

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

NATIONAL AIDS CONTROL PROGRAMME



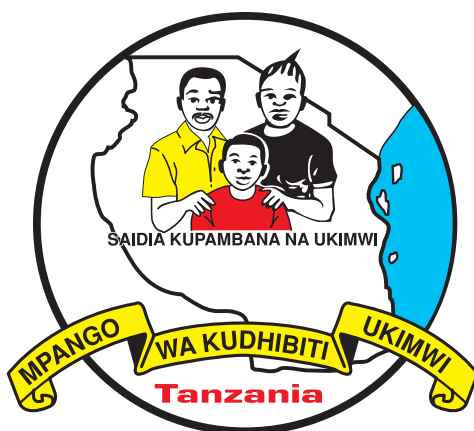
**SUMMARY REPORT OF BEHAVIOURAL
SURVEILLANCE SURVEYS
AMONG YOUTHS, 2002**

September, 2004

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1.0 Introduction

The first round of the Behavioural Surveillance Survey (BSS) in Tanzania was carried out in three regions: Dodoma, Kilimanjaro and Mtwara. A full report is available from the National AIDS Control Programme (Behavioural Surveillance Surveys among Youths, 2002). Fieldwork was carried out between May and August 2002 in Dodoma and later in the same year in the other regions. The NACP collaborated with the Department of Sociology of the University of Dar es Salaam and researchers in the three regions.

The 2002 BSS was a household survey of young men and women (aged 15-24) living within five kilometres of an ante-natal clinic (ANC) that participates in the ANC HIV sentinel sero-surveillance scheme. In each district two clinics were chosen- one rural and one urban. In Kilimanjaro, the study sites were the catchment areas for Majengo Health Centre (urban) and Umbwe Health Centre (rural). In Mtwara, Ligula Hospital (urban) and Nanyamba Health Centre (rural) and in Dodoma, Makole Health Centre (urban) and Bahi Dispensary (rural).

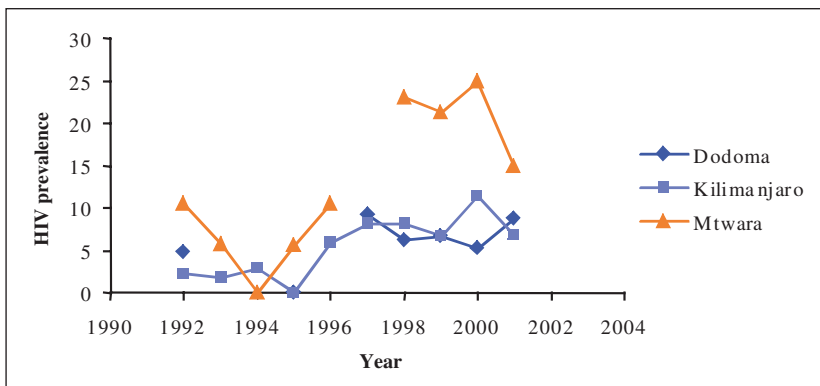
1.1 Background

The NACP conducted sero-surveillance of HIV and syphilis in 24 antenatal clinic (ANC) sites in six regions during the year 2002. The overall HIV prevalence was 9.6%, varying greatly by region, ranging from 5.6% in Kagera to 16.0% in Mbeya. Prevalence was much higher in border areas (17.3%), urban towns (12.1%) and roadside towns (10.3%) than in semi-urban towns (3.7%) and rural areas (4.1%). Age-specific HIV prevalence was higher in women aged 25-34 years (13%) compared to those aged 15-24 years (7.6%) and 35-48 years (7.0%). Higher HIV prevalence also was observed among women reporting formal education and among single women with previous pregnancies.

Table 1: HIV prevalence among pregnant women at the ANC in the study sites, by age

	HIV prevalence (%)		
	<20	20-24	All Ages
Dodoma (rural)	0.0	2.1	1.2
Dodoma (urban)	3.6	11.1	9.7
Kilimanjaro (rural)	0.0	9.7	8.8
Kilimanjaro (urban)	5.5	6.8	7.5
Mtwara (rural)	0.0	2.6	4.0
Mtwara (urban)	1.5	10.8	12.4

Figure 1: HIV prevalence among female blood donors of all ages, in the three regions covered by the 2002 BSS.



