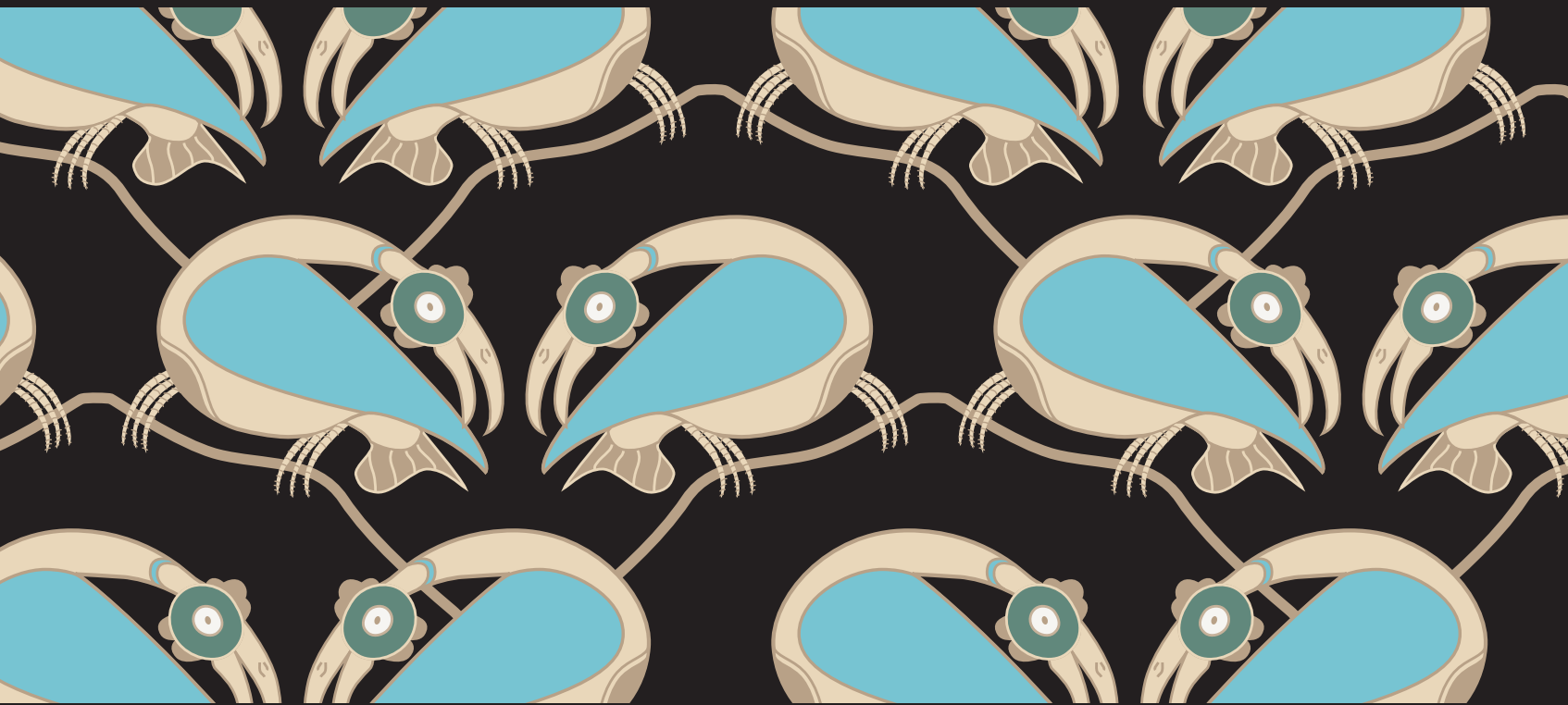


Tanzania



HIV/AIDS Indicator Survey

2003–04



USAID
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DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Tanzania HIV/AIDS Indicator Survey 2003-04

Tanzania Commission for AIDS
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

