

Tanzania

2022 Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey

Nutrition

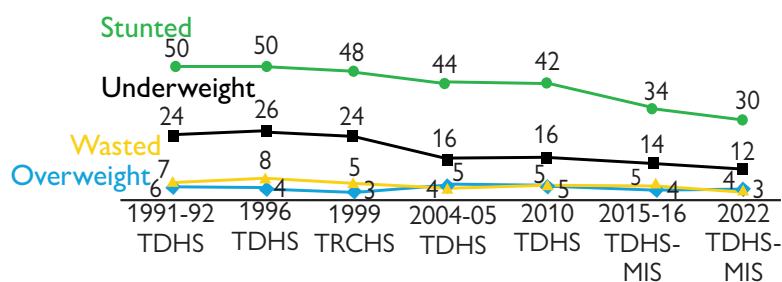
The 2022 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (2022 TDHS-MIS), the 7th Demographic and Health Survey conducted in Tanzania since 1991-92 and the 5th Malaria Indicator Survey since 2007-08. The 2022 TDHS-MIS is designed to provide data for monitoring the population and health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

Nutritional Status of Children

Stunting among children under age 5 in Tanzania has declined overall, though nearly **1 in 3** children is stunted.

Trends in Child Growth Measures

Percent of children under age 5 who are malnourished, based on 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards



Infant and Child Feeding Practices

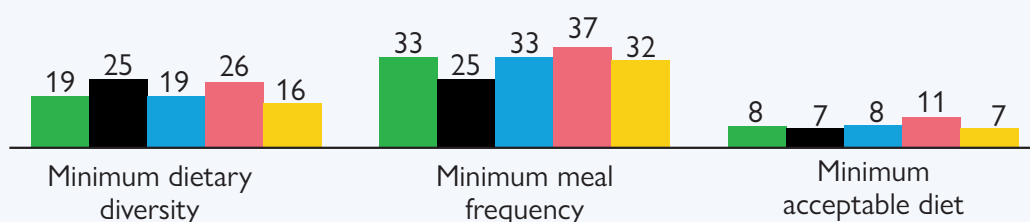
In Tanzania, **8%** of children age 6–23 months were fed a minimum acceptable diet, **19%** received the minimum number of food groups, and **33%** of children were fed the minimum number of times a day.

Mainland urban areas have the highest minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet.

Minimum Acceptable Diet by Residence

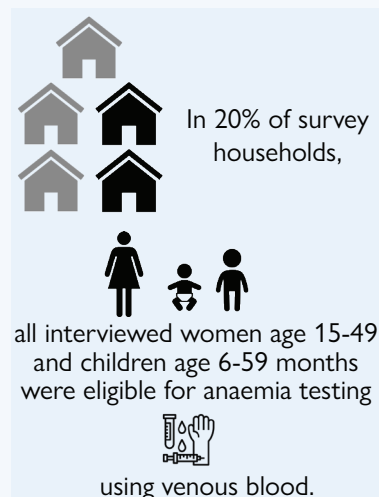
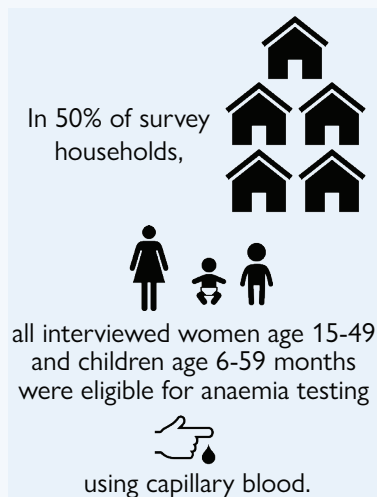
Percent of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who received minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet

■ Tanzania ■ Zanzibar ■ Mainland ■ Mainland Urban ■ Mainland Rural



Anaemia Prevalence

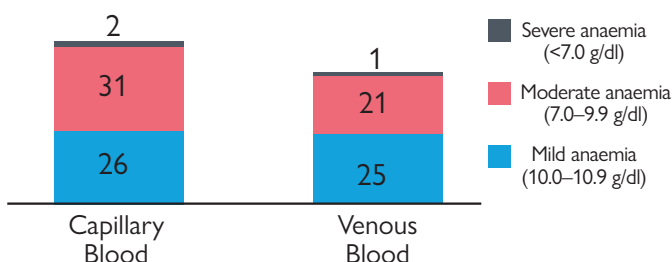
Anaemia Testing Protocol for 2022 TDHS-MIS



Children age 6–59 months

Anaemia Prevalence Among Children by Capillary and Venous Blood Collection

Percent of children age 6–59 months classified as anaemic by capillary and venous blood sources



59% of children age 6–59 months are anaemic when tested using capillary blood and **47%** of children are anaemic when tested using venous blood.

Women age 15–49

Anaemia Prevalence Among Women by Capillary and Venous Blood Collection

Percent of women age 15–49 classified as anaemic by capillary and venous blood sources

42% of women age 15–49 have anaemia tested when using capillary blood and **37%** of women have anaemia when tested using venous blood.

