

Knowledge of family planning methods and where they can be obtained is necessary in deciding whether to adopt a contraceptive method and which method to choose. This chapter presents information on contraceptive knowledge, attitudes, behaviour, and sources. In presenting the findings on fertility regulation, the primary focus is on women of reproductive age, with some analogous survey results from men, who play an important role in the realisation of reproductive goals.

4.1 KNOWLEDGE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

As in the 1996 TDHS, information about knowledge of family planning methods among women and men was collected in two ways in the 1999 TRCHS. First, respondents were asked to name methods or ways couples can use to prevent or delay pregnancy. When a respondent failed to mention a method spontaneously, the interviewer described the method and then asked if the respondent knew it. Using this approach, information was collected for nine modern family planning methods: female and male sterilisation, the pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, and vaginal methods (foam/jelly/diaphragm). Information was also collected on three traditional methods: the calendar (rhythm) method, lactational amenorrhoea, and withdrawal. Provision was also made in the questionnaire to record any other methods named spontaneously by respondents. Both prompted and unprompted knowledge are combined in this report.

Table 4.1 shows the level of knowledge of specific contraceptives among all women and men, currently married women and men, sexually active unmarried women and men, and women with no sexual experience. The level of knowledge of any contraceptive method among all women age 15-49 years is high; almost all women (91 percent) have heard of at least one contraceptive method. Almost all of the women who have heard of any contraceptive method have heard of a modern method (91 percent), while slightly more than a half (58 percent) of the women have heard of a traditional contraceptive method. The results show that contraceptive knowledge is higher among currently married women (95 percent) than sexually active unmarried women (92 percent) and women with no sexual experience (65 percent).

The most commonly recognised contraceptive methods among all women age 15-49 in Tanzania are the pill (86 percent), male condoms (83 percent), injectables (81 percent), female sterilisation (63 percent), the IUD (54 percent), female condoms (41 percent), and implants (40 percent). About a quarter of women (27 percent) know about male sterilisation, and about a fifth (21 percent) know about vaginal contraceptives (diaphragm/foam/jelly). Concerning the traditional methods, a substantial number of women know about withdrawal (39 percent) and periodic abstinence (37 percent), and one-quarter (25 percent) have heard about lactational amenorrhoea. Knowledge of other methods was found to be generally low (18 percent).

Men are slightly more likely than women to have heard of at least one family planning method (93 versus 91 percent). As expected, men are more likely than women to know about male-oriented methods and less likely to know about female methods. For example, 90 percent of men compared with 83 percent of women know about the male condom and 33 percent of men compared with 27 percent of women know about male sterilisation. Men are also more knowledgeable of some traditional contraceptive methods; 47 percent of men compared with

Table 4.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women 15-49 and men 15-59, of currently married women and men, of sexually active unmarried women and men, and of women with no sexual experience who know specific contraceptive methods, Tanzania 1999

Contraceptive method	Women				Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Sexually active unmarried women	No sexual experience	All men	Currently married men	Sexually active unmarried men
Any method	90.9	95.3	91.6	65.4	92.8	97.1	96.1
Any modern method	90.5	94.9	90.7	65.3	92.0	96.0	95.8
Pill	86.3	93.0	86.4	48.0	78.9	89.2	80.3
IUD	53.8	59.5	60.6	17.0	39.7	51.3	30.4
Injectables	80.9	87.7	81.7	41.5	67.7	80.3	65.6
Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	20.6	22.7	30.2	2.6	14.9	19.1	12.4
Male condom	83.2	87.2	86.6	57.7	90.4	94.4	95.4
Female condom	41.4	45.5	51.6	10.9	44.8	53.3	40.5
Female sterilisation	62.5	69.1	64.3	24.9	63.1	75.7	57.9
Male sterilisation	27.3	29.5	32.9	7.9	32.8	40.0	30.3
Implants	40.3	44.7	46.4	9.4	21.7	28.2	16.5
Any traditional method	58.4	66.2	67.4	14.0	61.7	76.4	51.2
Periodic abstinence	36.6	40.0	47.1	11.0	43.0	53.2	34.1
Withdrawal	39.2	45.6	45.8	4.8	46.9	59.2	41.2
LAM	24.6	28.1	27.1	5.0	20.7	28.4	13.0
Other	18.4	22.4	17.4	1.2	14.4	20.5	7.4
Number of respondents	4,029	2,653	366	496	3,542	2,063	551
Mean number of methods	6.2	6.7	6.8	2.4	5.8	6.9	5.3

LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method

39 percent of women know about withdrawal and 43 percent of men as compared with 37 percent of women know about periodic abstinence. However, men are much less likely than women to have heard about female-oriented methods, especially the IUD, injectables, implants, and the pill.

On average, all women and men know about six contraceptive methods, whereas married women and men know about seven methods.

Table 4.2 shows the correspondence in contraceptive knowledge between husbands and wives for the 1,820 couples interviewed in the 1999 TRCHS sample. Knowledge of at least one contraceptive method by both spouses was found to be high (95 percent). For couples in which only one partner knows of a method, husbands are more likely to know about methods in which they take part, such as male condoms, male sterilisation, periodic abstinence, and withdrawal, while wives are more likely to know about methods like the pill, IUD, injectables, vaginal methods, and implants. Surprisingly, however, husbands are more likely than their wives to have heard of female sterilisation, the female condom, and lactational amenorrhoea. Some methods were not recognised by either the husband or the wife, the most notable being vaginal methods, male sterilisation, and implants, which were unknown to 65 percent, 48 percent, and 46 percent of the couples, respectively.

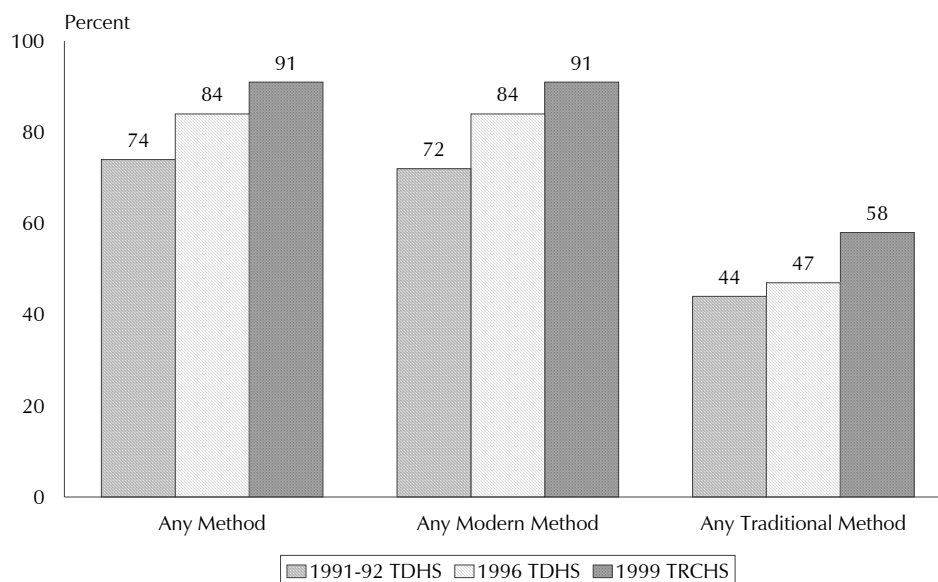
Table 4.2 Couples' knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of couples by knowledge of specific contraceptive methods, Tanzania 1999

Contraceptive method	Both know method	Husband knows method, wife doesn't	Wife knows method, husband doesn't	Neither knows method	Total
Any method	94.5	3.0	1.7	0.9	100.0
Any modern method	93.5	2.9	2.3	1.3	100.0
Pill	86.0	3.4	7.8	2.8	100.0
IUD	38.5	13.8	21.3	26.4	100.0
Injectables	73.0	7.3	15.0	4.6	100.0
Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	6.1	13.1	16.2	64.6	100.0
Male condom	85.8	8.9	2.6	2.7	100.0
Female condom	29.7	24.8	15.0	30.5	100.0
Female sterilisation	57.0	19.5	12.9	10.6	100.0
Male sterilisation	16.6	23.5	12.1	47.8	100.0
Implants	18.7	9.5	25.3	46.4	100.0
Any traditional method	56.3	20.1	10.3	13.4	100.0
Periodic abstinence	26.6	26.9	12.3	34.2	100.0
Withdrawal	35.8	24.0	11.6	28.6	100.0
LAM	11.7	17.2	16.0	55.0	100.0
Other	6.4	13.6	15.5	64.4	100.0

Note: Table is based on 1,820 couples
LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method

**Figure 4.1 Trends in Contraceptive Knowledge
Among Women Age 15-49, 1991-1999**



4.2 TRENDS IN CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE

There has been a substantial increase over time in the proportion of women and men who are aware of contraceptive methods. The proportion of all women who have heard of at least one contraceptive method has increased from 74 percent in 1991-92 to 84 percent in 1996 to 91 percent in 1999 (see Figure 4.1). Knowledge of specific contraceptive methods has increased more dramatically. In 1991-92, only 40 percent of women had heard of the injectable contraceptive; by 1999, this figure had increased to 81 percent. Similarly, the proportion of women who know of male condoms grew from 51 percent among all women to 83 percent in 1999. Generally, the level of knowledge among all women has increased since 1996 for all methods except vaginal contraceptives (diaphragm/foam/jelly), which declined from 31 percent in 1996 to 21 percent in 1999. The largest increases in knowledge among women over the three-year period between 1996 and 1999 occurred for implants (from 24 percent to 40 percent), male condoms (from 72 percent to 83 percent), and injectables (from 71 percent to 81 percent).

For men, the increase in the proportion who have heard of any method has been less steep than for women—from 89 percent in 1996 to 93 percent in 1999. Still, the level of knowledge has increased since 1996 for all methods except vaginal contraceptives (which declined from 35 to 15 percent of all men) and male sterilisation (which declined from 35 to 33 percent). Both women and men registered a substantial level of knowledge of the female condom, which was not asked about in prior surveys.

