 20-24 year old females married before age 15," using 2011-12 THMIS. Highlighted cells are based on 25-50 unweighted cases		

Annex Table 15 shows the incremental increase in percent of children married by age 15, 16, 17 and 18, by region, respectively.

3.2. Age at First Sex

In both the TDHS and THMIS, half or more of females ages 20-24 reported first having sex before the age of 18. While regional analysis for age of first sex varies by survey, in general young people who reside in rural and Mainland areas report transitioning to sexual activity at an earlier age relative to young people with residence in urban areas or in Zanzibar. Regions where there are consistently high reported rates of early sexual activity among females in both the TDHS and THMIS include Mtwara (for first sex before the age of 15) and Mara, Morogoro, Rukwa and Shinyanga (for first sex before the age of 18) (see Annex Tables 16A-1 and 16B). It should be noted that age at first sex (along with other sexual risk behaviours) may be under-reported given that adolescents may be reluctant to disclose these behaviours.

TDHS 2010: Tables 16A-1 and 16A-2 show the percent of females and males ages 20-24 who reported having had first intercourse before ages 15 and 18, respectively. A large percent of females ages 20-24 transitioned to sexual activity between the ages of 15 and 18. Specifically, 14% of females ages 20-24 reported having had sex before age 15 and almost 60% reported this experience before age 18. Of these girls, nearly one-third reported having had their first sexual experience at marriage.

In the surveys, males generally reported initiating sexual activity later in life than females (Table 16A-2). Only 6% of males ages 20-24 reported having had sex before age 15, and 40% reported this experience before the age of 18 (including those who reported first sexual experience at marriage). A substantially lower percent of males than females ages 20-24 reported having their first sexual experience at marriage (2% of males, compared to 32% of females).

Table 16A-1: Sexual Initiation Before Ages 15 and 18, Among Females Ages 20-24, Percent (DHS 2010)			
Region	Had sex before the age of 15 ^a	Had sex before the age of 18 ^a	First sexual experience at marriage
Mainland	14.5	58.9	31.5
Zanzibar	3.5	22.8	39.7
Urban	9.4	47.9	17.4
Rural	16.4	62.5	38.8
National	14.1	57.7	31.8
Notes: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 20-24 year old females who had sex before age 15," using 2010 TDHS;			
^a Including those whose at marriage occurred before ages 15 or 18.			

Table 16A-2: Sexual Initiation Before Ages 15 and 18, Among Males Ages 20-24, Percent (DHS 2010)			
Region	Had sex before the age of 15 ^a	Had sex before the age of 18 ^a	First sexual experience at marriage
Mainland	5.6	41.3	2.3
Zanzibar	1.1	12.4	2.7
Urban	6.4	39.5	0.0
Rural	5.1	40.8	3.3
National	5.5	40.4	2.3
Note: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 20-24 year old males who had sex before age 15," using 2010 TDHS;			
^a Including those whose at marriage occurred before ages 15 or 18			

2011-12 THMIS: Similar to the TDHS, data from the THMIS (Table 16B) also show that a large percent of females ages 20-24 have had sex before the age of 18 (48%).

Table 16B: Sexual Initiation by Ages 15 and 18, Among Females Ages 20-24, Percent THMIS (2011-2012)		
Region	Had sex before the age of 15 ^a	Had sex before the age of 18 ^a
Mainland	9.5	49.4
Zanzibar	4.0	20.1
Urban	5.3	37.8
Rural	10.8	52.1
National	9.3	48.2
Notes: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 20-24 year old females who had sex before age 15," using 2011-12 THMIS.		
^a Including those whose marriage occurred before ages 15 or 18.		

3.2.1. Age at First Sex by Household Wealth Quintile

2010 TDHS: As data presented in Table 17 show, early sexual initiation does not appear to vary strongly by household wealth quintile. However, a lower percent of females ages 15-17 have transitioned to sexual activity before age 15 in the richest households (7%), relative to the other quintiles.

Table 17: Age At First Sex Among Females Ages 15-17, by Household Wealth Quintile, Percent (DHS, 2010)		
Household Wealth Quintile	First sex at or later than age 15	First sex before age 15
Lowest	89.0	11.0
Second	85.7	14.3
Middle	87.5	12.5
Fourth	86.8	13.2
Highest	92.7	7.3
Note: Read the first row and column of data as "Percent of 15-17 year old females who had sex at or later than age 15 who reside in the poorest households," using 2010 TDHS.		

3.3. Pregnancy and Childbearing among Females

2010 TDHS: Data presented in Annex Table 18 show an increase in the likelihood of pregnancy with increasing age. Specifically, 5% of females aged 15 have ever been pregnant, while nearly all of females aged 24 (91%) have ever been pregnant. The largest increase in females who have ever been pregnant occurs between ages the ages of 17 and 18, and between the ages of 19 and 20 (18% increase, respectively). The likelihood of pregnancy is higher among females who reside in Mainland areas relative to Zanzibar. In general, rural females are also more likely to have ever been pregnant compared to those in urban areas. It should be noted that pregnancy data may be under-reported given that adolescents may be reluctant to disclose a pregnancy.

3.3.1. Pregnancy Status by Household Wealth Quintile

2010 TDHS: Annex Table 19 presents pregnancy status among females by household wealth quintile. Females who reside in wealthiest household are least likely to have ever been pregnant (7%). In contrast, nearly one-fifth of females who reside in poorer households (19%), and 15% of those in middle-income households, have ever been pregnant.

3.3.2. Childbearing Before Ages 15 and 18 among Females

2010 TDHS: Table 20 presents data on the percent of females ages 20-24 who have ever given birth before the ages of 15 and 18. Less than 10% of females ages 20-24 have given birth before age 15 (7%), while nearly half (43%) have given birth before age 18. Childbearing is higher among females who reside in Mainland and rural areas, relative to those who reside in Zanzibar or urban areas. The three regions with the highest percent of females who have ever given birth before age 15 are Arusha, Lindi and Morogoro (greater than 13%). Regions with the highest percent of females who have ever given birth before age 18 are Dodoma, Lindi, Tabora (greater than 60%).

Table 20: Percent of 20-24 Year Old Females Who Ever Gave Birth Before Ages 15 and 18 (2010 DHS)		
Region	Before Age 15	Before Age 18
Mainland		
Arusha	13.4	36.9
Dar es Salaam	5.4	26.2
Dodoma	10.9	61.5
Iringa	6.1	24.4
Kagera	2.9	39.8
Kigoma	8.6	34.9
Kilimanjaro	11.7	28.9
Lindi	15.2	60.8
Manyara	3.8	26.5
Mara	11.4	57.1
Mbeya	6.3	48
Morogoro	13.4	54.6
Mtwara	4.1	54.2
Mwanza	6.9	48.4
Pwani	7.4	39.2
Rukwa	5.0	43.4
Ruvuma	5.3	52.4
Shinyanga	4.7	54.7
Singida	0.0	34.8
Tabora	11.4	60.7
Tanga	7.0	37.8
Zanzibar		
Kaskazini Unguja	4.2	15.9
Kusini Unguja	4.6	20.2
Mjini Magharibi	0.0	12.7
Kaskazini Pemba	1.9	18.5
Kusini Pemba	4.8	26.0
Mainland	7.4	43.9
Zanzibar	2.2	17.0
Urban	6.2	31.5
Rural	7.7	48.7
National	7.2	43.0
Notes: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 20-24 year old females who have given birth before age 15," using 2010 TDHS; Highlighted cells are based on 25-50 unweighted cases.		

3.4. Age Difference between Current Partners

In many LMICs, the younger the age of a girl at marriage, the larger the age difference between the girl and her husband (Luke 2003). On average, the husbands of married girls are older than the partners of sexually active unmarried girls. A large age gap between girls and their partners or husbands may put those girls at a disadvantage in avoiding violence and in negotiating healthy sexual behaviour (Clark et al. 2006; LeClerc-Madlala 2008). The age difference between partners—whether married or not—has implications for the woman’s ability to negotiate voluntary, safe, and protected sexual relations (Population Council 2004). In addition, older men are likely to have had a higher number of lifetime sexual partners and to be HIV infected than younger women, increasing their younger partner’s risk of exposure to the virus (Gregson et al. 2002; Hallet et al. 2010).

2011-12 THMIS: Table 21 shows that most females ages 15-24 (approximately 75%) have partners within 0-4 and 5-9 years older than their own age. Results suggest females who have the most extreme age difference with their current partner (15 years or more) are more likely to live in Zanzibar rather than in Mainland areas of Tanzania, although data are limited by small sample sizes among females ages 15-19. A higher percent of females with a 15 or greater age year difference with their current partner live in rural rather than urban areas. This difference is more apparent among younger aged females.

Analysis of regional data is presented in Annex Table 21. Of areas with sufficient sample size, Dar es Salaam, Mara and Simiyu have notably high percents of females ages 20-24 with a greater than ten year age difference with their current partner (25% or greater).

Table 21: Age Difference Between Woman and Current Husband/Cohabiting Partner ^a , Among Females Ages 15-24, Percent (THMIS 2011-2012)								
Region	Ages 15-19				Ages 20-24			
	Partner 0-4 years older	Partner 5-9 years older	Partner 10-14 years older	Partner 15+ years older	Partner 0-4 years older	Partner 5-9 years older	Partner 10-14 years older	Partner 15+ years older
Mainland	33.0	40.3	17.2	9.6	36.7	38.7	13.6	11
Zanzibar	16.8	52.8	3.2	27.2	40.5	28.5	11.1	19.9
Urban	28.5	44.1	20.7	6.7	28.1	48.6	12.4	10.9
Rural	33.4	39.9	16.5	10.2	39.1	35.8	13.8	11.4
National	32.8	40.4	17.0	9.8	36.8	38.4	13.5	11.3
Note: Read the first column of data as “Percent of 15-19 year old females with a husband/cohabiting partner who is the same age as she or within 4 years of her age,” using 2011-12 THMIS. ^a Includes sexually experienced females only.								

3.5. Gender Norms related to Domestic Violence

Gender norms influence perceptions of the acceptability of using violence to control female decision-making, mobility, and activities, including sexual relations (Plummer and Wight 2011). Acceptance of the use of violence towards females early in life can lay a foundation for future unequal sexual relationships. Previous research has documented an association between acceptance of unequal gender norms and the experience of violence (Population Council 2004). Moreover, the adverse consequences of violence against females include an association with unintended pregnancy and HIV infection (Jewkes et al. 2010).

2010 TDHS: Table 22A shows that more than half (55%) of females ages 15-24 agree with at least one justification for wife beating, while 11% believe that wife beating is completely justified (i.e.,

agree with all five reasons). Among surveyed reasons for wife beating, 39% of females agreed that it was acceptable for a husband to beat his wife if she neglected the children, or if she argued with her husband.

The highest percent of females ages 15-24 who agreed with at least one justification for wife beating live in Kagera (82%), Kigoma (81%), and Mara (76%). In contrast, girls in Zanzibar or Dar es Salaam have the lowest percent who agreed with at least one reason. See Annex Table 22A for additional data on gender norms surrounding domestic violence by region.

Table 22A: Percent of Females Ages 15-24 Who Agree It Is Acceptable for Husband to Beat Wife (DHS 2010)							
Region	If wife goes out without telling husband	If wife neglects children	If wife argues with husband	If wife refuses to have sex with husband	If wife burns the food	Percent who said yes to at least one reason	Agreed with all five reasons
Mainland	35.4	39.6	39.6	25.8	17.4	56.2	10.8
Zanzibar	22.4	18.7	16.4	13.8	4.7	29.8	4.3
Urban	27.4	32.7	32.1	16.3	10.2	46.1	6.2
Rural	38.3	41.7	41.9	29.5	20.0	59.5	12.7
National	34.9	38.9	38.8	25.4	17.0	55.3	10.6
Note: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-24 year old females who agree that wife beating is justified if the wife goes out without telling her husband," using 2010 TDHS.							

Agreement with justifications for wife beating is slightly lower among same aged males (Table 22B). Specifically, half of males ages 15-24 agreed with at least one justification for wife beating, while only 3% agreed with all five surveyed reasons. The reason with the highest agreement among males was also if the wife neglected the children (28%), followed by if the wife goes out without telling her husband (24%). Examination of regional variation among males was limited by small sample sizes (see Annex Table 22B). More rural than urban males (55% and 35%) agreed with at least one justification for wife beating or all five reasons (5% rural vs. <1% urban).

Table 22B: Percent of Males Ages 15-24 Who Agree It Is Acceptable for Husband to Beat Wife (DHS, 2010)							
Region	If wife goes out without telling husband	If wife neglects children	If wife argues with husband	If wife refuses to have sex with husband	If wife burns the food	Percent who said yes to at least one reason	Agreed with all five reasons
Mainland	24.1	27.9	22.6	11.3	6.6	50.7	3.3
Zanzibar	15.5	14.0	11.1	13.7	3.5	28.7	3.1
Urban	12.5	19.5	12.3	4.8	1.3	35.0	0.1
Rural	28.0	30.4	25.9	13.8	8.4	55.4	4.6
National	23.8	27.5	22.3	11.4	6.5	50.0	3.3
Note: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-24 year old males who agree that wife beating is justified if the wife goes out without telling her husband," using 2010 TDHS.							

4. EXPOSURE TO VIOLENCE

An increasing body of research has highlighted the health burdens, intergenerational effects, and social and emotional consequences of violence (Panos Institute 2003; Andersson et al. 2008; Campbell et al. 2008). While women bear the brunt of domestic violence and its physiological and health consequences, violence against adolescents has been less documented (Wood et al. 1998). In many societies, including Tanzania, some victims of violence are socialized to accept, tolerate and even rationalize violence (Wood et al. 2007; Plummer and Wight 2011). Experiencing violence at an early age also can have negative implications for a healthy transition into adulthood. In particular, exposure to childhood violence is associated with sexual risk-taking in adolescence and adulthood (Arriola et al. 2005; Hoffman et al. 2006; Gwandure 2007).

The cultural silence and sensitive nature of violence makes data collection particularly challenging. The 2010 TDHS and 2009 VACS both included questions on experiences of violence. Specifically, the 2010 TDHS interviewed women (ages 15 and older) on experiences of domestic violence occurring within the household. The 2009 VACS also asked males and females (ages 13 to 24) to report on exposure to violence. Both surveys undertook steps to ensure confidentiality and privacy during the interview necessary for the validity of collected data, as well as the security of respondents. However, questions included in the VACS related to violence were both more broadly and more specifically defined, allowing for inclusion of more experiences. In addition, VACS questions were preceded by comments to the respondent on steps taken to ensure confidentiality and the importance of truthful responses, and interviews involved more in-depth probing, both of which may have facilitated reporting. **As a result, the VACS found a much higher prevalence of reported violence than the TDHS.** Further details on the collection of data related to violence are provided in the final reports of each survey (see Technical Notes, page 1). Despite all of the above measures, the possibility of underreporting of violence cannot be ruled out in any survey.

Violence can be emotional, physical or sexual. As defined in the 2009 VACS, **emotional violence** is emotional abuse, such as being called bad names, being made to feel unwanted, or being threatened with abandonment; **physical violence** are physical acts of violence, such as being slapped, pushed, hit with a fist (“punched”), kicked, whipped, or threatened with a weapon such as a gun or knife; and **sexual violence** is any sexual act that is perpetrated against someone’s will, encompassing a range of offenses, including a completed nonconsensual sex act (i.e., rape), attempted nonconsensual sex acts, abusive sexual contact (i.e., unwanted touching), and non-contact sexual abuse (e.g., threatened sexual violence, exhibitionism, verbal sexual harassment).

4.1. Forced First Sex

Understanding the first sexual experience of girls and boys is important as it has been linked with future reproductive health outcomes (Pettifor et al. 2004).

2010 TDHS: 12% of sexually experienced females ages 15-19 reported that their first intercourse was forced and against their will (Table 23A). Specifically, they were asked, “*The first time you had sexual intercourse, would you say that you had it because you wanted to, or because you were forced to have it against your will?*” Among sexually experienced females ages 15-19, the percent whose first sex was forced is higher among females in Mainland Tanzania relative to Zanzibar and in rural areas relative to urban areas. Among females ages 20-24, nearly one in ten (9%) report their first sex was forced. This percent does not differ appreciably by Mainland-Zanzibar or urban-rural residence.

Table 23A: Percent of Sexually Experienced Females Who Were Forced at Sexual Initiation, by Age (DHS 2010)		
Region	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	11.9	8.8
Zanzibar	6.6	7.6
Urban	8.5	9.8
Rural	13.1	8.3
National	11.9	8.8

Note: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-19 year old females who ever had sex who say that their first experience of sexual intercourse was forced against their will," using 2010 TDHS. Figures in highlighted cells are based on 25-50 unweighted cases.

2009 VACS: The 2009 VACS also surveyed sexually experienced young people on whether their first sexual intercourse was forced by asking if during their first sex they "*wanted sex, or were forced, pressurized, deceived, or threatened in any way*" (Table 23B). A substantial percent of sexually experienced females and males ages 15-24 report their first sex was unwanted in one or more of these ways. Specifically, 28% or more of females and 19% of males ages 15-19 reported this. Similar to findings in the 2010 TDHS, a sizeable, but slightly lower percent of sexually experienced young people ages 20-24 report their first sex was forced (25% of females; 15% of males).

Table 23B: Percent of Sexually Experienced Females and Males Who Were Forced, Pressurised, Deceived, or Threatened at Sexual Initiation, by Age (VACS 2009)				
Region	Females		Males	
	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	28.2	24.8	19.1	15.1
Zanzibar	14.2	10.8	9.1	4.3
National	28.1	24.6	19.0	15.0

Note: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-19 year old females who ever had sexual intercourse who say that they were forced, pressurized, deceived, or threatened at first sexual intercourse," using 2009 VACS. Figures in highlighted cells are based on 25-50 unweighted cases.

In subsequent presentation of data here, the VACS category of 'forced, pressured, deceived, or threatened' will be written simply as 'forced'.

4.1.1. Age of First Forced Sex

Tables 24A and 24B1-2 present data on the age at which young people experienced force at their sexual initiation. Due to differences in indicator construction, results from the two surveys are not directly comparable. Specifically, TDHS data show the age of first forced sex among females who experienced force at sexual initiation, while VACS data show the age of first forced sex among *all* sexually experienced adolescents. Replicating the TDHS indicator construction was not possible in the VACS dataset due to smaller sample size and lower relative number of adolescents who experienced force at sexual initiation. Taken together, however, data indicate a sizeable percent of young people experience forced sexual initiation at an early age.

2010 DHS: Table 24A shows that, among females ages 15-19 who have experienced forced sex at sexual initiation, the vast majority of experiences occurred at or before the age of 18 (81%), while approximately one-quarter occurred at or before age 15 (27%). Among females ages 20-24 who experienced forced sex at sexual initiation, a slightly lower percent had the experience by the age of 15 (23%) while a little over half (55%) had the experience by the age of 18.

Table 24A: Among Females Ages 15-24 Years Whose First Sex was Forced, Percent For Whom It Occurred by Ages 15 and 18 (DHS 2010)				
Region	By Age 15		By Age 18	
	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	27.0	23.2	80.7	54.9
Zanzibar	*	*	*	*
Urban	34.7	18.5	80.4	57.1
Rural	24.5	26	80.9	53.3
National	27.1	23.2	80.7	54.7

Note: Read the first column of data as "Among females ages 15-19 who say that their first experience of sexual intercourse was forced against their will, percent that experienced forced sex by age 15" using 2010 DHS. Figures in highlighted cells are based on 25-50 unweighted cases; Highlighted figures with asterisk are based on less than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed.

2009 VACS: Tables 24B1-2 show the percent of adolescents whose first sex was forced by ages 15 or 18, among all sexually experienced adolescents. Specifically, 13% of females and 8% of males ages 15-19 reported their first sexual intercourse was forced at or before age 15; while about one-quarter (26%) of females and nearly one-fifth (18%) of males reported their first intercourse was forced at or before age 18.

Table 24B-1: Among All Sexually Experienced Females, Percent Whose First Sex was Forced by Age 15 or 18 (VACS 2009)				
Region	First Forced Sex by Age 15		First Forced Sex by Age 18	
	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	13	8.9	25.8	19.1
Zanzibar	0.9	0.8	14.2	4.4
National	12.9	8.7	25.7	18.9

Notes: Read the first column of data as "Percent of females ages 15-19 who say that their first experience of sexual intercourse was forced against their will at or before age 15, among adolescents who are sexually experienced" using 2009 VACS. Figures in highlighted cells are based on 25-50 unweighted cases.

Table 24B-2: Among All Sexually Experienced Males, Percent Whose First Sex was Forced by Ages 15 or 18 (VACS 2009)				
Region	First Forced Sex by Age 15		First Forced Sex by Age 18	
	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	7.8	1.3	18.0	12.1
Zanzibar	7.7	0.0	7.7	1.1
National	7.8	1.3	17.8	12.0

Notes: Read the first column of data as "Percent of males ages 15-19 who say that their first experience of sexual intercourse was forced against their will at or before age 15, among adolescents who are sexually experienced" using 2009 VACS. Figures in highlighted cells are based on 25-50 unweighted cases.

4.1.2. Perpetrators of First Forced Sex

2010 TDHS: Table 25A presents data on the persons reported to have forced a woman's first sexual experience against her will. Among females who reported this, most said that someone other than their current or former spouse, live-in partner, boyfriend, or relative perpetrated the act. The likelihood that a woman reported that her current or former spouse was the perpetrator of her first forced sex increased with age (from 7% of females ages 15-17, to 26% of females ages 20-24), whereas the likelihood of some 'other' person committing forced sex decreased with age (from 64% among females ages 15-17, to 31% among females ages 20-24).

Table 25A: Among Females Whose First Intercourse was Forced, Percent of Perpetrators Reported to be Partner, Relative, or Other (DHS 2010)				
Ages	Spouse	Boyfriend	Relative	Other person
15-17	6.6	13.2	9.1	64.1
18-19	15.3	21.5	12.6	39.3
15-19	10.2	16.6	10.6	53.9
20-24	25.9	19.6	0.4	30.9

Notes: Read the first column of data as "Among all females ages 15-17 who report that their first experience of sexual intercourse was forced, percent who say the perpetrator was their spouse" using 2010 DHS. Percents do not sum to 100% because not all respondents provided full information on perpetrators.

2009 VACS: Adolescent reports of type of perpetrator are limited by small sample sizes and are presented in Annex Tables 25B1-2.

4.2. Ever Experience Sexual Violence

Both the TDHS and VACS asked respondents if they had ever experienced sexual violence. The prevalence of reported sexual violence differs by survey and reflects variation in how questions related to sexual violence were asked, in addition to different dates of data collection and surveyed respondents. Nonetheless, both surveys found that a sizeable percent of females and males experience sexual violence during adolescence, and that that possibility increases with age. VACS data in particular indicate that a higher proportion of females experience sexual violence by ages 15-17 relative to males (36% vs. 16%).

2010 TDHS: In addition to investigating if a female's first sexual intercourse was forced against her will, the 2010 TDHS asked questions about whether sexual acts were ever forced by a woman's current husband or partner (if she was currently married), or by her most recent husband or partner (if she was currently divorced, separated, or widowed). A second question asked all women whether she ever, as a child or as an adult, was forced to have sexual intercourse or to perform any other sexual acts against her will. Table 26A shows that 13% of females ages 15-19 had experienced such sexual violence (including first forced sex). The likelihood of experiencing sexual violence increases with a female's age, from 11% of 15-17 year olds to 19% of 20-24 year olds.

Table 26A: Percent of Females Who Ever Experienced Sexual Violence, ^a by Age (DHS 2010)				
Region	Ages 15-17	Ages 18-19	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	11.2	17.9	13.6	18.9
Zanzibar	2.3	3.3	2.7	9.8
Urban	10.5	11.2	10.7	19.5
Rural	11	20.1	14.2	18.1
National	10.8	17.4	13.2	18.6

Notes: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-17 year old females who ever experienced sexual violence," using 2010 TDHS.

^a 'Sexual violence' includes: sexual violence by husband/partner; ever forced to perform unwanted sexual acts by anyone; ever forced to have sex by anyone other than current partner in past 12 months; and first sex was forced by anyone.

Regions with more than 20% of females ages 15-19 reporting sexual violence include Iringa, Kagera, Kigoma, Mara, Mbeya, Morogoro and Ruvuma (greater than 20%). Among females ages 20-24, more than 20% reported this in Dar es Salaam, Kagera, Kigoma, Mara, Mbeya, Mwanza, Rukwa, Ruvuma and Singida (see Annex Table 26A).

2009 VACS: The VACS defines ‘sexual violence’ as any sexual act perpetrated against someone’s will, including: (1) unwanted touching in a sexual way; (2) attempted unwanted intercourse; (3) physically forced intercourse; and (4) coerced intercourse, in which the respondent was pressured or threatened in a non-physical way against his or her will. Specifically, respondents were asked how many times, since s/he was born did, “(1) a male or female person touch you sexually although s/he did not force you to have sexual intercourse; (2) anyone tried to make you have sex against your will but did not succeed; (3) you were physically forced to have sex against your will and the sex was completed; and (4) someone forced you to have sex that was completed when you actually did not want to have sex”. Each of these questions is preceded by a detailed description of what constitutes “unwanted touching”, “forced”, or “coerced” sex. Data from the VACS (Table 26B-1) show that nearly 4 out of 10 females ages 15-19 reported experiencing at least one incident of such sexual violence. Among males of the same age, nearly 2 in 10 reported experiencing one incident of sexual violence (Table 26B-2).

Similar to TDHS findings, the likelihood of ever experiencing sexual violence increased with age, particularly among boys, from 16% of 15-17 year olds to 30% of 20-24 year olds. For females, sexual violence generally occurred earlier. Among females ages 15-17, 36% had ever experienced sexual violence, while by ages 20-24, 40% reported at least one incident. Importantly, in Zanzibar, higher rates of sexual violence were reported among males compared to females, but overall, reported rates of sexual violence were higher in Mainland compared to Zanzibar.

Table 26B-1: Percent of Females Who Ever Experienced Sexual Violence ^a , by Age (VACS 2009)				
Region	Ages 15-17	Ages 18-19	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	36.5	40.5	38.1	40.5
Zanzibar	5.6	13.1	8.6	12.6
National	35.6	39.7	37.3	39.7

Note: Read the first column of data as “Percent of 15-17 year old females who have ever experienced sexual violence,” using 2009 VACS.

^a‘Sexual violence’ includes: sexual violence by husband/partner; ever forced to perform unwanted sexual acts by anyone; ever forced to have sex by anyone other than current partner in past 12 months; and first sex was forced by anyone

Table 26B-2: Percent of Males Who Ever Experienced Sexual Violence ^a , by Age (VACS 2009)				
Region	Ages 15-17	Ages 18-19	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	16.3	22.5	18.6	29.9
Zanzibar	12.2	11.8	12.0	20.9
National	16.1	22.1	18.4	29.6

Note: Read the first column of data as “Percent of 15-17 year old males who have ever experienced sexual violence,” using 2009 VACS.

^a‘Sexual violence’ includes: sexual violence by husband/partner; ever forced to perform unwanted sexual acts by anyone; ever forced to have sex by anyone other than current partner in past 12 months; and first sex was forced by anyone

4.3. Experience of Physical Violence

Both the TDHS and the VACS found that a substantial percent of young people who have ever experienced physical violence, although, as with measures of sexual violence, there is large variability in the prevalence of reported physical violence due to differences in question wording, survey samples, and dates of data collection. Despite such differences, both surveys found that a higher percent of females ages 15 to 24 years on the Mainland than in Zanzibar reported experience of physical violence. For males, experiences of physical violence was higher among

Mainland ages 15-19, but was higher in Zanzibar among males ages 20-24. Survey specific methodology and findings are discussed below.

2010 TDHS: The TDHS asked women if they ever experienced an incident of physical violence by their current or former spouse since the age of 15. Spousal violence was measured by asking ever-married women if their current or former spouse ever did the following: pushed/shook her; threw something; slapped her; twisted her arm; pulled her hair; kicked/dragged her; beat her; tried to choke her; burned her on purpose; threatened her with a weapon; or forced her to have unwanted sexual intercourse or other sexual acts. In addition to spousal violence, women were asked if they had experienced violence at the hands of anyone other than their current or last husband using the question: *“From the time you were 15 years old, has anyone (other than your current/last husband) hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically?”*

Results presented in Table 27A present data on women who responded ‘yes’ to either question on physical violence. Nearly one-quarter of females ages 15-19 had experienced spousal violence or physical violence from another person since the age of 15. The prevalence of physical violence increases with age. By ages 20-24, 37% of females have experienced physical violence.

Region	Ages 15-17	Ages 18-19	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	20.7	30.0	24.1	38.4
Zanzibar	5.4	13.4	8.4	9.8
Urban	18.7	29.5	22.8	37.6
Rural	20.7	29.4	23.8	37.4
Zanzibar	4.6	5.3	4.9	9.2
National	20.1	29.4	23.5	37.4

Notes: Read the first column of data as “Percent of 15-17 year old females who ever experienced physical violence,” using 2010 DHS.

^a ‘Physical violence’ includes violence by a current or former spouse, or physical violence from someone else since the age of 15.

There are notable variations in the prevalence of physical violence by region (Annex Table 27A). In four regions, experiences of physical violence among females ages 15-19 exceeds 35%: Dodoma (49%), Kagera (37%), Mara (41%) and Morogoro (47%). By contrast, Kaskazini Pemba has the lowest prevalence of physical violence among females ages 15-19 (2%).

2009 VACS: The 2009 VACS measured physical violence among young people by asking all respondents if they had been: (1) slapped, pushed, hit with a fist, kicked, or whipped; or (2) threatened with a weapon, such as a gun or a knife. Specifically, respondents were asked if either type of violence was ever committed by the following individuals: a current/former lover; a parent or adult relative; or an authority figure (i.e., teacher, police, religious leader, soldier or other authoritative leader). Tables 27B1-2 show that 81% of females and 80% of males ages 15-19 reported experiences of such physical violence. A large, but slightly lower, percent of young people ages 20-24 also reported having experienced physical violence (67% of females and 63% of males).

Table 27B-1: Percent of Females Who Ever Experienced Physical Violence ^a (VACS 2009)				
Region	Ages 15-17	Ages 18-19	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	82.2	80.8	81.6	67.4
Zanzibar	66.1	62.6	64.7	56.5
National	81.7	80.3	81.1	67.1

Note: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-17 year old females who ever experienced physical violence," using 2009 VACS.

^a Physical violence^a includes violence by a current or former spouse, or physical violence from someone else since the age of 15.

Table 27B-2: Percent of Males Who Ever Experienced Physical Violence ^a (VACS 2009)				
Region	Ages 15-17	Ages 18-19	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	77.4	85.0	80.3	62.6
Zanzibar	70.9	69.0	70.1	72.1
National	77.2	84.5	80.0	62.9

Note: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-17 year old males who ever experienced physical violence," using 2009 VACS.

^a Physical violence^a includes violence by a current or former spouse, or physical violence from someone else since the age of 15.

4.4. Combinations of Violence Experienced

Tables 28A and 28B1-2 show the percent of young people who have experienced different combinations of physical and sexual violence, by age, according to the 2010 TDHS and 2009 VACS. The prevalence of different forms of violence varies largely between the two surveys, reflecting the differences in data collection and methodology previously described. Overall, experience of physical and/or sexual violence is higher among Mainland females than Zanzibar females. This trend is also evident among males, except that males ages 20-24 have a higher reported experience of physical violence in Zanzibar relative to Mainland areas.

2010 TDHS: Almost one-third of females ages 15-19 (30%) and 44% of females ages 20-24 have experienced either physical or sexual violence. The likelihood of having experienced any form of violence increases with age, from 26% of females ages 15-17, to 44% of females ages 20-24% (see Annex Table 28A). The prevalence of sexual and/or physical violence does not vary substantially according to urban or rural residence among females. Both types of violence are lower among females in Zanzibar relative to Mainland areas.

More than 10% of females ages 15-19 report experiences of both physical and sexual violence in four regions: Kagera, Mara, Morogoro, and Ruvuma (Annex 28A). Morogoro has the highest percent at 22% of females ages 15-19. The regions where at least 20% of females ages 20-24 report both types of violence are Mara (32%), followed by Mbeya (26%), Kagera (25%) and Ruvuma (21%).

Table 28A: Types of Violence Ever Experienced among Females Ages 15-24, Percent (DHS 2010)

Region	Physical violence ^a only		Sexual violence ^b only		Sexual or physical violence		Sexual and physical violence	
	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	17.1	25.9	6.6	6.3	30.7	44.8	7.0	12.6
Zanzibar	7.1	7.5	1.4	7.5	9.8	17.3	1.3	2.3
Urban	16.9	25.9	4.8	7.8	27.6	45.4	5.9	11.7
Rural	16.7	24.9	7.1	5.7	30.9	43.1	7.1	12.4
National	16.7	25.2	6.4	6.4	29.9	43.8	6.8	12.2

Notes: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-19 year old females who ever experienced physical violence but not sexual violence," using 2010 DHS.

^a 'Physical violence' includes violence by current/former spouse, or physical violence from someone other than spouse since the age of 15. ^b 'Sexual violence' includes sexual violence by husband/partner; ever forced to perform unwanted sexual acts by anyone; ever forced to have sex by anyone other than current partner in past 12 months; and first sex was forced by anyone.

2009 VACS: Tables 28B-1 and 28B-2 show that the large majority of females ages 15-19 (84%) and ages 20-24 (76%) have experienced either physical or sexual violence, while approximately one-third of females ages 15-19 (33%) and 20-24 (30%) have experienced both forms of violence. An equally high percent of males ages 15-19 (81%) and 20-24 (70%) report experiencing sexual or physical violence, while 15% of males ages 15-19, and 22% of those ages 20-24, have experienced both forms.

As as found in the TDHS, Mainland females have higher reported rates of both forms of violence. Mainland-Zanzibar discrepancies are notably larger for physical violence and for having experienced both sexual and physical violence. Specifically, over one-third (34%) of females ages 15-19 report experiencing both physical and sexual violence, compared to 5% of those in Zanzibar. This trend is also observed among males ages 15-19. Specifically, the percent of males ages 15-19 experiencing both forms of violence is nearly double in Mainland areas (16%) relative to Zanzibar (9%). For males ages 20-24, there is less difference between Mainland-Zanzibar prevalences.

Table 28B-1: Types of Violence Ever Experienced among Females Ages 15-24, Percent (VACS 2009)

Region	Physical violence ^a only		Sexual violence ^b only		Sexual or physical violence		Sexual and physical violence	
	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	46.7	35.1	3.5	9.6	84.9	76.4	34.3	30.2
Zanzibar	58.6	47.9	3.2	4.2	67.5	60.5	5.3	8.3
National	47.1	35.4	3.5	9.4	84.4	76.0	33.4	29.6

Note: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-19 year old females who have ever experienced physical violence but not sexual violence," using 2009 VACS.

^a 'Physical violence' includes violence by current/former spouse, or physical violence from someone other than spouse since the age of 15. ^b 'Sexual violence' includes sexual violence by husband/partner; ever forced to perform unwanted sexual acts by anyone; ever forced to have sex by anyone other than current partner in past 12 months; and first sex was forced by anyone.

Table 28B-2: Types of Violence Ever Experienced, Combinations among Males Ages 15-24, Percent (VACS 2009)

Region	Physical violence ^a only		Sexual violence ^b only		Sexual or physical violence		Sexual and physical violence	
	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	61.9	39.4	2.3	7.6	81.0	69.4	16.0	22.2
Zanzibar	60.2	53.3	2.6	2.4	72.6	74.5	9.3	18.3
National	61.9	39.8	2.3	7.5	80.8	69.5	15.8	22.1

Note: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-19 year old males who have ever experienced physical violence but not sexual violence," using 2009 VACS.

^a 'Physical violence' includes violence by current/former spouse, or physical violence from someone other than spouse since the age of 15. ^b 'Sexual violence' includes sexual violence by husband/partner; ever forced to perform unwanted sexual acts by anyone; ever forced to have sex by anyone other than current partner in past 12 months; and first sex was forced by anyone.

4.5. Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

Tables 29A and 29B1-2 show the types of persons who are reported to have committed sexual violence against young people. The TDHS questioned ever-married women about spousal violence, and additionally asked all women to list anyone else who had committed violence. The 2009 VACS included more detailed questioning about specific types of perpetrator (i.e., current/former lover; parent or adult relative; people with authority, including police, teacher, religious leader or soldier). Across both the TDHS and VACS datasets, with increasing age, sexual violence is more likely to be perpetrated by a partner or spouse, rather than a relative or other person (e.g., authority figure, teacher, stranger).

2010 TDHS: Among 20-24 year old females who had experienced sexual violence, the majority (56%) reported a spouse as the perpetrator, while at younger ages, such as ages 15-17, only 10% of sexual violence reportedly was perpetrated by a spouse.

Table 29A: Among Females Who Ever Experienced Sexual Violence, Percent Who Report Spouse as Perpetrator, by Age (DHS 2010)				
Region	Ages 15-17	Ages 18-19	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	10.0	36.3	22.5	56.5
Zanzibar	*	*	*	20.1
Urban	11.4	16.2	13.3	43.3
Rural	9.5	40.9	25.2	62.5
National	10.0	36.0	22.4	55.9

Note: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-17 year old females who have ever experienced sexual violence who reported that spouse perpetrated the sexual violence," using 2010 DHS.

2009 VACS: Tables 29B1-2 focus on the perpetrators of sexual violence for each of the four types of sexual violence surveyed (see section 4.2). Females were most likely to report that someone other than their current or former boyfriend, romantic partner, spouse, or relative perpetrated the sexual violence. Specifically, 'other' perpetrators listed include neighbours, strangers and authority figures (the majority of whom were male teachers). Males ages 15-19 were most likely to report that a girlfriend, romantic partner or spouse perpetrated the violence, while males ages 20-24 most often reported another person was responsible for the violence. Across both genders and age groups, young people were least likely to report that a relative had perpetrated sexual violence.

