



TANZANIA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND YOUTH SURVEY (VACS) 2024



Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS) 2024

FULL REPORT

SEPTEMBER 2025



DONOR SUPPORT AND DISCLAIMER

In 2024, the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups (MoCDGWSG) in Tanzania Mainland, Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoCDGEC) in Zanzibar, National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Office of the Chief Government Statistician Zanzibar (OCGS), Tanzania Health Promotion Support (THPS), and United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) conducted the Violence Against Children and Youth Survey in Tanzania, with funding provided by the U.S. President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) through the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Cooperative Agreement GH002354. Technical guidance for this survey was provided by CDC. MoCDGWSG and MoCDGEC provided technical support for the implementation of the response plan to provide services for participants who wanted support, in collaboration with UNICEF and other partners.

Key partners, including NBS, OCGS, MoCDGWSG, MoCDGEC, THPS, and CDC conducted survey weighting and collaborated in data analysis that was led by CDC in support of this report. UNICEF, CDC, and THPS consulted with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania on evidence-based strategies to prevent violence against children and youth.

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of CDC or PEPFAR. Any policy recommendations contained within this document regarding budget allocations or statutory changes do not reflect an endorsement of CDC, PEPFAR, or the U.S. Government.

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FOREWORD

The 2024 Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS) is a nationally representative household survey measuring the prevalence, nature, and consequences of violence against children and youth. The 2024 Tanzania VACS surveyed 11,414 children and youth aged 13–24 years across all 31 regions of Tanzania, capturing data on experiences of physical, sexual, and emotional violence, as well as associated risk and protective factors.

The successful implementation of the 2024 Tanzania VACS demonstrates the commitment of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania to addressing violence against children and youth. The survey was led by the government through the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups (MoCDGWSG) in Tanzania Mainland and the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoCDGEC) in Zanzibar, and implemented by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in Tanzania Mainland, and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) in Zanzibar. It was conducted with funding from the United States (U.S.) President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) with technical assistance from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Tanzania Health Promotion Support (THPS), and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Additional support was provided by key partners, including the Ministries of Health (MoH), National Institute for Medical Research (NIMR), Zanzibar Health Research Institute (ZAHRI), President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG), President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government and Special Department (PO-RALGSD) in Zanzibar, and National Public Health Laboratory (NPHL).

This survey builds upon a previous VACS conducted in 2009, providing insights into trends and changes over time. Findings from the 2024 Tanzania VACS indicate that the country has made significant progress in reducing violence against children and youth. Since the 2009 VACS, Tanzania has implemented a range of national actions to address violence, such as strengthening legal and policy frameworks that include the development of National Plans of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children, expanding child protection services for prevention and response, and increasing awareness through both community-based and social media initiatives. Despite the progress, the data also reveal persistent challenges, such as the continued risk of violence, persistence of social norms that condone violence, and gaps in service provision and uptake by survivors. These challenges underscore the need for strengthened prevention and response mechanisms to protect vulnerable children, youth, and women.

This report offers findings to guide policies, programs, and interventions that prevent violence and support survivors in Tanzania. We urge government institutions, policymakers, development partners, and stakeholders to use this evidence to drive action. By leveraging these insights and strengthening multi-sectorial collaboration, we can help ensure every child in Tanzania grows up safe, protected, and empowered.



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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in Tanzania Mainland and Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) in Zanzibar recognize the contributions of all stakeholders involved in the successful planning and execution of the 2024 Tanzania VACS. NBS and OCGS extend sincere appreciation to the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, represented by the MoCDGWSG in Mainland and MoCDGEC in Zanzibar, for their leadership in the implementation of the 2024 Tanzania VACS. Furthermore, NBS and OCGS appreciate the collaboration of the Ministries of Health and PO-RALG in Mainland and PO-RALGSD in Zanzibar.

We recognize the National AIDS, STIs and Hepatitis Control Program (NASHCoP) in Mainland, Zanzibar Integrated HIV, Hepatitis, TB and Leprosy (ZIHHTLP) and National Public Health Laboratory (NPHL) for providing HIV testing, care, and protection services to participants, and we recognize NIMR and ZAHRI for providing the necessary ethical clearance for the survey. We also extend our heartfelt thanks to the 2024 Tanzania VACS Steering Committee (SC), the VACS Multisectoral Task Force (MSTF) and its sub-committees, and to THPS, UNICEF, and World Vision Tanzania (WVT) for their support and guidance during the survey implementation. Likewise, we would like to thank the Government of the United States of America, through PEPFAR and CDC, for funding the survey, and CDC for providing technical assistance for implementation of the 2024 Tanzania VACS.

We credit the MoCDGWSG in Mainland, and the MoCDGEC in Zanzibar for their leadership and governance of the survey. Furthermore, we acknowledge the collaboration of the Department of Social Welfare, NASHCoP and ZIHHTLP, PO-RALG and PO-RALGSD, UNICEF, and WVT in providing response services to participants.

We recognize the Principal Investigators—Dr. Albina Chuwa (NBS), Mr. Salum K. Ali (OCGS), Dr. Mahesh Swaminathan (CDC Tanzania office), Dr. Nandera E. Mhando (MoCDGWSG), Dr. Salum Khamis Rashid (MoCDGEC), Dr. Anath Rwebembera (NASHCoP), Dr. Mohamed Dahoma (ZIHHTLP), Dr. Redempta Mbatia (THPS), and Dr. Samuel Likindikoki (THPS)— for their leadership and oversight of the 2024 Tanzania VACS.

We also recognize the contributions of the 2024 Tanzania VACS secretariat representatives from the United Republic of Tanzania—Nandera E. Mhando, Siti Abbas Ali, Grace Kayeke, Mussa Mkamate, Sarah Sanga, Sheik Ali Sheik, Farshuu Halfan, and Mkasi Rajabu. Additionally, we recognize UNICEF for stakeholder coordination and response services—Miranda Armstrong, Evance Mori, Mbelwa Gabagambi and Mary Mmweteni. We also recognize CDC for technical support and guidance throughout the survey, both from the CDC Tanzania office—Mbaraka Amuri, Mushubira Balinda, Alexander Kailembo, Denice Kamugumya, Jane Kitalile, George Mgomella, Suzana Millinga, Sarah Porter, Oscar Rwabiyago, Patrick Rwehumbiza, and Nick Schaad—and from the CDC Atlanta office—Ermias Amene, Francis Annor, Israel Atobrihan, Sana Charania, Laura Chiang, Jennifer Hegle, Nora Hennesy, Greta Massetti, Viani Picchetti, Assegid Roba, Samira Sami, Whitney Skorowski, Viva Thorsen, and Nhia Vang.

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Finally, we extend our utmost appreciation to members of the communities where the survey was conducted, and most of all, to the participants themselves, whose responses and candor made this survey possible.



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SECTION A: KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

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1. VIOLENCE

Violence is defined as “the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, or another person, or against a group or community, which either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation.”¹ These definitions informed the development of the questions in VACS.

2. SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Sexual violence encompasses a range of acts, including completed non-consensual sexual acts, attempted non-consensual sexual acts, non-physically pressured sexual acts, and unwanted sexual contacts. In the 2024 Tanzania VACS, questions were posed on four types of sexual violence.

- **Unwanted sexual touching:** If anyone, male or female, touched the participant in a sexual way without their permission but did not try to force the participant to have sex. Touching in a sexual way without permission includes fondling, pinching, grabbing, or touching on or around the participant’s sexual body parts.
- **Attempted forced sex:** If anyone tried to make the participant have sex* against their will but the sex did not happen. They might have tried to physically force the participant to have sex, or they might have tried to pressure the participant to have sex through harassment or threats.
- **Pressured sex:** If anyone pressured the participant to have sex through harassment or threats and the sex did happen.
- **Physically forced sex:** If anyone physically forced the participant to have sex against their will and the sex did happen.

3. PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Physical violence is defined as the intentional use of physical force with the potential to cause death, disability, injury, or harm. Participants were asked about physical acts of violence perpetrated by four types of potential perpetrators:

- **Intimate partners** include romantic or sexual partners, people the participant has been involved with romantically or sexually, which might include spouses, boyfriends/girlfriends, or people they have dated.
- **Peers** include people the participant’s own age that the participant may or may not know, such as schoolmates, neighbors, or strangers. This does not include current or ex partners or siblings.
- **Parents, adult caregivers, and other adult relatives** include biological parents, adoptive or stepparents, other adult relatives including aunts, uncles, and grandparents, and relatives that may be closer to the age of the participant including adult siblings and adult cousins.
- **Adults in the community** include a wide variety of non-relative people in the community that the participant may or may not already know. This includes teachers, police, employers, religious or community leaders, neighbors, and other adults they don’t know. Non-peer adults who do not fit under the categories of intimate partners or relatives were included as adults in the community.

For each perpetrator type, participants were asked about four measures of physical violence. Participants were asked: Has an intimate partner, peer, parent, adult caregiver or other adult relative, or adult in the community ever:

- Pinched, slapped, pushed, shoved, shook, knocked their head with a knuckle, twisted their hand, pulled their hair, or intentionally threw something at the participant to hurt them.
- Punched, kicked, whipped, or beat the participant with an object.
- Choked, smoked with pepper, smothered, tried to drown, or burn the participant intentionally.
- Used or threatened the participant with a knife, gun, or other weapon.

*Sex or sexual intercourse includes: vaginal, oral or anal sex or the insertion of hands, fingers or other objects into your vagina or anus by someone else.

4. EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

Emotional violence is defined as a pattern of verbal behavior over time or an isolated incident that is not developmentally appropriate or supportive and that has a high probability of damaging a child's mental health or his or her physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development.

For the 2024 Tanzania VACS, the definition of emotional violence varied according to the perpetrators. For emotional violence perpetrated by **parents, adult caregivers, or other adult relatives**, the definition included:

- The participant was told that they were not loved or did not deserve to be loved.
- The participant was told they wished he or she had never been born or were dead.
- The participant was ridiculed or put down, for example told that they were stupid or useless.

For emotional violence perpetrated by **intimate partners**, the definition included the participant being treated in the following way by a spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, or someone they had dated. Actions included:

- Insulted, humiliated, or made fun of the participant in front of others.
- Kept the participant from having their own money.
- Tried to keep the participant from seeing or talking to their family or friends.
- Kept track of the participant by demanding to know where the participant was and what the participant was doing.
- Made threats to physically harm the participant.

Emotional violence by **peers** was defined to include the following perpetrated on the participant by a person close in age to the participant. This could be a schoolmate, neighbor, or stranger. It excluded current or former partners and siblings. It could have happened in person or through use of technology and social media. Actions included:

- Made the participant scared or feel bad by calling the participant names, saying mean things to the participant, or saying they didn't want the participant around.
- Told lies or spread rumors about the participant or tried to make others dislike the participant.
- Kept the participant out of things on purpose, excluded the participant from their group of friends, or completely ignored the participant.

5. TECHNOLOGY-FACILITATED SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Technology-facilitated sexual violence included acts that took place on the internet, social media applications, email, or text message. In the 2024 Tanzania VACS, these acts were:

- Pressured to talk about sexual acts when they did not want to.
- Pressured to send a photo or video showing their sexual body parts when they did not want to.
- Pressured to do anything else sexual via technology when they did not want to.

The series of questions on technology-facilitated sexual violence were a pilot module implemented during the 2024 Tanzania VACS.

6. WITNESSING AND INDIRECT EXPOSURE TO VIOLENCE

The 2024 Tanzania VACS also included a section on violence in the community and home:

- Witnessing physical violence in the home included interparental violence, which referred to hearing or seeing their mother or stepmother, or father's partner being hit, punched, kicked, or beaten by their father, stepfather, or mother's partner; and hearing or seeing a parent punch, kick, or beat their brothers or sisters.
- Witnessing physical violence in the community or neighborhood included the participant seeing or hearing anyone get attacked outside of their home and family environment.

7. MARRIAGE PRACTICES

The 2024 Tanzania VACS also included a series of questions on marriage practices. In the context of the questionnaire, harmful practice in marriage refers to customs, traditions, and modern practices that negatively affect the fundamental rights of women and girls, such as their right to life, health, dignity, education, and physical integrity.² The questions on harmful practices in marriage include:



- Child marriage: marriage before age 18 years.
- Arranged marriage: Participant's marriage was arranged but they did have a choice, marriage was arranged with no choice, or the partner alone chose the marriage.
- Marriage abduction: Participant abducted another person for marriage or participant was abducted for marriage. This practice is common in some areas, whereby girls are abducted by a stranger or someone they know. The marriage is then facilitated between the two families, sometimes with mediation by an influential community member or elder.
- Inherited marriage: Participant inherited their current or most recent spouse.
- Dowry or bride price: Marriage involved a dowry or bride price.
- Married for economic benefit: Participant was married for economic benefit beyond a dowry or bride price, such as improved job prospects, economic advantage of marital family, or material improvements in lifestyle.

8. ORPHANHOOD

The 2024 Tanzania VACS defines orphanhood as the loss of one (single orphan) or both (double orphan) parents before age 18 years.

9. FUNCTIONAL DISABILITY

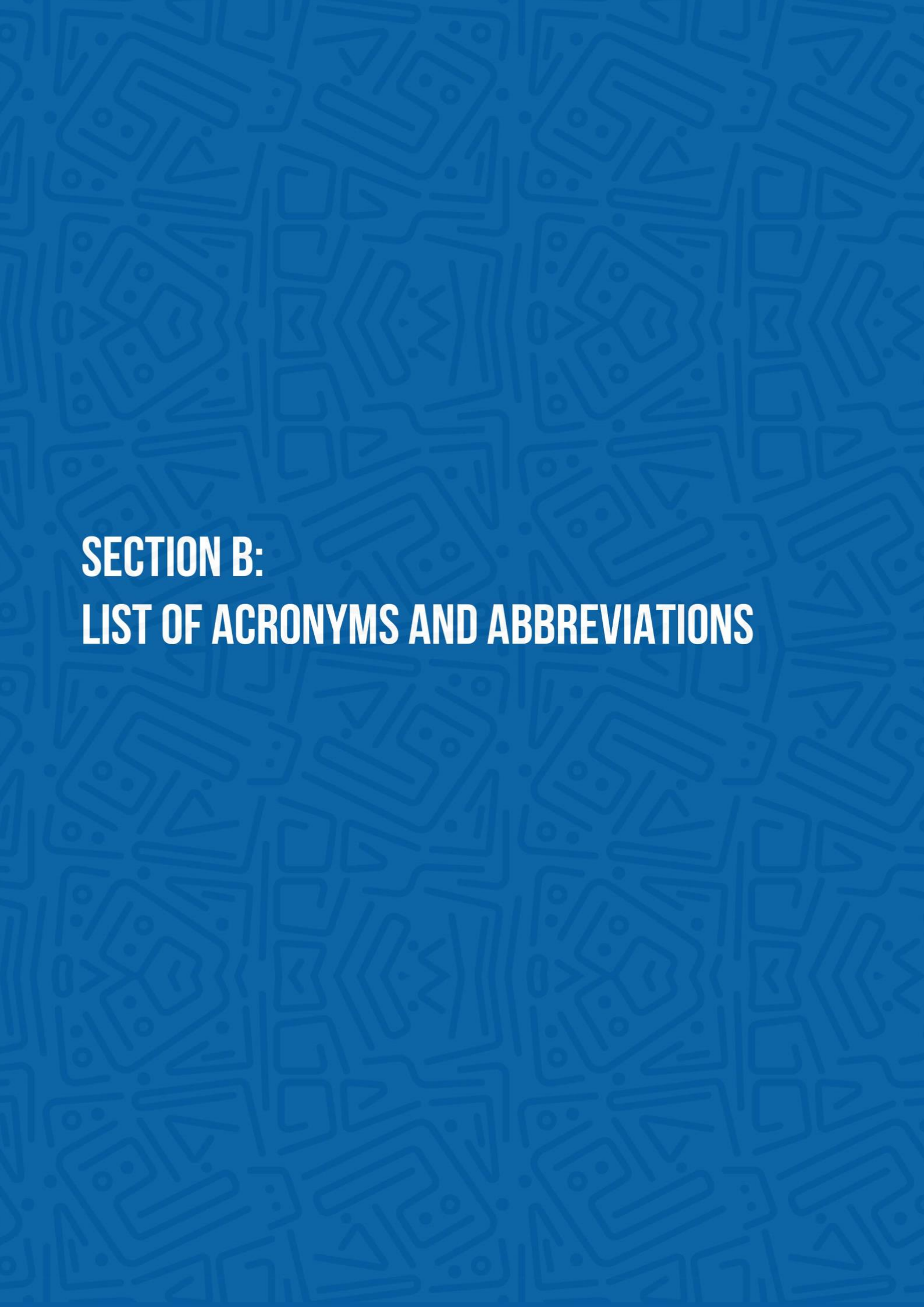
The 2024 Tanzania VACS defines functional disability as having any of the following:

- blindness or difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses;
- difficulty concentrating, remembering, making decisions due to physical, mental, or emotional condition;
- serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs;
- difficulty dressing or bathing;
- difficulty doing errands alone, such as collecting firewood, collecting water, or shopping, due to physical, mental, or emotional condition; or
- difficulty communicating using usual language.

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- 2 African Union. (2003). Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa. Adopted July 11, 2003, Maputo, Mozambique. <https://au.int/en/treaties/protocol-african-charter-human-and-peoples-rights-rights-women-africa>





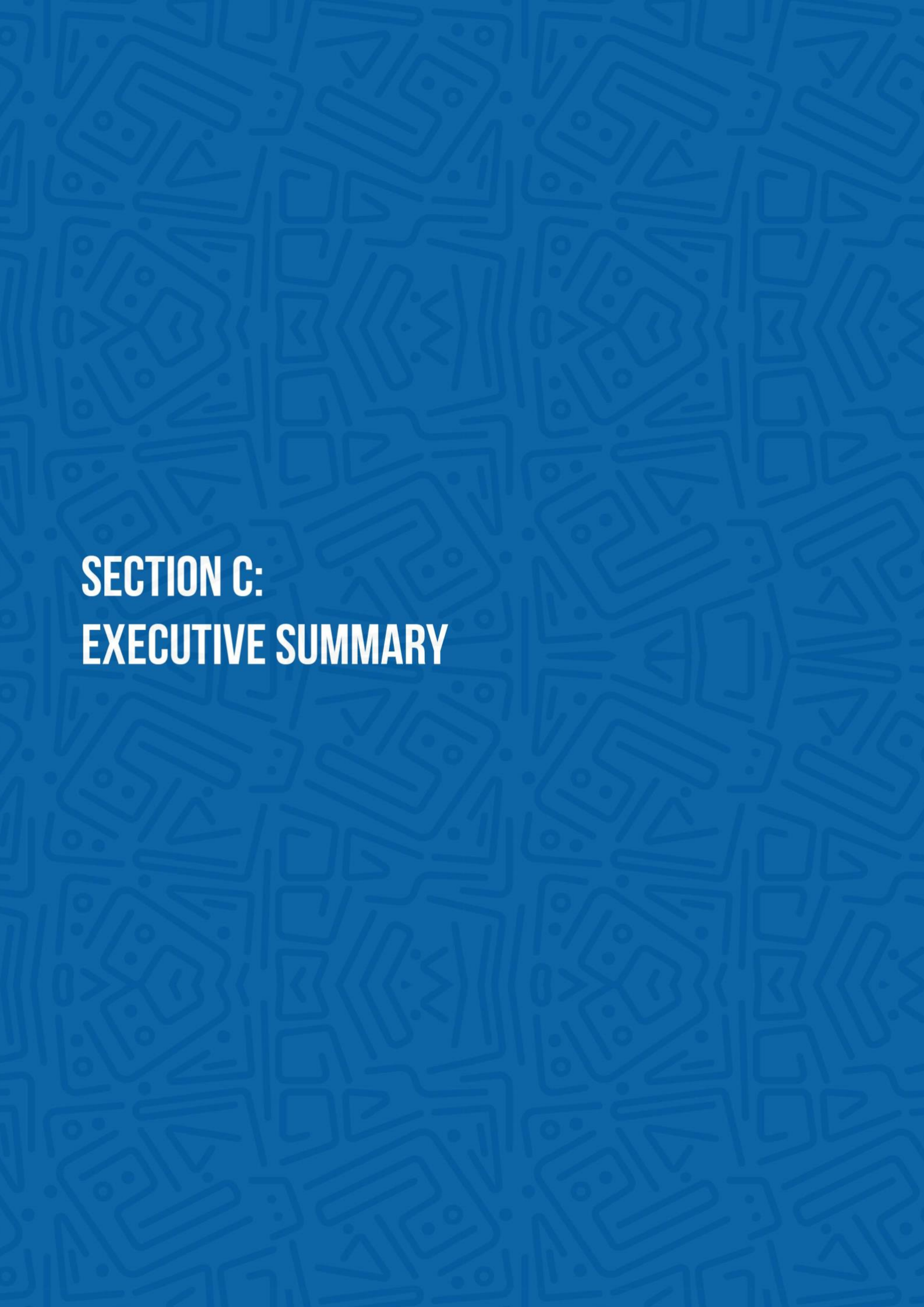
SECTION B: LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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ACASI	Audio-Computer Assisted Self-Interview
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AGYW	Adolescent Girls and Young Women
ART	Antiretroviral Treatment
CDC	United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
DREAMS	Determined, Resilient, Empowered, AIDS-free, Mentored and Safe
DVP	Division of Violence Prevention
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HTS	HIV Testing Services
MoCDGEC	Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children
MoCDGWSG	Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups
MoH	Ministry of Health
MSTF	Multi-Sector Task Force
NASHCoP	National AIDS, STIs, and Hepatitis Control Program
NPA-VAWC	National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children
NPHL	National Public Health Laboratory
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
OCGS	Office of the Chief Government Statistician
PEP	Post-Exposure Prophylaxis
PEPFAR	United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PrEP	Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
RSE	Relative Standard Error
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
SWO	Social Welfare Officer
THPS	Tanzania Health Promotion Support
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VACS	Violence Against Children and Youth Survey
ZIHHTLP	Zanzibar Integrated HIV, Hepatitis, Tuberculosis and Leprosy Program

In this report, acronyms listed and defined above are not spelled out at first use in the main body of the report.





SECTION C: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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C1. INTRODUCTION

Violence against children and youth has profound long-term effects on health and well-being, increasing the risk of negative outcomes such as mental health disorders, risky sexual behavior, substance use, and vulnerability to HIV. These impacts can limit life opportunities and contribute to ongoing cycles of violence and poor health across the lifespan.

Violence against children and youth remains a serious public health issue in Tanzania. The first Tanzania VACS, conducted in 2009, provided population estimates for experiences of sexual, physical, and emotional violence among young people. In response, the Government of Tanzania enacted substantive legislative and programmatic changes, including the region's first National Plan of Action (2013–2016), the comprehensive NPA-VAWC in 2016 (Mainland) and 2017 (Zanzibar), and a second NPA-VAWC that was launched in 2024–2025. Tanzania conducted a second VACS in 2024 to evaluate progress and inform future child protection efforts.

The 2024 Tanzania VACS was led by the MoCDGWSG in Mainland Tanzania and the MoCDGEC in Zanzibar with implementation by NBS and OCGS, technical support and coordination from THPS, UNICEF, and CDC, and funding from PEPFAR.

C2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The 2024 Tanzania VACS was a cross-sectional, nationally representative household survey targeting 13–24-year-old males and females across all 31 regions of Tanzania. The survey used a split-sample, three-stage cluster design, drawing separate samples for females and males in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar to ensure confidentiality and reduce the risk of harm. The survey design included oversampling of females in four regions—Dar es Salaam, Kagera, Mbeya, and Shinyanga—to provide regional estimates. A total of 500 PSUs were selected for the survey—369 for females and 131 for males—drawn from the national census sampling frame. In each PSU, 25 households were randomly selected. From each selected household, one eligible member aged 13–24 years was randomly selected to participate. In total, 11,414 consenting participants (8,441 females and 2,973 males) were interviewed.

Field teams collected data between March and June 2024. The VACS questionnaires included a short head-of-household survey and a comprehensive participant questionnaire, with separate male and female versions. Key topics included demographics, violence experiences, sexual behavior, HIV service history, and modules on disability, forced marriage, and technology-facilitated violence. HTS was offered to participants aged 15–24 years and mature minors following national testing guidelines.^{1,2} Mature minors eligible for HTS were defined as 13–14-year-olds who were sexually active, pregnant, a parent, married, the head of household, or orphaned, and who did not report a known HIV-positive status. Participants who declined HIV testing were offered an oral self-test with optional assistance. Participants with a positive HIV test result were offered linkage to care and treatment services, and those with a negative HIV test result were offered referrals to appropriate prevention services. In addition, a response plan was in place to support participants experiencing violence, including referrals to available health, psychosocial, legal, and child protection services. In this survey, childhood violence was defined as violence prior to age 18 years; lifetime violence was defined as any experience of violence at any point in life; and recent violence was defined as violence in the past 12 months. Unless otherwise specified, childhood violence was calculated among participants aged 18–24 years, and lifetime and recent violence was calculated among respondents aged 13–24 years.

C3. KEY FINDINGS

PREVALENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Childhood: About one in twelve females (8.4%) and 3.3% of males experienced sexual violence before age 18 years.

Lifetime: One in nine females (11.3%) and about one in twenty males (4.8%) experienced sexual violence in their lifetime.

Recent: About one in twenty females (4.7%) and 2.4% of males experienced sexual violence recently.



PREVALENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Childhood: Nearly one in five females (21.5%) and males (21.4%) experienced physical violence before age 18 years.

Lifetime: Three in ten females (28.9%) and males (29.0%) experienced lifetime physical violence.

Recent: Nearly one in eight females (11.8%) and males (12.7%) experienced physical violence recently.

PREVALENCE OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

Childhood: About one in eleven females (9.3%) and one in ten males (10.6%) experienced emotional violence before age 18 years.

Lifetime: More females (21.8%) than males (15.9%) experienced emotional violence during their lifetime.

Recent: About one in eight females (11.9%) and one in twelve males (8.4%) experienced emotional violence recently.

OVERLAP OF SEXUAL, PHYSICAL, AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

Childhood: Nearly three out of ten females (29.8%) and more than one in four males (26.9%) experienced any childhood violence.

Lifetime: Four out of ten females (41.5%) and more than one in three males (35.3%) experienced any violence during their lifetime.

CONSEQUENCES OF VIOLENCE

More females (21.8%) and males (25.4%) who witnessed interparental violence experienced sexual or physical violence in the past 12 months, compared to females (10.7%) and males (10.0%) who did not witness interparental violence.

Females (20.3%) and males (15.7%) with a history of physical violence had more mental health distress than females (7.5%) and males (4.9%) without physical violence experience.

Females (12.3%) and males (7.8%) with a history of sexual violence hurt themselves on purpose more often than females (3.5%) and males (2.8%) without sexual violence experience.

PERPETRATORS OF VIOLENCE

Sexual Violence: Common perpetrators of the first incident of sexual violence were intimate partners for females (32.2%) and neighbors for males (49.8%).

Physical Violence: Common perpetrators of physical violence were parents or adult relatives for females (14.3%) and peers for males (17.5%).

Emotional Violence: Common perpetrators of emotional violence included intimate partners for females (16.4%) and males (9.3%).

TECHNOLOGY-FACILITATED VIOLENCE

Sexual violence experience: Among those with access to the internet, social media applications, email, or text messaging, 1.0% of females and one in twenty (4.7%) males experienced unwanted technology-facilitated sexual experiences in the past 12 months.

Perpetration: Among participants who had access to technology, one in twenty (4.9%) females and one in eleven (9.0%) males perpetrated technology-facilitated violence in the past 12 months.

SELECTED INSPIRE INDICATORS³

Norms and Values: Among those aged 18–24 years, three in ten females (31.1%) and males (29.0%) agreed that corporal punishment by parents was necessary. Four in ten females (42.1%) and males (43.7%) also agreed that corporal punishment by teachers was necessary. About seven in ten females (68.4%) and males (71.2%) endorsed harmful attitudes and beliefs about sex, intimate partner violence, and other forms of violence.

Safe Environments: Among those aged 13–17 years, one in thirteen females (7.8%) and one in twelve males (8.2%) missed school or did not leave home due to fear of violence or for their safety in the past 12 months.

Income and Economic Strengthening: Nearly half of females (49.4%) and more than half of males (54.1%) experienced food insecurity.

Parent and Caregiver Support: Among those aged 13–17 years, one in five females (21.8%) and one in six males (17.2%) experienced parental use of positive discipline in the past 12 months.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

About half of females (45.8%) and one in five males (22.1%) who experienced violence told someone, 16.4% of females and 30.5% of males who experienced violence knew a place to seek help, 7.1% of females and 9.0% of

males who experienced violence reported to have sought help, and 4.5% of females and 6.0% of males who experienced violence received help.

SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIORS AND HIV

Sexual partners: One in ten females (10.8%) and almost one in two males (45.8%) had two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months. More females who experienced childhood sexual (24.2%) or emotional (20.2%) violence had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months compared to females who did not experience childhood sexual (9.6%) or emotional (9.9%) violence.

Condom use: More males (61.3%) than females (35.8%) used condoms infrequently in the past 12 months.

Transactional sex: About one in eight females (13.3%) and more than one in three males (37.7%) engaged in transactional sex in the past 12 months.

HIV: More females (57.7%) and males (47.4%) who experienced sexual violence had ever tested for HIV compared with those who did not experience sexual violence (females, 44.3%; males, 26.8%).

COMPARISON OF 2009 VACS AND 2024 VACS

Among females, between 2009 and 2024, the prevalence of lifetime sexual violence decreased from 34% to 11%, the prevalence of lifetime physical violence decreased from 76% to 24%, and the prevalence of lifetime emotional violence decreased from 25% to 22%.

Among males, between 2009 and 2024, the prevalence of lifetime sexual violence decreased from 21% to 5%, the prevalence of lifetime physical violence decreased from 74% to 21%, and the prevalence of lifetime emotional violence decreased from 31% to 16%.

C4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Tanzania has made tremendous progress in reducing all forms of violence against children and youth. Despite this progress, violence against children and youth remains a concern in the country. The findings highlight the need for contextually relevant, multisectoral, well-coordinated, evidence-based interventions to protect all children and youth in the country.

The report provides data that highlight current strengths and gaps and can be used to inform government and community strategies and interventions to continue to reduce the risk of violence to children and youth. Key recommendations in this report include:

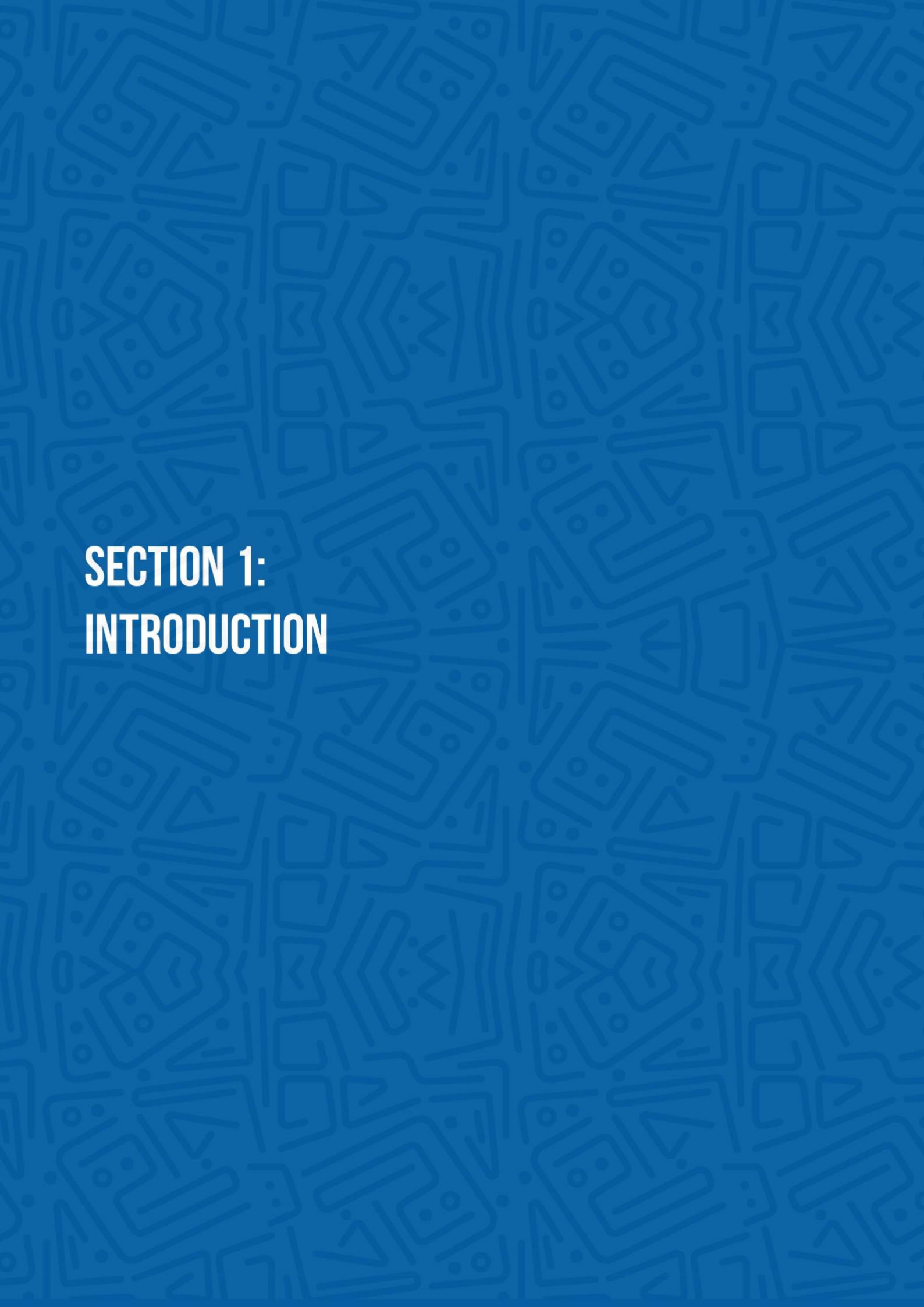
- **Implementation and Enforcement of Laws:** Enforce comprehensive laws to address sexual abuse, including technology-facilitated, to strengthen the criminal justice system, prevent violence, and provide effective remedies for survivors.
- **Norms and Values:** Implement community-led campaigns to transform harmful norms, prevent child marriage, and promote non-violent conflict resolution.
- **Safe Environments:** Establish safe spaces for reporting violence, strengthen community safety programs, and enhance surveillance in schools and public areas.
- **Parent and Caregiver Support:** Promote positive parenting practices, involve male caregivers, and empower parents to recognize and address abuse.
- **Income and Economic Strengthening:** Integrate economic empowerment initiatives to reduce vulnerabilities and provide financial literacy training.
- **Response and Support Services:** Strengthen access to comprehensive support services, improve reporting mechanisms through increased accountability, and enhance capacity for healthcare and law enforcement personnel.
- **Education and Life Skills:** Strengthen curricula on sexual and reproductive health, promote non-violent learning environments, and expand digital literacy programs.

