

10.1 INTRODUCTION

AIDS and HIV infection have been identified as serious health and socioeconomic problems in Tanzania. The AIDS virus was probably introduced to the country in the early 1980s. Since then, the number of cases has continued to rise, and by 1986, all regions of the country had reported AIDS cases. Because of its fast spread, the control of AIDS has become a top government priority, and the government established the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) under the Ministry of Health as the focal point for its programmes.

The NACP estimates that a total of 8,675 AIDS cases were reported in Tanzania, bringing the cumulative number of AIDS cases to 109,863. The NACP, however, estimates a total of 43,375 new AIDS cases to have occurred in 1998 alone and a cumulative total of 549,315 cases based on the estimate that only one out of five cases are reported.

The 1999 TRCHS included questions on AIDS to assess the knowledge and attitudes of respondents regarding transmission mechanisms and prevention of infection with the AIDS virus. Female and male respondents were asked whether they had heard of AIDS and, if so, they were asked to name modes of transmission of the AIDS virus. They were asked whether they thought it was possible to prevent AIDS and, if so, how and whether they thought they had a high or low risk of becoming infected with the disease.

10.2 KNOWLEDGE OF AIDS TRANSMISSION

As shown in Table 10.1, all but a tiny fraction of adult women and men in Tanzania have heard of AIDS. There are no significant differences in level of knowledge by sex of respondent or by background characteristics. The level of knowledge of HIV/AIDS has not changed since 1996 (Bureau of Statistics and Macro International, 1997:147, 148).

To ascertain the depth of knowledge about AIDS, respondents were asked whether a person can do something to avoid getting AIDS and, if so, what. Tables 10.2.1 and 10.2.2 show the percentage of women and men who spontaneously mentioned specific ways to avoid AIDS.

It is encouraging that only 6 percent of women and 4 percent of men say that there is no way to avoid getting the virus. This low level of misinformation means that education programmes are getting the message out that AIDS can be prevented. It is also encouraging to note that the percentage who say there is no way to avoid AIDS has declined since 1996, from 12 to 6 percent of women and from 10 to 4 percent of men (Bureau of Statistics and Macro International, 1997: 150, 151).

As for the means of transmission, more than half of women and almost three-quarters of men spontaneously mentioned condom use as a means of prevention. Almost half of women and men mentioned that having only one sexual partner helps to prevent getting the AIDS virus. Other means of prevention that are cited by sizeable proportions of both women and men are abstention, limiting the number of partners, and avoiding injections. Differentials in knowledge of prevention measures are not large, except that mention of condom use varies by urban-rural residence, Mainland/Zanzibar, and education.

Knowledge about ways to avoid HIV/AIDS has increased significantly since 1996. For example, in 1996, only 39 percent of women cited condom use as a means of prevention. By 1999, this proportion had increased to 56 percent. The proportion of men who cited condom use increased from 55 to 71 percent. Similarly, the proportion of women who said that abstaining from sex and having only one partner were ways to prevent HIV/AIDS almost doubled between 1996 and 1999 (from 15 to 28 percent for abstaining and from 25 to 47 percent for having only one partner).

After asking an open-ended question about ways of prevention, interviewers followed up by asking specific questions about common ways of AIDS prevention, as well as a number of common misconceptions about how the virus is spread. On the basis of the answers to these “prompted” questions, knowledge of preventive measures is even higher (Table 10.3). For example, only 28 percent of women spontaneously mentioned abstinence as a

means of preventing AIDS; however, when asked if it is possible to avoid AIDS by abstaining from sex completely, a majority of all female respondents (71 percent) answered affirmatively. Almost as many women know that having one faithful partner is a way of protecting against the risk of getting AIDS. Eighty percent of women know of at least one of the three methods of protecting against AIDS, and almost half know all three methods.

Not only is it important to know about effective ways to avoid AIDS, but it is also useful to be able to identify incorrect ways of avoiding the virus. Common misconceptions about how AIDS spreads are that it can be contracted by sharing food with someone who is infected or that it can be transmitted by mosquitos. A third common misunderstanding is that people who are infected will show signs of illness.

Table 10.1 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women and men who have heard of HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Has heard of HIV/AIDS	Number of women	Has heard of HIV/AIDS	Number of men
Age				
15-19	95.2	909	96.7	790
20-24	97.4	811	99.8	540
25-29	97.6	749	100.0	546
30-39	98.2	946	100.0	817
40-49	96.6	614	99.0	478
50-59	NA	NA	99.8	371
Marital status				
Currently married	97.1	2,653	99.7	2,063
Formerly in union	96.5	433	99.9	190
Never married	96.8	943	97.9	1,289
Residence				
Urban	99.8	1,122	99.9	941
Rural	95.9	2,907	98.8	2,601
Mainland/Zanzibar				
Mainland	96.9	3,929	99.1	3,452
Urban	99.8	1,088	99.9	909
Rural	95.8	2,841	98.8	2,543
Zanzibar	98.9	100	99.2	90
Pemba	98.7	44	99.5	36
Unguja	99.1	56	98.9	55
Education				
No education	91.1	1,093	95.9	495
Primary incomplete	98.4	854	98.9	1,000
Primary complete	99.4	1,866	99.9	1,791
Secondary+	100.0	215	100.0	256
Total	97.0	4,029	99.1	3,542

NA = Not applicable

Table 10.2.1 Knowledge of specific ways to avoid HIV/AIDS: women

Percentage of women who know of specific ways to avoid HIV/AIDS, and percentage with misinformation, by background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Ways to avoid HIV/AIDS											Percent with misinformation [†]	Number of women
	There is no way to avoid HIV/AIDS	Abstain from sex	Use condoms	Have only one sex partner	Limit number of partners	Avoid sex with prostitutes	Avoid sex with homosexuals	Avoid transfusions	Avoid injections	Don't share razors	Doesn't know specific way		
Age													
15-19	7.9	31.5	41.2	34.1	13.3	7.0	0.1	3.2	12.1	11.9	21.8	1.4	909
20-24	5.6	27.6	64.6	44.9	18.2	5.0	0.1	2.3	9.3	9.4	12.9	1.2	811
25-29	4.9	24.8	66.7	54.0	21.5	6.7	0.1	3.8	11.6	9.5	10.1	1.3	749
30-39	4.8	26.3	62.3	52.6	22.6	6.5	0.0	3.4	10.0	6.9	11.2	2.6	946
40-49	7.8	31.3	41.6	50.0	21.5	4.9	0.7	3.9	9.7	7.3	20.4	1.6	614
Marital status													
Currently married	6.3	23.8	57.7	50.7	21.3	5.8	0.2	3.0	9.3	7.4	14.3	1.5	2,653
Formerly in union	4.8	36.8	62.6	41.5	18.3	6.2	0.1	1.7	13.0	8.4	13.4	1.4	433
Never married	6.1	36.6	46.8	38.1	13.9	6.8	0.2	4.7	13.1	14.0	18.5	2.2	943
Residence													
Urban	2.1	35.4	73.0	56.8	20.8	6.1	0.2	4.5	13.7	9.3	7.6	2.2	1,122
Rural	7.7	25.4	48.9	42.9	18.6	6.1	0.1	2.8	9.4	9.0	18.1	1.5	2,907
Mainland/Zanzibar													
Mainland	6.2	28.5	56.3	46.7	19.0	6.1	0.2	3.3	10.6	9.2	15.2	1.6	3,929
Urban	2.1	36.0	73.9	56.8	20.4	6.3	0.3	4.5	13.8	9.4	7.7	2.2	1,088
Rural	7.7	25.6	49.5	42.9	18.5	6.1	0.1	2.8	9.4	9.1	18.1	1.4	2,841
Zanzibar	4.0	17.8	31.5	46.5	27.1	3.8	0.2	2.2	9.1	5.0	12.4	2.8	100
Pemba	7.8	15.7	17.6	33.5	20.4	4.4	0.2	1.9	9.9	6.2	19.3	5.2	44
Unguja	1.1	19.4	42.3	56.6	32.4	3.4	0.2	2.5	8.5	4.2	6.9	0.9	56
Education													
No education	10.2	25.2	31.5	37.7	15.8	5.7	0.4	1.0	5.3	5.8	25.4	1.1	1,093
Primary incomplete	6.4	28.9	54.6	44.7	15.9	5.9	0.0	3.7	10.8	10.1	17.7	1.1	854
Primary complete	4.2	28.3	67.7	51.9	21.7	6.4	0.0	3.7	12.8	9.4	9.5	1.9	1,866
Secondary+	0.6	39.2	78.1	56.3	28.3	6.2	1.3	9.5	17.4	18.8	1.7	5.0	215
Total	6.1	28.2	55.6	46.7	19.2	6.1	0.2	3.3	10.6	9.1	15.2	1.7	4,029

[†] Includes avoiding kissing and mosquito bites, seeking protection from traditional healer, and other types of misinformation.