Trends in HIV differ by region. HIV prevalence among pregnant women in Dar es Salaam has remained between 10 and 15% since 1993. In the regions where the BSS was carried out prevalence is in the middle of the Tanzanian range (Table 1). Figure 1 shows trends in HIV prevalence among female blood donors in these regions which suggest that prevalence is fairly stable. The most recent ANC data can only be cautiously compared to the previous results because the structure of the ANC surveillance system changed in 2001.

2.0 Methods

The BSS sample was based on the Tanzanian National Sample Frame and aimed to interview a total of 400 respondents in each site. The sampling unit of the survey was the household. All wards within a radius of 5 km from each selected ANC site were selected. Within the selected wards, villages and hamlets (in rural areas) and streets (urban areas) were selected. Within streets or hamlets, households were chosen at random. A household schedule was drawn up, listing basic demographic information about all the occupants of selected households and identifying eligible respondents (those aged 15-24). All eligible respondents in each selected household were interviewed. Three attempts were made to interview respondents, after which the respondent was substituted if no interview had been completed.

After completion questionnaires were returned to Dar es Salaam where they were entered onto the computer using SPSS for DOS. Analysis was also done in SPSS; the sample is unweighted and therefore representative of all respondents at a particular site. The clustered nature of the sample is not accounted for and so the confidence intervals around the point estimates may be too narrow.

3.0 Results

The number of male and female respondents at each site is given in Table 2. Response rates are, however, not available.

Table 2: Number of male and female respondents in each study site

Study site	Men	Women
Dodoma urban	209	252
Dodoma rural	186	204
Mtwara urban	207	213
Mtwara rural	205	212
Kilimanjaro urban	208	237
Kilimanjaro rural	187	244

3.1 Socio-demographic Characteristics

Selected socio-demographic characteristics of the BSS respondents are given in Table 3. The age of the respondents differed significantly between the study sites ($p= 0.0019$). Marital status also differed ($p<0.0001$), education ($p<0.0001$), and occupation ($p<0.0001$).

The majority of young people completed primary school or adult education, with less than a quarter of men and women receiving no schooling at all. Most likely to complete secondary school or beyond were young people from urban Dodoma (34%) and urban Kilimanjaro (30%). Education levels were higher in urban than rural areas and in young men compared with young women.

Unemployment was commonly reported and was more frequent in urban areas and among women. Farming was the most common occupation in rural areas. In urban areas commonly reported occupations included business (15, 29 and 25%, respectively) and being a student (20% at each urban site).

Young women were more likely than young men to report they had ever been married or had lived with a person as if they were married. In general, marriage is more common among young people in rural areas. Over half the women in rural Dodoma, urban Mtwara and rural Mtwara had been pregnant, followed by more than 40% women in urban and at least 20% of women in urban and rural Kilimanjaro. Single women were much less likely to report pregnancy than currently or formerly married women. In the Dodoma and Mtwara sites the majority of 20-24 year old women had been pregnant whilst in Kilimanjaro less than half of this age group reported having been pregnant. Far fewer 15-19 year olds had been pregnant, ranging from 6% in rural Kilimanjaro to 34% in urban Mtwara. This difference in childbearing patterns has implications for the interpretation of HIV prevalence estimates from ANC.

3.2 Knowledge about HIV/AIDS and other STI and Experience of VCT

In all study sites almost all young men and women had heard of HIV/AIDS. Table 5 shows that almost all respondents had heard of sexually transmitted diseases, that knowledge increased with age and was slightly more common among men. The proportion who knew where to get an HIV test ranged from just under a third to over three-quarters across the sites and was highest in Kilimanjaro and urban Dodoma. The proportion who had ever been tested and received their results also varied by study site and was lowest in rural Mtwara (men 3.9, women 1.9%) and highest in urban Dodoma (men 12.6%, women 13.9%). Table 6 gives the percentage of young men and women in each study site that know the three main methods of HIV prevention. Questions about misconceptions (mosquitoes and sharing a meal) were not asked in this round of the BSS and therefore it is not possible to calculate the UNGASS knowledge indicator.