Table 29B-1: Among Females Who Ever Experienced Sexual Violence, Percent Who Report Partner, Relative, or Other as Perpetrator, by Age (VACS 2009)						
Region	Partner (current or former)		Relative		Other ^b	
	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	18.3	25.7	4.3	7.0	29.0	37.4
Zanzibar	6.0	12.4	3.6	4.0	5.2	25.5
National	18.2	25.6	4.3	7.0	28.8	37.3

Notes: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-19 year old females who ever experienced sexual violence who reported that their spouse, boyfriend or romantic partner perpetrated the sexual violence," using 2009 VACS. Figures in highlighted cells are based on 25-50 unweighted counts.

^a Percents do not sum to 100% because person is reporting on up to 8 incidents of sexual violence, each of which could have a different perpetrator. Also, not all respondents provided full information on perpetrators. ^b Including teacher, religious leader, police, employer, or stranger.

Table 29B-2: Among Males Who Have Experienced Sexual Violence, Percent Who Report Partner, Relative, or Other as Perpetrator, by Age (VACS 2009)						
Region	Partner (current or former)		Relative		Other ^b	
	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	34.0	41.8	8.0	9.3	19.8	33.4
Zanzibar	13.8	43.4	2.1	5.2	4.5	20.2
National	33.6	41.8	7.9	9.2	19.5	33.2

Notes: ^a Percents do not sum to 100% because person is reporting on up to 8 incidents of sexual violence, each of which could have a different perpetrator and not all respondents provided full information.

^b Including teacher, religious leader, police, employer, or stranger.

4.6. Perpetrators of Physical Violence

2010 DHS: Table 30A shows data on the types of persons who were reported to commit physical violence against females. Similar to the findings on sexual violence, an increasing percent of females reported experiencing spousal violence with increasing age (4% of females ages 15-17, relative to 22% of those ages 20-24). This trend likely reflects the fact that a higher percent of girls are married by ages 20-24, and the main perpetrator of physical violence for married females is their spouse. For younger females (ages 15-19), relatives and 'other' persons are the primary perpetrators of physical violence. Among relatives, the primary perpetrators reported were mothers or a sibling (cited by 17% of females ages 15-19 who had experienced physical violence, respectively), while the most cited 'other' perpetrators were teachers (cited by 29% of females ages 15-19 who had experienced physical violence).

Table 30A: Among Females Who Ever Experienced Physical Violence, ^a Percent Who Report Partner, Relative, or Other as Perpetrator, by Age (DHS 2010)					
Ages	Region	Spouse	Boyfriend or former partner	Relative	Other person ^b
15-17	Urban	0.0	0.0	57.0	47.4
	Rural	4.8	4.7	53.9	45.4
	National	3.5	3.4	54.7	46
18-19	Urban	1.0	9.3	49.3	31.3
	Rural	12.9	4.2	22.2	38.2
	National	9.3	5.8	30.4	36.1
15-19	Urban	0.5	4.6	53.2	39.5
	Rural	8.4	4.5	40	42.3
	National	6.2	4.5	43.7	41.5
20-24	Urban	20.6	12.9	16.9	15.7
	Rural	22.9	2.1	16.9	12.4
	National	22.1	5.6	16.9	13.5

Notes: Read the first column of data as "Among 15-17 year old females who have ever experienced physical violence, percent who reported spouse as perpetrator," using 2010 DHS.

^a 'Physical violence' includes violence by a current or former spouse, or physical violence from someone other than spouse since the age of 15.

^b Includes teachers, police, employers or someone else.

Figures in highlighted cells are based on 25-50 unweighted counts. Percents do not sum to 100% as categories are not mutually exclusive and due to some missing data.

2009 VACS: Tables 30B1-2 show that among 15-19 year olds reporting physical violence, about 80% reported that the perpetrator was a relative (81% of females; 79% of males) and 75% reported the perpetrator was someone other than an intimate partner or relative (75% of females; 79% of males). The 'other' person most often reported by young people was a teacher. In contrast to findings on sexual violence, a much lower proportion of young people reported that an intimate partner (e.g., spouse, romantic partner, or girlfriend/boyfriend) committed physical violence against them. However, with increasing age, the likelihood of reporting that an intimate partner committed physical violence increases. Specifically, 6% of females and 1% of males ages 15-17 reported that a partner had committed physical violence, compared to 29% of females and 18% of males ages 20-24 (see Annex Tables 30B1-2).

Table 30B-1: Among Females Who Ever Experienced Physical Violence, Percent ^a Who Report Partner, Relative, or Other as Perpetrator, by Age (VACS 2009)						
Region	Partner (Current/former)		Parent or adult relative		Other ^b	
	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	9.8	29.8	80.7	75.2	74.4	69.7
Zanzibar	3.7	7.4	78.2	64.8	75.0	72.7
National	9.7	29.3	80.6	75.0	74.5	69.8

Notes: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-19 year old females who ever experienced physical violence who reported that their spouse, boyfriend or romantic partner perpetrated the violence," using 2009 VACS.^a Percents do not sum to 100% because person is reporting on up to 8 incidents of sexual violence, each of which could have a different perpetrator. Also, not all respondents provided full information. ^b Includes teacher, religious leader, police, employer, or stranger.

Table 30B-2: Among Males Who Have Experienced Physical Violence, Percent ^a Who Report Partner, Relative, or Other as Perpetrator, by Age (VACS 2009)						
Region	Partner (Current/former)		Parent or adult relative		Other ^b	
	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	4.3	18.3	78.5	74.8	79.4	61.8
Zanzibar	6.6	15.4	86.4	85.1	63.2	65.8
National	4.4	18.2	78.7	75.2	79.0	61.9

Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-19 year old males who ever experienced physical violence who reported that their spouse, girlfriend or romantic partner perpetrated the violence," using 2009 VACS.^a Percents do not sum to 100% because person is reporting on up to 8 incidents of sexual violence, each of which could have a different perpetrator. Also, not all respondents provided full information. ^b Including teacher, religious leader, police, employer, or stranger.

4.7. Violence during Pregnancy

2010 TDHS: The 2010 TDHS asked women who have ever been pregnant if anyone "*hit, slapped, kicked, or did anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?*" Table 31A shows that 9% of both 15-19 and 20-24 year old females experienced physical violence during pregnancy. The likelihood of having experienced violence during pregnancy is approximately equivalent across ages 15-17 to 20-24 years. Analyses of differences by regional variation are limited by small sample size.

Table 31A: Percent of Ever Pregnant Females Who Experienced Physical Violence During Pregnancy, by Age (DHS 2010)				
Region	Ages 15-17	Ages 18-19	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	8.9	9.5	9.3	8.9
Zanzibar	*	20.8	18.3	7.1
Urban	*	10.4	7.4	10.0
Rural	10.5	9.4	9.8	8.4
National	8.9	9.6	9.4	8.8

Notes: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-17 year old ever pregnant females who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy," using 2010 DHS. Figures in highlighted cells are based on 25-50 unweighted cases; highlighted figures marked with an asterisk are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

2009 VACS: The VACS also asked females about experiences of violence and pregnancy, but the question differed from the one used in the TDHS. Specifically, females were asked, "Did you ever get pregnant as a result of forced sex?" Table 31B shows that 5% of females ages 15-19 and 8% ages 20-24 reported a pregnancy which resulted from forced sex. With increasing age, a higher percent of females reported this (4% of those ages 15-17, compared to 8% of those ages 20-24) (see Annex Table 31B).

Females on the Mainland are more likely than those in Zanzibar to report pregnancy from forced sex. Also of note is that approximately 90% of females responded that they "Did Not Know" if they ever became pregnant as the result of forced sex.

Table 31B: Percent of Females Whose Pregnancy Ever Resulted from Forced Sex, by Age (VACS 2009)						
Region	No		Yes		Don't Know	
	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	2.6	3.4	5.5	8.5	91.9	88.0
Zanzibar	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.1	98.2	98.5
National	2.6	3.4	5.4	8.3	92.1	88.3

Note: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-19 year old females who did not become pregnant as a result of coerced or forced sex," using 2009 VACS.

4.8. Orphan Status and Exposure to Violence

The relationship between orphan status and exposure to violence was examined in both the TDHS and the VACS, because adolescents living without one or both parents may be at higher risk of violence.

2010 TDHS: Of females ages 15-17 whose mother and/or father had died, 6% report having experienced sexual violence, compared to 12% of those who have both parents living (Table 32).

Table 32: Percent of Females 15-17 Who Ever Experienced Sexual Violence, by Orphan Status (DHS 2010)			
Region	Both parents deceased	One or both parents deceased	Both parents living
Mainland	10.0	6.4	11.9
Zanzibar	*	6.2	1.8
Urban	*	10.3	10.5
Rural	*	4.4	11.8
National	9.9	6.4	11.5

Notes: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-17 year old females whose mother and/or father had died who ever experienced sexual violence," using 2010 DHS; Figures in highlighted cells are based on 25-50 unweighted cases; highlighted figures marked with an asterisk are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

2009 VACS: The prevalence of childhood emotional and sexual violence was somewhat higher for females ages 13-24 whose mother and/or father had died, compared to those who had not lost a parent (36% versus 25%). The prevalence of childhood emotional violence among males who lost their mother before the age of 18 was higher for the males. There was no observed correlation between physical violence and orphan status.

As with other violence indicators, the TDHS and VACS results are not directly comparable because of differences in the age difference of respondents, survey sampling, and the wording of the questions.

5. HIV/AIDS: KNOWLEDGE AND PREVALENCE

This chapter presents data on HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes, related risks, and prevention behaviours. The chapter also details findings on HIV prevalence among young people according to the 2011-12 THMIS. These results can be used to target the most at-risk young people in need of prevention and treatment services.

5.1. Knowledge of HIV Prevention Methods

Knowledge of key sexual risk reduction methods, such as condom use and limiting partner number, is critical in preventing HIV infection (Mavedzenge et al. 2011). Tables 33A1-2 and 33B1-2 provide information on young people's knowledge of those behaviours, according to the TDHS and THMIS, respectively.

The majority of adolescents ages 15-19 have knowledge of both prevention methods (64% of females and 60% of males in the TDHS; 53% of females and 61% of males in the THMIS). The surveys found higher levels of knowledge among respondents ages 20-24 (73% of females and 74% of males in the TDHS; 66% of females and 73% of males in the THMIS). Approximately three-quarters of young people have knowledge of at least one HIV/AIDS prevention method across gender, age groups, and surveys. A higher percent know that HIV risk is reduced by limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner who has no other partners, than know that using a condom reduces the risk of infection.

Other observed patterns in the two datasets are that more young people in Mainland areas than in Zanzibar have knowledge of both prevention methods. Similarly, urban females are likely to have higher knowledge of both prevention methods than rural females. This pattern is also observed for males ages 15-19 and 20-24 surveyed in the 2011-12 THMIS, but only among males ages 15-19 in the 2010 TDHS.

2010 TDHS: As shown in Tables 33A1-2, 7 in 10 respondents ages 15-19 (71% of females and 69% of males) know that using a condom during sexual intercourse can reduce the chance of acquiring HIV. Eight in 10 of same-aged respondents know that limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner who has no other sexual partners can reduce the risk of infection. More than half of respondents ages 15-19 have knowledge of both of these methods (64% of females and 60% of males). A higher percent of youth ages 20-24 relative to those ages 15-19 have knowledge of prevention methods.

There are notable differences in prevention knowledge by geographic area. In general, a greater proportion of youth in Mainland than in Zanzibar are aware of HIV prevention methods; HIV prevention knowledge was particularly low among males in Zanzibar. Prevention knowledge is higher in urban areas relative to rural areas for adolescents ages 15-19, and for females ages 20-24. There is also notable regional variation among females (see Annex Tables 33A1-2). For example, knowledge of both methods among females ages 15-19 is lowest in Kaskazini Unguja (44%) while highest in Dodoma (83%) and Pwani (93%). Among males analysis of regional variation is limited by small sample sizes.

Table 33A-1: HIV Prevention Knowledge among Females Ages 15-24, Percent (DHS 2010)						
Region	Know that using a condom can reduce risk of HIV ^a		Know that having one partner and no others can reduce risk of HIV ^b		Knowledge of both prevention methods	
	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	71.7	78.3	82.3	89.3	64.2	73.5
Zanzibar	59.7	63.3	85.6	91.9	55.1	60.8
Urban	73.5	80.2	89.6	94.8	68.0	78.0
Rural	70.2	76.6	79.4	86.7	62.1	70.7
National	71.2	77.8	82.5	89.4	63.8	73.1

Notes: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-19 year old females who know that people can reduce the risk of getting the AIDS virus by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse," using 2010 DHS. ^a Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse; ^b partner who has no other partners.

Table 33 A-2: HIV Prevention Knowledge among Males Ages 15-24, Percent (DHS 2010)						
Region	Know that using a condom can reduce risk of HIV ^a		Know that having one partner and no others can reduce risk of HIV ^b		Knowledge of both prevention methods	
	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	70.0	78.1	83.6	93.0	60.6	74.4
Zanzibar	49.1	52.7	69.8	78.7	36.3	47.3
Urban	76.6	75.0	89.0	95.3	70.3	72.9
Rural	66.9	78.3	81.2	91.4	56.2	73.8
National	69.3	77.3	83.1	92.6	59.7	73.5

Notes: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-19 year old males who know that people can reduce the risk of getting the AIDS virus by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse," using 2010 DHS. ^a Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse; ^b partner who has no other partners.

2011-12 THMIS: Similar to findings in the TDHS, Tables 33B1-2 show a reasonable level of prevention knowledge among youth related to condom use and limiting number of sexual partners. About 6 in 10 females (61%) and 7 in 10 males (72%) ages 15-19 are aware that using a condom during sexual intercourse can reduce one's chance of getting the AIDS virus. Slightly more youth ages 15-19, nearly 8 in 10, are aware that limiting number of sexual partners can reduce the chance of getting the virus (78% of females and 79% of males, respectively). Males have higher knowledge of both methods than females (61% of males, 53% of females ages 15-19). Older youth (ages 20-24) have higher levels of knowledge when compared to those in middle adolescence (ages 15-19).

Prevention knowledge varies markedly by area of residence. Generally, youth in Mainland and urban areas have greater knowledge of both prevention methods relative to respondents in Zanzibar or rural areas. At the regional level, knowledge of both prevention methods is lowest among girls ages 15-19 in Tanga and Simiyu (29% and 30% respectively) and Mijini Magharibi and Kaskazini Pemba among males (34% and 35% respectively). Knowledge of both methods is high in Pwani (81% of females ages 15-19) and Iringa (87% of males ages 15-19) (see Annex Tables 33B1-2).

Table 33B-1: HIV Prevention Knowledge among Females Ages 15-24, Percent (THMIS 2011-2012)						
Region	Know that using a condom can reduce risk of HIV ^a		Know that having one partner and no others can reduce risk of HIV ^b		Knowledge of both prevention methods	
	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	61.4	73.6	77.6	84.9	53.4	66.6
Zanzibar	42.1	56.3	83.8	93.4	40.2	54.8
Urban	70.3	78.8	87.8	93.7	65.6	76.3
Rural	57.0	70.7	74.2	82.1	48.3	62.4
National	60.6	72.9	77.9	85.3	52.9	66.1

Notes: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-19 year old females who know that people can reduce the risk of getting the AIDS virus by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse," using 2011-12 THMIS. ^a Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse; ^b partner who has no other partners.

Table 33B-2: HIV Prevention Knowledge among Males Ages 15-24, Percent (THMIS 2011-2012)						
Region	Know that using a condom can reduce risk of HIV ^a		Know that having one partner and no others can reduce risk of HIV ^b		Knowledge of both prevention methods	
	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	73.4	80.0	78.4	88.3	61.5	73.9
Zanzibar	46.6	43.1	79.1	82.2	39.0	39.3
Urban	71.0	81.5	86.7	92.8	64.4	77.3
Rural	72.8	77.4	75.9	86.0	59.5	70.6
National	72.4	78.6	78.5	88.0	60.7	72.6

Notes: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-19 year old males who know that people can reduce the risk of getting the AIDS virus by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse," using 2011-12 THMIS. ^a Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse; ^b partner who has no other partners.

5.2. Comprehensive HIV Knowledge

Both the TDHS and the THMIS asked youth about common misconceptions regarding HIV/AIDS. Comprehensive HIV knowledge is defined as: knowledge that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus; rejection of two of the most common local misconceptions about HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention; and knowledge that consistent condom use during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the risk of contracting HIV/AIDS. According to the 2010 TDHS, the two most common misconceptions regarding HIV/AIDS are that AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites or by supernatural means. Tables 34A1-2 and 34B1-2 present data on comprehensive HIV knowledge among youth ages 15-24, respectively.

Taken together, data from both surveys indicate that there is high overall rejection of common misconceptions about HIV/AIDS transmission among youth. Comprehensive HIV knowledge is low, however. On the whole, less than half of youth surveyed have comprehensive knowledge in both the TDHS and the THMIS.

2010 TDHS: The large majority of youth surveyed in the 2010 TDHS knew that a healthy person can have HIV, and that AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites or supernatural means (greater than 8 in 10 respondents aged 15-19 and 20-24, respectively). Approximately half of females (46% of females ages 15-19, and 50% of females ages 20-24) and slightly less than half of males (41% of boys ages 15-19, and 45% of those ages 20-24) have comprehensive HIV knowledge, as defined above.

Age differences in rejection of AIDS misconceptions are minimal, although a slightly (4%) greater percent of older respondents (ages 20-24) have comprehensive knowledge than younger respondents (ages 15-19). 15-19 year old females in Zanzibar are less knowledgeable about AIDS than those in Mainland areas (30% and 47%, respectively). The same pattern was true for 15-19 year old males (27% and 41% in Zanzibar and Mainland areas, respectively). Respondents in rural

compared to urban areas also have lower levels of comprehensive knowledge. Comprehensive knowledge also varies widely at the regional level. Among females ages 15-19, comprehensive knowledge ranged from 21% and 22% in Mwanza and Kaskazini Unguja, respectively, to 65% in Dodoma. Analysis of regional variation among males is limited by small sample size (see Annex Tables 34A1-2).

Table 34A-1: Percent of Females Ages 15-24 Who Have Comprehensive Knowledge about HIV/AIDS (DHS, 2010)								
Region	A healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus		AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites		AIDS cannot be transmitted by supernatural means		Percent with a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	
	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	81.8	85.2	85.1	81.6	87.8	84.2	46.9	50.8
Zanzibar	82.4	89.7	84.6	80.6	74.0	75.0	30.2	38.6
Urban	88.2	92.2	79.4	85.3	90.6	85.1	53.5	56.0
Rural	79.1	82.0	90.2	79.6	85.9	83.3	43.3	47.7
National	81.8	85.4	85.1	81.5	87.3	83.9	46.3	50.4

Notes: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-19 year old females who know that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus," using 2010 TDHS.

Table 34A-2: Percent of Males Ages 15-24 Who Have Comprehensive Knowledge about HIV/AIDS (DHS, 2010)								
Region	A healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus		AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites		AIDS cannot be transmitted by supernatural means		Percent with a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	
	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	79.9	88.9	77.3	76.1	89.6	89.4	41.4	45.8
Zanzibar	83.7	93.0	84.5	87.6	86.7	86.6	26.6	34.9
Urban	89.2	93.8	90.6	80.5	92.0	96.8	60.1	52.8
Rural	77.0	87.0	73.1	74.8	88.6	86.2	34.5	42.3
National	80.0	89.0	77.5	76.5	89.5	89.3	40.9	45.4

Notes: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-19 year old males who know that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus," using 2010 TDHS.

2011-12 THMIS: Tables 34B1-2 present findings on comprehensive knowledge of AIDS according to the THMIS. Similar to the 2010 TDHS, the vast majority of youth reject common myths about HIV/AIDS. 8 in 10 15-19 year old respondents know a healthy-looking person can have AIDS (76% of females and 80% of males) and that AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites (84% of females and 83% of males), while 9 in 10 (89% of females and 88% of males) know that AIDS cannot be transmitted by supernatural means. Less than half of respondents ages 15-19 (37% of females and 42% of males) have comprehensive knowledge of AIDS. A higher percent of 20-24 year old respondents have comprehensive knowledge (44% of females and 53% of males ages 20-24). Similarly, a higher percent of older respondents are aware that a healthy-looking person can have AIDS (80% of females, and 87% of males ages 20-24), relative to younger respondents. Knowledge that AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites or through supernatural means is approximately equivalent among age groups.

Unlike findings observed in the 2010 TDHS, respondents in Mainland areas do not have consistently higher levels of comprehensive AIDS knowledge than those in Zanzibar. Specifically, Mainland males, but not females, have higher levels of knowledge relative to those in Zanzibar. However,

similar to the 2010 TDHS, 15-19 year old urban residents have greater comprehensive HIV/AIDS knowledge (51% and 32% of females, and 48% and 40% of males, respectively). Regional data comprehensive AIDS knowledge is presented in Annex Tables 34B1-2. Only 13% of females ages 15-19 in Simiyu and 16% of those in Kaskazini Unguja have comprehensive knowledge, while the rate is 69% among females in Pwani. Regional variation among 15-19 year old boys is also high, ranging from 22% of males in Kaskazini Pemba to 69% in Iringa.

Region	A healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus		AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites		AIDS cannot be transmitted by supernatural means		Percent with a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	
	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	75.2	87.2	84.3	82.2	90.0	87.6	37.2	44.3
Zanzibar	93.6	76.4	87.7	86.3	72.3	74.1	27.1	42.1
Urban	81.5	87.2	90.1	87.3	93.2	88.4	50.5	53.6
Rural	73.8	76.4	82.3	80.6	87.8	86.5	31.8	40.7
National	75.9	79.3	84.4	82.4	89.3	87.0	36.8	44.2

Region	A healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus		AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites		AIDS cannot be transmitted by supernatural means		Percent with a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	
	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	79.6	86.3	82.6	82.7	88.3	90.6	42.4	53.7
Zanzibar	87.6	93.6	82.9	88.4	82.9	92.4	27.6	35.0
Urban	90.8	94.1	85.8	91.5	91.6	91.5	48.4	64.5
Rural	76.5	83.4	81.7	79.2	87.1	90.3	39.9	48.1
National	79.9	86.6	82.6	82.9	88.1	90.6	41.9	53.0

5.3. Knowledge of Prevention of Mother-to-Child HIV Transmission (PMTCT)

Knowledge of methods to prevent HIV transmission from mother to child is critical for effective HIV prevention during pregnancy, delivery and breastfeeding. To assess PMTCT knowledge, respondents in both the TDHS and THMIS were asked: (1) if the virus that causes AIDS can be transmitted from mother to child through breastfeeding; and (2) whether a mother with HIV can reduce the risk of transmission to her infant by taking certain drugs during pregnancy. Tables 35A1-2 and 35B1-2 present data on PMTCT knowledge among youth.

2010 TDHS: Tables 35A1-2 show that 61% of females and 51% of males ages 15-19 are aware that HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding and that the risk of mother-to-child transmission can be reduced by taking special drugs during pregnancy. Older respondents have higher knowledge of both aspects of PMTCT prevention (78% of females and 61% of males ages 20-24). Among both sexes and across age groups, knowledge that HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding is higher than knowledge that HIV-positive mothers can take special drugs to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission during pregnancy.

In contrast to observed patterns of comprehensive and preventative HIV knowledge, awareness of both aspects of PMTCT is higher among respondents in Zanzibar relative to Mainland areas. For

example, 72% of Zanzibar females ages 15-19 are aware of both aspects of PMTCT relative to 60% of those in Mainland areas. Similarly, 62% of Zanzibar males ages 15-19 are aware of both aspects of PMTCT relative to 51% in Mainland areas. 15-19 year old urban respondents also have higher knowledge of both aspects of PMTCT than those in rural areas (73% and 56% of females, and 65% and 47% of males, respectively). See Annex Tables 35A1-2 for additional data related to respondent age group and region.

Table 35A-1: Percent of Females Ages 15-24 Who Have Knowledge of Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV (DHS, 2010)						
Region	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding		Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy		HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding, and risk of MTCT can be reduced by special drugs in pregnancy	
	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	82.6	91.2	71.7	84.1	60.3	77.7
Zanzibar	86.8	90.6	82.9	89.3	72.2	81.0
Urban	88.6	94.0	81.2	91.1	73.1	87.0
Rural	80.3	89.7	67.9	80.7	55.5	73.2
National	82.8	91.1	72.1	84.2	60.7	77.8

Note: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-19 year old females who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child by breastfeeding," using 2010 TDHS.

Table 35A-2: Percent of Males Ages 15-24 Who Have Knowledge of Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV (DHS, 2010)						
Region	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding		Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy		HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding, and risk of MTCT can be reduced by special drugs in pregnancy	
	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	77.0	85.1	66.6	69.6	50.8	60.6
Zanzibar	77.0	92.2	78.1	86.3	62.0	79.8
Urban	81.0	90.2	82.9	81.8	65.2	73.8
Rural	75.7	83.4	61.1	64.9	46.5	55.9
National	77.0	85.4	67.0	70.1	51.2	61.2

Note: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-19 year old males who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child by breastfeeding," using 2010 TDHS.

2011-12 THMIS: Tables 35B1-2 show that 52% of females and 46% of males ages 15-19 are aware that HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding and that the risk of mother-to-child transmission can be reduced by taking special drugs during pregnancy. As seen in the 2010 TDHS, older respondents have higher knowledge of both aspects of PMTCT prevention (70% of females and 56% of males ages 20-24). A higher percent of respondents know that HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding than know that mother-to-child transmission can be prevented by the mother taking special drugs during pregnancy.

PMTCT knowledge varies by area of residence. As seen in the 2010 TDHS, Zanzibar respondents generally have higher knowledge than those in Mainland areas. Knowledge is also higher among youth in urban relative to rural areas. See Annex Tables 35B1-2 for additional data by respondent age group and region.

Table 35B-1: Percent of Females Ages 15-24 Who Have Knowledge of Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV (THMIS 2011-2012)						
Region	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding		Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy		HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding, and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	
	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	76.9	87.0	65.9	78.1	51.3	69.5
Zanzibar	91.4	93.8	70.3	86.2	64.1	81.1
Urban	84.2	92.8	77.5	88.4	65.3	83.5
Rural	74.9	85.1	61.5	74.5	46.7	64.9
National	77.4	87.2	66.1	78.5	51.8	70.0

Note: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-19 year old females who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child by breastfeeding," using 2011-12 TDHS.

Table 35B-2: Percent of Males Ages 15-24 Who Have Knowledge of Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV						
Region	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding		Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy		HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding, and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	
	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	70.9	79.3	64.3	69.2	45.9	55.9
Zanzibar	83.8	88.8	64.5	73.1	56.8	66.3
Urban	75.9	88.1	71.3	72.5	54.7	64.6
Rural	70.0	76.0	62.1	67.9	43.7	52.8
National	71.4	79.6	64.3	69.4	46.3	56.3

Note: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-19 year old males who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child by breastfeeding," using 2011-12 THMIS.

5.4. Attitudes Towards People Living with HIV/AIDS

Stigma towards people living with HIV/AIDS can detrimentally affect people's willingness to undergo HIV testing and counseling, their initiation and continuation in care and treatment, and their adherence to antiretroviral therapy (Mills et al. 2006; Ostermann et al. 2011). To better understand stigma, tolerance, and acceptance towards people with HIV/AIDS, the TDHS and the THMIS asked respondents what their attitudes would be in particular scenarios. Specifically, the surveys asked respondents if: (1) they would care for a relative who was sick with AIDS in their own household; (2) they would buy fresh vegetables from a market vendor who had the AIDS virus; (3) they thought a female teacher who had the AIDS virus but was not sick should be allowed to continue teaching; and (4) they would want to keep a family member's HIV seropositivity status a secret.

Tables 36A1-2 and 36B1-2 present results of youth's attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS, as well as the percent of respondents who express acceptance towards people living with AIDS, as indicated by desirable responses to all four indicators.

2010 TDHS: Of all of the four indicators, youth were most likely to express willingness to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in their own home (9 in 10 of females and males ages 15-19 and 20-24, respectively). More than 7 in 10 youth would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who had the AIDS virus (70% and 73% of females ages 15-19 and 20-24, respectively; 72% and 77% of

males ages 15-19 and 20-24, respectively). More than half of females would want to keep it a secret that a family member was infected with the AIDS virus (58% and 55% of females ages 15-19 and 20-24, respectively). A lower percent of males would want to keep it secret that a family member was infected with AIDS (49% and 41% of males ages 15-19 and 20-24, respectively). Less than one-third of females (30% and 32% of those ages 15-19 and 20-24, respectively) and about 40% of males (36% and 42% of males ages 15-19 and 20-24, respectively) gave desirable responses to all four indicators. Older respondents (ages 20-24) generally have more favorable attitudes towards persons living with HIV/AIDS than those ages 15-19.

Respondents ages 20-24 in Zanzibar show higher acceptance of all four tolerance indicators (42% and 52% of females and males, respectively) relative to those in Mainland areas (31% and 42% of females and males, respectively). Respondents in urban areas are about one and a half times as likely as those in rural areas favorably respond to all four indicators. Among females, the lowest rate of acceptance is in Manyara (15% of females ages 15-19) and Dodoma (16% of females ages 20-24), while the highest is in Kilimanjaro (49% of females ages 15-19) and Mijini Magharibi (54% of females ages 20-24). Analysis of regional variation among males is limited by small sample size (Annex Tables 36A1-2).

Table 36A-1: Among Females Ages 15-24 Who Have Heard of AIDS, Percent Expressing Accepting Attitudes Towards People with AIDS (DHS, 2010)

Region	Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in the respondent's home		Would buy fresh vegetables from shopkeeper who has the AIDS virus		Say that a female teacher with the AIDS virus who is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching		Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus		Percent expressing acceptance on all four indicators	
	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	89.0	94.0	70.4	73.1	84.5	85.3	42.4	44.4	29.2	31.4
Zanzibar	90.9	94.2	68.3	75.8	93.0	93.7	41.9	56.4	35.9	42.7
Urban	96.2	97.2	83.1	83.0	94.6	93.2	42.4	47.5	36.8	40.4
Rural	86.1	92.5	64.9	68.3	80.7	81.8	41.9	43.4	26.3	27.4
National	89.1	94.1	70.3	73.2	84.8	85.6	42.0	44.8	29.4	31.7

Note: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-19 year old females who have heard of AIDS and would be willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in the respondent's home," using 2010 TDHS.

Table 36A-2: Among Males Ages 15-24 Who Have Heard of AIDS, Percent Expressing Accepting Attitudes Towards People with AIDS (DHS, 2010)

Region	Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in the respondent's home		Would buy fresh vegetables from shopkeeper who has the AIDS virus		Say that a female teacher with the AIDS virus who is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching		Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus		Percent expressing acceptance on all four indicators	
	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	91.8	96.6	71.3	76.3	79.4	83.5	50.9	59.1	35.7	41.8
Zanzibar	90.9	96.2	75.1	83.9	92.3	90.7	60.4	64.2	44.4	52.0
Urban	96.8	99.2	86.9	92.2	40.5	36.9	56.5	62	47.7	53.2
Rural	90.1	95.5	66.3	69.9	48.7	39.8	49.5	58.1	32.1	37.4
National	91.8	96.6	71.5	76.6	46.6	38.9	51.2	59.3	36.0	42.1

Note: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-19 year old males who have heard of AIDS and would be willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in the respondent's home," using 2010 TDHS.

2011-12 THMIS: Similar to findings in the 2010 TDHS, of the four tolerance indicators surveyed among youth in the 2011-12 THMIS, respondents are most likely to express willingness to care for a

family member with the AIDS virus in their own home (about 9 in 10 of females and males ages 15-19 and 20-24, respectively). 6 in 10 respondents would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who had the AIDS virus (60% and 65% of females ages 15-19 and 20-24; 63% and 73% of males ages 15-19 and 20-24, respectively). More than half of females would want to keep it a secret that a family member was infected with the AIDS virus (62% and 59% of those ages 15-19 and 20-24, respectively), while about half of males would want to do so (49% and 44% of those ages 15-19 and 20-24, respectively). One-quarter or less of females (23% and 26% of those ages 15-19 and 20-24, respectively) and one-third or more of males (33% and 40% of males ages 15-19 and 20-24, respectively) express acceptance in their responses to all four indicators. Older respondents (ages 20-24) generally have more favorable views towards persons living with HIV/AIDS than those ages 15-19.

As in the 2010 TDHS, females and males in Zanzibar show a higher acceptance of all four tolerance indicators relative to those in Mainland areas. Also similar to the 2010 TDHS, respondents in urban areas are about one and a half times as likely as those in rural areas to show acceptance on all four indicators. Among females, the lowest acceptance was in Simiyu (6% of those ages 15-19) and Geita (5% of those ages 20-24), while the highest is in Mijini Magharibi (43% of those ages 15-19) and Kilimanjaro (62% of those ages 20-24). Among males, the lowest acceptance was also in Simiyu (15% of those ages 15-19) and Dodoma (18% of those ages 20-24), while the highest was in Dar es Salaam (52% of those ages 15-19) and Mijini Magharibi (66% of those ages 20-24) (see Annex Tables 36B1-2).

Table 36B-1: Among Females Ages 15-24 Who Have Heard of AIDS, Percent Expressing Accepting Attitudes Towards People with AIDS (THMIS 2011-2012)

Region	Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in the respondent's home		Would buy fresh vegetables from shopkeeper who has the AIDS virus		Say that a female teacher with the AIDS virus who is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching		Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus		Percent expressing acceptance on all four indicators	
	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	88.5	91.2	60.1	64.4	82.8	85.6	37.2	39.8	22.5	24.6
Zanzibar	93.5	95.0	63.0	72.6	91.9	94.9	54.1	64.1	36.0	47.2
Urban	96.0	97.3	77.8	85.7	91.9	95.6	41.3	43.0	32.2	35.7
Rural	86.0	89.1	53.6	56.8	79.9	82.4	36.6	40.0	19.6	21.7
National	88.7	91.4	60.2	64.8	83.1	86.0	37.9	40.8	23.0	25.6

Note: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-19 year old females who would be willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in the respondent's home," using 2011-12 THMIS.

Table 36B-2: Among Males Ages 15-24 Who Have Heard of AIDS, Percent Expressing Accepting Attitudes Towards People with AIDS (THMIS 2011-2012)

Region	Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in the respondent's home		Would buy fresh vegetables from shopkeeper who has the AIDS virus		Say that a female teacher with the AIDS virus who is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching		Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus		Percent expressing acceptance on all four indicators	
	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	92.1	97.3	62.9	72.6	80.1	84.5	51.2	55.0	32.3	39.6
Zanzibar	93.9	97.4	74.1	85.0	82.5	87.5	53.9	70.4	38.8	57.9
Urban	96.9	98.7	79.4	85.6	89.9	94.8	57.4	61.6	45.4	51.8
Rural	90.8	96.6	58.4	67.7	77.2	80.2	49.4	52.9	28.6	35.3
National	92.2	97.3	63.3	73.1	80.2	84.6	51.3	55.5	32.6	40.2

Note: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-19 year old males who would be willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in the respondent's home," using 2011-12 THMIS.

5.5. HIV Testing and Counselling

Knowing one's HIV serostatus can guide decision-making to reduce one's own HIV risk, to protect one's sexual partners, and to access treatment services as needed. To measure the awareness and coverage of HIV testing services in the TDHS and the THMIS, respondents were asked: (1) whether they had ever been tested for HIV; (2) if they had been tested, whether they had received the results of their last test; (3) the time since their last HIV test; and (4) if they knew of a place of where they could get tested.

Tables 37A1-2 and 37B1-2 provide data on awareness of HIV testing locations and HIV testing experience among females and males, according to the TDHS and THMIS, respectively. Taken together, data from both surveys show that awareness of HIV testing locations is high (about 8 in 10 of respondents aged 15-19, and 9 in 10 of respondents aged 20-24, respectively). The tables also show HIV testing increases substantially with age. Specifically, one in five girls ages 15-17 (22% in both TDHS and THMIS) and less than one-fifth of boys ages 15-17 (17% in TDHS, and 22% in THMIS) have ever been tested, while about three-quarters of girls ages 20-24 (71% in TDHS and 78% in THMIS) and about half of boys ages 20-24 (45% in TDHS and 52% in THMIS) have ever been tested.

In both datasets, females and males ages 20-24 are most likely to have been tested for HIV, relative to younger aged adolescents (ages 15-17 or 18-19). Respondents in urban areas are more likely than those in rural areas to have had an HIV test. Youth residing in Mainland areas relative to Zanzibar are also more likely to have been tested and to have received their test results. Similar patterns are observed for HIV testing and receiving results in the past 12 months for females and males, though overall levels were much lower.

TDHS 2010: As shown in Annex Tables 37A1-2, regional variation in HIV testing exists. The proportion of females who ever had an HIV test and received results ranges from 12% in Kusini Unguja to 60% in Lindi among females ages 15-19, and from 45% in Kaskazini Pemba to 89% in Mtwara among females ages 20-24. Among males, analysis of regional variation is limited by small sample size.

Table 37A-1: Percent of Females Ages 15-24 Who Have Been Tested for HIV and Received Results of their Last Test (DHS, 2010)								
Region	Ever tested and received results				Tested and received results in past 12 months			
	Ages 15-17	Ages 18-19	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	15-17 years	18-19 years	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	19.7	48.5	29.9	67.9	14.0	33.3	20.9	38.2
Zanzibar	7.7	24.5	13.9	52.7	5.9	16.3	9.7	28.1
Urban	23.9	56.0	35.3	74.2	16.5	37.6	24.0	46.3
Rural	17.2	44.0	26.8	64.0	12.6	30.6	19.0	33.7
National	19.2	47.6	29.3	67.4	13.7	32.7	20.5	37.9

Note: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-17 year old females who ever received HIV testing and the results of the last HIV test," using 2010 TDHS.

Table 37A-2: Percent of Males Ages 15-24 Who Have Been Tested for HIV and Received Results of their Last Test (DHS, 2010)								
Region	Ever tested and received results				Tested and received results in past 12 months			
	Ages 15-17	Ages 18-19	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-17	Ages 18-19	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	15.6	22.7	18.3	42.6	12.1	15.1	13.2	27.9
Zanzibar	3.5	17.9	9.5	35.1	2.5	13.8	7.1	25.9
Urban	20.5	27.8	23.7	48.6	19.5	21.7	20.5	34.3
Rural	13.7	20.3	16.1	39.7	9.5	12.3	10.5	25.2
National	15.2	22.5	18.0	42.3	11.8	15.1	13.0	27.9

Note: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-17 year old males who ever received HIV testing and the results of the last HIV test," using 2010 TDHS.