4.3 EVER USE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

All women and men interviewed in the 1999 TRCHS who said that they had heard of a contraceptive method were asked if they had ever used that method. In this context, ever use refers

to the use of a contraceptive method at any time with no distinction between past and current use. Tables 4.3.1 and 4.3.2 show the percentage of women and men who have ever used contraceptive methods, according to method, age, and marital status.

The results show that 41 percent of women 15-49 have used a contraceptive method at some time in their lives. Women have used modern methods more frequently (30 percent) than traditional methods (21 percent). The modern contraceptive methods commonly used by women are the pill (16 percent), injectables (12 percent), and male condoms (11 percent); while the traditional methods commonly used by women are withdrawal (11 percent), periodic abstinence (8 percent) and lactational amenorrhoea (4 percent). Ever use of any contraceptive method is higher for sexually active unmarried women (52 percent) than for currently married women (47 percent).

With regard to men (Table 4.3.2), the results show that almost half (48 percent) of all men have used a method at some time, with modern methods having been used more frequently (38 percent) than traditional methods (26 percent). The modern contraceptive methods commonly used by men are the male condom (28 percent), the pill (12 percent), and injectables (7 percent); while the traditional methods commonly used by men are withdrawal (15 percent) and periodic abstinence (14 percent). As opposed to what is observed among women, ever use of any contraceptive is higher for currently married men (60 percent) than sexually active unmarried men (48 percent). However, the order is reversed for ever use of any modern contraceptive, which is slightly higher among sexually active unmarried men (46 percent) than among currently married men (44 percent).

Table 4.3.1 Ever use of contraception: women

Percentage of all women, of currently married women, and of sexually active unmarried women who have ever used a contraceptive method, by method and age, Tanzania 1999

Age	Modern method									Traditional method					Number of women
	Any method	Any modern method	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Male condom	Female condom	Female sterilisation	Implant	Any traditional method	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	LAM	Other methods	
ALL WOMEN															
15-19	13.3	10.1	1.8	0.0	1.7	7.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	5.2	3.0	1.8	0.6	0.3	909
20-24	46.1	35.9	18.3	0.7	11.8	17.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	21.7	10.1	11.8	2.8	1.1	811
25-29	52.3	39.8	23.6	2.9	19.2	13.6	0.3	1.0	0.8	25.4	10.6	14.1	5.6	3.3	749
30-34	51.5	37.2	24.4	2.7	16.4	9.1	0.0	1.7	0.8	25.9	8.3	13.3	5.2	6.9	490
35-39	50.0	35.0	19.9	1.6	14.8	12.5	0.0	2.0	0.3	30.0	7.8	17.7	10.1	4.8	456
40-44	50.6	35.3	21.2	2.1	15.0	6.0	0.0	5.9	0.7	30.7	11.4	16.3	4.2	6.8	299
45-49	36.6	24.4	14.6	4.7	10.3	1.8	0.0	6.0	0.0	18.8	8.2	7.9	2.9	3.3	315
Total	40.5	29.9	16.4	1.7	11.9	10.8	0.1	1.5	0.4	20.6	8.1	10.9	4.1	3.1	4,029
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN															
15-19	24.5	15.5	5.3	0.2	3.6	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	6.5	4.4	1.6	0.3	227
20-24	45.0	32.6	17.9	0.5	11.8	12.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	22.1	8.0	13.1	3.8	1.4	550
25-29	52.1	38.6	23.1	2.8	18.7	12.7	0.1	1.3	0.9	24.5	9.7	14.3	5.6	3.2	615
30-34	52.8	37.4	24.0	2.4	16.5	7.5	0.0	2.0	0.9	26.9	8.3	14.7	4.8	7.4	407
35-39	50.6	33.4	19.8	1.0	14.9	11.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	33.4	8.4	19.8	11.6	5.4	364
40-44	48.8	31.8	18.5	1.2	16.3	5.0	0.0	5.4	0.9	29.7	9.4	18.9	3.8	5.3	239
45-49	40.3	26.8	14.8	5.5	11.3	1.3	0.0	7.1	0.0	20.6	9.3	9.0	2.3	3.6	251
Total	46.7	32.7	19.0	1.9	14.2	9.5	0.0	2.0	0.4	24.6	8.6	13.9	5.1	3.8	2,653
SEXUALLY ACTIVE, UNMARRIED WOMEN															
Total	51.9	44.4	24.8	1.8	13.3	25.9	0.7	0.1	0.4	27.1	12.9	10.5	2.5	4.9	366

Note: Less than one-half of one percent of women reported ever using diaphragm/foam/jelly.

LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method

There has been a gradual increase in the level of ever use of modern contraceptives among women and men in recent years. In 1991-92, 14 percent of all women had used a modern method at some time, compared with 21 percent in 1994, 23 percent in 1996, and 30 percent in 1999. Absolute increases in ever use were greatest for injectables. Among men, ever use of a modern contraceptive method increased from 20 percent in 1991-92 to 24 percent in 1994, 26 percent in 1996, and to 38 percent in 1999. The increase in ever use was greatest for the male condom.

4.4 CURRENT USE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Level of Contraceptive Use

The level of current use of contraceptive methods is one of the indicators most frequently used to assess the success of family planning programme activities. It is also widely used as a measure in analysing the determinants of fertility. This section focuses on the levels and differentials in current use of family planning with particular emphasis on the method mix among users. Trends in contraceptive use in Tanzania are also described.

Table 4.3.2 Ever use of contraception: men

Percentage of all men, of currently married men, and of sexually active unmarried men who have ever used a contraceptive method, by method and age, Tanzania 1999

Age	Modern method									Traditional method					Number of men
	Any method	Any modern method	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Male condom	Female condom	Female sterilisation	Implant	Any traditional method	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	LAM	Other methods	
ALL MEN															
15-19	17.8	16.5	1.4	0.0	0.4	16.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	5.3	2.6	3.3	0.0	0.2	790
20-24	48.7	44.2	4.9	0.0	1.9	42.0	1.4	0.1	0.4	17.9	8.6	11.1	0.2	0.5	540
25-29	63.9	53.8	18.9	0.5	12.4	41.4	1.6	0.0	0.1	30.5	16.0	16.2	5.5	2.3	546
30-34	54.3	41.4	14.9	2.0	8.2	31.3	1.3	0.4	0.0	31.5	17.8	20.1	3.8	3.8	371
35-39	66.5	50.7	18.2	1.4	12.4	36.5	0.3	1.6	0.7	40.1	21.4	24.3	8.8	3.3	445
40-44	59.5	43.0	25.0	2.2	9.0	23.6	0.3	5.2	0.0	44.0	24.4	23.3	10.1	7.4	219
45-49	52.6	35.6	16.6	1.1	13.2	17.5	0.0	3.7	0.0	39.5	20.2	25.2	4.1	4.7	259
50-54	53.7	35.6	13.7	5.1	8.8	12.9	0.0	5.9	1.1	37.6	16.9	18.4	3.8	11.0	201
55-59	47.9	20.0	10.2	0.2	7.2	4.4	0.0	5.0	0.0	35.8	17.3	12.0	10.5	7.2	171
Total	48.2	37.7	11.9	1.0	7.1	27.9	0.7	1.4	0.3	26.4	13.7	15.0	4.0	3.1	3,542
CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN ¹															
20-24	55.9	45.8	10.0	0.0	3.9	40.2	1.5	0.0	1.0	25.3	12.3	15.9	0.7	1.6	158
25-29	65.1	52.4	21.4	0.7	14.0	36.6	1.5	0.0	0.1	35.3	18.1	18.6	7.0	2.9	401
30-34	55.5	41.7	15.8	2.2	9.1	30.5	1.5	0.4	0.0	32.1	17.8	19.7	3.9	4.2	334
35-39	69.3	52.4	18.7	1.2	14.4	36.5	0.3	1.8	0.8	43.2	23.7	26.6	10.0	2.9	381
40-44	62.8	44.1	27.4	1.9	9.1	22.1	0.0	6.0	0.0	47.7	26.8	24.8	11.1	8.4	193
45-49	53.2	35.5	16.3	1.0	14.2	16.3	0.0	4.1	0.1	41.6	21.4	25.9	4.4	4.9	236
50-54	56.4	37.3	14.6	5.5	9.4	12.8	0.0	6.3	1.1	40.1	18.2	19.5	4.1	11.8	187
55-59	52.1	21.9	11.3	0.3	8.0	4.6	0.0	5.5	0.0	38.8	18.4	12.7	11.6	7.9	154
Total	60.0	43.5	17.5	1.5	11.1	27.5	0.7	2.4	0.4	37.9	19.9	21.0	6.7	4.9	2,063
SEXUALLY ACTIVE, UNMARRIED MEN															
Total	48.4	45.9	8.1	0.5	1.8	44.0	1.4	0.1	0.1	16.0	6.3	11.4	0.7	0.5	551

Note: One-tenth of one percent of men reported ever using diaphragm/foam/jelly.

LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method

¹There are too few married men age 15-19 to show separately.

Overall, 22 percent of all women in Tanzania are currently using a contraceptive method, with 16 percent using modern methods (Table 4.4.1). The most widely used methods are injectables (5 percent), the pill (5 percent), and the male condom (4 percent). Less than 2 percent of women have been sterilised. Seven percent of women are currently using traditional methods, the most popular among these being withdrawal (3 percent).