In all sites men tended to mention condoms most often, abstinence second and having only one partner was the least frequently mentioned method. For women this pattern was evident in Mtwara sites and in the rural Dodoma site. Women were less likely than men to mention condoms in rural Kilimanjaro and in both Mtwara sites they were significantly less likely than young men to mention abstinence as a prevention method.

3.3 Early Sexual Experience

The life table estimate of the median age at first sex accounts for the differences in the age structure of the survey samples. In Mtwara young men and women report an earlier sexual debut than respondents in the other sites. Women at most survey sites report that their first sexual experience was one year later than their male counterparts.

Table 3: Life table estimate of the median ages at first sex and first marriage for young men and women, by study site. * indicates that the median cannot be calculated because it is above the upper age limit of the survey (ie. Age 24). ¹ Based on current status (ever been pregnant).

	Age first sex		Age first marriage	Age first pregnancy ¹	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women
Dodoma urban	18	18	*	20	22
Dodoma rural	16	17	*	21	22
Kilimanjaro urban	18	19	*	*	24
Kilimanjaro rural	18	20	*	*	23
Mtwara urban	16	16	22	19	22
Mtwara rural	15	16	23	20	22

Condom use at first sex was reported by at least 20% of respondents in the Dodoma and Kilimanjaro sites except for 20-24 year olds in rural Dodoma. In urban Dodoma more than half the 15-19 year old women who responded said they had used a condom at first sex. In the Mtwara sites condom use was much less commonly reported (range 2.6% to 13.6%).

Early sex (sex before the age of 15) was reported more often by young men and women in Mtwara (range 17% to 42%) than in the other sites (range 2.6% to 24.7%).

3.4 *Pre-marital sex*

The percentage of never married respondents who reported having had sex in the last year was highest in the Mtwara sites and lowest in the Kilimanjaro sites. There are some sharp contrasts in the levels of women's activity in the different sites and these are further emphasised by the higher levels of condom use in the sites where fewest respondents reported pre-marital sex.

The proportion of young single people who report having had sex in the last year varies greatly in the BSS sites but the range includes the national estimates from the 1999 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). That survey indicates that the prevalence of pre-marital sex in Tanzania is similar to that in neighbouring countries. Comparison with the estimates of condom use from recent DHS in neighbouring countries suggests that condom use among young single Tanzanians is in the middle of the range. The BSS results suggest more condom use among young single people than was reported in the 1999 DHS, which would mean that condom use among young single people in Tanzania is relatively high for this region.

3.5 *Multiple Partnerships*

The proportion of all respondents who reported sex with more than one person in the last year was higher in the Mtwara sites than the Kilimanjaro and Dodoma sites and tended to be more often reported by men. Rural Kilimanjaro has the lowest prevalence of multiple partnerships among both men and women. In all sites, multiple partnerships are more commonly reported by 20 to 24 year olds than by younger respondents. The proportion of young people who reported having sex with more than one partner in the last year is within the range expected from the 1999 DHS results. The most recent DHS results for neighbouring countries indicate that multiple partnerships are five to ten times more common in Tanzania than in other countries in the region.

3.6 *Violence in sexual relationships and attitudes regarding a woman's right to negotiate sex*

Very few men thought that it was acceptable to use violence or threats to make a woman have sex - under 10% in all except the Mtwara sites. However between 8% and 19% of women say they have been forced or threatened into having sex at some point in their lives.

Fewer than half of the men thought that a woman had the right to refuse sex or insist on condom use in all circumstances, except among 20-24 year olds in urban Kilimanjaro. This is mostly because only about a quarter of men in most sites and age groups think that a woman can refuse to have sex with her husband. A similar proportion of younger women say this, but this increases to at least 30% of 20-24 year old women. In most sites fewer than half the women report that they have successfully insisted on condom use.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

The sexual behaviour of young people is very different in the three areas where the 2002 BSS was carried out.

Behaviours which may place young people at risk of HIV infection are more prevalent among young people in the Mtwara sites than in the Dodoma or Kilimanjaro sites. Urban Dodoma and urban and rural Kilimanjaro sites have lower levels of such behaviour.

Knowledge of the ways in which to prevent HIV infection was not less common in the Mtwara sites, but fewer respondents in these sites knew where to get tested. The socio-demographic characteristics of the Mtwara respondents are very different from the others- they have had less education and are more likely to be married. Sex, marriage and first birth occur at younger ages in the Mtwara sites.