In the TRCHS, women were asked whether these misconceptions were true. As shown in Table 10.4, most women know that sharing food is not a valid means of transmitting the virus. More than half also say that AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites. Finally, 69 percent of women know that it is possible for a healthy-looking person to be infected with the AIDS virus. Although 83 percent of women can correctly identify at least one of these misconceptions, only one-third can identify all three. Fourteen percent are not aware of any.

Tables 10.5.1 and 10.5.2 present data on whether women and men are aware that it can be transmitted from mother to child. Around 80 percent of women and men recognise this mode of transmission. The data also indicate that 63 percent of women and 68 percent of men know someone who either has AIDS or has died from AIDS. This proportion has increased substantially since 1996, when only 48 percent of women and 52 percent of men said they knew someone with AIDS.

Table 10.2.2 Knowledge of specific ways to avoid HIV/AIDS: men

Percentage of men who know of specific ways to avoid HIV/AIDS, and percentage with misinformation, by background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Ways to avoid HIV/AIDS											Percent with misinformation	Number of men
	There is no way to avoid HIV/AIDS	Abstain from sex	Use condoms	Have only one sex partner	Limit number of partners	Avoid sex with prostitutes	Avoid sex with homosexuals	Avoid transfusions	Avoid injections	Don't share razors	Doesn't know specific way		
Age													
15-19	7.5	28.8	57.7	28.3	9.5	5.8	0.6	3.2	9.0	10.6	21.3	2.4	790
20-24	2.6	31.9	83.7	42.7	15.8	6.1	0.0	5.0	9.3	11.8	6.9	1.9	540
25-29	2.8	26.1	84.4	55.9	18.5	10.1	0.4	5.0	11.7	10.5	5.2	1.2	546
30-39	1.6	33.5	77.9	58.3	21.1	6.6	0.8	7.8	14.7	17.6	5.6	2.1	817
40-49	4.4	30.7	64.1	51.1	19.7	7.8	0.8	5.4	9.2	9.2	8.8	2.8	478
50-59	4.6	33.7	57.5	57.4	19.1	10.4	0.1	2.1	5.5	7.7	7.3	2.2	371
Marital status													
Currently married	3.4	29.8	73.7	55.4	20.3	8.1	0.6	4.8	10.8	12.2	6.4	2.0	2,063
Formerly in union	2.4	41.4	75.2	46.1	12.4	4.4	0.7	4.7	10.4	10.0	9.2	1.4	190
Never married	5.0	30.6	66.8	35.9	12.1	6.8	0.3	5.4	9.8	11.6	15.4	2.4	1,289
Residence													
Urban	2.2	38.8	82.3	55.0	18.9	7.6	1.3	7.1	10.4	10.0	5.5	2.2	941
Rural	4.6	27.8	67.3	45.2	16.2	7.4	0.2	4.2	10.4	12.5	11.4	2.1	2,601
Mainland/Zanzibar													
Mainland	4.0	30.7	72.0	48.0	16.8	7.4	0.5	5.1	10.4	12.0	9.9	2.1	3,452
Urban	2.3	39.3	83.3	55.4	18.6	7.5	1.3	7.3	10.4	10.1	5.6	2.2	909
Rural	4.6	27.7	67.9	45.4	16.2	7.3	0.2	4.3	10.5	12.7	11.4	2.1	2,543
Zanzibar	2.9	30.2	44.3	37.8	19.8	10.2	0.4	2.7	9.6	7.1	7.9	1.7	90
Pemba	4.0	40.8	35.1	25.9	14.4	5.1	0.0	3.7	12.9	9.2	8.2	2.8	36
Unguja	2.1	23.3	50.4	45.5	23.4	13.5	0.6	2.1	7.4	5.7	7.6	1.0	55
Education													
No education	7.2	27.5	49.3	42.3	9.6	6.4	0.3	0.7	2.3	2.9	17.9	1.5	495
Primary incomplete	4.6	29.2	63.8	39.5	15.1	7.4	0.0	3.4	9.0	8.6	12.7	2.5	1,000
Primary complete	3.0	31.0	80.4	51.8	18.1	8.0	0.6	6.3	11.6	14.3	7.0	1.8	1,791
Secondary+	1.7	41.1	79.4	62.6	29.9	6.1	2.3	10.3	23.6	25.2	2.7	3.6	256
Total	3.9	30.7	71.3	47.8	16.9	7.4	0.5	5.0	10.4	11.9	9.8	2.1	3,542

[†] Includes avoiding kissing and mosquito bites, seeking protection from traditional healer, and other types of misinformation.

Table 10.6 shows more details about women's knowledge of mother-child transmission of AIDS. Three-quarters of all women age 15-49 say that AIDS can be passed from mother to child during pregnancy, while 70 percent say it can be transferred to the child through breast milk, and 61 percent say the baby can be infected during delivery. More than half of women say that all three modes of transmission exist.

10.3 PERCEPTIONS OF PERSONAL RISK OF GETTING AIDS

In the TRCHS, respondents who had heard of AIDS were asked what they thought their chances of getting the disease were. The majority of women and men said they felt they had either no risk or a small risk of getting AIDS (Table 10.7). However, about one-quarter of both sexes said they had a moderate or great risk of getting the disease. Differences in risk assessment are not large; however, young respondents, those who have not married, and those in Zanzibar are more likely to say they have no risk of getting AIDS.

Table 10.3 Knowledge (prompted) of the main ways to avoid HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women age 15-49 who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, by background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Main ways to avoid HIV/AIDS					Knows all three ways	Knows at least one way	Doesn't know any way	Number of women
	Has heard of HIV/AIDS	Have only one partner	Always use condom	Abstain from sex					
Age									
15-19	95.2	56.3	52.7	62.4	37.8	71.1	24.0	909	
20-24	97.4	73.1	72.3	68.9	54.0	82.4	14.9	811	
25-29	97.6	74.2	76.7	76.4	58.4	86.7	10.9	749	
30-34	97.8	73.9	72.3	79.2	55.8	86.5	11.2	490	
35-39	98.7	71.7	71.5	75.3	54.2	86.0	12.7	456	
40-44	100.0	70.5	60.6	68.8	44.9	81.7	18.3	299	
45-49	93.3	60.5	45.4	65.1	37.2	69.3	24.1	315	
Residence									
Urban	99.8	77.8	79.7	76.5	59.3	90.3	9.5	1,122	
Rural	95.9	64.6	60.2	68.2	45.6	76.7	19.2	2,907	
Mainland/Zanzibar									
Mainland	96.9	68.0	65.8	70.4	49.4	80.4	16.6	3,929	
Urban	99.8	77.4	80.0	76.3	59.2	90.2	9.6	1,088	
Rural	95.8	64.4	60.4	68.1	45.6	76.6	19.3	2,841	
Zanzibar	98.9	78.9	59.4	75.6	51.7	85.5	13.4	100	
Pemba	98.7	67.0	46.9	63.2	37.6	76.8	21.9	44	
Unguja	99.1	88.1	69.2	85.3	62.7	92.3	6.8	56	
Education									
No education	91.1	55.1	42.8	57.9	32.0	64.4	26.7	1,093	
Primary incomplete	98.4	66.4	65.5	70.9	50.6	79.3	19.2	854	
Primary complete	99.4	75.0	76.9	76.2	57.2	88.7	10.8	1,866	
Secondary+	100.0	84.7	85.1	83.4	65.8	96.2	3.8	215	
Total	97.0	68.3	65.7	70.5	49.4	80.5	16.5	4,029	

The question about level of risk was followed by a question that asked why the respondent felt their risk was either small or large. As shown in Table 10.8, the main reason that respondents feel they have a low risk of getting AIDS is that they are either abstaining from sexual contact or they are limiting their number of partners. Those who have never married or who were formerly married are likely to say they are abstaining, while married respondents are likely to say they are limiting their number of partners.