Contraceptive use is lowest among teenagers (15-19 years) and older women (45-49 years); at all other age groups, use is surprisingly constant at 26-29 percent of women. The lower levels of contraceptive use among younger women may reflect lower levels of sexual activity or a desire to start their families, while the drop in contraceptive use among older women may reflect declining fecundity or lower levels of sexual activity. Male condoms are the most popular contraceptives currently used by teenage women (15-19 years), while the pill and injectables are the most widely used methods among women 20-39 years. Among women in their early 40s,

Table 4.4.1 Current use of contraception: women

Percent distribution of all women, of currently married women, and of sexually active unmarried women by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Tanzania 1999

Age	Modern method							Traditional method							Total	Number of women
	Any method	Any modern method	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Male condom	Female sterilisation	Any traditional method	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	LAM	Other methods	Not currently using			
ALL WOMEN																
15-19	7.7	5.8	1.1	0.0	0.7	3.7	0.0	1.9	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	92.3	100.0	909	
20-24	29.4	22.0	8.2	0.3	7.2	6.0	0.1	7.4	2.9	2.8	1.7	0.2	70.6	100.0	811	
25-29	26.0	18.3	5.4	0.7	7.5	3.5	1.0	7.7	1.9	3.3	1.3	1.4	74.0	100.0	749	
30-34	27.5	17.8	7.7	0.7	6.6	0.7	1.7	9.7	3.4	3.3	2.2	1.2	72.5	100.0	490	
35-39	27.5	19.0	5.5	0.3	5.9	5.3	2.0	8.4	1.5	3.5	2.5	0.9	72.5	100.0	456	
40-44	28.7	16.1	1.3	0.2	8.0	0.7	5.9	12.6	4.2	5.0	1.0	2.4	71.3	100.0	299	
45-49	15.4	12.3	0.5	1.6	3.5	0.7	6.0	3.1	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.9	84.6	100.0	315	
Total	22.3	15.6	4.6	0.5	5.4	3.5	1.5	6.7	2.2	2.5	1.3	0.9	77.7	100.0	4,029	
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																
15-19	10.6	6.5	2.9	0.0	2.1	1.4	0.0	4.1	1.3	1.7	1.1	0.0	89.4	100.0	227	
20-24	28.4	20.4	8.4	0.3	6.8	4.9	0.1	8.0	2.6	3.0	2.4	0.0	71.6	100.0	550	
25-29	24.9	16.4	4.1	0.3	7.6	3.1	1.3	8.5	1.6	4.0	1.5	1.5	75.1	100.0	615	
30-34	29.5	19.1	8.9	0.9	6.2	0.5	2.0	10.4	3.5	3.9	2.2	1.2	70.5	100.0	407	
35-39	28.4	18.5	5.9	0.0	5.6	5.3	1.6	10.0	1.7	4.4	3.1	0.8	71.6	100.0	364	
40-44	30.7	17.2	1.3	0.0	9.8	0.7	5.4	13.6	3.6	6.3	1.2	2.5	69.3	100.0	239	
45-49	16.9	13.5	0.6	2.1	3.3	0.3	7.1	3.5	1.3	0.7	0.3	1.1	83.1	100.0	251	
Total	25.4	16.9	5.3	0.4	6.3	2.7	2.0	8.5	2.2	3.5	1.9	1.0	74.6	100.0	2,653	
SEXUALLY ACTIVE, UNMARRIED WOMEN																
Total	33.0	26.1	9.3	0.7	5.5	9.5	0.1	7.0	4.9	0.6	0.5	2.0	67.0	100.0	366	

LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method

injectables are clearly the most popular method, whereas women in their late 40s are more likely to have been sterilised.

Current use of contraception among men is slightly higher than among women. Twenty-nine percent of all men age 15-59 in Tanzania are currently using a contraceptive method, with 21 percent using modern methods and 9 percent using traditional methods (Table 4.4.2). The contraceptive methods most widely used by men are the male condom (12 percent), periodic abstinence (4 percent), and the pill (4 percent). The major difference in current use among women and men is the proportionally higher use of male condoms and periodic abstinence by men.

Among women, current use of any contraceptive method is higher among married women (25 percent) than among all women (22 percent), but it is highest among unmarried sexually active women, 33 percent of whom are using some method. Among men, married men are the

Table 4.4.2 Current use of contraception: men

Percent distribution of all men, of currently married men, and of sexually active unmarried men by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Tanzania 1999

Age	Modern method							Traditional method						Total	Number of men
	Any method	Any modern method	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Male condom	Female sterilisation	Any traditional method	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	LAM	Other methods	Not currently using		
ALL MEN															
15-19	11.8	11.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	10.6	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	88.2	100.0	790
20-24	25.7	23.5	1.9	0.0	0.5	20.9	0.1	2.2	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	74.3	100.0	540
25-29	40.1	28.4	7.2	0.0	4.9	16.0	0.0	11.7	5.6	2.6	3.5	0.3	59.9	100.0	546
30-34	32.9	22.1	7.7	0.9	3.3	9.7	0.4	10.8	5.3	4.2	0.9	0.5	67.1	100.0	371
35-39	40.6	27.5	6.4	0.4	4.7	14.6	1.3	13.1	3.7	5.8	2.6	1.0	59.4	100.0	445
40-44	43.6	25.8	7.3	0.4	4.5	8.3	5.2	17.7	7.8	3.9	4.9	1.1	56.4	100.0	219
45-49	36.4	20.2	3.6	0.0	7.0	5.8	3.7	16.2	9.7	4.6	1.5	0.5	63.6	100.0	259
50-54	27.1	17.2	2.3	1.5	4.8	2.9	5.7	9.9	5.0	1.2	1.8	1.8	72.9	100.0	201
55-59	24.0	12.5	2.4	0.0	5.1	0.0	5.0	11.5	5.9	2.3	3.3	0.0	76.0	100.0	171
Total	29.3	20.8	4.0	0.3	3.1	12.0	1.4	8.5	4.1	2.4	1.6	0.5	70.7	100.0	3,542
CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN ¹															
20-24	22.7	17.7	4.9	0.0	1.5	11.3	0.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.3	100.0	158
25-29	41.7	26.1	8.6	0.0	6.2	11.0	0.0	15.6	7.2	3.5	4.8	0.5	58.3	100.0	401
30-34	34.9	23.0	8.6	1.0	3.7	9.3	0.4	11.9	5.8	4.6	1.0	0.5	65.1	100.0	334
35-39	43.8	28.5	7.3	0.5	5.5	13.7	1.5	15.3	4.3	6.7	3.1	1.2	56.2	100.0	381
40-44	47.2	27.0	8.3	0.5	5.1	7.1	6.0	20.2	8.9	4.5	5.6	1.2	52.8	100.0	193
45-49	37.9	20.1	3.7	0.0	7.7	4.6	4.0	17.9	10.6	5.1	1.6	0.6	62.1	100.0	236
50-54	29.0	18.4	2.4	1.6	5.1	3.1	6.1	10.6	5.4	1.3	2.0	1.9	71.0	100.0	187
55-59	25.7	13.9	2.7	0.0	5.7	0.0	5.5	11.9	6.3	2.0	3.6	0.0	74.3	100.0	154
Total	37.0	23.0	6.4	0.4	5.2	8.6	2.3	14.0	6.6	3.9	2.8	0.8	63.0	100.0	2,063
SEXUALLY ACTIVE, UNMARRIED MEN															
Total	30.5	29.5	1.7	0.0	0.3	27.2	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.2	69.5	100.0	551

LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method

¹ There are too few married men age 15-19 to show separately

most likely to be using a method (37 percent), while unmarried sexually active men are only slightly more likely than all men to be using a method (31 versus 29 percent). The male condom is the overwhelming choice among unmarried sexually active men (27 percent) and it is more popular than the pill among unmarried sexually active women. This preference for the male condom among unmarried women and men suggests that it is a popular method for premarital sex because of the dual protection it offers: protection from pregnancy and protection from sexually transmitted diseases.

Table 4.5.1 Current use of contraception by background characteristics: women

Percentage distribution of all women by contraceptive method currently used, according to selected background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Modern method							Traditional method							Total	Number of women
	Any method	Any modern method	Pill	IUD	Inject-ables	Male condom	Female sterili-sation	Any tradi-tional method	Periodic absti-nence	With-drawal	LAM	Other methods	Not currently using			
Residence																
Urban	33.0	28.9	8.9	1.2	9.9	6.7	1.8	4.1	2.8	0.8	0.0	0.9	67.0	100.0	1,122	
Rural	18.2	10.5	3.0	0.2	3.6	2.2	1.4	7.7	2.0	3.1	1.8	0.9	81.8	100.0	2,907	
Mainland/Zanzibar																
Mainland	22.5	15.7	4.6	0.5	5.4	3.5	1.6	6.8	2.2	2.5	1.3	0.9	77.5	100.0	3,929	
Urban	33.4	29.3	8.9	1.2	10.0	6.9	1.8	4.1	2.9	0.8	0.0	0.9	66.6	100.0	1,088	
Rural	18.3	10.6	2.9	0.2	3.6	2.3	1.5	7.8	2.0	3.2	1.8	0.9	81.7	100.0	2,841	
Zanzibar	13.6	10.9	4.8	0.6	3.9	1.1	0.7	2.7	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.2	86.4	100.0	100	
Pemba	6.8	4.9	1.1	0.2	2.5	0.0	1.1	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	93.2	100.0	44	
Unguja	18.9	15.6	7.6	0.8	4.9	2.0	0.3	3.3	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	81.1	100.0	56	
Education																
No education	14.0	6.8	1.8	0.2	2.5	1.3	1.0	7.2	1.4	3.2	1.7	0.9	86.0	100.0	1,093	
Incomplete primary	17.8	11.7	3.8	0.3	3.2	2.0	2.2	6.1	2.5	1.6	1.3	0.9	82.2	100.0	854	
Complete primary	26.8	20.5	6.4	0.3	7.9	4.5	1.3	6.3	2.0	2.5	1.2	0.8	73.2	100.0	1,866	
Secondary +	42.8	33.5	6.3	3.9	6.7	12.0	3.5	9.2	6.3	2.4	0.0	1.6	57.2	100.0	215	
No. of living children																
None	7.3	5.9	1.7	0.0	0.1	3.9	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	92.7	100.0	1,104	
1	28.0	20.8	6.6	1.0	6.2	5.6	1.2	7.2	2.9	3.0	1.2	0.3	72.0	100.0	733	
2	26.4	19.7	6.4	0.6	9.4	1.9	1.1	6.7	2.3	2.0	1.9	0.8	73.6	100.0	618	
3	29.1	21.5	4.9	0.6	6.6	6.4	2.6	7.6	2.7	2.8	1.2	1.2	70.9	100.0	427	
4	25.6	18.2	6.1	0.0	7.1	3.4	1.6	7.4	1.1	2.6	2.0	1.7	74.4	100.0	381	
5	28.5	18.0	7.8	0.1	8.2	0.5	1.4	10.5	2.0	6.6	1.1	0.8	71.5	100.0	276	
6+	30.3	16.2	2.7	1.1	6.8	0.5	5.1	14.1	3.4	5.2	3.2	2.2	69.7	100.0	489	
Total	22.3	15.6	4.6	0.5	5.4	3.5	1.5	6.7	2.2	2.5	1.3	0.9	77.7	100.0	4,029	

LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method

Differentials in Contraceptive Use

Some women are more likely to use contraceptive methods than others (Table 4.5.1 and Figure 4.2). The proportion of women currently using contraceptives in urban areas (33 percent) is almost double that of rural areas (18 percent). Among both rural and urban women, injectables are the most popular method, followed by the pill. The third most used contraceptive method is the condom among urban women and withdrawal among rural women. There are differences in the levels of current use between the Mainland and Zanzibar. Women who live in the Mainland are more likely to use a contraceptive method (23 percent) than women who live in Zanzibar (14 percent). Contraceptive use is particularly low in Pemba (7 percent), in comparison with Unguja (19 percent). Compared with the 1996 TDHS, contraceptive use has increased in all areas except Pemba, where it has remained unchanged.