Although condom use may be more common in Tanzania compared to neighbouring countries it is still not commonplace in these young people's sexual relationships. Among those who did not use a condom at first sex, lack of necessity and availability were common reasons. Those who did use condoms used them for prevention of HIV and STI and pregnancy (in women). The fact that reported condom use at last pre-marital sex is generally higher than use at first sex could be an encouraging sign that safe sex messages are being acted upon but it is impossible to determine this without further research.

It is important to establish why risk behaviours are more common in the Mtwara sites, and to assess ways in which these young people could be encouraged and enabled to behave in ways that protect themselves, and their partners, from HIV infection.

Table 4: Selected socio-demographic characteristics of respondents, by sex and study site (Base: all respondents)

Percentage of all respondents that reported they were:								
	Age 15-19	Never married	Currently married	No education	Secondary education	Currently working	Currently unemployed	Currently studying
Men								
Dodoma (rural)	43.55 (36.60-50.76)	80.11 (73.75-85.24)	11.29 (7.48-16.70)	12.43 (8.40-18.02)	9.73 (6.21-14.92)	73.48 (66.57-79.40)	6.08 (3.40-10.64)	20.44 (15.18-26.95)
Dodoma (urban)	54.55 (47.75-61.18)	90.91 (86.18-94.13)	3.35 (1.60-6.86)	3.35 (1.60-6.86)	42.58 (36.05-49.39)	36.76 (30.12-43.94)	23.24 (17.71-29.88)	40 (33.19-47.22)
Kilimanjaro (rural)	50.27 (43.14-57.38)	89.78 (84.54-93.39)	5.91 (3.30-10.37)	0.55 (0.08-3.82)	23.76 (18.11-30.50)	65.24 (58.14-71.72)	9.09 (5.72-14.14)	25.67 (19.91-32.41)
Kilimanjaro (urban)	42.79 (36.23-49.61)	90.24 (85.36-93.62)	7.8 (4.83-12.36)	0 (-)	34.15 (27.98-40.90)	58.94 (52.11-65.44)	9.66 (6.32-14.51)	31.4 (25.44-38.04)
Mtwara (rural)	40.49 (33.98-47.35)	65.85 (59.10-72.02)	22.44 (17.24-28.66)	14.63 (10.42-20.16)	7.8 (4.83-12.36)	73.13 (66.58-78.81)	13.93 (9.79-19.44)	12.94 (8.96-18.33)
Mtwara (urban)	47.83 (41.10-54.63)	74.88 (68.52-80.32)	13.53 (9.50-18.90)	9.31 (6.02-14.14)	15.69 (11.31-21.35)	61.93 (54.95-68.45)	13.2 (9.14-18.68)	24.87 (19.33-31.39)
Women								
Dodoma (rural)	47.55 (40.78-54.41)	58.13 (51.23-64.73)	33.5 (27.34-40.27)	21.18 (16.10-27.35)	2.96 (1.33-6.42)	74 (67.48-79.61)	18.5 (13.71-24.50)	7.5 (4.57-12.07)
Dodoma (urban)	52.38 (46.21-58.48)	67.47 (61.40-73.00)	19.28 (14.84-24.66)	8.43 (5.56-12.59)	27.31 (22.13-33.18)	30.77 (25.19-36.98)	50 (43.62-56.38)	19.23 (14.67-24.79)
Kilimanjaro (rural)	58.2 (51.91-64.23)	81.33 (75.90-85.76)	13.28 (9.54-18.18)	3.4 (1.71-6.66)	22.13 (17.27-27.89)	67.22 (61.04-72.86)	9.96 (6.76-14.43)	22.82 (17.95-28.55)
Kilimanjaro (urban)	51.48 (45.12-57.79)	72.65 (66.58-77.98)	17.09 (12.79-22.47)	2.13 (0.89-5.01)	27.66 (22.31-33.73)	49.15 (42.82-55.51)	25 (19.89-30.92)	25.85 (20.66-31.81)
Mtwara (rural)	43.87 (37.33-50.62)	39.62 (33.26-46.36)	38.68 (32.36-45.41)	24.53 (19.20-30.77)	11.32 (7.70-16.34)	74.88 (68.59-80.28)	14.22 (10.12-19.61)	10.9 (7.35-15.87)
Mtwara (urban)	48.83 (42.17-55.52)	50.7 (44.01-57.37)	28.64 (22.97-35.08)	15.64 (11.33-21.19)	18.48 (13.80-24.30)	43 (36.41-49.83)	40.58 (34.10-47.41)	16.43 (11.97-22.11)