The 2024 Tanzania VACS offers valuable data to inform violence prevention and response efforts. Tanzania's commitment to using this data for evidence-based interventions demonstrates significant progress in reducing violence against children and youth. However, the persistence of violence underscores the need for continued action and investment. This report provides an opportunity to build on progress and lead the way toward a future where every child is safe, supported, and free from violence.

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

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1.1. VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN TANZANIA

Violence against children and youth is a serious public health issue that affects the health and life opportunities of young people. The first Tanzania VACS collected data on experiences of violence among children and youth in 2009.¹ The survey found that nearly 3 in 10 females and 1 in 8 males aged 13–24 years experienced sexual violence before 18 years of age.¹ During childhood, about three-quarters of females and males ages 13–24 years experienced physical violence and about one-quarter of females and males ages 13–24 years experienced emotional violence.¹ The data catalyzed substantial progress in Tanzania through actions by government and programs to address violence against children and youth. Following recommendations from the 2009 Tanzania VACS, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania developed legislative and policy interventions to mitigate violence against children, including amendments to the Children’s Act 2009 in Mainland, the enactment of the Children’s Act 2011 in Zanzibar, and the development of the National Plan of Action to Prevent and Respond to Violence Against Children 2013–2016—the first national plan of action of its kind among African countries. Seven other National Action Plans that addressed different aspects of violence against women and children were developed and implemented during this timeframe, until these were joined into one comprehensive NPA-VAWC in 2016 in Tanzania Mainland and 2017 in Zanzibar. Building on the successes and lessons learned, Tanzania developed and launched the second NPA-VAWC in 2024 in Tanzania Mainland and in 2025 in Zanzibar, reinforcing its commitment to ending violence through evidence-based policies, strengthened coordination, and sustained investment in child protection systems.

In parallel to advancing efforts toward prevention of violence against children, additional focus has been placed on AGYW, who face an increased vulnerability for HIV acquisition when compared to their male peers. In response to this difference, the Government, across its agencies and in collaboration with stakeholders, has been implementing a multi-sectoral approach to reduce HIV risk among AGYW. Key interventions include expanding access to HIV prevention programs, integrating comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education in schools and communities, addressing structural and socioeconomic barriers by promoting economic empowerment programs, enforcing legal measures to combat violence and child marriage, and PEPFAR’s DREAMS program which empowers AGYW to protect their health and advance their potential.

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania acknowledged that the lack of up-to-date nationally representative data, particularly since the Tanzania VACS 2009, posed a key challenge to understanding the scope and nature of violence against children. Fifteen years after the first survey, the Government committed to conduct the second VACS in 2024 to document the current burden and epidemiology of violence against children and youth.

1.2. OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the 2024 Tanzania VACS was to estimate the national prevalence of sexual, physical, and emotional violence perpetrated against male and female children and youth.

Secondary objectives of this survey were to:

- Estimate the prevalence of HIV among children and youth aged 15–24 years to better understand the association between violence and HIV;
- Identify risk and protective factors for physical, emotional, and sexual violence against children and youth to guide prevention and response efforts;
- Identify the health and social consequences associated with violence against children and youth; and
- Assess the knowledge and utilization of medical, psychosocial, legal, and protective services available for children and youth who have experienced sexual, emotional, and physical violence.

1.3. LEADERSHIP AND KEY PARTNERS

The 2024 Tanzania VACS was a collaborative effort involving the MoCDGWSG, MoCDGEC, NBS, OCGS, CDC, UNICEF, and THPS. The MoCDGWSG and MoCDGEC served as the leading ministries in the survey and chaired the VACS Steering Committee, MSTF, and Data-to-Action Technical Support Group. These groups included

representation from key Ministries of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and non-governmental organizations.

The Steering Committee, composed of senior officials at participating ministries, provided oversight of survey implementation and ensured survey findings would inform relevant policies and programs. The MSTF included officials and technical staff from participating ministries and partner organizations to support adaptation of the study protocol and implementation of the response plan. The Data-to-Action Technical Support Group, which included 24 government departments and partner organizations, coordinated actions to integrate VACS findings into concrete sectoral priorities to prevent and respond to violence against children and youth.

The Principal Investigators Group, co-chaired by the Statisticians General at NBS and OCGS, oversaw the scientific integrity of the survey and ensured regulatory compliance throughout VACS implementation. Data collection was conducted by NBS and OCGS in close collaboration with THPS and with technical support and quality assurance monitoring from CDC. UNICEF implemented the response plan in collaboration with the MoCDGWSG and MoCDGEC. The survey was funded by PEPFAR through CDC.

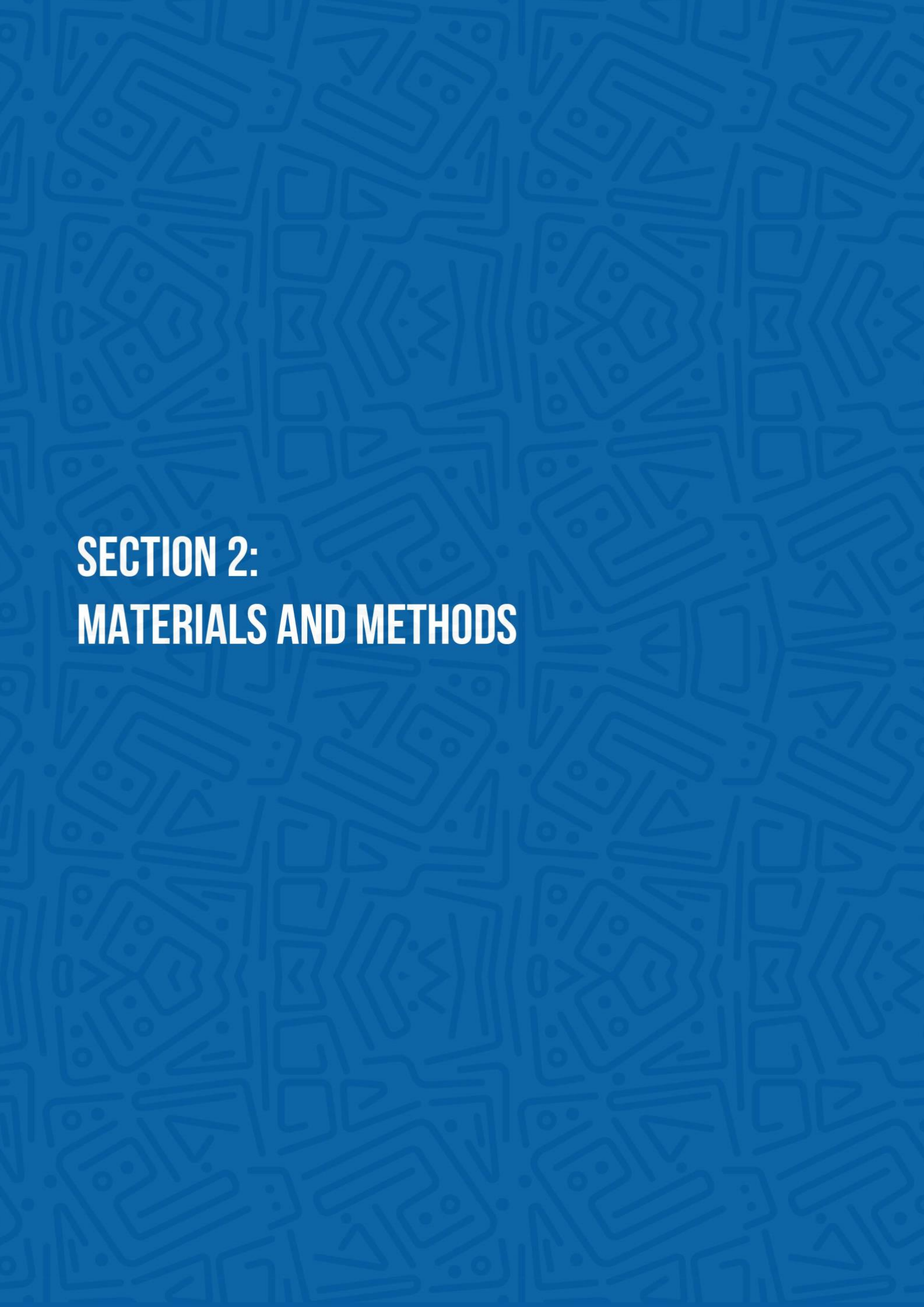
The 2024 Tanzania VACS is part of a broader global effort to understand and address violence against children. It contributes to the ongoing work of the Together for Girls partnership to prevent violence against children. Together for Girls is a global public-private partnership that plays a complementary role in advocacy, data translation, and mobilizing support for child protection efforts. Since 2009, they have led a global partnership among over 20 national governments, United Nations agencies, and private sector organizations, working at the intersection of violence against children and youth and violence against women. Through data, nationally led action, and advocacy, the partnership works to raise awareness, promote evidence-based solutions, and galvanize coordinated action across sectors to end violence against boys and girls, with a special focus on sexual violence against girls.

In 2016, the *INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children* framework was released. INSPIRE is a technical package that includes evidence-based strategies with demonstrated success in preventing and responding to violence in childhood.² The seven strategies that INSPIRE encompasses are Implementation and enforcement of laws; Norms and values; Safe environments; Parent and caregiver support; Income and economic strengthening; Response and support services; and Education and life skills. Quality, population-level data matched with clear achievable goals and interventions has tremendous potential to inform appropriate strategic resource allocation and public health strategies to prevent violence.

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SECTION 2: MATERIALS AND METHODS

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2.1. STUDY DESIGN AND SAMPLING

The 2024 Tanzania VACS was a cross-sectional, national household survey of 13–24-year-old females and males from all 26 regions in Tanzania Mainland and the five regions in Zanzibar. Data collection occurred from March to June 2024.

For females and males at the national level, the 31 regions were allocated into four domains based on geography and sex as: female Tanzania Mainland, male Tanzania Mainland, female Zanzibar, and male Zanzibar. Representative samples were drawn for each of these four domains to have an adequate sample size to produce stable estimates of violence for each domain. Additionally, four regions (as independent domains)—Dar es Salaam, Kagera, Mbeya and Shinyanga—were oversampled for females based on high burden of HIV and violence. Therefore, the survey had eight sampling domains. As a result of oversampling females in four regions, the survey had more female participants than male participants. Additional details on the sampling methodology are included in **Appendix A: Supplementary Sampling Methods**.

NBS and OCGS compiled the sampling frame from the 2022 Tanzania Population and Housing Census.¹ The sampling frame consisted of 104,424 PSUs and 14,087,922 households. For the 2024 Tanzania VACS, separate samples were drawn for females and males using a three-stage cluster sample survey approach based on the required sample size and consideration of response rates.

In the first stage of selection, 500 PSUs (369 female PSUs and 131 male PSUs) were randomly selected (by probability proportional to size) and appropriately distributed to the eight domains based on their respective sample size out of a total 104,424 PSUs in the sampling frame. The PSUs were allocated across all applicable strata proportional to their estimated sample size and percentage of national households in each stratum with at least two PSUs allocated to each region. However, one female PSU was inaccessible due to flooding and damaged infrastructure, resulting in 368 PSUs for females. In the second stage, a fixed number of 25 households was selected by equal probability systematic sampling. In the third stage, one eligible 13–24-year-old participant (female or male, depending on the selected PSU) was randomly selected from each household to participate in the survey.

2.2. SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

The standard VACS include a set of core questionnaires—one questionnaire for the head of household and a separate questionnaire for the participants (a male and a female version)—that are adapted for each country survey. In the 2024 Tanzania VACS, the core VACS questionnaires were adapted using a participatory process of in-person and virtual consultations that were completed over the course of an 8-week period by members of the MSTF serving on the Protocol and Tools Review Subcommittee. Final approval was provided by the full MSTF. The survey questionnaire was adapted in English and translated to Swahili. The 2009 Tanzania VACS questionnaires were also reviewed in order to allow for cross-time comparison of key indicators.

The short questionnaire for the head of household was designed to build rapport with the family and determine the current socioeconomic status of the household. The participant questionnaire for children and youth included the following topics: demographics; parent-youth relationships; education; general connectedness to family, friends, and community; endorsement of harmful attitudes and norms; perceptions of safety; witnessing physical violence in the home or neighborhood/community; sexual history and risk-taking behavior; experiences of physical, sexual, and emotional violence; violence perpetration; pregnancy; health outcomes and risk behavior; violence disclosure, service-seeking, and utilization of services; and HIV service history. The participant questionnaire included additional modules, at the request of the MSTF, on disability, forced marriage, and technology-facilitated violence.

Given the complexity of the skip patterns and logic sequencing, the 2024 Tanzania VACS used electronic data collection to eliminate routing errors, reduce training on skip-pattern sequencing, and reduce data entry errors. The participant questionnaire included programmed skip patterns to route the interviewer to the logical sequence of questions based on participant responses. Questions on violence perpetration were asked using ACASI to improve the data quality of the most sensitive questions associated with social stigma.

2.3. INCLUSION CRITERIA AND SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS

To be eligible for the survey, a participant had to be either living in a sampled household for at least 6 weeks or recently moved in and planned to stay, and the participant had to have slept in the household the night before the interview. Boarding school students who returned to the household during school breaks and holidays were included in the survey. Participants were between the ages of 13 to 24 years at the time of the survey and able to speak the Swahili language (*Kiswahili*). Females and males who did not have the capacity to understand and/or respond to the survey questions due to a severe intellectual disability or due to a severe hearing impairment were excluded. Participants with a severe sight disability may not have been able to participate in the ACASI questions. Participants with mild or moderate disabilities who were able to participate in the interviews without an interpreter present were included. Youth living or residing in institutions such as hospitals, prisons, nursing homes, and other similar institutions, and youth living on the street were not included because VACS is a household-based survey.

The survey used the age range of 13–24 years because children younger than 13 years typically do not have the maturity to be able to answer complex survey questions. Limiting the upper age range to 24 years helps to reduce potential recall bias or the inability to accurately recall events in the past for childhood experiences.

The 2024 Tanzania VACS used a split-sample approach, such that the survey for females was conducted in different PSUs than the survey for males. This approach helped protect the confidentiality of participants by eliminating the chance that opposite sex perpetrators would be interviewed in the same community, discover the purpose of the survey, and possibly retaliate against participants.

During mapping and listing, every household in a PSU was pre-screened for an eligible 13–24-year-old participant. A household was considered eligible for selection if they had a 13–24-year-old eligible participant. In cases where household members could not be found at the time of listing to complete pre-screening, those houses were included as eligible for selection. Once pre-screening was completed, 25 eligible households were randomly selected for interviews among all eligible households in the PSU. All eligible households were interviewed in a PSU when the number of eligible households was 25 or less. Upon entering a randomly selected household, the interviewers identified the head of the household, or the person acting as the head of household at the time, to introduce the survey and determine eligibility of household members. In households with an eligible child or youth participant, interviewers invited the head of household to participate in a short survey to assess the socio-economic conditions of the household. At that time, the head of household was asked to provide verbal permission for the selected eligible persons to participate in the survey. If the participant was aged 13–17 years, a parent or guardian also had to provide verbal permission if this person was different than the head of household. When there was more than one eligible person, a participant was randomly selected using a program installed on the tablets used for data collection. If the selected participants were not available for an interview, interviewers scheduled return visits to the household at times when the selected participant would be available. If the selected person was not available after three attempts, or if she or he declined to participate, the household was coded as a non-response regardless of whether another eligible participant existed in the household. In that case, neither the household nor the eligible person were replaced.

2.4. FIELD TEAM SELECTION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Data collectors were male and female Tanzanian nationals who spoke the survey language *Kiswahili*, were sensitive to cultural variability, and had experience with household-based surveys. These criteria were used in hiring field staff so that 13–24-year-old participants could feel as comfortable as possible with the interviewer and the survey process. The data collectors and team leaders were selected by NBS and OCGS with guidance from THPS and CDC. Additional selection criteria included education level, language skills, job experience, and training performance.

To ensure confidentiality and trust, team composition and assignments ensured team members were not assigned to administer the survey in a community where they were likely to know or be known by any of the participants. Team leaders were identified to provide direct supervision of the overall survey implementation. They did not directly participate in the interview process but oversaw a team of three interviewers throughout the data collection period. The regional oversight role was provided by field supervisors, HTS supervisors, and community engagement officers who were hired by THPS and deployed across Tanzania. The role of field

supervisors was to provide quality assurance and administrative support during fieldwork; HTS supervisors were to provide quality assurance of HIV testing; and community engagement officers oversaw engagement with local communities.

2.5. DATA COLLECTION

Data were collected electronically using Open Data Kit software installed on Android tablets. Trained interviewers conducted face-to-face confidential interviews with selected eligible participants of the same sex. The training consisted of four weeks of in-person training conducted by NBS, OCGS, THPS, NPHL, MoH, NASHCoP, ZIHHTLP, MoCDGWSG, MoCDGEC, UNICEF, and CDC Tanzania—with technical support by CDC DVP. Training included modules on survey protocol, interview delivery, interviewing skills, HIV testing, response plan implementation, and use of the electronic data collection tool.² A total of 186 field workers—comprising 125 interviewers, 42 team leaders, 8 field supervisors, 6 HTS supervisors, and 5 community engagement officers—participated in the training. All interviewers were evaluated for competence and comprehension on the content covered in the training and were given the opportunity for extensive practice prior to data collection. Before data collection began, field staff piloted the survey consent and questionnaire tools to identify problems and correct issues, in order to ensure high-quality implementation of the survey. The average interview length was about 45 minutes, not including the HIV testing portion.

Interviewers took thorough precautions to ensure privacy during the interviews. The interviewers conducted the interview in a safe and private location at a safe distance from other household members, or in an appropriate place in the home or yard. If the interview was started but could not be completed while the survey team was in the selected community, the interview was coded as incomplete and not included in the analytic dataset. If the selected person was not available to complete the interview after three attempts over the course of two days, the household was coded as not available. The initial visit record form of the survey tool included a section where the survey team would track incomplete interviews, as well as interviews that needed to be rescheduled.

Voluntary HIV testing was offered to all participants who did not report a positive HIV status and were aged 15–24 years or a mature minor following protocols consistent with Tanzania 2019 National Guidelines for HIV Testing Services³ and global guidelines on HIV Testing Services.⁴ Mature minors were defined as 13–14-year-olds who were sexually active, pregnant, a parent, married, the head of household, or orphaned, and who did not report a known HIV-positive status.³ Pre-test counselling was provided, and tests were performed using a rapid HIV testing kit with blood obtained using a finger prick according to the Tanzania National Guidelines for the Management of HIV and AIDS.⁵ Participants were provided test results and post-test counselling, including active linkage to care and treatment for all HIV-positive participants in accordance with the National Guidelines for HIV Testing Services in Tanzania.³ Interviewers obtained consent for HIV testing separately from consent for participation in the interview. Participants were encouraged to disclose their HIV status to a supportive individual in their life but made the decision for themselves whether and to whom to disclose their HIV test results. Participants aged 18–24 years who declined a blood-based HIV rapid test were offered an oral fluids-based HIV self-test, with the option of assistance from the interviewer in administration of the test and interpretation of the results. Participants who had a reactive self-test were offered confirmatory testing following the national HIV rapid testing algorithm. For those who declined assistance for HIV self-test, they were offered one HIV self-test kit for self-administration with instructions if screening results were reactive.

Data collection teams were periodically monitored by technical teams from leading institutions with representation from key collaborating institutions. Monitoring teams visited field sites at least monthly and assessed the quality of survey procedures, including adherence to protocol and standard operating procedures. Regular debriefing sessions were held between field-based supervisors and monitoring teams. Monitoring reports were circulated to collaborating institutions to respond to any issues.

2.6. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The 2024 Tanzania VACS adhered to global recommendations on ethics and safety that have been adapted for VACS and data collection with children and youth.⁶ The National Institute of Medical Research, Zanzibar Health Research Institute, and CDC Institutional Review Boards each independently reviewed and approved the survey protocol to ensure appropriate protections for the rights and welfare of human research participants. Study protocols and training of interviewers followed detailed standards for maintaining the safety, privacy, and confidentiality of children and youth participating in a violence survey.²

2.6.1. REFERRALS

During the interview, participants might have recalled frightening, humiliating, or painful experiences, which could elicit strong emotional responses. Participants also might have recently experienced violence and desired counselling or immediate assistance. Evidence suggests that adult women find talking about their experiences of violence to be beneficial and appreciate having the opportunity to speak about those experiences.^{7,8} In addition, there is evidence that children and young adults are willing to talk about their experiences of violence within a compassionate environment.^{9,10} Social support can help alleviate the stress of difficult emotions or experiences; therefore, to respond to the needs of participants, multiple mechanisms were made available for interviewers to link participants to support services as part of a comprehensive response plan.²

To enable effective implementation of the 2024 Tanzania VACS response plan, a total of 174 SWOs were trained on case management. The initial target of 111 SWOs was exceeded due to the increase in districts selected for the survey. Regional Social Welfare Officers were also trained so that they could work as a buffer for District Social Welfare Officers and support districts in their respective areas to ensure an appropriate response to the identified cases. The training aimed at equipping SWOs with relevant skills for case management so that they could receive referrals and provide direct support to children and youth who needed referral services. A training package for SWOs was prepared based on both key principles agreed in implementation of the 2024 Tanzania VACS as well as the national child protection regulatory framework for Tanzania. In the middle of the 2024 Tanzania VACS data collection exercise, a refresher training was conducted for all SWOs to address key gaps identified during the implementation of the response plan.

Interviewers offered free, direct referrals to those who: i) became upset during the interview, ii) felt unsafe in their current living situations, including in the home or community, due to violence, iii) experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence in the past 12 months, iv) ever attempted suicide, v) reported being in immediate danger, or vi) requested help for violence, regardless of what was disclosed in the interview. If the participant met any of these criteria and consented to a referral, the interviewer recorded contact information separately from survey responses and provided a referral to a SWO. Additionally, and irrespective of whether participants met any of the referral criteria, the interviewers provided all participants with a list of resources, reflecting a broad range of programs and services, currently offered in Tanzania.

Any participant who identified as being in immediate danger or being unsafe in their current living situation was defined as an acute case. If a participant indicated to the interviewer that she or he was in immediate danger or unsafe in their current living situation and wanted a referral, then the interviewer activated the acute case response plan. The interviewer immediately alerted the SWO with their referral information; the SWO followed up with the response plan coordinator and an intervention plan was created. The interviewer then alerted their team leader to the situation and actions taken, and the team leader contacted the response plan coordinator, thus ensuring triangulation of reporting to ensure that no cases for referral were lost at the time of the request.

For example, the team leader immediately informed the response plan coordinator after the team left the PSU so that a visit could be made to the participant if arranged. A social welfare visit was not permitted while the team was still in the area as this could compromise the confidentiality of the referred participant as well as other participants. Action plans for acute cases were conducted on a case-by-case basis to best respond to the individual situation and ensure that the participant was not placed in any additional danger. For acute cases where the participant was in immediate danger, the service provider made every effort to reach the participant within 72 hours. For non-acute cases, the service provider made every effort to reach the participant within one week. UNICEF in collaboration with MoCDGEC, MoCDGWSG, and World Vision led the implementation of the response plan. A total of 732 (6%) participants were referred from the survey; 35 (5% of referrals; <1% of all participants) of the cases were acute. Each case was followed up and managed by a SWO. Some cases remained open for several months following the survey to ensure an appropriate response to the case.

A referral plan for HTS was developed to ensure appropriate and timely linkage to care for participants who are newly identified as HIV positive during the survey or who self-reported as HIV positive and not on treatment. Thirty-three (<1%) participants were referred for HIV treatment services during the survey. Additionally, 1,782 (16%) participants who were flagged as high-risk for HIV were referred for HIV prevention services to preferred service providers, including 541 (6%) female participants who were referred to a DREAMS implementing agency. This plan was established by the MoH and is in line with Tanzania national HIV testing guidelines.³

2.6.2. INFORMED CONSENT

A graduated consent procedure started with consent by the head of household. This was followed by permission by a parent or guardian, if the participant was aged 13–17 years, and a verbal agreement from the participant to proceed with the interview. Once the interviewer and participant were in private, a full consent (for participants aged 18 years and older) or a full assent (for participants aged 13–17 years) was administered. For mature minors, interviewers followed the consent procedures for adult participants aged 18 years and older.

To help ensure the safety and confidentiality of both participants and interviewers and to avoid the possible risk of retaliation against participation in the survey, interviewers described the survey as “a youth health survey that looks at wellness of children and young adults in the community, school, and at home” when seeking permission from the head of household and parent/caregiver. This approach is consistent with global ethical and safety recommendations regarding obtaining informed consent for participation in surveys that contain questions on domestic violence.⁶ According to global guidelines, it was important to define the survey in terms other than violence. The 2024 Tanzania VACS adopted this guideline to inform heads of household, parents, and caregivers as fully as possible about the content of the survey without risking possible retaliation against participants for their participation.

During assent/consent procedures, the interviewer and the participant moved to a private location, where the interviewer read the contents of a verbal survey assent (for minor participants) or a consent. This assent/consent informed the participants that information they provided in the interview was confidential and anonymous, and that their decision regarding participation was voluntary. Participants were told that if they chose to participate, the survey contained questions related to their sexual activity, and their experiences with physical, sexual, and emotional violence would be asked. Participants were assured that the information they shared was confidential, identifying information would not be shared with anyone, and that they could skip any questions or end participation at any time. Each participant provided assent or consent verbally. For each individual interview, assent/consent was documented electronically by the interviewer in the tablets.

2.7. RESPONSE RATES AND DATA PRESENTATION

The survey listed 12,210 selected households in 499 PSUs—8,995 households in female PSUs and 3,215 households in male PSUs. One sampled female PSU was inaccessible during fieldwork due to flooding; this PSU is not included in household and individual response rate calculations, but it is accounted for in post-survey non-response weighting. In total, the survey included 12,092 listed households, 11,414 completed interviews, and 8,752 completed HIV tests, representing an overall household listing response rate of 99.1%, an overall youth response rate of 95.1%, and overall HIV testing response rate of 92.9%.

In female PSUs, 8,986 selected households were occupied, and listing was completed for 8,911 households, representing a household listing response rate of 99.2%. Of those, 8,407 households contained an eligible member and agreed to participate in the survey, representing an overall household response rate of 94.3% (calculated as consenting households divided by listed households). A total of 8,441 (96.2%) female youth consented and completed individual interviews, representing an overall female youth response rate of 95.4% (calculated as the product of household listing response rate and individual response rate). Of 6,745 female youth eligible for HIV testing, 6,622 (98.2%) completed testing, representing an overall female HIV testing response rate of 93.7% (calculated as the product of HIV test response rate and overall youth response rate).

In male PSUs, 3,211 selected households were occupied, and listing was completed for 3,181 households, representing a household listing response rate of 99.1%. Of those, 2,968 households contained an eligible member and agreed to participate in the survey, representing an overall household response rate of 93.2% (calculated as consenting households divided by listed households). A total of 2,973 (95.1%) male youth consented and completed individual interviews, representing an overall male youth response rate of 94.2% (calculated as the product of household listing response rate and individual response rate). Of 2,210 male youth eligible for HIV testing, 2,130 (96.4%) completed testing, representing an overall male HIV testing response rate of 90.8% (calculated as the product of HIV test response rate and overall youth response rate). **Appendix A:** Supplementary Sampling Methods contains further details about response rates by geographic domains.

Data were analyzed separately for three age-defined groups: all children and youth aged 13–24 years, children aged 13–17 years, and young adults aged 18–24 years. Data from 13–24-year-olds generated estimates of

lifetime violence and other experiences, as well as in the past 12 months. Data from 18–24-year-olds generated estimates of the prevalence of violence experienced before age 18 years, referred to as childhood violence, and in the past 12 months among young adults. Data from 13–17-year-olds generated estimates of the prevalence of violence experienced in the past 12 months among children. The estimates of the prevalence of violence in the past 12 months are included to provide information about the recent experiences of children and young adults. Consistent with the sampling approach, separate sex-stratified estimates were produced for the following analytic domains: rural and urban strata, national, Mainland, and Zanzibar. Additionally, for females, separate estimates were produced for four analytic domains: Dar es Salaam, Kagera, Mbeya, and Shinyanga regions (see **Appendix A: Supplementary Sampling Methods** for additional detail). The statistical package SAS (version 9.4) was used for data management and analyses to produce weighted estimates. The Taylor series linearization method was used to estimate the variances.

2.7.1. WEIGHTED PERCENTAGES

Sample weights were applied to all analyses to yield representative estimates. When calculating the estimates for most measures, missing values were excluded from the analysis. Sample weights were created and applied to each individual record in order to adjust for the probability of selection, differential non-response, and calibration to the census population (see **Appendix A: Supplementary Sampling Methods** for additional detail). All analyses incorporated the sampling design information: weights, cluster, and strata.

2.7.2. DEFINITION OF UNSTABLE ESTIMATES

Standard errors for estimates were calculated using analytic methods that take the complex survey design into account. Estimates were considered unstable based on the corresponding RSE, which is calculated by dividing the standard error by the estimate and then multiplying by 100. As such, the RSE is affected by the magnitude of the estimate and the sample size. Estimates are based on the weighted sample size.

Two RSE cut-offs were used to indicate the degree of instability. Estimates with an RSE greater than 30% but not more than 50% were considered moderately unstable and marked with one asterisk, with a footnote indicating that the result should be interpreted with caution. These results were included in the tables but not discussed in the results section. Estimates with an RSE greater than 50% were considered unstable and suppressed. When the estimated prevalence of an indicator was 0.0%, those results were denoted as <0.1 in the tables and should be interpreted with caution. When the estimated prevalence of an indicator was 100%, the result was denoted by five asterisks and should be interpreted with caution. We could not assume that the prevalence of the item in the population is an absolute zero or an absolute one hundred percent.

2.7.3. TECHNICAL NOTE TO THE READER

The estimates in the 2024 Tanzania VACS are accompanied by a 95% CI. This is a statistical measure indicating level of confidence in the estimates, within a specified margin of error. The CIs are calculated as the Z-score for a normal distribution containing 95% of the values (1.96) times the standard error of the estimate. Smaller CIs mean that the estimates are more precise, whereas wider CIs indicate more variation in the sample data. The range of 95% CI indicates that, for 95 out of 100 samples completed in the same way as the 2024 Tanzania VACS, the true population prevalence of the indicator will be between the upper and lower CI values. For example, if the observed sexual violence prevalence in Tanzania is 30%, with a CI of 26%–34%, this means that if we surveyed youth in Tanzania at the same time using 100 different national samples, the prevalence of experiencing sexual violence would be between 26% and 34% in 95 out of 100 samples.

Due to weighting procedures, the results are representative of the population for each of the analytic domains. Thus, throughout the report, we do not refer to the survey participants but rather the general population of these areas.

The 2024 Tanzania VACS report is divided into eight results sections: Background Characteristics; Sexual Violence; Physical Violence; Emotional Violence; Forced Marriage; INSPIRE Indicators; Overlap Among Sexual, Physical, and Emotional Violence; Characteristics Associated with Violence; Sexual Risk Behaviors and HIV; Violence Perpetration; and Comparison of 2009 Tanzania VACS and 2024 Tanzania VACS Results. Each section includes a summary of key results using the combined male and female samples across all regions. Results that do not have a geography included are national results. For selected statistics, we also report the result for Tanzania Mainland or for Zanzibar geographies. Each summary highlights notable results by age group or other

relevant grouping using the combined male and female samples. The summaries also highlight key findings by the four oversampled regions and by urban versus rural. The summaries are followed by the results tables. At the end of the 2024 Tanzania VACS report, the discussion section synthesizes major themes and discusses implications for national action.

2.7.4. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ESTIMATES

The overlapping of 95% CIs for the estimates was examined to determine whether differences between groups or subgroups were statistically significant and not due to random variation. The CI overlap method is a conservative method that determines statistical difference by comparing the CI for two estimates—if the CIs do not overlap, then the estimates are considered “statistically different (or significantly different)” and that the difference is not due to random chance. In each summary section, any reference to “significantly” different results indicates a statistically significant difference based on use of the CI overlap method.

2.7.5. COMPARISON OF 2009 AND 2024 TANZANIA VACS

The 2009 and 2024 Tanzania VACS were consistent in methods and design. Both surveys used the same three stage cluster sampling design. First, selection of PSUs was completed using the national census framework; second, selection of households was completed within the selected PSUs; third, selection of an eligible individual from each selected household. To maximize the ability to compare results from the 2009 and 2024 surveys, questions from the 2009 Tanzania VACS were compared with the current core VACS questionnaire for indicators of interest. Question wording was adapted to the extent possible to allow a comparison of priority indicators, and if needed, outcome definitions were adjusted to align content.

- Physical violence: Questionnaire items were comparable between surveys. Physical violence perpetrated by peers was not assessed in 2009; therefore, physical violence perpetrated by peers was excluded from the 2024 results that are presented in Section 13 to align definitions.
- Sexual violence: Questionnaire items were comparable between surveys.
- Emotional violence: The 2009 emotional violence questions included all perpetrators, and an abandonment definition. The 2024 emotional violence questions listed specific perpetrators. Comparability was possible by aggregating overall emotional violence by any perpetrator from the 2024 results and excluding the abandonment definition from the 2009 question structure.

Results from both surveys were calculated using the same approach, described in Section 13. The main outcome for each form of violence was reported as childhood violence among 18–24-year-olds and lifetime violence among 13–24-year-olds. While the 2009 report did not include lifetime violence estimates, calculation of lifetime violence comparable with the 2024 definitions was possible based on the questions asked in 2009.