THMIS 2011-12: Data presented in Annex Tables 37B1-2 also show marked regional variation in HIV testing among females and males. Rates of HIV testing among females ages 15-19 ranges from 11% in Kusini Pemba to 59% in Lindi, and among females ages 20-24 ranges from 57% in Kaskazini Unguja to 94% Mtwara. Among males ages 15-19, HIV testing is least common in Geita, Kaskazini Unguja, and Kusini Pemba (6%) and most common in Kilimanjaro (34%). Among males ages 20-24, testing is least common in Kaskazini Pemba (14%) and most common in Njombe (75%).

Table 37B-1: Percent of Females Ages 15-24 Who Have Been Tested for HIV and Received Results of their Last Test (THMIS 2011-2012)								
Region	Ever tested and received results				Tested and received results in past 12 months			
	Ages 15-17	Ages 18-19	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-17	Ages 18-19	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	19.8	48.6	31.4	73.1	16.0	36.1	24.2	46.6
Zanzibar	13.1	24.5	17.8	61.4	8.0	18.0	12.1	35.8
Urban	25.0	51.1	34.9	76.8	20.1	41.4	28.2	54.3
Rural	17.4	46.5	29.4	71.0	14	33.4	22.0	43.1
National	19.5	47.7	30.9	72.6	15.7	35.4	23.7	46.2

Note: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-17 year old females who ever received HIV testing and the results of the last HIV test," using 2011-12 THMIS.

Table 37B-2: Percent of Males Ages 15-24 Who Have Been Tested for HIV and Received Results of their Last Test (THMIS 2011-2012)								
Region	Ever tested and received results				Tested and received results in past 12 months			
	Ages 15-17	Ages 18-19	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-17	Ages 18-19	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	14.9	28.2	20.2	48.8	11.8	20.2	15.2	37.0
Zanzibar	3.4	15.7	8.2	44.6	2.4	11.1	5.8	28.5
Urban	19.9	35.8	26.8	60.1	15.9	22.4	18.7	45.4
Rural	13.0	25.0	17.6	43.8	10.3	19.0	13.6	33.0
National	14.5	27.7	19.8	48.7	11.5	19.9	14.8	36.7

Note: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-17 year old males who ever received HIV testing and the results of the last HIV test, "using 2011-12 THMIS.

5.6. HIV Prevalence

To obtain an updated estimate of HIV prevalence among the general population and to allow for improved monitoring of the epidemic, the 2011-12 THMIS conducted HIV testing among respondents. The methodology used for HIV testing is described in detail in the final report for the survey (see Technical Notes). Overall, 85% of THMIS respondents who were eligible for testing were interviewed and tested.

Figures 3, 4 and 5 show HIV point prevalence for females, males and all youth ages 15-24, respectively.

Annex Table 38 presents data on youth ages 15-24 who were interviewed and tested for HIV. HIV prevalence increases with age, and the risk of HIV infection increases enormously (almost 3.8 fold) for girls in their transition to adulthood (from 1.3% among those ages 15-19, to 4.4% among those ages 20-24). For males, HIV prevalence increases from 0.8% among those ages 15-19, to 1.7% among those ages 20-24.

Annex Table 38 also displays variation in HIV positivity by area of residence, although these estimates should be interpreted with extreme caution. In general, seropositivity is higher among Mainland youth than Zanzibar youth. Seropositivity is also higher among urban youth than rural youth. Among Mainland areas, the highest prevalence estimate among adolescents ages 15-19 is in Dar es Salaam for females (4%) and Dodoma and Kigoma for males (5%, respectively). Among youth ages 20-24, the highest prevalence estimate is in Njombe among females (16%) and Kagera among males (7%). See Annex Table 39 for data on HIV prevalence among youth by specific year of age.

Figure 4. Regional HIV prevalence for males ages 15-24 in Tanzania, 2011-2012.

Source: TACAIDS et al. 2013. *HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey 2011-12*. Dar es Salaam: Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS), Zanzibar AIDS Commission, NBS, Office of the Chief Government Statistician, and ICF International.

Figure 5. Regional HIV prevalence for youth ages 15-24 in Tanzania, 2011-2012.

Source: TACAIDS et al. 2013. HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey 2011-12. Dar es Salaam: Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS), Zanzibar AIDS Commission, NBS, Office of the Chief Government Statistician, and ICF International.

6. SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIOURS

Information about sexual risk behaviour among youth is important to inform interventions to reduce unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS (Doyle et al. 2012; Plummer 2012). This section presents data from the TDHS and THMIS. It should be noted, however, that self-reported survey information can be inaccurate due to a number of reasons, including poor recall, misunderstanding, or intentionally false statements made due to fear of criticism or embarrassment (Catania et al. 1993; Fenton et al. 2001; Turner et al. 2009). Self-reported data can be especially problematic in the study of a highly sensitive topic such as sexual behaviour, and particularly when it involves young people in sub-Saharan Africa, who may fear punishment for honest disclosure of sexual activity (Huygens et al. 1996; Cowan et al. 2002; Mensch et al. 2003; Beguy et al. 2009). In sub-Saharan Africa, as elsewhere in the world, adolescents tend to underreport sexual behaviours in surveys, but in some cases may over-report them, for example, if boys want to exaggerate their sexual experience to appear more masculine, or if individuals believe it is socially desirable to report a publically promoted behaviour, such as condom use (Catania et al. 1990; Agnew and Loving 1998; Devine and Aral 2004). With those caveats, the following section presents young people's reported sexual behaviour from the TDHS and the THMIS.

6.1. Multiple Sexual Partners and Condom Use

Tables 40A and 40B show that a relatively small percent of females and males ages 15-19 reported more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months (2% of females in TDHS, 3% of females in THMIS; 7% of males in TDHS and THMIS). For youth ages 20-24 years, the percent of females reporting multiple sexual partners is only slightly greater (5% of females in TDHS and THMIS), while for males it is substantially larger (21% of males in TDHS and 23% in THMIS). In both surveys, youth who reside in Mainland areas tended to be more likely to have multiple partners than those residing in Zanzibar. Although limited by small sample sizes, data by region are presented in Annex Tables 40A and 40B.

Table 40A: Percent of Females and Males Ages 15-24 Who Had Two or More Partners in Past 12 Months (DHS, 2010)								
Region	Females				Males			
	Ages 15-17	Ages 18-19	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-17	Ages 18-19	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	0.9	4.0	2.0	4.9	4.2	11.7	7.0	21.4
Zanzibar	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.7	2.0	1.2	1.7
Urban	1.1	2.2	1.5	3.6	2.5	5.2	3.7	11.3
Rural	0.8	4.5	2.1	5.3	4.6	13.8	7.9	24.8
National	0.9	3.9	1.9	4.7	4.1	11.3	6.8	20.8

Note: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-17 year old females who had more than one sexual partner in the 12 months preceding the survey," using 2010 TDHS.

Table 40B: Percent of Females and Males Ages 15-24 Who Had Two or More Partners in Past 12 Months (THMIS 2011-2012)								
Region	Females				Males			
	Ages 15-17	Ages 18-19	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-17	Ages 18-19	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	2.8	3.5	3.1	4.8	4.5	11.4	7.2	23.8
Zanzibar	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	5.2	2.3	4.4
Urban	2.1	4.6	3.1	5.9	2.4	3.9	3.1	24.8
Rural	2.9	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	13.7	8.3	22.3
National	2.7	3.4	3.0	4.6	4.3	11.2	7.1	23.1

Note: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-17 year old females who had more than one sexual partner in the 12 months preceding the survey," using 2011-12 THMIS.

The youngest aged respondents were the least likely to have more than one sexual partner, while the reverse pattern is observed for condom use. Table 41A and 41B show that condom use during last sexual intercourse among males and females with more than one partner is highest among younger respondents. In the TDHS, 30% of females ages 20-24 who reported multiple sex partners in the past year also reported using a condom at last sex; the proportion of 15-19 year old women reporting this was slightly higher (35%). Similarly, 38% of males aged 20-24 reported this, compared to 34% of those aged 15-19. The same trend is observed in the THMIS. Small sample sizes limit the ability to examine condom use among those with multiple sex partners in the past year by region (Annex Tables 41A-B).

Table 41A: Among Females and Males Who Had More than One Partner in Past 12 Months, Percent Reporting a Condom Was Used at Last Sex (DHS, 2010)								
Region	Females				Males			
	Ages 15-17	Ages 18-19	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-17	Ages 18-19	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	*	*	35.3	29.9	*	*	34.2	37.9
Zanzibar	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Urban	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rural	*	*	38.4	28.5	*	*	35.1	36.3
National	*	*	35.3	29.9	*	*	34.2	38.1

Note: Read the first column of data as "Among 15-17 year old females who had more than one sexual partner in the 12 months preceding the survey, percent that used a condom at last sexual intercourse," using 2010 TDHS. Figures in highlighted cells are based on 25-50 unweighted cases; highlighted figures marked with an asterisk are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 41B: Among Females and Males Who Had More than One Partner in Past 12 Months, Percent Reporting a Condom Was Used at Last Sex (THMIS 2011-2012)								
Region	Females				Males			
	Ages 15-17	Ages 18-19	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-17	Ages 18-19	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	46.2	27.9	37.8	30.9	44.7	44.6	44.6	38.7
Zanzibar	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	60.8
Urban	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	49.1
Rural	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	33.9
National	46.1	27.9	37.7	30.8	44.5	45.5	45.2	38.8

Note: Read the first column of data as "Among 15-17 year old females who had more than one sexual partner in the 12 months preceding the survey, percent that used a condom at last sexual intercourse," using 2011-12 THMIS.

Figures in highlighted cells are based on 25-50 unweighted cases; highlighted figures marked with an asterisk are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

6.2. Paid Sex in Last 12 Months and Condom use (Males)

Transactional sex in Tanzania usually involves a boy or man giving a girl or woman money or a gift in exchange for a sexual encounter. This is a widespread practice among sexually active, unmarried youth in Tanzania (Nnko and Pool 1997; Silberschmidt and Rasch 2001; Wamoyi et al. 2010), as it is in many parts of sub-Saharan Africa (Caldwell, Caldwell, and Quiggin 1989; Hunter 2002; Dunkle et al. 2004; Tawfik and Watkins 2007; Boileau et al. 2008). Such material exchange for sex partly reflects girls' poverty and limited access to the cash economy relative to boys, but it also relates to cultural values about reciprocity and self-esteem (Plummer and Wight 2011). Much less common is the practice of commercial sex work, which is stigmatizing for the girls and women who engage in it.

The THMIS asked males whether they had paid for sex in the 12 months preceding the survey and if they used a condom during their last paid sexual encounter. Table 42 shows that 15% of males aged 15-19 and 16% of those aged 20-24 reported paying for sexual intercourse in the last 12

months. Reports of paid sex by males ages 15-19 were more common in rural than urban areas (17% compared to 4%), and also among Mainland young men when compared to those in Zanzibar.

Table 42: 2011-12 THMIS, Payment for Sexual Intercourse, and Condom Use at Last Paid Sexual Intercourse, among Males Ages 15-24								
	Among all men				Among men who paid for sex in past 12 months			
Region	Percent who paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months				Percent reporting condom use at last paid sexual intercourse			
	Ages 15-17	Ages 18-19	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-17	Ages 18-19	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	15.8	13.9	14.7	16.3	33.3	42.0	37.9	51.8
Zanzibar	0.0	4.4	2.7	0.5	*	*	*	*
Urban	4.7	3.7	4.0	13.6	*	*	*	60.9
Rural	17.3	16.9	17.1	17.2	31.7	42.7	37.5	48.7
National	15.7	13.8	14.6	16.1	33.3	41.9	37.9	51.8

Note: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-17 year old males who paid for sex in the 12 months preceding the survey," using 2011-12 THMIS. Figures in highlighted cells are based on 25-50 unweighted cases; highlighted figures marked with an asterisk are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

About half of males ages 20-24 reported they used a condom the last time they paid for sex, while slightly more than one-third of males ages 15-19 reported this. Due to the small number of men who reported transactional sex, it is not possible to examine differences in condom use by age or area of residence.

6.3. Attitudes Towards Negotiating Condom Use with Husband

Regardless of marital status, girls and young women often are at a disadvantage when negotiating condom use with a sexual partner, because of power dynamics related to their gender, youth, and financial dependence (Bogale et al. 2010; Maticka-Tyndale and Kyeremeh 2010; Plummer 2012). Limited negotiating power for condom use may place adolescent girls at increased risk of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), HIV, and unintended pregnancy.

2010 TDHS: Table 43A shows that about three-fourths (76%) of females ages 15-19 and 83% of those ages 20-24 believe that if a woman's husband has a STI, she is justified in asking that he use a condom. A slightly lower percent of younger females believe a woman is justified in this circumstance (72% of those ages 15-17). The table also shows that a lower proportion of females in Zanzibar than in Mainland areas agree that a woman is justified in asking for condom use, across age groups. Females in rural than in urban areas were less likely to support women's empowerment to use condoms in this instance (e.g., 81% of those ages 15-19 in urban areas, and 73% in rural areas).

Table 43A: Percent of Females Ages 15-24 Who Believe, If Husband Has a Sexually Transmitted Disease, His Wife is Justified in Asking that He Use a Condom (DHS, 2010)				
Region	Ages 15-17	Ages 18-19	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	72.9	82.8	76.4	82.9
Zanzibar	50.9	63.4	55.6	73.3
Urban	79.2	85.0	81.3	88.9
Rural	69.0	80.9	73.3	79.5
National	72.1	82.1	75.7	82.6

Note: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-17 year old females who believe if husband has a STI, his wife is justified in asking that he use a condom," using 2010 TDHS.

2011-12 THMIS: Table 43B shows that a similarly high percent of females ages 15-19 and 20-24 believe that, if a woman's husband has a STI, she is justified in asking that he use a condom (70% and 82%, respectively). A slightly lower percent of younger females believe a woman is justified in doing this (64% of those ages 15-17). Also, reflecting patterns observed in the 2010 TDHS data, a lower proportion of females in Zanzibar than in the Mainland agree that a woman is justified in this, across age groups. Lower proportions of females in rural relative to urban areas also supported women's empowerment towards condom use.

Table 43B: Percent of Females Ages 15-24 Who Believe, If Husband Has a Sexually Transmitted Disease, His Wife is Justified in Asking that He Use a Condom (THMIS 2011-2012)				
Region	Ages 15-17	Ages 18-19	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	64.8	79.6	70.8	82.5
Zanzibar	40.1	57.1	47.1	72.3
Urban	74.5	90.1	80.4	89.4
Rural	59.7	74.9	66.0	79.3
National	63.8	78.7	69.8	82.1

Note: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-17 year old females who believe if husband has a STI, his wife is justified in asking that he use a condom," using 2011-12 THMIS.

Although limited by small sample sizes, additional tables by region can be found in Annex Tables 43A and 43B.

6.4. Condom Use During Premarital Sex

Youth who practice low-risk behaviours such as condom use from the onset of their sexual activity are more likely to continue those behaviours as they get older than youth who have established high-risk behaviours (Gallant and Maticka-Tyndale 2004). Reported condom use at first sex thus can serve as an indicator of reduced risk of exposure at the beginning of sexual activity, if the reports are valid. In addition, the period between first premarital sex and marriage may be a time of relatively great sexual experimentation (such as frequent partner change), which in HIV prevalent areas can mean increased risk of exposure.

2010 TDHS: Table 44A shows that across the ages of 15 to 24, approximately half of never-married females who reported sex in the past 12 months also reported condom use at their last sexual intercourse (49% of females ages 15-17, 52% of females ages 18-19, and 48% of those ages 20-24). Young women in urban areas ages 15-19 and 20-24 are slightly more likely than those in rural areas to report sex in the last year and condom use at last sex (54% and 51%, respectively). Table 44B shows that, although condom use is lower among males ages 15-17 compared to same-aged females (38% versus 49%), a higher proportion of males ages 20-24 reported condom use at last sexual intercourse compared to girls of the same age (60% versus 48%). The low number of young women and men who reported sex in the past year limits the assessment of reporting by area of residence.

Table 44A: Of Never-Married Females Ages 15-24 who Had Sex in Past 12 Months, Percent who Reported Condom Use at Last Sexual Intercourse (DHS, 2010)

Region	Ages 15-17	Ages 18-19	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	48.7	52.2	50.3	47.8
Zanzibar	*	*	*	*
Urban	58.0	50.9	54.2	51.2
Rural	45.0	52.8	48.2	43.5
National	48.7	52.1	50.2	47.6

Note: Read the first column of data as "Of never-married females ages 15-17 who reported having had sex in the past 12 months, percent who reported condom use at last sexual intercourse," using 2010 TDHS. Highlighted figures marked with an asterisk are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 44B: Of Never-Married Males Ages 15-24 who Had Sex in Past 12 Months, Percent who Reported Condom Use at Last Sexual Intercourse (DHS, 2010)

Region	Ages 15-17	Ages 18-19	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	38.4	53.1	46.4	60.6
Zanzibar	*	*	*	*
Urban	42.7	60.2	52.6	75.3
Rural	37.1	51.3	44.7	53.2
National	38.0	52.9	46.1	60.4

Note: Read the first column of data as "Of never-married males ages 15-17 who reported having had sex in the past 12 months, percent who reported condom use at last sexual intercourse," using 2010 TDHS. Figures in highlighted cells are based on 25-50 unweighted cases; highlighted figures marked with an asterisk are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

7. REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH

This chapter presents findings about several areas of importance to maternal health, including youth use of contraceptive methods, experience of antenatal and delivery care, and exposure to mass media. These topics relate to national and global objectives to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality.

7.1. Current Contraceptive Use by Marital Status

Ensuring contraceptive choice and safety is crucial to adolescent sexual and reproductive health. Lack of access to and limited use of modern contraceptives are major causes of unintended pregnancies (Williamson et al. 2009). Adolescents have significantly higher unmet need for modern contraception than the general population (Population Council 2004).

2010 TDHS: Table 45 presents data on current contraceptive use by marital status. Two in 10 (21%) currently married females ages 15-24 reported using a modern contraceptive method, while three in ten never-married sexually experienced females reported the same. A greater proportion of females in Mainland areas (21% of those currently-married, and 29% of those sexually experienced and never-married) reported using modern contraception relative than females in Zanzibar (14% of those currently-married, and 0% of those sexually experienced and never-married). Urban girls and young women who are currently married are twice as likely to be using a modern contraceptive method (32%) as those in rural areas (14%), while an equivalent proportion of sexually experienced never-married females use modern contraception in both areas. Additional information by region is provided in Annex Table 45, but findings are limited by small sample sizes. Currently-married females ages 15-19 are half as likely to use any modern contraceptive method than those ages 20-24 (12% versus 24%). Among never-married females who are sexually experienced, 35% of those ages 15-19 and 48% of those ages 20-24 report current use of a modern contraception (data not shown).

Table 45: Percent of Sexually Experienced Females Ages 15-24 who are Currently Using Modern ^a , by Marital Status (DHS, 2010)		
Region	Currently-married	Never married (and ever had sex)
Mainland	21.1	29.3
Zanzibar	13.7	0.0
Urban	32.1	29.0
Rural	17.8	29.2
National	20.9	29.1

Read the first column of data as "Of currently-married females ages 15-24, percent who are currently using a modern contraceptive method," using 2010 TDHS. ^a Including: female sterilization, oral contraceptive, intrauterine device, injectable, implant, male condom, and the lactational amenorrhea method.

7.2. Antenatal Care During Most Recent Pregnancy

Antenatal care (ANC) is most effective in preventing adverse pregnancy outcomes when accessed early and throughout pregnancy (Lawn and Kerber 2006). WHO guidelines recommend that a pregnant woman without complications have at least four ANC visits for sufficient care.

Table 46 shows the mean number of ANC visits during the most recent pregnancy of 15-24 year olds who had had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey. There was not great variation in antenatal care by age group, which is on average three visits. The mean number of ANC visits is

slightly lower among younger respondents than older ones (3.1% of those ages 15-17, and 3.4% of those ages 20-24), although the discrepancy is marginal. Mean ANC visits are also slightly lower in rural areas relative to urban areas, as well as in Mainland Tanzania relative to Zanzibar.

Table 46: Mean Number of Antenatal Care Visits ^a among Females Ages 15-24 (DHS, 2010)				
Region	Ages 15-17	Ages 18-19	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland	3.13	3.32	3.26	3.43
Zanzibar	*	*	3.83	3.79
Urban	*	3.44	3.65	3.93
Rural	2.83	3.29	3.16	3.28
National	3.14	3.32	3.26	3.44

Read the first column of data as "Mean number of antenatal care visits among females ages 15-24 who gave birth in last 5 years preceding the survey," using 2010 TDHS.^a For most recent birth in last 5 years preceding the survey. Figures in highlighted cells are based on 25-50 unweighted cases; highlighted figures marked with an asterisk are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

7.3. Birth Attendance During Delivery

The type of assistance received during childbirth is often used as an indicator of the quality of maternal and postnatal infant care. Annex Table 47 shows the percent distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey by type of assistance during delivery among girls and young women. If more than one person was in attendance, only the provider with the highest qualifications was considered during data collection.

During their most recent delivery, more than half of females (62% ages 15-19, and 58% ages 20-24) were assisted by a health professional (i.e., doctors, clinical officers, nurses, midwives and maternal and child health aides). One in ten births was assisted by a traditional birth attendant, while approximately three in ten were assisted by a friend or village health worker, with little variation by age. Urban females were more likely to deliver in the presence of a health professional (85% ages 15-19; 86% ages 20-24) relative to rural females (54% ages 15-19; 48% ages 20-24). Of note is that 20-24 year old females with residence in Zanzibar were much more likely to deliver with a traditional birth attendant than those in Mainland Tanzania (36% compared to 12%, respectively).

8. EXPOSURE TO MASS MEDIA

Mass media can be a major mechanism for dissemination of public health information, including sexual and reproductive health messages (Bertrand and Anhang 2006). Information about access to various types of media allows policymakers to use the most effective means of communication for various young populations, and can also shed light on gender differences that may contribute to inequalities in access to information.

The TDHS and the THMIS collected information on respondents' exposure to various forms of print and electronic media. Respondents were asked how often they read a newspaper, listened to the radio, or watched television in a week. The 2011-2012 THMIS survey additionally asked individual respondents if they had access to a mobile phone.

2010 TDHS: Table 48A shows the percent of females ages 15-24 who have access to at least one of three types of media (newspaper/magazine, television, or radio) at least once per week. Two-thirds of females (70% of those ages 15-19; 67% of those ages 20-24) access at least one of the three media sources once or more per week, compared to 79% and 83% of boys ages 15-19 and 20-24, respectively (data not shown). Rural females are nearly four times more likely to lack access to all three media sources compared to urban females (39% vs. 9% among females ages 15-19; 43% vs. 14% among females ages 20-24, respectively). Females in Zanzibar also have higher levels of access relative to those in Mainland areas.

Access to media sources also varies greatly by region, with Ruvuma having the highest percent of girls ages 15-19 with access to none of the three media sources at least per week (56%), and Dar es Salaam and Mjini Magharibi having the lowest percent of same-aged girls without access (4% and 10%, respectively).

Of the different forms of media, females are most likely to listen to the radio (60% of those ages 15-19, 59% of those ages 20-24), followed by watching the television (32% of those ages 15-19; 28% of those ages 20-24), and or reading a newspaper or magazine (27% of those ages 15-19; 19% ages 20-24). Women ages 20-24 have slightly lower access levels than 15-19 year old girls and women. See Annex Table 48A for additional data on media source and age groups.

Table 48A: Percent of Females Ages 15-24 Who Are Exposed to Specific Media on at Least a Weekly Basis (DHS, 2010)				
Region	Accesses at least one of three media sources (newspaper/magazine, TV, radio) at least once a week		Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	
	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland				
Arusha	76.5	62.0	23.5	38.0
Dar es Salaam	95.9	90.6	4.1	9.4
Dodoma	53.9	47.9	46.1	52.1
Iringa	68.1	80.0	31.9	20.0
Kagera	67.7	76.0	32.3	24.0
Kigoma	85	67.7	15.0	32.3
Kilimanjaro	82.8	82.0	17.2	18.0
Lindi	48.4	63.5	51.6	36.5
Manyara	53.0	46.0	47.0	54.0
Mara	49.7	49.3	50.3	50.7
Mbeya	81.0	75.5	19.0	24.5
Morogoro	91.0	67.1	9.0	32.9
Mtwara	63.7	56.0	36.3	44.0
Mwanza	55.8	45.1	44.2	54.9
Pwani	82.1	80.1	17.9	19.9
Rukwa	66.6	65.0	33.4	35.0
Ruvuma	44.2	61.8	55.8	38.2
Shinyanga	68.2	64.3	31.8	35.7
Singida	66.1	74.6	33.9	25.4
Tabora	56.6	53.3	43.4	46.7
Tanga	72.1	57.6	27.9	42.4
Zanzibar				
Kaskazini Unguja	74.1	73.6	25.9	26.4
Kusini Unguja	87.3	94.3	12.7	5.7
Mjini Magharibi	89.9	95.4	10.1	4.6
Kaskazini Pemba	62.9	65.5	37.1	34.5
Kusini Pemba	80.6	86.5	19.4	13.5
Mainland	69.9	66.3	30.1	33.7
Zanzibar	79.9	85.4	20.1	14.6
Urban	91	86.1	9	13.9
Rural	61.4	57.5	38.6	42.5
National	70.2	66.9	29.8	33.1

Notes: Read the first column of data as "Percent of females ages 15-19 who have access to at least one of three media sources (newspaper/magazine, radio, or television) at least once per week," using 2010 TDHS. Figures in highlighted cells are based on 25-50 unweighted cases.

2011-12 THMIS: This survey measured access to four types of media, including weekly access to a newspaper/magazine, television, or radio, or ownership of a mobile phone. Table 48B shows that 6 in 10 females (62% ages 15-19; 67% of ages 20-24) have access at least one of the four media sources. Boys are more likely than girls to have a mobile phone, and have access to newspaper/magazine, television and radio (data not shown). Similar to TDHS findings, rural females have lower levels of media access than urban females. Specifically, rural females ages 15-19 are three times more likely to lack access to all four media sources compared to their urban counterparts (46% versus 15%, respectively). The urban-rural discrepancy was even more pronounced among females ages 20-24, as rural 20-24 year olds were 5 times more likely to lack access to all four media sources than their urban counterparts (42% versus 8%, respectively). Females in Zanzibar also have higher levels of access relative to those in Mainland areas. This pattern is most evident among females ages 20-24 (86% have access to at least one source in Zanzibar, compared to 66% in Mainland areas).

Also similar to the TDHS is that females are most likely to listen to the radio (48% of those ages 15-19; 50% of those ages 20-24) and are least likely to read a newspaper or magazine (16% of those ages 15-19; 12% of those ages 20-24). A higher percent of women ages 20-24 have a mobile phone compared to those ages 15-19 (37% versus 16%, respectively). Approximately one-quarter of girls watch television once per week. This finding does not vary meaningfully by age (25% of those ages 15-19; 23% of those ages 20-24). See Annex Table 48B for data on access to media specific sources by additional age groups.

Table 48B: Percent of Females Ages 15-24 Who Are Exposed to Specific Media on at Least a Weekly Basis (THMIS 2011-2012)				
Region	Has access to at least 1 of 4 sources (newspaper/magazine, TV, radio at least once a week) or individual has mobile phone		Has access to none of the 4 sources (newspaper/magazine, TV, radio at least once a week) or individual has no mobile phone	
	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland				
Arusha	63.8	61.1	36.2	38.9
Dar es Salaam	90.4	96.5	9.6	3.5
Dodoma	53.3	41.8	46.7	58.2
Geita	57.6	61.4	42.4	38.6
Iringa	59.7	72.8	40.3	27.2
Kagera	65.9	63.3	34.1	36.7
Katavi	47.6	41.8	52.4	58.2
Kigoma	71.2	82.1	28.8	17.9
Kilimanjaro	67.9	89.7	32.1	10.3
Lindi	61.0	71.5	39.0	28.5
Manyara	37.7	63.8	62.3	36.2
Mara	55.9	60.8	44.1	39.2
Mbeya	70.2	72.7	29.8	27.3
Morogoro	82.6	73.5	17.4	26.5
Mtwara	67.9	74.2	32.1	25.8
Mwanza	61.2	59.2	38.8	40.8
Njombe	70.4	82.1	29.6	17.9
Pwani	72.1	76.4	27.9	23.6
Rukwa	47.6	57.9	52.4	42.1
Ruvuma	67.8	57.1	32.2	42.9
Shinyanga	39.5	45.6	60.5	54.4
Simiyu	22.7	33.4	77.3	66.6
Singida	63.8	54.4	36.2	45.6
Tabora	63.9	66.2	36.1	33.8
Tanga	53.5	63.5	46.5	36.5
Zanzibar				
Kaskazini	59.7	70.4	40.3	29.6
Kusini	87.0	98.2	13.0	1.8
Mjini Magharibi	77.3	91.5	22.7	8.5
Kaskazini Pemba	72.1	83.5	27.9	16.5
Kusini Pemba	60.8	73.5	39.2	26.5
Mainland	61.6	66.1	38.4	33.9
Zanzibar	73.5	85.9	26.5	14.1
Urban	85.1	91.7	14.9	8.3
Rural	53.6	57.6	46.4	42.4
National	62.0	67.0	38.0	33.0

Notes: Read the first column of data as "Percent of females ages 15-19 who have access to at least one of four media sources (i.e., reads newspaper/magazine, listens to radio, watches television at least once per week, respectively, or individual has mobile phone," using 2011-12 THMIS. Figures in highlighted cells are based on 25-50 unweighted cases.

9. GEOGRAPHIC HOTSPOTS

Based on the results of the data analysis, we identified regions which are "hotspots", that is, geographic areas particularly unfavorable in terms of HIV vulnerability and risk for either boys or girls when compared to the national mean. Specifically, we identified nine variables which can influence HIV risk and vulnerability, as listed in the text box. Regions were identified as extreme hotspots if three of the key variables were exceptionally unfavorable compared with national means, and while they were identified as moderate hotspots if two of the key variables were exceptionally unfavorable compared with national means.

Extreme hotspots for girls are highlighted in Figure 6. These areas merit special consideration and programmatic interventions:

Dar es Salaam: Girls ages 10-14 residing in Dar have among the highest rates of being out of school and not residing with either parent (10%). Here girls ages 15-19 have the highest estimated national HIV prevalence for that age group (4%). Females ages 20-24 have extremely high levels of partnering with men more than 10 years older than themselves (25%).

Tabora: In Tabora girls ages 10-14 have one of the highest rates of not attending school (30%), as well as being out of school and not residing with either parent (8%); 1 in 8 females ages 20-24 was married before the age of 15 years.

Morogoro: In Morogoro one-quarter of girls ages 10-14 were not attending school; 11% of women ages 20-24 were married before the age of 15 years; and 13% of females ages 20-24 gave birth before the age of 15 years.

Mara: In Mara more than 1 in 5 girls ages 15-19 has experienced sexual violence; 12% of females ages 20-24 were married before the age of 15; and more than one in four 20-24 year old females has a sexual partner 10 years older than herself.

Simiyu: In Simiyu, girls have extremely low levels of HIV knowledge and are partners with much older men. Only 30% of females ages 15-19 know the two basic HIV prevention methods (that is, limiting sexual partners to one and using a condom) and only 13% have comprehensive HIV/ AIDS knowledge. One-quarter of females ages 20-24 reported having a partner more than 10 years their senior.

The following key variables were considered in the process of categorizing regional hotspot:

- School attendance (ages 10-14)
- School attendance and parental residence
- Early childbearing (girls only)
- Early marriage (girls only)
- Partner age differences (greater than 10 year age difference) (girls only)
- Sexual violence (girls only, because no regional estimates for boys)
- HIV prevention knowledge
- Comprehensive HIV knowledge
- HIV prevalence

Figure 7 illustrates geographic areas proving to be moderate hotspots for girls, i.e., those for which two key outcomes are exceptionally unfavorable compared with national means, as follows:

Kagera: Both school attendance and sexual violence are problematic for girls in Kagera: 22% of girls ages 10-14 years were not attending school the year of survey; and 21% of females ages 15-19 had experienced sexual violence.

Mbeya: Low school attendance and high rates of sexual violence are issues for girls in Mbeya. Here 22% of girls ages 10-14 were not attending school the year of the survey, and 21% of females ages 15-19 had experienced sexual violence.

Kigoma: Girls in Kigoma experience low school attendance and high levels of sexual violence: 22% of girls ages 10-14 were not attending school the year of the survey, and 26% of females ages 15-19 had experienced sexual violence.

Arusha: Girls in Arusha experience high rates of social marginalization and isolation. 10% of girls ages 10-14 are not in school and not living with either parent. This is combined with high early pregnancy rates: 13% of females ages 20-24 had given birth before the age of 15.

Kaskazini Unguja: HIV knowledge is extremely low among females in Kaskazini Unguja: only 44% of females ages 15-19 know of the two most common methods (that is, limiting sexual partners to one and consistent condom use). Comprehensive HIV knowledge is also extremely poor there at only 16% of females ages 15-19.

Lindi: Lindi is characterized by high rates of child marriage and early pregnancy: among females ages 20-24, 13% were married and 15% gave birth before the age 15.

Iringa and Njombe: Exposure to sexual violence and HIV are high: 24% of females ages 15-19 had experienced sexual violence, while HIV prevalence among females ages 20-24 is estimated at 12% in Iringa and 16% in Njombe.

Ruvuma: In Ruvuma girls face high rates of sexual violence and limited access to information. Here 21% of females ages 15-19 had experienced sexual violence, and 56% of females ages 15-19 had no exposure to radio, TV, newspaper, or a phone.

Among boys, there were no geographic areas that were extreme hotspots, likely because four of the key variable could be measured for girls only. There were, however, several moderate hotspots for boys, which are illustrated in Figure 8 and include the following:

Lindi: Young boys in Lindi face high rates of school dropout and social exclusion: 22% of boys ages 10-14 had not attended school the year of the survey; and 9% were neither in school nor living with any parent.

Kagera: In Kagera boys face the dual threats of early school leaving and high rates of HIV: 22% of boys ages 10-14 had not attended school the year of the survey; the HIV prevalence rate among males 20-24 in Kagera is estimated at 7%.

Dodoma: Boys in Dodoma are socially marginalized and face high exposure to HIV: 22% of boys ages 10-14 had not attended school the year of the survey; the HIV prevalence among males 15-19 was estimated at 5%.

Kaskazini Pemba: HIV knowledge is low among young males here. Among males ages 15-19, knowledge of the two most common HIV prevention methods was only at 35%, while comprehensive HIV knowledge stood at only 22%.

FEMALE HOTSPOTS (EXTREME)

Figure 6. Map of "extreme hotspots" for girls in Tanzania, i.e., regions which had exceptionally unfavorable results for three or more of nine variables which can influence HIV risk and vulnerability.

Base map is adapted from: TACAIDS et al. 2013. *HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey 2011-12*. Dar es Salaam: Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS), Zanzibar AIDS Commission, NBS, Office of the Chief Government Statistician, and ICF International.

FEMALE HOTSPOTS (MODERATE)

Figure 7. Map of "moderate hotspots" for girls in Tanzania, i.e., regions which had exceptionally unfavorable results for two of nine variables which can influence HIV risk and vulnerability.

Base map is adapted from: TACAIDS et al. 2013. *HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey 2011-12*. Dar es Salaam: Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS), Zanzibar AIDS Commission, NBS, Office of the Chief Government Statistician, and ICF International.

MALE HOTSPOTS (MODERATE)

Figure 8. Map of "moderate hotspots" for boys in Tanzania, i.e., regions which had exceptionally unfavorable results for two of five variables which can influence HIV risk and vulnerability.

Base map is adapted from: TACAIDS et al. 2013. *HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey 2011-12*. Dar es Salaam: Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS), Zanzibar AIDS Commission, NBS, Office of the Chief Government Statistician, and ICF International

10. POLICY, PROGRAMMATIC AND RESEARCH RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Policy Recommendations:

1. Create an overarching Child Policy rooted in an ecological approach (individual, family, community, society) which addresses different age groups, and outlines clearly defined roles and responsibilities for ministries, departments, agencies, and others responsible for child well-being.
2. Establish a Child Policy Unit in a responsible Ministry with the requisite human and financial resources to fulfill the mandate of the new Child Policy.
3. Identify comprehensive, quality education and child protection as the highest priority within the national budget and national plans, as well as within regional and Local Government Authority (LGA) plans and budgets.
4. Increase the lawful age of marriage to 18, and address marital rape, by aligning conflicting laws, e.g., in accordance with the Mainland Law of the Child Act (2009) and the Zanzibar Children's Act (2011).
5. Establish and ensure that education is free through Form 4 in both the Mainland and Zanzibar.
6. Require a best practice, evidence-based comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) curriculum be taught within the broader school curriculum, including systematic monitoring of quality and coverage of teaching, and annual evaluation within national examinations.
7. Harmonize the Child Labour Policy with other existing policies and specify a job creation scheme within it.
8. Reduce the age of HIV testing and counselling (HTC) without parent/guardian consent from 18 to 12 years old.

B. Programmatic Recommendations - Child Protection and Economic Livelihoods:

9. Train government authorities from regional to LGA level in relevant regulations related to children's rights, e.g., the Law of the Child Act and the Sexual Offence Special Provision Act of 1998.
10. Enforce implementation of the Sexual Offence Special Provision Act across sectors (e.g., justice, police, social work, health, education) to address issues of violence and abuse of adolescents.
11. Customize and contextualize child protection interventions to the particular needs and norms of different regions.
12. Expand parent/caregiving programmes to target parents/guardians, elderly, and young mothers and fathers (including urban, rural, married, un-married) to reduce family vulnerabilities to violence and HIV.
13. Scale up best practices in securing economic livelihoods for adolescents and young people, and prioritize young women (ages 18-24) during their transition to adulthood.