Education is clearly related to the use of contraceptive methods. Only 14 percent of women with no formal education are currently using any contraceptive, compared with 18 percent of women with incomplete primary school, 27 percent of women who have completed primary school, and 43 percent of women with at least some secondary education. Women with no education are

Table 4.5.2 Current use of contraception by background characteristics: men

Percentage distribution of all men by contraceptive method currently used, according to selected background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Modern method							Traditional method						Total	Number of men
	Any method	Any modern method	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Male condom	Female sterilisation	Any traditional method	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	LAM	Other methods	Not currently using		
Residence															
Urban	38.5	31.8	6.8	0.6	3.9	19.0	1.2	6.7	4.1	1.4	1.2	0.2	61.5	100.0	941
Rural	26.0	16.8	3.0	0.1	2.8	9.5	1.4	9.2	4.1	2.8	1.8	0.6	74.0	100.0	2,601
Mainland/Zanzibar															
Mainland	29.7	21.1	4.0	0.3	3.1	12.2	1.4	8.6	4.1	2.4	1.7	0.5	70.3	100.0	3,452
Urban	39.0	32.3	6.9	0.6	4.0	19.4	1.3	6.7	4.1	1.4	1.2	0.2	61.0	100.0	909
Rural	26.3	17.0	3.0	0.1	2.9	9.6	1.4	9.3	4.1	2.8	1.8	0.6	73.7	100.0	2,543
Zanzibar	16.4	11.3	4.3	0.2	1.4	5.2	0.2	5.1	2.8	1.7	0.5	0.0	83.6	100.0	90
Pemba	9.9	3.7	1.4	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.6	6.2	3.6	1.7	0.8	0.0	90.1	100.0	36
Unguja	20.7	16.3	6.2	0.2	2.0	8.0	0.0	4.4	2.3	1.8	0.3	0.0	79.3	100.0	55
Education															
No education	14.9	8.6	1.7	0.0	1.6	2.8	2.5	6.3	3.0	1.5	1.5	0.3	85.1	100.0	495
Incomplete primary	22.7	15.1	3.3	0.4	2.2	7.3	1.8	7.7	3.7	2.2	1.2	0.6	77.3	100.0	1,000
Complete primary	34.5	24.8	4.6	0.0	3.7	15.8	0.7	9.6	4.5	2.8	2.0	0.3	65.5	100.0	1,791
Secondary +	46.8	38.8	7.5	2.0	5.0	21.6	1.8	8.1	4.6	2.1	0.7	1.4	53.2	100.0	256
No. of living children															
None	16.1	15.5	0.8	0.0	0.2	14.4	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	83.9	100.0	1,482
1	36.8	28.4	7.3	0.5	5.3	14.8	0.3	8.4	6.5	1.3	0.6	0.3	63.2	100.0	395
2	39.5	26.0	7.9	0.0	2.6	14.9	0.7	13.5	7.0	2.3	3.6	0.5	60.5	100.0	369
3	43.4	28.7	6.0	0.9	5.4	14.3	2.1	14.7	5.3	5.5	3.3	0.6	56.6	100.0	314
4	35.7	21.9	3.8	0.0	4.1	12.5	1.3	13.8	3.5	7.3	2.3	0.7	64.3	100.0	213
5	38.1	22.7	11.0	0.0	7.3	3.0	1.4	15.4	5.2	7.7	1.9	0.6	61.9	100.0	194
6+	38.7	20.6	4.3	0.7	6.5	3.5	5.6	18.2	9.2	3.6	4.0	1.4	61.3	100.0	574
Total	29.3	20.8	4.0	0.3	3.1	12.0	1.4	8.5	4.1	2.4	1.6	0.5	70.7	100.0	3,542

LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method

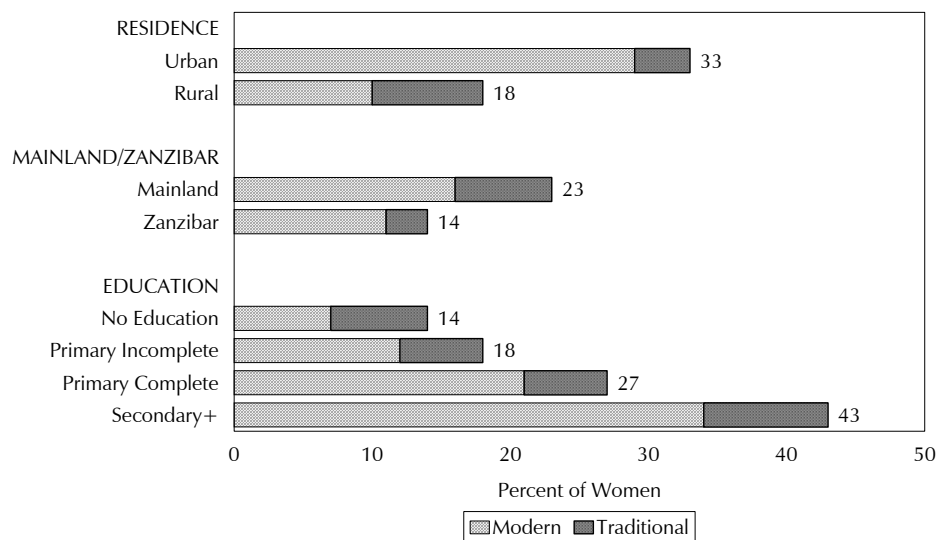
relatively more likely to rely on traditional methods such as withdrawal, while those with some education favour modern contraceptives such as injectables and pills. Women with some secondary education are most likely to use condoms, followed by injectables and periodic abstinence.

As expected, current contraceptive use rises with the number of living children. The percentage of women using any contraceptive increases rapidly from 7 percent among women with no living children to 28 percent among those with one child and only rises gradually to 30 percent among those with six or more children. Almost the same trend is observed for the current use of modern and traditional contraceptive methods.

Differentials in contraceptive use among men follow patterns similar to those that among women (Table 4.5.2).

Trends in Contraceptive Use

Figure 4.2 Contraceptive Use among All Women Age 15-49 by Residence and Education



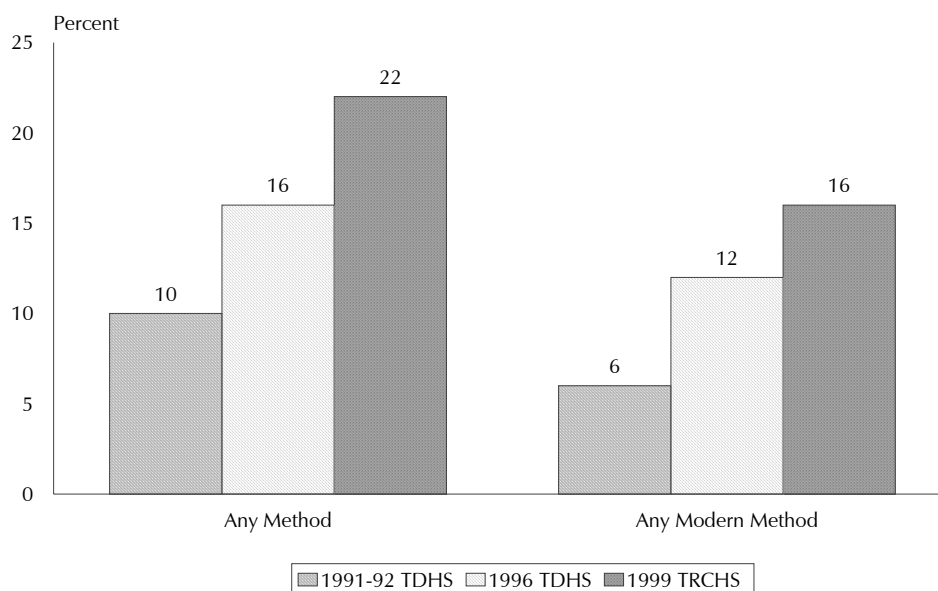
TRCHS 1999

Contraceptive use has substantially increased over the past decade. In 1991-92, only 10 percent of all women were using any contraceptive method; that proportion has more than doubled to 22 percent (Figure 4.3). On the other hand, in 1991-92, current use of any modern contraceptive method among all women was at 6 percent, and the percentage has almost tripled to 16 percent in 1999.

Focusing on specific methods, most notable is the steady rise in use of injectables, from less than 1 percent of women in 1991-92 to 5 percent in 1999. Use of male condoms has also increased from less than 1 percent of women in 1991-92 to about 4 percent in 1999. Two trends are of special note:

- **Use of female sterilisation.** In spite of the sizeable proportion of women who say that they do not want to have any more children, the proportion of women who have been sterilised has changed little.
- **Use of traditional methods.** Current use of traditional methods has increased from about 4 percent in 1991-92 to 7 percent in 1999, despite the increased knowledge of modern contraceptive methods since 1991-92.