Table 5: Knowledge of STI and HIV testing

	% Heard of STI		% Know where to get an HIV test		% Have ever had an HIV test and received the results	
	Men	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	15-19
Dodoma (rural)	88.46	97.12	43.59	49.04	1.25	8.57
	(79.28-93.89)	(91.43-99.07)	(33.06-54.74)	(39.58-58.57)	(0.18-8.35)	(4.52-15.66)
Dodoma (urban)	92.11	97.87	68.75	76.6	8.85	18.95
	(85.51-95.84)	(91.88-99.47)	(59.60-76.64)	(66.99-84.07)	(4.83-15.68)	(12.27-28.09)
Kilimanjaro (rural)	95.74	100	61.11	78.89	6.52	11.11
	(89.20-98.39)	(-.)	(50.70-70.60)	(69.25-86.11)	(2.96-13.77)	(6.08-19.44)
Kilimanjaro (urban)	96.59	97.46	70.11	69.03	5.62	15.13
	(89.95-98.90)	(92.41-99.18)	(59.71-78.79)	(59.92-76.86)	(2.36-12.80)	(9.74-22.74)
Mtwara (rural)	93.9	93.39	36.59	52.46	1.22	5.74
	(86.17-97.44)	(87.33-96.66)	(26.90-47.49)	(43.61-61.16)	(0.17-8.16)	(2.76-11.55)
Mtwara (urban)	92.93	99.07	39.39	50.93	2.02	12.04
	(85.90-96.59)	(93.72-99.87)	(30.28-49.32)	(41.57-60.22)	(0.51-7.72)	(7.12-19.64)
Women	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24
Dodoma (rural)	82.29	93.33	29.35	39.42	2.11	9.35
	(73.34-88.70)	(86.67-96.79)	(20.96-39.42)	(30.51-49.10)	(0.53-8.03)	(5.10-16.51)
Dodoma (urban)	93.13	96.55	61.42	63.48	7.03	21.67
	(87.32-96.39)	(91.17-98.70)	(52.68-69.47)	(54.31-71.76)	(3.70-12.97)	(15.19-29.93)
Kilimanjaro (rural)	95.04	95.96	63.04	80	1.43	13.86
	(89.95-97.62)	(89.72-98.48)	(54.69-70.68)	(70.75-86.87)	(0.36-5.53)	(8.38-22.06)
Kilimanjaro (urban)	91.74	97.37	61.86	80.36	9.92	15.65
	(85.31-95.50)	(92.15-99.15)	(52.80-70.17)	(71.96-86.71)	(5.72-16.66)	(10.09-23.49)
Mtwara (rural)	89.13	94.96	23.33	43.7	0	3.39
	(80.96-94.05)	(89.23-97.72)	(15.73-33.16)	(35.07-52.72)	(-.)	(1.28-8.69)
Mtwara (urban)	90.38	91.74	37.86	37.04	6.8	8.26
	(83.04-94.75)	(84.88-95.65)	(29.03-47.58)	(28.47-46.51)	(3.27-13.58)	(4.35-15.12)

Table 6: Knowledge of HIV prevention methods (Base: all respondents who had heard of HIV/AIDS N=2564)