C. Programmatic Recommendations - Education, including Comprehensive Sexuality Education:

14. Continue scaling up conditional cash transfer programmes to keep children in school and facilitate their re-entry if they have dropped out.
15. Mobilize communities to promote sustainable, community-driven school meal programmes.
16. Require higher levels of qualifications to enter teacher training colleges, and improve the quality of teacher training college coursework.
17. Make the education system more skills-based and oriented towards real, relevant life situations.
18. Develop and disseminate guidelines to facilitate re-entry to school after dropout, marriage, or pregnancy (as per Education Training Policy).
19. Develop and disseminate guidelines and circulars for school re-entry programmes (e.g., complementary basic education in Tanzania (COBET), integrated post primary education (IPPE)) to establish clear criteria for selection and to address cost implications.
20. Sensitize communities about the economic and health benefits of education and the risks of child marriage and early pregnancy.

21. Implement intensive campaigns to raise awareness of and create commitment to adolescent CSE amongst parents, teachers, community, and government authorities, from LGA to national level.
22. Widely disseminate CSE guidelines to schools (primary, secondary, tertiary) and implement large-scale pre-service and in-service training courses to orient teachers to deliver CSE curricula.
23. Deliver extracurricular CSE to transform gender norms and reduce adolescents' vulnerabilities to violence and HIV.
24. Reach out-of-school adolescents and youth with CSE interventions.
25. Revive adult education programmes to reduce illiteracy among women in their transition to adulthood especially in rural areas.

D. Programmatic Recommendations - Health Care:

26. Disseminate HTC guidelines to clarify that mature minors (i.e., any person below 18 years who is married, pregnant, sexually active, or otherwise believed to be at risk for HIV infection) can be tested without parental/guardian consent.
27. Revise pre-service and in-service curricula for clinical training institutions to include CSE, youth-friendly services, and psychosocial support to HIV-positive adolescents (e.g., disclosure).
28. Train professional, non-medical HTC counsellors to perform HIV testing as part of task-sharing.
29. Increase access to friendly HIV and sexual and reproductive health (including contraception, condoms and post-violence services) for adolescents and other young people.
30. Disseminate the National Policy Guidelines for Reproductive and Child Health Services (2005), which allows for family planning and other sexual reproductive health services for adolescents without parental or partner consent.
31. Disseminate available adolescent-friendly SRH education and service guidelines for health workers.
32. Work with public and private media organizations to develop and disseminate appropriate and accurate information on CSE and youth-friendly services to reach adolescents and other youth through mobile technology, social media, radio and television.
33. Increase access to public and socially marketed condoms for sexually active adolescents and other youth, especially in rural areas, and address underlying barriers to condom use.

E. Research and Monitoring and Evaluation Recommendations:

34. Embed more robust age-disaggregated analyses in existing national surveys (e.g., DHS, THMIS) for adolescents and young adults (10-14, 15-19, 20-24), with adequate sample sizes to track results by region (including but not limited to violence and HIV prevalence among males and females).
35. Accommodate age disaggregation in routine reporting of health service statistics to track service uptake of adolescents and young adults (10-14, 15-19, 20-24) in care and treatment centre databases and the health management information system.
36. Systematically monitor the impact of social protection programmes on school attendance, risk behaviours and child marriage among adolescent and young adult beneficiaries, by sex.
37. Systematically monitor and evaluate both the quality and the coverage of life skills, HIV/AIDS, and sexuality education in schools across the country (primary, secondary, tertiary).
38. Map cultural practices and social norms at a regional level to better develop effective, contextualized child protection interventions.
39. Conduct focused research on different types of violence and the related vulnerabilities, including possible contributing factors, e.g., poverty.
40. Investigate how adolescents access media, particularly mobile technology, to better understand media potential for research and intervention.
41. Explore effective ways to increase condom access for sexually active youth, to better inform condom promotion and distribution programmes.
42. Conduct both quantitative (e.g., retrospective analysis of clinical data) and qualitative research with HIV-positive adolescents to better understand the differences in transmission among adolescents and to better respond to the needs of both perinatally and sexually infected youth.
43. Conduct quantitative and qualitative research to better understand and meet the needs of other vulnerable children, including those identified through household surveys (e.g., out-of-school children who do not live with a parent), and those who may not be reached or identified in such surveys (e.g., homeless children; key populations; migrant labourers; boarding school students).

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12. ANNEXES

Annex Table 1B: Mainland-Zanzibar Residence and Population Distribution, Percent				
	DHS		THMIS	
	Mainland	Zanzibar	Mainland	Zanzibar
Girls (% within sex)				
Age 10-14	97.2	2.8	96.8	3.2
15-19	96.3	3.7	96.2	3.8
15-17	96.5	3.6	96.0	4.0
18-19	96.0	4.1	96.4	3.7
20-24	96.5	3.6	95.6	4.4
Boys (% within sex)				
Age 10-14	97.0	3.1	97.1	2.9
15-19	96.7	3.3	96.2	3.8
15-17	96.8	3.3	96.4	3.6
18-19	96.6	3.4	96.0	4.0
20-24	96.5	3.5	95.9	4.1

Annex Table 2A-1: Parental Residence in Household (HH), Males and Females Ages, 10-14, Percent (DHS 2010)

Region	Both parents in HH		Mother only in HH		Father only in HH		Neither parent in HH	
	Females (% within sex for age)	Males (% within sex for age)	Females (% within sex for age)	Males (% within sex for age)	Females (% within sex for age)	Males (% within sex for age)	Females (% within sex for age)	Males (% within sex for age)
Mainland								
Arusha	50	60.8	17.8	15.2	7.6	8.2	24.6	15.8
Dar es Salaam	36.7	49.6	19.8	20.2	6.7	7.4	36.8	22.8
Dodoma	44.8	57	31.4	22.3	6.1	9.2	17.7	11.4
Iringa	40.7	49.2	28.3	22	7.7	8.2	23.3	20.7
Kagera	45.8	51.8	15.1	15.3	11.4	14.2	27.7	18.7
Kigoma	57.8	62.7	19.5	24.2	3.9	4	18.8	9.1
Kilimanjaro	48.2	45.9	14.3	20	5.2	7.3	32.3	26.8
Lindi	44.5	32.9	27.3	32.7	4	10.6	24.2	23.8
Manyara	69.4	73.3	8.5	5.3	4.1	7.8	17.9	13.6
Mara	51.8	53.6	21.6	18.7	7.1	4.9	19.5	22.7
Mbeya	52.1	51.2	15.8	18.7	8.6	9.3	23.5	20.7
Morogoro	47.6	51.7	17.5	24.8	11.9	6.6	23	16.9
Mtwara	28.6	41.2	23.1	20.3	12	11	36.3	27.5
Mwanza	39.2	41.9	21.6	17.2	7.8	12.7	31.5	28.1
Pwani	33.4	42.8	23	22.6	7	3.3	36.7	31.3
Rukwa	67.4	62.1	8.4	10.6	7.6	10.6	16.6	16.7
Ruvuma	58.3	52.8	12.4	16.6	8	13.4	21.3	17.3
Shinyanga	53.6	57.6	15.3	11.9	11.5	6.1	19.7	24.4
Singida	58.9	64	21.2	15.5	1.8	6.2	18.1	14.3
Tabora	53.5	50.8	9.3	16.2	13.5	11.7	23.6	21.3
Tanga	52.7	51.9	21	17.8	2.8	12.5	23.5	17.8
Zanzibar								
Kaskazini Unguja	47.6	66.2	15	10.4	5.2	4.3	32.2	19.1
Kusini Unguja	39.5	50.4	16.2	19.3	5.5	5.8	38.7	24.5
Mjini Magharibi	50.7	62.4	11.7	16.7	4.3	6.5	33.3	14.4
Kaskazini Pemba	55.8	71.4	15	14.1	0.5	2.4	28.7	12.1
Kusini Pemba	64.1	69.3	11	10.5	5.5	3.2	19.5	17
Mainland	48.7	52.6	18.6	18	7.9	9	24.8	20.3
Zanzibar	52.7	65.1	13.1	14.2	4.2	4.6	30.1	16.1
Urban	36.7	49.8	20.7	20	7.1	9.8	35.5	20.4
Rural	52.1	53.8	17.9	17.4	8	8.7	22	20.2
National	48.8	53	18.5	17.9	7.8	8.9	24.9	20.2

Annex Table 2A-2: Parental Residence in Household (HH) Males and Females Ages 15-17, Percent (DHS 2010)

Region	Both parents in HH		Mother only in HH		Father only in HH		Neither parent in HH	
	Females (% within sex for age)	Males (% within sex for age)	Females (% within sex for age)	Males (% within sex for age)	Females (% within sex for age)	Males (% within sex for age)	Females (% within sex for age)	Males (% within sex for age)
Mainland								
Arusha	32.6	58.3	19.9	23.4	13.6	3.7	34	14.7
Dar es Salaam	27.9	52.3	10.9	7.1	3.9	6.7	57.3	33.8
Dodoma	47	53.4	16.5	29.1	9.4	2.4	27.1	15
Iringa	39.5	34.8	22.8	18.7	1.4	3.3	36.3	43.2
Kagera	29.6	36.8	19.8	28.6	14.5	4.8	36.1	29.8
Kigoma	46.4	56	23.7	21.6	1.1	5.4	28.8	17.1
Kilimanjaro	38.1	47.7	9.5	12.5	6.7	0	45.7	39.8
Lindi	46	16.9	19	29.7	3.7	7.8	31.3	45.6
Manyara	68.4	65.8	3	12.5	0	0	28.6	21.7
Mara	30.3	32.8	14.5	29.8	1.4	11.1	53.7	26.2
Mbeya	41.1	50.2	14.1	17.4	8.9	10	35.8	22.4
Morogoro	20.2	45.3	30	21.3	5.3	11	44.5	22.5
Mtwara	24.1	39	25.5	19.3	8.3	16.5	42	25.2
Mwanza	39.1	26.8	13.2	21.6	8.8	10.3	38.9	41.2
Pwani	39.5	40.4	30.6	18.6	2.3	12.2	27.6	28.8
Rukwa	57.3	68.1	12.4	8.4	4.5	6	25.9	17.5
Ruvuma	37.8	46.8	17.8	5.3	10	16.3	34.4	31.6
Shinyanga	47.8	44.3	14.6	14.7	6.5	16.2	31.1	24.8
Singida	61.2	50.8	16.7	11.9	6.1	7.4	16	29.9
Tabora	37.5	46.2	4.7	13.4	16.2	15.6	41.6	24.8
Tanga	29.4	41.3	20.5	19.2	1.7	11.2	48.3	28.3
Zanzibar								
Kaskazini Unguja	53.1	54.9	14.5	18	1.3	5.9	31.1	21.1
Kusini Unguja	32.8	50.1	27.7	13.5	1.5	9.5	38.1	27
Mjini Magharibi	42.6	48.7	20.2	15.7	6.3	11.5	31	24
Kaskazini Pemba	62.2	69.6	10.9	15.4	1.5	3.7	25.3	11.2
Kusini Pemba	51.6	75.2	18.5	9.7	7.3	4.5	22.6	10.6
Mainland	38.5	44.1	16.5	18.7	6.9	8.7	38.2	28.5
Zanzibar	49.6	59.1	17.5	14.7	4.2	7.5	28.6	18.7
Urban	28.7	40.8	15.6	14.8	5.4	9	50.3	35.4
Rural	43	45.8	16.9	19.7	7.3	8.6	32.7	25.9
National	38.9	44.6	16.5	18.5	6.8	8.7	37.8	28.2

Annex Table Table 2B-1: Parental Residence in Household (HH), Males and Females Ages, 10-14, Percent (THMIS 2011-2012)								
Region	Both parents in HH		Mother only in HH		Father only in HH		Neither parent in HH	
	Females (% within sex for age)	Males (% within sex for age)	Females (% within sex for age)	Males (% within sex for age)	Females (% within sex for age)	Males (% within sex for age)	Females (% within sex for age)	Males (% within sex for age)
Mainland								
Arusha	49	59.5	27.2	21.3	2.5	2.6	21.4	16.6
Dar es Salaam	44.3	52	21.4	15.6	3.4	11.2	30.9	21.2
Dodoma	54.4	51.3	20.1	15.3	1.3	5	24.2	28.5
Geita	52.1	57	16.2	13	11.4	8	20.3	21.9
Iringa	41.9	50.8	18.2	20.9	1.5	0.8	38.4	27.4
Kagera	55.4	64	26.3	17.1	4.1	6.6	14.2	12.3
Katavi	59.6	59.6	12	6	9.9	8.1	18.4	26.2
Kigoma	55.4	54	22.1	28.9	1.7	1.8	20.8	15.3
Kilimanjaro	48.4	52.4	26.5	17.1	3.7	6.1	21.4	24.4
Lindi	45.2	29.5	21.4	26.9	6.5	9.7	26.9	33.9
Manyara	61.3	68.6	10	8.9	2.4	6.2	26.4	16.2
Mara	58.3	47.8	18.8	27.6	9.3	7.3	13.5	17.3
Mbeya	61.8	55.5	10.2	12.6	7.9	10.4	20.1	21.5
Morogoro	38.3	51.5	29.5	15.5	11.8	17.2	20.3	15.7
Mtwara	27.8	29.8	32.1	26.8	11.6	12.5	28.6	31
Mwanza	50.1	49.6	18	16.8	5.8	12.5	26.1	21.1
Njombe	44.4	46	18	21	11.6	9.9	26	23.1
Pwani	33.8	52.2	16.5	8.4	13.3	9.5	36.3	29.8
Rukwa	72.1	64.5	13.1	11.1	0.4	7.8	14.3	16.6
Ruvuma	49.5	48.2	20.3	21.4	8.6	11.5	21.5	18.9
Shinyanga	47	43.1	31.1	19.8	6.2	12.8	15.7	24.3
Simiyu	53.8	51.9	21.2	26.1	5.7	6.8	19.3	15.2
Singida	55.2	61.6	20.1	9.3	6.4	7.2	18.2	21.9
Tabora	51.1	53.9	15.9	12.4	12.2	11.8	20.7	21.9
Tanga	46	42.1	16.8	23.9	7.9	9.6	29.4	24.4
Zanzibar								
Kaskazini Unguja	61.8	70.6	14	14.9	0.7	1.3	23.5	13.2
Kusini Unguja	32.9	43.7	17.5	15.8	7.7	10.9	41.9	29.7
Mjini Magharibi	49.5	55.2	24.7	14.6	3.6	18.6	22.2	11.7
Kaskazini Pemba	64.7	67.7	10.1	9.8	5.4	3.3	19.8	19.2
Kusini Pemba	54.8	66.5	12.8	12.2	2.5	4	29.8	17.3
Mainland	50.7	51.8	20.1	18.1	6.7	8.8	22.5	21.4
Zanzibar	52.8	60.3	19	13.5	3.7	10.9	24.5	15.3
Urban	42.4	46.6	21.1	21.6	5.4	9.1	31.2	22.7
Rural	52.9	53.2	19.8	17.1	6.9	8.8	20.4	20.9
National	50.8	52	20.1	17.9	6.6	8.9	22.6	21.2

Annex Table 2B-2: Parental Residence in Household (HH), Males and Females Ages, 15-17, Percent (THMIS 2011-2012)

Region	Both parents in HH		Mother only in HH		Father only in HH		Neither parent in HH	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Mainland								
Arusha	45	62.9	11.7	11.8	2.1	11.2	41.3	14.1
Dar es Salaam	9.8	42.2	13.3	10.7	6.5	8	70.4	39
Dodoma	*	63.7	*	17	*	0	*	19.2
Geita	39.6	44.9	13.7	11.4	10.7	9.7	36	34
Iringa	39.7	34.2	27.7	22.2	2.8	2.4	29.8	41.1
Kagera	42.9	43	22.4	23.4	4.6	5.6	30.1	28
Katavi	45.4	66	13	15.6	8.2	4.4	33.4	14.1
Kigoma	49.3	47.2	24.5	29.9	3.5	4	22.7	19
Kilimanjaro	40.2	50.4	13	11.1	5.5	10.4	41.3	28
Lindi	26.4	20.5	42.6	36.1	7.1	12.2	23.9	31.1
Manyara	61.4	63.6	11.8	10.7	13.1	12.8	13.6	12.9
Mara	25.7	40.1	15.8	14.6	5.6	11.6	52.9	33.7
Mbeya	43.5	49.6	12.6	12.5	0	9.3	43.9	28.5
Morogoro	44.9	36.7	5.9	27.8	12.6	25.4	36.5	10.1
Mtwara	18.1	20.1	20.2	23.3	6.7	12.1	55	44.5
Mwanza	29.2	36.4	21.7	15.8	6.3	9.3	42.8	38.6
Njombe	40	23.8	15.6	29.4	9.6	16.4	34.8	30.4
Pwani	22.4	35.2	25.7	11.4	5.7	18.3	46.1	35.1
Rukwa	43.6	58.8	18.4	17.3	8.4	1.7	29.6	22.2
Ruvuma	26.4	36.5	13.2	21.3	7.6	9.9	52.8	32.4
Shinyanga	28.1	44.8	24.1	17.1	5.1	6.7	42.6	31.5
Simiyu	42.1	52.7	13.4	17.1	7.5	10.1	37	20.1
Singida	42.4	40.1	23.6	22.9	4.3	5.2	29.7	31.7
Tabora	24.9	41	18.7	11.9	11.7	9.7	44.7	37.4
Tanga	42.4	37.1	31.3	21.2	3.8	15.8	22.5	26
Zanzibar								
Kaskazini Unguja	76.1	53.1	10.6	19.2	1.4	1.5	11.9	26.2
Kusini Unguja	44.5	23.6	2.9	21.5	6.7	15.4	46	39.4
Mjini Magharibi	39.4	55.3	19	15.3	15.7	12.2	25.9	17.2
Kaskazini Pemba	63.3	60.3	17	6.6	0	5.6	19.7	27.6
Kusini Pemba	55.2	58.1	9.7	11.4	0	9	35.1	21.5
Mainland	35.1	43.8	17.5	17.8	6.2	9.6	41.2	28.7
Zanzibar	49.1	53.6	15.7	14.5	9.3	9.7	25.9	22.1
Urban	24.4	33.6	18.2	20.2	4.9	7.2	52.5	39
Rural	40.1	47	17.1	17.1	6.9	10.3	35.9	25.6
National	35.6	44.2	17.4	17.7	6.4	9.6	40.6	28.5

Annex Table 3A-1: Parental Survival among 10-14 year olds, Percent (DHS 2010)						
Region	Both parents alive		One parent dead		Neither parent alive	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Mainland						
Arusha	81.1	86.4	17.9	13.3	1	0.3
Dar es Salaam	80.8	75.1	15.9	22.6	2.1	2.3
Dodoma	78.7	87.8	18.4	10	2.9	2.2
Iringa	75.1	74	21.5	17	3.4	9
Kagera	81.3	77.2	17.2	21.6	1.5	0.7
Kigoma	87.4	91.4	9.7	8.6	2.9	0
Kilimanjaro	82.1	86.5	15.9	11.4	2	2.1
Lindi	88	90.5	10.6	8.7	1.3	0.8
Manyara	92.4	94.1	6.1	5.5	1.4	0.4
Mara	79.9	82.9	15.8	12.9	3.1	3.7
Mbeya	85.5	80.6	8.5	16.9	6	2.5
Morogoro	86.1	87	12.2	10.5	1.7	2.5
Mtwara	84.4	87.8	14.8	12.2	0.7	0
Mwanza	86.4	82.1	12.5	16.1	1.1	1.8
Pwani	86.2	79.9	11	20.1	2.8	0
Rukwa	87.8	81	9.9	15.3	2.4	3.7
Ruvuma	85.6	85.7	12.2	11.6	1.6	2.7
Shinyanga	84.6	86.6	12.7	12.9	2.7	0.5
Singida	91.8	90.3	7	8.3	1.2	0.9
Tabora	82.6	88.9	14.8	9.8	2.6	1.3
Tanga	84	90.8	11.9	7.4	4.1	1.8
Zanzibar						
Kaskazini Unguja	88.5	90.9	11.5	9.1	0	0
Kusini Unguja	87.2	94.5	12.2	4.8	0	0
Mjini Magharibi	90	91	9.3	7.8	0.7	1.3
Kaskazini Pemba	90.3	92.6	9	6.9	0.6	0.5
Kusini Pemba	91.3	93	8.7	7	0	0
Mainland	84	84.6	13.4	13.4	2.5	1.9
Zanzibar	89.8	92	9.8	7.4	0.4	0.6
Urban	82.6	85.7	13	12.9	4.1	1.5
Rural	84.6	84.7	13.4	13.3	1.9	1.9
National	84.2	84.9	13.3	13.2	2.4	1.8

Annex Table 3A-2 Parental survival among 15-17 year olds, Percent (DHS 2010)						
Region	Both parents alive		One parent alive		Neither parent alive	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Mainland						
Arusha	73.6	75.3	24	23.9	2.4	0.7
Dar es Salaam	60.2	85	26.3	10.7	13.5	4.2
Dodoma	80.1	75.1	14.2	23	5.7	1.9
Iringa	78.5	57.4	12.4	28.3	9.2	14.3
Kagera	66.6	73.4	27.3	22	6.1	4.6
Kigoma	79.6	81.4	20.4	16.5	0	2.1
Kilimanjaro	78.3	79.9	15	18.5	6.7	1.6
Lindi	86.8	86.5	13.2	10.5	0	3
Manyara	92.3	80.4	5.8	17.7	1.9	1.9
Mara	75.6	64.8	16.7	29.7	7.7	5.5
Mbeya	77.9	71.2	9.6	26.2	12.5	2.6
Morogoro	87.3	77.3	12.7	18.1	0	4.6
Mtwara	75	89.5	25	10.5	0	0
Mwanza	82.2	80.7	13.9	13.4	4	5.9
Pwani	82.9	76.3	14.5	18	2.6	5.7
Rukwa	76.9	82.5	18.6	11.7	4.5	5.7
Ruvuma	74	75.3	21.6	20.2	4.4	4.5
Shinyanga	83.5	83	16.5	14.8	0	1.2
Singida	87.7	87.7	12.3	9.6	0	1.7
Tabora	75.3	82.7	21.7	13.7	3.1	3.6
Tanga	71.9	72.2	24.7	26.2	0	1.6
Zanzibar						
Kaskazini Unguja	79.8	85.1	18.9	13.5	1.3	1.4
Kusini Unguja	84.1	87.3	15.9	12.7	0	0
Mjini Magharibi	87.4	85.6	12.6	9.9	0	4.4
Kaskazini Pemba	92	97.7	8	1.1	0	1.3
Kusini Pemba	86.6	92.2	12.5	7.8	0.9	0
Mainland	77	77.3	18	18.6	4.9	4
Zanzibar	86.6	89.3	13	8.7	0.4	2
Urban	74.1	79.7	21.1	12.6	4.8	7.7
Rural	78.7	77.1	16.4	20.1	4.6	2.6
National	77.3	77.7	17.8	18.3	4.7	3.9

Annex Table 3B-1: Parental Survival among 10-14 year olds, Percent (THMIS 2011-2012)						
Region	Both parents alive		One parent alive		Neither parent alive	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Mainland						
Arusha	88.8	88.3	9.3	8	1.9	3.6
Dar es Salaam	79.9	81.7	17.3	15.2	2.8	3.1
Dodoma	89.9	89.8	9	10.2	1	0
Geita	82.9	91.4	16.1	7.6	1	1
Iringa	69.2	70.2	22.6	23.3	8.2	6.4
Kagera	86.8	87.3	13.2	10.6	0	2.1
Katavi	84.9	84.9	10.8	10.7	4.2	4.4
Kigoma	89	87.2	11	10.4	0	2.4
Kilimanjaro	91.4	92.1	8.6	6.7	0	1.2
Lindi	88.6	84.9	10	14.2	1.4	0
Manyara	85	90.6	14.4	8.6	0.6	0.8
Mara	82.9	70	14.9	26.7	2.2	3.2
Mbeya	83.3	74.3	13.6	22.9	3.2	2.8
Morogoro	87.5	95.3	12.5	4.7	0	0
Mtwara	94.8	77.6	4.6	22.4	0.7	0
Mwanza	90.2	89.9	8.4	7.9	1.4	1.8
Njombe	79.6	75.9	16	18.7	4.3	5.4
Pwani	80.1	82.7	19	15	0.9	1.6
Rukwa	89	84	9.2	14.8	1.8	1.2
Ruvuma	85.8	77.4	12.8	15.2	1.2	6
Shinyanga	83.6	84.6	15.5	12.4	0.9	2.3
Simiyu	82.6	86.4	16.8	13.6	0.6	0
Singida	87.2	93.9	12.2	5.6	0.6	0.5
Tabora	87.7	90.5	9.6	7.6	2.7	1.9
Tanga	87	85.7	8.3	12.2	4.8	1.5
Zanzibar						
Kaskazini Unguja	92.5	95.1	7.5	4.9	0	0
Kusini Unguja	91.6	90.9	8.4	9.1	0	0
Mjini Magharibi	91.8	95.8	7.8	4.2	0.4	0
Kaskazini Pemba	91.2	93.1	8.8	6	0	0
Kusini Pemba	85.5	88.8	13.7	10	0.8	1.2
Mainland	85.8	84.6	12.5	12.9	1.7	2.2
Zanzibar	90.8	94	8.9	5.7	0.3	0.2
Urban	86.9	82.7	11.5	14.4	1.5	2.5
Rural	85.7	85.4	12.6	12.3	1.7	2.1
National	85.9	84.9	12.4	12.7	1.7	2.1

Annex Table 3B-2: Parental Survival among 15-17 year olds, Percent (THMIS 2011-2012)						
Region	Both parents alive		One parent alive		Neither parent alive	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Mainland						
Arusha	88.2	87.7	10.7	7.3	1.1	5
Dar es Salaam	82.7	73.3	13.3	25.2	4	1.5
Dodoma	*	91.2	*	4.3	*	4.6
Geita	77	81.4	18	15.7	4.9	1.1
Iringa	62.5	63.4	27.6	26.3	9.8	10.2
Kagera	81	79.6	16.3	15.9	2.6	4.5
Katavi	68.7	85.6	24.2	14.4	7	0
Kigoma	82.7	76.3	17.3	23	0	0.7
Kilimanjaro	79.3	77.6	17.2	22.4	1.8	0
Lindi	74.6	83.8	21	9.2	4.4	7
Manyara	92.1	87	7.9	12.3	0	0.7
Mara	62.6	76	29.4	22.7	7.5	1.3
Mbeya	74.5	68	18.4	22	7.1	9.9
Morogoro	81.8	81.1	18.2	18.9	0	0
Mtwara	78.5	79.5	21.5	20.5	0	0
Mwanza	83.9	76	14.7	14.8	1.4	6.9
Njombe	69.9	74	27.1	19	3.1	7
Pwani	80.4	75.1	14.6	17.3	4.9	7.5
Rukwa	76.2	85.4	20.1	12.1	3.8	2.5
Ruvuma	67.1	82.6	31.5	12.5	1.4	4.8
Shinyanga	88.5	86.4	11.5	13.6	0	0
Simiyu	90.5	92.1	7.5	7.9	2	0
Singida	81	76	16	18.5	3	5.5
Tabora	76.3	85.1	17.4	12.8	6.4	2
Tanga	82.3	77.6	16.3	11.1	1.4	11.3
Zanzibar						
Kaskazini Unguja	100	88.5	0	11.5	0	0
Kusini Unguja	87.3	83.4	12.7	13.6	0	3
Mjini Magharibi	86.6	88.1	8	11.9	5.4	0
Kaskazini Pemba	88.3	82.3	11.7	17.7	0	0
Kusini Pemba	85.9	79.5	12.1	20.5	2	0
Mainland	79.4	79.8	17.3	16.2	3.2	3.7
Zanzibar	88.2	85.5	8.5	14.3	3.3	0.2
Urban	76.6	75.4	19.7	20.3	3.7	4.3
Rural	81.1	81.3	15.9	15.1	3	3.4
National	79.8	80.1	17	16.2	3.2	3.6

Annex Table 4-A3: Current School Attendance ^a among 15-17 year olds, Percent (DHS 2010)						
Region	Females (% within sex for age)			Males (% within sex for age)		
	Not in school	Attending primary	Attending secondary	Not in school	Attending primary	Attending secondary
Mainland						
Arusha	39.9	14	46.1	48.8	34.3	16.9
Dar es Salaam	49.2	8	42.9	38.8	11.4	49.8
Dodoma	64.9	13.8	21.3	44.9	48.2	6.9
Iringa	44.7	8.3	47.1	39.2	14.5	46.3
Kagera	45.9	35.8	18.3	47.5	29	23.5
Kigoma	60.4	22.7	16.8	24.4	35.4	40.2
Kilimanjaro	15.8	13.9	70.3	30.4	24.2	45.4
Lindi	68.4	27.6	3.9	65.4	14.4	20.2
Manyara	54	22.4	23.6	46.9	27.2	25.9
Mara	72.3	8.2	19.5	50.7	29	20.3
Mbeya	62.3	11.8	25.9	57.2	24.1	18.7
Morogoro	45.8	12.8	41.4	50.7	22.7	26.5
Mtwara	52.6	15.3	32	44.2	22.9	32.9
Mwanza	51.8	22.8	25.5	46.5	22.8	30.7
Pwani	42.9	28.9	28.2	34.1	38.9	27
Rukwa	70	23.2	6.8	28.6	51.2	20.2
Ruvuma	52.3	14.2	33.5	51.1	17.5	31.4
Shinyanga	65.3	23.6	11.1	38.2	45.8	16
Singida	52	15.7	32.4	56.3	22.6	21
Tabora	65.2	14.4	20.4	48.5	30.4	21.1
Tanga	42.3	16.5	41.2	34.6	44.8	20.6
Zanzibar						
Kaskazini Unguja	28.9	26.3	44.8	40.7	33.6	25.7
Kusini Unguja	28.7	9.3	62	36.9	18.2	44.9
Mjini Magharibi	16.9	9.4	73.6	17.7	19.8	62.5
Kaskazini Pemba	27.8	21	51.3	26.3	44	29.7
Kusini Pemba	26.6	27.3	46	23.3	35.1	41.6
Mainland	53.2	17.5	29.3	44	28.8	27.2
Zanzibar	24.4	18.5	57.1	26.3	29.7	44
Urban	38.6	10.3	51.1	29.2	18.2	52.6
Rural	57.8	20.5	21.7	47.8	32.2	20
National	52.2	17.5	30.2	43.4	28.8	27.8

Annex Table 4-A4: Current School Attendance ^a among 18-19 year olds, Percent (DHS 2010)						
Region	Females (% within sex for age)			Males (% within sex for age)		
	Not in school	Attending primary	Attending secondary	Not in school	Attending primary	Attending secondary
Mainland						
Arusha	57.5	13.7	28.9	57.5	13.7	28.9
Dar es Salaam	56.8	0	43.2	56.8	0	43.2
Dodoma	*	*	*	77.5	4.9	17.6
Iringa	*	*	*	59.3	1.5	39.2
Kagera	56.9	5.9	37.2	56.9	5.9	37.2
Kigoma	47.4	4.3	48.3	47.4	4.3	48.3
Kilimanjaro	47.2	2.9	49.8	47.2	2.9	49.8
Lindi	74.3	0	25.7	*	*	*
Manyara	*	*	*	47.8	0	52.2
Mara	55.2	2.3	42.5	55.2	2.3	42.5
Mbeya	56.4	19.2	24.4	56.4	19.2	24.4
Morogoro	62.9	8.8	28.3	62.9	8.8	28.3
Mtwara	*	*	*	69.1	0	30.9
Mwanza	56.3	10.1	33.6	56.3	10.1	33.6
Pwani	*	*	*	60.2	10	29.8
Rukwa	72.3	6.4	21.3	72.3	6.4	21.3
Ruvuma	*	*	*	67	4.4	28.6
Shinyanga	67.1	10.4	22.4	67.1	10.4	22.4
Singida	*	*	*	78.9	1.5	19.6
Tabora	74.7	11.6	13.7	74.7	11.6	13.7
Tanga	*	*	*	*	*	*
Zanzibar						
Kaskazini Unguja	55.7	5.5	38.9	55.7	5.5	38.9
Kusini Unguja	71.6	0	28.4	71.6	0	28.4
Mjini Magharibi	51	3	46.1	51	3	46.1
Kaskazini Pemba	43.4	1.7	54.9	43.4	1.7	54.9
Kusini Pemba	43	8.3	48.7	43	8.3	48.7
Mainland	76.8	1.8	21.4	61.4	6.5	32.1
Zanzibar	51.8	1.2	47	50.4	4	45.7
Urban	52.2	1.7	46.1	52.2	1.7	46.1
Rural	64	8.1	28	64	8.1	28
National	61	6.5	32.5	61	6.5	32.5

Annex Table 4A-5: Adolescents Not in School, 10-14 year olds, Percent (DHS 2010)										
Region	Age 10		Age 11		Age 12		Age 13		Age 14	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Mainland										
Arusha	4.7	13.2	*	*	10	*	*	13.3	*	*
Dar es Salaam	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dodoma	*	*	16.7	20.4	*	21.5	17.4	*	*	*
Iringa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	27.5	*
Kagera	23.1	15.3	*	*	13.4	*	30.5	20.5	*	*
Kigoma	8.2	0	12	3.2	7.6	*	*	*	56.5	27.7
Kilimanjaro	*	*	*	0	*	0	0	13.7	*	*
Lindi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manyara	*	7	*	6	7	6.8	15.9	*	34	*
Mara	4.5	0	5	4.5	*	7	13.7	17.1	25.9	*
Mbeya	6.9	*	8	*	5.8	*	*	11	58.6	39.5
Morogoro	9.7	*	*	*	*	15.4	25.8	*	47.7	46.7
Mtwara	*	*	*	*	9.7	*	*	*	*	*
Mwanza	3.8	18.3	8.1	21.9	12.1	6.1	21.8	18.6	42.6	23.2
Pwani	10.1	9.7	0	3.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rukwa	13.5	5.9	25.3	13.7	18.1	16.6	15.7	16.1	*	*
Ruvuma	0	4.2	2.4	0	3.5	*	*	*	*	15.5
Shinyanga	12.5	20.7	13.2	14.7	7.3	15.1	17.2	15.8	25.5	22.1
Singida	0	11.4	4.9	9.1	7.8	*	9.7	6.6	*	17.1
Tabora	23.2	25.5	34.6	29.7	31	10.9	22.6	17.4	37.4	25.9
Tanga	0	*	20.6	10.2	0	8.6	17.7	12.8	*	21
Zanzibar										
Kaskazini Unguja	7.5	16.3	0	10.5	8.3	10.7	4.9	*	*	25.8
Kusini Unguja	0	2.8	0	3.8	0	*	3.7	*	8.4	9.6
Mjini Magharibi	3	0	0	0	4.3	7.3	6.3	2.9	*	0
Kaskazini Pemba	20.8	28	14.2	5.7	9.9	9.9	4.1	8.3	20.8	14.2
Kusini Pemba	0	17.7	7.9	6.7	0	7.8	7.8	6.6	6.2	12.9
Mainland	8.4	11.8	10.4	10.5	10.3	11.8	18.5	16.5	34.4	24.5
Zanzibar	5.7	11.5	4.3	4.1	4.9	8.3	5.8	6.3	7.5	9.8
Urban	2	2.8	3.3	1.8	8.3	6.2	22.7	13	24.3	25.6
Rural	10	13.7	12	12.8	10.6	12.8	16.6	17.1	36.3	23.6
National	8.4	11.8	10.2	10.4	10.2	11.7	18.2	16.2	33.8	24

Annex Table 4B-1: THMIS 2011-2, Current School Attendance ^a among 10-14 year olds, Percent						
Region	Females (% within sex for age)			Males (% within sex for age)		
	Not in school	Attending primary	Attending secondary	Not in school	Attending primary	Attending secondary
Mainland						
Arusha	2.8	92.5	3.9	15.9	83.6	0.5
Dar es Salaam	4.3	85.9	9.8	10.2	77.1	12.7
Dodoma	15.5	83.4	0.4	25	72.4	1.1
Geita	16.1	82.9	0.3	19	80.3	0
Iringa	2.6	95.6	1.7	5.1	88.1	3.8
Kagera	9	88	2.2	9.3	89.7	0
Katavi	30.2	69	0.5	28.2	69.9	0.7
Kigoma	7.6	86.2	5.6	11.3	85.9	2.5
Kilimanjaro	3.8	85.8	10.4	5	85	10
Lindi	6.7	91.7	1.5	20.8	78.3	1
Manyara	14.9	81.8	1.9	19.2	79.1	0.8
Mara	9	88.1	2.9	8.5	89.1	2.4
Mbeya	12.3	82.9	4.8	20.9	76.5	2.6
Morogoro	14.9	82.4	2.7	17.3	80.5	2.2
Mtwara	6.2	92.3	1.4	10	86.9	3.1
Mwanza	6.5	90.7	2.8	10.7	86	2.9
Njombe	4	94.6	1.4	4.5	95	0.5
Pwani	6	92.5	0.7	9.6	89.5	0.9
Rukwa	19.1	79.8	0.4	22.1	77.9	0
Ruvuma	13.5	83.9	2.6	4.4	91.1	4.5
Shinyanga	19.9	77.6	2.5	20.6	79.4	0
Simiyu	13.3	85.2	0.5	16.6	80.2	0
Singida	16.2	82.1	1.7	17.3	78.3	1.9
Tabora	19.3	79.7	1	26.1	73.2	0.3
Tanga	9.7	86.1	4.1	9.8	86.9	1.5
Zanzibar						
Kaskazini Unguja	5	92.5	1.7	14.3	83.5	0.9
Kusini Unguja	0	97.5	2.5	3	93.7	3.3
Mjini Magharibi	2.1	92.6	5.3	1.2	98.3	0.5
Kaskazini Pemba	12.9	86.1	0.9	12.9	87.1	0
Kusini Pemba	5.7	91.2	3.1	13.9	84.2	1.9
Mainland	11.5	85.3	3	14.2	82.5	2.6
Zanzibar	4.4	91.8	3.7	7	92	0.8
Urban	4.9	87.3	7.8	4.2	88.9	6.9
Rural	12.8	85	1.8	16.1	81.5	1.6
National	11.2	85.5	3	14	82.8	2.5