The main reason that women feel they have a moderate or great risk of getting AIDS is that their partners have other partners (Table 10.9). Among men, the main reason they feel at risk is that they are having unprotected sex. Men are also likely to say they are at risk because they have more than one partner.

Table 10.4 Misconceptions about HIV/AIDS transmission

Percentage of women age 15-49 who correctly identified three common misconceptions about HIV/AIDS transmission, by background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Has heard of HIV/AIDS	Percentage who know that:				Knows all three misconceptions	Knows at least one misconception	Did not identify any misconceptions	Number of women
		AIDS cannot be transmitted by:		A healthy-looking person can be infected with HIV/AIDS					
		Sharing food	Mosquito bites						
Age									
15-19	95.2	50.3	51.9	59.5	32.4	75.8	19.3	909	
20-24	97.4	57.9	55.5	71.7	36.9	84.8	12.6	811	
25-29	97.6	63.9	59.6	78.0	42.8	88.6	9.0	749	
30-34	97.8	68.6	61.6	73.4	44.7	88.6	9.1	490	
35-39	98.7	66.9	52.9	76.0	40.8	87.7	10.9	456	
40-44	100.0	58.8	48.7	67.2	32.1	82.4	17.6	299	
45-49	93.3	43.0	37.7	55.4	17.8	70.4	22.9	315	
Residence									
Urban	99.8	73.0	70.8	86.2	54.1	95.1	4.7	1,122	
Rural	95.9	52.9	47.5	62.7	29.8	78.3	17.6	2,907	
Mainland/Zanzibar									
Mainland	96.9	58.4	53.7	69.1	36.3	82.8	14.1	3,929	
Urban	99.8	72.9	70.6	86.2	53.9	95.1	4.7	1,088	
Rural	95.8	52.9	47.2	62.5	29.6	78.1	17.7	2,841	
Zanzibar	98.9	62.0	66.6	74.8	43.9	88.9	10.0	100	
Pemba	98.7	51.9	59.8	62.3	31.3	83.9	14.7	44	
Unguja	99.1	70.0	71.9	84.5	53.8	92.8	6.3	56	
Education									
No education	91.1	39.2	34.0	48.0	16.4	65.7	25.4	1,093	
Primary incomplete	98.4	54.0	50.3	65.8	31.0	81.6	16.9	854	
Primary complete	99.4	68.7	64.6	80.4	47.5	91.9	7.5	1,866	
Secondary+	100.0	85.9	78.0	93.4	65.4	98.8	1.1	215	
Total	97.0	58.5	54.0	69.2	36.5	83.0	14.0	4,029	

10.4 KNOWLEDGE AND USE OF CONDOMS

Consistent use of condoms is an effective way to avoid transmitting HIV/AIDS. As shown in Table 10.10, almost all respondents have heard of condoms (92 percent of women and 96 percent of men). Public sources such as government health clinics and hospitals are most commonly mentioned as places to get condoms. Men are also likely to cite pharmacies and other sources as places to get condoms. As expected, pharmacies are more commonly mentioned by urban residents and better-educated respondents.

Despite the widespread knowledge about condoms and their ability to prevent disease, condom use is not high in Tanzania. Of respondents who were sexually active during the year before the survey, only 16 percent of women and 37 percent of men had ever used condoms, mostly for family planning purposes and not for disease prevention (Tables 10.11.1 and 10.11.2).

Table 10.5.1 Knowledge and perception of HIV/AIDS: women

Percent distribution of women by knowledge and perception of HIV/AIDS, according to background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Can a healthy-looking person have the AIDS virus?			Can the AIDS virus be transmitted from mother to child?			Total	someone with AIDS or who died of HIV/AIDS	Knows Number of women
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know			
Age									
15-19	59.5	20.8	14.8	67.5	9.9	17.7	100.0	48.3	909
20-24	71.7	16.2	9.5	82.3	6.2	8.9	100.0	63.3	811
25-29	78.0	12.6	7.0	84.3	6.3	7.0	100.0	69.7	749
30-39	74.7	12.4	11.0	85.5	5.2	7.5	100.0	67.7	946
40-49	61.1	15.3	20.0	74.3	7.3	15.0	100.0	66.3	614
Marital status									
Currently married	70.7	15.0	11.3	80.9	6.7	9.5	100.0	64.9	2,653
Formerly in union	72.0	10.7	13.8	80.7	7.3	8.5	100.0	67.3	433
Never married	63.7	19.3	13.8	72.3	7.7	16.8	100.0	53.9	943
Residence									
Urban	86.2	8.8	4.8	90.2	4.1	5.4	100.0	72.7	1,122
Rural	62.7	18.1	15.0	74.5	8.1	13.3	100.0	58.7	2,907
Mainland/Zanzibar									
Mainland	69.1	15.5	12.3	78.6	7.0	11.3	100.0	63.1	3,929
Urban	86.2	8.8	4.8	90.2	4.1	5.5	100.0	73.2	1,088
Rural	62.5	18.0	15.2	74.2	8.1	13.5	100.0	59.2	2,841
Zanzibar	74.8	16.9	6.7	88.2	5.0	5.7	100.0	43.0	100
Pemba	62.3	28.3	6.8	84.0	7.5	7.1	100.0	42.2	44
Unguja	84.5	8.0	6.6	91.5	3.0	4.6	100.0	43.6	56
Education									
No education	48.0	19.7	23.4	60.9	9.6	20.7	100.0	49.4	1,093
Primary incomplete	65.8	19.2	13.4	79.8	7.4	11.3	100.0	60.5	854
Primary complete	80.4	12.5	6.3	87.4	5.5	6.5	100.0	69.7	1,866
Secondary+	93.4	5.7	0.7	93.2	4.9	1.9	100.0	76.5	215
Total	69.2	15.5	12.2	78.9	7.0	11.1	100.0	62.6	4,029

Eight percent of women and 16 percent of men said they had used a condom the last time they had had sex. Figures are considerably higher for sexual relations outside of marriage. For example, while only 4 percent of women and 5 percent of men said they had used condoms when they had last had sex with their husband/wife, the figures jump to 22-24 percent of women and 34 percent of men who said they had used condoms the last time they had had sex with either a regular partner (boyfriend or girlfriend) or someone else.

Women report more frequent use of condoms over the past few years. In 1996, only 5 percent of women said a condom was used the last time they had had sex; in 1999, the figure was 8 percent. And the proportion who report condom use the last time they had had sex with someone other than their husband increased from 17 percent in 1996 to about 23 percent in 1999. Interestingly, the proportion of men who say they had used condoms the last time they had had sex has not increased since 1996.

Table 10.5.2 Knowledge and perception of HIV/AIDS: men

Percent distribution of men by knowledge and perception of HIV/AIDS, according to background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Can a healthy-looking person have the AIDS virus?			Can the AIDS virus be transmitted from mother to child?			Total	someone with AIDS or who died of HIV/AIDS	Knows Number of women
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know			
Age									
15-19	62.7	19.0	14.9	64.8	13.4	18.5	100.0	52.6	790
20-24	76.6	14.4	8.9	82.1	6.1	11.6	100.0	67.0	540
25-29	87.3	9.6	3.1	85.0	6.5	8.5	100.0	73.2	546
30-39	83.6	10.0	6.0	91.0	3.3	5.6	100.0	72.3	817
40-49	79.5	12.3	7.2	82.1	7.5	9.4	100.0	74.6	478
50-59	75.5	14.4	9.9	82.0	10.1	7.7	100.0	77.9	371
Marital status									
Currently married	81.9	11.2	6.5	86.6	5.8	7.4	100.0	73.1	2,063
Formerly in union	78.0	14.1	7.9	82.7	9.6	7.6	100.0	76.6	190
Never married	69.2	16.7	12.0	71.0	10.6	16.2	100.0	58.8	1,289
Residence									
Urban	90.7	7.1	2.1	87.7	6.6	5.7	100.0	71.7	941
Rural	72.1	15.7	10.9	78.2	8.2	12.4	100.0	66.8	2,601
Mainland/Zanzibar									
Mainland	76.9	13.4	8.7	80.5	7.8	10.7	100.0	68.6	3,452
Urban	90.8	7.0	2.1	87.6	6.7	5.5	100.0	72.2	909
Rural	71.9	15.7	11.0	78.0	8.2	12.5	100.0	67.4	2,543
Zanzibar	81.9	13.7	3.4	88.4	4.2	6.5	100.0	47.7	90
Pemba	78.2	18.1	3.2	90.0	5.2	4.3	100.0	51.5	36
Unguja	84.3	10.8	3.6	87.4	3.5	8.0	100.0	45.2	55
Education									
No education	53.9	23.6	18.4	61.7	13.6	20.6	100.0	54.5	495
Primary incomplete	70.9	16.0	11.9	75.2	9.1	14.6	100.0	68.2	1,000
Primary complete	84.3	10.5	5.0	87.5	5.7	6.8	100.0	70.6	1,791
Secondary+	95.0	3.6	1.4	91.8	5.9	2.3	100.0	76.8	256
Total	77.0	13.4	8.6	80.7	7.7	10.6	100.0	68.1	3,542