	% who said you can prevent HIV by not having sex		% who said you can prevent HIV by using condoms		% who said you can prevent HIV by having only one faithful uninfected partner	
	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24
Men						
Dodoma (rural)	35.8 (26.14-46.77)	39.05 (30.20-48.68)	69.14 (58.29-78.21)	67.62 (58.11-75.87)	17.28 (10.51-27.11)	28.57 (20.75-37.93)
Dodoma (urban)	54.39 (45.19-63.29)	58.95 (48.82-68.37)	63.16 (53.95-71.50)	66.32 (56.26-75.08)	24.56 (17.52-33.28)	33.68 (24.92-43.74)
Kilimanjaro (rural)	64.89 (54.75-73.85)	59.14 (48.90-68.64)	38.3 (29.05-48.48)	53.76 (43.61-63.62)	29.79 (21.42-39.77)	53.76 (43.61-63.62)
Kilimanjaro (urban)	66.29 (55.89-75.33)	67.23 (58.31-75.05)	48.31 (38.14-58.63)	62.18 (53.16-70.44)	30.34 (21.70-40.64)	47.06 (38.27-56.03)
Mtwara (rural)	36.14 (26.56-46.98)	42.62 (34.16-51.54)	62.65 (51.80-72.36)	61.48 (52.56-69.68)	24.1 (16.10-34.43)	35.25 (27.29-44.11)
Mtwara (urban)	55.56 (45.67-65.02)	50 (40.67-59.33)	62.63 (52.72-71.58)	76.85 (67.97-83.85)	31.31 (22.96-41.08)	53.7 (44.27-62.88)
Women						
Dodoma (rural)	25.77 (18.05-35.38)	28.04 (20.35-37.27)	60.82 (50.80-70.01)	70.09 (60.77-78.00)	8.25 (4.18-15.64)	24.3 (17.10-33.31)
Dodoma (urban)	45.45 (37.16-54.00)	40.83 (32.41-49.83)	51.52 (43.02-59.92)	65.83 (56.91-73.76)	22.73 (16.37-30.65)	42.5 (33.97-51.50)
Kilimanjaro (rural)	71.83 (63.88-78.62)	62.75 (52.99-71.56)	21.83 (15.79-29.38)	30.39 (22.25-39.98)	28.87 (22.02-36.86)	48.04 (38.53-57.69)
Kilimanjaro (urban)	62.3 (53.39-70.44)	58.26 (49.07-66.92)	40.98 (32.61-49.91)	53.91 (44.77-62.80)	30.33 (22.83-39.04)	41.74 (33.08-50.93)
Mtwara (rural)	18.28 (11.67-27.46)	23.53 (16.76-31.98)	50.54 (40.49-60.55)	61.34 (52.31-69.66)	21.51 (14.31-31.01)	35.29 (27.24-44.28)
Mtwara (urban)	36.54 (27.86-46.19)	33.94 (25.68-43.31)	53.85 (44.24-63.18)	63.3 (53.88-71.81)	38.46 (29.62-48.13)	38.53 (29.88-47.98)

Table 7: Early sex, sex before marriage and the use of condoms before marriage

	% Had sex by age 15 ^c		% Had pre-marital sex in last year ^b		% Used a condom last pre-marital sex ^c	
	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24
Men						
Dodoma (rural)	24.69 (16.51-35.21)	15.24 (9.55-23.44)	45.57 (34.96-56.60)	75.71 (64.34-84.34)	52 (33.03-70.41)	40.48 (26.83-55.78)
Dodoma (urban)	21.93 (15.27-30.45)	11.58 (6.53-19.72)	23.42 (16.46-32.19)	48.1 (37.34-59.04)	45 (25.28-66.43)	78.13 (60.65-89.22)
Kilimanjaro (rural)	14.89 (9.02-23.60)	10.75 (5.88-18.85)	10.75 (5.88-18.85)	44.59 (33.72-56.01)	60 (29.67-84.21)	54.84 (37.40-71.17)
Kilimanjaro (urban)	12.36 (6.98-20.96)	13.45 (8.40-20.83)	22.99 (15.33-32.98)	38.78 (29.66-48.75)	47.37 (26.73-68.95)	51.43 (35.26-67.30)
Mtwara (rural)	40.96 (30.93-51.81)	41.8 (33.38-50.73)	61.54 (50.34-71.64)	78.95 (66.47-87.64)	14.89 (7.26-28.13)	11.63 (4.91-25.10)
Mtwara (urban)	30.3 (22.07-40.04)	29.63 (21.78-38.90)	47.25 (37.24-57.49)	70.31 (58.07-80.20)	30.95 (18.87-46.35)	42.22 (28.77-56.94)
Women						
Dodoma (rural)	10.31 (5.63-18.12)	13.08 (7.90-20.89)	26.92 (18.25-37.81)	65 (49.22-78.06)	22.22 (8.57-46.54)	21.74 (9.33-42.86)
Dodoma (urban)	8.33 (4.67-14.43)	7.5 (3.95-13.79)	24.79 (17.80-33.40)	41.18 (28.60-55.02)	59.26 (40.25-75.85)	47.62 (27.81-68.21)
Kilimanjaro (rural)	4.23 (1.91-9.09)	2.94 (0.95-8.73)	6.02 (3.03-11.57)	15.87 (8.75-27.06)	50 (19.95-80.05)	50 (19.95-80.05)
Kilimanjaro (urban)	9.02 (5.06-15.56)	2.61 (0.84-7.78)	12.15 (7.18-19.82)	25.4 (16.17-37.53)	45.45 (20.22-73.26)	50 (25.91-74.09)
Mtwara (rural)	32.26 (23.56-42.39)	22.69 (16.04-31.07)	48.33 (36.04-60.83)	58.33 (38.32-75.93)	24.14 (11.94-42.74)	28.57 (11.12-56.13)
Mtwara (urban)	17.31 (11.18-25.81)	24.77 (17.57-33.72)	61.11 (49.44-71.63)	88.89 (73.87-95.77)	35.71 (22.78-51.13)	35.48 (20.82-53.49)