Figure 4.3 Trends in Contraceptive Use among All Women Age 15-49, 1991-1999



4.5 SOURCES OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Women who reported using a modern contraceptive method at the time of the survey were then asked where they obtained the method the last time. It is likely that some women may have misreported the type of place where they obtained the method, since the distinction between hospitals, clinics, and sometimes between public and private sources may not be clear to them.

Table 4.6 shows that current users of modern contraceptives in Tanzania are more likely to obtain their supplies from the public (government) sector (67 percent) than the private medical sector (22 percent) or other private sources (11 percent). These results show that the public sector is the source of modern contraceptives to seven of every ten current users. Public sources include dispensaries which supply the bulk (27 percent) of the users, followed by government health centres (18 percent), district hospitals (13 percent), and regional hospitals (8 percent). About two in ten current users get their supplies from the private medical sector. The prominent institutions among this source are pharmacies (10 percent), religious/mission hospitals (5 percent), and private doctors and clinics/hospitals (4 percent). The type of source varies greatly by method. Those using methods requiring medical expertise like sterilisation and injectables are more likely to get them from the public sector. As expected, the majority of condom users obtain their supplies from private sources such as pharmacies and shops.

There has been some shift from public to private sources of contraception since 1991-92. However, the public sector has remained a dominant source of contraceptives, supplying almost all of the injectables (88 percent), pills (79 percent), and female sterilisations (70 percent).

4.6 CONTACT OF NONUSERS WITH FAMILY PLANNING PROVIDERS

Family planning fieldworkers who are largely based in rural areas are expected to visit women and men of reproductive age, especially those who are not using any modern contraceptive method. One of the objectives of such visits is to discuss the options and, when indicated, motivate the nonusers to adopt a method of family planning. Health facility and extension workers are also expected to visit or discuss and motivate families for family planning while providing other health

Table 4.6 Source of supply for contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of supply or information, according to specific method, Tanzania 1999

Source of supply	Pill	Inject-ables	Male condom	Female sterilisation	All modern methods ¹
Public sector	79.4	88.1	18.1	69.8	67.2
Regional hospital	2.3	5.1	0.5	41.1	7.6
District hospital	12.6	15.9	4.0	24.8	13.1
Government health centre	27.7	26.7	3.2	0.0	18.3
Dispensary	34.1	40.5	7.8	3.9	26.9
Village health worker	2.6	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.3
Private medical	17.7	11.9	38.8	26.9	21.8
Mission hospital	3.7	4.3	0.0	25.4	5.3
Private hospital/clinic	0.3	6.7	3.0	1.5	3.8
Pharmacy	8.1	0.0	33.8	0.0	10.1
CBD worker	5.6	1.0	1.9	0.0	2.5
Other private	2.9	0.0	42.2	0.0	10.5
Shop	0.2	0.0	27.2	0.0	6.3
Friends/relatives	2.5	0.0	14.6	0.0	4.0
Health education/bar girls	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Other	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Don't know	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.2
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	186	216	140	62	630

CBD = Community-based distribution

¹Total includes 19 IUD users, 4 implant users, and 3 female condom users

services. To get an indication of the frequency of such visits or discussions, women were asked whether a family planning fieldworker had visited them within the previous 12 months. Table 4.7 shows that not much has changed since the 1996 TDHS, with only 5 percent of nonusers having been visited by a family planning fieldworker during the 12 months preceding the survey.

In the 12 months preceding the survey, more than half (53 percent) of nonusers visited a health facility; however, only 14 percent of nonusers (or 27 percent of those who visited a facility) said that someone at the facility spoke to them about family planning. This finding gives insight into the level of missed opportunities (contacts between nonusers and health workers that were not used to motivate nonusers to adopt family planning). No one at the health facility spoke to three-quarters of the nonusers about family planning.

About eight in ten (81 percent) nonusers were neither visited by a family planning worker

nor spoken to about family planning when they visited a health facility. This lack of contact with family planning providers actually represents a slight improvement from the 1996 TDHS level of 87 percent. However, it still indicates there is a large pool of potential users of family planning that could be targeted for family planning counseling. To reach these potential users, a vigorous outreach programme is needed. With the onset of the decentralisation initiative focusing on the district and community levels, the approaches can include encouraging all health workers to discuss fertility preference issues and the option of family planning whenever the opportunity arises.

Table 4.7 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Percent distribution of nonusers by whether they were visited by a family planning (FP) worker or spoke with a health facility staff member about family planning methods during the 12 months prior to interview, according to selected background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Visited by family planning fieldworker			Not visited by family planning fieldworker			Missing	No FP services or information provided	Total	Number of nonusers
	Visited health facility		Did not visit health facility	Visited health facility		Did not visit health facility				
	Dis-cussed FP	Did not discuss FP		Dis-cussed FP	Did not discuss FP					
Age										
15-19	0.8	0.3	1.1	5.3	29.6	62.9	0.1	92.4	100.0	839
20-24	2.1	0.7	0.6	21.9	36.9	37.6	0.3	74.5	100.0	572
25-59	6.0	1.3	0.6	20.9	39.1	32.1	0.0	71.2	100.0	554
30-34	2.5	1.4	1.6	20.2	36.7	37.7	0.0	74.4	100.0	355
35-39	1.9	3.4	1.1	15.8	38.3	39.5	0.0	77.8	100.0	331
40-44	3.8	0.9	1.9	13.2	34.7	44.9	0.6	79.6	100.0	213
45-49	2.3	0.7	1.9	5.2	31.8	57.3	0.9	89.1	100.0	267
Residence										
Urban	5.8	3.1	3.2	13.2	37.7	36.9	0.1	74.6	100.0	752
Rural	1.6	0.4	0.4	14.8	34.0	48.6	0.2	82.6	100.0	2,379
Mainland/Zanzibar										
Mainland	2.6	1.0	1.1	14.4	34.4	46.4	0.2	80.7	100.0	3,044
Urban	5.9	3.1	3.2	13.1	37.0	37.6	0.1	74.6	100.0	724
Rural	1.5	0.4	0.4	14.8	33.5	49.1	0.2	82.7	100.0	2,320
Zanzibar	2.8	2.1	1.4	16.2	52.9	24.2	0.4	77.1	100.0	86
Pemba	1.5	0.8	1.1	14.5	55.2	26.1	0.8	81.3	100.0	41
Unguja	4.0	3.3	1.6	17.7	50.9	22.5	0.0	73.4	100.0	46
Education										
No education	1.2	0.1	0.5	12.1	34.1	51.6	0.4	85.7	100.0	940
Incomplete primary	2.2	0.8	0.6	11.3	30.2	54.6	0.2	84.9	100.0	702
Complete primary	3.7	1.3	1.6	17.5	37.5	38.4	0.0	76.0	100.0	1,365
Secondary +	3.3	7.6	3.1	15.5	37.9	32.1	0.5	70.0	100.0	123
Total	2.6	1.1	1.1	14.4	34.9	45.8	0.2	80.6	100.0	3,131

4.7 INTENTION TO USE FAMILY PLANNING AMONG NONUSERS

An important indicator of changing demand for contraception is the extent to which nonusers of contraception intend to use family planning services in the future. During the 1999 TRCHS, respondents who were not using contraception at the time of the survey were asked whether they intended to use a contraceptive method in the next 12 months.

Table 4.8 shows that 35 percent of women and 31 percent of men who were not using a

contraceptive reported that they intended to use one some time in the next 12 months. Intention to use among women seems to be related to the number of living children; it is lower among those without children and then rises with an increase in the number of children.

Table 4.8 Future use of contraception

Percent distribution of all women and men who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use a method in the next 12 months, according to number of living children, Tanzania 1999

Future use of contraception	Number of living children ¹					Total women	Total men
	0	1	2	3	4+		
Intend to use in next 12 months	17.8	43.7	45.3	43.6	39.0	34.9	31.3
Unsure as to intention	19.3	5.2	5.3	5.6	4.9	9.4	12.5
Do not intend to use in next 12 months	62.2	50.7	49.4	50.3	55.6	55.3	55.5
Don't know/Missing	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women/men	934	544	453	329	871	3,131	2,503

¹ Includes current pregnancy

4.8 REASONS FOR NONUSE

Respondents who were not currently using any contraception and said they did not intend to use any method in the next 12 months were asked about their reasons for nonuse. Table 4.9 presents data on the main reasons for not using contraceptives given by both women and men.

A desire to have more children was the most prominent reason for nonuse among women (23 percent) and was commonly cited by men as well (22 percent). Among men, however, the most common reason for nonuse is not being married (33 percent). Other common reasons for nonuse among women and men are that the respondent is opposed to contraceptive use or that the respondent is not sexually active. The desire for children has been the major reason for nonuse of contraception among women since 1991-92. Menopause or hysterectomy are also common reasons for nonuse, especially among women and men age 30 and older.

4.9 EXPOSURE TO FAMILY PLANNING MESSAGES

The media, especially radio and television, are the major potential sources of information about family planning. To assess the effectiveness of such media for the dissemination of family planning information, all female and male respondents in the survey were asked if they had heard or seen messages about family planning on the radio, television, or in various print media during the six months before the interview.

Tables 4.10.1 and 4.10.2 show that, as in the 1996 TDHS, a higher proportion of men than women are exposed to family planning messages. Seven in ten men (70 percent) and 66 percent of women reported that they had heard or seen a family planning message in the past six months. Radio remains the most dominant of the media; less than 10 percent of respondents had seen a family planning message on television. Medical professionals are an important source of family planning information, especially among women (49 percent). Among women, the next most effective media are billboards, posters, and live dramas. Among men, the most important sources

of family planning information are radio, billboards, and medical staff (doctors, nurses). About one-third of women and men said they had not seen or heard a family planning message in the past six months.