Annex Table 4B-2: THMIS 2011-2, Current School Attendance^a among 15-19 year olds, Percent

Region	Females (% within sex for age)			Males (% within sex for age)		
	Not in school	Attending primary	Attending secondary	Not in school	Attending primary	Attending secondary
Mainland						
Arusha	45.3	14.3	40.4	28.3	34.1	37.6
Dar es Salaam	63	8.8	28.2	42	3.6	54.4
Dodoma	71.1	18.6	10.2	55.1	29.4	15.5
Geita	62.2	29.8	8.1	51.5	37.6	11
Iringa	39.3	24	36.7	37.1	31.8	31.2
Kagera	46.4	35.4	18.2	39.6	40.9	19.5
Katavi	66.8	23.4	9.8	49.3	30.2	20.4
Kigoma	62	18.7	19.3	39.4	23	37.6
Kilimanjaro	29.9	10.4	59.6	36.3	11.8	51.8
Lindi	46.7	28.2	25.1	51.2	23.8	25
Manyara	46.9	30.9	22.2	42.8	26	31.2
Mara	63.8	20.9	15.3	48.1	35.5	15.9
Mbeya	46	21.4	32.6	43	25.9	31.1
Morogoro	64.5	7.5	28	47.1	19.8	33.1
Mtwara	53.2	20.3	26.6	42.8	12.4	44.8
Mwanza	54.6	21.5	23.9	34.9	34.7	30.5
Njombe	38.3	20.7	41	51.4	18.5	30.1
Pwani	52.6	17.6	29.9	31.5	28.8	39.7
Rukwa	48.5	24.7	26.8	44.2	31.1	24.8
Ruvuma	56.2	17.5	26.3	40.2	30.2	29.6
Shinyanga	66.2	20.1	13.7	56.8	24.6	18.6
Simiyu	69.7	19.5	10.8	53.1	33.7	12.7
Singida	64.9	9.2	25.9	59.1	15.8	25
Tabora	57.3	24.1	18.6	54.9	26.2	19
Tanga	44.6	16.5	38.9	56.2	18.3	25.5
Zanzibar						
Kaskazini Unguja	32.1	22.2	45.7	41.3	28.9	29.9
Kusini Unguja	30.7	11.2	58	28.5	13.8	57.7
Mjini Magharibi	34.5	3	62.5	23.2	18.3	58.5
Kaskazini Pemba	29.1	33.4	37.4	39.1	41.1	19.7
Kusini Pemba	25.1	20.3	54.6	30.8	31.3	37.9
Mainland	56.2	19.1	24.8	45.6	25.4	28.9
Zanzibar	32	12	56	29	24.3	46.7
Urban	49.8	11.7	38.5	29.9	15.1	54.9
Rural	57.3	21.5	21.2	49.6	28.6	21.8
National	55.2	18.8	26	44.9	25.4	29.6

Annex Table 4B-3: THMIS 2011-2, Current School Attendance^a among 15-17 year olds, Percent

Region	Females (% within sex for age)			Males (% within sex for age)		
	Not in school	Attending primary	Attending secondary	Not in school	Attending primary	Attending secondary
Mainland						
Arusha	34.7	23	42.3	29.1	40.5	30.4
Dar es Salaam	54.4	15.7	29.9	31.7	7.5	60.8
Dodoma	*	*	*	43.8	43.3	12.9
Geita	46.9	43.7	9.4	41.4	52.8	5.9
Iringa	22.6	40.4	37	32.2	35.9	31.9
Kagera	31	49	20	27	57.5	15.6
Katavi	60.1	33.1	6.8	42.8	38.1	19.1
Kigoma	48.9	27.3	23.8	37.5	30	32.6
Kilimanjaro	22.5	14.2	63.3	32.1	17.4	50.5
Lindi	30.3	42	27.7	41.1	30.5	28.4
Manyara	34.3	41.4	24.2	40.9	37.8	21.3
Mara	54.3	29	16.7	34.9	47.5	16.9
Mbeya	30.1	31.3	38.6	37.1	39.9	22.9
Morogoro	49.5	13.9	36.7	27.6	37.3	35.2
Mtwara	43	28.9	28.1	39.6	18.3	42
Mwanza	39.4	27.3	33.4	35.7	40.8	23.5
Njombe	16.7	35.3	47.9	43.9	25.7	30.4
Pwani	40.8	26.3	32.9	26.8	33	40.2
Rukwa	42	38.6	19.4	42	41.9	16.1
Ruvuma	50.7	26.3	23	36.4	36.4	27.2
Shinyanga	55.9	29.4	14.7	50.9	30.2	18.9
Simiyu	62.2	30.4	7.4	43.1	45	11.1
Singida	66.4	16.3	17.3	53.7	23.7	22.5
Tabora	46.4	36.4	17.2	50.3	35.8	13.8
Tanga	33.1	30.4	36.5	43.7	30.5	25.7
Zanzibar						
Kaskazini Unguja	25.6	27.2	47.1	34.8	37.7	27.5
Kusini Unguja	16.7	18.8	64.5	9.6	22.4	68
Mjini Magharibi	22.1	5	73	15.2	33.3	51.6
Kaskazini Pemba	20.4	51.6	27.9	28.2	59.9	11.9
Kusini Pemba	10.1	30.9	59	23.8	43.1	33
Mainland	44.6	29.2	26.2	38.6	35.8	25.5
Zanzibar	20.3	18.3	61.4	20.4	38	41.6
Urban	41.6	17.2	41.1	21.6	23.1	55.1
Rural	44.4	33.3	22.3	42.4	39.3	18.3
National	43.6	28.7	27.6	38	35.8	26.1

Annex Table 4B-4: THMIS 2011-2, Current School Attendance^a among 18-19 year olds, Percent

Region	Females (% within sex for age)			Males (% within sex for age)		
	Not in school	Attending primary	Attending secondary	Not in school	Attending primary	Attending secondary
Mainland						
Arusha	62.7	0	37.3	26.8	22.5	50.7
Dar es Salaam	72.9	0.8	26.3	51.4	0	48.6
Dodoma	*	*	*	*	*	*
Geita	91.4	3	5.6	68.8	11.3	19.8
Iringa	53.9	9.6	36.5	44.3	25.6	30.1
Kagera	71.9	12.9	15.2	*	*	*
Katavi	79.3	5.3	15.4	*	*	*
Kigoma	77.3	8.7	14	41.2	16.6	42.2
Kilimanjaro	*	*	*	41.6	4.9	53.5
Lindi	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manyara	78.1	4.9	17	45.1	11.2	43.7
Mara	78.5	8.4	13.1	74	11.9	14.1
Mbeya	71.1	5.8	23.1	51.3	6	42.7
Morogoro	82	0	18	67.7	1.3	30.9
Mtwara	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mwanza	86.2	9.6	4.2	33.6	24.7	41.8
Njombe	65.8	2	32.2	65	5.3	29.7
Pwani	72.5	2.8	24.7	*	*	*
Rukwa	*	*	*	47.6	13.7	38.6
Ruvuma	65.3	3	31.7	*	*	*
Shinyanga	81.6	6.1	12.3	*	*	*
Simiyu	81	3.1	15.9	73.8	10	16.1
Singida	63	0	37	67.3	3.9	28.8
Tabora	76.5	2.4	21.1	61.5	12	26.5
Tanga	56.9	1.6	41.5	71.7	3.2	25.1
Zanzibar						
Kaskazini Unguja	45	12.2	42.8	52.2	14	33.8
Kusini Unguja	51.6	0	48.4	58.8	0	41.2
Mjini Magharibi	53.4	0	46.6	32.9	0	67.1
Kaskazini Pemba	42.5	5.4	52	53.3	16.9	29.8
Kusini Pemba	50	2.7	47.3	42.5	11.5	46.1
Mainland	73.4	4	22.6	56.3	9.6	34.2
Zanzibar	50.6	2.2	47.3	40.8	5.4	53.9
Urban	62.9	2.7	34.4	39.9	5.5	54.6
Rural	76	4.4	19.6	61.5	10.9	27.6
National	72.5	3.9	23.5	55.6	9.4	35

Annex Table 4B-5: THMIS 2011-12, Adolescents Not in School, 10-14 year olds, Percent

Region	Age 10		Age 11		Age 12		Age 13		Age 14	
	Females (% within sex for age)	Males (% within sex for age)	Females (% within sex for age)	Males (% within sex for age)	Females (% within sex for age)	Males (% within sex for age)	Females (% within sex for age)	Males (% within sex for age)	Females (% within sex for age)	Males (% within sex for age)
Mainland										
Arusha	*	37.7	*	*	*	17.8	8.5	*	*	*
Dar es Salaam	*	0	*	*	*	17	*	*	*	*
Dodoma	9.7	34.3	*	12.5	18.8	28.4	11.8	30	*	*
Geita	22.2	21.7	8.9	13.2	16.3	10.5	10.6	31	18.4	19.8
Iringa	*	6.1	*	0	0	7.3	0	*	7.3	5.4
Kagera	4.3	5.5	*	*	7.3	*	7	*	18.3	*
Katavi	40.7	43.5	23.8	*	21.1	*	42	31.1	*	*
Kigoma	8.4	5.6	1.6	10.2	8.1	16	12.4	10.9	7	19.1
Kilimanjaro	*	4.6	6.5	0	0	3	3.4	*	*	14.1
Lindi	*	20.6	*	12.4	*	*	*	30	*	*
Manyara	11.8	17.7	25.7	7.4	4.3	*	5.1	19.2	25.2	*
Mara	0	5.2	11.3	11.1	7.6	5.4	6.2	*	21.5	*
Mbeya	*	8.2	11	25.8	10.6	4	17.4	*	19.9	42.6
Morogoro	*	23	2.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mtwara	4.6	10.6	*	3.3	0	*	*	*	*	*
Mwanza	*	9.8	6.1	7.9	2.8	9	4.8	*	12.5	9.7
Njombe	*	4	5.6	0	*	0	4.7	1.6	*	*
Pwani	*	8.1	*	*	9.2	*	*	*	*	12.5
Rukwa	*	23.4	8.3	17.9	25.2	*	25.4	*	*	24.8
Ruvuma	21.6	8.8	6.8	1.2	*	1.7	9.5	9.9	*	1.9
Shinyanga	*	17.7	*	*	*	20	25.6	10.2	*	*
Simiyu	19.4	11.6	6.4	20.4	14.8	14.8	13.5	11.5	13.7	*
Singida	13.6	13.3	8.2	1.2	*	25.4	*	20.5	*	*
Tabora	25.6	26.5	5.9	35.7	21.1	*	19.7	25.6	25.5	23.8
Tanga	9.4	13	*	*	14.5	5.2	3.1	*	*	12.3
Zanzibar										
Kaskazini Unguja	*	9.2	*	*	*	*	*	11.8	*	*
Kusini Unguja	*	0	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*
Mjini Magharibi	*	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kaskazini Pemba	21.2	11.3	*	*	11.4	15.3	*	*	*	*
Kusini Pemba	4.2	44	14.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mainland	11	14	8.1	10	11	12.9	11.4	15.6	17.1	19.4
Zanzibar	5.9	8.5	5.7	5.9	3.1	5.4	1.5	5.8	5.9	9.1
Urban	0.9	0.9	2	1.2	1.8	6.5	8	6.1	11.6	6
Rural	12.8	16.2	9.4	11.8	12.9	14.2	12	17.5	18.2	22.2
National	10.8	13.8	8	9.9	10.7	12.7	11.1	15.3	16.7	19.1

Annex Table 8A: Females who are Illiterate (Unable to Read a Sentence), Percent (DHS 2010)				
Region	15-19 year olds (% within sex and age)	15-17 year olds (% within sex and age)	18-19 year olds (% within sex and age)	20-24 year olds (% within sex and age)
Mainland				
Arusha	5.7	2.6	11.3	31.5
Dar es Salaam	5.8	4.1	9.5	14.6
Dodoma	21.4	23.4	*	40.7
Iringa	13.1	9.8	17.8	10.7
Kagera	12.6	10	16.7	27.1
Kigoma	9	10	6.6	28
Kilimanjaro	1.4	0	*	18.4
Lindi	20.6	*	*	34.5
Manyara	10.2	3.4	21.5	34
Mara	15.3	13.5	18.7	35.8
Mbeya	23.7	26.8	*	31.3
Morogoro	14.1	12.8	15.4	37
Mtwara	13.1	9.3	*	23.2
Mwanza	19.1	19.1	19.2	29.9
Pwani	11.8	6.5	*	34.3
Rukwa	27.1	27.2	*	36.5
Ruvuma	11.3	7.4	*	19.3
Shinyanga	30.7	32.8	27.9	34.7
Singida	18.8	14.5	*	18.6
Tabora	29.9	27.6	33.5	52.2
Tanga	12.9	11.4	*	31.5
Zanzibar				
Kaskazini Unguja	11.8	8.9	16.4	15.1
Kusini Unguja	3	1.8	4.8	6.3
Mjini Magharibi	3.1	1	6.4	1.9
Kaskazini Pemba	15.2	11.5	22.3	23.9
Kusini Pemba	10.7	12	8.2	19.5
Mainland	16.3	14.9	18.8	29.1
Zanzibar	8.4	6.8	11.2	10.9
Urban	4.9	3.5	7.3	14.9
Rural	20.7	19.4	23.2	35.2
National	16	14.7	18.5	28.5

Annex Table 8B: Males who are Illiterate (Unable to Read a Sentence), Percent (DHS 2010)				
Region	15-19 year olds (% within sex and age)	15-17 year olds (% within sex and age)	18-19 year olds (% within sex and age)	20-24 year olds (% within sex and age)
Mainland				
Arusha	*	*	*	*
Dar es Salaam	3.2	*	*	*
Dodoma	*	*	*	*
Iringa	10.4	*	*	*
Kagera	29.7	*	*	*
Kigoma	*	*	*	*
Kilimanjaro	7.5	*	*	*
Lindi	*	*	*	*
Manyara	*	*	*	*
Mara	10.5	*	*	*
Mbeya	14.6	*	*	*
Morogoro	13.7	*	*	*
Mtwara	*	*	*	*
Mwanza	27.1	34.6	*	21.2
Pwani	*	*	*	*
Rukwa	*	*	*	*
Ruvuma	*	*	*	*
Shinyanga	14.6	*	*	*
Singida	13.6	*	*	*
Tabora	22.8	*	*	*
Tanga	*	*	*	*
Zanzibar				
Kaskazini Unguja	20.2	22.6	*	*
Kusini Unguja	0	*	*	0
Mjini Magharibi	3.5	*	*	*
Kaskazini Pemba	5.4	*	*	*
Kusini Pemba	0	*	*	0
Mainland	15.7	17	13.7	19.9
Zanzibar	6.8	7.5	5.8	3.6
Urban	5.6	8.5	1.9	6.7
Rural	18.7	19.1	18.1	23.9
National	15.4	16.6	13.4	18.8

Annex Table 11: Percent of 10-14 year olds Not in School and Not Living with Either Parent (DHS 2010)		
Region	Girls (% within sex and age)	Boys (% within sex and age)
Mainland		
Arusha	9.9	1.8
Dar es Salaam	9.8	3.2
Dodoma	2.7	4.3
Iringa	7.1	4.1
Kagera	6.4	2.8
Kigoma	1.2	1.5
Kilimanjaro	0.6	1.5
Lindi	3.2	9
Manyara	3.8	2.3
Mara	1.4	2.7
Mbeya	7.6	3.5
Morogoro	4.6	4.2
Mtwara	6.9	3.1
Mwanza	6.5	6.8
Pwani	3.3	3.6
Rukwa	7.7	3.3
Ruvuma	2.6	1.8
Shinyanga	5.9	8.1
Singida	1.8	3.7
Tabora	8.1	5.8
Tanga	3.9	1.6
Zanzibar		
Kaskazini Unguja	2.3	1.4
Kusini Unguja	0.9	0.8
Mjini Magharibi	1	0
Kaskazini Pemba	3.7	2.3
Kusini Pemba	2.2	2.5
Mainland	5.3	4
Zanzibar	1.9	1.3
Urban	8.1	3.1
Rural	4.4	4.1
National	5.2	3.9

Annex Table 12. Females Ages 15-24 Who are Illiterate (unable to read a sentence) and Married Before Ages 15 and 18, Percent (DHS 2010)			
Region	Among those married before age 15 (% within sex and age)	Among those married before age 18 (% within sex and age)	Among the never married (% within sex and age)
Mainland			
Arusha	*	*	6.3
Dar es Salaam	*	23.7	5.8
Dodoma	*	42.1	19.9
Iringa	*	*	13
Kagera	*	27.1	11.1
Kigoma	*	*	8.9
Kilimanjaro	*	*	3.1
Lindi	*	35.9	16.5
Manyara	*	*	6.8
Mara	*	28.8	16.9
Mbeya	*	53.9	10.9
Morogoro	*	64.9	8.2
Mtwara	*	*	11.8
Mwanza	*	44	16.2
Pwani	*	54.1	13.6
Rukwa	*	43.5	23
Ruvuma	*	24.5	6.6
Shinyanga	*	45.6	25.3
Singida	*	34.2	15.4
Tabora	*	58.2	19.8
Tanga	*	*	10.5
Zanzibar			
Kaskazini Unguja	*	32.4	7.7
Kusini Unguja	*	*	1.6
Mjini Magharibi	*	*	2.2
Kaskazini Pemba	*	42	12.8
Kusini Pemba	*	47.9	8.5
Mainland	58.8	42.5	12.3
Zanzibar	25.3	29	6.1
Urban	*	25.9	4.9
Rural	64	45.8	16.3
National	58.4	42.2	12

Annex Table 13: Current School Attendance by Marital and Childbearing Status, among Females Ages 15-19, Percent (DHS 2010)				
Region	Ever-married with a child (% within sex and age)	Never-married with a child (% within sex and age)	Ever-married no child (% within sex and age)	Never-married no child (% within sex and age)
Mainland				
Arusha	*	*	*	62.5
Dar es Salaam	*	*	*	49.4
Dodoma	*	*	*	50.2
Iringa	*	*	*	53.7
Kagera	*	*	*	66
Kigoma	*	*	*	48.2
Kilimanjaro	*	*	*	81.8
Lindi	*	*	*	28.7
Manyara	*	*	*	46.2
Mara	*	*	*	42.1
Mbeya	*	*	*	47.3
Morogoro	*	*	*	64.8
Mtwara	*	*	*	49.9
Mwanza	*	*	*	47.9
Pwani	*	*	*	49.9
Rukwa	*	*	*	36.6
Ruvuma	*	*	*	50.7
Shinyanga	*	*	*	45.2
Singida	*	*	*	49.1
Tabora	*	*	*	44.1
Tanga	*	*	*	53.9
Zanzibar				
Kaskazini Unguja	*	*	*	75.1
Kusini Unguja	*	*	*	66.3
Mjini Magharibi	*	*	*	72.3
Kaskazini Pemba	*	*	*	74.8
Kusini Pemba	*	*	*	76.4
Mainland	0	8	1	52.4
Zanzibar	0	*	*	73.6
Urban	0	23.4	*	59.3
Rural	0	0	0.1	50.4
National	0	7.9	1.1	53.4

Annex Table 15: Marriage by Age 15-18, Among Females Aged 20-24, Percent (DHS 2010)				
Region	% Married before Age 15	% Married before Age 16	% Married before Age 17	% Married before Age 18
Mainland				
Arusha	7.2	14.7	22	27.3
Dar es Salaam	5.7	12.4	15.4	18.6
Dodoma	11.3	23	39.6	51.1
Iringa	0	0	2.3	8.2
Kagera	4.1	9.1	21	36.4
Kigoma	6.4	13	21.7	25.5
Kilimanjaro	6.4	16.2	21.4	26.6
Lindi	12.9	24.7	35.7	47.7
Manyara	8.3	10.2	20.7	33.7
Mara	11.9	21.9	45.8	54.5
Mbeya	7.6	17.8	30.3	45
Morogoro	11	22.3	27.4	42.2
Mtwara	2.1	13.1	29.2	35.2
Mwanza	7.4	12.1	20.9	37.4
Pwani	9.2	15.7	26.4	32.5
Rukwa	11.4	16.6	28.9	40
Ruvuma	4.4	13.5	24	39.2
Shinyanga	3.4	17.5	34.9	58.8
Singida	0	11.7	26.4	41.9
Tabora	11.6	29.1	45.9	58.3
Tanga	9.1	14.6	22.7	29.4
Zanzibar				
Kaskazini Unguja	3.3	5.4	17	23.6
Kusini Unguja	3.3	7.4	12.9	18.6
Mjini Magharibi	0	5.6	9.7	14
Kaskazini Pemba	3.1	6.5	12.8	25.4
Kusini Pemba	7	14	19.8	25.7
Mainland	6.8	15.3	26.1	37.4
Zanzibar	2.5	7.3	13.3	19.7
Urban	4.2	9.9	16.5	22.5
Rural	7.8	17.6	30.1	43.9
National	6.6	15.1	25.6	36.9

Annex Table 16A-1: Sexual Initiation Before Ages 15 and 18, Among Females Ages 20-24, Percent (DHS 2010)			
Region	Had sex before the age of 15 ^a	Had sex before the age of 18 ^a	First sexual experience at marriage
Mainland			
Arusha	9.9	43.3	41.9
Dar es Salaam	8.5	48.3	10
Dodoma	18.2	67	48.8
Iringa	4.6	25.6	15.7
Kagera	5.5	49.2	38.7
Kigoma	16.3	40.8	33.5
Kilimanjaro	12.9	34	44.2
Lindi	31.7	83	18.6
Manyara	11.5	45.8	41.8
Mara	24.4	77.5	27.5
Mbeya	9.7	55.5	48
Morogoro	21.5	68.8	10.4
Mtwara	27.5	71.9	8.3
Mwanza	21.3	69.4	15.9
Pwani	13.4	64.3	9
Rukwa	12.6	47.9	63.4
Ruvuma	19	79.1	9.5
Shinyanga	11.4	78.5	55.5
Singida	4.9	55.1	49.3
Tabora	27.9	80.2	41.8
Tanga	9.1	48.5	34.6
Zanzibar			
Kaskazini Unguja	3.3	23.3	54.1
Kusini Unguja	5.9	25	32.3
Mjini Magharibi	2.2	20	29.2
Kaskazini Pemba	2.1	25.4	49.2
Kusini Pemba	7	25.7	46.7
Mainland	14.5	58.9	31.5
Zanzibar	3.5	22.8	39.7
Urban	9.4	47.9	17.4
Rural	16.4	62.5	38.8
National	14.1	57.7	31.8

Annex Table 16B: Sexual Initiation Before Ages 15 and 18, Among Females Ages 20-24, Percent (THMIS 2011-2012)

Region	Had sex before the age of 15 ^a	Had sex before the age of 18 ^a
Mainland		
Arusha	3.9	55.6
Dar es Salaam	4	28.7
Dodoma	27.7	53.4
Geita	13.5	72.7
Iringa	8.7	20.2
Kagera	6.4	51.5
Katavi	16.5	73.3
Kigoma	3.9	30.1
Kilimanjaro	1.5	29.9
Lindi	14.2	70.7
Manyara	5.8	35
Mara	5.7	71.3
Mbeya	2.2	34.3
Morogoro	4.7	73.8
Mtwara	28.6	80.3
Mwanza	9.5	51.5
Njombe	3.4	36
Pwani	4.9	51.6
Rukwa	20.3	60.4
Ruvuma	4.8	40.5
Shinyanga	13.1	73.7
Simiyu	8.2	65.3
Singida	3.7	22.1
Tabora	20	62.3
Tanga	23.5	47
Zanzibar		
Kaskazini	4.4	19.4
Kusini	4.5	29.1
Mjini magharibi	3.3	16.5
Kaskazini Pemba	8.1	31.3
Kusini pemba	2.9	22.5
Mainland	9.5	49.4
Zanzibar	4	20.1
Urban	5.3	37.8
Rural	10.8	52.1
National	9.3	48.2

Annex Table 18: Percent of Females Who Have Ever Been Pregnant, by Specific Year of Age (DHS 2010)			
Age	Region	Never been pregnant (% within sex and age)	Ever been pregnant (% within sex and age)
Age 15	Mainland	94.4	5.6
	Zanzibar	100	0
	Urban	98.8	1.2
	Rural	92.8	7.2
	National	94.6	5.4
Age 16	Mainland	87.2	12.8
	Zanzibar	98.1	1.9
	Urban	87.3	12.7
	Rural	87.6	12.4
	National	87.5	12.5
Age 17	Mainland	78.1	21.9
	Zanzibar	96.6	3.4
	Urban	88.2	11.8
	Rural	74.2	25.8
	National	78.8	21.2
Age 18	Mainland	59.3	40.7
	Zanzibar	89.5	10.5
	Urban	74	26
	Rural	54.6	45.4
	National	60.5	39.5
Age 19	Mainland	53.7	46.3
	Zanzibar	79.7	20.3
	Urban	73.2	26.8
	Rural	47.3	52.7
	National	54.7	45.3
Age 20	Mainland	35.3	64.7
	Zanzibar	62.3	37.7
	Urban	57.1	42.9
	Rural	28.3	71.7
	National	36.3	63.7
Age 21	Mainland	26.6	73.4
	Zanzibar	69.1	30.9
	Urban	39.4	60.6
	Rural	20.9	79.1
	National	27.9	72.1
Age 22	Mainland	12.2	87.8
	Zanzibar	63.6	36.4
	Urban	27.9	72.1
	Rural	8.2	91.8
	National	14.3	85.7
Age 23	Mainland	16	84
	Zanzibar	45.7	54.3
	Urban	32.2	67.8
	Rural	8	92
	National	16.7	83.3
Age 24	Mainland	8.2	91.8
	Zanzibar	30.9	69.1
	Urban	15.2	84.8
	Rural	5.9	94.1
	National	9	91

* Includes those currently pregnant

Annex Table 19: Percent of Females Ages 15-17 Ever Pregnant by Household Wealth Quintile (DHS 2010)			
Household Wealth Quintile	Region	% Never pregnant	% Ever pregnant
Lowest	Urban	*	*
	Rural	86.3	13.7
	Mainland	86.6	13.4
	Zanzibar	*	*
	National	86.8	13.2
Second	Urban	*	*
	Rural	80.3	19.7
	Mainland	80.2	19.8
	Zanzibar	98.6	1.4
	National	80.6	19.4
Middle	Urban	*	*
	Rural	84.2	15.8
	Mainland	84.4	15.6
	Zanzibar	95.3	4.7
	National	84.7	15.3
Fourth	Urban	85	15
	Rural	90	10
	Mainland	88.2	11.8
	Zanzibar	98.1	1.9
	National	88.6	11.4
Highest	Urban	93.2	6.8
	Rural	90	10
	Mainland	92.2	7.8
	Zanzibar	98.7	1.3
	National	92.6	7.4

Annex Table 21: Age Difference Between Woman and Current Husband/Cohabiting Partner^a, Among Females Ages 15-24, Percent (THMIS 2011-2012)

Region	Age difference between woman and current partner, among females aged 15-19				Age difference between woman and current partner, among females aged 20-24			
	Partner (0-4 age diff)	Partner (5-9 age diff)	Partner (10-14 age diff)	Partner (15+ age diff)	Partner (0-4 age diff) or younger	Partner (5-9 age diff)	Partner (10-14 age diff)	Partner (15+ age diff)
Mainland								
Arusha	*	*	*	*	21.3	32.2	37.1	9.4
Dar es Salaam	*	*	*	*	22.6	52	17.1	8.3
Dodoma	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Geita	*	*	*	*	47.1	31.5	14.2	7.2
Iringa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kagera	*	*	*	*	42.3	37.6	3.8	16.2
Katavi	*	*	*	*	43.5	29.9	26.5	0
Kigoma	*	*	*	*	53	24.7	10.6	11.7
Kilimanjaro	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lindi	*	*	*	*	25.3	39.9	20.4	14.4
Manyara	*	*	*	*	41.8	38.2	11.5	8.6
Mara	*	*	*	*	28.1	46.7	1.3	23.8
Mbeya	*	*	*	*	43.6	43.2	7.9	5.2
Morogoro	*	*	*	*	39.1	41.6	6.7	12.6
Mtwara	*	*	*	*	44.3	20.9	13.6	21.2
Mwanza	*	*	*	*	33.1	43.6	11.7	11.6
Njombe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pwani	*	*	*	*	26.5	28.7	27.4	17.4
Rukwa	*	*	*	*	46.9	18.9	25.7	8.5
Ruvuma	*	*	*	*	36.4	55	3.9	4.7
Shinyanga	*	*	*	*	38.9	40.6	14.8	5.6
Simiyu	*	*	*	*	40.5	34.1	11.5	13.9
Singida	*	*	*	*	33.7	51.8	6.5	8.1
Tabora	*	*	*	*	50.9	27	18.4	3.7
Tanga	*	*	*	*	20.5	36.9	20.4	22.2
Zanzibar								
Kaskazini Unguja	*	*	*	*	28.7	36.7	22.6	12
Kusini Unguja	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mjini Magharibi	*	*	*	*	46.5	24.5	2.2	26.9
Kaskazini Pemba	*	*	*	*	35.1	33.7	22.5	8.7
Kusini Pemba	*	*	*	*	38.4	26.9	18.2	16.4
Mainland	33	40.3	17.2	9.6	36.7	38.7	13.6	11
Zanzibar	16.8	52.8	3.2	27.2	40.5	28.5	11.1	19.9
Urban	28.5	44.1	20.7	6.7	28.1	48.6	12.4	10.9
Rural	33.4	39.9	16.5	10.2	39.1	35.8	13.8	11.4
National	32.8	40.4	17	9.8	36.8	38.4	13.5	11.3

Notes: Read the first column of data as "Percent of 15-19 year old females with a husband/cohabiting partner who is the same age as she or within 4 years of her age," using 2011-12 THMIS; ^aIncludes sexually experienced females only.

Annex Table 22A: Percent of Females Ages 15-24 Who Agree It Is Acceptable for Husband to Beat Wife (DHS 2010)							
Region	If wife goes out without telling husband	If wife neglects children	If wife argues with husband	If wife refuses to have sex with husband	If wife burns the food	Percent who said yes to at least one reason	Agreed with all five reasons
Mainland							
Arusha	31.8	51.1	35.6	23.5	15.8	54.8	14.9
Dar es Salaam	21	41.3	21.4	9.4	7	34.2	4.3
Dodoma	49.7	25.3	56.3	39.3	39.3	66.8	27.3
Iringa	14.5	28.2	28.3	17.6	15.2	46.4	8.5
Kagera	47.3	43.1	56.4	34.8	36.2	81.7	15
Kigoma	53.1	53.3	58	47.6	35.2	80.9	20.1
Kilimanjaro	21.8	22.2	28.3	13.4	6.5	37.6	3.9
Lindi	39.4	38.1	42.9	35.2	20	56.8	16.5
Manyara	27.3	22.7	23.8	21.4	8.5	39.7	10.1
Mara	59.6	50.9	60	52	35.4	75.9	22.7
Mbeya	30.7	32.1	36.3	26	8.2	56.7	4
Morogoro	41.5	33.5	48.1	26.9	18	60.1	9.6
Mtwara	23	38	22.9	19.8	9	34.3	7.5
Mwanza	44.2	34.6	44	29.5	20.1	67.3	11.9
Pwani	48.6	22	52.2	25.9	18	66.2	13.6
Rukwa	30.7	70.1	33.6	31.1	9.8	62	5.8
Ruvuma	50	46.7	45.7	39.6	22	64.1	20.1
Shinyanga	20.4	60.6	27.3	14.9	10	38.6	5.1
Singida	35.9	31.6	43.6	24.6	21.4	50.4	13.8
Tabora	44.5	27.8	52.2	26	8.8	68.1	7.9
Tanga	31.1	23.5	33.1	14.7	8.5	45.1	3.3
Zanzibar							
Kaskazini Unguja	36.4	9.3	29.2	24.5	5.8	49.5	5.7
Kusini Unguja	28.1	13.6	18.7	14.7	7.2	40.2	4.7
Mjini Magharibi	22.7	20.7	17.2	12.5	1.7	32.1	1.4
Kaskazini Pemba	10.9	45.7	6.6	8	5.2	11.7	5.6
Kusini Pemba	18.1	63.7	12	12.6	8.3	21.8	7.6
Mainland	35.4	39.6	39.6	25.8	17.4	56.2	10.8
Zanzibar	22.4	18.7	16.4	13.8	4.7	29.8	4.3
Urban	27.4	32.7	32.1	16.3	10.2	46.1	6.2
Rural	38.3	41.7	41.9	29.5	20	59.5	12.7
National	34.9	38.9	38.8	25.4	17	55.3	10.6

Annex Table 22B: Percent of Males Ages 15-24 Who Agree It Is Acceptable for Husband to Beat Wife (DHS 2010)							
Region	If wife goes out without telling husband	If wife neglects children	If wife argues with husband	If wife refuses to have sex with husband	If wife burns the food	Percent who said yes to at least one reason	Agreed with all five reasons
Mainland							
Arusha	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dar es Salaam	2.9	11.8	2	0.9	2	22.4	0
Dodoma	12.6	22.2	16.7	16.3	3.4	28.6	3.4
Iringa	7.1	22.2	8.1	4.6	0	*	*
Kagera	43.3	62.4	31.9	22.1	21.2	86.6	7.9
Kigoma	23.2	43.6	14	13.4	0	*	*
Kilimanjaro	27.8	25.2	21.7	0	0	41.5	0
Lindi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manyara	37.3	33.5	26.4	8.4	5.1	*	*
Mara	31.8	39	47.4	18.2	14.8	58.8	3.3
Mbeya	9.9	18.5	11.2	4	0	*	*
Morogoro	26.6	39.9	22.9	4.2	0	*	*
Mtwara	11.3	14.6	12.1	5.7	8.7	17.2	5.7
Mwanza	28.7	24.6	33.8	9.4	9.8	49.3	3.1
Pwani	52.7	46.4	45	17.2	7.3	*	*
Rukwa	12.8	23	23.1	20	7.3	37.8	5.4
Ruvuma	20.7	25.9	15.5	12.7	2	48.4	0
Shinyanga	28.1	16.3	29	21.3	15.4	42.3	7.1
Singida	15.3	14.3	0.8	2.6	3.3	*	*
Tabora	28.5	19.6	19.5	5.8	4.1	48.5	3.1
Tanga	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Zanzibar							
Kaskazini Unguja	25.6	17.5	16.6	17.4	2.2	52.1	3.9
Kusini Unguja	3.3	5.9	1.6	3.3	0	13.5	0
Mjini Magharibi	16	14.3	12.4	14	4.1	27.1	2.1
Kaskazini Pemba	15.1	14.5	12.3	15	4.3	21	4.4
Kusini Pemba	14.8	16.4	9.4	16.9	5.6	35.1	6.1
Mainland	24.1	27.9	22.6	11.3	6.6	50.7	3.3
Zanzibar	15.5	14	11.1	13.7	3.5	28.7	3.1
Urban	12.5	19.5	12.3	4.8	1.3	35	0.1
Rural	28	30.4	25.9	13.8	8.4	55.4	4.6
National	23.8	27.5	22.3	11.4	6.5	50	3.3

Annex Table 25B-1: VACS 2009, Among Females Ages 15-24 Who Ever Experienced Coerced Sex, Percent Who Report Specific Persons Committing First Forced Sex								
Region	Partner (Spouse/ boyfriend)				Someone Other than Partner			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Mainland	*	*	52.1	66.4	*	*	37.6	26.7
Zanzibar	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
National	*	*	52.1	66.3	*	*	37.6	26.8

Annex Table 25B-2: VACS 2009, Among Males Ages 15-24 Who Ever Experienced Coerced Sex, Percent Who Report Specific Persons Committing First Forced Sex								
Region	Partner (Spouse/ boyfriend)				Someone Other than Partner			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Mainland	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Zanzibar	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
National	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Annex Table 27A: Percent of Females Who Have Ever Experienced Physical Violence ^a (DHS 2010)				
Region	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Mainland				
Arusha	15.1	7.3	12.5	18.2
Dar es Salaam	13.7	9.9	12.5	35.7
Dodoma	43.6	*	48.7	59.9
Iringa	23.6	29.1	26.2	26
Kagera	33.9	40.4	36.5	55.1
Kigoma	25	7.8	20	39.5
Kilimanjaro	4.4	*	5.9	32
Lindi	*	*	14.8	24.8
Manyara	3	0	2.1	20.3
Mara	41.2	39.8	40.7	73.5
Mbeya	22.5	*	28.5	49.3
Morogoro	61.6	36.1	47	53.8
Mtwara	7.4	*	16.5	20.7
Mwanza	20.3	38.6	25.8	44
Pwani	12.5	*	16.2	20.7
Rukwa	6.7	*	14.1	40
Ruvuma	17.7	*	30	42
Shinyanga	13	37.7	22.8	23.3
Singida	24.9	*	28.4	30.4
Tabora	23.8	30.4	25.8	44.9
Tanga	7.2	*	13.5	20.9
Zanzibar				
Kaskazini Unguja	4.4	10	6.5	8.5
Kusini Unguja	8.2	13.3	10	12.1
Mjini Magharibi	6.8	28.8	15.1	10.5
Kaskazini Pemba	2.8	0	1.5	7.3
Kusini Pemba	5.2	5.9	5.4	10.5
Mainland	20.7	30	24.1	38.4
Zanzibar	5.4	13.4	8.4	9.8
Urban	18.7	29.5	22.8	37.6
Rural	20.7	29.4	23.8	37.4
Zanzibar	4.6	5.3	4.9	9.2
National	20.1	29.4	23.5	37.4

^a Physical violence includes violence by a current or former spouse, or physical violence from someone other than spouse since the age of 15.