^a Base: all respondents N=2564;

^b Base: Never married respondents N=1825;

^c Base: Never married respondents who had sex in the last year N=637.

Table 8: Men's attitudes regarding violence in sexual relationships and women's ability to negotiating sex

	% Said it is OK to use force to get sex	% Said women can refuse sex, or insist on condom use	% Said women can refuse sex with their husbands	% Said women can refuse sex with other men	% Said women can make husband use condom	% Said women can make another man use condom
Men 15-19						
Dodoma (rural)	0 (-.)	14.29 (6.96-27.07)	24.68 (16.32-35.49)	38.46 (28.36-49.66)	54.43 (43.40-65.04)	63.51 (52.02-73.65)
Dodoma (urban)	1.96 (0.27-12.69)	33.77 (24.11-44.99)	36.04 (27.66-45.36)	60.71 (51.40-69.31)	51.79 (42.57-60.88)	75.45 (66.56-82.60)
Kilimanjaro (rural)	3.33 (0.47-20.27)	13.11 (6.69-24.11)	27.17 (19.07-37.14)	68.48 (58.32-77.14)	29.03 (20.72-39.04)	62.64 (52.29-71.94)
Kilimanjaro (urban)	2.5 (0.35-15.78)	32.81 (22.46-45.16)	41.38 (31.53-51.96)	68.18 (57.77-77.05)	50.57 (40.19-60.91)	79.55 (69.84-86.72)
Mtwara (rural)	13.11 (6.69-24.12)	28.07 (17.96-41.03)	35.37 (25.81-46.26)	48.19 (37.68-58.87)	32.93 (23.64-43.77)	48.19 (37.68-58.87)
Mtwara (urban)	9.23 (4.20-19.09)	20.69 (12.14-33.01)	33.33 (24.64-43.33)	45.45 (35.93-55.32)	30.93 (22.54-40.79)	42.42 (33.09-52.33)
Men 20-24						
Dodoma (rural)	7.37 (3.55-14.68)	24.66 (16.12-35.80)	43.69 (34.45-53.39)	58.65 (48.98-67.70)	47.06 (37.59-56.74)	76.92 (67.86-84.03)
Dodoma (urban)	2.78 (0.69-10.46)	30.77 (20.78-42.95)	50.55 (40.39-60.66)	71.11 (60.94-79.53)	54.35 (44.12-64.22)	86.81 (78.19-92.36)
Kilimanjaro (rural)	1.56 (0.22-10.31)	22.5 (14.65-32.93)	41.76 (32.09-52.10)	76.92 (67.17-84.45)	44.94 (34.96-55.35)	85.56 (76.69-91.43)
Kilimanjaro (urban)	1.18 (0.16-7.91)	62.77 (52.59-71.93)	68.14 (59.01-76.07)	80.87 (72.64-87.06)	64.6 (55.37-72.86)	82.46 (74.36-88.40)
Mtwara (rural)	10.53 (6.07-17.64)	26.88 (18.85-36.78)	47.11 (38.39-56.01)	56.2 (47.25-64.76)	37.7 (29.56-46.61)	55.83 (46.85-64.45)
Mtwara (urban)	12.37 (7.15-20.55)	36.14 (26.55-46.98)	47.66 (38.39-57.10)	70.37 (61.10-78.22)	42.99 (33.96-52.52)	75 (65.99-82.27)