Reason for not intending to use contraception	Women			Men		
	Age		Total women	Age		Total men
	<30	30-49		<30	30-49	
Not married	28.3	2.2	16.6	54.5	8.3	32.6
No sex	19.2	6.3	13.4	16.3	3.2	10.1
Infrequent sex	3.1	6.9	4.8	5.3	5.2	5.3
Menopausal/hysterectomy	0.6	18.8	8.8	0.0	16.1	7.6
Subfecund/infecund	1.4	5.1	3.1	0.0	2.8	1.3
Postpartum/amenorrheic	1.5	3.8	2.5	0.6	2.5	1.5
Breastfeeding	4.4	1.6	3.2	0.6	1.5	1.0
Wants more children	22.0	23.2	22.6	16.3	27.4	21.6
Respondent opposed	19.7	22.0	20.7	12.7	24.3	18.2
Partner opposed	9.8	8.0	9.0	0.8	4.0	2.3
Others opposed	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.4
Religious prohibition	1.3	2.3	1.7	3.1	5.3	4.2
Knows no method	7.2	3.4	5.5	10.0	5.9	8.1
Knows no source	2.2	0.7	1.5	5.6	4.0	4.9
Health concerns	0.7	3.7	2.0	0.6	1.8	1.2
Fear side effects	7.4	7.5	7.5	2.9	7.1	4.9
Lack of access	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Costs too much	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3
Inconvenient to use	0.4	0.6	0.5	4.2	0.3	2.3
Interferes with body processes	1.3	2.8	2.0	0.6	2.7	1.6
Methods not reliable	4.1	2.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	5.1	6.3	5.6	2.5	3.1	2.8
Don't know	2.6	0.4	1.6	1.8	1.0	1.4
Number of women/men	954	776	1,730	730	660	1,390

Exposure to family planning messages is higher among younger women and men than among older respondents, and it increases steeply with education level. Urban women and men are more exposed to family planning messages than respondents in the rural areas. Exposure to family planning messages is higher in Zanzibar than in the Mainland.

The pattern of exposure of family planning messages through radio and television by age has not changed since the 1996 TDHS. Also, the sharp contrast in exposure to family planning messages through radio and television still exists between urban and rural areas and between Mainland and Zanzibar. Access to family planning messages through radio and television is much higher in Zanzibar than in the Mainland for both women and men.

Table 4.10.1 Heard family planning message: women

Percentage of all women who heard a message about family planning in the six months preceding the interview, by source of message and selected background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Any source	Radio	TV	Newspaper/ magazine	Poster	Leaflet/ Pamphlet	Bill- board	Commu- nity events	Live drama	Doctor/ nurse	No message	Number of women
Age												
15-19	47.2	31.6	3.3	9.1	14.2	7.5	16.4	7.8	12.6	22.7	52.8	909
20-24	75.7	47.6	6.3	17.4	24.5	21.1	29.7	10.7	22.1	57.9	24.3	811
25-29	76.2	48.3	6.9	14.3	25.2	18.6	27.4	13.0	24.3	63.4	23.8	749
30-34	74.9	41.0	6.6	16.2	21.0	17.6	27.5	13.0	19.8	63.4	25.1	490
35-39	72.8	47.2	7.4	12.0	19.7	15.7	27.6	15.8	20.7	54.4	27.2	456
40-44	63.6	39.2	4.1	14.3	17.1	16.1	20.7	14.7	20.4	49.8	36.4	299
45-49	52.1	32.5	1.7	4.9	9.0	4.5	14.8	10.9	12.8	35.4	47.9	315
Residence												
Urban	84.6	63.3	15.0	29.4	39.1	29.3	44.9	16.4	43.3	61.8	15.4	1,122
Rural	59.1	33.0	1.7	6.7	12.0	9.3	15.8	9.8	9.7	43.9	40.9	2,907
Mainland/Zanzibar												
Mainland	65.9	41.1	4.8	12.9	19.6	14.9	23.9	11.6	18.5	48.9	34.1	3,929
Urban	84.5	63.2	13.9	29.6	39.4	29.5	45.3	16.5	42.7	62.1	15.5	1,088
Rural	58.8	32.6	1.4	6.5	12.0	9.3	15.6	9.7	9.3	43.8	41.2	2,841
Zanzibar	76.0	56.3	26.1	15.3	19.9	13.5	26.7	14.3	39.5	49.8	24.0	100
Pemba	69.9	46.1	15.4	12.0	13.9	9.9	23.7	15.2	24.8	49.3	30.1	44
Unguja	80.8	64.3	34.5	17.8	24.5	16.3	29.0	13.7	51.1	50.3	19.2	56
Education												
No education	46.1	23.5	1.5	0.8	3.5	1.2	9.4	7.8	7.1	34.4	53.9	1,093
Incomplete primary	59.4	34.5	2.6	6.0	16.0	8.5	16.7	9.8	12.9	41.3	40.6	854
Complete primary	78.0	51.3	5.5	18.4	26.5	22.9	31.9	13.1	24.7	59.2	22.0	1,866
Secondary +	92.1	74.8	34.6	55.9	55.2	39.9	57.2	25.6	55.6	63.7	7.9	215
Total	66.2	41.5	5.4	13.0	19.6	14.9	23.9	11.6	19.1	48.9	33.8	4,029

4.10 EXPOSURE TO REPRODUCTIVE AND CHILD HEALTH DRAMAS

Beginning in 1993, Radio Tanzania Dar es Salaam, the national radio station, started airing two radio soap operas carrying family planning messages. Airing of *Twende na Wakati* started in July 1993, and airing of *Zinduka!* began in October 1993. Since then, these programmes have been improved and several other radio dramas carrying reproductive health messages, including family planning and HIV/AIDS, have been developed and aired. Of special concern is the emergence of radio dramas targeting youth, such as *Vijana Wetu* and *Sema Naye*. As a measure of the success of the radio campaigns, respondents in the survey were asked to mention the radio programmes they had listened to in the past six months.

Table 4.11 shows that in general more men than women listen to the reproductive health dramas and that *Twende na Wakati* and *Zinduka!* are still the most popular radio dramas. The findings show that, in the six months preceding the survey, 34 percent of women and 47 percent of men had listened to *Zinduka!* During the same period, 31 percent of the women and 46 percent of the men had listened to *Twende na Wakati*. Other dramas that women have listened to include *Ukimwi Kifo* (29 percent), *Geuza Mwendo* (23 percent), *Vijana Wetu* (19 percent), and *Sema Naye* (18 percent). Other dramas that men have listened to include *Ukimwi Kifo* (40 percent), *Geuza Mwendo* (35 percent), *Vijana Wetu* (27 percent), and *Sema Naye* (26 percent).

Table 4.10.2 Heard family planning message: men

Percentage of all men who heard a message about family planning in the six months preceding the interview, by source of message and selected background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Any source	Radio	TV	Newspaper/ magazine	Poster	Leaflet/ Pamphlet	Bill- board	Communi- ty events	Live drama	Doctor/ nurse	No message	Number of men
Age												
15-19	53.3	42.2	6.3	14.3	18.9	13.5	20.2	8.7	20.9	14.3	46.7	790
20-24	72.0	61.6	9.2	30.3	32.2	24.5	36.9	19.1	35.7	28.1	28.0	540
25-29	77.1	62.9	12.2	29.9	31.9	25.2	37.5	20.8	33.0	34.1	22.9	546
30-34	78.8	65.2	13.0	33.1	34.6	26.7	40.5	21.5	37.0	41.6	21.2	371
35-39	77.6	65.3	12.9	36.4	40.7	26.4	41.1	27.6	35.7	42.7	22.4	445
40-44	79.4	64.5	11.6	32.7	38.0	23.8	42.2	23.7	37.5	46.1	20.6	219
45-49	66.9	53.7	5.9	22.4	23.0	16.2	33.7	19.7	18.9	29.3	33.1	259
50-54	71.9	60.1	7.2	27.8	28.3	15.4	27.4	20.9	25.2	39.1	28.1	201
55-59	61.3	53.1	6.0	13.1	21.3	9.4	26.0	19.5	19.5	27.0	38.7	171
Residence												
Urban	84.3	70.4	24.4	46.2	51.3	35.2	52.2	25.5	48.5	36.6	15.7	941
Rural	64.3	52.7	4.1	19.2	21.5	15.5	26.3	16.4	22.8	28.9	35.7	2,601
Mainland/Zanzibar												
Mainland	69.3	57.2	8.7	26.3	29.4	20.6	33.0	18.6	28.9	30.9	30.7	3,452
Urban	84.2	70.3	23.3	46.4	51.6	35.3	52.4	25.2	47.6	36.6	15.8	909
Rural	64.0	52.4	3.6	19.1	21.5	15.4	26.1	16.2	22.2	28.8	36.0	2,543
Zanzibar	81.1	66.7	39.3	28.2	31.1	24.1	40.1	28.9	58.4	34.9	18.9	90
Pemba	78.4	65.0	31.5	23.2	23.9	17.3	39.7	26.0	45.1	36.9	21.6	36
Unguja	82.9	67.8	44.3	31.5	35.7	28.6	40.3	30.8	67.1	33.6	17.1	55
Education												
No education	43.2	31.9	1.1	3.4	3.8	1.3	8.4	10.3	11.3	18.5	56.8	495
Incomplete primary	61.8	50.1	4.8	13.7	19.7	11.4	24.5	14.7	21.0	23.0	38.2	1,000
Complete primary	78.1	65.2	10.4	33.8	37.3	26.8	40.3	21.9	34.9	36.2	21.9	1,791
Secondary +	91.4	80.6	38.1	68.2	62.2	52.2	65.2	30.0	61.7	49.8	8.6	256
Total	69.6	57.4	9.5	26.3	29.4	20.7	33.2	18.8	29.6	31.0	30.4	3,542

Urban women and men are more likely to have listened to the reproductive health dramas than their rural counterparts. As level of education increases, both women and men are more likely to listen to any of the six reproductive health radio dramas. The *Vijana Wetu* and *Sema Naye* radio dramas tailored for youth attracted a higher proportion of young men than of young women. Since 1996, the proportion of women and men who have listened to *Zinduka!* has increased. For example, in 1996, 25 percent of women and 39 percent of men said they had listened to *Zinduka!*; in 1999, these figures were 34 and 47 percent, respectively. The proportion of women who have listened to *Twende na Wakati* has grown from 23 to 31 percent, while for men, the figures are 37 to 46 percent.