10.5 ACCEPTABILITY OF CONDOM USE

Respondents were asked whether it is acceptable for a woman to ask a man to use a condom. They were also asked whether it is acceptable for a woman to ask a man with a sexually transmitted disease (STD) to use a condom or to refuse to have sex with him. Table 10.12 shows the results for women and men by background characteristics.

Forty-nine percent of women believe it is all right for a woman to ask a man to use a condom in general; 55 percent of women believe it is all right for a wife to ask her husband to use a condom or refuse to have sex at all if he has an STD. The level of acceptance in both scenarios is high among those who were formerly in union, the better educated, and those living in urban areas. Only 15 percent of women who have never had sex believe that it is acceptable to ask a partner to use a condom in general.

Table 10.6 Knowledge of mother-child transmission of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women age 15-49 who know specific ways mother-child transmission of HIV/AIDS occurs, by background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to child	Ways mother-child transmission of HIV/AIDS occurs				Doesn't know any specific way	Number of women
		During pregnancy	At delivery	Through breast milk	All three ways		
Age							
15-19	67.5	61.5	43.3	56.6	38.3	0.5	909
20-24	82.3	77.2	64.2	74.5	58.5	0.2	811
25-29	84.3	81.4	69.9	74.6	63.1	0.2	749
30-34	89.1	84.1	70.3	78.5	61.3	0.4	490
35-39	81.7	78.3	67.9	73.9	62.5	0.7	456
40-44	78.5	75.1	62.8	70.5	59.1	0.2	299
45-49	70.2	65.3	55.5	62.1	51.5	2.6	315
Residence							
Urban	90.2	86.6	71.4	79.2	64.4	0.4	1,122
Rural	74.5	69.6	56.9	65.9	51.4	0.6	2,907
Mainland/Zanzibar							
Mainland	78.6	74.1	60.8	69.3	54.9	0.5	3,929
Urban	90.2	86.6	71.6	79.0	64.6	0.4	1,088
Rural	74.2	69.4	56.7	65.6	51.2	0.6	2,841
Zanzibar	88.2	80.2	64.9	83.8	60.3	0.5	100
Pemba	84.0	73.6	67.9	78.8	61.7	1.2	44
Unguja	91.5	85.3	62.6	87.6	59.3	0.0	56
Education							
No education	60.9	55.8	44.4	53.1	40.4	1.1	1,093
Primary incomplete	79.8	74.2	56.9	67.5	50.7	0.7	854
Primary complete	87.4	83.6	70.9	79.0	64.6	0.2	1,866
Secondary+	93.2	88.3	74.2	81.1	64.6	0.0	215
Total	78.9	74.3	60.9	69.6	55.1	0.5	4,029

Fifty-six percent of men believe it is acceptable for a woman to ask a man to use a condom in general, and 58 percent believe it is all right for a wife to ask her husband to use a condom or to refuse to have sex with him if he has an STD. It is interesting to note that there is still a significant proportion of the population who believe that it is not right for a woman to prompt the use of condoms even if her husband has an STD.

10.6 NUMBER OF SEXUAL PARTNERS

Given the fact that the vast majority of HIV infections in Tanzania are contracted through heterosexual contact, information on sexual behaviour is important in designing and monitoring intervention programmes. Both male and female respondents were asked questions about partners with whom they had had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey. Information about the sexual relationships of women and men is presented in Tables 10.13.1 and 10.13.2, respectively.

Table 10.7 Perception of the risk of getting HIV/AIDS

Percent distribution of women and men, by perception of the risk of getting HIV/AIDS, according to background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Women								Men							Number of men
	Personal chance of getting HIV/AIDS							Number of women	Personal chance of getting HIV/AIDS							
	No risk at all	Small	Mod-erate	Great	Has AIDS	Don't know	Total		No risk at all	Small	Mod-erate	Great	Don't know	Total		
Age																
15-19	53.3	9.8	7.1	6.3	0.2	23.4	100.0	909	47.8	14.5	10.1	5.4	22.1	100.0	790	
20-24	31.4	21.7	15.7	11.4	0.0	19.8	100.0	811	35.7	28.2	15.1	8.5	12.5	100.0	540	
25-29	33.0	14.3	15.9	16.5	0.0	20.2	100.0	749	43.9	25.1	13.7	8.6	8.7	100.0	546	
30-39	28.2	19.0	14.7	16.3	0.0	21.8	100.0	946	34.6	26.5	20.2	6.3	12.5	100.0	817	
40-49	32.0	17.9	12.0	13.5	0.0	24.6	100.0	614	38.0	20.2	18.7	8.8	14.2	100.0	478	
50-64	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	43.3	20.6	15.4	10.5	10.3	100.0	371	
Marital status																
Currently married	32.1	17.4	14.7	14.4	0.1	21.4	100.0	2,653	39.1	23.4	18.0	8.1	11.4	100.0	2,063	
Formerly in union	30.5	22.6	11.4	13.5	0.0	22.1	100.0	433	32.0	30.0	15.3	11.7	11.0	100.0	190	
Never married	49.5	10.9	8.9	7.5	0.0	23.2	100.0	943	44.1	19.7	11.4	6.0	18.8	100.0	1,289	
No. of sexual partners other than spouse																
0	38.9	16.3	11.4	12.1	0.0	21.3	100.0	3,093	49.3	21.5	9.7	4.2	15.4	100.0	1,938	
1	28.4	17.1	18.5	12.6	0.0	23.4	100.0	734	34.7	23.8	21.6	8.7	11.2	100.0	987	
2-3	21.9	13.4	18.8	22.0	0.0	23.9	100.0	170	24.8	23.3	23.7	12.7	15.6	100.0	439	
4+	5.0	32.3	7.8	17.2	0.0	37.7	100.0	30	14.5	22.7	22.0	27.9	12.9	100.0	165	
DK/missing	0.0	30.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.4	100.0	1	38.1	17.7	44.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	14	
Residence																
Urban	33.8	18.1	18.0	12.6	0.0	17.5	100.0	1,122	36.5	27.8	15.2	7.0	13.5	100.0	941	
Rural	36.8	15.8	11.1	12.7	0.0	23.6	100.0	2,907	42.0	20.5	15.5	7.8	14.2	100.0	2,601	
Mainland/Zanzibar																
Mainland	35.4	16.4	13.0	12.9	0.0	22.3	100.0	3,929	40.0	22.4	15.6	7.7	14.2	100.0	3,452	
Urban	33.1	17.9	18.1	12.9	0.0	17.9	100.0	1,088	35.8	27.8	15.4	7.2	13.7	100.0	909	
Rural	36.2	15.8	11.1	12.9	0.0	24.0	100.0	2,841	41.6	20.5	15.7	7.9	14.4	100.0	2,543	
Zanzibar	60.3	17.1	11.4	4.1	0.0	7.2	100.0	100	58.3	22.6	8.8	3.6	6.7	100.0	90	
Pemba	61.0	20.5	4.5	6.6	0.0	7.5	100.0	44	55.3	30.0	5.6	4.5	4.6	100.0	36	
Unguja	59.7	14.5	16.8	2.1	0.0	7.0	100.0	56	60.3	17.7	10.8	3.1	8.1	100.0	55	
Education																
No education	35.0	12.3	10.5	10.0	0.0	32.3	100.0	1,093	38.6	15.9	13.5	9.4	22.6	100.0	495	
Primary incomplete	40.0	13.4	12.1	12.4	0.0	22.0	100.0	854	42.8	19.9	12.9	8.2	16.2	100.0	1,000	
Primary complete	34.4	19.4	14.2	14.9	0.1	16.9	100.0	1,866	40.2	23.8	17.0	7.4	11.7	100.0	1,791	
Secondary+	38.7	23.4	18.6	7.4	0.0	11.9	100.0	215	37.7	35.3	18.5	2.9	5.7	100.0	256	
Total	36.0	16.4	13.0	12.7	0.0	21.9	100.0	4,029	40.5	22.4	15.5	7.6	14.1	100.0	3,542	

Note: Total includes 1 woman and 14 men who reported "Don't know" to number of sexual partners in past 12 months.