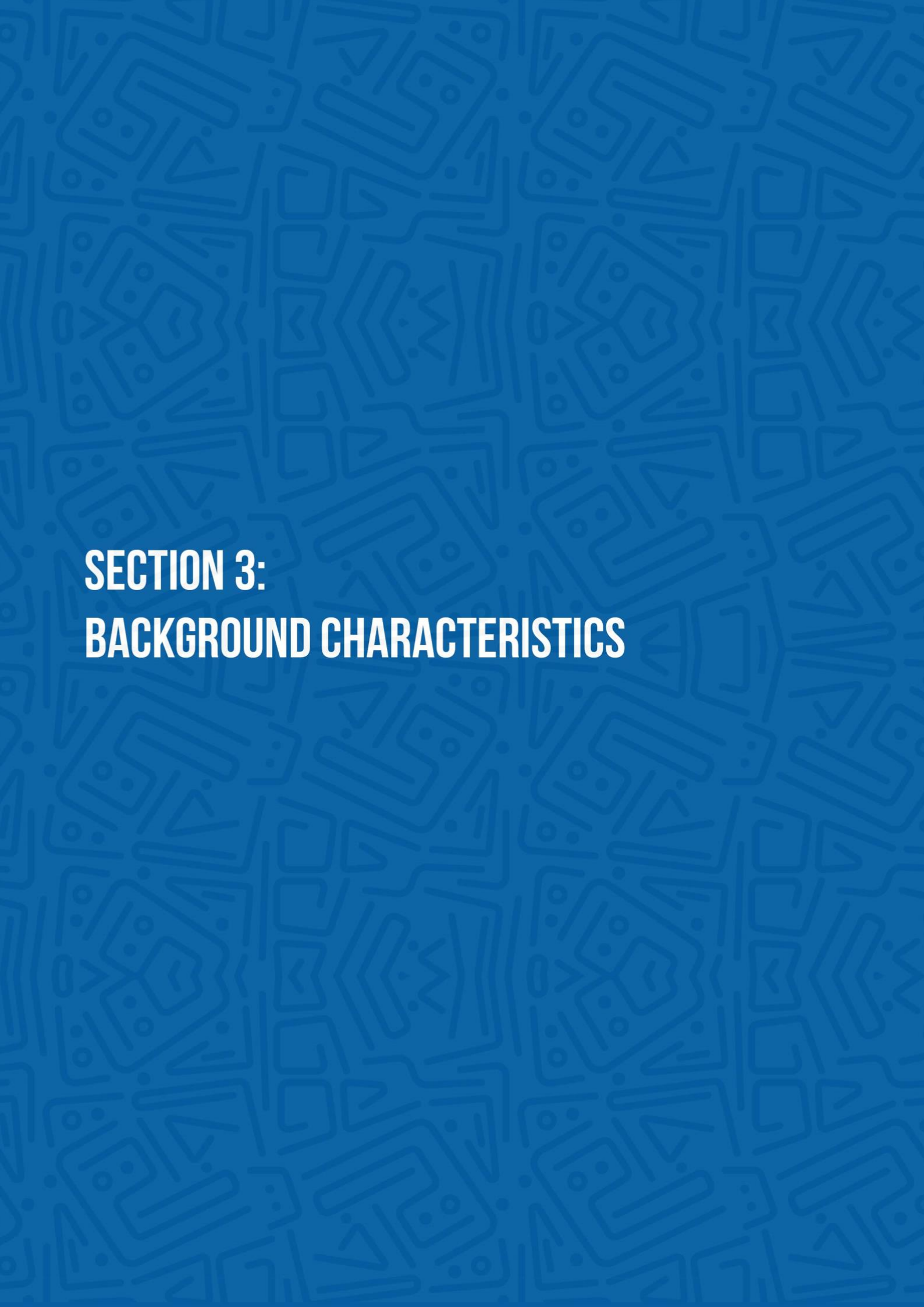
For indicators that were consistently measured across the two surveys, statistical analysis was conducted to compare differences in estimates using the Pearson χ^2 test, which is equivalent to the Z test for comparing two independent proportions. The weighted average and accompanying standard error of the 2009 and 2024 Tanzania VACS estimates were computed. The weights used for the estimates represented the underlying population at the two points in time when the surveys were conducted. Differences were considered statistically significant if the two-sided p-value associated with the Pearson χ^2 test was less than 0.05. While the summary tables in Section 13 show the difference of all comparable indicators between 2009 and 2024 at the national, mainland, and Zanzibar levels, the summary bullets in this section focus specifically on reductions at the national level.



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SECTION 3: BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

SECTION 3: BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

This section outlines selected background characteristics of children and youth in Tanzania aged 13–24 years, which includes education status, disability status, orphan status, work experience, marital status, and sexual activity. To assess work participation, participants were asked whether they had worked for money or other payment in the past 12 months, as well as their place of work if they answered “yes.” Married refers to those who were ever married or ever lived with someone as if married, otherwise known as cohabitation. Functional disability includes the following domains: i) blind or difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses, ii) difficulty concentrating, remembering, making decisions due to physical, mental, or emotional condition, iii) serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs, iv) difficulty dressing or bathing, v) difficulty doing errands alone, such as collecting firewood, collecting water, or shopping, due to physical, mental, or emotional condition, or vi) difficulty communicating using usual language. This section also includes results on food insecurity, defined as household not having enough money for food.

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF 13–17-YEAR-OLDS

- Among those who ever attended school, 64.9% of females and 69.8% of males were currently enrolled in school.
- About one in seven females (14.9%) and one in nine males (11.7%) were orphans, defined as one or both parents died before the participant was 18 years old.
- Significantly more males (18.3%) than females (11.4%) had worked for money or other payment in the past 12 months.
- Among those who worked in the past 12 months, the most common site of work was the food/retail/hospitality industry for males (78.4%) and the family dwelling for females (62.1%).
- About half of females (53.0%) and males (54.3%) experienced food insecurity in their households.
- Among females, 4.3% had ever been married or lived with someone as if married. Marriage status among males aged 13–17 years was unable to be reported due to unstable estimates.
- One in ten females (9.9%) and males (10.2%) had at least one functional disability.

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF 18–24-YEAR-OLDS

- Among those who ever attended school, about half of females (50.7%) and males (53.5%) had completed primary school or less. In Zanzibar, significantly more males (23.9%) than females (11.5%) had completed primary school or less.
- The percentage of young adults who never attended school was 5.0% for females and 7.1% for males in Tanzania Mainland. In Zanzibar, significantly more females (8.7%) than males (2.5%) never attended school.
- About one in five females (19.7%) and one in six males (16.1%) were orphans.
- One in three females (33.3%) and more than half of males (55.1%) had worked for money or other payment in the past 12 months, a significant difference.
- Among those who worked, the most common site of work was food/retail/hospitality industry for females (34.0%) and agriculture/fisheries for males (34.2%). In Zanzibar, among those who worked, the most common site of work was the home dwelling for females (61.6%) and factory/construction site for males (35.2%).
- Nearly half of females (46.3%) and males (53.9%) experienced food insecurity in their households. In Zanzibar, significantly more males (55.2%) than females (41.9%) experienced food insecurity in their households.
- About one in nine females (11.0%) and 8.6% of males had at least one functional disability.

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

- Significantly more females (30.4%) than males (8.0%) had ever been married or lived with someone as if married. Among females who were married or ever lived with someone as if married, 58.7% had a first partner or spouse who was five or more years older.
- About two in five females (44.9%) and males (39.8%) had ever had sex; males were of significantly younger age at first sex (16.4 years) than females (17.4 years).
- About one in ten females (10.5%) and males (9.4%) had at least one functional disability.

3.1. CHARACTERISTICS OF 13–17-YEAR-OLDS

Table 3.1.1. Background characteristics of 13–17-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
School enrollment	(n=3731)	(n=2991)	(n=740)	(n=1485)	(n=761)	(n=724)
Currently enrolled in school among those who ever attended school	64.9 (62.0–67.7)	63.9 (61.0–66.8)	89.6 (86.4–92.8)	69.8 (65.4–74.1)	69.3 (64.8–73.8)	84.3 (81.4–87.1)
Education status	(n=3856)	(n=3106)	(n=750)	(n=1535)	(n=806)	(n=729)
Never attended school	3.5 (2.5–4.5)	3.6 (2.5–4.6)	1.9 (0.4–3.4)*	4.3 (2.1–6.6)	4.5 (2.1–6.8)	**
Attended or completed primary school or less	56.5 (51.9–61.0)	57.1 (52.4–61.8)	40.8 (35.0–46.7)	61.6 (55.3–67.8)	61.9 (55.5–68.3)	52.0 (46.8–57.1)
Attended or completed secondary school or higher	40.0 (35.2–44.8)	39.4 (34.4–44.3)	57.2 (51.2–63.3)	34.1 (28.0–40.1)	33.6 (27.4–39.9)	47.7 (42.5–52.9)
Orphan status	(n=3781)	(n=3037)	(n=744)	(n=1509)	(n=789)	(n=720)
Not an orphan	85.1 (82.4–87.8)	84.9 (82.1–87.7)	90.5 (87.0–93.9)	88.3 (86.2–90.3)	88.2 (86.0–90.3)	91.4 (88.0–94.8)
Lost one or both parents	14.9 (12.2–17.6)	15.1 (12.3–17.9)	9.5 (6.1–13.0)	11.7 (9.7–13.8)	11.8 (9.7–14.0)	8.6 (5.2–12.0)
Socioeconomic conditions	(n=3854)	(n=3107)	(n=747)	(n=1534)	(n=805)	(n=729)
Worked for money or other payment in the past 12 months	11.4 (8.9–13.9)	11.7 (9.1–14.3)	3.6 (2.2–5.0)	18.3 (14.6–22.0)	18.2 (14.4–22.0)	20.7 (16.9–24.4)
Food insecurity [1]	(n=3807) 53.0 (48.5–57.6)	(n=3079) 52.9 (48.2–57.6)	(n=728) 55.8 (48.4–63.2)	(n=1501) 54.3 (48.3–60.3)	(n=800) 54.4 (48.2–60.6)	(n=701) 49.6 (44.6–54.6)
Relationship status	(n=3827)	(n=3094)	(n=733)	(n=1533)	(n=804)	(n=729)
Ever been married or lived with someone as if married	4.3 (2.1–6.5)	4.4 (2.1–6.7)	0.8 (0.4–1.2)	**	**	<0.01***
Functional disability [2]	(n=3850)	(n=3106)	(n=744)	(n=1534)	(n=805)	(n=729)
Functional disability in one or more domains	9.9 (8.0–11.9)	9.8 (7.8–11.8)	13.0 (9.5–16.5)	10.2 (7.8–12.6)	10.3 (7.8–12.8)	7.6 (5.1–10.2)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Food insecurity is defined as household not having enough money for food.

[2] Functional disability includes responding 'some difficulty', 'a lot of difficulty', or 'cannot do at all' to any of the following: 1. blind or difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses 2. difficulty concentrating, remembering, making decisions due to physical mental or emotional condition 3. serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs 4. difficulty dressing or bathing 5. difficulty doing errands alone, such as collecting firewood, collecting water, or shopping, due to physical, mental, or emotional condition 6. difficulty communicating using usual language.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

***When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.01. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

Table 3.1.2. Place of main work among 13–17-year-olds who have worked in the past year—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=3731)	(n=2991)	(n=740)	(n=1485)	(n=761)	(n=724)
Family dwelling	62.1 (52.1–72.2)	62.0 (51.8–72.2)	74.1 (57.6–90.5)	7.0 (2.1–11.8)*	7.1 (2.1–12.2)*	**
Food/retail/hospitality [1]	22.2 (14.1–30.3)	22.3 (14.0–30.5)	16.4 (1.9–30.9)*	78.4 (71.0–85.9)	78.3 (70.6–86.0)	81.3 (72.6–89.9)
Factory/construction site, formal office, agriculture/fisheries [2]	15.7 (9.9–21.4)	15.7 (9.9–21.6)	**	14.6 (7.5–21.7)	14.6 (7.2–21.9)	16.6 (7.8–25.5)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Food/retail/hospitality includes restaurant, hotel, café, bar, shop, kiosk, fixed stall, street stall, and market stall.

[2] Includes factory, workshop, construction site, mine and quarry, farm, garden, plantation, pond, lake, and river.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

3.2. CHARACTERISTICS OF 18–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 3.2.1. Background characteristics of 18–24-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
Education Status	(n=4333)	(n=3695)	(n=638)	(n=1374)	(n=751)	(n=623)
Never attended school	5.0 (3.8–6.3)	4.9 (3.6–6.3)	8.7 (4.7–12.7)	7.1 (4.5–9.7)	7.2 (4.5–10.0)	2.5 (1.8–3.2)
Attended or completed primary school or less	50.7 (46.8–54.6)	51.8 (47.8–55.9)	11.5 (8.5–14.5)	53.5 (49.1–57.8)	54.4 (50.0–58.9)	23.9 (20.1–27.7)
Attended or completed secondary school	40.5 (36.5–44.4)	39.5 (35.5–43.6)	72.7 (68.4–77.0)	34.1 (29.3–39.0)	33.0 (28.2–37.9)	67.7 (63.2–72.3)
Higher than secondary school	3.8 (2.5–5.0)	3.7 (2.4–5.0)	7.1 (5.2–8.9)	5.3 (2.4–8.3)	5.3 (2.3–8.3)	5.9 (2.3–9.5)*
Orphan status before age 18 years	(n=4494)	(n=3827)	(n=667)	(n=1399)	(n=775)	(n=624)
Not an orphan before aged 18 years	80.3 (78.3–82.3)	80.2 (78.1–82.2)	85.0 (81.7–88.2)	83.9 (81.6–86.2)	83.8 (81.4–86.2)	87.6 (84.0–91.1)
Lost one or both parents before aged 18 years	19.7 (17.7–21.7)	19.8 (17.8–21.9)	15.0 (11.8–18.3)	16.1 (13.8–18.4)	16.2 (13.8–18.6)	12.4 (8.9–16.0)
Socioeconomic conditions	(n=4581)	(n=3901)	(n=680)	(n=1438)	(n=806)	(n=632)
Worked for money or other payment in the past 12 months	33.3 (28.9–37.6)	33.5 (29.0–38.0)	23.7 (19.5–27.8)	55.1 (50.7–59.6)	54.9 (50.2–59.5)	63.3 (57.7–68.9)
Food insecurity [1]	(n=4550)	(n=3885)	(n=665)	(n=1409)	(n=800)	(n=609)
Food insecurity [1]	46.3 (42.6–50.1)	46.5 (42.6–50.3)	41.9 (37.9–45.9)	53.9 (49.3–58.5)	53.9 (49.1–58.7)	55.2 (47.5–62.9)
Functional disability [2]	(n=4582)	(n=3903)	(n=679)	(n=1436)	(n=804)	(n=632)
Functional disability in one or more domains	11.0 (9.1–12.9)	10.9 (9.0–12.9)	14.8 (12.1–17.6)	8.6 (5.5–11.6)	8.6 (5.4–11.7)	8.5 (4.6–12.5)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Food insecurity is defined as household not having enough money for food.

[2] Functional disability includes responding 'some difficulty', 'a lot of difficulty', or 'cannot do at all' to any of the following: 1. blind or difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses 2. difficulty concentrating, remembering, making decisions due to physical mental or emotional condition 3. serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs 4. difficulty dressing or bathing 5. difficulty doing errands alone, such as collecting firewood, collecting water, or shopping, due to physical, mental, or emotional condition 6. difficulty communicating using usual language.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.2.2. Place of main work among 18–24-year-olds who have worked in the past year—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=1694)	(n=1495)	(n=199)	(n=907)	(n=479)	(n=428)
Family dwelling	30.0 (25.2–34.7)	29.3 (24.4–34.1)	61.6 (51.4–71.9)	4.0 (2.5–5.6)	4.0 (2.4–5.6)	5.2 (1.7–8.8)*
Food/retail/ hospitality [1]	34.0 (28.2–39.9)	34.4 (28.4–40.4)	18.0 (10.2–25.9)	12.7 (9.3–16.1)	12.4 (8.9–15.9)	20.2 (14.5–25.9)
Factory/construction site [2]	3.3 (1.9–4.7)	3.3 (1.9–4.8)	**	26.7 (19.9–33.6)	26.4 (19.3–33.5)	35.2 (27.8–42.7)
Formal office	4.1 (2.8–5.4)	4.0 (2.7–5.3)	9.9 (3.9–15.9)*	5.3 (3.0–7.7)	5.4 (2.9–7.9)	3.6 (0.9–6.2)*
Agriculture and fisheries [3]	12.9 (8.1–17.6)	13.1 (8.2–18.0)	1.7 (0.1–3.4)*	34.2 (27.8–40.5)	34.9 (28.4–41.5)	13.4 (8.3–18.4)
Different places, other [4]	15.8 (12.3–19.2)	15.9 (12.4–19.4)	8.3 (2.0–14.6)*	17.0 (13.2–20.8)	16.8 (12.9–20.8)	22.4 (14.9–29.9)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Food/retail/hospitality includes restaurant, hotel, café, bar, shop, kiosk, fixed stall, street stall, and market stall.

[2] Factory/construction site includes factory, workshop, construction site, mine, and quarry.

[3] Agriculture and fisheries includes farm, garden, plantation, pond, lake, and river.

[4] 'Different place' and 'Other' were response options in the questionnaire.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

3.3. CHARACTERISTICS OF 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 3.3.1. Background characteristics of 13–24-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
Education status	(n=8438)	(n=7009)	(n=1429)	(n=2973)	(n=1612)	(n=1361)
Never attended school	4.3 (3.5–5.2)	4.3 (3.4–5.2)	5.1 (2.5–7.7)	5.7 (3.5–7.9)	5.8 (3.6–8.1)	1.4 (1.0–1.9)
Attended or completed primary school or less	53.3 (50.0–56.7)	54.2 (50.8–57.6)	27.0 (23.1–31.0)	57.6 (52.9–62.2)	58.2 (53.5–63.0)	37.9 (34.4–41.3)
Attended or completed secondary school or higher	42.3 (38.8–45.8)	41.5 (37.9–45.0)	67.8 (63.5–72.2)	36.7 (31.8–41.7)	35.9 (30.9–41.0)	60.7 (57.3–64.1)
Relationship status	(n=8404)	(n=6996)	(n=1408)	(n=2970)	(n=1609)	(n=1361)
Ever been married or lived with someone as if married	30.4 (27.7–33.1)	30.9 (28.1–33.7)	15.3 (12.7–17.9)	8.0 (6.0–10.0)	8.1 (6.0–10.2)	3.6 (2.3–4.9)
First partner or spouse is 5 or more years older	58.7 (55.1–62.3)	58.5 (54.9–62.2)	68.5 (61.2–75.7)	6.5 (1.5–11.4)*	6.4 (1.4–11.5)*	8.4 (0.7–16.2)*
Sexual history	(n=8428)	(n=7004)	(n=1424)	(n=2970)	(n=1609)	(n=1361)
Ever had sex [1]	44.9 (42.5–47.4)	45.8 (43.3–48.4)	18.1 (15.3–20.9)	39.8 (35.7–43.9)	40.6 (36.4–44.9)	13.2 (10.0–16.5)
Mean age at first sex (among those who ever had sex)	17.4 (17.3–17.6)	17.4 (17.2–17.6)	18.1 (17.3–18.8)	16.4 (15.9–16.9)	16.4 (15.9–16.9)	18.2 (17.9–18.6)
Functional disability [2]	(n=8432)	(n=7009)	(n=1423)	(n=2970)	(n=1609)	(n=1361)
Functional disability in one or more domains	10.5 (8.9–12.1)	10.4 (8.8–12.1)	13.9 (11.7–16.0)	9.4 (7.2–11.6)	9.4 (7.2–11.7)	8.1 (5.9–10.2)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Sex includes vaginal, oral, or anal intercourse.

[2] Functional disability includes responding 'some difficulty', 'a lot of difficulty', or 'cannot do at all' to any of the following: 1. blind or difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses 2. difficulty concentrating, remembering, making decisions due to physical mental or emotional condition 3. serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs 4. difficulty dressing or bathing 5. difficulty doing errands alone, such as collecting firewood, collecting water, or shopping, due to physical, mental, or emotional condition 6. difficulty communicating using usual language.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.



SECTION 4: SEXUAL VIOLENCE

SECTION 4: SEXUAL VIOLENCE

This section presents the prevalence and contexts of sexual violence against children and youth in Tanzania. Four forms of sexual violence were included: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted physically forced sex, pressured sex (e.g., through harassment or threats), and physically forced sex. The section further describes the context in which sexual violence occurs as well as service knowledge and utilization for experiences of sexual violence. Participants reporting experience of sexual violence are referred to as “survivors” in this section.

For each form of sexual violence, the perpetrator, context, and location of the first incident is reported among 13–24-year-olds. If a female or male experienced multiple incidents of each form of sexual violence, such as unwanted sexual touching and attempted forced sex, she or he was asked about the perpetrator of the first or most recent incident of each form of violence. Since a participant could have provided up to eight perpetrators (one perpetrator for the first or most recent incident of each form of violence experienced), the total percentage of perpetrators may sum to more than 100%. All findings presented are weighted percentages of the total number who experienced sexual violence in childhood (for ages 18–24 years), lifetime (for ages 13–24 years), or in the past 12 months (for ages 13–17, 18–24, and 13–24 years). In some cases, the number of incidents of sexual violence for females and males was too small to generate stable estimates for certain indicators.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18–24-YEAR-OLDS

- Almost one in twelve females (8.4%) and 3.3% of males experienced sexual violence before age 18 years, a significant difference.
- There is no significant difference in the proportion of females who experienced any type of sexual violence in childhood between rural (8.5%) and urban areas (8.2%) (see **Appendix B: Rural and Urban Tables**).

LIFETIME SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

- One in nine females (11.3%) and 4.8% of males experienced sexual violence in their lifetime, a statistically significant difference. While there was no difference between females and males in Zanzibar (6.1% for both), in Tanzania Mainland there was a significant difference between females (11.4%) and males (4.8%) experiencing lifetime sexual violence.
- Close to one in six female survivors (15.7%) and one in five male survivors (20.0%) first experienced sexual violence at age 13 or younger.
- More than half of female survivors (60.8%) and male survivors (54.3%) experienced multiple incidents of sexual violence.
- Common perpetrators of the first incident of sexual violence were current or ex-intimate partners for females (32.2%) and neighbors for males (49.8%).
- Among those who experienced sexual violence, the first incident often occurred in the home for both females (51.4%) and males (63.1%). In Zanzibar, the first incident of sexual violence among males often occurred in an outside location (54.5%) or in the home (47.9%).
- There was a significant difference among rural males (56.4%) and urban males (75.5%) in the first occurrence of violence in the home. However, there was no significant difference between rural females (50.2%) and urban females (53.0%) (see **Appendix B: Rural and Urban Tables**).
- Among those who ever had sex, 7.5% of females and 2.0% of males experienced pressured or physically forced sex at their first sexual experience, a statistically significant difference.
- Significantly more females (45.8%) than males (22.1%) who experienced sexual violence told someone about their experience. Among females who experienced sexual violence and told someone, the most common person they told was a relative (60.4%); while among males, the most common person was a friend (55.8%).
- Among those who experienced any sexual violence, significantly more males (30.5%) than females (16.4%) knew of a place to seek help for sexual violence.
- Only 7.1% of females and 9.0% of males sought help (e.g., from healthcare, police/security, legal, or social welfare personnel or setting) after experiencing sexual violence.
- Feelings of fear, guilt or embarrassment prevented female sexual violence survivors (42.8%) from seeking services for sexual violence.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

- Among children and youth aged 13–24 years, 4.7% of females and 2.4% of males experienced any sexual violence in the past 12 months, a statistically significant difference.

UNWANTED TECHNOLOGY-FACILITATED SEXUAL EXPERIENCES IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

- Among those with access to the internet, social media applications, email, or text messaging, 4.7% of males experienced unwanted technology-facilitated sexual experiences in the past 12 months.

4.1. SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18–24-YEAR-OLDS

The prevalence of any childhood sexual violence and each of the four types of childhood sexual violence are presented in this section.

Table 4.1.1. Prevalence of sexual violence [1] before age 18 among 18–24-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI) (n=4583)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI) (n=3903)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI) (n=680)	National Weighted % (95% CI) (n=1438)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI) (n=806)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI) (n=632)
Any type of sexual violence in childhood	8.4 (6.7–10.0)	8.4 (6.7–10.1)	6.7 (3.8–9.5)	3.3 (1.7–4.8)	3.2 (1.7–4.8)	3.4 (0.8–5.9)*
Unwanted sexual touching in childhood	5.0 (3.5–6.6)	5.1 (3.5–6.7)	2.4 (1.0–3.8)	1.7 (0.9–2.5)	1.7 (0.9–2.5)	2.4 (0.7–4.1)*
Unwanted attempted sex in childhood	3.7 (2.2–5.1)	3.6 (2.2–5.1)	5.4 (1.7–9.1)*	1.8 (0.4–3.2)*	1.8 (0.4–3.2)*	2.6 (0.5–4.6)*
Pressured sex in childhood [2]	2.1 (1.2–3.0)	2.1 (1.2–3.0)	1.5 (0.2–2.8)*	0.5 (0.2–0.8)*	0.5 (0.2–0.8)*	**
Physically forced sex in childhood	3.3 (2.2–4.4)	3.3 (2.1–4.4)	6.8 (3.3–10.3)	1.4 (0.1–2.8)*	1.4 (0.1–2.8)*	**
Pressured or physically forced sex in childhood	4.2 (2.7–5.7)	4.2 (2.6–5.7)	6.7 (3.3–10.2)	1.8 (0.4–3.2)*	1.8 (0.4–3.2)*	**

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex through harassment or threats.

[2] Pressured sex includes harassment or threats.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

4.2. LIFETIME SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

The prevalence of lifetime sexual violence overall and by type is presented in this section, along with age at first experience of sexual violence, perpetrators of first experience of sexual violence, and experiences of multiple incidents of sexual violence. Multiple incidents include more than one incident of the same form of sexual violence, more than one form of sexual violence, or both. Prevalence of unwanted first sex, defined as physically forced or pressured sex at sexual debut, is also presented.

Table 4.2. Prevalence of lifetime sexual violence [1] among 13–24-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=8439)	(n=7009)	(n=1430)	(n=2973)	(n=1612)	(n=1361)
Any sexual violence	11.3 (10.0–12.5)	11.4 (10.2–12.7)	6.1 (4.3–8.0)	4.8 (3.8–5.8)	4.8 (3.7–5.8)	6.1 (4.4–7.9)
	(n=8430)	(n=7003)	(n=1427)	(n=2968)	(n=1607)	(n=1361)
Unwanted sexual touching	7.1 (5.9–8.4)	7.3 (6.0–8.5)	3.2 (1.7–4.7)	2.7 (2.0–3.4)	2.6 (1.9–3.3)	4.2 (2.3–6.1)
	(n=8431)	(n=7005)	(n=1426)	(n=2969)	(n=1610)	(n=1359)
Unwanted attempted sex	4.8 (3.8–5.8)	4.9 (3.8–5.9)	2.7 (1.5–3.9)	2.2 (1.3–3.1)	2.2 (1.2–3.1)	2.9 (1.6–4.2)
	(n=8431)	(n=7004)	(n=1427)	(n=2968)	(n=1609)	(n=1359)
Pressured sex [2]	2.9 (1.9–3.8)	2.9 (2.0–3.9)	0.9 (0.3–1.6)*	1.0 (0.5–1.5)	1.0 (0.5–1.6)	**
	(n=8423)	(n=7003)	(n=1420)	(n=2971)	(n=1611)	(n=1360)
Physically forced sex	4.6 (3.7–5.6)	4.7 (3.7–5.7)	2.6 (1.4–3.8)	1.4 (0.7–2.2)	1.4 (0.6–2.2)	2.1 (0.8–3.4)*
	(n=8437)	(n=7008)	(n=1429)	(n=2971)	(n=1611)	(n=1360)
Pressured or physically forced sex	5.0 (4.0–6.1)	5.1 (4.0–6.2)	2.6 (1.5–3.8)	1.9 (1.1–2.8)	1.9 (1.0–2.8)	2.3 (0.9–3.6)
	(n=3648)	(n=3345)	(n=303)	(n=850)	(n=661)	(n=189)
Pressured or physically forced sex at first sexual experience [3]	7.5 (5.2–9.7)	7.4 (5.1–9.7)	10.3 (4.4–16.2)	2.0 (1.2–2.7)	1.9 (1.2–2.7)	**

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Pressured sex includes harassment or threats.

[3] Among those who ever had sex. Pressured or physically forced sex at first sexual experience includes pressured or forced to against their will.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

4.2.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVIVOR OF LIFETIME SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 4.2.1. Characteristics of survivors at the first experience of sexual violence [1] among 13–24-year-olds who experienced any lifetime sexual violence—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
Age in years at first experience of sexual violence						
	(n=866)	(n=780)	(n=86)	(n=155)	(n=82)	(n=73)
13 or younger	15.7 (9.8–21.6)	15.6 (9.6–21.5)	22.4 (11.2–33.5)	20.0 (13.2–26.8)	20.5 (13.4–27.7)	**
14–15	25.8 (19.8–31.7)	25.9 (19.8–31.9)	19.3 (8.9–29.7)	20.0 (9.6–30.5)	20.4 (9.5–31.3)	11.1 (2.0–20.3)*
16–17	32.4 (26.5–38.4)	32.4 (26.4–38.4)	35.5 (23.2–47.8)	24.2 (13.9–34.4)	24.2 (13.5–34.9)	23.3 (6.2–40.4)*
18–24	26.1 (20.9–31.3)	26.2 (20.8–31.5)	22.9 (13.9–31.8)	35.8 (27.1–44.5)	34.9 (25.8–43.9)	58.6 (39.1–78.2)
	(n=860)	(n=774)	(n=86)	(n=154)	(n=80)	(n=74)
Experienced multiple incidents of sexual violence	60.8 (54.2–67.4)	61.0 (54.3–67.7)	48.4 (39.9–56.9)	54.3 (43.4–65.3)	53.8 (42.2–65.3)	67.8 (56.9–78.6)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (through harassment or threats) sex.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

4.2.2. PERPETRATORS OF THE FIRST INCIDENTS OF LIFETIME SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 4.2.2. Characteristics of perpetrators of the first experience of sexual violence [1] among 13–24-year-olds who experienced any lifetime sexual violence—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
Perpetrators of first incident of any sexual violence						
	(n=853)	(n=771)	(n=82)	(n=153)	(n=82)	(n=71)
Current or Ex Intimate Partner [2]	32.2 (26.4–38.0)	32.3 (26.4–38.2)	25.5 (18.1–32.9)	6.7 (2.3–11.1)*	6.7 (2.2–11.3)*	**
Neighbor	24.2 (19.4–29.0)	24.3 (19.4–29.2)	18.5 (7.7–29.3)	49.8 (37.4–62.2)	49.9 (37.0–62.7)	47.4 (32.9–61.9)
Friend	20.0 (14.1–25.9)	20.2 (14.3–26.2)	**	**	**	**
Family Member	5.8 (2.7–8.9)	5.5 (2.4–8.7)	20.8 (4.2–37.3)*	12.4 (7.5–17.2)	12.7 (7.7–17.7)	**
Authority Figure [3]	8.3 (4.6–11.9)	8.1 (4.5–11.8)	14.8 (4.8–24.9)*	37.7 (28.7–46.7)	37.3 (28.0–46.7)	47.0 (30.8–63.2)
Classmate/Schoolmate	9.1 (3.1–15.1)*	9.2 (3.1–15.2)*	**	<0.01***	<0.01***	<0.01***
Stranger	6.5 (2.9–10.2)	6.6 (2.9–10.3)	**	<0.01***	<0.01***	<0.01***
Other [4]	10.1 (8.1–12.2)	10.0 (7.9–12.0)	19.1 (7.7–30.5)*	**	**	**
Other indicators						
	(n=630)	(n=561)	(n=69)	(n=58)	(n=42)	(n=16)
Perpetrator 5 or more years older at first incident of any sexual violence	75.7 (69.1–82.3)	75.6 (68.9–82.3)	82.3 (73.0–91.5)	80.9 (73.7–88.2)	81.1 (73.7–88.5)	†
	(n=864)	(n=780)	(n=84)	(n=151)	(n=78)	(n=73)
More than one perpetrator at first incident of sexual violence	13.8 (10.5–17.0)	13.8 (10.5–17.1)	9.6 (1.7–17.5)*	26.8 (17.0–36.7)	26.9 (16.6–37.1)	25.5 (8.4–42.6)*

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Intimate partner includes current or previous spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner.

[3] Authority figure includes teacher, police/security person, employer, neighborhood/religious leader.

[4] 'Other' was a response option in the questionnaire.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.01. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

†Estimate is suppressed due to a small sample size (unweighted denominator <25).

4.2.3. LOCATION OF THE FIRST INCIDENTS OF LIFETIME SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 4.2.3. Location of first incident of sexual violence [1] among 13–24-year-olds who ever experienced sexual violence—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
Location of first incident of sexual violence	(n=869)	(n=784)	(n=85)	(n=155)	(n=82)	(n=73)
Home setting [2]	51.4 (44.1–58.6)	51.1 (43.7–58.5)	63.5 (51.7–75.4)	63.1 (55.1–71.0)	63.7 (55.4–72.0)	47.9 (35.0–60.8)
School	13.7 (8.7–18.6)	13.7 (8.6–18.7)	15.2 (6.0–24.3)*	11.1 (6.9–15.3)	11.3 (7.0–15.7)	**
Outside location [3]	37.4 (31.8–43.0)	37.7 (32.0–43.4)	20.4 (8.3–32.5)*	28.2 (20.6–35.7)	27.1 (19.2–35.0)	54.5 (38.9–70.2)
Other [4]	6.4 (3.5–9.3)	6.4 (3.5–9.4)	6.8 (0.9–12.6)*	**	**	**

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator. Note: Percents may sum to >100% because some survivors may have experienced multiple forms of sexual violence that may have occurred at different locations.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Home setting includes the survivor's home, perpetrator's home, or someone else's home.

[3] Outside location includes on a road/street, market/shop, lake/river or other body of water, and field/other natural area.