4.11 KNOWLEDGE OF FAMILY PLANNING LOGO

The national family planning logo—a green star—was developed and introduced in 1993. The objective of this logo is to promote use of family planning services. After the introduction of the logo, a number of efforts were made to promote it. Beginning in 1993, the logo was launched in four venues (Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Mwanza, and Mbeya), and logo promotional messages were disseminated in the print and electronic media. In late 1995 and early 1996, Green Star logo campaigns were launched, covering all regional headquarters that were not covered in 1993. During these campaigns, logo promotional messages were disseminated in the print and electronic media, live dramas were performed, and people were made aware of the logo throughout the country.

Table 4.11 Exposure to family planning dramas

Percentage of all women and men who have listened to specific family planning and health programmes on the radio during the six months prior to the interview, by selected background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Zinduka!	Twende na Wakati	Geuza Mwendo	Ukimwi Kifo	Sema Naye	Vijana Wetu	Number of women/men
WOMEN							
Age							
15-19	29.2	24.7	18.7	25.2	13.1	14.5	909
20-24	38.6	36.4	26.1	33.1	20.9	21.3	811
25-59	39.4	38.6	29.2	35.5	22.7	22.4	749
30-34	33.8	29.5	23.7	30.6	20.0	19.9	490
35-39	34.1	33.6	24.5	27.0	18.6	21.4	456
40-44	27.7	27.5	21.8	27.9	15.2	21.4	299
45-49	22.8	20.3	12.7	18.3	12.2	14.0	315
Residence							
Urban	56.3	53.7	41.8	48.1	32.9	35.7	1,122
Rural	24.7	22.4	16.0	22.0	12.3	12.9	2,907
Mainland/Zanzibar							
Mainland	33.7	31.3	23.5	29.5	18.3	19.5	3,929
Urban	57.1	54.6	42.9	48.9	33.8	36.5	1,088
Rural	24.7	22.4	16.1	22.1	12.4	13.0	2,841
Zanzibar	26.2	23.4	8.8	19.4	6.0	9.4	100
Pemba	25.7	20.3	7.2	17.7	5.2	9.6	44
Unguja	26.6	25.7	10.1	20.8	6.7	9.2	56
Education							
No education	15.5	15.2	10.3	15.1	8.4	8.5	1,093
Incomplete primary	26.3	23.3	19.2	24.7	13.6	13.7	854
Complete primary	43.6	40.6	29.9	36.5	23.5	24.8	1,866
Secondary +	65.7	61.3	45.9	55.8	36.5	47.3	215
Total	33.5	31.1	23.2	29.2	18.0	19.2	4,029
MEN							
Age							
15-19	38.3	32.7	28.2	29.2	18.5	19.1	790
20-24	51.6	50.0	40.3	45.3	31.2	31.9	540
25-59	54.4	51.6	39.1	42.7	29.5	29.2	546
30-34	54.1	55.3	43.3	45.8	27.2	27.6	371
35-39	51.8	52.9	38.3	46.1	34.2	34.4	445
40-44	53.9	54.1	35.7	51.4	21.5	30.3	219
45-49	39.1	42.3	31.3	39.3	22.2	25.2	259
50-54	42.2	41.9	32.3	35.4	27.8	24.4	201
55-59	30.1	35.1	26.9	33.8	23.4	21.7	171
Residence							
Urban	63.6	57.3	44.4	48.1	34.5	31.5	941
Rural	41.0	41.6	32.2	37.5	23.2	25.3	2,601
Mainland/Zanzibar							
Mainland	47.3	46.2	36.0	40.4	26.7	27.3	3,452
Urban	64.6	58.3	45.6	48.6	35.4	32.2	909
Rural	41.0	41.8	32.6	37.5	23.6	25.5	2,543
Zanzibar	37.2	31.4	13.1	35.1	10.1	15.0	90
Pemba	36.4	31.3	12.9	33.9	9.1	14.5	36
Unguja	37.7	31.5	13.2	35.9	10.7	15.3	55
Education							
No education	21.2	21.2	17.1	22.4	11.5	11.5	495
Incomplete primary	37.8	36.7	27.3	35.4	21.9	22.6	1,000
Complete primary	55.9	54.5	42.2	46.9	31.3	32.6	1,791
Secondary +	70.7	68.0	55.0	47.5	36.5	34.7	256
Total	47.0	45.8	35.4	40.3	26.2	27.0	3,542

Since these campaigns, promotional efforts have been maintained throughout the country. To measure the success of the promotion of the family planning logo, during the 1999 TRCHS survey, respondents were asked if they had seen or heard about the Green Star symbol, sources of that information, and their understanding of the logo.

Tables 4.12.1 and 4.12.2 show that more than half of women and men (55 percent of women and 51 percent of men) know about the Green Star logo. Among those who know about the logo, around 80 percent know that the Green Star logo is related to family planning. Most women learned about the Green Star family planning logo from clinic signs (52 percent) and the radio (43 percent). Women also learned about the Green Star logo from service providers (37 percent), billboards (18 percent), posters (15 percent), and leaflets (8 percent). Men overwhelmingly learned about the Green Star logo from the radio (69 percent). Far fewer men learned about the Green Star logo from billboards (23 percent), posters (20 percent), clinic signs (19 percent), service providers (19 percent), and leaflets (11 percent).

Table 4.12.1 Green Star logo family planning symbol: women

Percentage of women who know the Green Star (GS) logo, and of those, the percentage who know that it refers to family planning (FP) and the percentage who cited various sources where they heard of Green Star, by selected background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	All women		Women who know Green Star logo							Number of women
	Knows Green Star logo	Number of women	Knows GS logo refers to FP	Source of knowledge about Green Star						
				Bill-board	Poster	Leaflets	Radio	Clinic sign	Service provider	
Age										
15-19	40.2	909	71.2	21.8	17.2	5.6	50.0	35.4	17.9	366
20-24	64.8	811	85.1	16.4	13.1	6.6	37.6	54.9	35.7	526
25-59	67.7	749	82.0	19.9	16.3	11.6	43.0	60.4	46.5	507
30-34	61.3	490	83.5	11.9	13.6	7.3	39.1	58.1	44.7	300
35-39	54.0	456	82.0	16.3	20.1	5.7	46.4	49.7	41.1	246
40-44	52.5	299	81.6	15.2	15.3	8.6	41.3	57.6	40.9	157
45-49	39.7	315	84.5	23.9	11.8	4.0	45.3	41.9	30.9	125
Residence										
Urban	79.6	1,122	89.0	28.0	22.3	11.3	54.7	54.1	37.0	893
Rural	45.9	2,907	76.1	11.0	10.8	5.1	34.8	51.0	37.3	1,334
Mainland/Zanzibar										
Mainland	55.9	3,929	81.4	17.9	15.6	7.6	42.8	52.5	37.3	2,196
Urban	80.8	1,088	89.2	28.3	22.6	11.4	54.9	54.4	37.1	879
Rural	46.4	2,841	76.2	11.1	10.9	5.1	34.7	51.3	37.5	1,318
Zanzibar	31.1	100	73.3	8.0	3.1	2.7	38.9	34.0	24.0	31
Pemba	22.7	44	64.6	2.1	3.7	1.8	29.7	27.1	21.9	10
Unguja	37.7	56	77.4	10.7	2.8	3.1	43.3	37.3	25.0	21
Education										
No education	32.1	1,093	71.7	11.3	10.9	1.2	25.2	49.5	38.6	351
Incomplete primary	46.2	854	75.7	13.4	14.6	5.4	42.3	46.0	29.0	394
Complete primary	69.7	1,866	84.2	18.5	15.6	8.9	45.0	56.2	39.6	1,301
Secondary +	84.2	215	91.4	34.9	25.0	14.6	62.1	43.4	34.0	181
No. of living children										
None	43.6	1,104	75.6	23.7	20.0	7.9	56.2	33.3	17.7	482
1	68.4	733	84.6	18.9	11.9	5.2	41.8	50.3	38.2	501
2	64.2	618	84.6	17.1	15.4	12.0	41.6	64.2	42.1	397
3	63.3	427	83.7	19.0	15.4	4.6	36.9	60.3	51.0	270
4	58.1	381	81.1	14.1	18.0	4.6	42.3	59.4	45.5	221
5	52.9	276	84.3	11.7	11.6	12.4	34.7	53.2	49.1	146
6+	42.9	489	74.9	9.6	13.5	7.7	30.1	59.4	35.0	210
Total	55.3	4,029	81.3	17.8	15.4	7.6	42.8	52.3	37.1	2,227