National Bureau of Statistics
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

ORC Macro
Calverton, Maryland, USA

March 2005

This report summarises the findings of the 2003-04 Tanzania HIV/AIDS Indicator Survey (THIS). The main objective of the survey was to provide information about HIV/AIDS to programme managers and policy-makers, to guide planning and implementation of interventions to combat the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Additional information about the survey may be obtained from the Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS), P.O. Box 76987, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (Telephone: 255-22-212-2651; Fax: 255-22- 212-2427; Email: tacaids@raha.com) and the National Bureau of Statistics, Mkwepu St., P.O. Box 796, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (Telephone: 255-22-212-2722/3; Fax 255-22-213-0852; Email: dg@nbs.go.tz).

Additional information about the DHS programme may be obtained by contacting: MEASURE DHS, ORC Macro, 11785 Beltsville Drive, Suite 300, Calverton, MD 20705, USA (Telephone 301-572-0200; Fax 301-572-0999; Email: reports@orcmacro.com; Internet: www.measuredhs.com).

Recommended citation:

Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), and ORC Macro. 2005. *Tanzania HIV/AIDS Indicator Survey 2003-04*. Calverton, Maryland, USA: TACAIDS, NBS, and ORC Macro.

CONTENTS

TABLES AND FIGURES	vii
FOREWORD	xi
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	xiii
MAP OF TANZANIA	xiv

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1	Background Information.....	1
1.2	National Policy on HIV/AIDS.....	1
1.3	Objectives of the Survey	2
1.4	Sample Size and Design	3
1.5	Questionnaires.....	4
1.6	Training	5
1.7	Fieldwork and HIV Testing.....	5
1.8	Data Processing.....	6
1.9	Response Rates	6

CHAPTER 2 CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

2.1	Key Findings.....	7
2.2	Introduction	7
2.3	Household Population by Age, Sex and Residence	7
2.4	Household Composition	8
2.5	Educational Attainment of Household Population	9
2.6	Household Characteristics.....	11
2.7	Household Durable Goods	13
2.8	Fosterhood and Orphanhood.....	13
2.9	Care and Support for Orphans and Vulnerable Children	15
2.10	Care and Support for Chronically Ill Adults.....	17

CHAPTER 3 CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

3.1	Key Findings.....	19
3.2	Introduction	19
3.3	Background Characteristics of Respondents.....	19
3.4	Employment Status of Respondents.....	21
3.5	Current Marital Status	22
3.6	Polygyny	23
3.7	Age at First Marriage	24
3.8	Characteristics of Couples	25
3.9	Female Genital Cutting and Male Circumcision.....	25

3.10	Injections and Blood Transfusions	26
3.11	Family Planning Use.....	27
3.12	Registration of Births	29
CHAPTER 4	HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE	
4.1	Key Findings.....	31
4.2	Introduction	31
4.3	Awareness of AIDS.....	31
4.4	Knowledge of Mother-to-Child Transmission	32
4.5	Rejection of Misconceptions about AIDS Transmission	33
4.6	Differentials in HIV Knowledge	34
4.7	Exposure to Messages about HIV/AIDS.....	37
4.8	Beliefs about Nutrition and HIV/AIDS	38
CHAPTER 5	ATTITUDES RELATING TO HIV/AIDS	
5.1	Key Findings.....	39
5.2	Introduction	39
5.3	HIV/AIDS-Related Stigma.....	39
5.4	Attitudes towards Negotiating Safer Sex.....	40
5.5	Attitudes of Adults towards Educating Children on Condom Use.....	41
5.6	Differentials in HIV/AIDS-Related Attitudes	41
CHAPTER 6	HIV/AIDS-RELATED BEHAVIOUR	
6.1	Key Findings.....	45
6.2	Introduction	45
6.3	Age at First Sexual Intercourse.....	45
6.4	Recent Sexual Activity	46
6.5	Multiple Sexual Partners.....	48
6.6	Higher Risk Sex.....	49
6.7	Sex with Prostitutes	51
6.8	Voluntary HIV Counselling and Testing	51
6.9	Prevalence of Sexually Transmitted Infections	54
CHAPTER 7	YOUTH AND HIV/AIDS	
7.1	Key Findings.....	57
7.2	Introduction	57
7.3	HIV/AIDS-Related Knowledge among Youth	57
7.4	Knowledge of Condom Sources among Youth.....	58
7.5	First Sexual Experience.....	59
7.6	Condom Use at First Sex	61
7.7	Premarital Sex.....	62
7.8	Higher Risk Sex and Condom Use among Youth	64
7.9	Age Differences between Sexual Partners.....	66