[4] 'Other' includes inside a car/bus, alcohol outlet (e.g., restaurant, bar, disco, club, etc.), religious institution, teaching institution, and office.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

4.3. DISCLOSURE, KNOWLEDGE OF SERVICES, AND RECEIPT OF SERVICES FOR SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 4.3.1. Disclosure, service-seeking, and receipt of services for any incident of lifetime sexual violence [1] among 13–24-year-olds who ever experienced any sexual violence—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
Told someone about an experience of any sexual violence	(n=871)	(n=785)	(n=86)	(n=156)	(n=82)	(n=74)
	45.8 (40.5–51.2)	45.7 (40.2–51.1)	55.8 (45.4–66.2)	22.1 (14.8–29.4)	21.4 (13.8–28.9)	40.0 (25.9–54.0)
Knew of a place to seek help for any experience of sexual violence	(n=869)	(n=783)	(n=86)	(n=153)	(n=81)	(n=72)
	16.4 (11.2–21.6)	16.2 (10.9–21.4)	28.7 (5.7–51.7)*	30.5 (22.9–38.2)	31.1 (23.2–39.1)	15.9 (3.2–28.6)*
Sought help for any experience of sexual violence	(n=869)	(n=783)	(n=86)	(n=153)	(n=81)	(n=72)
	7.1 (4.7–9.5)	7.0 (4.5–9.4)	16.4 (7.1–25.7)	9.0 (3.9–14.0)	9.0 (3.8–14.3)	**
Received help for any experience of sexual violence	(n=864)	(n=779)	(n=85)	(n=151)	(n=79)	(n=72)
	4.5 (2.1–6.8)	4.3 (1.9–6.7)	13.1 (4.2–22.1)*	6.0 (2.8–9.1)	6.1 (2.8–9.3)	**

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

Table 4.3.2. Relationship with the person the survivor told about any incident of sexual violence [1] among 13–24-year-olds who experienced any sexual violence and who told someone—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
Person the survivor told about sexual violence						
	(n=394)	(n=346)	(n=48)	(n=46)	(n=22)	(n=24)
Relative [2]	60.4 (51.9–68.9)	60.4 (51.7–69.0)	63.4 (44.9–81.8)	34.9 (16.2–53.6)	†	†
Spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or partner	0.9 (0.2–1.6)*	1.0 (0.2–1.7)*	<0.01***	<0.01***	†	†
Friend	20.5 (11.8–29.3)	20.7 (11.7–29.6)	**	55.8 (35.3–76.4)	†	†
Professional healthcare worker, community leader, religious leader, authority figure, or other [3] [4]	23.8 (15.9–31.8)	23.5 (15.4–31.6)	40.9 (30.4–51.5)	27.7 (17.1–38.4)	†	†

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator. Note: Percents may sum to >100% because some survivors may have experienced sexual violence multiple times and may have told multiple people.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Relative includes mother, father, brother, sister, and other relatives

[3] Professional worker, Community/ Religious leader includes the following: Non-governmental organization worker, Teacher, Employer, Community Leader, and/or Religious Leader, and other.

[4] 'Other' includes those who received services from a service provider or authority figure.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.01. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

†Estimate is suppressed due to a small sample size (unweighted denominator <25).

Table 4.3.3. Source of service received for any incident of sexual violence [1] among 13–24-year-olds who ever experienced sexual violence and received help—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=48)	(n=38)	(n=10)	(n=6)	(n=4)	(n=2)
Doctor, nurse, or other health care worker in a hospital or clinic	84.9 (66.7–100.0)	84.1 (64.8–100.0)	†	†	†	†
Police or other security personnel	46.7 (17.4–75.9)*	45.8 (15.0–76.7)*	†	†	†	†
Legal professional, social worker/counsellor, and community leader	**	**	†	†	†	†

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator. Note: Percents may sum to >100% because some survivors may have received service from multiple providers.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

†Estimate is suppressed due to a small sample size (unweighted denominator <25).

Table 4.3.4. Reasons for not seeking services for sexual violence [1] among 13–24-year-olds who ever experienced sexual violence and did not seek services—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=49)	(n=44)	(n=5)	(n=18)	(n=12)	(n=6)
Individual beliefs about need for services [2]	32.4 (23.0–41.8)	33.0 (23.4–42.6)	†	†	†	†
Feelings of fear, guilt, or embarrassment [3]	42.8 (27.4–58.2)	42.7 (26.8–58.5)	†	†	†	†
Other [4]	49.6 (35.2–64.0)	49.5 (34.8–64.3)	†	†	†	†

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator. Note: Percents may sum to >100% because some survivors may have provided more than one reason for not seeking services.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (through harassment or threats) sex.

[2] Individual beliefs about need for services includes did not think it was a problem; did not want/need to tell anyone.

[3] Feelings of fear, guilt, or embarrassment includes felt it was my fault; embarrassed for my family; afraid of perpetrator.

[4] Other barriers including structural barriers to accessing services, such as, services too far away; could not afford services; services not high quality; Relationship/Interpersonal barriers to disclosure including: did not know who to go to; afraid of getting in trouble; perpetrator told me not to tell anyone; dependent on perpetrator or someone else/fear of abandonment.

† Estimate is suppressed due to a small sample size (unweighted denominator <25).

4.4. SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

The prevalence of sexual violence in the past 12 months overall is presented in this section for age groups 13–17 years (children), 18–24 years (young adults), and 13–24 years (children and youth). This section also includes information about characteristics of perpetrators of the most recent incident of sexual violence in the past 12 months among 13–24-year-olds.

4.4.1. SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS BY AGE GROUP

Table 4.4.1. Prevalence of sexual violence [1] in the past 12 months—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
13–17-year-olds	(n=3854)	(n=3105)	(n=749)	(n=1532)	(n=803)	(n=729)
Any sexual violence in the past 12 months	4.7 (3.4–6.0)	4.8 (3.5–6.2)	1.6 (0.7–2.4)	1.1 (0.7–1.5)	1.1 (0.7–1.5)	**
18–24-year-olds	(n=4583)	(n=3903)	(n=680)	(n=1438)	(n=806)	(n=632)
Any sexual violence in the past 12 months	4.7 (3.6–5.8)	4.7 (3.6–5.8)	4.2 (1.2–7.1)*	3.8 (2.5–5.0)	3.7 (2.4–4.9)	6.1 (4.0–8.1)
13–24-year-olds	(n=8437)	(n=7008)	(n=1429)	(n=2970)	(n=1609)	(n=1361)
Any sexual violence in the past 12 months	4.7 (3.9–5.6)	4.8 (3.9–5.6)	2.8 (1.3–4.3)	2.4 (1.7–3.1)	2.4 (1.6–3.1)	3.5 (2.2–4.9)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (through harassment or threats) sex.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

4.4.2. PERPETRATORS OF THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 4.4.2. Characteristics of perpetrators of the most recent incident of sexual violence [1] among 13–24-year-olds who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
Perpetrators of the most recent incident of sexual violence in the past 12 months						
	(n=342)	(n=303)	(n=39)	(n=83)	(n=39)	(n=44)
Current or Ex Intimate Partner [2]	39.9 (29.3–50.4)	40.3 (29.7–51.0)	15.8 (1.7–29.8)*	4.5 (0.8–8.2)*	4.6 (0.7–8.5)*	**
Neighbor	25.7 (17.2–34.1)	25.8 (17.2–34.4)	18.4 (4.3–32.4)*	55.9 (44.0–67.9)	57.1 (44.5–69.7)	32.3 (15.4–49.2)
Friend	17.6 (11.5–23.6)	17.8 (11.6–24.0)	**	**	**	**
Family Member	**	**	**	10.0 (2.0–17.9)*	10.4 (2.1–18.8)*	<0.01***
Authority Figure [3]	5.3 (2.8–7.8)	5.1 (2.6–7.6)	**	35.6 (20.7–50.4)	34.3 (18.6–50.1)	61.0 (43.1–79.0)
Classmate/Schoolmate	**	**	**	<0.01***	<0.01***	<0.01***
Stranger	**	**	**	<0.01***	<0.01***	<0.01***
Other [4]	9.8 (5.8–13.7)	9.8 (5.7–13.8)	10.0 (1.2–18.9)*	**	<0.01***	**

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (through harassment or threats) sex.

[2] Intimate partner includes current or previous spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner.

[3] Authority figure: includes teacher, police/security person, employer, neighborhood/religious leader.

[4] 'Other' was a response option in the questionnaire.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.01. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

4.4.3. UNWANTED TECHNOLOGY-FACILITATED SEXUAL EXPERIENCES IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 4.4.3. Prevalence of unwanted technology-facilitated sexual experiences [1] in the past 12 months, among 13–24-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

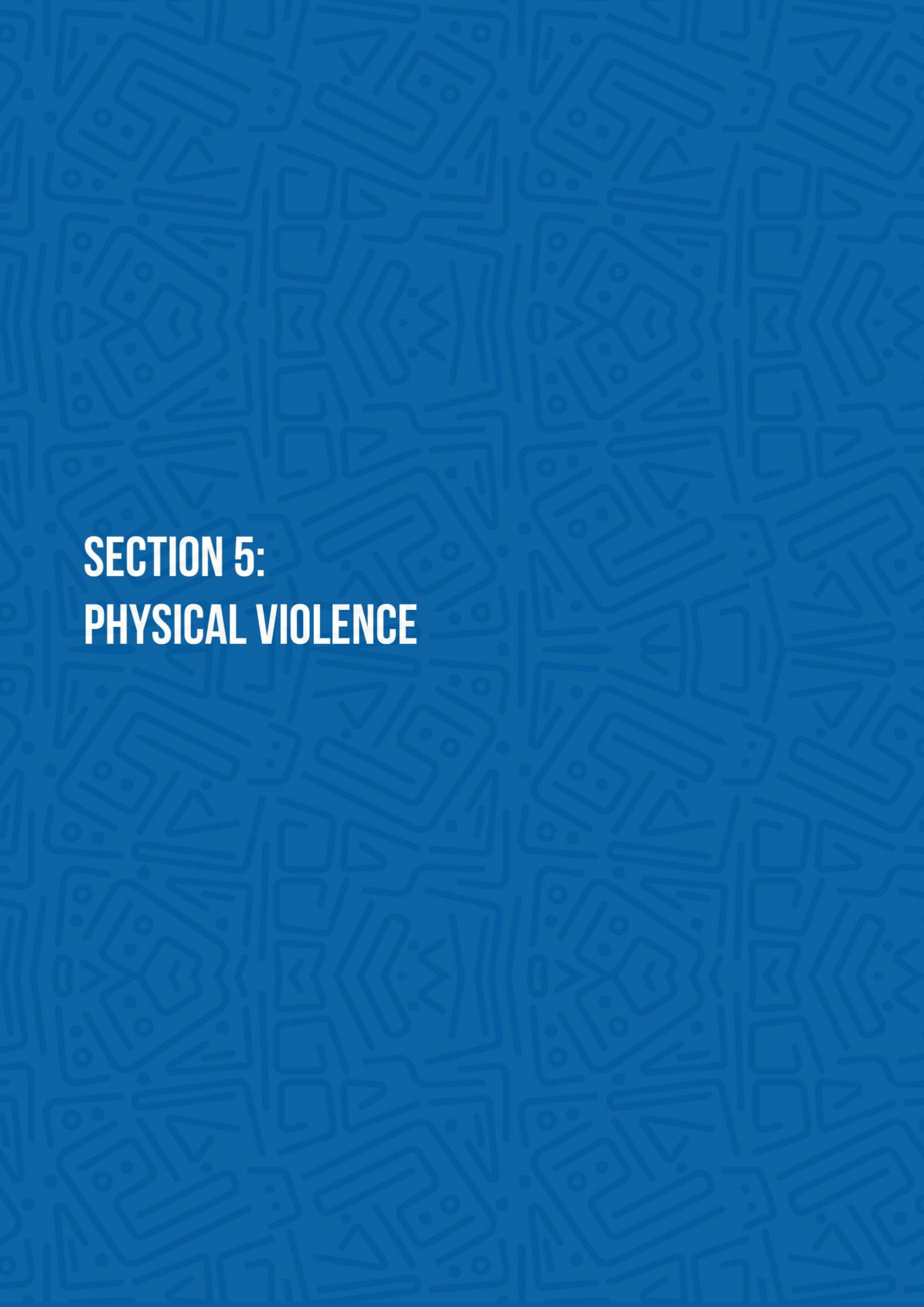
	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=3346)	(n=2877)	(n=469)	(n=1484)	(n=751)	(n=733)
Any unwanted technology-facilitated sexual experiences in the past 12 months	1.0 (0.3–1.7)*	1.0 (0.3–1.7)*	**	4.7 (2.9–6.5)	4.8 (2.9–6.7)	2.9 (1.0–4.7)*

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Any unwanted technology-facilitated sexual experiences are among those with access to the internet, social media apps, email, or text messaging and includes having experienced one or more of the following in the past 12 months: 1) pressured to talk about sexual acts on the internet, on social media, through email, or through text message against their will; 2) sent a photo or video showing private part on the internet, on social media, through email, or through text message against their will; 3) did anything else sexual on the internet, on social media, through email, or through text message against their will.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.



SECTION 5: PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

SECTION 5: PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

This section presents the prevalence and contexts of physical violence against children and youth in Tanzania. The prevalence by perpetrator, injuries received, disclosure of violence, and knowledge and utilization of services are described. Findings include the overall prevalence of physical violence in childhood (before age 18 years) for 18–24-year-olds, lifetime for 13–24-year-olds, and in the past 12 months by age group. Prevalence of injuries from physical violence among 13–24-year-olds is also described. Such injuries include scratches or bruises, black eyes or eye injuries, gashes or deep wounds, broken bones or broken teeth, and burns.

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18–24-YEAR-OLDS

- More than one in five females (21.5%) and males (21.4%) experienced physical violence by any perpetrator before age 18 years. In Tanzania Mainland, prevalence is similar for females (21.9%) and males (21.3%). However, in Zanzibar, significantly more males (24.5%) than females (8.7%) experienced physical violence before age 18 years.
- About one in eight females (13.1%) and males (12.0%) experienced physical violence by a parent or adult relative before age 18 years.
- Significantly more males (10.5%) than females (6.4%) experienced physical violence by a peer before age 18 years.

LIFETIME PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

- Overall, three out of ten females (28.9%) and males (29.0%) experienced lifetime physical violence. Approximately three out of ten females (29.4%) and males (28.8%) in Tanzania Mainland experienced physical violence at some point in their lifetime. In Zanzibar, significantly more males (34.4%) than females (12.3%) experienced lifetime physical violence.
- One in eight females (12.3%) and 3.4% of males who ever had an intimate partner experienced lifetime physical violence by a partner, a significant difference.
- One in seven females (14.3%) and males (14.9%) experienced lifetime physical violence by a parent or adult relative. In Zanzibar, significantly more males (12.5%) than females (5.8%) experienced lifetime physical violence by a parent or adult relative.
- One in ten females (9.6%) and males (9.7%) experienced lifetime physical violence by an adult in the community or neighborhood. The prevalence is the same among females and males (9.8% for both) in Tanzania Mainland. However, in Zanzibar, significantly more males (8.2%) than females (2.9%) experienced lifetime physical violence by an adult in the community or neighborhood.
- Lifetime physical violence by a peer was significantly higher among males (17.5%) than females (12.1%).
- About half of females (49.6%) and males (51.3%) who experienced physical violence had their first experience between the ages of 12 and 17 years.
- Nearly three out of ten females (26.9%) and males (29.2%) who experienced physical violence had an injury due to physical violence.
- Nearly half of females (47.0%) and four out of ten males (42.7%) who experienced physical violence told someone about their experience. Relatives were the most common person both females (71.7%) and males (53.5%) told about their experience.
- Significantly more males (31.4%) than females (18.9%) who experienced physical violence knew of a place to seek help after experiencing physical violence, and significantly more males (17.1%) than females (9.7%) who experienced physical violence sought help for any experience of physical violence.
- Only 8.7% of females and 14.2% of males who experienced physical violence received help for any experience of physical violence during their lifetime.
- Feelings of fear, guilt, or embarrassment were the most common reason for not seeking services among females (59.4%) and males (50.2%) who experienced physical violence and did not seek services. In Zanzibar, significantly more males (87.9%) than females (48.2%) who experienced physical violence did not seek services due to feelings of fear, guilt, or embarrassment.

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

- Approximately one in seven females (14.6%) and one in six males (15.7%) aged 13–17 years experienced physical violence in the past 12 months.

- In Tanzania Mainland, a similar proportion of females (14.9%) and males (15.6%) aged 13–17 years experienced physical violence in the past 12 months. In Tanzania Mainland, 7.9% of females and 9.3% of males aged 13–17 years experienced physical violence by a peer in the past 12 months.
- In Zanzibar, significantly fewer females (8.9%) than males (21.5%) aged 13–17 years experienced physical violence in the past 12 months. In Zanzibar, 4.2% of females and 16.5% of males aged 13–17 years experienced physical violence by a peer in the past 12 months, a significant difference.
- Among youth aged 18–24 years, about one in ten females (9.4%) and males (9.6%) experienced physical violence in the past 12 months. The prevalence is the same among females and males (9.5% for both) who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months in Tanzania Mainland. In Zanzibar, significantly more males (11.3%) than females (5.0%) aged 18–24 years experienced physical violence in the past 12 months.
- Among youth aged 18–24 years, significantly more females (7.4%) than males (1.1%) who ever had an intimate partner experienced physical violence by a partner in the past 12 months.

WITNESSING PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

- Among youth aged 18–24 years, nearly three out of ten females (31.5%) and males (31.8%) witnessed physical violence in the home before age 18 years.
- Among youth aged 18–24 years, more than a third of females (36.7%) and males (37.3%) witnessed physical violence in the community or neighborhood before age 18 years.
- Among 13–24-year-olds, 5.1% of females and 5.3% of males witnessed physical violence in the home in the past 12 months, and 7.9% of females and 7.0% of males witnessed physical violence in the community or neighborhood in the past 12 months.



5.1. PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 5.1. Prevalence of physical violence [1] before age 18 among 18–24-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI) (n=4583)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI) (n=3903)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI) (n=680)	National Weighted % (95% CI) (n=1438)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI) (n=806)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI) (n=632)
Physical violence in childhood, any perpetrator	21.5 (18.2–24.9)	21.9 (18.4–25.4)	8.7 (5.6–11.7)	21.4 (18.0–24.8)	21.3 (17.7–24.8)	24.5 (20.5–28.5)
Physical violence by an intimate partner [2] in childhood	2.5 (1.4–3.5)	2.5 (1.4–3.6)	**	1.0 (0.4–1.7)*	1.0 (0.3–1.7)*	**
Physical violence by a parent or adult relative in childhood	13.1 (10.7–15.5)	13.4 (10.9–15.8)	4.7 (2.5–6.9)	12.0 (10.0–14.0)	12.0 (9.9–14.1)	11.1 (6.5–15.8)
Physical violence by an adult in the community or neighborhood in childhood	6.9 (4.9–8.9)	7.1 (5.1–9.1)	0.9 (0.3–1.4)*	6.2 (4.3–8.2)	6.3 (4.3–8.3)	5.4 (2.4–8.4)
Physical violence by a peer in childhood	6.4 (4.8–8.0)	6.4 (4.8–8.1)	4.3 (1.8–6.8)	10.5 (8.1–12.8)	10.3 (7.9–12.7)	15.9 (13.3–18.6)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Physical violence includes a perpetrator slapping, pushing, shoving, throwing something intentionally to injure, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use other weapon.

[2] Among those who ever had an intimate partner. Intimate partner includes current or previous spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is >30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

5.2. LIFETIME PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 5.2.1. Prevalence of lifetime physical violence [1] and age of first experience among 13–24-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI) (n=8440)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI) (n=7010)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI) (n=1430)	National Weighted % (95% CI) (n=2973)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI) (n=1612)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI) (n=1361)
Physical violence, any perpetrator	28.9 (25.8–32.0)	29.4 (26.2–32.7)	12.3 (9.8–14.7)	29.0 (24.7–33.2)	28.8 (24.4–33.2)	34.4 (31.5–37.4)
Prevalence of physical violence by perpetrator						
Intimate partner [2] physical violence	12.3 (10.2–14.4) (n=8439)	12.5 (10.4–14.6) (n=7010)	4.1 (1.8–6.5) (n=1429)	3.4 (2.4–4.5) (n=2971)	3.4 (2.3–4.5) (n=1610)	6.5 (2.9–10.1) (n=1361)
Parent or adult relative physical violence	14.3 (12.7–15.9) (n=8438)	14.6 (13.0–16.2) (n=7010)	5.8 (4.2–7.5) (n=1428)	14.9 (12.5–17.4) (n=2971)	15.0 (12.5–17.5) (n=1611)	12.5 (9.2–15.8) (n=1360)
Physical violence by an adult in the community or neighborhood	9.6 (7.1–12.0) (n=8437)	9.8 (7.3–12.3) (n=7010)	2.9 (1.4–4.4) (n=1427)	9.7 (7.1–12.3) (n=2970)	9.8 (7.1–12.5) (n=1609)	8.2 (6.1–10.3) (n=1361)
Peer physical violence	12.1 (10.4–13.7)	12.3 (10.6–13.9)	5.9 (4.5–7.3)	17.5 (14.6–20.3)	17.2 (14.3–20.1)	24.9 (22.2–27.5)
Age in years of first experience of physical violence, among those who ever experienced physical violence						
	(n=1994)	(n=1805)	(n=189)	(n=854)	(n=455)	(n=399)
5 or younger	2.0 (1.2–2.7)	1.9 (1.2–2.7)	4.0 (0.9–7.2)*	3.9 (2.9–5.0)	4.0 (2.9–5.2)	1.3 (0.0–2.5)*
6–11	31.3 (26.8–35.8)	31.5 (26.9–36.0)	18.4 (9.9–26.9)	32.7 (28.3–37.2)	32.9 (28.3–37.6)	28.0 (22.7–33.3)
12–17	49.6 (44.0–55.2)	49.4 (43.8–55.1)	61.1 (51.8–70.4)	51.3 (45.5–57.2)	51.1 (45.0–57.2)	57.2 (52.8–61.7)
18–24	17.2 (13.4–20.9)	17.2 (13.4–20.9)	16.5 (11.1–21.9)	12.0 (8.2–15.8)	11.9 (8.0–15.8)	13.5 (9.3–17.8)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Physical violence includes a perpetrator slapping, pushing, shoving, throwing something intentionally to injure, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use other weapon.

[2] Among those who ever had an intimate partner. Intimate partner includes current or previous spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.2.2. Prevalence of experiencing physical harm or injury as a result of physical violence [1] among 13–24-year-olds who experienced any physical violence by any perpetrator—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI) (n=2066)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI) (n=1854)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI) (n=212)	National Weighted % (95% CI) (n=875)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI) (n=469)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI) (n=406)
Experienced injury [2] as a result of physical violence by any perpetrator	26.9 (23.1–30.7)	26.8 (22.9–30.6)	35.9 (23.6–48.2)	29.2 (23.5–34.8)	29.2 (23.4–35.1)	26.7 (20.1–33.4)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Physical violence includes a perpetrator slapping, pushing, shoving, throwing something intentionally to injure, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use other weapon.

[2] Injury includes bruises, cuts, scrapes or scratches; black eyes or other eye injuries; gashes, deep wounds; broken bones or teeth; burns; or other injuries.

5.3. DISCLOSURE, KNOWLEDGE OF SERVICES, AND SERVICE-SEEKING FOR PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 5.3.1. Disclosure, service-seeking and receipt for any incident of physical violence [1] among 13–24-year-olds who ever experienced physical violence—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI) (n=2066)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI) (n=1854)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI) (n=212)	National Weighted % (95% CI) (n=874)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI) (n=469)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI) (n=405)
Told someone about experience of any physical violence	47.0 (40.2–53.7)	47.1 (40.3–53.9)	37.6 (28.1–47.1)	42.7 (37.5–48.0)	42.9 (37.5–48.3)	38.7 (32.5–45.0)
Knew of a place to seek help for any experience of physical violence	18.9 (15.6–22.2)	18.8 (15.5–22.2)	21.6 (15.9–27.3)	31.4 (27.3–35.5)	31.7 (27.4–35.9)	23.9 (14.5–33.2)
Sought help for any experience of physical violence	9.7 (6.8–12.7)	9.7 (6.8–12.7)	9.9 (6.5–13.3)	17.1 (13.3–20.8)	17.1 (13.2–21.0)	15.8 (9.5–22.2)
Received help for any experience of physical violence	8.7 (5.8–11.5)	8.7 (5.8–11.5)	8.6 (5.1–12.1)	14.2 (10.7–17.7)	14.2 (10.5–17.9)	14.0 (7.9–20.2)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Physical violence includes a perpetrator slapping, pushing, shoving, throwing something intentionally to injure, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use other weapon.

Table 5.3.2. Relationship with the person the survivor told about any incident of physical violence [1], among 13–24-year-olds who ever experienced physical violence and who told someone—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI) (n=1004)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI) (n=905)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI) (n=99)	National Weighted % (95% CI) (n=390)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI) (n=223)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI) (n=167)
Relative	71.7 (65.8–77.5)	71.7 (65.8–77.6)	66.4 (50.7–82.1)	53.5 (44.6–62.4)	53.1 (44.0–62.3)	63.6 (49.7–77.5)
Spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend or partner	0.7 (0.1–1.2)*	0.7 (0.1–1.2)*	**	<0.01***	<0.01***	<0.01***
Friend/neighbor	15.1 (11.1–19.2)	15.2 (11.0–19.3)	11.9 (2.0–21.8)*	24.1 (17.3–31.0)	24.0 (16.9–31.1)	27.0 (14.0–40.1)
Service provider or authority figure [2] [3]	17.4 (11.8–23.0)	17.3 (11.7–23.0)	22.7 (13.8–31.5)	26.2 (20.4–32.0)	25.8 (19.8–31.8)	36.7 (19.7–53.8)
Other [4]	14.0 (9.6–18.3)	13.9 (9.6–18.3)	18.2 (5.6–30.9)*	7.4 (3.6–11.1)	7.5 (3.6–11.4)	2.2 (0.7–3.8)*

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator. Note: Percents may sum to >100% because some survivors may have experienced physical violence multiple times and may have told multiple people. n = denominator.

[1] Physical violence includes a perpetrator slapping, pushing, shoving, throwing something intentionally to injure, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use other weapon.

[2] Service provider or authority figure includes Traditional healer, Social Worker, Doctor/Nurse/Healthcare Worker, Non-governmental organization worker, teacher, employer, community leader, religious leader.

[3] Also includes those who received services from a service provider or authority figure.

[4] 'Other' was a response option in the questionnaire.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.01. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero

Table 5.3.3. Source of services received for any incident of physical violence [1] among 13–24-year-olds who ever experienced physical violence and received help—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=180)	(n=160)	(n=20)	(n=111)	(n=61)	(n=50)
Doctor, nurse, or other health care worker in a hospital or clinic	82.9 (74.5–91.3)	82.7 (74.2–91.2)	†	73.8 (57.8–89.9)	73.0 (56.5–89.6)	94.1 (86.6–100.0)
Police or other security personnel	9.5 (4.5–14.4)	9.3 (4.2–14.3)	†	19.8 (8.6–31.1)	19.7 (8.1–31.4)	22.1 (9.1–35.0)
Legal professional	1.3 (0.6–2.0)	1.3 (0.5–2.0)	†	12.5 (1.2–23.8)*	12.7 (1.0–24.4)*	8.0 (0.4–15.6)*
Social worker or counsellor	4.9 (1.4–8.3)*	4.8 (1.3–8.2)*	†	15.6 (3.7–27.5)*	16.2 (3.9–28.5)*	<0.01***
Community leader	34.4 (24.9–44.0)	34.6 (24.9–44.3)	†	49.4 (34.2–64.7)	50.8 (35.3–66.3)	**

CI = confidence interval. Percents may sum to >100% because some survivors may have received service from multiple providers.

[1] Physical violence includes a perpetrator slapping, pushing, shoving, throwing something intentionally to injure, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use other weapon.

n = denominator.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.01. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

† Estimate is suppressed due to a small sample size (unweighted denominator <25).

Table 5.3.4. Reasons for not seeking services for physical violence [1] among 13–24-year-olds who ever experienced physical violence and did not seek services—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=135)	(n=109)	(n=26)	(n=90)	(n=61)	(n=29)
Individual beliefs about need for services [2]	36.3 (27.0–45.6)	36.2 (26.8–45.7)	39.6 (26.4–52.8)	29.6 (28.2–30.9)	30.2 (28.8–31.7)	**
Feelings of fear, guilt, or embarrassment [3]	59.4 (48.5–70.2)	59.6 (48.5–70.6)	48.2 (37.0–59.5)	50.2 (43.4–57.1)	49.3 (42.2–56.4)	87.9 (76.7–99.0)
Other [4]	27.3 (18.8–35.9)	27.1 (18.4–35.8)	38.9 (25.6–52.2)	25.4 (19.1–31.7)	25.7 (19.2–32.2)	12.1 (1.0–23.3)*

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator. Note: Percents may sum to >100% because some survivors may have provided more than one reason for not seeking services.

[1] Physical violence includes a perpetrator slapping, pushing, shoving, throwing something intentionally to injure, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use other weapon.

[2] Individual beliefs about need for services includes did not think it was a problem; did not want/need to tell anyone.

[3] Feelings of fear, guilt, or embarrassment includes felt it was my fault; embarrassed for my family; afraid of perpetrator.

[4] Other barriers including structural barriers to accessing services, such as, services too far away; could not afford services; services not high quality; Relationship/Interpersonal barriers to disclosure including: did not know who to go to; afraid of getting in trouble; perpetrator told me not to tell anyone; dependent on perpetrator or someone else/fear of abandonment.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

5.4. PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS BY AGE GROUP

Table 5.4.1. Prevalence of physical violence [1] in the past 12 months—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
13–17-year-olds						
Any physical violence in the past 12 months	(n=3857) 14.6 (11.5–17.8)	(n=3107) 14.9 (11.6–18.1)	(n=750) 8.9 (5.7–12.0)	(n=1535) 15.7 (11.3–20.2)	(n=806) 15.6 (11.0–20.1)	(n=729) 21.5 (17.0–26.0)
Intimate partner [2] physical violence	(n=505) 4.8 (1.6–7.9)*	(n=463) 4.8 (1.6–8.1)*	(n=42) **	(n=247) 2.6 (0.9–4.4)*	(n=176) 2.7 (0.9–4.5)*	(n=71) <0.01***
Parent or adult relative physical violence	(n=3856) 6.7 (5.3–8.1)	(n=3107) 6.8 (5.3–8.3)	(n=749) 3.6 (2.1–5.0)	(n=1533) 4.7 (3.1–6.3)	(n=804) 4.6 (3.0–6.3)	(n=729) 5.9 (2.4–9.4)
Physical violence by an adult in the community or neighborhood	(n=3854) 5.6 (3.4–7.7)	(n=3107) 5.6 (3.4–7.9)	(n=747) 3.3 (1.1–5.5)*	(n=1533) 6.1 (3.5–8.7)	(n=806) 6.1 (3.4–8.8)	(n=727) 5.6 (2.4–8.8)
Peer physical violence	(n=3854) 7.8 (5.3–10.2)	(n=3107) 7.9 (5.4–10.5)	(n=747) 4.2 (2.5–5.8)	(n=1533) 9.5 (5.7–13.3)	(n=806) 9.3 (5.4–13.2)	(n=727) 16.5 (12.1–20.8)
18–24-year-olds						
Any physical violence in the past 12 months	(n=4583) 9.4 (7.0–11.8)	(n=3903) 9.5 (7.1–12.0)	(n=680) 5.0 (3.1–6.9)	(n=1438) 9.6 (8.0–11.1)	(n=806) 9.5 (7.9–11.1)	(n=632) 11.3 (8.0–14.5)
Intimate partner [2] physical violence	(n=3579) 7.4 (5.4–9.4)	(n=3179) 7.5 (5.5–9.5)	(n=400) 2.9 (0.8–4.9)*	(n=987) 1.1 (0.5–1.8)	(n=617) 1.0 (0.4–1.7)*	(n=370) 4.7 (1.1–8.2)*
Parent or adult relative physical violence	(n=4583) 2.1 (1.0–3.1)	(n=3903) 2.1 (1.0–3.2)	(n=680) 1.1 (0.4–1.7)*	(n=1435) 2.5 (1.4–3.7)	(n=806) 2.6 (1.3–3.8)	(n=629) 1.8 (0.1–3.6)*
Physical violence by an adult in the community or neighborhood	(n=4583) 1.5 (0.6–2.5)*	(n=3903) 1.6 (0.6–2.6)*	(n=680) **	(n=1435) 1.7 (0.9–2.5)	(n=806) 1.7 (0.8–2.5)	(n=629) 2.4 (0.8–4.0)*
Peer physical violence	(n=4583) 2.2 (1.4–3.0)	(n=3903) 2.2 (1.3–3.0)	(n=680) 2.5 (1.1–3.9)	(n=1435) 6.1 (4.9–7.2)	(n=806) 6.0 (4.8–7.2)	(n=629) 6.6 (4.7–8.6)
13–24-year-olds						
Any physical violence in the past 12 months	(n=8440) 11.8 (9.6–14.0)	(n=7010) 12.0 (9.7–14.2)	(n=1430) 7.1 (5.2–8.9)	(n=2973) 12.7 (10.0–15.4)	(n=1612) 12.6 (9.8–15.3)	(n=1361) 16.4 (13.3–19.4)
Intimate partner [2] physical violence	(n=4084) 7.0 (5.2–8.9)	(n=3642) 7.1 (5.2–9.0)	(n=442) 2.6 (0.8–4.4)*	(n=1234) 1.5 (0.8–2.1)	(n=793) 1.4 (0.7–2.1)	(n=441) 4.0 (1.1–6.9)*
Parent or adult relative physical violence	(n=8435) 4.2 (3.2–5.2)	(n=7008) 4.2 (3.2–5.3)	(n=1427) 2.4 (1.6–3.2)	(n=2969) 3.6 (2.4–4.8)	(n=1611) 3.6 (2.4–4.9)	(n=1358) 3.9 (2.1–5.6)
Physical violence by an adult in the community or neighborhood	(n=8436) 3.4 (2.1–4.6)	(n=7010) 3.4 (2.1–4.7)	(n=1426) 2.0 (0.7–3.3)*	(n=2968) 3.9 (2.5–5.4)	(n=1609) 3.9 (2.5–5.4)	(n=1359) 4.0 (2.6–5.4)
Peer physical violence	(n=8436) 4.7 (3.5–6.0)	(n=7010) 4.8 (3.5–6.1)	(n=1426) 3.4 (2.2–4.5)	(n=2968) 7.8 (5.8–9.8)	(n=1609) 7.7 (5.6–9.7)	(n=1359) 11.5 (8.8–14.3)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Physical violence includes a perpetrator slapping, pushing, shoving, throwing something intentionally to injure, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun or other weapon.