Region	Physical violence ^a only				Sexual violence ^b only				Sexual or physical* violence				Sexual and physical* violence			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Mainland																
Arusha	11.6	2.9	8.7	13.6	0	17.1	5.7	5.6	15.1	24.4	18.3	23.9	3.6	4.4	3.8	4.7
Dar es Salaam	6	2.7	5	20.9	7.7	2.7	6.1	9.5	21.4	12.6	18.6	45.2	7.6	7.2	7.5	14.7
Dodoma	39.3	*	41.5	51.3	4.4	*	3	1.9	48	*	51.7	61.8	4.3	*	7.3	8.6
Iringa	19.7	13.4	16.8	21.5	5.1	25.2	14.4	1.3	28.7	54.3	40.6	27.4	3.9	15.7	9.4	4.6
Kagera	17.8	19	18.2	30.4	1.5	5	2.8	8.2	35.4	45.4	39.3	63.3	16.2	21.5	18.2	24.7
Kigoma	24.1	7.8	19.4	23.3	27.9	20.7	25.8	13	52.9	28.5	45.8	52.5	0.9	0	0.7	16.2
Kilimanjaro	4.4	*	5.9	32	1.7	*	2.3	4.2	6.1	*	8.2	36.2	0	*	0	0
Lindi	*	*	14.8	15.7	*	*	7.5	14.8	*	*	22.3	39.6	*	*	0	9.1
Manyara	3	0	2.1	20.3	2.2	20.8	7.9	6.4	5.2	20.8	10	26.8	0	0	0	0
Mara	22.3	32.9	26	41.9	9.1	0	5.9	1	50.3	39.8	46.6	74.5	18.9	6.9	14.7	31.6
Mbeya	14.1	*	19.1	23.5	7.8	*	11.2	5.6	30.2	*	39.7	54.9	8.4	*	9.4	25.7
Morogoro	26.6	24.5	25.4	36.7	0	3.1	1.8	2.1	61.6	39.2	48.8	55.9	34.9	11.6	21.6	17.1
Mtwara	0	*	8.4	14.2	9.6	*	5.8	2.2	17	*	22.3	23	7.4	*	8.2	6.5
Mwanza	19.3	27.4	21.7	34	7.4	11	8.5	13.9	27.7	49.6	34.3	57.9	1	11.2	4.1	10
Pwani	8.7	*	14	15.9	9.2	*	12.3	1.9	21.7	*	28.6	22.6	3.8	*	2.3	4.8
Rukwa	6.7	*	8.2	23.6	0	*	5.1	7.8	6.7	*	19.2	47.8	0	*	5.9	16.4
Ruvuma	17.7	*	16.5	20.9	5.4	*	7.7	10.2	23.2	*	37.7	52.2	0	*	13.5	21.1
Shinyanga	13	32.9	20.9	14.8	4.2	0	2.5	3.2	17.2	37.7	25.3	26.4	0	4.8	1.9	8.4
Singida	24.9	*	27.3	25.4	0	*	4.7	17.5	24.9	*	33.2	47.9	0	*	1.2	5
Tabora	20.4	29.2	23.1	32.9	3.8	7.4	4.9	0	27.5	37.8	30.7	44.9	3.4	1.2	2.7	12.1
Tanga	7.2	*	8.7	20.9	0	*	3.2	0	7.2	*	16.7	20.9	0	*	4.9	0

Table 28A: Types of Violence Ever Experienced, Combinations among Females Ages 15-24, Percent (DHS 2010)																
Region	Physical violence ^a only				Sexual violence ^b only				Sexual or physical* violence				Sexual and physical* violence			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Zanzibar																
Kaskazini Unguja	4.4	5.9	5	8.5	1	11.2	4.8	11.2	5.4	21.2	11.3	19.7	0	4.1	1.5	0
Kusini Unguja	8.2	13.3	10	12.1	0	12.4	4.5	11	8.2	25.6	14.5	23.1	0	0	0	0
Mjini Magharibi	2	28.8	12.1	8.8	0	0	0	8.3	6.8	28.8	15.1	18.8	4.8	0	3	1.7
Kaskazini Pemba	2.8	0	1.5	1.9	3	0	1.7	3.3	5.8	0	3.2	10.7	0	0	0	5.5
Kusini Pemba	5.2	5.9	5.4	6.1	0	0	0	3.6	5.2	5.9	5.4	14.2	0	0	0	4.5
Mainland	15.2	20.4	17.1	25.9	5.7	8.3	6.6	6.3	26.4	38.3	30.7	44.8	5.5	9.6	7	12.6
Zanzibar	3.7	12.8	7.1	7.5	0.7	2.6	1.4	7.5	6.1	16	9.8	17.3	1.6	0.7	1.3	2.3
Urban	13.5	22.4	16.9	25.9	5.3	4.2	4.8	7.8	24	33.6	27.6	45.4	5.2	7	5.9	11.7
Rural	15.3	19.1	16.7	24.9	5.6	9.8	7.1	5.7	26.3	39.2	30.9	43.1	5.4	10.3	7.1	12.4
National	14.8	20.1	16.7	25.2	5.5	8.1	6.4	6.4	25.7	37.5	29.9	43.8	5.3	9.3	6.8	12.2

Notes: ^a Physical violence includes violence by current/former spouse, or physical violence from someone other than spouse since the age of 15. ^b Sexual violence includes sexual violence by husband/partner, ever forced to perform unwanted sexual acts by anyone, ever forced to have sex by anyone other than current partner in past 12 months, and first sex was forced by anyone.

Annex Table 30B-1: VACS 2009, Among Females Who Have Experienced Physical Violence, Percent Who Report Specific Persons ^a Committing Violence, by Age												
Region	Partner (Current/former partner)				Parent or adult relative				Other ^b			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Mainland	6.2	15.1	9.8	29.8	83.2	76.8	80.7	75.2	79.9	66.3	74.4	69.7
Zanzibar	0.7	8.4	3.7	7.4	82.8	71	78.2	64.8	79.9	67.2	75	72.7
National	6.1	15	9.7	29.3	83.2	76.7	80.6	75	79.9	66.3	74.5	69.8

^a Percents do not sum to 100% because person is reporting on up to 8 incidents of sexual violence each of which could have a different perpetrator and not all respondents provided full information. ^b Includes teacher, religious leader, police, employer, or stranger.

Annex Table 30B-2: VACS 2009, Among Males Who Have Experienced Physical Violence, Percent Who Report Specific Persons^a Committing Violence, by Age

Region	Partner (Current/former partner)				Parent or adult relative				Other ^b			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Mainland	1.2	9	4.3	18.3	80	76.1	78.5	74.8	78.6	80.5	79.4	61.8
ZNZ	4.8	9.3	6.6	15.4	92.9	76.4	86.4	85.1	58	71.2	63.2	65.8
National	1.3	9	4.4	18.2	80.4	76.1	78.7	75.2	78.1	80.3	79	61.9

^a Percents do not sum to 100% because person is reporting on up to 8 incidents of sexual violence each of which could have a different perpetrator and not all respondents provided full information. ^b Includes teacher, religious leader, police, employer, or stranger.

Annex Table 31B: VACS 2009, Percent of Females Whose Pregnancy Ever Resulted from Forced Sex, by Age

Region	No				Yes				Don't Know			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Mainland	3.1	1.9	2.6	3.4	4.1	7.5	5.5	8.5	92.8	90.6	91.9	88
Zanzibar	0.5	1	0.7	0.5	0.1	2.6	1.1	1.1	99.4	96.4	98.2	98.5
National	3	1.8	2.6	3.4	4	7.4	5.4	8.3	93	90.8	92.1	88.3

Annex Table 33A-1: HIV Prevention Knowledge among Females Ages 15-24, Percent (DHS 2010)												
Region	Know that using a condom can reduce risk of HIV ^a				Know that having one partner ^b and no others can reduce risk of HIV				Knowledge of both prevention methods			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Mainland												
Arusha	50.6	70.1	57.8	63.8	86	79.6	83.6	78.5	43.7	60.7	49.9	57.1
Dar es Salaam	77.8	80.9	78.8	80	87.7	90.3	88.6	93.2	71.1	73.9	72	75.5
Dodoma	82.1	*	86.5	95	94	*	95.5	100	77.8	*	83.3	95
Iringa	60.6	80.6	68.9	77.5	79.9	93.1	85.4	96	50.5	77.2	61.6	77.5
Kagera	80	85.2	81.9	91.6	88	84.5	86.7	92.5	74.3	78.6	75.9	85.3
Kigoma	72.3	*	73.7	78.1	81.8	*	83	96.6	62.8	64.8	63.3	77.2
Kilimanjaro	54.4	*	61.7	85.3	92.2	*	94.5	97.7	54.4	*	60.8	85.3
Lindi	*	*	84.2	79	*	*	82	95.7	*	*	72.4	77.5
Manyara	45	78	58	63.1	73.6	91.6	80.7	88.2	36.7	75.8	51.4	59.6
Mara	66.4	63.8	65.5	69.9	86	74.5	82	78	59.9	49.9	56.4	59.5
Mbeya	71.4	*	74.9	77.2	83.2	*	81	93	63.3	*	65	75
Morogoro	67.6	69	68.3	82.9	85.4	88	86.7	88.3	65.5	65	65.3	79.1
Mtwara	78.6	*	78.1	88.5	86.4	*	91.3	98.1	72.5	*	74.1	85.1
Mwanza	39.8	64.1	48.5	55.8	53.3	75.7	61.3	80.9	26.9	51	35.5	50.1
Pwani	90.9	*	94.7	83.9	100	*	98.7	95.8	90.9	*	93.4	81.1
Rukwa	69.9	*	70.1	73.6	82	*	85.4	84	61.3	*	64.5	68.6
Ruvuma	79.6	*	77.8	88.8	81.7	*	83.3	88.9	66.3	*	67.7	83.5
Shinyanga	71.2	80.7	75.3	80.7	68.6	78.1	72.7	77.1	60.2	74.3	66.3	69.8
Singida	82.1	*	79.4	66	90.6	*	90	83	74.1	*	72.4	59.4
Tabora	75.6	76.7	76	84.2	73	71.8	72.5	87.3	65.8	62.3	64.4	74.9
Tanga	73.2	*	69.4	80.5	90.5	*	89.2	98.4	69.2	*	66.6	78.9
Zanzibar												
Kaskazini Unguja	46.3	49.4	47.5	57.6	83.8	85.8	84.6	85.9	43.7	43.6	43.7	54.7
Kusini Unguja	67.9	73.4	70.1	71.5	72.9	80.8	76.1	87.6	56.5	61.4	58.4	63
Mjini Magharibi	59.5	70.4	63.8	67	88.4	87.6	88.1	96.6	56.8	62.4	59	66.3
Kaskazini Pemba	49.6	73.9	58	51.9	81.7	92.9	85.6	89.9	46	71.5	54.8	50.8
Kusini Pemba	55.9	66.5	59.5	66.8	82.4	92.6	85.9	90	52.4	63.9	56.3	61.6
Mainland	68.7	76.9	71.7	78.3	81.1	84.6	82.3	89.3	61.1	69.6	64.2	73.5
Zanzibar	55.3	67.1	59.7	63.3	83.8	88.6	85.6	91.9	51.5	61.2	55.1	60.8
Urban	69.5	80.9	73.5	80.2	88	92.4	89.6	94.8	63.9	75.5	68	78
Rural	67.7	74.7	70.2	76.6	78.2	81.6	79.4	86.7	59.4	66.7	62.1	70.7
National	68.3	76.5	71.2	77.8	81.2	84.8	82.5	89.4	60.8	69.3	63.8	73.1

^a Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse; ^b partner who has no other partners.

Annex Table 33 A-2: HIV Prevention Knowledge among Males Ages 15-24, Percent (DHS 2010)												
Region	Know that using a condom can reduce risk of HIV ^a				Know that having one partner ^b and no others can reduce risk of HIV				Knowledge of both prevention methods			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Mainland												
Arusha	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dar es Salaam	*	*	69.3	*	*	*	82.1	*	*	*	59	*
Dodoma	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Iringa	*	*	75.6	*	*	*	82.7	*	*	*	62.8	*
Kagera	*	*	60.9	*	*	*	85.4	*	*	*	56.5	*
Kigoma	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kilimanjaro	*	*	60.7	*	*	*	85	*	*	*	53.2	*
Lindi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manyara	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mara	*	*	75.7	*	*	*	64.8	*	*	*	49.4	*
Mbeya	*	*	65.5	*	*	*	80.1	*	*	*	61.5	*
Morogoro	*	*	64.7	*	*	*	83.1	*	*	*	57.2	*
Mtwara	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mwanza	78	*	71.1	84.6	81	*	84.1	100	59	*	55.2	84.6
Pwani	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rukwa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ruvuma	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Shinyanga	*	*	72.5	*	*	*	90.4	*	*	*	66.1	*
Singida	*	*	80.4	*	*	*	89.4	*	*	*	69.8	*
Tabora	*	*	82.5	*	*	*	87.2	*	*	*	69.7	*
Tanga	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Zanzibar												
Kaskazini Unguja	47.7	*	43.2	*	70.4	*	67	*	40.1	*	35.1	*
Kusini Unguja	*	*	63.6	74.3	*	*	65	76.5	*	*	41.5	59.8
Mjini Magharibi	*	*	51.7	*	*	*	82.4	*	*	*	42.3	*
Kaskazini Pemba	*	*	34.7	*	*	*	60.9	*	*	*	25.9	*
Kusini Pemba	*	*	57.5	37.9	*	*	56.9	84.7	*	*	32.1	30.1
Mainland	69.5	70.8	70	78.1	79.8	89.9	83.6	93	57.8	65.1	60.6	74.4
Zanzibar	54.3	41.8	49.1	52.7	66.3	74.7	69.8	78.7	40.5	30.3	36.3	47.3
Urban	76.4	76.9	76.6	75	83.7	95.7	89	95.3	68.2	73.1	70.3	72.9
Rural	66.9	66.8	66.9	78.3	78.1	86.7	81.2	91.4	54.1	60	56.2	73.8
National	69.1	69.7	69.3	77.3	79.4	89.4	83.1	92.6	57.3	63.8	59.7	73.5

^a Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse; ^b partner who has no other partners.

Table 33B-1: HIV Prevention Knowledge among Females Ages 15-24, Percent (THMIS 2011-2012)

Region	Know that using a condom can reduce risk of HIV ^a				Know that having one partner ^b and no others can reduce risk of HIV				Knowledge of both prevention methods			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Mainland												
Arusha	68.2	*	67.1	52.2	87.9	*	86.3	88.1	63.4	56.8	61	51.1
Dar es Salaam	56.5	72.1	63.3	85.8	92.5	93.7	93	97.1	56.5	70	62.4	84.3
Dodoma	*	*	72.9	61	*	*	84.9	80.9	*	*	63.1	58
Geita	50.7	65.5	55.4	78.7	76	84.3	78.6	90.2	46.5	59	50.4	71.5
Iringa	58.1	67.1	63.3	90.2	74.3	98	88	90.2	55.1	65.1	60.9	80.4
Kagera	70.2	64.4	68.1	79.8	89.8	84.3	87.8	91	63.7	64.4	63.9	72.7
Katavi	34.4	65.1	47.4	60.7	63.7	69.4	66.1	84.4	25.6	52.9	36.5	58.3
Kigoma	39.3	66.4	50.7	71.2	78.2	77.7	78	95.6	37.2	55.4	44.9	70.1
Kilimanjaro	31.4	56.8	41.6	66.6	85.3	93.8	88.7	93.3	30.9	50.5	38.7	63.2
Lindi	81.8	*	85.5	86.8	73.9	*	78.7	89.4	67.8	*	72.5	81.8
Manyara	50	67	55.3	66.6	73.8	83.5	76.8	89.8	41.8	67	49.4	65.1
Mara	62.3	73.9	67.2	84.3	67.1	73.1	69.6	74.3	47.4	50.7	48.8	67.7
Mbeya	40.1	55.4	46.3	55.4	59.9	74.4	65.8	81.5	31.3	45.7	37.1	47.3
Morogoro	77.2	75.5	76.3	77.8	90.1	80.9	85	91.3	74	66.3	69.8	73.7
Mtwara	64.3	*	71.3	88.2	72.8	*	78.2	92.5	55.4	*	64.4	82.5
Mwanza	65	68.2	66.2	75.7	61.1	84	69.7	79.5	46.5	64.8	53.2	68.2
Njombe	56.8	*	60.1	78.7	84.4	*	86.7	95.9	56.3	*	57.2	76.7
Pwani	75.1	*	81.2	78.9	83.2	*	88	87.4	75.1	*	81.2	73.5
Rukwa	57.1	*	59.7	77.3	83.1	*	84	79.4	41.5	*	48.2	65.2
Ruvuma	76	94.7	83.5	71.6	68.5	95.6	79.4	70.8	64.1	86.1	73.2	61.8
Shinyanga	63	85	71.8	87.5	73.8	89.1	79.9	88.5	52.2	81.1	63.8	80.4
Simiyu	46.8	44.4	45.8	62.9	44.5	46.6	45.4	57.9	28.1	32.8	30	37.1
Singida	57	71.5	63.1	71.5	77.7	90.1	82.9	82.9	49.3	64.2	55.3	63.7
Tabora	72	90.4	78.8	82.1	88.5	95.2	91	94.1	67.6	85.6	74.2	78.8
Tanga	37.5	32.7	35.4	49.1	65.7	84.3	73.7	71.3	28.2	29.4	28.7	41.6
Zanzibar												
Kaskazini Unguja	41.6	34	39	49.8	68.8	81.2	73.1	85.7	29.9	33.1	31	46.4
Kusini Unguja	59.2	*	53.6	60.3	89.2	*	85	86.7	51.1	*	48.7	51.8
Mjini Magharibi	23.9	53.3	36.7	55.8	82.4	88.6	85.1	95	22.6	53.3	36	55
Kaskazini Pemba	51.4	51.9	51.6	61.6	76.8	90.4	81.8	90.4	47	51.9	48.8	61.6
Kusini Pemba	54.7	58	56	57.3	85.8	92.4	88.4	97.6	54.7	58	56	56.5
Mainland	56.5	68.7	61.4	73.6	74.2	82.7	77.6	84.9	48.2	61.2	53.4	66.6
Zanzibar	35.6	51.6	42.1	56.3	80.9	88	83.8	93.4	32.4	51.5	40.2	54.8
Urban	64.8	79.3	70.3	78.8	85.6	91.5	87.8	93.7	59.9	74.9	65.6	76.3
Rural	52	64.1	57	70.7	70.1	80	74.2	82.1	42.8	56.1	48.3	62.4
National	55.6	68	60.6	72.9	74.5	82.9	77.9	85.3	47.5	60.8	52.9	66.1

^a Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse; ^b partner who has no other partners.

Table 33B-2: HIV Prevention Knowledge among Males Ages 15-24, Percent (THMIS 2011-2012)

Region	Know that using a condom can reduce risk of HIV ^a				Know that having one partner ^b and no others can reduce risk of HIV				Knowledge of both prevention methods			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Mainland												
Arusha	77.9	*	78	91.8	76.1	*	76.7	100	61.2	*	65.9	91.8
Dar es Salaam	85.3	72.9	79.3	83.5	82.2	75	78.7	93.9	73.4	63	68.3	81.5
Dodoma	87.3	*	78.6	63.6	87.5	*	88.8	81.3	75.2	*	71.3	61.3
Geita	69.3	78	72.5	76	54.2	58	55.6	79.2	39.9	45.9	42.1	61.7
Iringa	91.1	94.3	92.4	70.3	88.3	93.6	90.5	88.6	88	84.7	86.6	70.3
Kagera	58.2	*	63.1	71.8	72.9	*	73.9	94.9	48.1	*	51.3	69.1
Katavi	82.4	*	85.7	90.7	89.9	*	93.8	95.4	75.4	*	81.3	90.7
Kigoma	62.4	46.2	55	80.8	81.6	95.5	88	85.8	55.1	45.7	50.8	70.6
Kilimanjaro	74.8	84.8	79.5	84.3	84.6	96.9	90.3	96.5	65.2	84.8	74.2	80.8
Lindi	91.2	*	90.2	87.9	95.6	*	94.7	100	91.2	*	87.6	87.9
Manyara	79.1	85.7	82.4	84.1	85.9	87.9	86.9	89.3	71.4	80.1	75.8	80.3
Mara	71.3	81	74.3	85.4	60.9	83.7	67.9	89.3	52.2	72.3	58.4	77.1
Mbeya	78	76.6	77.4	86.9	87.7	85.1	86.7	97.1	73.4	65.8	70.4	84
Morogoro	87.8	85.5	86.6	84.8	82	89.3	85.7	87.5	69.8	78.1	74	77.6
Mtwara	84.2	*	78.8	92.3	88.2	*	90.7	93.8	75.2	*	71.4	87.5
Mwanza	66.9	66.4	66.7	69	62.1	88.5	73	79.8	39.1	58	46.8	56.4
Njombe	66.7	*	67.3	79.4	54.2	*	65.8	90.3	48.3	*	53.7	75.6
Pwani	78.3	69.6	74.3	59.9	66.1	92.8	78.4	98	47.8	66.9	56.6	57.9
Rukwa	*	*	70.3	90.3	*	*	73.4	97.6	50.7	*	57.5	90.3
Ruvuma	66	*	73.3	90	67.3	*	73.8	78.6	45.1	*	57.4	76
Shinyanga	61.5	*	64.5	73.4	64.5	*	73.5	89	51.1	*	54.9	70.7
Simiyu	60.9	81.1	68.3	66.2	63	72.8	66.6	74.8	37.2	55.7	43.8	56
Singida	72.3	70.7	71.6	84.8	69.3	81.8	74.5	78.2	62.7	60.3	61.7	67.9
Tabora	65.4	80.1	71	80.5	79.2	67.5	74.7	88.7	61.4	62.6	61.9	74.4
Tanga	55.1	*	62.5	85.5	77.1	*	81.8	91.9	50.1	*	59.4	85.5
Zanzibar												
Kaskazini Unguja	54.6	*	45.5	45.2	77.3	*	73.8	90.9	45.2	*	35.1	42.8
Kusini Unguja	68.9	*	64.1	57.4	81.5	*	78.2	62.7	61.9	*	57	45
Mjini Magharibi	34.6	*	40.7	36.3	88.3	*	83.9	82.9	26.2	*	34.4	35.4
Kaskazini Pemba	48.6	42.1	45.7	54.3	56.7	70.8	62.9	77.7	36.1	39.4	37.6	40.4
Kusini Pemba	59.6	*	60.2	60.5	78.2	*	78.9	89.2	49.1	*	50	56.1
Mainland	72	75.4	73.4	80	74.6	84.2	78.4	88.3	58.4	66.2	61.5	73.9
Zanzibar	45.4	48.4	46.6	43.1	81.2	75.9	79.1	82.2	36.2	43.3	39	39.3
Urban	74.1	67	71	81.5	85.2	88.6	86.7	92.8	66.6	61.6	64.4	77.3
Rural	70.2	76.9	72.8	77.4	71.9	82.3	75.9	86	55	66.7	59.5	70.6
National	71	74.4	72.4	78.6	74.9	83.9	78.5	88	57.5	65.4	60.7	72.6

^a Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse; ^b partner who has no other partners.

Table 34A-1: Percent of Females Ages 15-24 Who Have Comprehensive Knowledge about HIV/AIDS (DHS 2010)

Region	A healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus				AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites ^b				AIDS cannot be transmitted by supernatural means ^b				Percent with a comprehensive knowledge ^a about HIV/AIDS			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Mainland																
Arusha	87.2	92.1	89	70.7	78.1	80.7	79.1	68.5	76.8	86.7	80.4	90	33.5	53.6	40.8	37.1
Dar es Salaam	86.4	83.4	85.4	93.9	91.3	92.1	91.6	91.1	88.1	89.9	88.7	79.6	51.2	60.5	54.2	55.8
Dodoma	80	*	85	84.5	85.1	*	86.4	62.3	85.6	*	87.4	94.2	59.1	*	65	56.4
Iringa	76.8	81.7	78.8	69.5	90	68.8	81.2	78.3	91.3	95	92.8	91.1	33.9	44.2	38.2	46.1
Kagera	75.2	78	76.2	79.6	92.4	81.8	88.4	88.8	83.3	84.3	83.7	90	51.7	54.7	52.8	61.9
Kigoma	78.4	*	80.8	80.6	90	*	89.5	83.5	87.1	*	87.1	72.4	43.8	44.2	43.9	37.9
Kilimanjaro	82.6	*	83.9	88.5	92.3	*	87.6	82.5	92	*	93.1	80.8	43.7	*	45.9	52.6
Lindi	*	*	86.6	91.8	*	*	86.5	81.5	*	*	84.3	91.1	*	*	53.3	64.4
Manyara	70.3	85.4	76.3	70.3	84.5	87.9	85.8	85.6	80.2	97.4	87	75.9	30.2	64	42.9	44.2
Mara	80.7	79.2	80.2	93.2	81	88.9	83.8	77.9	83.3	81.4	82.6	84.2	39	33.7	37.1	40.5
Mbeya	76.1	*	80.9	86.2	92	*	88.9	82	90.1	*	92.2	91.4	47.7	*	48.4	58.2
Morogoro	91.9	80.9	86.4	90.3	94.2	82.5	88.4	81.3	89.4	85.5	87.4	83.8	56.8	49.1	53	54.4
Mtwara	79	*	78.5	97.8	85.4	*	83.3	84.6	97.7	*	96.4	93	57.5	*	57	71.4
Mwanza	70.2	90.5	77.5	81.9	73.7	75.9	74.5	79.5	83.4	93.8	87.1	77.9	13.3	33.9	20.6	31.4
Pwani	100	*	94.3	94	87	*	74.8	69.2	97.4	*	93.5	89.7	77.9	*	69.4	47.1
Rukwa	77.6	*	81.4	85.8	88.2	*	84.8	76.4	89.9	*	89.6	87.7	45.5	*	48.3	50.7
Ruvuma	69.8	*	72.2	83	75.1	*	80.6	77.9	91.4	*	87.3	79	28.7	*	31.6	45.4
Shinyanga	81.6	83.1	82.3	93.9	82.5	91.1	86.3	84.6	83.1	82.3	82.8	81.4	50.9	59.3	54.5	56.5
Singida	77.5	*	74.6	70.9	84.4	*	85.7	92.9	84.2	*	84.1	91.6	46.9	*	47.1	44.9
Tabora	86.9	90.1	88.2	90.3	86.2	75.2	81.9	83.7	95.4	93.6	94.7	81	54.6	54.1	54.4	62.5
Tanga	83.5	*	84.8	76	94.4	*	91.2	82.7	88.9	*	88.9	81.8	45.4	*	44.9	52.7

Table 34A-1: Percent of Females Ages 15-24 Who Have Comprehensive Knowledge about HIV/AIDS (DHS 2010)

Region	A healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus				AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites ^b				AIDS cannot be transmitted by supernatural means ^b				Percent with a comprehensive knowledge ^a about HIV/AIDS			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Zanzibar																
Kaskazini Unguja	83.7	84.5	84	82.2	81.2	81.1	81.2	68.2	71.6	79.3	74.6	71.8	19.3	26.2	21.9	28.5
Kusini Unguja	86.6	85	85.9	91.6	81.5	83.6	82.4	77.5	70.3	75.9	72.5	75.3	34.2	39.8	36.4	37.7
Mjini Magharibi	89.2	91.5	90.1	95.4	95.5	91.7	94	94.8	75.9	76.3	76.1	78.2	32.7	44.2	37.2	48.1
Kaskazini Pemba	72	76.8	73.6	83.5	72.3	72.2	72.2	63.8	68.3	86.1	74.5	74.3	15.3	44.7	25.4	27.7
Kusini Pemba	72.9	77.9	74.6	88	86.9	78.2	83.9	74.4	69	71.1	69.7	70.6	24.5	30.7	26.6	35.2
Mainland	80.1	84.9	81.8	85.2	86.3	82.9	85.1	81.6	87.2	88.9	87.8	84.2	44.5	51.3	46.9	50.8
Zanzibar	81.2	84.6	82.4	89.7	85.5	83.1	84.6	80.6	71.8	77.6	74	75	25.4	38.4	30.2	38.6
Urban	88.7	87.2	88.2	92.2	90.4	89.7	79.4	85.3	89.4	92.8	90.6	85.1	50.1	59.5	53.5	56
Rural	76.5	83.9	79.1	82	84.5	80.1	90.2	79.6	85.5	86.6	85.9	83.3	41.1	47.1	43.3	47.7
National	80.1	84.9	81.8	85.4	86.3	82.9	85.1	81.5	86.6	88.4	87.3	83.9	43.8	50.8	46.3	50.4

^a Comprehensive knowledge: knowing consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting AIDS, knowing a healthy-looking person can have AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS.

^b Two most common local misconceptions: 'AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites' or by 'supernatural means'.

Table 34A-2: Percent of Males Ages 15-24 Who Have Comprehensive Knowledge about HIV/AIDS (DHS 2010)

Region	A healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus				AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites ^b				AIDS cannot be transmitted by supernatural means ^b				Percent with a comprehensive knowledge ^a about HIV/AIDS			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Mainland																
Arusha	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dar es Salaam	*	*	93.6	*	*	*	88.1	*	*	*	90.4	*	*	*	52.9	*
Dodoma	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Iringa	*	*	88.2	*	*	*	88	*	*	*	88.4	*	*	*	39	*
Kagera	*	*	72.4	*	*	*	82.4	*	*	*	88.4	*	*	*	36.5	*
Kigoma	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kilimanjaro	*	*	85	*	*	*	82.3	*	*	*	85.7	*	*	*	43.6	*
Lindi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manyara	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mara	*	*	93.8	*	*	*	69.7	*	*	*	93.8	*	*	*	32.8	*
Mbeya	*	*	60.7	*	*	*	77	*	*	*	98.7	*	*	*	31.6	*
Morogoro	*	*	82	*	*	*	70	*	*	*	86.7	*	*	*	35.4	*
Mtwara	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mwanza	75.2	*	75.9	80.6	62	*	58.5	51.4	94.6	*	96.3	100	30.8	*	31.3	34.7
Pwani	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rukwa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ruvuma	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Shinyanga	*	*	52.7	*	*	*	82.6	*	*	*	72.1	*	*	*	39.7	*
Singida	*	*	92.2	*	*	*	75.2	*	*	*	93.9	*	*	*	51.3	*
Tabora	*	*	62.2	*	*	*	75.7	*	*	*	91.2	*	*	*	48.2	*
Tanga	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 34A-2: Percent of Males Ages 15-24 Who Have Comprehensive Knowledge about HIV/AIDS (DHS 2010)

Region	A healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus				AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites ^b				AIDS cannot be transmitted by supernatural means ^b				Percent with a comprehensive knowledge ^a about HIV/AIDS			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Zanzibar																
Kaskazini Unguja	56.2	*	66.1	*	65.7	*	70.4	*	68.1	*	68.7	*	13.7	*	18.2	*
Kusini Unguja	*	*	89.7	83.6	*	*	92.4	97.1	*	*	91.8	94.2	*	*	31.7	48.9
Mjini Magharibi	*	*	93.6	*	*	*	85.9	*	*	*	89.2	*	*	*	35.5	*
Kaskazini Pemba	*	*	76.5	*	*	*	83.7	*	*	*	88.4	*	*	*	18.3	*
Kusini Pemba	*	*	84.7	96.2	*	*	93.2	86.7	*	*	96.3	86.7	*	*	21.4	26.4
Mainland	77.3	84.3	79.9	88.9	75.5	80.3	77.3	76.1	88.7	91.1	89.6	89.4	37.1	48.6	41.4	45.8
Zanzibar	82.2	85.7	83.7	93	80.2	90.7	84.5	87.6	84.4	90	86.7	86.6	27.2	25.7	26.6	34.9
Urban	82	98.4	89.2	93.8	87.3	94.9	90.6	80.5	91.3	93	92	96.8	54.3	67.5	60.1	52.8
Rural	76.1	78.5	77	87	72.2	74.8	73.1	74.8	87.7	90.3	88.6	86.2	31.6	39.6	34.5	42.3
National	77.4	84.3	80	89	75.6	80.7	77.5	76.5	88.5	91.1	89.5	89.3	36.8	47.8	40.9	45.4

Table 34B-1: Percent of Females Ages 15-24 Who Have Comprehensive Knowledge about HIV/AIDS (THMIS 2011-2012)																
Region	A healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus				AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites ^b				AIDS cannot be transmitted by supernatural means ^b				Percent with a comprehensive knowledge ^a about HIV/AIDS			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Mainland																
Arusha	80.9	*	79.3	74	80.5	*	83.1	79	93.1	*	94.2	79	54	52.5	53.5	29.7
Dar es Salaam	71.2	88.5	78.8	88.7	93.3	90.6	92.1	93.1	85.9	93.4	89.2	89.2	42.8	52.1	46.9	65.7
Dodoma	*	*	78.7	71	*	*	86	70.1	*	*	98	81.2	*	*	39.4	38.3
Geita	58.1	59.6	58.6	76	82.7	91.6	85.5	80.2	81.4	85	82.6	85.1	22.5	33.6	26	40.1
Iringa	89.6	84	86.3	88.7	77.1	91.7	85.5	93.4	100	97.1	98.3	97.6	34.3	50.8	43.8	64.4
Kagera	71.1	78.6	73.8	84.6	92.7	84.3	89.6	85.9	97.4	100	98.4	98.1	42	42.3	42.1	53.2
Katavi	83.1	92	86.9	83.4	77.2	91.5	83.3	70.6	77.8	89.3	82.7	79.9	16.6	49	29.6	30.5
Kigoma	59.1	76.4	66.4	80	81	91.9	85.6	76.9	92.5	87.3	90.3	89.7	24.9	34.7	29	34.2
Kilimanjaro	82.9	91.2	86.2	86.5	91.5	75.6	85.1	80.8	100	94.9	97.9	92	26.9	27.6	27.2	46
Lindi	67.8	*	73	82.5	82.7	*	87.9	81.5	84	*	87.1	83.2	44.3	*	52.9	53.7
Manyara	67.5	67.2	67.4	84.8	81.4	76.3	79.8	81.5	89.8	86.7	88.9	92.1	29.7	42.7	33.7	52.6
Mara	79.5	79.4	79.5	81.9	78.3	76.3	77.5	76.7	88.2	89.8	88.9	89.6	27.4	32.5	29.5	40.3
Mbeya	76.5	88.7	81.5	80.4	86.5	87.8	87	85.5	89.5	97.9	92.9	84.5	24.6	35	28.8	29.3
Morogoro	66.4	73.8	70.5	70.7	85	86.6	85.9	86	95.2	92.7	93.8	87	56.6	56.9	56.8	51.6
Mtwara	70.9	*	76.4	77	87.2	*	85.6	92.7	91	*	88.4	89.5	43.5	*	48.5	54.4
Mwanza	56.7	74.7	63.4	78.8	93.9	79.5	88.5	78.4	92.5	83.6	89.2	89.2	29.9	37.1	32.6	40.4
Njombe	66.7	*	72.3	73.8	88	*	90.4	70.7	70.4	*	70	91	35.2	*	38.5	38.8
Pwani	80	*	84.5	91.1	92.7	*	94.3	80.9	97.5	*	97.5	93.1	61.8	*	69.3	54.2
Rukwa	76.6	*	81.4	81.1	67.7	*	82.2	79.5	85	*	91.7	86.4	25.5	*	33.8	38.4
Ruvuma	70.2	84.5	75.9	83.1	88.7	72	82	78.2	88.1	81.3	85.3	91.8	47.1	46	46.7	38.2
Shinyanga	51.8	63.7	56.6	66	78.5	83.4	80.5	84.3	89	96.3	91.9	89.1	25.5	42	32.1	46.8
Simiyu	71.9	69.6	70.9	76.7	68.9	64.6	67.1	71.9	85.5	79.3	82.9	72.4	11.3	15.8	13.1	24.5
Singida	64.6	85.1	73.2	74.3	83.4	92	87	91.3	93.9	96.2	94.8	85.6	38.7	58.3	46.6	48.8
Tabora	84.3	86.8	85.3	77.5	85.4	86.2	85.7	87.2	93.9	85.4	90.8	92.9	53.4	68.1	58.8	54.8
Tanga	80.4	85.4	82.6	60	80.1	87.4	83.3	75	86.6	95.3	90.3	83.4	28.2	24	26.3	28.5

Table 34B-1: Percent of Females Ages 15-24 Who Have Comprehensive Knowledge about HIV/AIDS (THMIS 2011-2012)																
Region	A healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus				AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites ^b				AIDS cannot be transmitted by supernatural means ^b				Percent with a comprehensive knowledge ^a about HIV/AIDS			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Zanzibar																
Kaskazini Unguja	81.6	90.1	84.6	90	83.5	76.2	81	81.3	59.3	65.4	61.4	70.3	16.4	14	15.5	28.7
Kusini Unguja	92.1	*	93.9	93	89.2	*	88.5	86.6	76.6	*	72.3	76.9	39.7	*	34.1	36.1
Mjini Magharibi	98.1	95.3	96.9	97.5	91.9	85.5	89.1	89.9	70.8	80.4	75	74.4	11.3	41.2	24.4	46.5
Kaskazini Pemba	88.6	86.8	87.9	85.3	81.7	87.8	83.9	78.8	54.6	67.3	59.3	72.7	29.7	35.9	32	39
Kusini Pemba	88.5	95.8	91.3	97.2	95.3	81.9	90.1	82	82.4	85.1	83.4	76.3	43.8	39.9	42.3	39.9
Mainland	71.6	80.4	75.2	78.7	84.5	83.9	84.3	82.2	89.8	90.2	90	87.6	34	42	37.2	44.3
Zanzibar	93.4	93.9	93.6	95	89.7	84.7	87.7	86.3	68.8	77.2	72.3	74.1	20	37.2	27.1	42.1
Urban	77.7	87.7	81.5	87.2	90	90.3	90.1	87.3	93.1	93.4	93.2	88.4	45.6	58.5	50.5	53.6
Rural	70.4	78.7	73.8	76.4	82.7	81.7	82.3	80.6	87.4	88.4	87.8	86.5	28.7	36.2	31.8	40.7
National	72.5	81	75.9	79.3	84.7	83.9	84.4	82.4	89	89.7	89.3	87	33.4	41.8	36.8	44.2