7.10	Alcohol Use during Sex	66
7.11	Forced Sex among Youth	67
CHAPTER 8	HIV PREVALENCE	
8.1	Key Findings.....	69
8.2	Introduction	69
8.3	Coverage of HIV Testing.....	70
8.4	Age- and Sex-specific HIV Prevalence	74
8.5	HIV Prevalence by Other Background Characteristics.....	75
8.6	HIV Prevalence by Socio-demographic Characteristics	77
8.7	HIV Prevalence and Circumcision	78
8.8	HIV Prevalence by Sexual Risk Behaviours	80
8.9	HIV Prevalence by Other Characteristics Related to HIV Risk	82
8.10	Prevalence of HIV among Youth.....	83
8.11	HIV Prevalence among Cohabiting Couples	85
REFERENCES	87
APPENDIX A	SAMPLE DESIGN	89
APPENDIX B	ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS	91
APPENDIX C	PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY	97
APPENDIX D	QUESTIONNAIRES	101

TABLES AND FIGURES

	Page
CHAPTER 1	INTRODUCTION
Table 1.1	Results of household and individual interviews..... 6
CHAPTER 2	CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS
Table 2.1	Household population by age, sex, and residence (percent distribution) 8
Table 2.2	Household composition (percent distribution) by sex of head and size 8
Table 2.3	Highest level of education attended by household population (percent distribution) 10
Table 2.4	Physical housing characteristics (percent distribution) 11
Table 2.5	Household energy sources (percent distribution) 12
Table 2.6	Household food security (percent distribution) 12
Table 2.7	Household possession of durable goods (percent distribution) 13
Table 2.8	Living arrangements and survival status of parents for children under 18 (percent distribution) 14
Table 2.9	External support for households with orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) ... 16
Table 2.10	External support for chronically ill adults 17
CHAPTER 3	CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS
Table 3.1	Background characteristics of respondents 20
Table 3.2	Employment status 21
Table 3.3	Current marital status of respondents 23
Table 3.4	Age at first marriage 24
Table 3.5	Characteristics of couples 25
Table 3.6	Female genital cutting and male circumcision 26
Table 3.7	Prevalence of injections and blood transfusions 27
Table 3.8	Current use of contraception among currently married women 28
Table 3.9	Registration of births 29
Figure 3.1	Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by current marital status 22
Figure 3.2	Percent distribution of currently married women and men in polygynous unions by current age 23
CHAPTER 4	HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE
Table 4.1	Knowledge of HIV and its transmission 31
Table 4.2	Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV 32
Table 4.3	Rejection of misconceptions about AIDS 33
Table 4.4	Differentials in knowledge of HIV/AIDS 35
Table 4.5	Differentials in knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV 36

Table 4.6	Exposure to the 'Ishi' slogan and the 'Femina' programme.....	37
Table 4.7	Beliefs about nutrition and HIV.....	38
Figure 4.1	Trends in knowledge that a healthy-looking person can have the virus that causes AIDS.....	34

