The 2017 Tanzania Malaria Indicator Survey (TMIS) provides population-based estimates on malaria indicators to inform strategic planning and programme evaluation. The 2017 TMIS is a follow-up to the 2015-16 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (TDHS-MIS) and provides updated demographic and health indicators covered in the 2007-08 Tanzania HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey (THMIS), 2010 TDHS, and 2011-12 THMIS.

**Fast Facts from the 2017 Tanzania Malaria Indicator Survey**

- 7% of Tanzanian children age 6-59 months tested positive for malaria by a rapid diagnostic test (RDT).
- Malaria prevalence is highest in Kigoma region (24%).
- 1 in 4 pregnant women received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar to prevent malaria in pregnancy.
- More than 50% of children under 5 & pregnant women slept under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey.
- 77% of women know that fever is a symptom of malaria in a child.