Region	A healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus				AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites ^b				AIDS cannot be transmitted by supernatural means ^b				Percent with a comprehensive knowledge ^a about HIV/AIDS			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Mainland																
Arusha	58.5	*	62	97.5	68.7	*	73.3	98.1	73.3	*	71.1	83.7	27.5	*	36.9	71.2
Dar es Salaam	88.3	97.7	92.9	98	96	86.1	91.2	84.9	100	93.5	96.8	88.3	62.1	51	56.7	63.9
Dodoma	52.9	*	69.3	84.6	91.9	*	82.2	60.6	88.6	*	89.5	83.5	43.9	*	41.2	33.1
Geita	72.2	79.5	74.9	90.9	74.1	87.7	79.1	75.9	82.3	94.8	86.9	87.3	24.2	30.9	26.7	43.4
Iringa	84.8	77.5	81.8	81.2	89.1	95.1	91.5	91.9	94.5	91.6	93.3	92.6	74	62.5	69.2	58.9
Kagera	81.1	*	82.4	84.2	73.4	*	73.2	90.4	95.8	*	93.9	96.7	31.3	*	32.9	52
Katavi	79.5	*	86.1	90.9	93.5	*	94.8	95	91.6	*	90.3	89.4	52.9	*	61.6	71.6
Kigoma	89.9	98.2	93.7	92.3	79.2	77.5	78.4	86.1	80.6	79.3	80	90.7	32.5	36.9	34.5	56.3
Kilimanjaro	94.4	88.9	91.9	91.4	84.7	85.7	85.2	86.1	84.4	89.9	87	93.8	42.5	52.1	46.9	61.5
Lindi	100	*	93.7	97.2	79.9	*	81.2	68.7	94.3	*	91.4	70.5	71.1	*	63.9	52.4
Manyara	62.5	76.3	69.5	67.7	66.8	85.9	76.4	85.1	79.4	88.5	84	85.8	30.2	56.5	43.4	56.5
Mara	59.4	86.9	67.9	80.4	75.8	82.2	77.8	67.8	88.3	88.5	88.4	96.8	23.3	48.8	31.2	46.5
Mbeya	86.9	89.2	87.8	97.1	83.7	89.5	86	91.9	84.8	93.4	88.2	94.7	53.9	56.4	54.9	74.6
Morogoro	81.6	85.3	83.5	92.6	88.9	71.2	79.9	73.4	83.2	79.4	81.2	88.1	43.3	46.7	45	53.4
Mtwara	90.1	*	93.3	100	76.7	*	78.8	93	86.5	*	89	90.2	49.7	*	52.1	76
Mwanza	64.2	72	67.4	87.3	85.2	83.6	84.5	75.1	89.1	85	87.4	92.9	24.9	39	30.6	38.9
Njombe	79.5	*	80.3	87.4	83.3	*	83.8	87.4	85.8	*	87.4	96.4	35.7	*	40	67.1
Pwani	97.5	96.6	97	92.7	88.2	80.7	84.8	84.2	85	96.7	90.3	91.2	41.8	48.6	45	49.7
Rukwa	*	*	84.6	82.6	*	*	86.5	81.1	*	*	89.6	95.3	37.2	*	47.5	65
Ruvuma	75	*	83.4	81.1	89.4	*	91.2	87.5	89.2	*	91.6	85.6	36.5	*	49.2	52.5
Shinyanga	61.3	*	66.3	67.5	86.6	*	90.1	83.4	96.7	*	95.9	93.9	31.3	*	38.9	43.1
Simiyu	64.4	86	72.3	73.3	85.9	67.1	79	78.8	92.4	73.7	85.6	92.3	30.1	28.3	29.5	37.2
Singida	73.1	75.9	74.3	71.2	87.1	81.8	84.9	88.1	84.6	85.4	84.9	90.5	43.2	39	41.5	42.8
Tabora	68.1	76.1	71.2	74.9	75	84.4	78.6	82.2	93.4	92.1	92.9	92.4	35	43.3	38.2	46.5
Tanga	70.3	*	73.7	85.9	82.5	*	76.1	86.8	87.9	*	88.5	90.6	39.2	*	39.8	58

Table 34B-2: Percent of Males Ages 15-24 Who Have Comprehensive Knowledge about HIV/AIDS (THMIS 2011-2012)																
Region	A healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus				AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites ^b				AIDS cannot be transmitted by supernatural means ^b				Percent with a comprehensive knowledge ^a about HIV/AIDS			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Zanzibar																
Kaskazini Unguja	87.9	*	90.9	100	77.9	*	81.4	77.3	83.1	*	83.3	83.2	34.3	*	27	29.4
Kusini Unguja	94	*	91.3	96	87.8	*	91.8	85.4	78	*	83.7	81.7	43.5	*	43.5	37.5
Mjini Magharibi	94	*	95.7	97.5	82.8	*	83.6	91.1	73.6	*	82.6	97.7	13.2	*	25.2	35.4
Kaskazini Pemba	52.7	86.3	67.5	82	72	74.8	73.2	76.8	75.1	78.1	76.4	77.3	20.9	22.7	21.7	29.1
Kusini Pemba	70.8	*	72.3	76.2	85	*	85.4	97.4	87.8	*	88.4	93.2	30	*	33.8	43.2
Mainland	75.2	86.1	79.6	86.3	82.8	82.4	82.6	82.7	88.4	88.3	88.3	90.6	39.1	47.5	42.4	53.7
Zanzibar	84.3	92.8	87.6	93.6	81.9	84.6	82.9	88.4	77.7	91	82.9	92.4	21.6	36.9	27.6	35
Urban	87	95.7	90.8	94.1	87.4	83.8	85.8	91.5	92.3	90.7	91.6	91.5	49.9	46.4	48.4	64.5
Rural	72.3	83.2	76.5	83.4	81.4	82	81.7	79.2	86.8	87.6	87.1	90.3	35.3	47.3	39.9	48.1
National	75.5	86.4	79.9	86.6	82.8	82.4	82.6	82.9	88	88.4	88.1	90.6	38.5	47.1	41.9	53

Table 35A-1: Percent of Females Ages 15-24 Who Have Knowledge of Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV (DHS 2010)												
Region	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding				Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy				HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding, and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Mainland												
Arusha	84.4	81.9	83.4	79.9	89.6	*	91.2	84	74.9	77.2	75.8	66.5
Dar es Salaam	88.8	97.3	91.5	90.8	92	78.8	87.7	93.3	83.1	76.1	80.8	88.1
Dodoma	86.8	*	85.9	91.3	62.4	*	63.8	68.9	54.2	*	54.8	63.5
Iringa	76	74.4	75.4	87.7	54.7	*	63.4	82.8	47.4	53.4	49.9	73.6
Kagera	85.2	95.8	89.2	98.4	67	78.2	71.4	82.2	56.5	74.9	63.5	80.7
Kigoma	86.5	*	88	93.7	57.6	*	62.2	81.4	50.9	*	55.8	75.4
Kilimanjaro	91.6	*	94.1	87.9	57.1	*	65	87.4	53.1	*	61.8	76.3
Lindi	*	*	82.4	93.2	*	*	82.4	83.7	*	*	67.9	79
Manyara	63.1	86.3	72.3	83.7	46.2	88.4	66.3	69	30.5	75.5	48.3	58.7
Mara	76.2	89.9	81	86.7	62.9	81.3	69.6	84.6	48.3	75	57.7	73.4
Mbeya	73.9	*	76.6	93.5	47.7	*	56.2	84.2	37.6	*	47.1	78.2
Morogoro	89.5	93.1	91.3	100	83.7	73.3	78.7	82.8	79.7	68.3	73.9	82.8
Mtwara	83.2	*	89.2	100	66.3	*	76	97.4	55.2	*	67.8	97.4
Mwanza	75.3	91.6	81.1	87.7	56.4	64.7	59.8	79.2	42.6	59.1	48.5	71.5
Pwani	100	*	98.1	98.6	79	*	85	88.4	79	*	83.2	88.4
Rukwa	56.7	*	68.8	83.1	50	*	56.8	62.6	29.6	*	40.3	57.1
Ruvuma	84	*	89.4	98.3	62.2	*	67.3	82.9	52.2	*	60.1	82.9
Shinyanga	66.1	82.9	73.4	92.4	73.2	86	79.4	90.7	48.9	73.9	59.7	84.4
Singida	72	*	75.3	75.7	72.6	*	71.2	71.4	52.2	*	53	52.7
Tabora	56.7	64.5	59.7	90.7	82.6	93.7	86.9	91.1	49.8	60.4	53.9	84.3
Tanga	96	*	92	92.5	68.7	*	69	84.1	65.9	*	63.8	81

Table 35A-1: Percent of Females Ages 15-24 Who Have Knowledge of Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV (DHS 2010)												
Region	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding				Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy				HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding, and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Zanzibar												
Kaskazini Unguja	84.3	68	78.1	82	83.8	95	87.8	82.4	70.4	64.1	68	67.3
Kusini Unguja	91.1	91.9	91.4	94.7	90.8	94.9	92.4	87.5	82.3	87	84.2	82.7
Mjini Magharibi	86.4	90	87.8	95.2	90.9	95.4	92.7	95.4	80.8	85.7	82.7	90.8
Kaskazini Pemba	83.8	100	89.4	88	67.7	79.5	72.2	82.9	56.7	79.5	64.6	73.3
Kusini Pemba	87.7	87.7	87.7	87.7	63.9	73.8	67.4	86.6	56.3	63.8	58.9	76
Mainland	79.6	88	82.6	91.2	67.7	78.5	71.7	84.1	54.9	69.9	60.3	77.7
Zanzibar	86.2	88	86.8	90.6	79.5	88.2	82.9	89.3	69.2	77.1	72.2	81
Urban	85.5	94.4	88.6	94	81.9	80.1	81.2	91.1	71.5	76	73.1	87
Rural	77.4	85.4	80.3	89.7	61.5	78.3	67.9	80.7	48.5	67.7	55.5	73.2
National	79.8	88	82.8	91.1	68.1	78.9	72.1	84.2	55.4	70.1	60.7	77.8

Table 35A-2: Percent of Males Ages 15-24 Who Have Knowledge of Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV (DHS 2010)												
Region	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding				Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy				HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding, and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Mainland												
Arusha	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dar es Salaam	*	*	73.1	*	*	*	80.5	*	*	*	56.4	*
Dodoma	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Iringa	*	*	80.8	*	*	*	78	*	*	*	64.2	*
Kagera	*	*	62.7	*	*	*	82	*	*	*	51.4	*
Kigoma	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kilimanjaro	*	*	82.3	*	*	*	64.9	*	*	*	53.4	*
Lindi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manyara	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mara	*	*	46.5	*	*	*	67.6	*	*	*	21.5	*
Mbeya	*	*	63.3	*	*	*	48.5	*	*	*	35.4	*
Morogoro	*	*	69.8	*	*	*	61.2	*	*	*	45.5	*
Mtwara	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mwanza	66.9	*	74.1	86.8	49.2	*	48.9	60.2	27.2	*	32.3	56.8
Pwani	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rukwa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ruvuma	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Shinyanga	*	*	86.9	*	*	*	67.8	*	*	*	59.8	*
Singida	*	*	87.4	*	*	*	85	*	*	*	78.8	*
Tabora	*	*	93	*	*	*	72.3	*	*	*	65.9	*
Tanga	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 35A-2: Percent of Males Ages 15-24 Who Have Knowledge of Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV (DHS 2010)												
Region	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding				Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy				HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding, and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Zanzibar												
Kaskazini Unguja	71.4	*	74.8	*	78.2	*	82.3	*	59.3	*	64.1	*
Kusini Unguja	*	*	57.8	72.3	*	*	60.7	74.4	*	*	39.3	52.4
Mjini Magharibi	*	*	80.3	*	*	*	93	*	*	*	76.9	*
Kaskazini Pemba	*	*	80.6	*	*	*	60.4	*	*	*	48.7	*
Kusini Pemba	*	*	82.3	100	*	*	67	84.6	*	*	57.5	84.6
Mainland	72.6	84.3	77	85.1	61.3	74.5	66.6	69.6	43.6	62.7	50.8	60.6
Zanzibar	75.4	79.2	77	92.2	75.4	81.8	78.1	86.3	60	65	62	79.8
Urban	77.5	85.4	81	90.2	78.9	87.7	82.9	81.8	58.9	73.3	65.2	73.8
Rural	71.3	83.6	75.7	83.4	56.3	69	61.1	64.9	39.8	58.4	46.5	55.9
National	72.7	84.1	77	85.4	61.8	74.8	67	70.1	44.1	62.7	51.2	61.2

Region	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding				Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy				HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding, and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Mainland												
Arusha	93.1	*	92	81.4	63	*	60.3	59.9	59.5	*	56	54
Dar es Salaam	73.2	90.2	80.7	94.4	69.3	72.7	70.9	91	51.2	65	57.2	86
Dodoma	74.9	*	76.3	71.2	*	*	59.8	67.3	*	*	42.6	47.7
Geita	66.4	75.8	69.4	88.6	63.6	66	64.4	76	43	47.5	44.5	68.7
Iringa	96	85.1	89.7	95.5	91.7	83.8	87.2	94.5	88.6	69.9	77.8	90
Kagera	78.5	100	86.4	96.4	74.3	51.9	65.3	83.6	59.9	51.9	57	82
Katavi	64.3	70	66.7	72.6	42.8	66.1	54.5	49.4	28.5	43.8	35	39.1
Kigoma	86.4	80.4	83.9	96.4	66.3	72.7	69.1	90.2	60.5	58.2	59.5	87.7
Kilimanjaro	79.3	86.4	82.2	86.4	48.4	54.6	51	65	40.9	48.9	44.1	57.5
Lindi	89.8	*	91.3	97.2	72.8	*	78.2	86.1	65.4	*	72.6	83.7
Manyara	72.7	84.7	76.4	92.3	41.7	*	49.3	63.6	26.5	55.3	35.4	59.8
Mara	69	65.4	67.5	85.5	55.6	64.5	59.3	75.6	39.9	46.6	42.7	68.9
Mbeya	74.2	73.7	74	89.3	66.5	68.3	67.3	82.2	51	51.8	51.3	74.2
Morogoro	81.8	80.5	81.1	81.8	*	67.5	76.6	75.4	73.5	56.4	64.1	63.2
Mtwara	91.1	*	92.6	96.8	75.9	*	83.2	90.9	69.1	*	78.4	89.9
Mwanza	80.2	82.2	81	87.9	71.6	72.9	72.1	79.5	57.1	62.3	59	73
Njombe	75.8	*	69	88.7	80	*	76	98.1	61.3	*	54.3	87.2
Pwani	88.1	*	92.1	86.3	73.9	*	76.7	88	65.1	*	70.7	76.3
Rukwa	58.1	*	69.3	79.7	51.1	*	66	65.4	33.3	*	51.5	54.5
Ruvuma	93	82.3	88.7	90.9	74.9	91.8	81.1	71.3	68.4	75.4	71.2	67.2
Shinyanga	56.2	85.8	68.1	86.4	52.6	69.9	60.5	74.4	31.7	58.7	42.5	63.8
Simiyu	49.9	71.8	59	81	45	44.9	44.9	67.8	19.2	33	25	57.5
Singida	64.7	81.1	71.6	77.6	69	65.4	67.3	70	43.5	54.1	47.9	54.4
Tabora	57.1	92.9	70.3	89.5	62.5	73.9	67.5	85.3	36.9	67.5	48.2	76.1
Tanga	72	68.8	70.6	70.5	48.9	*	52.1	70.3	32.8	40.8	36.2	50.2

Table 35B-1: Percent of Females Ages 15-24 Who Have Knowledge of Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV (THMIS 2011-2012)												
Region	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding				Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy				HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding, and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Zanzibar												
Kaskazini Unguja	86.9	84	85.9	85.7	55.1	*	62.5	79.1	47.9	61.4	52.5	68.9
Kusini Unguja	84.2	*	86.4	95.4	78.2	*	77.1	84.5	66.1	*	66.1	82.2
Mjini Magharibi	92	94.6	93.1	95.9	73.5	81.8	77.2	93.3	67.6	77.1	71.7	89.4
Kaskazini Pemba	88.4	93.5	90.3	88.9	51.9	61.2	55.5	78.1	46.8	57.3	50.8	70
Kusini Pemba	94.9	84.2	90.8	94.8	46.4	*	54	69.8	45.1	55.4	49.1	65.9
Mainland	73.7	81.5	76.9	87	64.3	68.1	65.9	78.1	47.9	56.2	51.3	69.5
Zanzibar	90.8	92.3	91.4	93.8	65.5	77	70.3	86.2	59.7	70.4	64.1	81.1
Urban	82.1	87.7	84.2	92.8	76.1	79.5	77.5	88.4	61.6	71.3	65.3	83.5
Rural	71.3	79.9	74.9	85.1	59.2	64.4	61.5	74.5	43.1	51.8	46.7	64.9
National	74.4	81.9	77.4	87.2	64.3	68.5	66.1	78.5	48.4	56.8	51.8	70

Table 35B-2: Percent of Males Ages 15-24 Who Have Knowledge of Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV (THMIS 2011-2012)												
Region	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding				Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy				HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding, and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Mainland												
Arusha	82.1	*	82.6	96.5	55.6	*	56.1	66.3	47.2	*	49.4	62.8
Dar es Salaam	81.9	76.3	79.2	89.4	61.7	51.7	56.9	68.7	49.9	39.2	44.7	63.4
Dodoma	43.6	*	57.1	55.8	53	*	59.3	68.4	25.6	*	35.7	34.6
Geita	60.3	79.6	67.4	82	42	54.6	47.2	52.6	25.5	43.9	32.2	46.5
Iringa	82.5	77.1	80.3	91.8	85.4	86.9	86	74.6	69.8	65.2	67.9	67.4
Kagera	63.4	*	66.9	76.6	56.8	*	54.9	69.4	35.2	*	34.3	51.3
Katavi	73.6	*	75.8	75.2	55.7	*	62.7	84.7	44.9	*	47.7	63.6
Kigoma	52.2	71.8	61.2	84.8	60.9	73.8	67.7	56.3	33.6	60.4	45.9	46.8
Kilimanjaro	70.9	64.7	68	69.6	74.3	84.3	78.9	63.1	53.6	56.2	54.8	42.5
Lindi	88.2	*	87.3	86.7	56	*	51.6	78.6	51.2	*	47.5	69.8
Manyara	70.2	73	71.6	62.6	51.5	61.6	56.7	65.5	31.5	50.3	40.9	40.6
Mara	61.6	63.3	62.1	75.9	67.4	76.2	70.5	75.3	40.3	45.7	42	60.6
Mbeya	63.7	69.2	65.8	80.5	86.7	68.8	80	77.2	55.4	49	52.9	65.2
Morogoro	83.6	65.2	74.3	80.9	66.1	59.1	62.8	68.7	58	38.4	48.2	56.7
Mtwara	86.3	*	83.7	81.9	62.2	*	73.2	77.1	54.8	*	60.7	64.7
Mwanza	72.3	72.5	72.4	75.3	60.7	61.2	60.9	64.5	41.7	42	41.8	53
Njombe	78.5	*	78.8	81.9	52.2	*	57.1	78.2	45	*	48.1	68
Pwani	75.7	83.9	79.5	93.9	67.8	76.8	72	74.9	48.1	68.2	57.3	71.6
Rukwa	*	*	69.4	82.3	*	*	71.6	78.3	*	*	54.1	64.7
Ruvuma	88	*	84.7	94.1	75.6	*	74.9	78.6	66.9	*	62.4	73.5
Shinyanga	63	*	67.9	81.2	51.2	*	59.6	71.9	36.1	*	41.7	58.3
Simiyu	58.2	72.6	63.4	64.2	66.1	53.9	61.2	56.9	38.4	45.9	41.1	34.3
Singida	47.7	64	54.5	63.5	50.4	54.6	52.4	60.6	20.7	36.1	27.2	41.3
Tabora	75	84.5	78.6	81	56.2	68.4	60.9	77.4	42.5	57.2	47.9	63.9
Tanga	66.6	*	68.2	85.7	68.1	*	61.2	67.7	44.2	*	42.3	59.3

Table 35B-2: Percent of Males Ages 15-24 Who Have Knowledge of Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV (THMIS 2011-2012)												
Region	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding				Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy				HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding, and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Zanzibar												
Kaskazini Unguja	73	*	76.4	80.8	68.6	*	57.4	67.3	53.2	*	46.3	53
Kusini Unguja	87.9	*	87.6	80	71.5	*	69.9	75	62.9	*	61.7	61
Mjini Magharibi	81.2	*	83.1	90.6	67	*	71.1	78.3	56.4	*	62.4	72.8
Kaskazini Pemba	82	88.7	85	88.9	45	48.9	46.7	48	35.9	44.8	39.8	42.5
Kusini Pemba	87	*	87.9	90.3	60.2	*	59.1	74.5	56.2	*	55.5	69.7
Mainland	68.9	73.9	70.9	79.3	63.5	65.5	64.3	69.2	43.8	49	45.9	55.9
Zanzibar	82.1	86.3	83.8	88.8	63.6	65.9	64.5	73.1	54.2	61	56.8	66.3
Urban	77.6	73.6	75.9	88.1	74.1	67.9	71.3	72.5	57.2	51.3	54.7	64.6
Rural	67	74.6	70	76	60.2	64.8	62.1	67.9	40.5	48.8	43.7	52.8
National	69.4	74.3	71.4	79.6	63.5	65.6	64.3	69.4	44.2	49.5	46.3	56.3

Table 36A-1: Among Females Ages 15-24 Who Have Heard of AIDS, Percent Expressing Accepting Attitudes Towards People with AIDS (DHS 2010)

Region	Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in the respondent's home				Would buy fresh vegetables from shopkeeper who has the AIDS virus				Say that a female teacher with the AIDS virus who is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching				Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus				Percent expressing acceptance on all four indicators			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Mainland																				
Arusha	88	86.7	87.5	84.3	68.6	83.4	74	62.6	86.7	86.7	86.7	68.9	37.9	51.8	43	44.8	27.9	43.9	33.8	32.6
Dar es Salaam	100	96.6	98.9	96	85.8	90.8	87.4	85.5	96.6	97.3	96.8	96.3	33	42.1	35.9	44.6	29.3	32.9	30.4	35.8
Dodoma	92.9	*	90.4	91.2	60.6	*	60.6	51.1	81	*	81.9	76	28.1	*	34.7	45.4	16.4	18.9	17	15.9
Iringa	97.1	94.9	96.2	94.4	71.3	75.2	72.9	84.4	92.3	97.1	94.3	91.8	27.3	45.2	34.8	43.5	22.2	37.7	28.6	35
Kagera	87.4	94.4	90.1	93	58.8	67.8	62.2	75.6	76.2	85.1	79.6	82.9	45.1	47.8	46.2	38.4	19.2	32.5	24.2	25
Kigoma	76.3	*	80.5	97.3	65.2	*	66.9	64.8	80.9	*	83.7	84.6	47.8	*	46.2	48.7	30.5	34.2	31.5	32.7
Kilimanjaro	86	*	88	96.6	86	*	88	89.2	92.6	*	93.9	94.9	56.9	*	58.8	43.2	45.3	59.1	49.4	37.5
Lindi	*	*	100	98.4	*	*	80.4	86.7	*	*	84.6	91.6	*	*	19.3	11.3	16.8	16.8	16.8	7.5
Manyara	72.4	92.9	80.5	78	46.7	60.1	52	50.3	68.4	83.1	74.2	62.6	29.3	27.7	28.7	62.3	13.1	16.8	14.6	25
Mara	89.3	85.7	88	93	66.9	57.7	63.7	74.7	89.5	71.3	83.2	87.3	32.5	36.2	33.8	35	23.6	17.2	21.4	22.6
Mbeya	81.9	*	81.2	98.8	61.6	*	70	90.7	79.3	*	80.4	93	23.7	*	29.5	41.1	15.1	35.9	21.5	35.3
Morogoro	91.6	89.4	90.5	96.6	90.2	74.2	82.2	80.5	88.7	88.8	88.8	94.5	54.3	49.9	52.1	60.7	50.2	37.6	44	50.8
Mtwara	94.6	*	96.6	100	86.7	*	87.2	81.8	94.9	*	93.7	97.3	23.2	*	26.7	18.6	18.1	29.7	22.2	12.5
Mwanza	86.1	93	88.5	96.5	61.5	58.8	60.5	67.6	76.3	86	79.7	79.2	31.1	38.5	33.8	38.7	17.3	21.9	19	26.2
Pwani	78.2	*	87.3	98.8	69.8	*	73.1	71.1	84.9	*	83.3	91.6	54.4	*	49.1	57.1	24.1	26.7	25.2	45.8
Rukwa	82.5	*	82.3	86.1	59.7	*	63.6	53.4	72.4	*	79.9	84.7	27.2	*	34.2	41.6	17.1	32.1	22.4	28.7
Ruvuma	97.1	*	94.5	91.8	64.4	*	64	71.2	97.1	*	98.1	91.6	44.2	*	41.9	47.9	30.6	31.8	31	30.6
Shinyanga	88.2	92	89.8	94.7	71.9	74.3	72.9	72.2	70.7	79	74.3	73.8	65	58.7	62.3	54.7	46.8	46.3	46.6	38.3
Singida	81.8	*	83.5	94.4	65.6	*	60.9	71.1	76	*	74.4	81.4	50.1	*	53.4	49.4	29.2	36	31.1	31.1
Tabora	88.9	83.5	86.8	88.1	57.4	51	54.9	59	77.5	84.1	80	78.5	42.7	53.8	47	45.3	28	32	29.5	33.1
Tanga	80.7	*	83.4	92.4	75.2	*	75.5	67.2	94.2	*	93.2	89.3	32.2	*	33.5	41.5	26.2	31.4	27.8	25.9

Table 36A-1: Among Females Ages 15-24 Who Have Heard of AIDS, Percent Expressing Accepting Attitudes Towards People with AIDS (DHS 2010)																				
Region	Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in the respondent's home				Would buy fresh vegetables from shopkeeper who has the AIDS virus				Say that a female teacher with the AIDS virus who is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching				Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus				Percent expressing acceptance on all four indicators			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Zanzibar																				
Kaskazini Unguja	86.6	86.2	86.4	92	59.8	70.5	63.9	63.5	92.6	97	94.3	88.4	55.8	54.3	55.2	49.3	29.5	41.6	34.1	32.4
Kusini Unguja	92.9	94	93.4	96	81.1	84	82.3	80.8	91.6	100	94.9	94.6	47.2	62	53.1	65.6	36.9	45	40.1	51.8
Mjini Magharibi	93.1	97.6	94.9	99	82.5	86.9	84.2	89.1	97.9	95.5	96.9	97.3	54.7	46.9	51.7	58.8	42.9	44.8	43.7	53.7
Kaskazini Pemba	83.6	95.2	87.6	84.5	48.1	53.5	49.9	61.8	82.3	95.9	87	88.4	49.5	53.9	51	60.6	25.4	33.6	28.2	32.1
Kusini Pemba	89.5	89.3	89.4	92.8	52.4	62.4	55.8	65.3	92.1	86.2	90.1	94.1	45.9	54.1	48.7	48.4	27	33.5	29.3	30.2
Mainland	88	90.9	89	94	69.3	72.4	70.4	73.1	83.4	86.7	84.5	85.3	39.2	46	42.4	44.4	26.8	33.4	29.2	31.4
Zanzibar	89.3	93.4	90.9	94.2	65.4	73.3	68.3	75.8	92.1	94.5	93	93.7	51.4	52.2	41.9	56.4	33.4	40.2	35.9	42.7
Urban	96.2	96.3	96.2	97.2	81.8	85.5	83.1	83	95.2	93.6	94.6	93.2	40	46.7	42.4	47.5	34.6	40.9	36.8	40.4
Rural	84.6	88.8	86.1	92.5	63.8	67	64.9	68.3	78.7	84.2	80.7	81.8	39.5	46.1	41.9	43.4	23.9	30.7	26.3	27.4
National	88	91	89.1	94.1	69.2	72.4	70.3	73.2	83.7	87	84.8	85.6	39.6	46.3	42	44.8	27.1	33.7	29.4	31.7

Region	Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in the respondent's home				Would buy fresh vegetables from shopkeeper who has the AIDS virus				Say that a female teacher with the AIDS virus who is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching				Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus				Percent expressing acceptance on all four indicators			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Mainland																				
Arusha	84	*	85	75.5	57.4	*	55.1	50.8	72.2	*	78.7	64.8	32.7	*	32.8	34.8	19.1	*	19.2	14.6
Dar es Salaam	88.2	98.3	92.6	98.8	67.6	91.3	78	93.6	87.4	98	92.1	97.5	32	39.5	35.3	38.1	20.8	36.8	27.8	34.9
Dodoma	*	*	82.6	78	*	*	45.3	49.3	*	*	83.5	73.9	55.5	*	49.6	52.8	*	*	25.9	22.1
Geita	80.6	85.7	82.2	92.5	41	26.1	36.2	44.1	64.3	73.1	67.1	73.3	26.3	42.1	31.3	18	11.7	3.5	9.1	4.9
Iringa	93.1	100	97.1	100	69.3	66.3	67.5	72	91.3	93.2	92.4	97	42	27.9	33.8	44	33.7	23.8	28	38.3
Kagera	82.2	95.9	87.2	94.9	71.4	64	68.6	58.7	67.6	73	69.6	78.9	36.5	41.3	38.3	36.4	20.9	16.2	19.1	21.3
Katavi	81.1	96.8	87.8	83.6	30.3	45.7	36.8	48.1	83.6	86.2	84.7	83.8	34.5	38.4	36.2	45.2	6.8	14.1	9.9	21.6
Kigoma	87.7	96.3	91.3	95.4	56.9	57	56.9	67.5	89.1	90.9	89.9	85.6	35.3	60.7	46	40.1	22	38.1	28.8	14.7
Kilimanjaro	89.3	97.5	92.6	93.8	67.7	89.6	76.5	89	94.3	92.8	93.7	96.7	37.7	40.6	38.8	71.4	26.4	38.3	31.2	61.9
Lindi	91.7	*	94.2	97.4	60.7	*	63.1	73.3	84	*	87	90.3	39	*	40.8	25.1	28.2	*	27.2	21.7
Manyara	66.9	64.2	66.1	77.7	41.4	51.8	44.6	41.8	71.9	74.3	72.6	77.7	33.9	38	35.1	36.7	17.4	15.6	16.9	18.3
Mara	80.2	90.5	84.5	94.6	60.6	59.2	60	59.1	79.7	62.9	72.6	75.9	41.7	31.2	37.3	39.7	23.1	11.9	18.4	26.4
Mbeya	87.2	93.3	89.6	100	71	75.4	72.8	85.5	85.8	86.1	85.9	89.7	45.8	51.3	48	57.1	32.1	30.6	31.5	43.7
Morogoro	100	93.2	96.3	87	75.5	71.2	73.2	76.1	87.6	82.2	84.6	88.2	39.1	49.9	45	49.4	23.2	35.2	29.8	38.9
Mtwara	93.8	*	94.4	100	75	*	78.2	67.3	91.1	*	94.2	96.6	25.5	*	28	41	20.6	*	24.8	32.3
Mwanza	85.4	97.2	89.8	97.4	45.3	75.7	56.7	62.2	73.7	81.3	76.6	83.4	21.8	19.8	21.1	18.2	7.3	10.3	8.4	12.1
Njombe	94.3	*	96.8	100	72.9	*	73.1	59.7	86.8	*	88.8	97.9	44.4	*	54.1	69.3	27.1	*	37.2	33.3
Pwani	96.8	*	97.9	97.2	82.3	*	82.7	86.1	94.7	*	94.7	97.8	46.4	*	47.6	49.1	35.5	*	39.7	41.4
Rukwa	92.9	*	87.8	88.9	50.7	*	49.1	76.8	85.8	*	84.7	86.8	37.3	*	40.5	29.8	23.9	*	17	17.8
Ruvuma	90.9	98.9	94.1	95.8	61	60.7	60.9	67.2	88.7	87	88	91.2	48.8	31.3	41.8	38.2	26.9	25.3	26.2	22.7
Shinyanga	92.8	95.8	94	89.5	45.9	44.1	45.2	40.8	87.3	77.4	83.3	73.8	35.7	32.4	34.4	29.2	20.4	23.2	21.6	18
Simiyu	74.8	80.7	77.2	74.4	29.1	46.5	36.4	35.9	61.3	64.9	62.8	77	21.7	26.3	23.6	34	2.4	11.6	6.2	9.4
Singida	91.2	100	94.9	92.8	54.2	56.9	55.3	73.1	88.1	90	88.9	90.2	33.8	55.6	42.9	33.5	11.7	32.6	20.4	19.1
Tabora	86.2	95.3	89.6	91.3	57.9	51.6	55.6	49.4	86.6	79.3	83.9	79.8	43.4	38.5	41.6	43	27.5	22.3	25.5	18.4
Tanga	75.4	78	76.5	76.1	67.3	54.5	61.8	50.5	85.7	91.6	88.2	84.3	29.9	33.7	31.5	44.2	23.3	26.2	24.5	17.2

Table 36B-1: Among Females Ages 15-24 Who Have Heard of AIDS, Percent Expressing Accepting Attitudes Towards People with AIDS (THMIS 2011-2012)																				
Region	Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in the respondent's home				Would buy fresh vegetables from shopkeeper who has the AIDS virus				Say that a female teacher with the AIDS virus who is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching				Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus				Percent expressing acceptance on all four indicators			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Zanzibar																				
Kaskazini Unguja	86.9	92.4	88.8	91.6	42.2	57.6	47.5	73.5	78.9	76	77.9	87.6	58.3	57.7	58.1	59.3	32.4	44.8	36.6	43.6
Kusini Unguja	96.7	*	96.4	97.9	64.7	*	66.5	81	88.4	*	92.8	98.5	35.7	*	48.9	69.3	23.2	*	31.2	58.7
Mjini Magharibi	98.1	97	97.6	98.4	57.9	91.5	72.5	81.1	96	96.4	96.2	98.3	51.8	62.6	56.5	70.2	31.5	58.6	43.3	54.5
Kaskazini Pemba	74.2	79.8	76.3	86.7	32.9	49.5	39	55.7	78.1	90.1	82.6	89.1	40.4	55.7	46.1	58.7	9.8	29.8	17.2	35.6
Kusini Pemba	95.2	95.8	95.5	89.8	60.3	42	53.2	48.5	90.1	95.8	92.3	90	41.6	63.7	50.2	46.1	19.7	25.8	22	26.2
Mainland	85.7	92.6	88.5	91.2	57.6	63.6	60.1	64.4	82	83.9	82.8	85.6	35.7	39.4	37.2	39.8	20.5	25.3	22.5	24.6
Zanzibar	92.9	94.3	93.5	95	53.2	77.1	63	72.6	90.4	94.1	91.9	94.9	48.7	61.8	54.1	64.1	26.5	49.6	36	47.2
Urban	94.9	97.7	96	97.3	73.7	84.4	77.8	85.7	89.9	95.1	91.9	95.6	38.1	46.4	41.3	43	28.3	38.6	32.2	35.7
Rural	82.5	90.9	86	89.1	51.1	57.2	53.6	56.8	79.3	80.6	79.9	82.4	35.4	38.2	36.6	40	17.8	22	19.6	21.7
National	86	92.6	88.7	91.4	57.5	64.2	60.2	64.8	82.3	84.3	83.1	86	36.2	40.3	37.9	40.8	20.8	26.3	23	25.6

Table 37A-1: HIV Testing among Females Ages 15-24, Percent (DHS 2010)

Region	Know where to get an HIV test				Ever tested				Ever tested and received results				Tested in the past 12 months				Tested and received results in past 12 months			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Mainland																				
Arusha	71.2	85	76.3	90.1	24.5	57.9	36.7	70.5	17.7	54	30.9	66.1	18.7	40.2	26.6	42.7	15	40.2	24.2	42.7
Dar es Salaam	93.4	96.2	94.3	96	32.9	61.4	42.1	72.7	29.5	61.4	39.8	70.8	18.2	41	25.6	42.4	18.2	41	25.6	42.4
Dodoma	96.4	100	97.3	98.2	22.6	57.4	31.2	64.7	17.6	57.4	27.5	64.7	13.1	18.5	14.4	32	10.3	18.5	12.3	32
Iringa	87.6	82.1	85.4	94.3	28.8	47.7	36.7	66.2	21.8	39.9	29.3	59.3	22.5	33.6	27.1	44.6	15.4	33.6	23	43.2
Kagera	81	90.8	84.7	98.2	22.3	37.4	28	76.3	20.7	35.1	26.1	72.8	15.9	25.9	19.7	44.1	14.3	25.9	18.7	42.9
Kigoma	88.9	87.4	88.5	94.6	17.1	27.9	20.1	86.4	17.1	27.9	20.1	82.1	14.2	23.8	16.8	56.3	14.2	23.8	16.8	53.2
Kilimanjaro	86.3	100	90.4	97.7	26	73	40.6	81	26	69.1	39.4	78.8	9.7	42	19.8	46.2	9.7	42	19.8	46.2
Lindi	*	90.7	93.8	95.1	35.2	85.8	59.8	75.5	31.8	74.6	52.6	69.2	35.2	46.4	40.6	33.2	31.8	35.2	33.5	33.2
Manyara	63.1	89.3	73.5	78.7	11.6	68.6	33	60.8	9.2	68.6	31.6	58.2	9.5	56.6	27.2	34.5	7.1	56.6	25.7	31.8
Mara	85.8	81.9	84.4	89.4	23.6	59.4	36.1	59.7	19.7	59.4	33.6	57.8	19.1	46.9	28.8	29.6	17.1	46.9	27.5	29.6
Mbeya	65.5	82.7	70.8	92.6	17.8	42.8	25.4	65.9	15.2	39.5	22.6	61.2	12.6	38.2	20.4	34.3	12.6	34.9	19.4	31.1
Morogoro	80.8	92	86.4	91.6	24.3	57	40.5	69.1	24.3	54.5	39.2	69.1	14.6	40	27.2	40.5	14.6	40	27.2	40.5
Mtwara	84.3	95.8	88.4	98.4	29.1	39.8	32.8	89.3	24.6	35.6	28.4	85.5	12.4	16.3	13.8	37.7	10.2	16.3	12.3	37.7
Mwanza	57.1	73.3	62.9	86.7	10.6	37.9	20.4	59.6	10.6	37.9	20.4	55.2	8.7	28.6	15.8	35.2	8.7	28.6	15.8	33.3
Pwani	88.2	100	93.1	93.9	24.3	34.9	28.7	78	12.6	34.9	21.9	71.1	24.3	21.7	23.2	52	12.6	21.7	16.4	46.3
Rukwa	37.3	91.2	56.2	80.2	8.4	60.2	26.5	49.4	5.9	60.2	24.9	47.1	1	31.5	11.7	29.2	1	31.5	11.7	29.2
Ruvuma	78.2	100	85.5	97.4	20.2	83	41.3	84.4	17.7	83	39.7	84.4	20.2	58.4	33.1	62.5	17.7	58.4	31.4	62.5
Shinyanga	89.1	100	93.9	98.2	20.3	52.6	34.2	76.1	20.3	46.6	31.6	71.7	13.6	33.2	22.1	26.9	13.6	27.1	19.5	23.4
Singida	90.1	89.4	89.9	97.5	24.9	39.3	28.7	73.7	18.5	39.3	24.1	69.9	17.5	34.5	22.1	41.2	12.8	34.5	18.6	41.2
Tabora	89.6	94.7	91.6	99.4	23.2	37.6	28.8	70.4	21.1	35	26.4	64.9	21	26.5	23.1	40	18.8	23.8	20.8	35.7
Tanga	84.9	86.3	85.3	96.7	29.3	53.9	36.7	76	26.2	53.9	34.5	66.7	27.5	41.8	31.8	41.2	24.3	41.8	29.6	35.8