NA = Not applicable

The table shows that among married women, 7 percent had had two or more partners in the year prior to the survey, including their husbands. Among unmarried women, 11 percent had had two or more partners, while almost half were not sexually active at all in the prior 12 months. Men report had having more sexual partners than women; 29 percent of married men and 25 percent of unmarried men report having had two or more partners in the 12 months before the survey. The proportion of men with two or more sexual partners is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. It is also higher among men in the Mainland than in Zanzibar.

Table 10.8 Reasons for perception of small/no risk of getting HIV/AIDS

Among women and men who think they have small or no risk of getting HIV/AIDS, percentage citing specific reasons for perception of risk, by marital status, Tanzania 1999

Marital status	Abstains from sex	Uses condoms	Only one partner	Partner has no other partner	Other reason	Number of women/men
WOMEN						
Currently married	3.1	4.7	83.6	17.0	8.9	1,312
Formerly in union	35.9	14.1	48.4	5.8	5.7	230
Never married	62.6	7.1	23.3	4.4	15.4	570
Total	22.7	6.3	63.5	12.4	10.3	2,112
MEN						
Currently married	2.6	17.5	82.8	0.0	12.1	1,289
Formerly in union	22.4	37.5	37.5	0.0	18.5	118
Never married	43.6	26.8	26.1	0.0	16.3	822
Total	18.8	22.0	59.5	0.0	14.0	2,229

Table 10.9 Reasons for perception of moderate/great risk of getting HIV/AIDS

Among women and men who think they have moderate or great risk of getting HIV/AIDS, percentage citing specific reasons for perception of risk, by marital status Tanzania 1999

Marital status	Doesn't use condom	Multiple sex partners	Partner has other partners	Other reason	Number of women/men
WOMEN					
Currently married	31.1	6.2	61.7	28.1	771
Formerly in union	41.8	19.8	37.3	40.1	108
Never married	39.8	8.0	33.7	35.7	155
Total	33.5	7.9	55.0	30.5	1,033
MEN					
Currently married	38.0	35.2	27.9	23.8	540
Formerly in union	35.1	35.4	23.0	25.9	51
Never married	55.9	30.3	18.8	20.4	225
Total	42.7	33.9	25.1	23.0	816

Table 10.10 Knowledge of condoms

Among women and men who have ever had sex, percentage who know of condoms and percentage who know of specific sources for condoms, by background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Knows of condom	Source for condoms: women					Number of women	Knows of condom	Source for condoms: men					Number of men
		Public	Private medical	Pharm-acy	Other source	Don't know			Public	Private medical	Pharm-acy	Other source	Don't know	
Age														
15-19	87.3	17.9	3.3	8.8	17.3	52.7	478	93.8	12.7	1.7	28.0	29.3	28.2	447
20-24	95.5	30.3	5.2	14.0	16.4	34.1	760	97.8	22.2	5.4	27.7	30.3	14.4	483
25-29	96.0	33.1	3.0	13.9	14.3	35.8	741	98.4	30.3	4.4	27.4	23.1	14.7	538
30-39	93.5	32.4	5.9	10.8	10.0	40.9	940	97.9	31.7	5.3	25.2	20.0	17.8	812
40-49	83.6	29.3	0.6	6.3	6.7	57.1	614	94.7	36.8	2.4	17.8	15.0	28.0	476
50-59	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	91.5	27.6	2.7	12.1	14.8	42.7	370
Marital status														
Currently married	91.9	31.4	3.6	9.8	10.5	44.7	2,653	96.1	33.3	3.6	21.0	18.5	23.6	2,063
Formerly in union	90.7	30.6	5.0	13.4	15.0	36.0	433	96.9	26.7	3.7	29.2	20.0	20.4	190
Never married	93.2	18.2	3.9	16.3	23.6	38.0	448	96.2	14.2	4.7	28.9	30.9	21.3	874
Residence														
Urban	98.8	29.8	5.3	24.1	19.6	21.2	993	99.8	19.3	3.4	46.0	22.7	8.6	856
Rural	89.2	29.5	3.3	6.0	10.0	51.2	2,541	94.8	30.7	4.1	15.3	21.8	28.1	2,271
Mainland/Zanzibar														
Mainland	91.8	29.4	3.9	11.2	13.0	42.5	3,458	96.1	27.4	4.0	23.9	22.5	22.3	3,065
Urban	98.8	29.5	5.2	24.5	20.1	20.8	968	99.8	19.0	3.4	46.5	23.2	7.9	833
Rural	89.1	29.4	3.3	6.1	10.2	51.0	2,490	94.7	30.5	4.2	15.4	22.2	27.7	2,231
Zanzibar	94.1	37.1	3.4	5.0	1.3	53.2	75	97.6	36.8	1.3	14.0	3.2	44.6	62
Pemba	88.9	28.6	0.0	2.7	1.3	67.3	32	96.7	44.0	0.4	3.7	2.3	49.6	24
Unguja	98.0	43.5	6.0	6.7	1.3	42.5	43	98.2	32.3	1.9	20.6	3.7	41.5	38
Education														
No education	77.9	19.6	1.2	4.9	6.5	67.7	1,025	88.4	23.5	2.1	12.7	14.1	47.5	434
Primary incomplete	95.0	28.6	1.8	6.1	15.9	47.6	653	95.7	26.3	2.5	20.3	19.9	31.0	810
Primary complete	98.3	36.1	5.6	14.6	14.6	29.1	1,672	97.9	28.8	5.0	26.4	25.2	14.6	1,653
Secondary+	99.9	30.0	10.2	31.4	18.2	10.1	183	99.5	31.3	4.3	36.4	22.3	5.7	230
Total	91.9	29.6	3.8	11.1	12.7	42.8	3,533	96.1	27.6	3.9	23.7	22.1	22.7	3,127

NA = not applicable

Although it appears as if there has been an increase since 1996 in the percentage of both women and men who have had two or more partners during the year before the survey, the differences could be due to a change in the line of questioning about sexual behaviour. In the 1996 TDHS, married respondents were first asked about the last time they had had sex with their spouse. They were then asked if they had had any sexual partner other than their spouse, a particularly sensitive question. In the 1999 TRCHS, all respondents were asked about the last time they had had sex, the type of relationship they had with that partner (spouse, girlfriend/boyfriend, casual acquaintance, etc.), and then whether they had had sex with anyone else in the previous 12 months. It is likely that this “softer” series of questions that did not directly inquire about extramarital relationships elicited more honest reporting of the number of partners.