Table 4.12.2 Green Star logo family planning symbol: men

Percentage of men who know the Green Star (GS) logo, and of those, the percentage who know that it refers to family planning (FP) and the percentage who cited various sources where they heard of Green Star, by selected background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	All men		Men who know Green Star logo							Number of men
	Knows Green Star logo	Number of men	Knows GS logo refers to FP	Source of knowledge about Green Star						
				Bill-board	Poster	Leaflets	Radio	Clinic sign	Service provider	
Age										
15-19	37.2	790	69.8	22.7	13.6	7.1	65.3	12.3	12.5	294
20-24	54.6	540	82.7	31.1	27.3	14.4	73.9	13.4	13.1	295
25-59	61.2	546	85.6	21.6	19.0	9.3	65.4	17.9	22.2	334
30-34	65.4	371	81.0	20.7	21.8	14.6	74.7	18.8	20.9	243
35-39	56.5	445	81.7	22.9	25.2	10.3	58.3	36.2	21.7	252
40-44	56.1	219	83.3	18.6	14.8	7.3	72.4	22.2	23.5	123
45-49	43.2	259	75.2	19.8	13.5	11.4	75.4	16.7	19.9	112
50-54	46.0	201	80.2	22.6	20.1	14.1	80.4	22.9	23.9	92
55-59	35.7	171	86.7	24.4	17.9	4.0	75.8	3.8	23.2	61
Residence										
Urban	74.0	941	88.6	36.5	29.0	15.0	70.8	16.5	19.1	696
Rural	42.6	2,601	75.2	14.9	14.5	8.0	68.3	20.5	18.9	1,109
Mainland/Zanzibar										
Mainland	51.5	3,452	80.4	23.3	20.3	10.8	69.2	19.1	19.0	1,779
Urban	75.3	909	88.8	36.6	29.4	15.2	70.8	16.7	19.1	685
Rural	43.0	2,543	75.2	15.0	14.6	8.0	68.3	20.6	19.0	1,094
Zanzibar	29.6	90	75.2	18.8	5.6	4.9	70.8	8.5	13.7	27
Pemba	22.5	36	60.6	4.6	5.2	2.4	61.3	9.5	16.3	8
Unguja	34.3	55	81.4	24.9	5.8	6.0	74.8	8.0	12.6	19
Education										
No education	25.8	495	62.2	9.3	2.6	4.8	68.7	13.9	13.1	128
Incomplete primary	38.4	1,000	74.2	18.1	16.8	8.3	72.0	16.6	13.1	384
Complete primary	60.5	1,791	82.4	24.1	21.1	11.2	67.9	20.3	19.1	1,084
Secondary +	81.7	256	92.5	36.5	31.8	16.0	71.7	19.2	32.4	209
No. of living children										
None	44.6	1,482	76.5	26.5	19.9	9.9	71.5	14.9	11.9	661
1	67.6	395	83.8	24.6	22.3	14.3	64.7	14.3	24.8	267
2	64.2	369	86.2	24.2	23.6	5.5	64.8	23.2	25.8	237
3	57.8	314	84.9	20.5	15.8	5.9	69.3	23.2	14.5	182
4	50.6	213	80.1	26.1	27.9	15.3	66.0	29.4	25.6	108
5	53.6	194	78.0	6.9	6.7	14.9	69.6	28.2	19.1	104
6+	42.9	574	79.0	19.6	20.4	13.8	73.7	19.0	25.2	246
Total	51.0	3,542	80.4	23.2	20.1	10.7	69.3	18.9	18.9	1,805

Education is highly related to knowledge of the Green Star family planning logo; 84 percent of women and 82 percent of men with some secondary education know about the logo as compared with 32 percent of women and 26 percent of men without any formal education. Urban women and men are more likely than rural residents to know the Green Star logo. Four in five women (80 percent) and 74 percent of men in urban areas know about the logo as compared with 46 percent of women and 43 percent of men in rural areas. Knowledge of the Green Star logo has increased substantially since 1996, from 36 to 55 percent of women and from 38 to 51 percent of men.

4.12 KNOWLEDGE OF SALAMA CONDOM

Women and men were asked during the survey whether they had ever heard of a condom called Salama, the brand that is sold through the social marketing programme. Results in Table 4.13 show that more men (62 percent) than women (49 percent) are aware of Salama condoms. Awareness of Salama condoms is slightly higher among younger women and men than among older respondents. Among both women and men, awareness of Salama condoms is considerably higher in urban than in rural areas. Three in four women (76 percent) in urban areas have heard of Salama condoms, compared with 39 percent in rural areas; 83 percent of men in urban areas are aware of Salama condoms, compared with 54 percent in rural areas. Awareness of Salama condoms improves greatly with education level among both women and men. More than eight in ten women (85 percent) with some secondary education know about Salama condoms, compared with 28 percent of women with no education. The same is true among men. Awareness of Salama condoms has increased slightly for women since 1996, from 43 to 49 percent; however, it has decreased slightly for men, from 65 to 62 percent.

Table 4.13 Knowledge of Salama condom

Percentage of all women and men who have heard or seen a message about Salama condoms in the six months preceding the survey, by selected background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	All women		All men	
	Knows Salama condom	Number of women	Knows Salama condom	Number of men
Age				
15-19	38.9	909	50.4	790
20-24	60.6	811	72.8	540
25-59	56.9	749	72.8	546
30-34	52.5	490	69.2	371
35-39	50.6	456	70.0	445
40-44	42.6	299	60.8	219
45-49	33.6	315	46.8	259
50-54	NA	NA	49.4	201
55-59	NA	NA	40.2	171
Residence				
Urban	76.0	1,122	82.8	941
Rural	39.2	2,907	53.8	2,601
Mainland/Zanzibar				
Mainland	49.8	3,929	61.9	3,452
Urban	76.9	1,088	83.4	909
Rural	39.5	2,841	54.2	2,543
Zanzibar	34.0	100	47.8	90
Pemba	22.5	44	26.1	36
Unguja	42.9	56	62.0	55
Education				
No education	28.2	1,093	37.6	495
Incomplete primary	39.8	854	49.7	1,000
Complete primary	62.1	1,866	71.1	1,791
Secondary +	85.4	215	87.5	256
Marital status				
Never married	47.8	943	58.8	1,289
Currently married	49.0	2,653	63.2	2,063
Formerly married	55.9	433	61.4	190
Total	49.4	4,029	61.5	3,542
NA = Not applicable				

4.13 ATTITUDES TOWARDS FAMILY PLANNING

Communication between partners is an important factor in the decision to use family planning. Table 4.14 shows that four in ten married women (43 percent) say they have not discussed family planning with their husbands in the year prior to the survey. About a quarter of the couples (23 percent) have discussed family planning once or twice within the past 12 months, and about a third (34 percent) discussed it more often. Discussions about family planning with husbands increase with the age of the woman up to 30 years and then gradually decrease. The likelihood of never having discussed family planning is higher among teenage women (55 percent) and women age 45-49 years (60 percent).

Table 4.14 Discussion of family planning with husband

Percent distribution of currently married nonsterilised women who know a contraceptive method by the number of times they discussed family planning with their husband in the past year, according to current age, Tanzania 1999

Age	Number of times family planning discussed with husband			Missing	Total	Number of women
	Never	Once or twice	More often			
15-19	55.2	27.1	17.4	0.3	100.0	201
20-24	38.4	26.7	34.4	0.5	100.0	535
25-29	38.3	24.6	36.9	0.2	100.0	592
30-34	40.2	21.3	38.2	0.3	100.0	400
35-39	41.9	21.4	36.6	0.0	100.0	350
40-44	47.8	19.6	32.6	0.0	100.0	229
45-49	59.7	12.8	26.0	1.5	100.0	223
Total	43.2	22.8	33.7	0.3	100.0	2,529

Decisions to start using a modern contraceptive, to continue use, and to switch to a more appropriate method are facilitated when couples have a positive attitude toward family planning. Attitudinal data were collected by asking married women whether they approve of couples using family planning and what they perceive as their husband's attitude toward family planning. This information is useful in formulating reproductive health policies since it indicates the extent to which further information, education, and communication (IEC) initiatives are needed to gain or increase acceptance of family planning. Generally, widespread disapproval of contraception acts as a barrier to adopting family planning initiatives.

During the survey, both women and men in the same household were interviewed, providing an opportunity to link the couples' responses. Table 4.15 shows the couples' approval of family planning according to age and education differences. The results show that, when linked, 72 percent of the couples are in agreement about family planning. In about two-thirds of the couples (66 percent), both spouses approve of family planning, and in less than one in ten couples (6 percent), both disapprove of family planning. Joint approval of family planning is highest among couples in which the husband is less than five years older than the wife (73 percent) and lowest when the wife is older than her husband (57 percent). Couples are more likely to jointly approve of family planning when both husband and wife are educated.

Table 4.16 shows to what extent wives and husbands report accurately on their spouse's attitudes. The findings show that, when wives and husbands report that their spouses approve of family planning, they are generally accurate. In 94 percent of the couples in which the wife reported that her husband approves of family planning, the husband also stated that he approves of family planning. Similarly, for 87 percent of the couples in which the husband reported that his wife approves of family planning, the wife actually does approve of family planning. However, in the cases in which the wife thinks that her husband does not approve, about two-thirds of the wives (67 percent) are wrong (actually the husband approves). Among couples in which the husband thinks that his wife does not approve, half of them were wrong (actually the wife approves).

Table 4.15 Attitudes of couples toward family planning

Percent distribution of couples by approval of family planning, according to age difference between spouses and level of education, Tanzania 1999

Age difference/ education	Both approve	Both disapprove	Wife approves, husband disapproves	Husband approves, wife disapproves	Don't know/ Missing	Total	Percentage of couples in agreement	Number of couples
Wife older	57.0	12.3	0.1	25.8	4.8	100.0	69.3	67
Husband older by:								
0-4 years	72.9	3.9	6.2	8.7	8.3	100.0	76.8	601
5-9 years	66.0	6.6	9.6	9.8	8.0	100.0	72.6	667
10-14 years	60.7	5.0	7.5	9.2	17.6	100.0	65.7	300
15 years +	59.2	7.2	11.7	12.4	9.5	100.0	66.4	185
Education								
Both not educated	29.9	17.7	15.2	10.8	26.3	100.0	47.6	185
Wife educated, husband not	49.7	8.7	21.6	9.3	10.8	100.0	58.4	101
Husband educated, wife not	55.1	8.4	4.8	17.1	14.5	100.0	63.6	352
Both educated	76.8	2.8	6.7	8.2	5.6	100.0	79.6	1,181
Total	66.4	5.7	8.0	10.2	9.7	100.0	72.1	1,820

Table 4.16 Spouse's perception of their spouse's approval of family planning

Percent distribution of couples by husband's and wife's actual attitude towards family planning, according to their spouse's perception of their attitude, Tanzania 1999

Perception	Spouse's actual attitude towards family planning			Total	Number of couples
	Approves	Disapproves	Unsure		
Wife's perception of husband's attitude					
Approves	93.8	5.2	1.1	100.0	911
Disapproves	66.7	31.0	2.3	100.0	459
Don't know	68.6	20.5	11.0	100.0	450
Total	80.7	15.5	3.8	100.0	1,820
Husband's perception of wife's attitude					
Approves	86.5	9.5	4.1	100.0	1,237
Disapproves	49.6	41.9	8.5	100.0	226
Don't know	56.0	24.4	19.6	100.0	358
Total	75.9	16.5	7.7	100.0	1,820