Table 37A-1: HIV Testing among Females Ages 15-24, Percent (DHS 2010)																				
Region	Know where to get an HIV test				Ever tested				Ever tested and received results				Tested in the past 12 months				Tested and received results in past 12 months			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Zanzibar																				
Kaskazini Unguja	81	93.6	85.8	98.6	5.7	22.3	12	59	5.7	20	11.2	50.8	4.7	6.6	5.5	31.3	4.7	6.6	5.5	29.8
Kusini Unguja	91.7	92.5	92	100	15.9	40.2	25.6	67	11	40.2	22.7	65.7	11	21.3	15.1	32.1	11	21.3	15.1	32.1
Mjini Magharibi	78	83.5	80.2	94.8	5.2	28	14.1	59.1	5.2	28	14.1	57.6	2.5	22	10.1	31.7	2.5	22	10.1	31.7
Kaskazini Pemba	88.1	80.5	85.4	94.2	14.3	19.9	16.2	44.7	10.4	17.6	12.9	43.4	9.3	11.3	10	18.1	8.2	9	8.5	16.9
Kusini Pemba	78.8	83.3	80.4	96.1	11.8	23.1	15.7	45.8	9.3	20.4	13.1	44.5	10.5	20.9	14.1	28	8.1	18.2	11.5	26.8
Mainland	80.8	90.4	84.2	94.2	22.3	50.9	32.5	71.6	19.7	48.5	29.9	67.9	15.7	34.6	22.4	39.9	14	33.3	20.9	38.2
Zanzibar	81.9	85.4	83.2	95.9	9.4	25.8	15.5	55.2	7.7	24.5	13.9	52.7	6.6	17.2	10.6	28.8	5.9	16.3	9.7	28.1
Urban	90.1	95.4	92	97.5	26.7	57.3	37.5	76.4	23.9	56	35.3	74.2	17	38.5	24.6	47.1	16.5	37.6	24	46.3
Rural	76.9	88.1	80.9	92.7	19.8	46.9	29.5	68.5	17.2	44	26.8	64	14.6	32.1	20.9	35.8	12.6	30.6	19	33.7
National	80.8	90.2	84.2	94.3	21.8	50	31.9	71.1	19.2	47.6	29.3	67.4	15.3	33.9	22	39.5	13.7	32.7	20.5	37.9

Table 37A-2: HIV Testing among Males Ages 15-24, Percent (DHS 2010)

Region	Know where to get an HIV test				Ever tested				Ever tested and received results				Tested in the past 12 months				Tested and received results in past 12 months			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Mainland																				
Arusha	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	32.2
Dar es Salaam	*	*	95.1	*	*	*	21.2	*	*	*	21.2	*	*	*	17.8	*	*	*	17.8	41.4
Dodoma	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20.5
Iringa	*	*	86.7	*	*	*	35.3	*	*	*	31.6	*	*	*	24.3	*	*	*	20.6	23.5
Kagera	*	*	91	*	*	*	14.3	*	*	*	14.3	*	*	*	8.6	*	*	*	8.6	16.8
Kigoma	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	38.9
Kilimanjaro	*	*	86.8	*	*	*	27.3	*	*	*	23.9	*	*	*	23.9	*	*	*	23.9	68.7
Lindi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25.1
Manyara	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	32.1
Mara	*	*	82.9	*	*	*	15.7	*	*	*	12.4	*	*	*	15.7	*	*	*	12.4	31.5
Mbeya	*	*	66.7	*	*	*	10.1	*	*	*	3.3	*	*	*	10.1	*	*	*	3.3	22.9
Morogoro	*	*	67.7	*	*	*	11.1	*	*	*	7.7	*	*	*	11.1	*	*	*	7.7	21.5
Mtwara	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18.2
Mwanza	70	*	73.8	84.8	19.6	*	17.4	45.7	16	*	12.7	45.7	12.3	*	12.5	27.5	12.3	*	10.3	27.5
Pwani	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18.9
Rukwa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18.2
Ruvuma	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	41.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	55.5
Shinyanga	*	*	66.6	*	*	*	23	*	*	*	23	*	*	*	10	*	*	*	10	14.3
Singida	*	*	88	*	*	*	20.4	*	*	*	20.4	*	*	*	14.6	*	*	*	14.6	25.1
Tabora	*	*	74.3	*	*	*	27.6	*	*	*	26.5	*	*	*	19.7	*	*	*	18.6	29.9
Tanga	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	57.4

Table 37A-2: HIV Testing among Males Ages 15-24, Percent (DHS 2010)

Region	Know where to get an HIV test				Ever tested				Ever tested and received results				Tested in the past 12 months				Tested and received results in past 12 months			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Zanzibar																				
Kaskazini Unguja	71.8	*	73.7	*	11.2	*	14	*	7.5	*	11.6	*	11.2	*	14	*	7.5	*	11.6	*
Kusini Unguja	*	*	71.4	97.5	*	*	29.7	37.9	*	*	29.7	37.9	*	*	15.2	21.9	*	*	15.2	21.9
Mjini Magharibi	*	*	83.3	*	*	*	5.8	*	*	*	5.8	*	*	*	5.8	*	*	*	5.8	*
Kaskazini Pemba	*	*	91.1	*	*	*	9	*	*	*	9	*	*	*	5.9	*	*	*	5.9	*
Kusini Pemba	*	*	79.3	95.7	*	*	0	50.2	*	*	0	45.5	*	*	0	41.8	*	*	0	37.1
Mainland	76.9	88.7	81.4	91.6	17.6	25.7	20.7	45.1	15.6	22.7	18.3	42.6	13.1	17.2	14.7	29.1	12.1	15.1	13.2	27.9
Zanzibar	73.1	92.5	81.1	96.9	4.3	17.9	9.9	36.1	3.5	17.9	9.5	35.1	3.2	13.8	7.6	26.8	2.5	13.8	7.1	25.9
Urban	88.5	100	93.6	94.3	20.5	31.8	25.4	51	20.5	27.8	23.7	48.6	19.5	23.9	21.4	35	19.5	21.7	20.5	34.3
Rural	73.4	84.3	77.3	90.7	16.3	22.7	18.6	42.2	13.7	20.3	16.1	39.7	10.8	14.3	12.1	26.4	9.5	12.3	10.5	25.2
National	76.8	88.9	81.4	91.8	17.2	25.4	20.3	44.8	15.2	22.5	18	42.3	12.8	17.1	14.4	29	11.8	15.1	13	27.9

Table 37B-1: HIV Testing among Females Ages 15-24, Percent (THMIS 2011-2012)

Region	Know where to get an HIV test				Ever tested				Ever tested and received results				Tested in the past 12 months				Tested and received results in past 12 months			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Mainland																				
Arusha	86.9	79.2	84.2	89.3	32.5	57.6	41.7	77.1	27.2	55.3	37.5	67.9	25.8	49.2	34.4	56.2	25.8	49.2	34.4	54.3
Dar es Salaam	69	94.5	80.2	96.7	25.2	56.3	38.8	75.6	23.4	49.4	34.8	73.2	20.1	43.2	30.2	44.1	20.1	42.1	29.7	42.5
Dodoma	*	*	78.6	84.9	*	*	48.4	71.1	*	*	40.3	68.2	40.3	47.7	43.5	25.4	30.8	47.7	38.1	25.4
Geita	58.4	78.7	64.9	93.2	15.7	44	24.6	68.9	11.6	36.4	19.4	61.2	10.9	33.7	18.1	34.9	6.8	27.9	13.4	31
Iringa	84.4	100	93.4	100	34.4	56.8	47.4	77.7	33.9	43.8	39.6	73.2	19.6	27.3	24.1	64.1	19	25.1	22.5	59.6
Kagera	82.1	97.5	87.8	98.4	22.3	40.5	29	85.1	19.2	35.8	25.3	81	20.8	37.1	26.8	40.8	19.2	32.4	24	40.8
Katavi	64.9	89.7	75.4	91.2	21.8	52.8	34.2	66.1	13.6	51	28.6	59.7	19.8	45.2	29.9	53.2	11.6	43.5	24.3	46.8
Kigoma	77	80.7	78.6	95.9	13.8	45.1	27	87.3	11.9	44.3	25.6	78.6	13.8	28.3	19.9	63	11.9	27.5	18.5	61.6
Kilimanjaro	89.3	96.9	92.4	93.8	29.1	58.7	40.9	85.5	26.7	58.7	39.5	82.1	12.8	44.1	25.3	57.2	12.8	44.1	25.3	55.5
Lindi	87.8	*	91.5	100	44	*	59.4	90.1	35	*	52.6	83.3	21.9	70.6	36.7	55.8	17.1	68.9	32.8	53.6
Manyara	62.4	92.2	71.6	94	8.9	48.9	21.1	71.3	8.9	47.2	20.5	68.3	8.9	37.2	17.5	51.2	8.9	35.4	17	48.1
Mara	73.3	92.5	81.4	92.7	27.1	41.4	33.1	74.3	27.1	37	31.3	70.8	15.6	29.4	21.4	51.9	15.6	27.2	20.5	50.5
Mbeya	76.8	81.8	78.8	96.8	13.7	44.7	26.2	75.7	12.3	43	24.7	66.1	9.8	38.5	21.4	46.1	8.4	36.8	19.8	40.5
Morogoro	81.2	80.9	81	96.2	29.7	49.8	40.9	79.9	26.2	46.2	37.3	66.7	23.2	23	23.1	35.2	23.2	19.4	21.1	28.8
Mtwara	76.3	*	84.7	100	35.9	*	41.7	94.1	33.8	*	40.3	81.8	29.8	35.4	31.7	48.3	29.8	35.4	31.7	46.2
Mwanza	73	82.5	76.6	91.4	24	57.7	36.5	84.6	18.9	56.8	33	79.4	19.6	47.6	30	68.3	16	46.7	27.4	64.5
Njombe	90.2	*	94.5	100	29.7	*	39.9	87.5	28.6	*	32.5	82.7	27.5	32.6	29.7	65.3	26.4	20	23.6	62.8

Table 37B-1: HIV Testing among Females Ages 15-24, Percent (THMIS 2011-2012)

Region	Know where to get an HIV test				Ever tested				Ever tested and received results				Tested in the past 12 months				Tested and received results in past 12 months			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Pwani	88.7	*	92.5	94.5	48.9	*	58.4	83.7	45.8	*	54.2	76.9	42.7	47	44.1	61.7	39.5	47	42	60.1
Rukwa	68.9	*	77.9	92	19.3	*	33.5	61.9	19.3	*	26.3	45.2	19.3	43.3	29.3	35.7	19.3	32.4	24.7	30.8
Ruvuma	82.2	87	84.1	98.4	17.3	69.2	38.7	85.1	16.3	51.5	30.8	80.3	16.2	58	33.5	58.3	15.3	45	27.6	58.3
Shinyanga	74	86.2	78.9	96.8	14.5	50.2	28.8	89.9	14.5	43.2	26	84.7	11	23.4	16	46.4	11	16.4	13.2	45.2
Simiyu	70	90.2	78.4	98.6	18.5	57.4	34.4	72.9	16.4	51.6	30.7	66.3	15.9	34.6	23.5	36.8	13.8	29.7	20.3	31.2
Singida	60.1	76	66.8	89.4	7.8	36.3	19.3	74.4	7.8	33.8	18.3	70.7	6.4	19.4	11.7	53.5	6.4	16.8	10.6	49.8
Tabora	89	100	93.1	98.9	15	69	34.9	86.4	15	65.6	33.6	84.5	12.1	65.1	31.7	58.7	12.1	61.6	30.4	58.1
Tanga	65.3	89.8	75.8	82.6	15.6	53	32.3	68.4	15.6	49.3	30.7	60.5	15.6	39.1	26.1	41.3	15.6	35.4	24.5	35.2
Zanzibar																				
Kaskazini Unguja	71.2	96.1	79.7	92.7	11.8	29.7	18	57.5	9.7	29.7	16.7	54.7	9.7	21	13.6	30.5	7.5	21	12.2	29.1
Kusini Unguja	87.6	*	92.4	100	22.8	*	35.9	65.5	20	*	30.4	60.5	21.3	35.8	26.9	27.3	18.5	31.3	23.4	25.1
Mjini Magharibi	88.6	94.6	91.2	97.2	16.4	32.3	23.4	64.5	16.4	23.5	19.5	63.6	9	26.3	16.5	38.2	9	17.5	12.7	38.2
Kaskazini Pemba	68.1	83.4	73.8	92.2	5.7	28.1	14	58.7	5.7	28.1	14	58.7	2.5	22.4	9.9	31.5	2.5	22.4	9.9	31.5
Kusini Pemba	84.1	87.5	85.4	95.6	5.4	18.6	10.5	60.6	5.4	10.6	7.4	60.6	5.4	15	9.1	38.9	5.4	7	6	38.9
Mainland	75.5	89.2	81.1	94.7	22.1	53.8	34.9	79	19.8	48.6	31.4	73.1	17.5	39.5	26.4	49.4	16	36.1	24.2	46.6
Zanzibar	83.1	92.9	87.1	96.1	13.5	31.5	20.8	62.6	13.1	24.5	17.8	61.4	8.4	24.7	15.1	36.1	8	18	12.1	35.8
Urban	82.1	93.5	86.4	97.4	26.2	55	37.2	82.2	25	51.1	34.9	76.8	20.5	44	29.5	56	20.1	41.4	28.2	54.3

Table 37B-1: HIV Testing among Females Ages 15-24, Percent (THMIS 2011-2012)

Region	Know where to get an HIV test				Ever tested				Ever tested and received results				Tested in the past 12 months				Tested and received results in past 12 months			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Rural	73.3	88	79.4	93.8	20	52.3	33.4	76.9	17.4	46.5	29.4	71	15.9	37.2	24.7	46.2	14	33.4	22	43.1
National	75.8	89.4	81.3	94.7	21.8	53	34.4	78.4	19.5	47.7	30.9	72.6	17.2	38.9	26	48.9	15.7	35.4	23.7	46.2

Table 37B-2: HIV Testing among Males Ages 15-24, Percent (THMIS 2011-2012)

Region	Know where to get an HIV test				Ever tested				Ever tested and received results				Tested in the past 12 months				Tested and received results in past 12 months			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Mainland																				
Arusha	74.8	*	74	100	5.8	*	12	47.2	5.8	*	12	47.2	5.8	18.2	9.2	41.5	5.8	18.2	9.2	41.5
Dar es Salaam	86.4	93.3	89.8	94.6	12.8	44.5	28.2	60.5	12.8	42.6	27.3	59.8	11	28.1	19.3	46.6	11	26.2	18.4	45.9
Dodoma	46	*	49.4	79.8	8.6	*	12.6	29.9	8.6	*	12.6	29.9	8.6	4.5	7	19.6	8.6	4.5	7	19.6
Geita	67.2	82.8	72.9	89.5	3	10.4	5.7	35.7	2.2	10.4	5.2	31.4	3	8.6	5	23.1	2.2	8.6	4.5	20.8
Iringa	85.4	83.7	84.7	88.6	25.3	34.2	29	39.1	23.4	34.2	27.9	38.4	18.9	32.3	24.5	29.7	18.5	32.3	24.2	29
Kagera	83.5	*	85.4	100	19.2	*	22.1	63.8	17.7	*	21.1	63.8	14.6	18.5	15.8	51	13.1	18.5	14.9	51
Katavi	72.9	*	79.7	95.4	1.8	*	4.3	61	1.8	*	4.3	57.3	0	8.6	3.2	40.1	0	8.6	3.2	40.1
Kigoma	69.7	85.1	76.8	96.8	14.2	28.1	20.6	60.3	14.2	16.7	15.4	55.6	12.9	21.1	16.7	40.4	12.9	9.8	11.5	40.4
Kilimanjaro	94.4	86.9	90.9	89.7	21	48.8	33.7	56	19.1	47.3	32	56	8.9	32.7	19.8	42.1	7	32.7	18.8	42.1
Lindi	81.3	*	82.1	94	27.4	*	25.1	70.4	21.1	*	19.8	63	16	10.4	13.9	39	9.6	10.4	9.9	31.5
Manyara	69.8	90.3	80.1	89.3	17.7	45.8	31.8	34.9	15.6	42.4	29	34.9	13.3	27.6	20.5	20.5	11.1	27.6	19.4	20.5
Mara	67.7	86.1	73.4	100	9.1	48.6	21.3	61.1	7.8	45.9	19.6	48.8	9.1	41.1	19	52.6	7.8	38.4	17.3	43.1
Mbeya	68.9	90.5	77.3	95.4	12	24.7	17	54.2	9	22.2	14.2	49.8	9.4	17.9	12.7	33.5	6.4	15.4	9.9	29.1
Morogoro	76.1	82.7	79.4	97.5	12.2	15	13.6	44.7	6.4	15	10.7	38.6	8.4	4.4	6.4	28.4	2.6	4.4	3.5	25.9
Mtwara	90.9	*	93.8	100	11	*	22.1	65.6	11	*	22.1	60.4	0	13.3	4.2	41.4	0	13.3	4.2	40.1
Mwanza	72.1	89.1	79.1	91.4	11.9	12.4	12.1	44.2	11.9	12.4	12.1	42.5	11.9	12.4	12.1	33.1	11.9	12.4	12.1	33.1
Njombe	80.3	*	84.4	97.1	38.2	*	43.5	75.4	38.2	*	42.4	65.2	36.5	50.6	41.1	66.9	36.5	47.1	39.9	56.7
Pwani	75.4	89.3	81.8	94.1	18.5	18.4	18.4	49.5	18.5	18.4	18.4	43.2	18.5	8.4	13.9	34.5	18.5	8.4	13.9	34.5
Rukwa	77.5	*	84.1	93.9	4.9	*	14.2	65.9	4.9	*	14.2	63.3	4.9	16.6	11.2	63.3	4.9	16.6	11.2	60.8
Ruvuma	88.4	*	92.6	97.1	24.2	*	24.8	46.9	24.2	*	24.8	43.6	22	25.9	23.4	41.4	22	25.9	23.4	39.8
Shinyanga	71	*	74.7	93.6	20.7	*	28	48.7	20.7	*	28	48.7	20.7	41	28	37.7	20.7	41	28	37.7
Simiyu	66.1	64.1	65.4	88.1	21.5	29.5	24.3	46.5	19.9	29.5	23.3	45.4	14.1	29.5	19.6	41	12.6	29.5	18.6	40
Singida	62.1	82.5	70.6	81.6	25	22.1	23.8	42.8	23.2	22.1	22.7	41.2	20.6	16.7	19	35.6	20.6	16.7	19	35.6

Table 37B-2: HIV Testing among Males Ages 15-24, Percent (THMIS 2011-2012)

Region	Know where to get an HIV test				Ever tested				Ever tested and received results				Tested in the past 12 months				Tested and received results in past 12 months			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Tabora	77.4	92.8	83.3	92.8	13.6	37.2	22.6	49.4	13.6	35.9	22.1	46.6	10.5	22.6	15.1	40	10.5	22.6	15.1	38.8
Tanga	62.2	*	70.9	96.1	26.9	*	22.1	52.2	23.6	*	20	52.2	20.7	13.6	18.1	24.5	17.4	13.6	16.1	24.5
Zanzibar																				
Kaskazini Unguja	65.6	*	71.1	88.6	5	*	6	26.8	5	*	6	26.8	5	7.6	6	20.1	5	7.6	6	20.1
Kusini Unguja	69.2	*	73.7	91.1	8.5	*	11.9	42.9	8.5	*	10.1	38.9	2.9	14.9	7	26.8	2.9	9.6	5.2	22.8
Mjini Magharibi	69.4	*	63.5	97	4	*	10	59.9	4	*	10	56.3	2.9	11.7	6.6	37.3	2.9	11.7	6.6	36.1
Kaskazini Pemba	63.3	81.4	71.2	90.9	0	17.5	7.7	14.4	0	10.5	4.6	12.9	0	7.7	3.4	6.8	0	7.7	3.4	6.8
Kusini Pemba	72.3	*	73.2	92.4	2.2	*	6.1	29.2	1.1	*	5.3	29.2	2.2	15.5	6.1	19.3	1.1	15.5	5.3	19.3
Mainland	74.1	85.8	78.8	93.2	16.1	29.7	21.5	51.7	14.9	28.2	20.2	48.8	12.9	21.4	16.3	38.7	11.8	20.2	15.2	37
Zanzibar	68.9	65.3	67.5	94.6	3.6	16.9	8.9	47.3	3.4	15.7	8.2	44.6	2.6	11.4	6.1	29.6	2.4	11.1	5.8	28.5
Urban	88.7	92.8	90.5	96.3	20.7	39.1	28.7	62.3	19.9	35.8	26.8	60.1	16.7	25.7	20.6	47	15.9	22.4	18.7	45.4
Rural	69.7	82.4	74.6	92	14.2	25.9	18.7	46.9	13	25	17.6	43.8	11.4	19.5	14.5	34.6	10.3	19	13.6	33
National	73.9	85	78.4	93.3	15.7	29.3	21	51.5	14.5	27.7	19.8	48.7	12.5	21.1	15.9	38.3	11.5	19.9	14.8	36.7

Annex Table 38: THMIS 2011-12, Among the De Facto Females and Males Who Were Interviewed and Tested, The Percent Who Tested HIV Positive, by Age

Region	Females		Males	
	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24
Mainland				
Arusha	1.3	1.8	0.0	0.0
Dar es Salaam	4.1	8.7	0.0	1.8
Dodoma	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0
Geita	3.4	5.6	0.0	3.2
Iringa	2.1	12.4	2.0	0.0
Kagera	1.4	3.4	1.0	6.5
Katavi	2.1	4.7	0.0	4.2
Kigoma	0.0	2.0	5.4	0.0
Kilimanjaro	1.4	2.6	1.6	1.9
Lindi	1.3	4.2	0.0	4.1
Manyara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mara	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.5
Mbeya	2.2	6.7	0.0	0.0
Morogoro	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0
Mtwara	2.6	2.1	0.0	3.6
Mwanza	1.0	2.7	0.0	2.1
Njombe	1.5	15.5	2.0	0.0
Pwani	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rukwa	1.8	6.3	0.0	0.0
Ruvuma	0.6	4.1	0.0	5.6
Shinyanga	1.1	9.3	0.0	4.5
Simiyu	0.6	5.1	0.0	1.3
Singida	0.0	2.7	1.5	0
Tabora	0.0	2.4	0.0	1.4
Tanga	0.0	3.1	0.0	*
Mainland	1.3	4.6	0.7	1.8
Zanzibar	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.0
Urban	1.7	6.7	2.2	2.6
Rural	1.1	3.6	0.3	1.3
National	1.3	4.4	0.8	1.7

Notes: Read the first column of data as "Among females interviewed and tested for HIV, percent of 15-19 year old females who tested seropositive," using 2011-12 THMIS. Figures in highlighted cells are based on 25-50 unweighted cases. Highlighted cells marked with an asterisk are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Annex Table 39: THMIS 2011-12, Among the De Facto Females and Males Who Were Interviewed and Tested, The Percent Who Tested HIV Positive, by Single Year of Age

	Age 15		Age 16		Age 17	
Region	Females (% within sex for age)	Males (% within sex for age)	Females (% within sex for age)	Males (% within sex for age)	Females (% within sex for age)	Males (% within sex for age)
Mainland	1	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.5	0
Zanzibar	0	0	0	0	0	8.5
Urban	0	3.7	1.2	1.5	2.6	0
Rural	1.3	0.3	0.7	0	1	0.4
National	1	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.4	0.3

	Age 18		Age 19		Age 20	
Region	Females (% within sex for age)	Males (% within sex for age)	Females (% within sex for age)	Males (% within sex for age)	Females (% within sex for age)	Males (% within sex for age)
Mainland	2.2	0.5	1	1.9	2.7	1.2
Zanzibar	0	0	0	0	0.9	0
Urban	3.4	0	1.4	5.8	8.1	1.3
Rural	1.8	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.1	1.1
National	2.2	0.5	0.9	1.8	2.6	1.1

Region	Age 21		Age 22		Age 23	
	Females (% within sex for age)	Males (% within sex for age)	Females (% within sex for age)	Males (% within sex for age)	Females (% within sex for age)	Males (% within sex for age)
Mainland						
Zanzibar	3.4	0.5	3.4	2	5.9	3.5
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural	3	0	3	3.7	5.8	8
National	3.4	0.7	3.3	0.9	5.6	1.7
	3.3	0.5	3.2	1.9	5.7	3.5

	Age 24	
Region	Females (% within sex for age)	Males (% within sex for age)
Mainland	8	2.2
Zanzibar	0	0
Urban	13.8	1.2
Rural	4.8	2.6
National	7.7	2.1

Annex Table 40A: Percent of Females and Males Ages 15-24 Who Had 2+ Partners in Past 12 Months (DHS 2010)								
Region	Females				Males			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Mainland								
Arusha	0	0	0	1.3	*	*	*	*
Dar es Salaam	2.1	2.7	2.2	3.3	*	*	9.4	*
Dodoma	2	*	1.5	4	*	*	*	*
Iringa	0	0	0	3.5	*	*	9	*
Kagera	0	1.7	0.7	5.3	*	*	*	*
Kigoma	0	0	0	0.6	*	*	*	*
Kilimanjaro	0	*	0	4.2	*	*	0	*
Lindi	*	*	7.2	17.1	*	*	*	*
Manyara	0	1.7	0.6	1.4	*	*	*	*
Mara	7.2	7.9	7.4	1.7	*	*	11.4	*
Mbeya	1.4	*	1	7.6	*	*	0	*
Morogoro	0	3	1.5	5.3	*	*	10	*
Mtwara	2.6	*	8.4	22	*	*	*	*
Mwanza	0	7.6	2.7	5.8	6.4	*	10.6	39.9
Pwani	3.2	*	1.9	5.3	*	*	*	*
Rukwa	0	*	0	4.1	*	*	*	*
Ruvuma	0	*	0	2.7	*	*	*	*
Shinyanga	0	6.1	2.6	5.2	*	*	6.9	*
Singida	0	*	1	2.7	*	*	2.7	*
Tabora	0	2.4	0.9	5.1	*	*	13.4	*
Tanga	0	*	3.7	3.2	*	*	*	*
Zanzibar								
Kaskazini Unguja	0	0	0	0	3.4	*	2.2	0
Kusini Unguja	0	2.7	1.1	4.8	*	*	7.2	9.6
Mjini Magharibi	0	0	0	0.9	*	*	0	*
Kaskazini Pemba	0	0	0	0	*	*	0	*
Kusini Pemba	0	0	0	0	*	*	0	0
Mainland	0.9	4	2	4.9	4.2	11.7	7	21.4
Zanzibar	0	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.7	2	1.2	1.7
Urban	1.1	2.2	1.5	3.6	2.5	5.2	3.7	11.3
Rural	0.8	4.5	2.1	5.3	4.6	13.8	7.9	24.8
National	0.9	3.9	1.9	4.7	4.1	11.3	6.8	20.8

Annex Table 40B: Percent of Females and Males Ages 15-24 Who Had 2+ Partners in Past 12 Months (THMIS 2011-2012)								
Region	Females				Males			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Mainland								
Arusha	1.3	0	0.8	1.7	4.9	*	3.6	12.9
Dar es Salaam	2.5	5.8	3.9	4.7	2	6.9	4.4	27.4
Dodoma	*	*	0	4.8	10.5	*	13.1	10.3
Geita	7	3.7	6	2.8	7.3	17.6	11	39.7
Iringa	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	4
Kagera	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	9.2
Katavi	0	0	0	0	0	*	4.5	14.5
Kigoma	1.7	2.5	2	2.1	6.9	1.9	4.6	5.4
Kilimanjaro	0	3	1.2	0	0	3.1	1.4	3.3
Lindi	6.5	*	5.9	13	12.2	*	8.4	31.2
Manyara	0	0	0	1.6	7.8	11	9.4	17.4
Mara	0	0	0	10.6	5.8	29.6	13.2	34.3
Mbeya	0	2	0.8	0	0	13.3	5.2	28.9
Morogoro	0	12	6.6	5.6	0	22.4	11.4	22.1
Mtwara	7.1	*	7.2	21.3	9.9	*	8	14.1
Mwanza	5.4	2.8	4.5	12.2	3.8	5.1	4.3	19.7
Njombe	0	*	0	3.4	2.2	*	6	28.6
Pwani	0	*	0	4.6	9.6	11.7	10.5	26
Rukwa	3.2	*	5.2	3.8	0	*	8.7	3.7
Ruvuma	2.7	1	2	5.7	7.4	*	19.4	47.5
Shinyanga	4.7	13.7	8.3	5.8	6.6	*	4.3	31.8
Simiyu	8.3	8	8.2	9.1	4.2	10.5	6.5	29.6
Singida	6.2	0	3.7	0.9	7.4	19.1	12.2	21.7
Tabora	4.2	2.1	3.4	4.7	3.8	6.7	4.9	16.2
Tanga	0	0	0	0	6.4	*	9.6	36.5
Zanzibar								
Kaskazini Unguja	1.7	0	1.1	0	2.2	*	1.3	0
Kusini Unguja	0	*	0	2.8	0	*	1.9	1.7
Mjini Magharibi	0	0	0	0	0	*	3.5	6.2
Kaskazini Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kusini Pemba	0	0	0	1.4	1.1	*	0.8	3.6
Mainland	2.8	3.5	3.1	4.8	4.5	11.4	7.2	23.8
Zanzibar	0.2	0	0.1	0.3	0.4	5.2	2.3	4.4
Urban	2.1	4.6	3.1	5.9	2.4	3.9	3.1	24.8
Rural	2.9	3	2.9	4.2	4.9	13.7	8.3	22.3
National	2.7	3.4	3	4.6	4.3	11.2	7.1	23.1

Annex Table 41A: Among Females and Males Who Had More than One Partner in Past 12 Months, Percent Reporting a Condom Was Used at Last Sex (DHS, 2010)

Region	Females				Males			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Mainland	*	*	35.3	29.9	*	*	34.2	37.9
Zanzibar	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Urban	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rural	*	*	38.4	28.5	*	*	35.1	36.3
National	*	*	35.3	29.9	*	*	34.2	38.1

Annex Table 41B: Among Females and Males Who Had More than One Partner in Past 12 Months, Percent Reporting a Condom Was Used at Last Sex (THMIS 2011-2012)

Region	Females				Males			
	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Mainland	46.2	27.9	37.8	30.9	44.7	44.6	44.6	38.7
Zanzibar	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	60.8
Urban	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	49.1
Rural	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	33.9
National	46.1	27.9	37.7	30.8	44.5	45.5	45.2	38.8

Annex Table 43A: Percent of Females Ages 15-24 Who Believe if Husband Has a Sexually Transmitted Disease, His Wife is Justified in Asking that He Use a Condom (DHS, 2010)

Region	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Mainland				
Arusha	55	69.7	60.4	61.3
Dar Es Salaam	83.3	96.3	87.5	90.7
Dodoma	78.6	*	82.6	85.5
Iringa	71.6	78.5	74.4	86.9
Kagera	85.2	81.4	83.8	89.6
Kigoma	82.6	92.3	85.3	91.7
Kilimanjaro	76.5	*	83.8	78.4
Lindi	*	*	87.9	92.5
Manyara	27.2	65.7	41.7	62.9
Mara	92	71.5	84.8	85.3
Mbeya	67.4	*	69.1	79.5
Morogoro	74.5	82.4	78.4	88.4
Mtwara	70.7	*	76.1	84.5
Mwanza	59.9	70.3	63.6	73.9
Pwani	86.4	*	85.9	83
Rukwa	62.7	*	64.8	73.7
Ruvuma	75.4	*	80.3	89.9
Shinyanga	66.7	90.1	76.7	85.5
Singida	81.1	*	79.5	77.8
Tabora	73.9	89.3	79.9	78
Tanga	72	*	74	82
Zanzibar				
Unguja N.	34.7	66	46.7	70
Unguja S.	69.8	64.7	67.8	72.6
Town West	59.5	64.7	61.5	77.8
Pemba North	43.4	53	46.7	63.9
Pemba South	49.2	68.4	55.8	75
Mainland	72.9	82.8	76.4	82.9
Zanzibar	50.9	63.4	55.6	73.3
Urban	79.2	85	81.3	88.9
Rural	69	80.9	73.3	79.5
National	72.1	82.1	75.7	82.6

Annex Table 43B: Percent of Females Ages 15-24 Who Believe if Husband Has a Sexually Transmitted Disease, His Wife is Justified in Asking that He Use a Condom (THMIS 2011-2012)				
Region	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Mainland				
Arusha	60.9	74.1	65.8	60.9
Dar es Salaam	74.2	90.6	81.4	94.2
Dodoma	*	*	71.9	74.7
Geita	61.2	74.6	65.4	76.2
Iringa	95.1	99.6	97.7	93
Kagera	76.8	79.9	78	90
Katavi	49.1	76.3	60	59.4
Kigoma	66.4	71.9	68.7	87.2
Kilimanjaro	46.5	78.9	59.5	89.5
Lindi	78.5	*	82.3	87.3
Manyara	41.3	57.3	46.2	62.9
Mara	65	85.6	73.6	87.8
Mbeya	48.3	76.7	59.7	73
Morogoro	66.9	61.8	64.1	92
Mtwara	63.3	*	70.8	96.9
Mwanza	64.4	79	69.8	90.7
Njombe	75.7	*	84.4	85.5
Pwani	89.2	*	92.8	94.1
Rukwa	53.6	*	62.9	80.6
Ruvuma	83.2	82.7	83	85.5
Shinyanga	79	71	75.8	83.9
Simiyu	56.8	74.7	64.1	80.3
Singida	44.9	74.6	56.9	72.2
Tabora	72.3	89.4	78.6	83
Tanga	64.4	71.8	67.7	62.3
Zanzibar				
Kaskazini Unguja	33.9	42.6	36.9	62.2
Kusini Unguja	61.1	*	63.1	87.3
Mjini Magharibi	38.7	59.4	47.7	75.1
Kaskazini Pemba	33.7	59.1	43.1	56.5
Kusini Pemba	50.3	47.6	49.3	75.9
Mainland	64.8	79.6	70.8	82.5
Zanzibar	40.1	57.1	47.1	72.3
Urban	74.5	90.1	80.4	89.4
Rural	59.7	74.9	66	79.3
National	63.8	78.7	69.8	82.1

Annex Table 45: Percent of Females Ages 15-24 ^a who are Currently Using Contraception (Any Modern Method ^b), by Marital Status (DHS, 2010)		
Region	Currently-married	Never married (and ever had sex)
Mainland		
Arusha	24.6	13.5
Dar es Salaam	36.2	33.6
Dodoma	31.3	*
Iringa	41	33.2
Kagera	14	27.6
Kigoma	13.7	*
Kilimanjaro	42.6	*
Lindi	38.2	37.4
Manyara	18.1	17.1
Mara	7.9	30.6
Mbeya	36.9	*
Morogoro	35.2	20.1
Mtwara	25.8	32
Mwanza	5.2	20.7
Pwani	43.6	*
Rukwa	16.3	*
Ruvuma	39.2	42.6
Shinyanga	5.2	19.6
Singida	25.8	*
Tabora	13	27.6
Tanga	16.9	51.4
Zanzibar		
Kaskazini Unguja	3	*
Kusini Unguja	42.1	*
Mjini Magharibi	16.5	*
Kaskazini Pemba	9.6	*
Kusini Pemba	9	*
Mainland	21.1	29.3
Zanzibar	13.7	0
Urban	32.1	29
Rural	17.8	29.2
National	20.9	29.1

Annex Table 47: Percent of Females Ages 15-24 Who Received Delivery Assistance* from Various Types of Service Providers (DHS, 2010)																
	Health professional				Traditional birth attendant				Other (relative/ friends or village health worker)				No assistance			
Region	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Mainland	57.8	62.1	60.8	57.9	8	11.8	10.6	11.6	32.2	25.2	27.4	28.4	2	0.8	1.2	2.1
Zanzibar	*	*	57.4	55.8	*	*	33.6	35.9	*	*	9	8.3	*	*	0	0
Urban	*	86.5	84.8	86.2	*	8.8	5.4	6.2	*	4.7	9.7	6.3	*	0	0	1.2
Rural	49.1	56.4	54.3	48.3	11.2	12.8	12.3	14	37	29.9	31.9	35.4	2.7	1	1.5	2.4
National	57.8	62.1	60.8	57.9	8.2	12	10.9	12	32	25.1	27.2	28	2	0.8	1.2	2.1

a- for most recent birth in first five years

proceeding the survey

b- health professional = includes doctor/AMO, clinical officer, assistant clinical

officer, nurse/midwife, MCH aide

c- traditional birth attendant

= TBA

d- other= village health care worker, relatives/friends of the

woman, and other assistance