[2] Among those who ever had an intimate partner. Intimate partner includes current or previous spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.01. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

5.5. WITNESSING PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

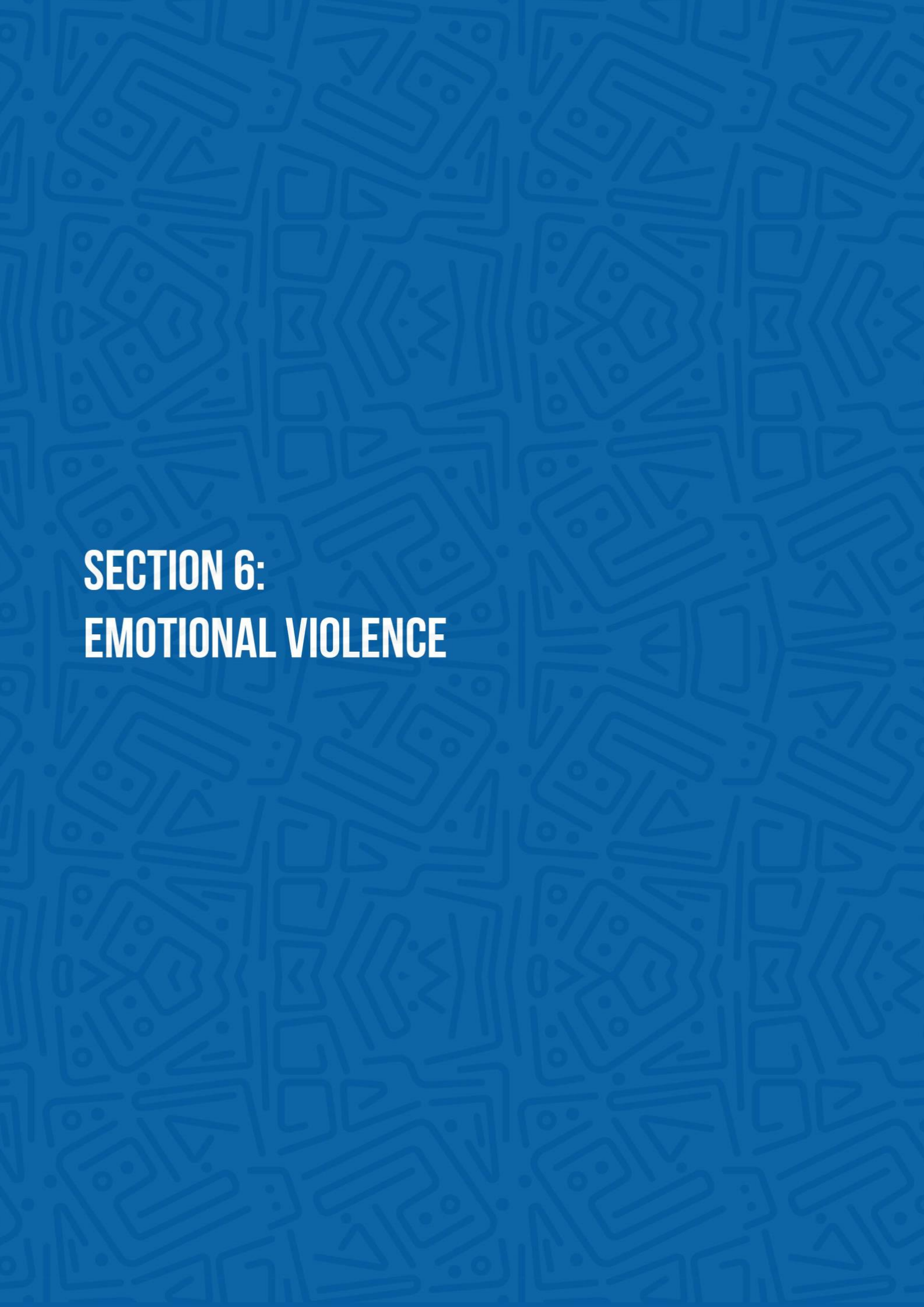
Table 5.5.1. Prevalence of witnessing physical violence in the home [1] and in the community or neighborhood [2] among 18–24-year-olds before age 18 and among 13–24-year-olds in the past 12 months—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
Witnessed physical violence in childhood (among 18–24-year-olds)						
In the home	(n=4568)	(n=3891)	(n=677)	(n=1421)	(n=790)	(n=631)
	31.5 (28.5–34.5)	32.1 (29.0–35.1)	11.9 (9.1–14.6)	31.8 (26.9–36.7)	32.3 (27.2–37.4)	16.7 (11.5–21.9)
In the community or neighborhood	(n=4570)	(n=3893)	(n=677)	(n=1426)	(n=796)	(n=630)
	36.7 (33.2–40.1)	37.0 (33.4–40.6)	25.2 (21.3–29.2)	37.3 (32.9–41.7)	37.1 (32.5–41.6)	44.8 (39.6–50.1)
Witnessed physical violence in the past 12 months (among 13–24-year-olds)						
In the home	(n=8396)	(n=6983)	(n=1413)	(n=2940)	(n=1585)	(n=1355)
	5.1 (4.2–5.9)	5.2 (4.3–6.1)	2.2 (1.0–3.3)	5.3 (3.8–6.9)	5.4 (3.8–7.1)	2.6 (1.3–3.8)
In the community or neighborhood	(n=8398)	(n=6984)	(n=1414)	(n=2949)	(n=1590)	(n=1359)
	7.9 (6.5–9.4)	8.0 (6.5–9.5)	6.0 (4.0–8.0)	7.0 (5.3–8.6)	6.8 (5.2–8.5)	11.3 (8.3–14.2)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Witnessing physical violence in the home includes hearing or seeing father or stepfather hit, punch, kick or beat your mother or stepmother; hearing or seeing a parent punch, kick, or beat your brothers or sisters.

[2] Witnessing physical violence in the community or neighborhood includes seeing someone get attacked outside of your home and family environment.



SECTION 6: EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

SECTION 6: EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

This section presents childhood experiences of emotional violence perpetrated by parents, adult caregivers, or other adult relatives; by intimate partners; and by peers. This section also describes lifetime and past 12-month experiences of emotional violence among 13–24-year-olds. Measurement of emotional violence varies by perpetrator type. Refer to Section A for a complete definition.

EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18–24-YEAR-OLDS

- About one in ten females (9.3%) and males (10.6%) experienced emotional violence during childhood.
- A similar proportion of males (10.7%) in Tanzania Mainland and in Zanzibar (8.3%) experienced emotional violence in childhood by any perpetrator.
- Nationally, a similar proportion of females in urban (10.3%) and in rural (8.6%) settings experienced emotional violence in childhood by any perpetrator (see **Appendix B**: Rural and Urban Tables).

LIFETIME EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

- Nationally, significantly more females (21.8%) than males (15.9%) experienced emotional violence during their lifetime. In Zanzibar, significantly more males (18.5%) than females (11.3%) experienced lifetime emotional violence.
- During their lifetime, 7.6% of females and 6.4% of males experienced emotional violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative.
- Significantly more females (16.4%) than males (9.3%) who had an intimate partner experienced emotional violence by a partner during their lifetime.
- One in eight (12.3%) females and one in ten (9.8%) males experienced emotional violence by a peer during their lifetime. In Zanzibar, significantly more males (12.2%) than females (6.6%) experienced lifetime emotional violence by a peer.
- One in three female (30.3%) and male (35.9%) survivors of emotional violence first experienced emotional violence at age 13 years or younger.

EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

- In the past 12 months, about one in ten females (11.9%) and 8.4% of males aged 13–24 years experienced emotional violence. In Zanzibar, significantly more males (12.4%) than females (6.5%) aged 13–24 years experienced emotional violence in the past 12 months.
- In the past 12 months, significantly more females (9.8%) than males (5.2%) who had an intimate partner experienced emotional violence by a partner. In Zanzibar, 13.1% of females and 6.9% of males experienced emotional violence by intimate partners in the past 12 months.



6.1. EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 6.1. Prevalence of first experience of emotional violence before age 18 years among 18–24-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI) (n=4583)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI) (n=3903)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI) (n=680)	National Weighted % (95% CI) (n=1436)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI) (n=804)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI) (n=632)
Emotional violence in childhood, any perpetrator	9.3 (7.5–11.0)	9.3 (7.4–11.1)	9.3 (6.8–11.9)	10.6 (8.2–13.0)	10.7 (8.2–13.2)	8.3 (5.1–11.5)
Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative in childhood [1]	4.1 (3.0–5.3)	4.1 (2.9–5.3)	5.1 (2.7–7.5)	6.0 (4.4–7.6)	6.1 (4.5–7.8)	2.3 (0.4–4.1)*
Emotional violence by an intimate partner in childhood [2] [3]	3.1 (2.1–4.0)	3.1 (2.1–4.0)	2.3 (0.8–3.8)*	2.7 (0.9–4.5)*	2.7 (0.9–4.5)*	3.6 (1.1–6.2)*
Emotional violence by a peer in childhood [4]	4.2 (3.2–5.2)	4.2 (3.2–5.2)	4.6 (2.7–6.5)	5.6 (3.3–7.8)	5.6 (3.3–7.9)	5.4 (3.2–7.6)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative includes being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed, put down, or insulted.

[2] Emotional violence by an intimate partner includes being insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others; keeping you from having your own money; tried to keep you from seeing or talking to family or friends; keeping track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing; made threats to physically harm you.

[3] Among those who ever had an intimate partner. Intimate partner includes current or previous spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner.

[4] Emotional violence by a peer includes a) made you get scared or feel really bad because they were calling you names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around; b) told lies or spread rumors about you, or tried to make others dislike you; c) kept you out of things on purpose, excluded you from their group of friends or completely ignored you.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

6.2. LIFETIME EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 6.2. Prevalence of lifetime emotional violence and age of first experience among 13–24-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI) (n=8439)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI) (n=7009)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI) (n=1430)	National Weighted % (95% CI) (n=2970)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI) (n=1609)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI) (n=1361)
Emotional violence, any perpetrator	21.8 (19.3–24.3)	22.1 (19.6–24.7)	11.3 (8.8–13.8)	15.9 (13.3–18.5)	15.8 (13.1–18.5)	18.5 (14.6–22.4)
Emotional violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative [1]	7.6 (6.1–9.0)	7.6 (6.2–9.1)	5.1 (3.3–6.9)	6.4 (5.0–7.9)	6.4 (4.9–8.0)	6.3 (4.3–8.3)
Emotional violence by an intimate partner [2] [3]	16.4 (14.1–18.7)	16.5 (14.1–18.8)	11.7 (6.6–16.8)	9.3 (6.6–12.0)	9.1 (6.3–11.8)	18.1 (12.4–23.9)
Emotional violence by a peer [4]	12.3 (10.7–14.0)	12.5 (10.8–14.2)	6.6 (4.9–8.3)	9.8 (8.0–11.6)	9.7 (7.8–11.6)	12.2 (8.4–16.0)
Age in years at first experience of emotional violence						
13 or younger	30.3 (26.1–34.6)	30.3 (26.0–34.6)	31.5 (21.2–41.9)	35.9 (29.4–42.4)	36.5 (29.6–43.3)	20.4 (11.4–29.4)
14–15	19.0 (14.2–23.9)	19.0 (14.1–23.9)	22.3 (16.7–28.0)	22.4 (14.2–30.6)	22.6 (14.1–31.1)	16.0 (10.3–21.6)
16–17	15.5 (12.4–18.6)	15.5 (12.3–18.6)	17.9 (10.5–25.3)	13.4 (9.7–17.1)	13.1 (9.3–16.9)	20.8 (16.0–25.7)
18–24	35.1 (30.0–40.3)	35.2 (30.0–40.5)	28.2 (21.1–35.3)	28.3 (21.0–35.7)	27.8 (20.1–35.4)	42.8 (31.3–54.2)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative includes being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed, put down, or insulted.

[2] Emotional violence by an intimate partner includes being insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others; keeping you from having your own money; tried to keep you from seeing or talking to family or friends; keeping track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing; made threats to physically harm you.

[3] Among those who ever had an intimate partner. Intimate partner includes current or previous spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner.

[4] Emotional violence by a peer includes a) made you get scared or feel really bad because they were calling you names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around; b) told lies or spread rumors about you, or tried to make others dislike you; c) kept you out of things on purpose, excluded you from their group of friends or completely ignored you.

6.3. EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 6.3. Prevalence of emotional violence in the past 12 months among 13–24-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI) (n=8438)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI) (n=7008)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI) (n=1430)	National Weighted % (95% CI) (n=2970)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI) (n=1609)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI) (n=1361)
Emotional violence in the past 12 months, any perpetrator	11.9 (10.2–13.6)	12.1 (10.4–13.8)	6.5 (4.4–8.6)	8.4 (6.6–10.3)	8.3 (6.4–10.2)	12.4 (9.4–15.3)
Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative [1]	3.4 (2.5–4.4)	3.5 (2.5–4.4)	2.6 (1.4–3.8)	3.2 (2.2–4.3)	3.2 (2.1–4.3)	4.2 (2.4–6.1)
Emotional violence by an intimate partner [2] [3]	9.8 (8.0–11.5)	9.8 (8.1–11.6)	6.9 (3.2–10.7)	5.2 (3.3–7.1)	5.0 (3.1–6.9)	13.1 (7.9–18.2)
Emotional violence by a peer [4]	6.5 (5.1–7.9)	6.6 (5.2–8.1)	3.5 (2.2–4.8)	4.9 (3.7–6.1)	4.8 (3.6–6.0)	7.6 (4.7–10.4)

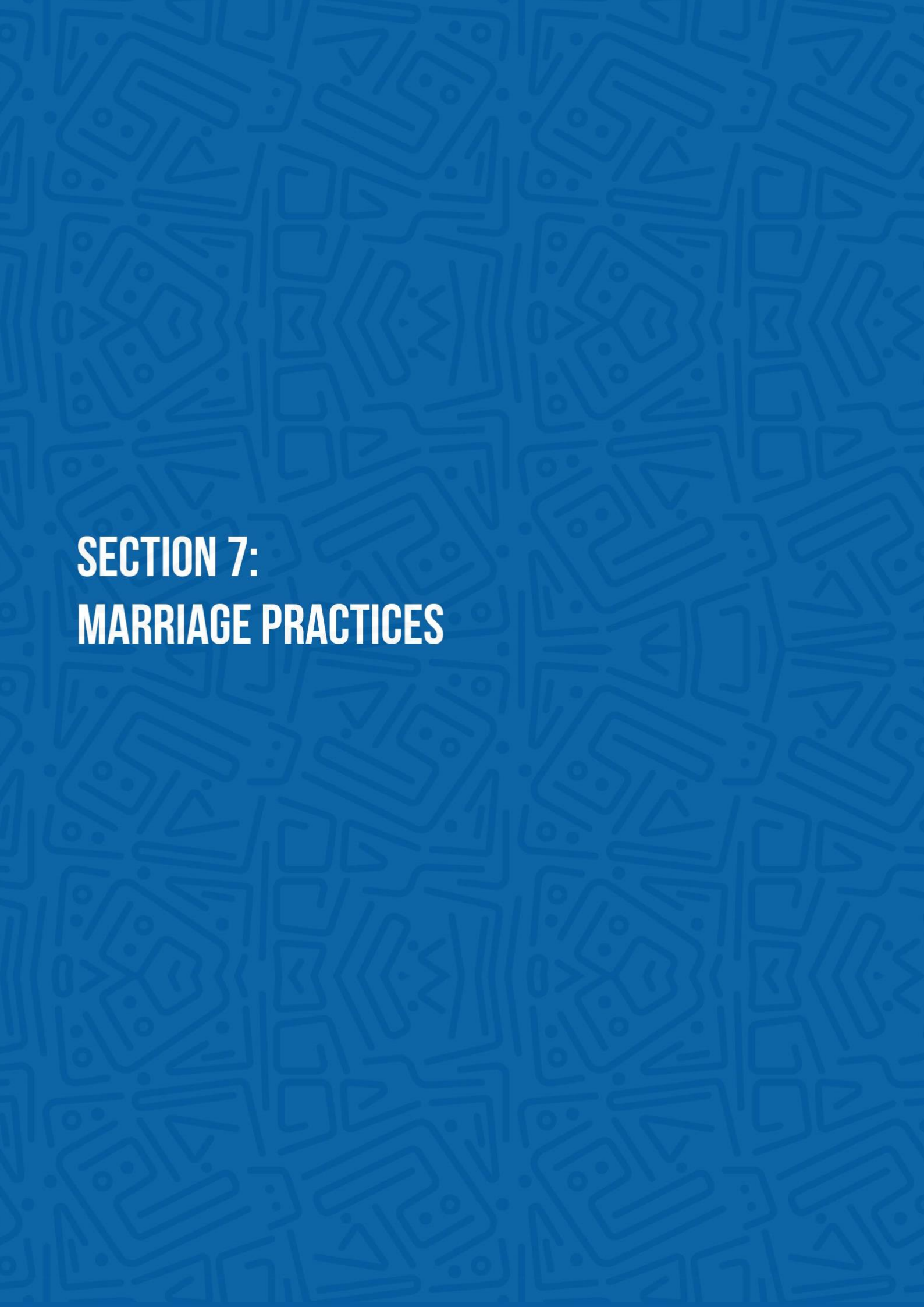
CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative includes being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed, put down, or insulted.

[2] Emotional violence by an intimate partner includes being insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others; keeping you from having your own money; tried to keep you from seeing or talking to family or friends; keeping track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing; made threats to physically harm you.

[3] Among those who ever had an intimate partner. Intimate partner includes current or previous spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner.

[4] Emotional violence by a peer in the past 12 months includes a) made you get scared or feel really bad because they were calling you names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around; b) told lies or spread rumors about you, or tried to make others dislike you; c) kept you out of things on purpose, excluded you from their group of friends or completely ignored you.



SECTION 7:

MARRIAGE PRACTICES

SECTION 7: MARRIAGE PRACTICES

This section presents experiences of certain practices of marriage in Tanzania. Child marriage remains legal in Tanzania. Traditional practices include arranged marriage, which is legal, and abducted marriage, an illegal practice in which girls are abducted by a stranger or someone they know and forced into marriage.

MARRIAGE PRACTICES AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

- One in eight ever-married females (12.5%) had an arranged marriage, and one in nine (11.0%) did not know their partner before marriage. In Zanzibar, nearly one in four (23.9%) ever-married females did not know their partner before marriage.
- Among females who were married or lived with someone as if married and did not have a choice in selecting their spouses, about one in three (31.5%) had an abducted marriage.
- About eight out of ten ever-married females (79.8%) and ever-married males (78.6%) had marriages that involved a bride price paid by the groom's family.

7.1. MARRIAGE PRACTICES AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 7.1. Marriage practices of 13–24-year-olds who had ever been married—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
Relationship history						
	(n=1740)	(n=1523)	(n=217)	(n=150)	(n=108)	(n=42)
Arranged marriage [1]	12.5 (9.2–15.9)	12.5 (9.1–15.9)	16.6 (10.3–22.9)	10.1 (1.4–18.9)*	10.1 (1.2–19.0)*	11.3 (1.3–21.3)*
	(n=299)	(n=241)	(n=58)	NA	NA	NA
Abducted marriage [2], among those who did not have a choice in selecting their spouse	31.5 (16.3–46.6)	31.6 (16.0–47.2)	27.0 (17.6–36.4)	NA	NA	NA
	(n=1959)	(n=1709)	(n=250)	(n=156)	(n=111)	(n=45)
Did not know partner before marriage	11.0 (8.0–13.9)	10.7 (7.7–13.7)	23.9 (14.5–33.4)	5.5 (0.3–10.8)*	5.6 (0.2–10.9)*	**
Marriage involved bride price [3]						
	(n=1964)	(n=1710)	(n=254)	(n=156)	(n=110)	(n=46)
Paid by her family	1.0 (0.2–1.8)*	1.0 (0.1–1.8)*	1.7 (0.3–3.1)*	**	**	11.3 (6.4–16.2)
Paid by his family	79.8 (75.9–83.7)	79.4 (75.5–83.4)	97.8 (96.2–99.4)	78.6 (69.4–87.7)	78.4 (69.1–87.8)	85.9 (78.7–93.1)
No bride price	19.2 (15.3–23.1)	19.6 (15.6–23.5)	**	18.3 (10.1–26.6)	18.6 (10.2–27.0)	**

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator. NA = Not applicable.

[1] Arranged marriage includes the marriage was arranged, and she/he did not have a choice or the marriage was arranged, and she/he did have a choice, among those who had ever been married.

[2] Abducted marriage is an illegal practice, common in some areas, whereby girls are abducted by a stranger or someone they know. The marriage is then facilitated between the two families, sometimes with mediation by an influential community member or elder.

[3] Bride price involving his or her family.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.



SECTION 8: INSPIRE INDICATORS

SECTION 8: INSPIRE INDICATORS

This section presents indicators relevant to *INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children*¹ which is a technical package that includes evidence-based strategies with demonstrated success in preventing and responding to violence in childhood. INSPIRE reflects a collaboration of the key global partners focused on the health, safety and protection of children, recognizing that violence in childhood is a major contributor to poor health and wellbeing and is preventable. There are seven strategies included in INSPIRE: Implementation and enforcement of laws; Norms and values; Safe environments; Parent and caregiver support; Income and economic strengthening, Response and support services and Education and life skills. The 2024 Tanzania VACS covers indicators for INSPIRE strategies. Additionally, the indicators for response and support services for survivors of violence are included in the previous sections on disclosure, knowledge of services, and service access among survivors of sexual violence (Section 4) and physical violence (Section 5) and not included in this section. Data on INSPIRE indicators capture key opportunities to inform evidence-based interventions and approaches.

INSPIRE INDICATORS AMONG 13–17-YEAR-OLDS

Safe Environments

- Nearly one in ten females (7.8%) and males (8.2%) missed school or did not leave home due to fear of violence or for their safety in the past 12 months.
- About one in six females (17.3%) and one in seven males (13.9%) witnessed physical violence in the neighborhood in the past 12 months. In Zanzibar, significantly more males (22.6%) than females (11.5%) witnessed physical violence in the neighborhood in the past 12 months.

Parent and Caregiver Support

- Most females (91.3%) and males (94.3%) had a close relationship with their mother, but significantly more males (87.3%) than females (66.2%) had a close relationship with their father.
- About three-quarters of females (76.9%) and males (73.1%) experienced high parental monitoring and supervision.
- One in five females (21.8%) and one in six males (17.2%) experienced parental use of positive discipline in the past 12 months.
- About three in ten females (28.3%) and one in four males (25.8%) experienced physical discipline or verbal aggression from parents in the past 12 months. In Zanzibar, significantly more males (38.0%) than females (22.7%) experienced physical discipline or verbal aggression from parents in the past 12 months.

Education and Life Skills

- Fewer females (14.5%) than males (20.8%) were involved in a physical fight in the past 12 months, a significant difference.
- Significantly more females (65.2%) than males (52.9%) were ever taught how to avoid physical fights and violence in school.
- Significantly more females (60.8%) than males (48.5%) were ever taught how to avoid bullying in school.
- More than half of females (64.3%) and males (59.3%) had caring adult relationships in their community. In Zanzibar, significantly more males (77.6%) than females (57.9%) had caring adult relationships in their community.
- Most females (88.0%) and males (85.8%) meaningfully participated in their community. In Zanzibar, significantly more males (81.2%) than females (43.0%) meaningfully participated in their community.
- About eight in ten females (83.8%) and males (76.5%) had caring adult relationships in their family.

INSPIRE INDICATORS AMONG 18–24-YEAR-OLDS

Norms and Values

- Three in ten females (31.1%) and males (29.0%) agreed that corporal punishment by parents was necessary, and more than four in ten females (42.1%) and males (43.7%) agreed that corporal punishment by teachers was necessary.
- About seven in ten females (68.4%) and males (71.2%) endorsed harmful attitudes and beliefs about sex, intimate partner violence, and other forms of violence.

Education and Skills

- Significantly more males (13.7%) than females (6.6%) had their first sex before age 16 years.
- One in seven females (13.8%) were married or cohabitating before age 18 years.
- One in seven females (14.9%) were pregnant before age 18 years.

INSPIRE INDICATORS AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Response and Support Services

- Nationally, about half of females (50.5%) and males (47.5%) knew of a place to seek help for violence. In Zanzibar, significantly more males (68.9%) than females (49.1%) knew of a place to seek help for violence.

Income and Economic Strengthening

- Nearly half of females (49.4%) and more than half of males (54.1%) experienced food insecurity.

Education and Life Skills

- About one in six females (17.1%) engaged in a sexual relationship with someone mainly to receive money or gifts (also known as transactional sex).
- About one in three males (35.2%) provided money or gifts to someone who is not a wife or sex worker mainly to start or continue a relationship with them (also known as transactional sex).
- Significantly more females (3.5%) than males (0.6%) ever had thoughts of suicide.

REFERENCES

- 1 World Health Organization. (2016). INSPIRE: Seven strategies for ending violence against children. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/inspire-seven-strategies-for-ending-violence-against-children>



8.1. INSPIRE INDICATORS AMONG 13–17-YEAR-OLDS

For 13–17-year-olds, indicators include data on safe environments, parent and caregiver support, and education and life skills.

Table 8.1. INSPIRE indicators among 13–17-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
Safe Environments	(n=3843)	(n=3096)	(n=747)	(n=1524)	(n=801)	(n=723)
Missing school or not leaving home due to fear of violence or safety problems in the past 12 months	7.8 (4.7–10.9)	7.9 (4.7–11.1)	4.4 (2.7–6.1)	8.2 (5.8–10.6)	8.1 (5.7–10.5)	11.3 (8.3–14.3)
	(n=3828)	(n=3091)	(n=737)	(n=1523)	(n=794)	(n=729)
Witnessed violence in the neighborhood in the past 12 months [1]	17.3 (14.2–20.5)	17.5 (14.3–20.8)	11.5 (7.4–15.6)	13.9 (10.3–17.4)	13.6 (10.0–17.2)	22.6 (17.7–27.4)
Parent and Caregiver Support						
	(n=3739)	(n=2995)	(n=744)	(n=1493)	(n=772)	(n=721)
Close relationship with mother	91.3 (89.8–92.8)	91.1 (89.6–92.7)	94.9 (93.3–96.5)	94.3 (92.6–96.0)	94.3 (92.5–96.0)	96.3 (94.6–97.9)
	(n=3808)	(n=3060)	(n=748)	(n=1516)	(n=791)	(n=725)
Easy to talk to mother	85.0 (83.2–86.8)	84.9 (83.0–86.7)	88.7 (85.5–91.8)	89.0 (86.5–91.5)	88.8 (86.2–91.4)	92.8 (90.2–95.3)
	(n=3483)	(n=2764)	(n=719)	(n=1417)	(n=730)	(n=687)
Close relationship with father	66.2 (62.6–69.8)	65.9 (62.2–69.6)	73.8 (68.5–79.1)	87.3 (85.3–89.3)	87.2 (85.1–89.3)	89.9 (85.6–94.1)
	(n=3741)	(n=3001)	(n=740)	(n=1465)	(n=766)	(n=699)
Easy to talk to father	51.9 (47.8–56.0)	51.5 (47.3–55.7)	62.3 (57.1–67.6)	80.6 (77.6–83.6)	80.4 (77.3–83.5)	84.7 (79.7–89.7)
	(n=3763)	(n=3061)	(n=702)	(n=1521)	(n=792)	(n=729)
High parental monitoring and supervision	76.9 (73.0–80.7)	76.6 (72.6–80.6)	83.5 (76.6–90.4)	73.1 (68.7–77.5)	72.9 (68.4–77.4)	78.8 (72.6–85.0)
	(n=3841)	(n=3098)	(n=743)	(n=1530)	(n=804)	(n=726)
Parents' use of positive parental discipline in the past 12 months	21.8 (18.3–25.3)	21.7 (18.1–25.4)	23.1 (17.3–28.8)	17.2 (13.8–20.5)	17.1 (13.6–20.5)	19.7 (16.4–22.9)
	(n=3852)	(n=3107)	(n=745)	(n=1534)	(n=805)	(n=729)
Parents' use of physical discipline or verbal aggression in the past 12 months	28.3 (24.6–31.9)	28.5 (24.7–32.3)	22.7 (17.9–27.5)	25.8 (21.1–30.5)	25.4 (20.6–30.2)	38.0 (32.1–43.9)

Table continued on next page

Table 8.1 (continued). INSPIRE indicators among 13–17-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
Education and Life Skills	(n=3731)	(n=2991)	(n=740)	(n=1485)	(n=761)	(n=724)
Currently enrolled in school among those who ever attended school	64.9 (62.0–67.7)	63.9 (61.0–66.8)	89.6 (86.4–92.8)	69.8 (65.4–74.1)	69.3 (64.8–73.8)	84.3 (81.4–87.1)
In a physical fight in the past 12 months	(n=3778) 14.5 (11.8–17.3)	(n=3051) 14.7 (11.9–17.6)	(n=727) 9.0 (6.4–11.6)	(n=1491) 20.8 (17.7–23.9)	(n=789) 20.6 (17.4–23.8)	(n=702) 29.2 (22.9–35.4)
Ever been taught how to avoid physical fights and violence in school	(n=2610) 65.2 (61.0–69.3)	(n=1953) 66.3 (62.0–70.6)	(n=657) 43.9 (37.7–50.1)	(n=1139) 52.9 (45.5–60.4)	(n=527) 52.9 (45.2–60.7)	(n=612) 53.0 (47.7–58.3)
Ever been taught how to avoid bullying in school	(n=2607) 60.8 (56.4–65.1)	(n=1952) 61.8 (57.2–66.3)	(n=655) 42.1 (36.8–47.3)	(n=1137) 48.5 (41.3–55.7)	(n=526) 48.6 (41.1–56.1)	(n=611) 45.2 (40.4–50.0)
Ever been taught anger management in school	(n=2601) 35.3 (30.3–40.2)	(n=1948) 35.9 (30.7–41.1)	(n=653) 23.5 (19.3–27.7)	(n=1140) 28.4 (22.1–34.7)	(n=528) 28.2 (21.7–34.8)	(n=612) 31.5 (26.8–36.3)
Peer social supports [2]	(n=3849) 76.7 (73.1–80.4)	(n=3105) 76.7 (72.9–80.5)	(n=744) 78.5 (72.2–84.7)	(n=1533) 76.8 (72.5–81.2)	(n=805) 76.5 (72.0–81.0)	(n=728) 88.1 (85.6–90.5)
Caring adult relationships in community [3]	(n=3852) 64.3 (61.3–67.4)	(n=3105) 64.6 (61.4–67.8)	(n=747) 57.9 (52.6–63.2)	(n=1532) 59.3 (55.3–63.3)	(n=804) 58.7 (54.6–62.8)	(n=728) 77.6 (73.0–82.3)
Meaningful participation in community [4]	(n=3845) 88.0 (85.9–90.1)	(n=3107) 89.7 (87.5–91.9)	(n=738) 43.0 (34.2–51.8)	(n=1535) 85.8 (80.8–90.8)	(n=806) 85.9 (80.8–91.1)	(n=729) 81.2 (77.0–85.4)
Caring adult relationships in family [5]	(n=3857) 83.8 (81.0–86.5)	(n=3107) 84.0 (81.1–86.8)	(n=750) 78.5 (73.3–83.7)	(n=1531) 76.5 (72.0–81.1)	(n=803) 76.3 (71.6–81.0)	(n=728) 84.2 (79.8–88.7)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Witnessing physical violence in the community or neighborhood includes seeing someone get attacked outside of your home and family environment.

[2] Peer social supports includes affirmative responses to one or more of the following: my friends really try to help me; I can count on my friends when things go wrong; I have friends with whom I can share my good times and bad times; I can talk about problems with my friends.

[3] Caring adult relationships in community includes affirmative responses to one or more of the following: outside of my home and school, there is an adult who really cares about me; there is an adult whom I trust who notices when I am upset about something; there is an adult who tells me when I do a good job; there is an adult who always wants me to do my best.

[4] Meaningful participation in community includes affirmative responses to one or more of the following: In my community, I am part of a club or sports team; I am part of a church/temple/mosque; I am part of some other group.

[5] Caring adult relationships in family includes affirmative responses to one or both of the following: including your mother and father and any other family members, would you say that you have an adult family member who cares about you; who is willing to help you make decisions?

8.2. INSPIRE INDICATORS AMONG 18–24-YEAR-OLDS

For young adults ages 18–24, INSPIRE indicators include data on norms and values and education and life skills.