Table 10.11.1 Use of condoms: women

Among women who have had sex in the past year, the percentage who ever used condoms for family planning (FP) or to avoid STDs, and percentage who used condoms during last sexual intercourse, by type of partner and background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Used condom				Used condom during last sex with:							
	For FP	To avoid STDs	Either for FP or to avoid STDs	Number of women	Spouse		Regular partner		Someone else		Any partner	
					%	No. women	%	No. women	%	No. women	%	No. women
Age												
15-19	14.8	4.0	17.7	420	1.6	205	18.6	138	22.4	77	11.0	420
20-24	19.5	3.8	21.3	691	4.6	520	21.0	110	33.4	61	9.8	691
25-29	14.3	0.9	20.1	673	5.9	564	28.4	52	33.1	56	9.9	673
30-39	11.2	0.7	14.8	838	4.3	714	28.7	56	18.2	68	7.1	838
40-49	4.5	0.9	6.5	507	1.5	439	12.9	26	11.4	43	2.9	507
Marital status												
Currently married	10.0	0.6	12.1	2,432	4.0	2,380	9.6	20	20.8	31	4.3	2,432
Formerly in union	27.6	7.7	36.4	303	2.5	54	28.9	119	25.4	130	22.7	303
Never married	21.2	5.7	27.4	394	5.7	7	19.2	242	23.7	145	20.6	394
Residence												
Urban	21.9	3.5	27.1	909	5.1	607	33.2	180	37.5	122	15.0	909
Rural	9.5	1.2	12.0	2,219	3.6	1,834	11.5	202	15.2	184	5.3	2,219
Mainland/Zanzibar												
Mainland	13.3	1.9	16.6	3,064	4.0	2,382	21.8	379	24.2	303	8.2	3,064
Urban	22.1	3.6	27.5	888	5.1	589	33.3	179	37.8	121	15.2	888
Rural	9.6	1.3	12.2	2,176	3.7	1,793	11.6	200	15.3	183	5.4	2,176
Zanzibar	5.3	0.1	6.9	64	2.7	60	7.0	2	4.2	2	2.9	64
Pemba	0.8	0.0	3.0	27	2.7	27	0.0	0	0.0	0	2.7	27
Unguja	8.7	0.2	9.7	37	2.7	33	7.6	2	4.2	2	3.0	37
Education												
No education	3.7	0.6	6.0	825	1.8	707	11.2	59	7.6	59	2.9	825
Primary incomplete	9.4	1.1	12.7	601	2.9	455	13.8	77	16.0	69	5.8	601
Primary complete	17.6	2.3	21.0	1,541	5.1	1,188	21.8	188	31.6	166	10.0	1,541
Secondary+	31.7	7.5	39.9	162	11.7	92	43.1	57	46.5	13	25.5	162
Total	13.1	1.9	16.4	3,129	4.0	2,441	21.7	382	24.1	306	8.1	3,129

10.7 AIDS TESTING

Tables 10.14.1 and 10.14.2 show the percentage of women and men who have been tested for HIV/AIDS or want to be tested and, of these, the percentage who know of a source of AIDS testing, according to background characteristics. Seven percent of women and 12 percent of men have been tested for AIDS. Testing coverage has increased slightly over time; the corresponding proportions in 1996 were 4 percent for women and 11 percent for men.

Interestingly, about two-thirds of women and men say they would like to be tested for HIV/AIDS, and more than half (52 percent of women and 63 percent of men) know a place where they can be tested for HIV/AIDS. For women who have not been tested but would like to be, 35 percent say they have not been tested because they do not know where to go, while 20 percent say they do not have time to get tested, and 18 percent say they have not been tested because it costs too much. Men cite similar reasons for not getting tested; however, they are more likely than women to say they have not been tested because they do not have time.

Table 10.11.2 Use of condoms: men

Among men who have had sex in the past year, the percentage who ever used condoms for family planning (FP) or to avoid STDs, and percentage who used condoms during last sexual intercourse, by type of partner and background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Used condom				Used condom during last sex with:							
	For FP	To avoid STDs	Either for FP or to avoid STDs	Number of men	Spouse		Regular partner		Someone else		Any partner	
					%	No. men	%	No. men	%	No. men	%	No. men
Age												
15-19	31.2	18.2	35.8	397	3.2	18	27.4	134	24.4	245	24.5	397
20-24	47.8	15.2	51.4	448	8.3	141	34.6	101	38.6	206	28.2	448
25-29	42.9	10.8	47.3	509	10.8	349	47.4	62	45.6	98	22.0	509
30-39	35.0	9.3	40.1	790	5.2	645	39.5	42	46.0	103	12.3	790
40-49	20.8	3.9	22.8	448	3.3	374	38.5	17	22.8	56	7.1	448
50-59	9.4	0.5	11.5	341	0.9	318	6.7	7	5.7	16	1.2	341
Marital status												
Currently married	28.0	5.0	31.4	2,001	5.4	1,823	32.0	45	31.3	133	7.7	2,001
Formerly in union	49.5	18.6	54.0	165	0.0	19	36.4	50	37.3	96	32.7	165
Never married	41.1	20.4	46.1	767	0.0	3	34.3	269	33.8	495	33.9	767
Residence												
Urban	46.1	14.7	50.0	796	6.6	459	52.0	119	52.2	218	25.9	796
Rural	27.7	8.0	31.5	2,138	4.9	1,387	25.8	245	25.9	506	12.3	2,138
Mainland/Zanzibar												
Mainland	32.9	9.9	36.8	2,877	5.4	1,799	34.4	361	33.8	717	16.1	2,877
Urban	46.5	14.9	50.4	775	6.6	444	52.3	117	52.5	214	26.2	775
Rural	27.9	8.1	31.8	2,101	5.0	1,355	25.7	243	25.9	503	12.4	2,101
Zanzibar	18.8	5.2	20.6	57	3.2	47	29.3	3	32.2	7	8.1	57
Pemba	5.5	2.9	9.1	22	1.7	21	43.0	1	0.0	0	3.1	22
Unguja	27.3	6.7	27.9	35	4.5	26	24.7	2	32.7	7	11.3	35
Education												
No education	11.7	2.8	15.2	400	2.0	287	7.1	36	14.3	77	4.9	400
Primary incomplete	24.4	7.4	26.7	750	1.6	480	19.8	82	22.5	189	8.9	750
Primary complete	39.4	12.2	43.8	1,571	7.3	933	40.1	211	40.1	427	20.6	1,571
Secondary+	51.4	13.8	57.2	212	11.6	145	61.5	35	63.5	32	27.6	212
Total	32.7	9.8	36.5	2,933	5.3	1,845	34.3	364	33.8	724	16.0	2,933

10.8 KNOWLEDGE OF CONDOM'S DUAL PROTECTION

Respondents were asked whether they knew any method that can protect against pregnancy and STDs. Table 10.15 shows the percentage of respondents who know that condoms can protect against pregnancy and STDs. Men are better informed than women, with 65 percent mentioning that condoms provide dual protection, compared with only 55 percent of women. This knowledge is high for both sexes among those formerly in union, and it is low among those who have never had sex. Women in urban areas are more likely than those in rural areas to know that condoms provide dual protection. Women in the Mainland are more knowledgeable than those in Zanzibar. Fifty-five percent of women in the Mainland know a condom provides dual protection, compared with 36 percent in Zanzibar.

Table 10.12 Acceptability of women prompting use of condoms

Percentage of women and men who believe it is acceptable for a woman to ask a man to use a condom in general, and if he has a STD, by background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Acceptable for a woman to ask man to use condom	If man has STD, acceptable for woman to ask him to use condom or to refuse sex	Number of women	Acceptable for a woman to ask man to use condom	If man has STD, acceptable for woman to ask him to use condom or to refuse sex	Number of men
Age						
15-19	29.6	35.5	909	38.1	40.1	790
20-24	59.4	64.2	811	66.8	68.1	540
25-29	63.4	68.4	749	66.9	71.1	546
30-39	52.1	58.7	946	65.2	67.4	817
40-49	41.5	50.0	614	59.2	58.6	478
50-59	NA	NA	0	40.8	42.6	371
Marital status						
Currently married	51.6	59.8	2,653	60.2	63.0	2,063
Formerly in union	62.1	63.3	433	64.0	65.6	190
Never married	35.5	37.8	943	49.0	49.4	1,289
Had sex	58.0	56.3	448	63.8	63.2	874
Never had sex	15.1	21.1	496	17.8	20.2	415
Residence						
Urban	68.2	70.4	1,122	72.6	73.1	941
Rural	41.6	49.1	2,907	50.4	52.8	2,601
Mainland/Zanzibar						
Mainland	48.9	54.7	3,929	56.9	58.6	3,452
Urban	68.3	70.1	1,088	73.6	73.9	909
Rural	41.5	48.8	2,841	50.9	53.2	2,543
Zanzibar	50.5	67.8	100	35.0	40.5	90
Pemba	39.4	51.9	44	28.4	35.7	36
Unguja	59.1	80.2	56	39.4	43.7	55
Education						
No education	30.7	41.4	1,093	32.7	36.7	495
Primary incomplete	42.7	50.1	854	44.8	47.7	1,000
Primary complete	58.5	62.2	1,866	66.0	66.4	1,791
Secondary+	84.3	82.3	215	79.3	83.4	256
Total	49.0	55.1	4,029	56.3	58.2	3,542