CHAPTER 5 ATTITUDES RELATING TO HIV/AIDS

Table 5.1	Accepting attitudes towards people who are HIV infected.....	40
Table 5.2	Attitudes towards negotiating safer sex.....	40
Table 5.3	Adult support of education about condom use to prevent AIDS.....	41
Table 5.4	Differentials in accepting attitudes towards HIV/AIDS and negotiating safer sex.....	42
Table 5.5	Differentials in adult support of education about condom use to avoid AIDS	44
Figure 5.1	Attitudes towards women's ability to negotiate safer sex.....	41
Figure 5.2	Accepting attitude towards HIV/AIDS among women by region.....	43

CHAPTER 6 HIV/AIDS-RELATED BEHAVIOUR

Table 6.1	Age at first sexual intercourse.....	46
Table 6.2	Recent sexual activity.....	47
Table 6.3	Multiple sexual partners among women and men.....	49
Table 6.4	Higher risk sex and condom use at last higher risk sex in the 12 months preceding the survey.....	50
Table 6.5	Sex with prostitutes.....	51
Table 6.6	Coverage of prior HIV testing by background characteristics.....	52
Table 6.7	Counselling and testing for HIV during antenatal care visits.....	54
Table 6.8	Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms.....	55
Figure 6.1	Percentage of women and men who had sexual intercourse in the four weeks preceding the survey by marital status.....	48
Figure 6.2	Prior HIV testing by education.....	53
Figure 6.3	Prior HIV testing by level of economic status (wealth quintile).....	53
Figure 6.4	Prevalence of STIs and STI symptoms by education.....	56

CHAPTER 7 YOUTH AND HIV/AIDS

Table 7.1	Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS among youth.....	58
Table 7.2	Knowledge of a source for condoms among youth.....	59
Table 7.3	Age at first sex among young women and men.....	60
Table 7.4	Condom use at first sex among young women and men.....	61
Table 7.5	Premarital sex and condom use during premarital sex among youth.....	63
Table 7.6	Higher risk sex among youth and condom use at last higher risk sex in the 12 months preceding the survey.....	65
Table 7.7	Age differences in non-marital sexual relationships among young women.....	66
Table 7.8	Alcohol use during sex among young people.....	67
Table 7.9	Forced sex among young women.....	68

Figure 7.1	Knowledge of a source for condoms among youth age 15-24 by level of education	59
Figure 7.2	Condom use at first sex among youth age 15-24 by level of education.....	62
Figure 7.3	Condom use at last premarital sex among never-married youth age 15-24 by level of education.....	64
Figure 7.4	Abstinence, being faithful, and using condoms among young women and men	65

CHAPTER 8 HIV PREVALENCE

Table 8.1.1	Coverage of HIV testing among eligible women age 15-49 by background characteristics	71
Table 8.1.2	Coverage of HIV testing among eligible men age 15-49 by background characteristics	72
Table 8.1.3	Coverage of HIV testing among eligible women and men age 15-49 by background characteristics	73
Table 8.2	HIV prevalence by age	74
Table 8.3	HIV prevalence by background characteristics	75
Table 8.4	HIV prevalence by socio-demographic characteristics	77
Table 8.5	HIV prevalence by circumcision status	79
Table 8.6	HIV prevalence by sexual behaviour characteristics.....	80
Table 8.7	HIV prevalence by other characteristics related to risk.....	82
Table 8.8	HIV prevalence by prior HIV testing status	83
Table 8.9	HIV prevalence among youth age 15-24	84
Table 8.10	HIV prevalence among cohabiting couples.....	85
Figure 8.1	HIV prevalence by age group and sex	74
Figure 8.2	Prevalence of HIV by region	76
Figure 8.3	Prevalence of HIV by education.....	77
Figure 8.4	Prevalence of HIV by marital status.....	79
Figure 8.5	Prevalence of HIV by age at first sex.....	81

APPENDIX B ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

Table B.1	List of selected variables for sampling errors	93
Table B.2	Sampling errors - Total sample	94
Table B.3	Sampling errors - Urban sample	95
Table B.4	Sampling errors - Rural sample.....	96

FOREWORD

This report presents the major findings of the 2003-04 Tanzania HIV/AIDS Indicator Survey (THIS). The Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS) authorised the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) to conduct the THIS. The THIS is the first household survey of its kind to be conducted in Tanzania. The survey covered the Tanzania Mainland only.