Table 8.2. INSPIRE indicators among 18–24-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
Norms and Values	(n=4493)	(n=3836)	(n=657)	(n=1386)	(n=780)	(n=606)
Agreement with the necessity of corporal punishment by parents	31.1 (27.8–34.5)	31.5 (28.1–34.9)	17.0 (12.3–21.6)	29.0 (25.5–32.5)	28.8 (25.2–32.4)	33.2 (27.9–38.6)
	(n=4560)	(n=3888)	(n=672)	(n=1429)	(n=797)	(n=632)
Agreement with the necessity of corporal punishment by teachers	42.1 (39.1–45.2)	42.5 (39.4–45.6)	29.2 (23.6–34.7)	43.7 (38.1–49.3)	43.6 (37.8–49.3)	47.1 (41.9–52.2)
	(n=4572)	(n=3901)	(n=671)	(n=1434)	(n=804)	(n=630)
Acceptance of attitudes supportive of intimate partner violence [1]	54.4 (50.5–58.4)	54.8 (50.7–58.9)	40.8 (35.4–46.3)	48.9 (44.3–53.5)	49.0 (44.3–53.8)	45.4 (40.0–50.9)
	(n=4572)	(n=3900)	(n=672)	(n=1435)	(n=804)	(n=631)
Endorsement of harmful attitudes and beliefs about sex, intimate partner violence, and other violence [2]	68.4 (65.3–71.4)	68.0 (64.8–71.2)	81.1 (75.4–86.8)	71.2 (66.5–75.9)	70.8 (65.9–75.7)	84.0 (79.9–88.1)
Education and Life Skills	(n=4569)	(n=3890)	(n=679)	(n=1419)	(n=789)	(n=630)
Early sexual debut: first sex before age 16 years	6.6 (5.2–8.0)	6.7 (5.3–8.1)	3.1 (0.8–5.3)*	13.7 (10.3–17.0)	14.0 (10.6–17.5)	2.2 (0.3–4.2)*
	(n=3480)	(n=2871)	(n=609)	NA	NA	NA
Early pregnancy: pregnant before age 18 years	14.9 (12.0–17.9)	15.0 (12.0–17.9)	11.8 (6.9–16.7)	NA	NA	NA
	(n=4576)	(n=3901)	(n=675)	(n=1437)	(n=805)	(n=632)
Child marriage: married or cohabitating before age 18 years	13.8 (11.5–16.1)	14.0 (11.7–16.3)	5.7 (4.0–7.4)	1.0 (0.3–1.7)*	1.0 (0.3–1.7)*	**
	(n=4167)	(n=3574)	(n=593)	(n=1367)	(n=784)	(n=583)
Binge drinking [3] in the past 30 days	0.7 (0.2–1.1)*	0.7 (0.2–1.2)*	<0.01***	1.6 (0.9–2.3)	1.6 (0.9–2.3)	0.5 (0.0–1.0)*
	(n=3480)	(n=2871)	(n=609)	(n=1375)	(n=790)	(n=585)
Current smoker	0.1 (0.0–0.1)*	0.1 (0.0–0.1)*	<0.01***	3.2 (1.6–4.8)	3.1 (1.4–4.8)	5.7 (3.8–7.5)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator. NA = Not applicable (there was a sample size of zero for this question because it was not administered to that population).

[1] Includes affirmative responses to one or more of the following: it is acceptable for a husband to beat his wife if she: goes out without telling him; neglects the children; argues with him; refuses to have sex with him; burns the food.

[2] Includes affirmative responses to one or more of the following: males, and not females, should decide when to have sex; if someone insults a boy or man, he should defend his reputation with force if he needs to; there are times when a female should be beaten; females who carry condoms have sex with a lot of males; females should tolerate violence to keep her family together.

[3] Binge drinking includes drinking 4 or more drinks in a row for females and 5 or more drinks in a row for males.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.01. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

8.3. INSPIRE INDICATORS AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

For children and youth aged 13–24 years, INSPIRE indicators include data on response and support services, income and economic strengthening, and education and life skills.

Table 8.3. INSPIRE indicators among 13–24-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
Response and Support Services	(n=8374)	(n=6960)	(n=1414)	(n=2950)	(n=1593)	(n=1357)
Knew of a place to go for help for violence	50.5 (46.8–54.2)	50.6 (46.8–54.3)	49.1 (43.9–54.3)	47.5 (42.9–52.1)	46.8 (42.1–51.6)	68.9 (65.2–72.5)
Income and Economic Strengthening	(n=8357)	(n=6964)	(n=1393)	(n=2910)	(n=1600)	(n=1310)
Experiencing food insecurity	49.4 (45.8–53.0)	49.4 (45.7–53.1)	49.3 (44.9–53.7)	54.1 (49.7–58.6)	54.2 (49.6–58.7)	52.4 (47.6–57.2)
Education and Life Skills	(n=3655)	(n=3350)	(n=305)	NA	NA	NA
Lifetime transactional sex—received money or gift [1]	17.1 (14.5–19.6)	17.2 (14.6–19.7)	9.6 (3.5–15.6)*	NA	NA	NA
Lifetime transactional sex—provided money or gift [2]	NA	NA	NA	(n=854)	(n=662)	(n=192)
	NA	NA	NA	35.2 (31.4–39.0)	35.2 (31.4–39.1)	34.2 (21.9–46.5)
	(n=4254)	(n=3524)	(n=730)	(n=1494)	(n=824)	(n=670)
Suicidal ideation [3]	3.5 (2.3–4.6)	3.4 (2.3–4.6)	4.5 (1.2–7.8)*	0.6 (0.3–0.9)	0.6 (0.3–0.9)	0.8 (0.6–1.0)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

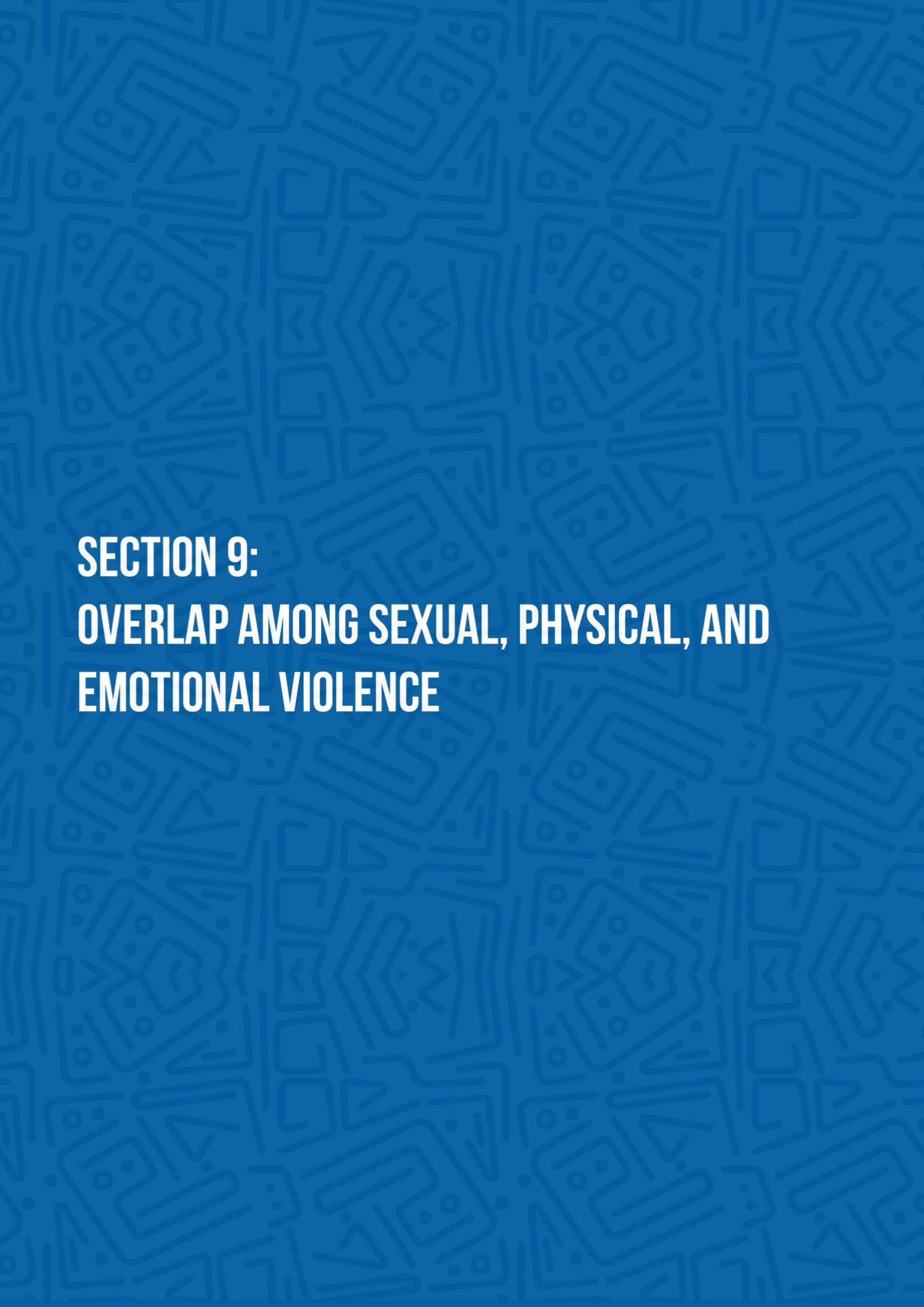
NA=Not applicable (there was a sample size of zero for this question because it was not administered to that population).

[1] Transactional sex among females includes entering a sexual relationship with someone mainly in order to get things that you need such as money, gifts, or other things that are important to you.

[2] Transactional sex among males includes giving someone who is not your wife and also not a sex worker any money, gifts, or helped to pay for things mainly in order to start or continue a relationship with them.

[3] Suicidal ideation includes ever having thought of suicide.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.



SECTION 9: OVERLAP AMONG SEXUAL, PHYSICAL, AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

SECTION 9: OVERLAP AMONG SEXUAL, PHYSICAL, AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

This section presents results on the overlap between different types of violence among children and youth in Tanzania. Although specific types of violence have a distinctive nature and can occur in isolation, attempts to categorize violence can be somewhat artificial given that acts of violence often overlap. Overlap among different types of violence happens in two primary ways: (i) violence could occur simultaneously, such as when a child or youth is being subjected to emotional and physical violence at the same time; and/or (ii) violence could occur to the same child or youth, but at different points in time. The overlap of sexual, physical, and emotional violence experienced in childhood and lifetime are described here.

OVERLAP OF TYPES OF CHILDHOOD VIOLENCE AMONG 18–24-YEAR-OLDS

- Nationally, nearly three in ten females (29.8%) and males (26.9%) experienced any childhood violence. In Zanzibar, significantly more males (30.8%) than females (17.0%) experienced any childhood violence.
- During childhood, 5.8% of females and 7.2% of males experienced two types of violence.

OVERLAP OF TYPES OF LIFETIME VIOLENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

- Nationally, four in ten females (41.5%) and more than one in three males (35.3%) experienced any violence during their lifetime. In Zanzibar, significantly more males (44.5%) than females (20.5%) experienced any lifetime violence.
- One in ten females (10.7%) and males (10.4%) experienced two types of violence during their lifetime, but significantly more females (4.9%) than males (2.0%) experienced three types of violence during their lifetime.



9.1. OVERLAP AMONG TYPES OF CHILDHOOD VIOLENCE AMONG 18–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 9.1. Prevalence and overlap of different types of violence before age 18 years among 18–24-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
Any violence	(n=4583)	(n=3903)	(n=680)	(n=1438)	(n=806)	(n=632)
No childhood violence	70.2 (67.1–73.2)	69.8 (66.7–73.0)	83.0 (78.0–88.0)	73.1 (69.3–76.8)	73.2 (69.3–77.1)	69.2 (64.5–73.9)
Any childhood violence	29.8 (26.8–32.9)	30.2 (27.0–33.3)	17.0 (12.0–22.0)	26.9 (23.2–30.7)	26.8 (22.9–30.7)	30.8 (26.1–35.5)
One type of violence only	(n=4583)	(n=3903)	(n=680)	(n=1438)	(n=806)	(n=632)
Childhood sexual violence [1] only	4.2 (3.0–5.4)	4.2 (3.0–5.5)	3.3 (0.5–6.2)*	1.1 (0.3–1.9)*	1.1 (0.3–2.0)*	1.1 (0.0–2.2)*
Childhood physical violence [2] only	14.4 (11.0–17.8)	14.7 (11.2–18.2)	3.7 (1.9–5.5)	13.8 (10.4–17.1)	13.6 (10.1–17.0)	19.8 (15.8–23.8)
Childhood emotional violence [3] only	3.6 (2.7–4.5)	3.6 (2.7–4.5)	3.5 (1.6–5.5)	4.3 (2.3–6.4)	4.3 (2.2–6.4)	4.9 (2.6–7.3)
Multiple types of violence	(n=4583)	(n=3903)	(n=680)	(n=1438)	(n=806)	(n=632)
Two types of violence	5.8 (4.1–7.5)	5.8 (4.0–7.6)	5.2 (2.7–7.7)	7.2 (5.0–9.4)	7.3 (5.0–9.6)	4.6 (2.1–7.0)
Three types of violence	1.8 (1.0–2.5)	1.8 (1.0–2.6)	1.2 (0.3–2.2)*	**	**	0.4 (0.0–0.8)*

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (through harassment or threats) sex.

[2] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or neighborhood or peer.

[3] Emotional violence includes emotional violence perpetrated by a parent, caregiver, or other adult relative, intimate partner, or peer. Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative includes being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed, put down, or insulted by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative. Emotional violence by an intimate partner includes being insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others; keeping you from having your own money; tried to keep you from seeing or talking to family or friends; keeping track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing; made threats to physically harm you. Emotional violence by a peer includes a) made you get scared or feel really bad because they were calling you names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around; b) told lies or spread rumors about you, or tried to make others dislike you; c) kept you out of things on purpose, excluded you from their group of friends or completely ignored you.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

9.2. OVERLAP AMONG TYPES OF LIFETIME VIOLENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 9.2. Prevalence and overlap of different types of lifetime violence among 13–24-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
Any violence	(n=8441)	(n=7010)	(n=1431)	(n=2973)	(n=1612)	(n=1361)
No lifetime violence	58.5 (55.5–61.5)	57.8 (54.7–60.9)	79.5 (75.6–83.4)	64.7 (60.1–69.3)	65.0 (60.3–69.7)	55.5 (51.6–59.4)
Any lifetime violence	41.5 (38.5–44.5)	42.2 (39.1–45.3)	20.5 (16.6–24.4)	35.3 (30.7–39.9)	35.0 (30.3–39.7)	44.5 (40.6–48.4)
One type of violence only	(n=8441)	(n=7010)	(n=1431)	(n=2973)	(n=1612)	(n=1361)
Lifetime sexual violence [1] only	3.0 (2.4–3.6)	3.0 (2.4–3.6)	2.0 (0.8–3.3)*	1.2 (0.7–1.7)	1.2 (0.7–1.7)	1.2 (0.4–2.1)*
Lifetime physical violence [2] only	14.6 (12.2–17.0)	14.8 (12.4–17.3)	6.6 (4.7–8.4)	17.0 (14.1–19.9)	16.7 (13.8–19.7)	24.0 (21.1–26.9)
Lifetime emotional violence [3] only	8.4 (6.6–10.3)	8.6 (6.7–10.5)	4.3 (2.5–6.2)	4.8 (2.9–6.6)	4.7 (2.7–6.6)	7.5 (4.7–10.2)
Multiple types of violence	(n=8441)	(n=7010)	(n=1431)	(n=2973)	(n=1612)	(n=1361)
Two types of violence	10.7 (9.0–12.4)	10.8 (9.1–12.6)	6.1 (3.6–8.6)	10.4 (8.2–12.6)	10.5 (8.2–12.7)	8.8 (6.1–11.6)
Three types of violence	4.9 (3.9–5.8)	5.0 (4.0–5.9)	1.5 (0.8–2.2)	2.0 (1.4–2.6)	1.9 (1.3–2.6)	2.9 (1.4–4.3)

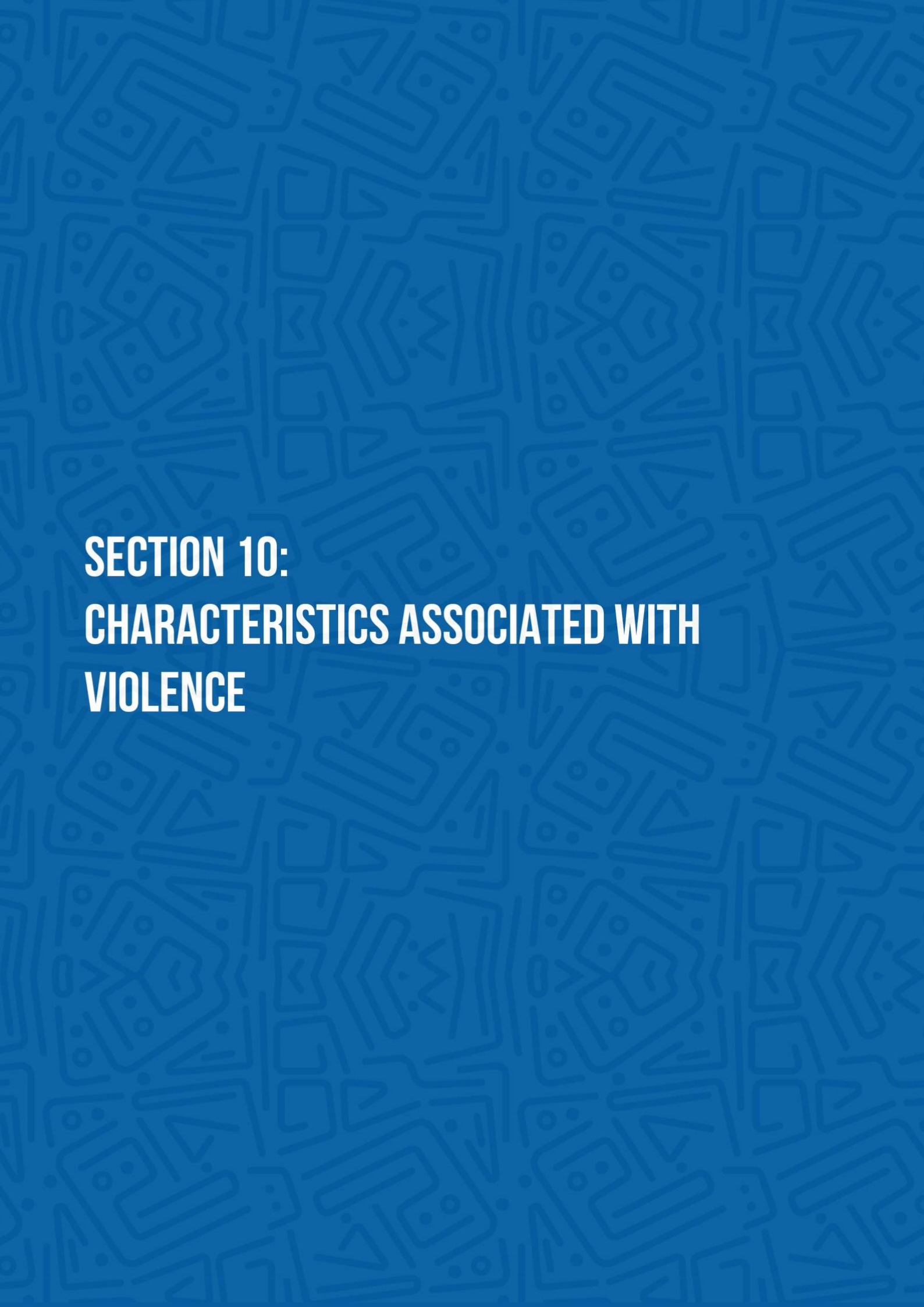
CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (through harassment or threats) sex.

[2] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or neighborhood or peer.

[3] Emotional violence includes emotional violence perpetrated by a parent, caregiver, or other adult relative, intimate partner, or peer. Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative includes being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed, put down, or insulted by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative. Emotional violence by an intimate partner includes being insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others; keeping you from having your own money; tried to keep you from seeing or talking to family or friends; keeping track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing; made threats to physically harm you. Emotional violence by a peer includes a) made you get scared or feel really bad because they were calling you names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around; b) told lies or spread rumors about you, or tried to make others dislike you; c) kept you out of things on purpose, excluded you from their group of friends or completely ignored you.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.



SECTION 10: CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENCE

SECTION 10: CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENCE

This section presents experiences of sexual and physical violence in the past 12 months by characteristics of children and youth, including orphan status, school attendance and completion, employment status, ever witnessing violence at home, which includes interparental violence, and marriage or union status. This section also presents the relationships between health outcomes among 13–24-year-olds and lifetime experiences of sexual, physical, or emotional violence. The health outcomes measured include mental distress in the past 30 days, self-harm behaviors, suicidal ideation, suicide attempts, substance use, and symptoms or diagnosis of STI*. Mental distress was defined as scoring 5 or higher on the 0–24 point Kessler-6 (K6) scale.¹ The K6 scale consists of a six-item questionnaire that assesses the frequency of specific feelings experienced in the past 30 days: [i] nervousness, [ii] hopelessness, [iii] restlessness, [iv] worthlessness, [v] sadness or depression without the ability to be cheered up, and [vi] feeling that everything is an effort. Health outcomes that do not specify “in the past 30 days” may have occurred at any time in the person’s life or “ever”. This section also describes pregnancy among females aged 13–24 years resulting from pressured or physically forced sex or when a person was unable to consent to sex, and prevalence of missing school due to violence during childhood.

CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENCE

- Significantly more females (21.8%) and males (25.4%) aged 13–24 years who witnessed interparental violence experienced sexual or physical violence in the past 12 months compared to females (10.7%) and males (10.0%) who did not witness interparental violence.

LIFETIME SEXUAL, PHYSICAL, AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE AND MENTAL HEALTH AND SUICIDE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

- Significantly more females who experienced sexual, physical, or emotional violence had mental distress in the past 30 days, ever intentionally harmed themselves, ever thought of suicide, or ever attempted suicide than females who were non-survivors of violence (see **Table 10.4.1** for detailed statistics).
- Significantly more males who experienced sexual, physical, or emotional violence had mental distress in the past 30 days than males who were non-survivors of violence (see **Table 10.4.2** for detailed statistics).
- Significantly more males who experienced sexual violence had intentionally harmed themselves (7.8%) compared with males who did not (2.8%), and significantly more males who experienced physical violence had thoughts of suicide (2.2%) compared with males who did not (0.6%).

LIFETIME SEXUAL, PHYSICAL, AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE AND SUBSTANCE USE AND STI HISTORY AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

- Significantly more males who experienced sexual, physical, or emotional violence had symptoms or diagnosis of an STI than those who were non-survivors of violence.

PREGNANCY AS A RESULT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND MISSING SCHOOL DUE TO VIOLENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

- Nearly one in five (18.7%) females ever had a pregnancy as a result of pressured or physically forced sex or sex when they were unable to consent to it.
- Among those who ever attended school, 4.8% of females and 0.9% of males missed school as a result of experiencing sexual violence, a significant difference.
- Among those who ever attended school, about one in ten females (9.9%) and one in eight males (12.1%) missed school as a result of experiencing physical violence.

* STI includes ever testing positive for syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia, herpes, or any other sexually transmitted disease or infection besides HIV or STI symptoms including unusual discharge or oozing from vagina/penis, unexplained sores or bumps on the vagina/penis, painful urination, or other pain that may have been from a sexually transmitted disease or infection.

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10.1. CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 10.1. Prevalence of sexual [1] or physical [2] violence in the past 12 months among 13–24-year-olds by selected characteristics—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
Orphan status (lost one or both parents in childhood)						
Orphan	(n ^y =1603)	(n ^y =1386)	(n ^y =217)	(n ^y =453)	(n ^y =262)	(n ^y =191)
	14.4 (10.4–18.5)	14.6 (10.5–18.7)	8.3 (3.9–12.8)	16.1 (12.6–19.5)	16.1 (12.6–19.7)	13.2 (7.2–19.1)
	(n ^y =6720)	(n ^y =5518)	(n ^y =1202)	(n ^y =2469)	(n ^y =1311)	(n ^y =1158)
Not an orphan	13.8 (11.7–15.8)	13.9 (11.8–16.0)	9.5 (6.8–12.3)	13.8 (10.4–17.2)	13.6 (10.2–17.1)	19.0 (15.8–22.3)
School attendance						
Never attended school	(n ^y =375)	(n ^y =322)	(n ^y =53)	(n ^y =114)	(n ^y =100)	(n ^y =14)
	16.0 (7.6–24.4)	16.6 (7.9–25.3)	**	4.8 (0.0–10.9)	**	†
	(n ^y =3883)	(n ^y =3461)	(n ^y =422)	(n ^y =1405)	(n ^y =876)	(n ^y =529)
Attended or completed primary school or less	16.1 (13.2–18.9)	16.2 (13.3–19.1)	11.7 (7.7–15.6)	13.6 (10.2–17.1)	13.4 (9.9–17.0)	22.9 (18.0–27.8)
	(n ^y =4180)	(n ^y =3226)	(n ^y =954)	(n ^y =1454)	(n ^y =636)	(n ^y =818)
Attended secondary school or more	11.1 (9.4–12.9)	11.3 (9.4–13.1)	9.1 (6.3–11.9)	16.2 (13.4–19.0)	16.3 (13.3–19.2)	15.8 (11.5–20.0)
Working for money or other payment in the past year						
Worked	(n ^y =1958)	(n ^y =1764)	(n ^y =194)	(n ^y =1167)	(n ^y =600)	(n ^y =567)
	12.0 (9.2–14.9)	12.0 (9.1–14.9)	12.9 (4.9–20.8)*	11.9 (8.7–15.1)	11.6 (8.3–14.9)	20.2 (14.8–25.7)
	(n ^y =6477)	(n ^y =5244)	(n ^y =1233)	(n ^y =1805)	(n ^y =1011)	(n ^y =794)
Did not work	14.6 (12.4–16.7)	14.8 (12.5–17.0)	8.8 (6.3–11.2)	15.4 (11.6–19.1)	15.3 (11.4–19.2)	16.9 (13.0–20.7)
Witnessed interparental violence [3]						
Witnessed interparental violence	(n ^y =2183)	(n ^y =2012)	(n ^y =171)	(n ^y =575)	(n ^y =420)	(n ^y =155)
	21.8 (17.5–26.1)	21.7 (17.4–26.1)	26.5 (18.5–34.6)	25.4 (20.5–30.4)	25.4 (20.4–30.5)	25.4 (16.9–33.9)
	(n ^y =6220)	(n ^y =4974)	(n ^y =1246)	(n ^y =2367)	(n ^y =1165)	(n ^y =1202)
Did not witness interparental violence	10.7 (8.8–12.7)	10.9 (8.9–12.9)	7.2 (4.8–9.6)	10.0 (7.3–12.8)	9.7 (6.9–12.6)	17.3 (14.1–20.4)

CI = confidence interval. n^y = denominator of the subgroup for which the analyses was run.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (through harassment or threats) sex.

[2] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or neighborhood or peer.

[3] Witnessing interparental violence includes the participant hearing or seeing their mother, stepmother, or father's partner being hit, punched, kicked, or beaten by their father, stepfather, or mother's partner; or hearing or seeing a parent punch, kick, or beat their brothers or sisters.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

†Estimate is suppressed due to a small sample size (unweighted denominator <25).

10.2. CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENCE AMONG 13–17-YEAR-OLDS

Table 10.2. Prevalence of sexual [1] or physical [2] violence in the past 12 months among 13–17-year-olds by selected characteristics—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
Orphan status (lost one or both parents in childhood)						
Orphan	(n ^y =480)	(n ^y =417)	(n ^y =63)	(n ^y =162)	(n ^y =96)	(n ^y =66)
	18.1 (11.6–24.6)	18.2 (11.5–24.8)	15.5 (5.4–25.5)*	21.3 (14.6–28.0)	21.6 (14.7–28.4)	10.8 (2.1–19.5)*
	(n ^y =3301)	(n ^y =2620)	(n ^y =681)	(n ^y =1347)	(n ^y =693)	(n ^y =654)
Not an orphan	15.7 (12.2–19.3)	16.0 (12.3–19.7)	9.3 (6.0–12.7)	16.1 (11.3–21.0)	15.9 (10.9–20.9)	23.2 (18.5–28.0)
School attendance						
Not attending school	(n ^y =1117)	(n ^y =1037)	(n ^y =80)	(n ^y =342)	(n ^y =232)	(n ^y =110)
	15.3 (11.6–19.0)	15.3 (11.6–19.1)	13.0 (4.6–21.3)*	16.0 (9.7–22.3)	15.8 (9.4–22.2)	29.6 (18.6–40.7)
	(n ^y =2614)	(n ^y =1954)	(n ^y =660)	(n ^y =1143)	(n ^y =529)	(n ^y =614)
Attending school	17.0 (12.4–21.5)	17.4 (12.6–22.2)	9.8 (6.2–13.4)	17.5 (12.8–22.1)	17.3 (12.5–22.2)	20.8 (16.0–25.5)
Working for money or other payment in the past year						
Worked	(n ^y =363)	(n ^y =338)	(n ^y =25)	(n ^y =300)	(n ^y =153)	(n ^y =147)
	14.3 (6.6–21.9)	14.2 (6.5–21.9)	22.2 (6.5–37.9)*	15.7 (10.0–21.4)	15.2 (9.3–21.0)	28.4 (18.3–38.4)
	(n ^y =3491)	(n ^y =2769)	(n ^y =722)	(n ^y =1234)	(n ^y =652)	(n ^y =582)
Did not work	16.5 (12.8–20.1)	16.7 (12.9–20.6)	9.4 (6.2–12.7)	16.7 (11.6–21.8)	16.6 (11.4–21.9)	20.5 (16.4–24.6)
Witnessed interparental violence [3]						
Witnessed interparental violence	(n ^y =902)	(n ^y =823)	(n ^y =79)	(n ^y =246)	(n ^y =179)	(n ^y =67)
	27.6 (20.9–34.3)	27.5 (20.7–34.3)	33.7 (23.4–43.9)	32.1 (23.4–40.7)	32.1 (23.4–40.9)	28.1 (12.6–43.6)
	(n ^y =2933)	(n ^y =2272)	(n ^y =661)	(n ^y =1278)	(n ^y =618)	(n ^y =660)
Did not witness interparental violence	12.1 (9.0–15.3)	12.4 (9.1–15.6)	7.2 (3.8–10.5)	11.9 (8.0–15.8)	11.6 (7.5–15.6)	21.5 (17.1–25.9)

CI = confidence interval. n^y = denominator of the subgroup for which the analyses was run.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (through harassment or threats) sex.

[2] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or neighborhood or peer. [3] Witnessing interparental violence includes the participant hearing or seeing their mother or stepmother, or father's partner being hit, punched, kicked, or beaten by their father, stepfather, or mother's partner; or hearing or seeing a parent punch, kick, or beat their brothers or sisters.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

10.3. CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENCE AMONG 18–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 10.3. Prevalence of sexual [1] or physical [2] violence in the past 12 months among 18–24-year-olds by selected characteristics—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
Orphan status (lost one or both parents in childhood)						
Orphan	(n ^y =1123)	(n ^y =969)	(n ^y =154)	(n ^y =291)	(n ^y =166)	(n ^y =125)
	12.7 (8.5–16.8)	12.9 (8.6–17.1)	5.1 (1.3–8.8)*	12.9 (9.3–16.5)	12.9 (9.2–16.5)	14.5 (6.9–22.1)
	(n ^y =3419)	(n ^y =2898)	(n ^y =521)	(n ^y =1122)	(n ^y =618)	(n ^y =504)
Not an orphan	11.9 (9.6–14.2)	12.0 (9.6–14.3)	9.9 (5.0–14.7)	11.1 (8.4–13.8)	11.0 (8.2–13.8)	14.5 (10.6–18.5)
School attendance						
Never attended school	(n ^y =248)	(n ^y =206)	(n ^y =42)	(n ^y =64)	(n ^y =55)	(n ^y =9)
	18.9 (6.6–31.1)*	19.8 (7.0–32.5)	**	**	**	†
	(n ^y =2025)	(n ^y =1907)	(n ^y =118)	(n ^y =586)	(n ^y =416)	(n ^y =170)
Attended or completed primary school or less	14.7 (11.5–17.9)	14.7 (11.5–17.9)	10.9 (4.0–17.8)*	10.6 (8.0–13.1)	10.5 (7.9–13.1)	12.8 (5.9–19.7)
Attended secondary school or more	(n ^y =2309)	(n ^y =1790)	(n ^y =519)	(n ^y =788)	(n ^y =335)	(n ^y =453)
	8.4 (6.9–10.0)	8.4 (6.8–10.0)	9.2 (5.2–13.3)	14.3 (11.2–17.3)	14.2 (11.0–17.4)	15.5 (10.9–20.1)
Working for money or other payment in the past year						
Worked	(n ^y =1595)	(n ^y =1426)	(n ^y =169)	(n ^y =867)	(n ^y =447)	(n ^y =420)
	11.4 (8.7–14.1)	11.4 (8.6–14.2)	11.3 (2.3–20.2)*	10.6 (7.6–13.7)	10.4 (7.2–13.5)	17.6 (12.2–23.0)
	(n ^y =2986)	(n ^y =2475)	(n ^y =511)	(n ^y =571)	(n ^y =359)	(n ^y =212)
Did not work	12.5 (10.0–15.0)	12.6 (10.1–15.2)	7.8 (4.0–11.7)	12.8 (9.7–15.8)	12.9 (9.8–16.0)	9.1 (2.7–15.5)*
Marriage or cohabitation						
Married or cohabiting	(n ^y =2361)	(n ^y =2099)	(n ^y =262)	(n ^y =203)	(n ^y =150)	(n ^y =53)
	14.0 (10.6–17.4)	14.2 (10.7–17.6)	7.1 (1.0–13.3)*	16.8 (10.0–23.5)	16.9 (10.0–23.7)	12.9 (2.6–23.1)*
	(n ^y =2216)	(n ^y =1803)	(n ^y =413)	(n ^y =1234)	(n ^y =655)	(n ^y =579)
Unmarried and not cohabiting	10.0 (7.5–12.5)	10.0 (7.5–12.6)	8.7 (5.5–11.9)	10.6 (8.8–12.5)	10.5 (8.6–12.4)	14.6 (10.5–18.6)

CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (through harassment or threats) sex.

[2] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or neighborhood or peer.

n^y represent the denominator of the subgroup for which the analyses was run.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

†Estimate is suppressed due to a small sample size (unweighted denominator <25).

10.4. MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS BY EXPERIENCE OF VIOLENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 10.4.1. Mental health conditions by experience of sexual [1], physical [2], or emotional [3] violence among 13–24-year-old females—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024.

	National Females			
	Mental distress in the past 30 days	Ever intentionally hurt themselves	Ever thought of suicide	Ever attempted suicide
	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)
Sexual violence				
Experienced sexual violence	(n ^y =871)	(n ^y =857)	(n ^y =865)	(n ^y =864)
	30.8 (24.6–37.0)	12.3 (10.2–14.4)	17.6 (10.8–24.5)	5.9 (2.8–9.0)
	(n ^y =7534)	(n ^y =7489)	(n ^y =7543)	(n ^y =7555)
No sexual violence	8.7 (6.8–10.5)	3.5 (2.5–4.5)	1.9 (1.4–2.5)	0.6 (0.4–0.9)
Physical violence				
Experienced physical violence	(n ^y =2063)	(n ^y =2031)	(n ^y =2052)	(n ^y =2056)
	20.3 (16.6–23.9)	8.5 (6.5–10.5)	9.4 (7.6–11.1)	2.7 (1.4–4.0)
	(n ^y =6342)	(n ^y =6316)	(n ^y =6357)	(n ^y =6364)
No physical violence	7.5 (5.3–9.6)	2.9 (1.9–3.8)	1.4 (0.9–1.9)	0.6 (0.4–0.8)
Emotional violence				
Experienced emotional violence	(n ^y =1543)	(n ^y =1522)	(n ^y =1535)	(n ^y =1535)
	24.3 (19.3–29.3)	11.0 (9.1–12.9)	11.2 (8.8–13.6)	4.2 (2.6–5.9)
	(n ^y =6862)	(n ^y =6824)	(n ^y =6873)	(n ^y =6884)
No emotional violence	7.5 (6.0–9.1)	2.7 (1.8–3.6)	1.6 (1.0–2.2)	0.4 (0.2–0.5)

CI = confidence interval. n^y = denominator of the subgroup for which the analyses was run.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (through harassment or threats) sex.

