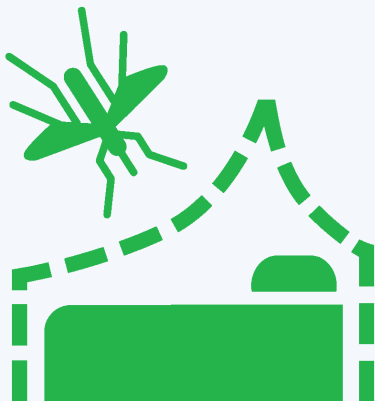


# Tanzania

## 2022 Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey

### Malaria

The 2022 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (2022 TDHS-MIS), the 7<sup>th</sup> Demographic and Health Survey conducted in Tanzania since 1991-92 and the 5<sup>th</sup> Malaria Indicator Survey since 2007-08. The 2022 TDHS-MIS is designed to provide data for monitoring the population and health situation in Tanzania.



**74%** of households own at least one insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN).

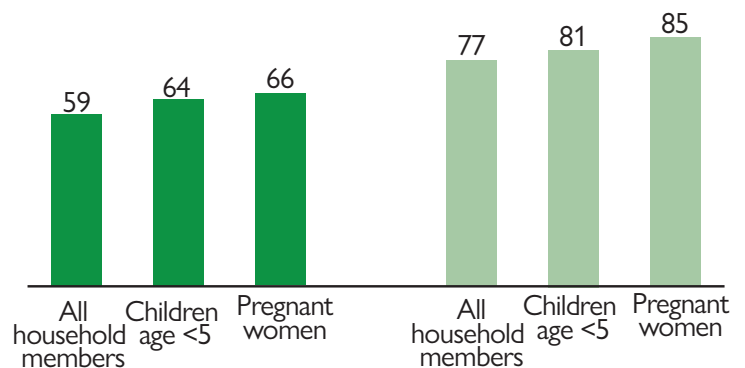
**58%** of the household population has access to an ITN.

#### ITN Use

Percent who slept under an ITN the night before the survey among **all households**

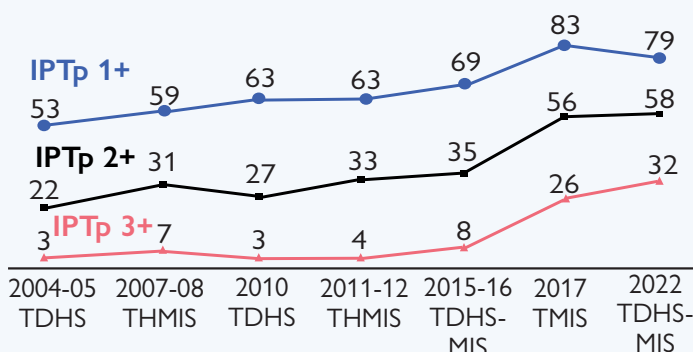
Percent who slept under an ITN the night before the survey among **households with at least one ITN**

ITN use was more common among children under age 5 and pregnant women than among the general household population.



#### Trends in Intermittent Preventive Treatment of Pregnant Women (IPTp)

Percent of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the two years before the survey who received at least one, two, or three doses of SP/Fansidar



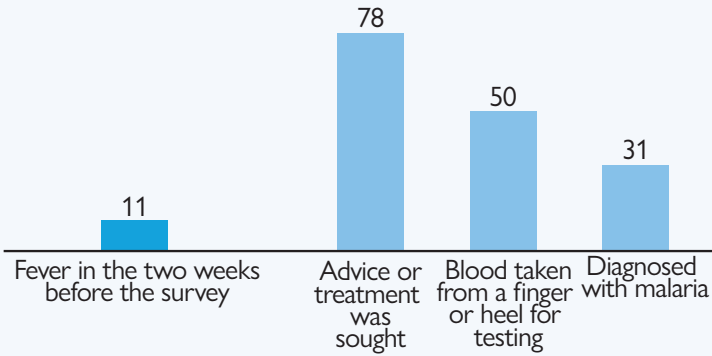
Pregnant women receiving IPTp has increased overall since 2004-05.

**32%** of pregnant women took the recommended 3+ doses of IPTp.

## Fever in Children

Percent of children under age 5

Percent of children under age 5 with fever in the two weeks before the survey



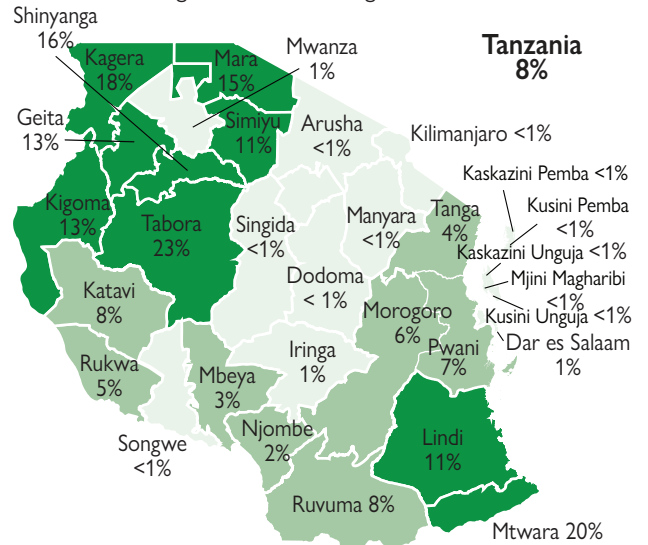
Among the children under age 5 with fever in the two weeks before the survey, **31%** were diagnosed with malaria.

**8%** of Tanzanian children under age 5 tested positive for malaria.

Malaria prevalence is highest in **Tabora** (23%), **Mtwara** (20%), **Kagera** (18%), and **Shinyanga** (16%).

## Malaria Prevalence by Region

Percent of children age 6-59 months testing positive for having malaria, according to two mRDTs



The majority of Tanzanian women and men have favourable attitudes toward specific malaria behaviours\*.

\*Favourable attitudes toward specific-malaria behaviours are if they disagree that they do not like sleeping under a mosquito net when the weather is too warm, or disagree that when a child has a fever, it is best to start by giving them any medicine they have at home.