NA = Not applicable

Table 10.13.1 Number of sexual partners: women

Percent distribution of married and unmarried women by number of persons with whom they had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months (including spouse and excluding spouse), according to background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Married women											Unmarried women						
	Number of sexual partners (including spouse)					Number of sexual partners (excluding spouse)					No. of married women	Number of sexual partners					No. of unmarried women	
	0	1	2-3	4+	Total	0	1	2-3	4+	Total		0	1	2-3	4+	Total		
Age																		
15-19	8.1	84.0	7.4	0.5	100.0	90.0	8.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	227	66.7	27.3	5.6	0.4	100.0	682	
20-24	4.1	86.8	8.1	0.9	100.0	89.5	7.0	3.5	0.0	100.0	550	30.1	51.9	13.0	4.9	100.0	261	
25-29	6.9	88.7	4.3	0.1	100.0	94.2	4.7	1.1	0.0	100.0	615	19.4	62.4	17.8	0.3	100.0	134	
30-39	5.6	86.8	7.2	0.3	100.0	91.2	7.5	0.9	0.3	100.0	771	26.7	53.4	13.0	6.9	100.0	175	
40-49	7.1	87.9	5.0	0.0	100.0	93.0	5.3	1.8	0.0	100.0	490	42.6	52.8	4.6	0.0	100.0	124	
Residence																		
Urban	3.5	86.1	10.0	0.4	100.0	88.1	9.8	1.8	0.3	100.0	622	37.8	47.2	11.9	3.0	100.0	501	
Rural	6.9	87.6	5.2	0.3	100.0	92.9	5.4	1.7	0.0	100.0	2,031	53.6	37.4	7.4	1.5	100.0	876	
Mainland/Zanzibar																		
Mainland	6.1	87.0	6.4	0.4	100.0	91.6	6.5	1.8	0.1	100.0	2,591	46.8	41.8	9.3	2.1	100.0	1,338	
Urban	3.5	85.8	10.3	0.4	100.0	87.9	10.0	1.8	0.3	100.0	602	36.4	48.2	12.2	3.1	100.0	486	
Rural	6.9	87.4	5.3	0.3	100.0	92.8	5.4	1.7	0.0	100.0	1,989	52.7	38.2	7.6	1.5	100.0	853	
Zanzibar	3.2	95.2	1.6	0.0	100.0	97.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	62	86.0	12.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	38	
Pemba	1.6	97.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	27	95.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	16	
Unguja	4.4	93.3	2.3	0.0	100.0	95.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	34	78.9	19.2	1.9	0.0	100.0	22	
Marital duration																		
Never married	NA	NA	NA	NA	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	100.0	0	57.7	34.6	6.7	1.0	100.0	943	
0-4	7.2	85.2	7.4	0.2	100.0	90.8	7.2	2.0	0.0	100.0	645	17.3	61.5	10.5	10.4	100.0	67	
5-9	5.3	87.9	5.6	1.2	100.0	91.7	5.9	2.2	0.2	100.0	588	15.3	52.1	27.5	5.0	100.0	96	
10-14	4.9	89.7	5.5	0.0	100.0	93.7	4.8	1.5	0.0	100.0	471	28.8	44.2	19.3	7.7	100.0	81	
15+	6.4	86.9	6.5	0.1	100.0	91.5	7.0	1.3	0.1	100.0	949	34.5	58.7	6.3	0.5	100.0	189	
Education																		
No education	8.9	84.0	6.3	0.7	100.0	90.7	7.1	2.1	0.0	100.0	840	47.7	43.8	6.4	2.0	100.0	253	
Primary incomplete	3.9	89.0	7.0	0.1	100.0	91.1	7.7	1.1	0.1	100.0	468	60.4	30.8	7.2	1.7	100.0	386	
Primary complete	4.7	88.6	6.5	0.2	100.0	92.4	5.7	1.8	0.1	100.0	1,246	42.1	44.6	10.6	2.7	100.0	620	
Secondary+	9.9	89.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	96.6	3.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	99	37.5	49.8	12.8	0.0	100.0	116	
Total	6.1	87.2	6.3	0.3	100.0	91.8	6.4	1.7	0.1	100.0	2,653	47.9	41.0	9.0	2.0	100.0	1,376	

NA = Not applicable

Table 10.13.2 Number of sexual partners: men

Percent distribution of married and unmarried men by number of persons with whom they had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months (including spouse and excluding spouse), according to background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Married men										Unmarried men						
	Number of sexual partners (including spouse)					Number of sexual partners (excluding spouse)					No. of married men	Number of sexual partners					No. of unmarried men
	0	1	2-3	4+	Total	0	1	2-3	4+	Total		0	1	2-3	4+	Total	
Age																	
15-19	0.0	68.4	28.5	3.1	100.0	61.8	32.5	2.7	3.1	100.0	18	50.5	31.5	13.4	4.5	100.0	772
20-24	0.0	61.9	28.7	9.4	100.0	58.0	21.3	11.4	9.3	100.0	158	23.8	44.0	20.6	11.6	100.0	382
25-29	2.8	66.7	27.5	3.0	100.0	65.2	24.2	9.4	1.1	100.0	401	17.2	49.7	24.0	9.1	100.0	144
30-39	1.7	69.7	24.9	3.7	100.0	68.6	18.9	9.4	3.1	100.0	716	13.3	56.4	18.9	11.5	100.0	101
40-49	4.1	67.8	25.1	2.9	100.0	67.8	21.4	8.6	2.1	100.0	429	18.0	46.3	25.5	10.2	100.0	50
50-59	4.1	73.7	18.9	3.4	100.0	75.6	16.1	7.4	0.9	100.0	341	50.1	27.5	17.4	4.9	100.0	30
Residence																	
Urban	2.4	74.6	20.4	2.5	100.0	74.4	17.5	5.9	2.1	100.0	504	30.4	41.6	20.6	7.5	100.0	438
Rural	2.7	66.8	26.1	4.2	100.0	65.8	21.2	10.0	2.8	100.0	1,559	39.4	37.4	15.7	7.5	100.0	1,041
Mainland/Zanzibar																	
Mainland	2.7	68.3	25.1	3.8	100.0	67.4	20.5	9.1	2.7	100.0	2,014	35.5	39.3	17.5	7.7	100.0	1,438
Urban	2.4	74.2	20.8	2.5	100.0	74.0	17.7	6.0	2.1	100.0	488	28.9	42.4	21.1	7.6	100.0	421
Rural	2.7	66.2	26.4	4.2	100.0	65.2	21.4	10.1	2.8	100.0	1,526	38.3	38.0	16.0	7.7	100.0	1,017
Zanzibar	2.5	84.0	11.4	2.1	100.0	84.8	11.7	2.3	1.2	100.0	50	78.7	15.2	4.7	1.2	100.0	41
Pemba	2.5	93.1	3.6	0.9	100.0	94.0	5.1	0.4	0.4	100.0	22	95.7	2.8	1.3	0.0	100.0	14
Unguja	2.5	76.7	17.7	3.2	100.0	77.4	16.9	3.8	1.8	100.0	27	70.4	21.4	6.4	1.8	100.0	27
Marital duration																	
Never married	NA	NA	NA	NA	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	100.0	0	40.2	37.3	15.8	6.7	100.0	1,289
0-4	2.5	68.7	23.6	5.0	100.0	67.7	19.0	8.9	4.2	100.0	475	2.6	51.9	29.0	16.5	100.0	57
5-9	1.1	69.7	27.1	1.9	100.0	68.2	22.4	8.2	1.2	100.0	384	4.8	49.7	42.1	3.5	100.0	33
10-14	1.9	67.3	25.4	5.0	100.0	64.5	23.5	8.7	3.4	100.0	366	2.9	40.9	16.7	39.6	100.0	23
15+	3.8	68.7	24.0	3.3	100.0	69.7	18.6	9.5	2.0	100.0	838	27.7	45.8	20.2	6.4	100.0	76
Education																	
No education	3.1	68.9	22.2	5.8	100.0	68.0	17.1	11.6	3.3	100.0	326	47.7	31.5	16.1	4.7	100.0	169
Primary incomplete	3.0	71.2	22.3	3.2	100.0	70.4	18.5	8.9	2.0	100.0	531	48.9	31.4	14.5	5.2	100.0	469
Primary complete	2.3	66.2	27.4	3.7	100.0	65.3	23.0	8.6	2.8	100.0	1,050	26.3	44.3	19.3	10.2	100.0	740
Secondary+	3.4	74.7	20.0	1.9	100.0	77.5	14.6	6.2	1.8	100.0	156	38.6	42.5	16.0	2.8	100.0	101
Total	2.7	68.7	24.7	3.8	100.0	67.9	20.3	9.0	2.6	100.0	2,063	36.7	38.6	17.2	7.5	100.0	1,479