[2] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or neighborhood or peer.

[3] Emotional violence includes emotional violence perpetrated by a parent, caregiver, or other adult relative, intimate partner, or peer. Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative includes being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed, put down, or insulted by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative. Emotional violence by an intimate partner includes being insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others; keeping you from having your own money; tried to keep you from seeing or talking to family or friends; keeping track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing; made threats to physically harm you. Emotional violence by a peer includes a) made you get scared or feel really bad because they were calling you names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around; b) told lies or spread rumors about you, or tried to make others dislike you; c) kept you out of things on purpose, excluded you from their group of friends or completely ignored you.

Table 10.4.2. Mental health conditions by experience of sexual [1], physical [2], or emotional [3] violence among 13–24-year-old males—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024.

	National Males			
	Mental distress in the past 30 days	Ever intentionally hurt themselves	Ever thought of suicide	Ever attempted suicide
	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)
Sexual violence				
Experienced sexual violence	(n ^y =155) 21.5 (13.6–29.4)	(n ^y =152) 7.8 (4.1–11.5)	(n ^y =155) 5.3 (1.3–9.3)*	(n ^y =154) **
No sexual violence	(n ^y = 2813) 7.4 (5.8–9.0)	(n ^y =2772) 2.8 (1.8–3.8)	(n ^y =2790) 0.9 (0.5–1.2)	(n ^y =2803) 0.5 (0.2–0.7)
Physical violence				
Experienced physical violence	(n ^y =875) 15.7 (12.4–19.0)	(n ^y =863) 4.8 (3.0–6.6)	(n ^y =868) 2.2 (1.1–3.2)	(n ^y =869) 1.2 (0.5–1.8)
No physical violence	(n ^y =2093) 4.9 (3.0–6.9)	(n ^y =2061) 2.3 (1.1–3.5)	(n ^y =2077) 0.6 (0.4–0.8)	(n ^y =2088) 0.2 (0.0–0.4)*
Emotional violence				
Experienced emotional violence	(n ^y =461) 27.6 (21.4–33.7)	(n ^y =454) 6.7 (3.2–10.3)	(n ^y =458) 2.2 (0.4–4.0)*	(n ^y =459) **
No emotional violence	(n ^y =2506) 4.4 (2.7–6.0)	(n ^y =2467) 2.3 (1.3–3.4)	(n ^y =2484) 0.9 (0.5–1.2)	(n ^y =2495) 0.4 (0.2–0.6)

CI = confidence interval. n^y = denominator of the subgroup for which the analyses was run.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (through harassment or threats) sex.

[2] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or neighborhood or peer.

[3] Emotional violence includes emotional violence perpetrated by a parent, caregiver, or other adult relative, intimate partner, or peer. Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative includes being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed, put down, or insulted by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative. Emotional violence by an intimate partner includes being insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others; keeping you from having your own money; tried to keep you from seeing or talking to family or friends; keeping track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing; made threats to physically harm you. Emotional violence by a peer includes a) made you get scared or feel really bad because they were calling you names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around; b) told lies or spread rumors about you, or tried to make others dislike you; c) kept you out of things on purpose, excluded you from their group of friends or completely ignored you.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

10.5. STI HISTORY BY EXPERIENCE OF VIOLENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Most estimates for substance use among females were unstable; therefore, only selected results for females are included in this section. Additional indicators are included in **Appendix B: Rural and Urban Tables** (Table 10.5b).

Table 10.5. Substance use and STI history by experience of sexual [1], physical [2], or emotional [3] violence, among 13–24-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024.

	National Females	National Males			
	Ever had symptoms or diagnosis of STI [4]	Binge drinking [5] in the past 30 days	Current smoker	Drug use in the past 30 days	Ever had symptoms or diagnosis of STI [4]
	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)
Sexual violence					
	(n ^y =870)	(n ^y =152)	(n ^y =150)	(n ^y =156)	(n ^y =156)
Experienced sexual violence	42.7 (37.0–48.4)	<0.01***	4.8 (2.0–7.5)	**	35.7 (28.0–43.4)
	(n ^y =7553)	(n ^y =2661)	(n ^y =2682)	(n ^y =2815)	(n ^y =2812)
No sexual violence	16.2 (13.5–19.0)	0.8 (0.4–1.2)	1.6 (0.7–2.4)	0.9 (0.5–1.3)	16.7 (13.7–19.8)
Physical violence					
	(n ^y =2062)	(n ^y =862)	(n ^y =837)	(n ^y =875)	(n ^y =875)
Experienced physical violence	30.6 (25.5–35.6)	1.1 (0.6–1.6)	1.9 (0.9–2.8)	1.6 (0.9–2.4)	24.6 (19.4–29.7)
	(n ^y =6361)	(n ^y =1951)	(n ^y =1995)	(n ^y =2096)	(n ^y =2093)
No physical violence	14.6 (11.7–17.5)	0.6 (0.2–1.1)*	1.7 (0.6–2.7)*	0.6 (0.2–1.1)*	14.8 (11.1–18.6)
Emotional violence					
	(n ^y =1541)	(n ^y =453)	(n ^y =432)	(n ^y =460)	(n ^y =461)
Experienced emotional violence	36.2 (31.6–40.8)	1.5 (0.6–2.4)*	2.7 (1.1–4.3)	1.0 (0.1–1.8)*	27.0 (22.5–31.5)
	(n ^y =6881)	(n ^y =2357)	(n ^y =2397)	(n ^y =2508)	(n ^y =2504)
No emotional violence	14.5 (12.2–16.8)	0.7 (0.2–1.1)*	1.5 (0.6–2.5)*	0.9 (0.5–1.4)	15.9 (12.6–19.3)

CI = confidence interval. n^y = denominator of the subgroup for which the analyses was run.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (through harassment or threats) sex.

[2] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or neighborhood or peer.

[3] Emotional violence includes emotional violence perpetrated by a parent, caregiver, or other adult relative, intimate partner, or peer. Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative includes being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed, put down, or insulted by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative. Emotional violence by an intimate partner includes being insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others; keeping you from having your own money; tried to keep you from seeing or talking to family or friends; keeping track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing; made threats to physically harm you. Emotional violence by a peer includes a) made you get scared or feel really bad because they were calling you names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around; b) told lies or spread rumors about you, or tried to make others dislike you; c) kept you out of things on purpose, excluded you from their group of friends or completely ignored you.

[4] STI symptoms include unusual discharge or oozing from vagina/penis, unexplained sores or bumps on the vagina/penis, painful urination, other pain that may have been from a sexually transmitted disease or infection.

[5] Binge drinking includes drinking 5 or more drinks in a row for males.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.01. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

10.6. PREGNANCY AND MISSING SCHOOL AS A RESULT OF VIOLENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 10.6.1. Pregnancy as a result of pressured or forced sex, or pressured to have sex against their will, or when unable to consent to it, among 13–24-year-old females who experienced pressured or forced sex, or sex when unable to consent or stop it—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females		
	National	Mainland	Zanzibar
	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=411)	(n=374)	(n=37)
Pregnancy as a result of being physically forced or pressured to have sex against their will, or when unable to consent to it	18.7 (11.2–26.3)	18.8 (11.1–26.5)	**

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

Table 10.6.2. Missing school as a result of any sexual [1] or physical [2] violence among 13–24-year-olds who have ever been to school—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National	Mainland	Zanzibar	National	Mainland	Zanzibar
	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=812)	(n=727)	(n=85)	(n=150)	(n=78)	(n=72)
Missed school due to any sexual violence	4.8 (2.3–7.4)	4.6 (2.0–7.2)	14.8 (5.2–24.3)*	0.9 (0.6–1.2)	0.7 (0.6–0.9)	**
	(n=1966)	(n=1762)	(n=204)	(n=851)	(n=452)	(n=399)
Missed school due to any physical violence	9.9 (6.9–12.8)	9.9 (6.9–12.8)	9.5 (4.7–14.2)	12.1 (8.3–16.0)	12.3 (8.3–16.3)	6.9 (4.3–9.4)

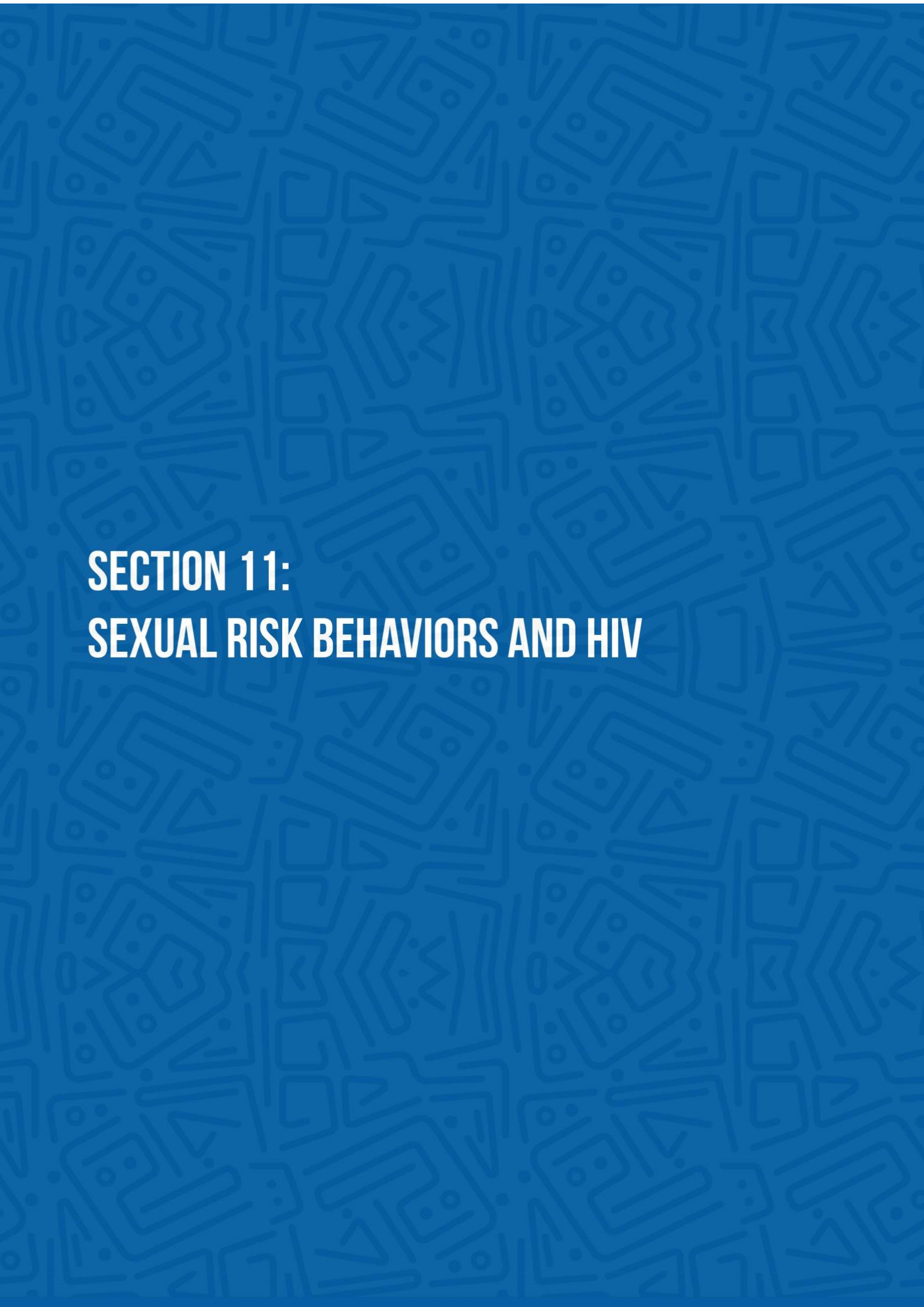
CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (through harassment or threats) sex.

[2] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.



SECTION 11:

SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIORS AND HIV

SECTION 11: SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIORS AND HIV

The tables in this section present associations between exposure to childhood violence and sexual risk-taking behaviors, such as having multiple sexual partners and infrequent condom use. Multiple sexual partners are defined as two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months. Infrequent condom use is defined as never or sometimes using condoms in the past 12 months among unmarried sexually active youth and married youth with more than one sexual partner. All risk behaviors are reported among those who had sex in the past 12 months. To explore the associations between exposure to violence during childhood and later risk-taking behaviors, analyses were restricted to participants aged 19–24 years. The inclusion of only those aged 19 years or older ensures that childhood violence preceded involvement in current sexual risk-taking behaviors in the past 12 months.

SEXUAL RISK-TAKING BEHAVIORS AMONG 19–24-YEAR-OLDS WHO HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

- Nationally, one in ten females (10.8%) and almost half of males (45.8%) had two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months, a significant difference. For males, about half (46.1%) in Tanzania Mainland and about one in five (17.8%) in Zanzibar had two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months, a significant difference.
- Significantly more males (61.3%) than females (35.8%) used condoms infrequently in the past 12 months.
- About one in eight females (13.3%) engaged in a sexual relationship with someone mainly to receive money or gifts (also known as transactional sex) in the past 12 months.
- More than one in three males (37.7%) provided money or gifts to someone who is not a wife or sex worker mainly to start or continue a relationship with them (also known as transactional sex) in the past 12 months.
- Significantly more males in both rural and urban settings (47.3% and 43.3%) had two or more sexual partners compared to females (9.0% and 13.7%), respectively (see **Appendix B: Rural and Urban Tables**).

CHILDHOOD SEXUAL, PHYSICAL, AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL RISK-TAKING BEHAVIORS AMONG 19–24-YEAR-OLDS

- Significantly more females who experienced childhood sexual (24.2%) or emotional (20.2%) violence had multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months compared to females who did not experience childhood sexual (9.6%) or emotional (9.9%) violence.
- Significantly more females who experienced childhood sexual (31.0%) or emotional (25.1%) violence engaged in transactional sex in the past 12 months compared to females who did not experience childhood sexual (11.7%) or emotional (12.2%) violence.
- Significantly more males who experienced childhood sexual violence (74.5%) had multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months compared to males who did not experience childhood sexual violence (44.8%).
- Significantly more males who experienced childhood physical violence (53.0%) engaged in transactional sex in the past 12 months compared to males who did not experience childhood physical violence (33.9%).

HIV TESTING KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIORS AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

- About eight in ten females (81.9%) and males (76.1%) knew where to go for HIV testing.
- About one in two females (45.8%) and one in four males (27.8%) ever tested for HIV, a significant difference.
- Significantly more females (57.7%) and males (47.4%) who experienced sexual violence had ever tested for HIV compared with those who did not experience sexual violence (females, 44.3%; males, 26.8%).
- Among children and youth who had sex and were never tested for HIV, the most common reasons for not getting tested were lack of knowledge about HIV testing (females, 44.9%; males, 38.4%) and perception of not being at risk (females, 22.7%; males, 32.2%).
- Only 4.2% of females and 4.5% of males had ever heard of PrEP, although more than half of females (59.1%) and half of males (49.3%) who have had sex would be willing to take PrEP after hearing a description of it.

- Only 5.9% of females and 6.0% of males had ever heard of PEP for HIV, although two-thirds of females (65.3%) and half of males (52.8%) would be willing to take PEP if exposed after hearing a description of it.

HIV PREVALENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

- Overall, HIV prevalence in Tanzania was 1.1% for females and 0.5% for males.
- HIV status among females and males did not differ significantly between those who experienced any type of violence compared to those who did not experience any violence (see **Table 11.3** for detailed statistics).

11.1. SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIORS AMONG 19–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 11.1.1 Sexual risk behaviors among 19–24-year-olds who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=2839)	(n=2594)	(n=245)	(n=597)	(n=465)	(n=132)
Two or more sex partners in the past 12 months	10.8 (8.5–13.2)	10.9 (8.5–13.3)	**	45.8 (41.7–50.0)	46.1 (41.9–50.3)	17.8 (7.8–27.8)
	(n=2828)	(n=2588)	(n=240)	(n=595)	(n=464)	(n=131)
Infrequent condom use in the past 12 months [1]	35.8 (31.5–40.0)	35.9 (31.6–40.2)	27.9 (16.8–38.9)	61.3 (53.8–68.9)	61.4 (53.8–69.0)	56.4 (45.8–67.0)
	(n=2843)	(n=2598)	(n=245)	NA	NA	NA
Transactional sex—received money or gift in the past 12 months [2]	13.3 (10.9–15.7)	13.4 (11.0–15.8)	8.8 (2.7–15.0)*	NA	NA	NA
	NA	NA	NA	(n=605)	(n=466)	(n=139)
Transactional sex—provided money or gift in the past 12 months [3]	NA	NA	NA	37.7 (33.1–42.4)	37.8 (33.2–42.5)	31.8 (19.0–44.6)
	(n=2919)	(n=2662)	(n=257)	(n=682)	(n=514)	(n=168)
Sex with partner who is 5 or more years older in the past 12 months	43.3 (39.9–46.7)	43.0 (39.6–46.4)	62.2 (53.9–70.5)	5.8 (3.1–8.5)	5.7 (2.9–8.4)	19.2 (9.6–28.9)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator. NA=Not applicable (Question was not administered to that population).

[1] Infrequent condom use is defined as never or sometimes using condoms in the past 12 months among unmarried sexually active youth and married youth with more than one sexual partner.

[2] Transactional sex among females includes entering a sexual relationship with someone mainly in order to get things that you need such as money, gifts, or other things that are important to you.

[3] Transactional sex among males includes giving someone who is not your wife and also not a sex worker any money, gifts, or helped to pay for things mainly in order to start or continue a relationship with them.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

Table 11.1.2. Sexual risk behaviors by experience of sexual [1], physical [2], or emotional [3] violence before age 18 years, among 19–24-year-old females who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024.

	Females		
	Multiple sex partners in the past 12 months	Infrequent condom use in the past 12 months [4]	Transactional sex in the past 12 months [5]
	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)
Sexual violence in childhood			
	(n ^y =225)	(n ^y =225)	(n ^y =225)
Experienced sexual violence	24.2 (12.4–36.1)	43.0 (32.4–53.6)	31.0 (18.8–43.1)
	(n ^y =2614)	(n ^y =2603)	(n ^y =2618)
No sexual violence	9.6 (7.4–11.9)	35.1 (30.6–39.6)	11.7 (9.3–14.1)
Physical violence in childhood			
	(n ^y =529)	(n ^y =528)	(n ^y =531)
Experienced physical violence	13.2 (8.5–17.8)	42.6 (34.4–50.7)	20.0 (13.8–26.2)
	(n ^y =2310)	(n ^y =2300)	(n ^y =2312)
No physical violence	10.2 (7.7–12.7)	33.9 (29.0–38.9)	11.5 (8.8–14.2)
Emotional violence in childhood			
	(n ^y =259)	(n ^y =259)	(n ^y =261)
Experienced emotional violence	20.2 (14.1–26.4)	48.2 (37.0–59.3)	25.1 (17.0–33.2)
	(n ^y =2580)	(n ^y =2569)	(n ^y =2582)
No emotional violence	9.9 (7.5–12.3)	34.6 (30.0–39.1)	12.2 (9.6–14.7)

CI = confidence interval. n^y represent the denominator of the subgroup for which the analyses was run.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (through harassment or threats) sex.

[2] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or neighborhood or peer.

[3] Emotional violence includes emotional violence perpetrated by a parent, caregiver, or other adult relative, intimate partner, or peer. Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative includes being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed, put down, or insulted by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative. Emotional violence by an intimate partner includes being insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others; keeping you from having your own money; tried to keep you from seeing or talking to family or friends; keeping track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing; made threats to physically harm you. Emotional violence by a peer includes a) made you get scared or feel really bad because they were calling you names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around; b) told lies or spread rumors about you, or tried to make others dislike you; c) kept you out of things on purpose, excluded you from their group of friends or completely ignored you.

[4] Infrequent condom use is defined as never or sometimes using condoms in the past 12 months among unmarried sexually active youth and married youth with more than one sexual partner.

[5] Transactional sex: Female transactional sex includes entering a sexual relationship with someone mainly in order to get things that you need such as money, gifts, or other things that are important to you.

Table 11.1.3. Sexual risk behaviors by experience of sexual [1], physical [2], or emotional [3] violence before age 18 years, among 19–24-year-old males who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024.

	Males		
	Multiple sex partners in the past 12 months	Infrequent condom use in the past 12 months [4]	Transactional sex in the past 12 months [5]
	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)
Sexual violence in childhood			
	(n ^y =27)	(n ^y =27)	(n ^y =26)
Experienced sexual violence	74.5 (53.5–95.5)	80.4 (61.0–99.8)	63.3 (38.1–88.5)
	(n ^y =570)	(n ^y =568)	(n ^y =579)
No sexual violence	44.8 (40.8–48.7)	60.6 (53.0–68.3)	36.9 (32.3–41.5)
Physical violence in childhood			
	(n ^y =141)	(n ^y =140)	(n ^y =144)
Experienced physical violence	52.4 (41.0–63.8)	71.0 (56.4–85.7)	53.0 (44.7–61.4)
	(n ^y =456)	(n ^y =455)	(n ^y =461)
No physical violence	44.2 (39.1–49.3)	58.9 (50.6–67.1)	33.9 (28.9–38.9)
Emotional violence in childhood			
	(n ^y =56)	(n ^y =56)	(n ^y =60)
Experienced emotional violence	54.4 (43.3–65.4)	68.9 (57.2–80.7)	49.5 (36.4–62.6)
	(n ^y =540)	(n ^y =538)	(n ^y =544)
No emotional violence	45.1 (40.7–49.5)	60.7 (52.5–68.9)	36.7 (31.7–41.7)

CI = confidence interval. n^y = denominator of the subgroup for which the analyses was run, such as those who experienced sexual violence.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (through harassment or threats) sex.

[2] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or neighborhood or peer.

[3] Emotional violence includes emotional violence perpetrated by a parent, caregiver, or other adult relative, intimate partner, or peer. Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative includes being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed, put down, or insulted by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative. Emotional violence by an intimate partner includes being insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others; keeping you from having your own money; tried to keep you from seeing or talking to family or friends; keeping track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing; made threats to physically harm you. Emotional violence by a peer includes a) made you get scared or feel really bad because they were calling you names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around; b) told lies or spread rumors about you, or tried to make others dislike you; c) kept you out of things on purpose, excluded you from their group of friends or completely ignored you.

[4] Infrequent condom use is defined as never or sometimes using condoms in the past 12 months among unmarried sexually active youth and married youth with more than one sexual partner.

[5] Transactional sex: Male transactional sex includes giving someone who is not your wife and also not a sex worker any money, gifts, or helped to pay for things mainly in order to start or continue a relationship with them.

11.2. HIV TESTING KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

This section describes knowledge of HTS and HIV testing behaviors and barriers among females and males overall and among those who experienced any sexual violence, compared to those who did not. This section also describes knowledge of and willingness to take PrEP and PEP.

Table 11.2.1. HIV testing knowledge and behavior among 13–24-year-olds [1] by experience of any sexual violence [2]—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
HIV testing						
Know where to go for HIV test	(n=8434)	(n=7008)	(n=1426)	(n=2972)	(n=1611)	(n=1361)
	81.9 (79.2–84.6)	82.2 (79.4–85.0)	72.8 (68.8–76.8)	76.1 (73.0–79.2)	76.0 (72.8–79.2)	79.2 (75.5–82.8)
Ever tested for HIV	(n=8422)	(n=6998)	(n=1424)	(n=2957)	(n=1607)	(n=1350)
	45.8 (43.6–48.0)	46.3 (44.1–48.6)	29.9 (26.5–33.4)	27.8 (24.6–31.0)	27.8 (24.5–31.1)	26.8 (22.9–30.8)
Know where to go for an HIV test by experience of sexual violence						
Experienced sexual violence	(n*=871)	(n*=785)	(n*=86)	(n*=156)	(n*=82)	(n*=74)
	85.8 (81.5–90.1)	85.8 (81.4–90.2)	84.8 (75.1–94.5)	85.5 (74.5–96.6)	85.5 (74.0–97.0)	85.5 (75.5–95.5)
No sexual violence	(n*=7562)	(n*=6222)	(n*=1340)	(n*=2816)	(n*=1529)	(n*=1287)
	81.4 (78.6–84.2)	81.7 (78.8–84.6)	72.0 (67.7–76.4)	75.6 (72.4–78.8)	75.5 (72.2–78.8)	78.8 (74.9–82.6)
Ever tested for HIV by experience of sexual violence						
Experienced sexual violence	(n*=869)	(n*=783)	(n*=86)	(n*=156)	(n*=82)	(n*=74)
	57.7 (50.2–65.1)	57.8 (50.3–65.4)	47.3 (33.4–61.1)	47.4 (35.5–59.2)	47.6 (35.2–60.0)	41.4 (25.6–57.2)
No sexual violence	(n*=7552)	(n*=6214)	(n*=1338)	(n*=2801)	(n*=1525)	(n*=1276)
	44.3 (42.0–46.6)	44.8 (42.5–47.2)	28.8 (25.2–32.4)	26.8 (23.6–30.0)	26.8 (23.5–30.1)	25.9 (21.7–30.1)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator. n* = denominator of the subgroup for which the analyses was run, such as those who experienced sexual violence.

[1] Age of consent for HIV testing in Tanzania is 15 years or those <15 years who are considered mature minors. However, those below the age 15 years who disclosed that they have tested positive for HIV in the past are also included in this estimate.

[2] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (through harassment or threats) sex.

Table 11.2.2. Service knowledge and PEP and PrEP for HIV awareness among all 13–24-year-olds and among those who experienced forced or pressured sex—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
Among all 13–24-year-olds						
Knowledge of services for violence	(n=8374)	(n=6960)	(n=1414)	(n=2950)	(n=1593)	(n=1357)
	50.5 (46.8–54.2)	50.6 (46.8–54.3)	49.1 (43.9–54.3)	47.5 (42.9–52.1)	46.8 (42.1–51.6)	68.9 (65.2–72.5)
	(n=8368)	(n=6966)	(n=1402)	(n=2906)	(n=1591)	(n=1315)
Ever heard of PrEP for HIV	4.2 (3.4–5.0)	4.3 (3.4–5.1)	2.6 (1.5–3.6)	4.5 (3.4–5.6)	4.5 (3.4–5.7)	3.9 (2.4–5.5)
	(n=3527)	(n=3227)	(n=300)	(n=811)	(n=622)	(n=189)
	59.1 (54.8–63.4)	59.0 (54.7–63.3)	66.4 (56.3–76.4)	49.3 (42.7–55.8)	49.0 (42.4–55.7)	70.1 (58.7–81.6)
Willing to take PrEP [1]	(n=8353)	(n=6961)	(n=1392)	(n=2919)	(n=1600)	(n=1319)
	5.9 (4.7–7.0)	5.9 (4.8–7.1)	3.7 (2.0–5.3)	6.0 (4.9–7.2)	6.1 (4.9–7.3)	4.2 (3.2–5.2)
	(n=8043)	(n=6664)	(n=1379)	(n=2797)	(n=1475)	(n=1322)
Ever heard of PEP for HIV	65.3 (61.8–68.8)	65.3 (61.7–68.9)	65.5 (57.5–73.4)	52.8 (48.2–57.4)	52.1 (47.3–56.8)	74.1 (69.5–78.8)
	(n=437)	(n=396)	(n=41)	(n=148)	(n=100)	(n=48)
	28.8 (20.0–37.7)	28.5 (19.5–37.4)	50.2 (27.6–72.7)	57.3 (49.3–65.4)	58.3 (50.1–66.5)	**
Among those who experienced forced or pressured sex						
Ever heard of PEP for HIV	(n=408)	(n=372)	(n=36)	(n=59)	(n=38)	(n=21)
	6.6 (1.3–11.8)*	6.4 (1.1–11.8)*	**	3.9 (2.3–5.4)	3.9 (2.3–5.5)	†
	(n=34)	(n=31)	(n=3)	(n=2)	(n=1)	(n=1)
Ever taken PEP [2]	96.7 (92.5–100.0)	96.6 (92.1–100.0)	†	†	†	†
	(n=410)	(n=375)	(n=35)	(n=59)	(n=38)	(n=21)
	9.2 (4.0–14.4)	9.2 (3.9–14.5)	**	<0.01***	<0.01***	†

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Among those who have had sex.

[2] Among those who have ever heard of PEP.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.01. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

†Estimate is suppressed due to a small sample size (unweighted denominator <25).

Table 11.2.3. Reasons for not getting tested for HIV, among 13–24-year-olds who ever had sex [1] but were never tested for HIV—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
Reasons for not testing for HIV	(n=510)	(n=475)	(n=35)	(n=372)	(n=304)	(n=68)
No knowledge about HIV test	44.9 (36.2–53.6)	44.7 (35.9–53.4)	66.7 (43.8–89.6)	38.4 (29.6–47.2)	38.6 (29.8–47.5)	13.9 (3.0–24.7)*
Don't know where to get HIV test	14.1 (6.8–21.4)	14.1 (6.7–21.5)	**	2.3 (0.5–4.1)*	2.3 (0.5–4.2)*	<0.01***
Test costs too much/ Transport to test site is too much/ Test site is too far away	5.8 (2.8–8.8)	5.8 (2.8–8.8)	**	12.0 (6.6–17.3)	12.1 (6.7–17.5)	**
Afraid husband/partner/others will know about test/test results/ Don't want to know if I have HIV	8.6 (3.1–14.1)*	8.6 (3.0–14.1)*	**	12.1 (7.7–16.4)	12.1 (7.7–16.4)	14.7 (2.1–27.2)*
Don't need test/low risk	22.7 (16.5–28.8)	22.7 (16.6–28.9)	**	32.2 (24.8–39.7)	32.3 (24.8–39.8)	27.5 (9.9–45.0)*
Other [2]	18.2 (11.4–25.1)	18.3 (11.4–25.2)	**	19.5 (13.4–25.6)	19.2 (13.0–25.4)	53.2 (35.1–71.4)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator. Note: Percents may sum to >100% because some survivors may have chosen more than one reason for not getting tested for HIV.

[1] Sex includes vaginal, oral, or anal intercourse.

[2] 'Other' was a response option in the questionnaire.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.01. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

11.3. HIV PREVALENCE

Data are presented for the age range of 13–24 years. The age of consent for HIV testing in Tanzania is 15 years of age or 13 years of age for those who are considered mature minors. Those younger than 15 years of age who disclosed that they tested positive for HIV in the past were included.

Table 11.3. HIV prevalence among 13–24-year-olds [1], by experience of any violence [2], sexual [3], and physical [4] violence—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
HIV status and HIV services engagement						
	(n=6641)	(n=5633)	(n=1008)	(n=2143)	(n=1168)	(n=975)
HIV positive status	1.1 (0.7–1.4)	1.1 (0.7–1.5)	**	0.5 (0.4–0.7)	0.6 (0.4–0.8)	<0.01***
	(n=105)	(n=104)	(n=1)	(n=6)	(n=6)	NA
Knew HIV status, among those living with HIV	56.6 (37.7–75.5)	56.6 (37.6–75.5)	†	†	†	<0.01***
	(n=70)	(n=69)	(n=1)	(n=6)	(n=6)	NA
On ART among those who knew their HIV status	96.0 (90.6–100.0)	96.0 (90.5–100.0)	†	†	†	<0.01***
	(n=58)	(n=57)	(n=1)	(n=5)	(n=5)	NA
Self-reported virally suppressed, among those on ART	85.4 (75.3–95.5)	85.5 (75.5–95.6)	†	†	†	<0.01***
HIV positive status and any violence						
	(n=2502)	(n=2235)	(n=267)	(n=822)	(n=427)	(n=395)
Experienced any violence	1.5 (0.7–2.3)	1.6 (0.7–2.4)	<0.01***	0.6 (0.5–0.7)	0.6 (0.5–0.7)	<0.01***
	(n=4139)	(n=3398)	(n=741)	(n=1321)	(n=741)	(n=580)
Experienced no violence	0.7 (0.4–0.9)	0.7 (0.4–1.0)	**	0.5 (0.2–0.8)	0.5 (0.2–0.8)	<0.01***
HIV positive status and sexual violence						
	(n=823)	(n=743)	(n=80)	(n=142)	(n=73)	(n=69)
Experienced sexual violence	1.3 (0.5–2.1)*	1.3 (0.5–2.2)*	<0.01***	<0.01***	<0.01***	<0.01***
	(n=5818)	(n=4890)	(n=928)	(n=2001)	(n=1095)	(n=906)
Experienced no sexual violence	1.0 (0.6–1.4)	1.1 (0.6–1.5)	**	0.6 (0.4–0.8)	0.6 (0.4–0.8)	<0.01***
HIV positive status and physical violence						
	(n=1688)	(n=1536)	(n=152)	(n=639)	(n=352)	(n=287)
Experienced physical violence	1.3 (0.5–2.1)*	1.3 (0.5–2.2)*	<0.01***	<0.01***	<0.01***	<0.01***
	(n=4953)	(n=4097)	(n=856)	(n=1504)	(n=816)	(n=688)
Experienced no physical violence	0.9 (0.6–1.3)	1.0 (0.6–1.4)	**	0.8 (0.5–1.0)	0.8 (0.5–1.1)	<0.01***

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator. n% = denominator of subgroup for which the analyses was run, such as those who experienced sexual violence.

[1] Determined through HIV rapid test results or self-report of a prior HIV test. Age of consent for HIV testing in Tanzania is 15 years or those <15 years who are considered mature minors. However, those below the age 15 years who disclosed that they have tested positive for HIV in the past are also included in this estimate.

[2] Any violence includes any lifetime sexual, physical, or emotional violence.

[3] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[4] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or neighborhood or peer.