Table 8: Men's attitudes regarding violence in sexual relationships and women's ability to negotiating sex

Table 9: Women's attitudes towards and experience of violence in sexual relationships, their ability to negotiating sex

	% Said women can refuse sex, or insist on condom use	% Said women can refuse sex with their husbands	% Said women can refuse sex with other men	% Said women can make husband use condom	% Said women can make another man use condom	% Have experienced force or threats to have sex	% Have successfully insisted on condom use
Women 15-19							
Dodoma (rural)	7.02 (2.66-17.27)	24.47 (16.83-34.15)	48.94 (39.00-58.96)	48.94 (39.00-58.96)	72.34 (62.46-80.43)	11.9 (5.03-25.62)	31.03 (20.49-44.00)
Dodoma (urban)	25 (15.91-37.00)	25.6 (18.71-33.96)	64.62 (56.03-72.35)	49.21 (40.58-57.88)	75.78 (67.61-82.42)	8.93 (3.76-19.75)	50 (39.20-60.80)
Kilimanjaro (rural)	18.48 (11.80-27.74)	23.4 (17.14-31.10)	75.89 (68.14-82.24)	31.91 (24.75-40.05)	63.12 (54.86-70.68)	18.75 (8.66-35.96)	16.05 (9.55-25.73)
Kilimanjaro (urban)	35.9 (26.06-47.08)	27.97 (20.61-36.73)	72.5 (63.84-79.74)	48.31 (39.43-57.29)	72.88 (64.16-80.13)	13.16 (5.57-28.00)	37.7 (26.49-50.41)
Mtwara (rural)	22.64 (13.32-35.78)	28.09 (19.74-38.29)	48.91 (38.88-59.04)	33.33 (24.38-43.67)	45.65 (35.78-55.88)	12.5 (6.37-23.08)	20.9 (12.77-32.27)
Mtwara (urban)	15.28 (8.66-25.53)	29.59 (21.40-39.35)	66.35 (56.75-74.76)	38.78 (29.66-48.75)	67.65 (57.99-76.00)	13.25 (7.48-22.39)	41.05 (31.62-51.19)
Women 20-24							
Dodoma (rural)	30.77 (21.55-41.83)	37.86 (29.03-47.58)	63.46 (53.81-72.14)	54.81 (45.18-64.09)	82.86 (74.42-88.93)	8.08 (4.09-15.35)	50 (40.40-59.60)
Dodoma (urban)	29.87 (20.72-40.97)	35.96 (27.69-45.16)	72.41 (63.59-79.78)	59.29 (50.01-67.95)	84.21 (76.32-89.82)	10.2 (5.57-17.96)	61.32 (51.73-70.11)
Kilimanjaro (rural)	22.22 (14.47-32.55)	30.3 (22.07-40.04)	89 (81.21-93.81)	36.63 (27.83-46.43)	78 (68.83-85.06)	16.67 (9.20-28.31)	25 (16.72-35.62)
Kilimanjaro (urban)	59.77 (49.17-69.53)	51.33 (42.16-60.40)	88.5 (81.18-93.20)	62.83 (53.57-71.23)	86.73 (79.14-91.84)	7.59 (3.45-15.91)	48.15 (37.50-58.96)
Mtwara (rural)	33.33 (24.51-43.50)	47.86 (38.97-56.89)	66.1 (57.11-74.06)	49.15 (40.25-58.11)	63.87 (54.87-71.99)	19.27 (12.90-27.77)	35.14 (26.83-44.45)
Mtwara (urban)	32.97 (24.10-43.24)	47.71 (38.51-57.06)	71.3 (62.07-79.03)	43.12 (34.16-52.56)	70.37 (61.10-78.22)	14.95 (9.36-23.04)	41.12 (32.20-50.67)