A = Not applicable

Table 10.14.1 Testing for HIV/AIDS: women

Percentage of women who have been tested for HIV/AIDS, percentage who would like to be tested, and percentage who know a source for HIV/AIDS testing, and among women who want to be tested for HIV/AIDS, percentage who gave specific reasons why they have not been tested, by background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	All women				Reason women who want to be tested for HIV/AIDS have not been tested					Number of women who want to be tested for HIV/AIDS
	Have been tested for HIV/AIDS	Want to be tested for HIV/AIDS	Know source for HIV/AIDS test	Number of women	Don't know where to go	Costs too much	Afraid to get results	Don't have time to go	Other	
Age										
15-19	4.0	59.3	38.2	909	43.9	15.8	5.2	15.5	29.0	539
20-24	6.0	71.1	54.9	811	33.5	17.5	7.9	20.5	28.0	576
25-29	10.0	67.0	59.9	749	31.7	18.8	6.9	19.8	32.5	502
30-39	7.0	65.5	58.0	946	32.3	17.1	4.8	24.3	33.3	619
40-49	6.0	53.6	47.4	614	35.0	22.5	7.6	21.9	30.2	329
Marital status										
Currently married	6.6	65.4	52.4	2,653	35.5	16.5	5.3	21.7	30.9	1,735
Formerly in union	9.9	63.8	61.2	433	26.2	27.8	11.9	20.7	30.9	276
Never married	4.7	58.8	45.1	943	38.8	17.5	6.8	16.2	29.8	555
Had sex	8.1	65.2	55.7	448	32.2	20.5	9.9	17.6	27.2	292
Never had sex	1.7	53.0	35.6	496	46.1	14.2	3.4	14.7	32.6	263
Residence										
Urban	12.5	61.5	70.9	1,122	23.5	16.6	10.0	21.5	39.1	690
Rural	4.2	64.6	44.2	2,907	39.5	18.4	5.0	20.0	27.6	1,877
Mainland/Zanzibar										
Mainland	6.6	63.9	51.7	3,929	35.5	18.3	6.4	20.4	30.1	2,511
Urban	12.7	61.8	71.3	1,088	23.3	17.0	10.2	21.5	38.8	672
Rural	4.3	64.7	44.1	2,841	39.9	18.8	5.1	20.0	27.0	1,839
Zanzibar	3.7	55.1	50.5	100	23.3	1.8	3.6	20.6	54.1	55
Pemba	2.2	52.4	51.4	44	11.1	0.0	3.4	11.2	76.4	23
Unguja	4.9	57.2	49.8	56	32.0	3.2	3.8	27.3	38.3	32
Education										
No education	2.4	57.1	30.9	1,093	45.5	18.3	3.4	19.2	25.6	625
Primary incomplete	5.5	63.1	46.6	854	42.3	17.5	5.1	20.2	28.7	539
Primary complete	7.8	68.9	62.2	1,866	29.1	18.2	8.0	21.0	32.6	1,286
Secondary+	20.0	54.0	85.4	215	14.8	14.8	10.2	21.5	45.4	116
Total	6.5	63.7	51.6	4,029	35.2	17.9	6.4	20.4	30.7	2,566

Table 10.14.2 Testing for HIV/AIDS: men

Percentage of men who have been tested for HIV/AIDS, percentage who would like to be tested, and percentage who know a source for HIV/AIDS testing, and among men who want to be tested, percentage who gave specific reasons why they have not been tested, by background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	All men				Reason men who want to be tested HIV/AIDS have not been tested					Number of men who want to be tested for HIV/AIDS
	Have been tested for HIV/AIDS	Want to be tested for HIV/AIDS	Know source for HIV/AIDS test	Number of men	Don't know where to go	Costs too much	Afraid to get results	Don't have time to go	Other	
Age										
15-19	4.0	61.2	45.9	790	40.2	16.5	3.5	28.2	23.1	484
20-24	12.3	63.6	64.8	540	25.1	20.9	5.3	34.1	23.6	343
25-29	15.5	67.1	72.3	546	20.4	19.3	6.1	34.2	28.8	366
30-39	16.6	62.8	75.6	817	17.7	18.9	6.5	31.9	32.1	513
40-49	16.6	57.3	67.0	478	26.1	17.5	3.5	34.1	28.4	274
50-64	9.4	64.9	65.1	371	27.1	19.8	4.3	26.3	33.4	241
Marital status										
Currently married	15.4	63.0	70.6	2,063	23.5	17.8	5.6	30.5	31.0	1,301
Formerly in union	11.7	67.1	73.7	190	13.5	22.2	3.0	46.6	27.3	127
Never married	7.2	61.6	53.5	1,289	32.9	19.6	4.3	30.7	23.0	794
Had sex	9.5	65.9	62.5	874	26.7	23.6	5.8	34.8	19.9	577
Never had sex	2.3	52.3	34.6	415	49.4	8.9	0.2	19.8	31.2	217
Residence										
Urban	18.9	56.3	79.1	941	14.2	15.1	5.0	40.9	32.4	529
Rural	9.8	65.1	59.3	2,601	30.0	19.8	5.0	28.6	26.6	1,692
Mainland/Zanzibar										
Mainland	12.2	62.8	64.7	3,452	26.3	19.1	5.1	31.6	27.4	2,169
Urban	19.0	56.3	79.8	909	13.5	15.5	5.1	41.3	32.1	512
Rural	9.8	65.2	59.3	2,543	30.2	20.2	5.0	28.6	26.0	1,658
Zanzibar	11.5	58.0	57.6	90	24.9	2.0	2.4	27.4	49.2	52
Pemba	9.6	58.9	68.6	36	10.3	0.6	0.5	10.4	79.3	21
Unguja	12.7	57.4	50.5	55	34.7	3.0	3.7	38.8	29.0	31
Education										
No education	5.0	56.1	42.3	495	35.0	21.1	4.0	29.9	25.4	278
Primary incomplete	8.7	62.6	55.8	1,000	33.6	16.6	4.8	26.4	26.4	626
Primary complete	13.7	66.3	72.1	1,791	21.9	19.2	5.2	34.5	28.2	1,188
Secondary+	29.3	50.6	88.5	256	11.5	19.2	5.9	32.0	37.9	130
Total	12.2	62.7	64.5	3,542	26.3	18.7	5.0	31.5	28.0	2,222

Table 10.15 Knowledge of dual protection of condoms

Percentage of women and men who know that condoms can protect against both pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, by background characteristics, Tanzania 1999

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know condom is dual protection	Number of women	Percentage of men who know condom is dual protection	Number of men
Age				
15-19	40.6	909	47.4	790
20-24	65.3	811	73.6	540
25-29	65.2	749	77.0	546
30-39	58.5	946	77.2	817
40-49	41.5	614	59.1	478
50-59	NA	NA	52.5	371
Marital status				
Currently married	55.9	2,653	69.4	2,063
Formerly in union	64.1	433	71.8	190
Never married	46.2	943	56.7	1,289
Had sex	67.0	448	70.5	874
Never had sex	27.4	496	27.7	415
Residence				
Urban	74.3	1,122	79.6	941
Rural	46.8	2,907	59.7	2,601
Mainland/Zanzibar				
Mainland	54.9	3,929	65.5	3,452
Urban	75.2	1,088	80.5	909
Rural	47.2	2,841	60.1	2,543
Zanzibar	36.4	100	44.4	90
Pemba	30.3	44	39.0	36
Unguja	41.1	56	47.9	55
Education				
No education	31.5	1,093	39.3	495
Primary incomplete	48.1	854	55.2	1,000
Primary complete	67.6	1,866	74.4	1,791
Secondary+	83.0	215	86.9	256
Total	54.5	4,029	64.9	3,542

NA = Not applicable