The main objective of the survey was to provide HIV/AIDS programme managers and policy-makers with information needed to guide planning and implementation of interventions, including resource mobilisation and allocation, monitoring and evaluation of existing programmes, and designing new and effective strategies for combating the epidemic.

Before this survey, national HIV prevalence estimates depended entirely on data derived from blood donors and pregnant women seeking antenatal care. Although this information from the surveillance system has been useful for monitoring the trends of HIV in Tanzania, the inclusion of HIV testing in the THIS offers the opportunity to better understand the magnitude and pattern of infection in the general reproductive-age population in Tanzania. The THIS results are in turn expected to improve the calibration of the annual sentinel surveillance data, so that trends in HIV infection can be more accurately measured in the intervals between household surveys.

This report contains findings from the 2003-04 THIS collected from the households visited. The survey was designed to produce regional estimates. The tables and text cover the most important indicators related to HIV/AIDS and should be of use to policymakers and programme administrators who need up-to-date data for evaluating their activities and planning future directions.

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Executive Chairman
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Dar es Salaam

Cletus P.B. Mkai
Director General
National Bureau of Statistics
Dar es Salaam

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The successful completion of the 2003-04 Tanzania HIV/AIDS Indicator Survey (2003-04 THIS) was made possible by the joint efforts of a number of organisations and individuals, whose participation we would like to acknowledge with gratitude. First, thanks are due to the Census and Surveys Technical Working Group and the Research and Analysis Technical Working Group under the Poverty Reduction Strategy framework, for accepting the survey to be conducted. The Embassy of Ireland and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)/Tanzania made the survey possible by providing funds to implement it. The National AIDS Control Programme (NACP), the Prime Minister's Office, the President's Office of Planning and Privatisation, and the Ministries of Health, Labour, Youth Development and Sports provided staff to work with NBS. The efforts made by TACAIDS to mobilise resources and contribute to overall monitoring and implementation of the THIS are appreciated.

A considerable number of other stakeholders contributed to the questionnaire content. We would also like to thank the Demographic and Health Surveys programme of ORC Macro in Calverton, Maryland, U.S.A. for providing technical assistance in all aspects of the project, in particular Ms Annie Cross, Ms Holly Newby, Ms Jasbir Sangha, and Ms Ladys Ortiz. Special thanks for good work for testing blood samples for HIV are due to the National Reference Laboratory at Muhimbili University College of Health Sciences, in particular Prof E. Lyamuya, Prof M. Matee, Ms M. Mashurano, Mr C. Kagoma, Mr E. Mbeni, and Mr S. Mataro. The survey would not have gotten off the ground without the exemplary and tireless efforts of the staff at the National Bureau of Statistics in particular Mr S. M. Aboud, the principal investigator and Mr E. Karugendo, the desk officer of the project. Their many long days of working overtime served to make this survey a success. Similarly, the nurses who worked as interviewers for the survey deserve our heartfelt thanks. We are ever more grateful to the survey respondents who generously contributed part of their time to enable us to gather crucial data for our country's future planning.

Finally, we would like to thank the authors of the report: Mr A.M. Kaimu, Mr S.M. Aboud, Ms A.A. Chuwa and Mr E.N. Karugendo from NBS, Ms J.P. Chonjo from TACAIDS, Dr. E.M. Kwesi from the Ministry of Health, Mr. J.J. Ndayongeje from NACP, Mr Omari I.G. Abdallah from the President's Office of Planning and Privatisation, and Ms A. Cross from ORC Macro.

TANZANIA