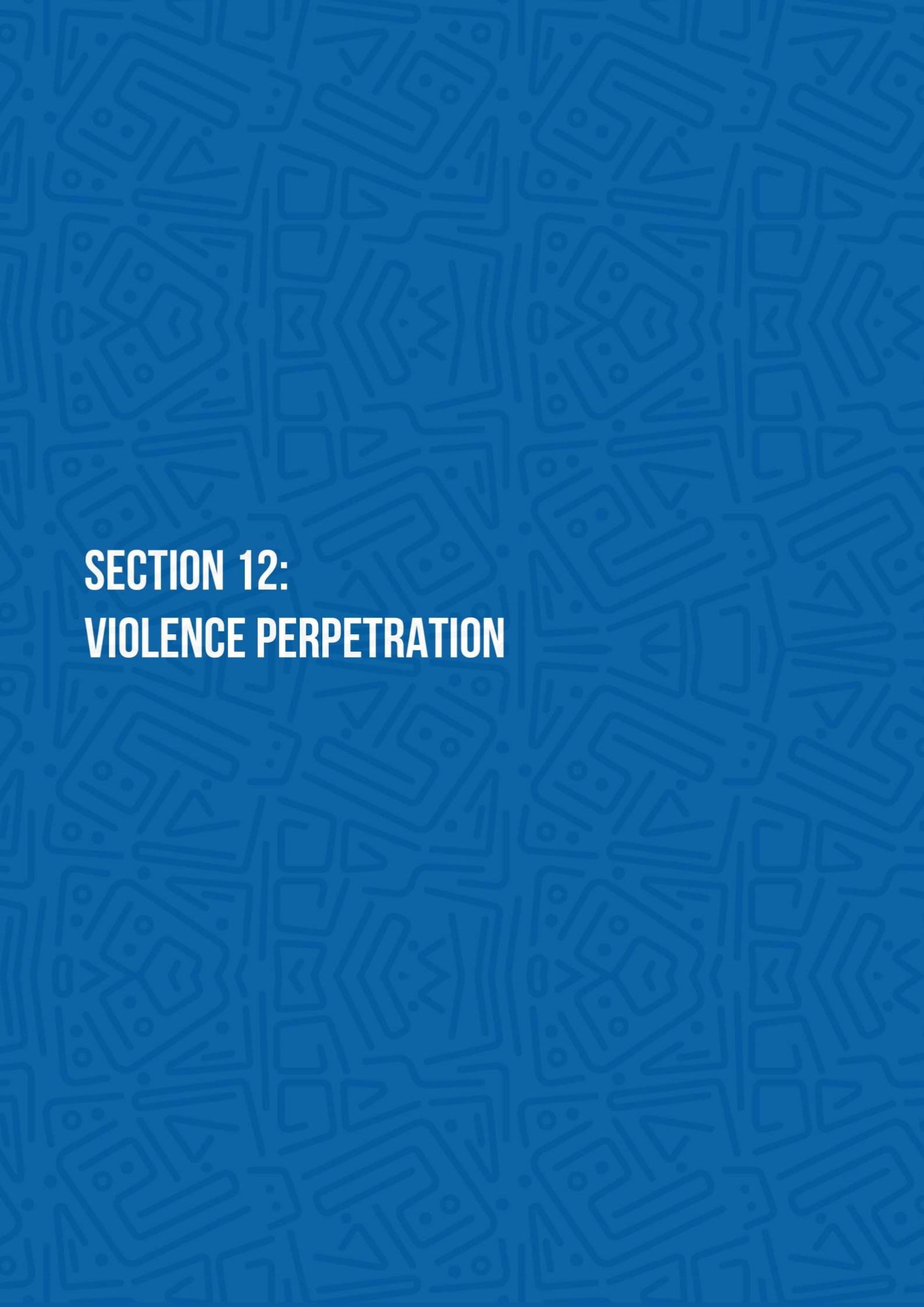
NA: means there was a sample size of zero for this question because it was not administered to that population.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.01. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

†Estimate is suppressed due to a small sample size (unweighted denominator <25)



SECTION 12: VIOLENCE PERPETRATION

SECTION 12: VIOLENCE PERPETRATION

This section presents the prevalence of physical, sexual, intimate partner, and technology-facilitated violence perpetration among 13–24-year-old females and males. Here, physical violence perpetration is defined as slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, pulling hair, twisting arm, pinching, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening the participant with a knife, gun, or other weapon. Sexual violence perpetration includes forced sex. Technology-facilitated violence includes pressuring anyone else against their will to talk about sexual acts using technology, send a photo or video showing their private parts using technology, or do anything else sexual using technology. This section also presents data on perpetration of violence by experiences of sexual and physical violence. For these questions, participants were asked specifically if they had done this to an intimate partner and then asked if they had done this to anyone else. Participants were asked if they had ever perpetrated these types of violence but not the specific timing of incidents. Thus, it is not possible to determine when the perpetration happened in relation to timing of experiences of violence victimization.

PREVALENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE PERPETRATION AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

- One in six females (15.5%) and males (16.3%) have ever perpetrated physical violence in their lifetime, and 6.2% of females and 6.3% of males perpetrated physical violence in the past 12 months.
- In Zanzibar, significantly more males (16.2%) than females (8.1%) have ever perpetrated physical violence in their lifetime.
- Females (34.5%) and males (26.2%) who experienced any lifetime sexual violence were significantly more likely to ever have perpetrated physical violence compared to their counterparts who did not experience any lifetime sexual violence (13.1% and 15.8%, respectively).
- Females (29.3%) and males (22.3%) who experienced lifetime physical violence were significantly more likely to ever have perpetrated any lifetime physical violence, compared to their counterparts who did not experience physical violence (10.0% and 13.8%, respectively).

PREVALENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE PERPETRATION AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

- Among 13–24-year-olds, 4.5% of females and 7.5% of males had ever perpetrated sexual violence in their lifetime, and 2.5% of females and 4.9% of males perpetrated sexual violence in the past 12 months.
- Females who experienced any lifetime sexual violence were significantly more likely to have ever perpetrated lifetime sexual violence (12.0%) compared to females who did not experience sexual violence (2.9%).
- Females who experienced any lifetime physical violence were significantly more likely to have ever perpetrated lifetime sexual violence (9.0%) compared to females who did not experience sexual violence (2.2%).

PREVALENCE OF INTIMATE PARTNER PHYSICAL VIOLENCE PERPETRATION AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

- One in seven females (14.7%) and males (14.4%) had ever perpetrated intimate partner physical violence. In Zanzibar, significantly more males (11.0%) than females (4.5%) had ever perpetrated intimate partner physical violence.

PREVALENCE OF TECHNOLOGY-FACILITATED VIOLENCE PERPETRATION IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

- Among 13–24-year-olds who had access to technology, 4.9% of females and 9.0% of males perpetrated technology-facilitated violence in the past 12 months.



12.1. PHYSICAL VIOLENCE PERPETRATION AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 12.1. Physical violence perpetration [1] among 13–24-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
Perpetration of physical violence	(n=8418)	(n=6992)	(n=1426)	(n=2965)	(n=1608)	(n=1357)
Perpetrated physical violence in their lifetime	15.5 (13.2–17.8)	15.8 (13.4–18.1)	8.1 (6.1–10.1)	16.3 (14.7–17.9)	16.3 (14.6–17.9)	16.2 (13.6–18.8)
	(n=8320)	(n=6908)	(n=1412)	(n=2896)	(n=1582)	(n=1314)
Perpetrated physical violence in the past 12 months	6.2 (4.9–7.5)	6.3 (5.0–7.6)	1.4 (0.8–2.1)	6.3 (4.9–7.6)	6.3 (5.0–7.7)	3.4 (2.2–4.7)
Prevalence of lifetime physical violence perpetration by experience of sexual violence						
	(n[‡]=869)	(n[‡]=783)	(n[‡]=86)	(n[‡]=156)	(n[‡]=82)	(n[‡]=74)
Experienced any lifetime sexual violence [2]	34.5 (26.3–42.8)	34.9 (26.6–43.3)	11.1 (4.1–18.2)*	26.2 (18.5–33.8)	26.3 (18.3–34.2)	24.0 (11.2–36.9)
	(n[‡]=7547)	(n[‡]=6208)	(n[‡]=1339)	(n[‡]=2809)	(n[‡]=1526)	(n[‡]=1283)
No experience of lifetime sexual violence	13.1 (10.8–15.3)	13.3 (10.9–15.6)	7.9 (5.7–10.1)	15.8 (14.1–17.4)	15.8 (14.1–17.5)	15.7 (13.0–18.3)
Prevalence of lifetime physical violence perpetration by experience of physical violence						
	(n[‡]=2058)	(n[‡]=1847)	(n[‡]=211)	(n[‡]=875)	(n[‡]=469)	(n[‡]=406)
Experienced any lifetime physical violence [3]	29.3 (25.8–32.8)	29.4 (25.8–32.9)	25.0 (16.1–33.9)	22.3 (18.7–25.9)	22.2 (18.5–25.9)	25.5 (20.0–31.0)
	(n[‡]=6359)	(n[‡]=5145)	(n[‡]=1214)	(n[‡]=2090)	(n[‡]=1139)	(n[‡]=951)
No experience of lifetime physical violence	10.0 (7.6–12.4)	10.1 (7.7–12.6)	5.8 (4.3–7.2)	13.8 (11.8–15.8)	13.9 (11.8–16.0)	11.2 (8.4–14.1)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator. n[‡] = denominator of the subgroup for which the analyses was run, such as those who experienced sexual violence.

[1] Perpetration of physical violence includes pushing, slapping, shoving, shaking, or intentionally throwing something at the other person; punching, kicking, whipping, or beating them with an object; choking, smothering, trying to drown, or burning intentionally; using or threatening to use a gun, knife, or other weapon.

[2] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (through harassment or threats) sex.

[3] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or neighborhood or peer.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

12.2. SEXUAL VIOLENCE PERPETRATION AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 12.2. Sexual violence perpetration [1] among 13–24-year-olds who ever had sex [2]—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
Sexual violence perpetration	(n=3637)	(n=3332)	(n=305)	(n=849)	(n=657)	(n=192)
Perpetrated sexual violence in their lifetime	4.5 (3.2–5.8)	4.5 (3.2–5.8)	2.3 (0.4–4.2)*	7.5 (4.7–10.3)	7.5 (4.6–10.3)	7.7 (1.3–14.1)*
Perpetrated sexual violence in the past 12 months	2.5 (1.6–3.4)	2.5 (1.6–3.4)	0.9 (0.0–1.7)*	4.9 (2.9–7.0)	4.9 (2.8–7.0)	**
Prevalence of lifetime sexual violence perpetration by experience of sexual violence						
	(n^y=603)	(n^y=558)	(n^y=45)	(n^y=101)	(n^y=62)	(n^y=39)
Experienced any lifetime sexual violence [3]	12.0 (7.6–16.3)	12.0 (7.6–16.5)	**	6.2 (1.4–11.1)*	5.5 (0.6–10.4)*	30.5 (13.8–47.1)
No experience of lifetime sexual violence	2.9 (1.5–4.2)	2.9 (1.5–4.2)	1.5 (0.2–2.8)*	7.6 (4.5–10.7)	7.7 (4.5–10.8)	**
Prevalence of lifetime sexual violence perpetration by experience of physical violence						
	(n^y=1047)	(n^y=993)	(n^y=54)	(n^y=294)	(n^y=216)	(n^y=78)
Experienced any lifetime physical violence [4]	9.0 (6.2–11.9)	9.0 (6.2–11.9)	**	8.8 (4.1–13.5)	8.8 (4.1–13.6)	**
No experience of lifetime physical violence	2.2 (0.7–3.8)*	2.3 (0.7–3.8)*	1.3 (0.1–2.5)*	6.9 (3.8–10.0)	6.9 (3.8–10.0)	**

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator. n^y = denominator of the subgroup for which the analyses was run, such as those who experienced sexual violence.

[1] Perpetration of sexual violence includes ever forcing a current or previous partner/husband, or anyone else who is not a current partner, to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to

[2] Sex includes vaginal, oral, or anal intercourse.

[3] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (through harassment or threats) sex.

[4] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or neighborhood or peer.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

12.3. INTIMATE PARTNER PHYSICAL VIOLENCE PERPETRATION AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 12.3. Intimate partner [1] physical violence perpetration [2], among 13–24-year-olds who ever had a partner—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
Perpetrated physical intimate partner violence ever	(n=4193)	(n=3745)	(n=448)	(n=1242)	(n=799)	(n=443)
	14.7 (12.2–17.2)	14.9 (12.3–17.4)	4.5 (2.4–6.6)	14.4 (12.0–16.7)	14.4 (12.1–16.8)	11.0 (8.0–14.1)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Intimate partner includes current or previous spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner.

[2] Perpetration of physical violence includes pushing, slapping, shoving, shaking, or intentionally throwing something at the other person; punching, kicking, whipping, or beating them with an object; choking, smothering, trying to drown, or burning intentionally; using or threatening to use a gun, knife, or other weapon.

12.4. TECHNOLOGY-FACILITATED VIOLENCE PERPETRATION AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 12.4. Technology-facilitated violence [1] perpetration in the past 12 months among 13–24-year-olds who had access to technology [2] in the past 12 months—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)	National Weighted % (95% CI)	Mainland Weighted % (95% CI)	Zanzibar Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=3336)	(n=2868)	(n=468)	(n=1471)	(n=745)	(n=726)
Perpetrated technology-facilitated violence in the past 12 months	4.9 (2.6–7.1)	4.9 (2.6–7.3)	2.7 (0.6–4.8)*	9.0 (6.8–11.3)	9.1 (6.8–11.5)	5.6 (3.3–7.9)

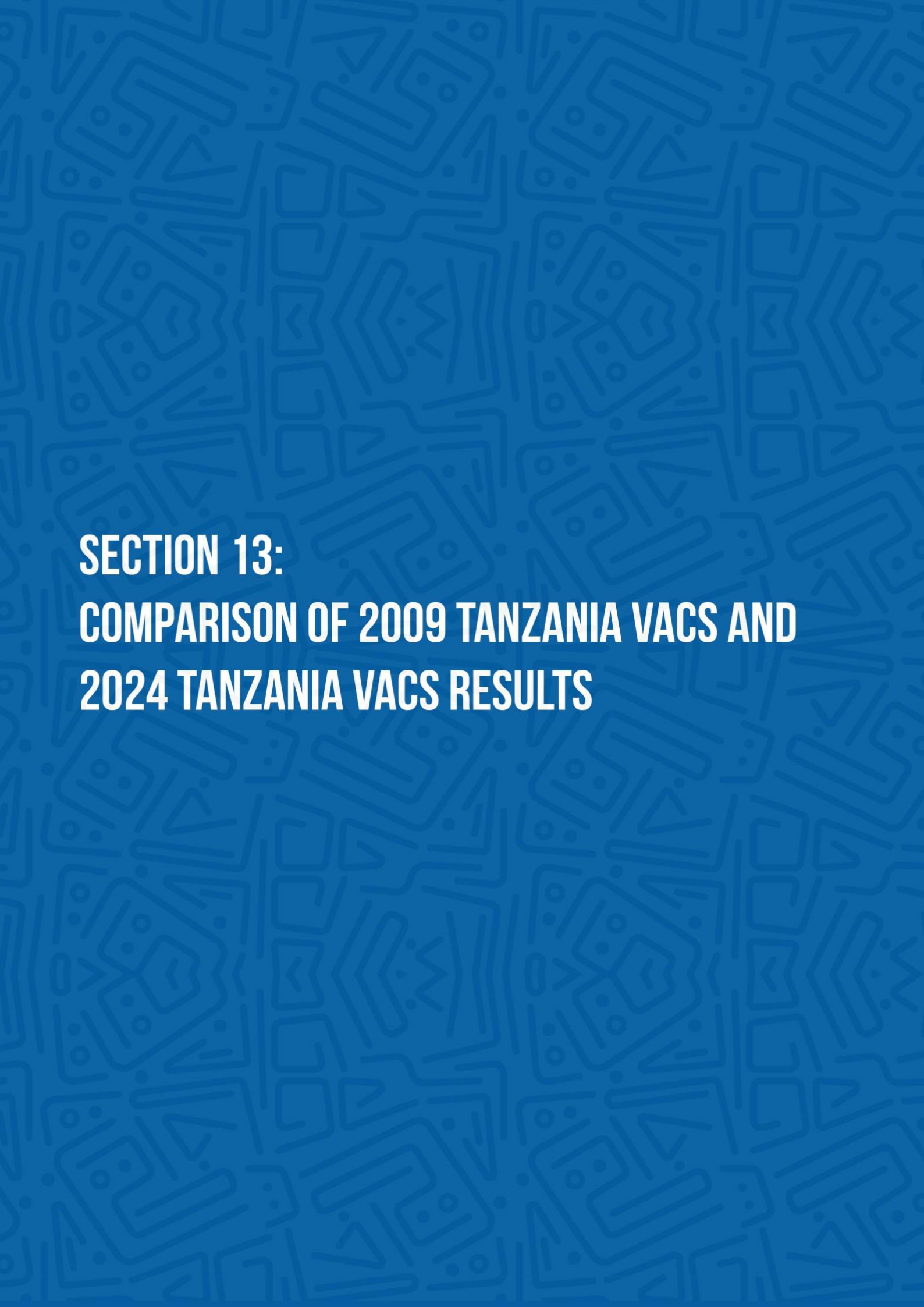
CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Technology-facilitated violence includes pressured anyone to talk about sexual acts when they did not want to, pressured anyone to send a photo or video showing their private parts when they did not want to, or pressured anyone to do anything else sexual via technology when they did not want to.

[2] Technology includes internet, social media, email, and/or text message.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution





SECTION 13: COMPARISON OF 2009 TANZANIA VACS AND 2024 TANZANIA VACS RESULTS

SECTION 13: COMPARISON OF 2009 TANZANIA VACS AND 2024 TANZANIA VACS RESULTS

This section presents a comparison of prevalence estimates of sexual, physical, and emotional violence and other priority indicators from the 2009 Tanzania VACS and 2024 Tanzania VACS. The summary tables in this section show the difference of all comparable indicators between 2009 and 2024 at the national, Tanzania Mainland, and Zanzibar levels, while the summary bullets below focus specifically on reductions at the national level. Because this section includes more tables compared to other sections, table numbers are referenced.

DIFFERENCES IN SEXUAL VIOLENCE PREVALENCE, DISCLOSURE, AND SERVICE SEEKING AMONG FEMALES AND MALES BETWEEN 2009 AND 2024

- The prevalence of lifetime sexual violence among females and males aged 13–24 years was significantly lower in 2024 compared to 2009. For females, the reduction was from 33.7% to 11.3%, and for males, the reduction was from 21.1% to 4.8%. (Table 13.1.1)
- The prevalence of childhood sexual violence among 18–24-year-olds was significantly lower in 2024 compared to 2009. For females, the reduction was from 26.2% to 8.4%, and for males, the reduction was from 11.6% to 3.3%. (Table 13.1.2)
- Disclosure of lifetime sexual violence was similar in both surveys for males and females. Disclosure changed from 29.8% to 22.1% among males and from 49.6% to 45.8% among females. (Table 13.1.3)
- Among females, service seeking for lifetime sexual violence decreased significantly from 21.6% to 7.1%. Among males, service seeking for lifetime sexual violence decreased from 15.1% to 9.0%, but this change was not significant. (Table 13.1.3)

DIFFERENCES IN PHYSICAL VIOLENCE PREVALENCE AMONG FEMALES AND MALES BETWEEN 2009 AND 2024

- The prevalence of lifetime physical violence among 13–24-year-olds decreased significantly, from 75.8% to 24.2% for females and from 74.4% to 20.7% for males. (Table 13.2.1)
- The prevalence of lifetime physical violence perpetrated by a parent or adult relative decreased significantly, from 59.6% to 14.3% for females and from 58.4% to 14.9% for males. (Table 13.2.1)
- The prevalence of childhood physical violence among 18–24-year-olds decreased significantly, from 56.5% to 19.1% for females and from 52.7% to 15.7% for males. (Table 13.2.2)

Physical violence perpetrated by peers was included in the 2024 Tanzania VACS questionnaire but not in 2009. Thus, peer physical violence estimates could not be compared across surveys. Comparisons focused on physical violence perpetrated by adults, partners, and authority figures. Therefore, the estimate provided in this section is different from the estimate in Section 4 due to the exclusion of peer physical violence perpetration. Additionally, the physical violence definition in 2009 included fewer examples than in 2024. While the indicators are still comparable, the difference between the two time points may be underestimated in this analysis.

DIFFERENCES IN EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE PREVALENCE AMONG FEMALES AND MALES BETWEEN 2009 AND 2024

- Among males aged 13–24 years, the prevalence of lifetime emotional violence decreased significantly, from 30.5% to 15.9%. Among females, the differences in prevalence of lifetime emotional violence were not statistically significant (25.1% in 2009 and 21.8% in 2024). (Table 13.3.1)
- The prevalence of childhood emotional violence among 18–24-year-olds decreased significantly, from 18.7% to 9.3% for females and from 24.3% to 10.6% for males. (Table 13.3.2)

In 2009, the emotional violence questions in the VACS questionnaire did not specify the type of perpetrator and included emotional violence perpetrated by anyone. In 2024, the questionnaire asked about emotional violence perpetrated specifically by a parent, partner, or peer. In addition, the 2009 questionnaire included questions on threats of abandonment which were not included in the 2024 questionnaire. To make the indicators comparable, the questions on threats of abandonment from the 2009 questionnaire were not included in the estimate used for comparing the indicators between 2024 and 2009. Differences in the emotional violence questions between 2024 and 2009 should be taken into consideration when interpreting differences in estimates.

DIFFERENCES IN SEXUAL BEHAVIORS AND HIV TESTING AMONG FEMALES AND MALES AGED 13–24 YEARS BETWEEN 2009 AND 2024

- The prevalence of knowledge of a place for HIV testing increased significantly, from 64.6% to 81.9%. The difference in prevalence for males was not statistically significant (65.8% in 2009 versus 76.1% in 2024). (Table 13.4.1)
- Among both females and males, differences in the prevalence of ever being tested for HIV for both females and males aged 13–24 years were not statistically significant (females, 41.7% to 45.8%; males, 20.3% to 27.8%). (Table 13.4.1)
- Among females, there was a significant reduction in the prevalence of ever having sex, which decreased from 52.6% to 44.9%, and a significant reduction in the prevalence of having an older first sexual partner, which decreased from 59.6% to 42.9%. (Table 13.4.2)
- Among males, prevalence of ever having sex was consistent between 2009 (39.9%) and 2024 (39.8%). There was a significant reduction in the prevalence of having an older first sexual partner, which decreased from 17% to 5.4%. There was a significant increase in having a same-age first sexual partner, which increased from 30.6% to 77.3%. (Table 13.4.2)



13.1 DIFFERENCES IN SEXUAL VIOLENCE PREVALENCE BETWEEN 2009 AND 2024

Table 13.1.1. Difference in the prevalence of lifetime sexual violence [1], among 13–24-year-olds, Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS) 2009 and 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	2009	2024	p-value	2009	2024	p-value
	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)		Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)	
Any sexual violence						
	(n=1963)	(n=8439)		(n=1765)	(n=2973)	
National	33.7 (29.3–38.1)	11.3 (10.0–12.5)	<0.001	21.1 (17.3–24.9)	4.8 (3.8–5.8)	<0.001
	(n=906)	(n=7009)		(n=888)	(n=1612)	
Mainland	34.5 (29.9–39.0)	11.4 (10.2–12.7)	<0.001	21.3 (17.4–25.2)	4.8 (3.7–5.8)	<0.001
	(n=1057)	(n=1430)		(n=887)	(n=1361)	
Zanzibar	9.0 (6.7–11.2)	6.1 (4.3–8.0)	0.0589	12.7 (9.9–15.5)	6.1 (4.4–7.9)	<0.001
Unwanted sexual touching						
	(n=1943)	(n=8430)		(n=1755)	(n=2968)	
National	19.3 (15.7–22.8)	7.1 (5.9–8.3)	<0.001	15.0 (11.4–18.7)	2.7 (2.0–3.3)	<0.001
	(n=891)	(n=7003)		(n=884)	(n=1607)	
Mainland	19.7 (16.0–23.4)	7.3 (6.0–8.5)	<0.001	15.3 (11.5–19.1)	2.6 (1.9–3.3)	<0.001
	(n=1052)	(n=1427)		(n=871)	(n=1361)	
Zanzibar	4.1 (2.6–5.5)	3.2 (1.7–4.7)	0.4193	7.7 (5.2–10.3)	4.2 (2.3–6.1)	0.0328
Unwanted attempted sex						
	(n=1949)	(n=8431)		(n=1757)	(n=2969)	
National	18.8 (16.1–21.6)	4.8 (3.8–5.8)	<0.001	11.5 (8.5–14.5)	2.2 (1.3–3.1)	<0.001
	(n=895)	(n=7005)		(n=885)	(n=1610)	
Mainland	19.2 (16.4–22.1)	4.9 (3.8–5.9)	<0.001	11.7 (8.6–14.8)	2.2 (1.3–3.1)	<0.001
	(n=1054)	(n=1426)		(n=872)	(n=1359)	
Zanzibar	5.6 (4.0–7.3)	2.7 (1.5–3.9)	0.0065	6.4 (4.4–8.3)	2.9 (1.6–4.2)	0.0028
Physically forced sex						
	(n=1958)	(n=8423)		(n=1757)	(n=2971)	
National	8.3 (5.5–11.1)	4.6 (3.7–5.6)	0.0035	5.0 (2.7–7.3)	1.4 (0.7–2.2)	<0.001
	(n=902)	(n=7003)		(n=886)	(n=1611)	
Mainland	8.5 (5.6–11.4)	4.7 (3.7–5.7)	0.0032	5.1 (2.7–7.5)	1.4 (0.6–2.2)	<0.001
	(n=1056)	(n=1420)		(n=871)	(n=1360)	
Zanzibar	1.5 (0.4–2.6)*	2.6 (1.4–3.8)	0.2089	2.4 (1.0–3.8)	2.1 (0.9–3.4)*	0.7352
Pressured sex						
	(n=1949)	(n=8431)		(n=1756)	(n=2968)	
National	6.2 (4.5–7.9)	2.9 (1.9–3.8)	0.0003	2.8 (1.3–4.2)	1.0 (0.5–1.5)	0.0025
	(n=899)	(n=7004)		(n=887)	(n=1609)	
Mainland	6.4 (4.6–8.1)	2.9 (2.0–3.9)	0.0003	2.8 (1.3–4.3)	1.0 (0.5–1.5)	0.0029
	(n=1050)	(n=1427)		(n=869)	(n=1359)	
Zanzibar	1.1 (0.3–1.8)*	0.9 (0.3–1.6)*	0.7677	1.3 (0.3–2.3)*	**	****

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

****No statistical test was performed due to one of the estimates being unstable (RSE greater than 50%).

Table 13.1.2. Difference in the prevalence of childhood sexual violence [1], among 18–24-year-olds, Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS) 2009 and 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	2009	2024	p-value	2009	2024	p-value
	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)		Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)	
Any childhood sexual violence						
	(n=1046)	(n=4583)		(n=875)	(n=1438)	
National	26.2 (21.8–30.6)	8.4 (6.7–10.0)	<0.001	11.6 (8.0–15.2)	3.3 (1.8–4.7)	<0.001
	(n=489)	(n=3903)		(n=425)	(n=806)	
Mainland	26.7 (22.2–31.3)	8.4 (6.7–10.1)	<0.001	11.6 (7.9–15.3)	3.2 (1.7–4.8)	<0.001
	(n=557)	(n=680)		(n=450)	(n=632)	
Zanzibar	7.4 (4.7–10.1)	6.7 (3.9–9.5)	0.3167	9.9 (6.8–13.0)	3.4 (0.8–5.9)*	<0.001
Unwanted sexual touching						
	(n=1024)	(n=4573)		(n=866)	(n=1436)	
National	16.0 (12.3–19.8)	5.0 (3.5–6.6)	<0.001	7.1 (4.2–10.0)	1.7 (0.9–2.5)	<0.001
	(n=472)	(n=3895)		(n=420)	(n=804)	
Mainland	16.4 (12.5–20.3)	5.1 (3.5–6.7)	<0.001	7.1 (4.1–10.2)	1.7 (0.9–2.5)	<0.001
	(n=552)	(n=678)		(n=446)	(n=632)	
Zanzibar	2.1 (0.6–3.5)*	2.4 (1.0–3.8)	0.7427	6.0 (3.2–8.8)	2.4 (0.7–4.1)*	0.0296
Unwanted attempted sex						
	(n=1027)	(n=3723)		(n=868)	(n=998)	
National	14.7 (11.1–18.3)	3.7 (2.2–5.1)	<0.001	7.3 (4.2–10.3)	1.8 (0.5–3.2)*	0.0007
	(n=473)	(n=3308)		(n=423)	(n=623)	
Mainland	15.0 (11.3–18.7)	3.6 (2.2–5.1)	<0.001	7.3 (4.2–10.4)	1.8 (0.4–3.2)*	0.0008
	(n=554)	(n=415)		(n=445)	(n=375)	
Zanzibar	5.5 (3.0–7.9)	5.4 (1.7–9.1)*	0.9642	4.7 (2.0–7.5)	2.6 (0.6–4.6)*	0.1893
Physically forced sex						
	(n=1041)	(n=3704)		(n=869)	(n=995)	
National	3.9 (1.7–6.2)	3.3 (2.2–4.4)	0.6126	2.2 (0.3–4.0)*	1.4 (0.1–2.7)*	0.4977
	(n=485)	(n=3296)		(n=424)	(n=622)	
Mainland	4.0 (1.7–6.3)	3.3 (2.1–4.4)	0.5391	2.2 (0.3–4.1)*	1.4 (0.1–2.8)*	0.5005
	(n=556)	(n=408)		(n=445)	(n=373)	
Zanzibar	**	6.8 (3.3–10.3)	****	1.1 (0.1–2.0)*	**	****
Pressured sex						
	(n=1036)	(n=3703)		(n=869)	(n=996)	
National	3.5 (1.5–5.5)	2.1 (1.2–3.0)	0.1576	1.5 (0.3–2.8)*	0.5 (0.2–0.8)*	0.0249
	(n=484)	(n=3295)		(n=423)	(n=623)	
Mainland	3.6 (1.5–5.6)	2.1 (1.2–3.0)	0.1406	1.6 (0.3–2.8)*	0.5 (0.2–0.8)*	0.0257
	(n=552)	(n=408)		(n=446)	(n=373)	
Zanzibar	**	1.5 (0.2–2.8)*	****	0.8 (0.1–1.5)*	**	****

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

****No statistical test was performed due to one of the estimates being unstable (RSE greater than 50%).

Table 13.1.3. Difference in disclosure, service seeking, and service receipt [1] for lifetime sexual violence [2] experience, among 13–24-year-olds, Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS) 2009 and 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	2009	2024	p-value	2009	2024	p-value
	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)		Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)	
Told someone						
	(n=374)	(n=871)		(n=245)	(n=156)	
National	49.6 (40.5–58.6)	45.8 (40.5–51.2)	0.4831	29.8 (21.1–38.5)	22.1 (14.9–29.3)	0.1617
	(n=282)	(n=785)		(n=145)	(n=82)	
Mainland	49.6 (40.5–58.7)	45.7 (40.2–51.1)	0.4652	29.6 (20.7–38.6)	21.4 (13.8–28.9)	0.1418
	(n=92)	(n=86)		(n=100)	(n=74)	
Zanzibar	47.4 (36.5–58.4)	55.8 (45.4–66.2)	0.2721	37.7 (27.0–48.4)	40.0 (26.1–53.9)	0.7947
Sought services						
	(n=370)	(n=869)		(n=247)	(n=153)	
National	21.6 (16.4–26.8)	7.1 (4.7–9.5)	<0.001	15.1 (8.6–21.6)	9.0 (3.9–14.0)	0.1124
	(n=278)	(n=783)		(n=145)	(n=81)	
Mainland	21.6 (16.4–26.8)	7.0 (4.5–9.4)	<0.001	15.2 (8.6–21.8)	9.0 (3.8–14.2)	0.1212
	(n=92)	(n=86)		(n=102)	(n=72)	
Zanzibar	22.1 (11.2–33.1)	16.4 (7.1–25.7)	0.4284	10.3 (4.1–16.5)*	**	****
Received services						
	(n=369)	(n=864)		(n=246)	(n=151)	
National	11.4 (5.9–16.9)	4.5 (2.1–6.8)	0.0062	4.4 (1.0–7.8)*	6.0 (2.9–9.0)	0.5290
	(n=277)	(n=779)		(n=144)	(n=79)	
Mainland	11.4 (5.9–17.0)	4.3 (1.9–6.7)	0.0059	4.4 (0.9–7.8)*	6.1 (2.9–9.3)	0.4991
	(n=92)	(n=85)		(n=102)	(n=72)	
Zanzibar	12.8 (4.5–21.1)*	13.1 (4.2–22.1)*	0.9587	6.2 (1.9–10.5)*	**	****

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Among all who experienced any lifetime sexual violence (regardless of if they knew of a place or not).

[2] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

****No statistical test was performed due to one of the estimates being unstable (RSE greater than 50%).

13.2 DIFFERENCES IN PHYSICAL VIOLENCE PREVALENCE BETWEEN 2009 AND 2024

Table 13.2.1. Difference in the prevalence of lifetime physical violence [1,2], among 13–24-year-olds, Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS) 2009 and 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	2009	2024	p-value	2009	2024	p-value
	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)		Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)	
Any physical violence						
	(n=1965)	(n=8439)		(n=1767)	(n=2972)	
National	75.8 (70.7–81.0)	24.2 (21.3–27.2)	<0.001	74.4 (69.0–79.8)	20.7 (17.3–24.1)	<0.001
	(n=907)	(n=7010)		(n=888)	(n=1611)	
Mainland	76.2 (70.9–81.6)	24.7 (21.7–27.8)	<0.001	74.5 (68.9–80.0)	20.7 (17.3–24.2)	<0.001
	(n=1058)	(n=1429)		(n=879)	(n=1361)	
Zanzibar	61.8 (57.1–66.6)	8.5 (6.4–10.6)	<0.001	72.7 (69.2–76.3)	19.7 (16.2–23.2)	<0.001
Physical violence perpetrated by parent or adult relative						
	(n=1965)	(n=8439)		(n=1762)	(n=2971)	
National	59.6 (53.1–66.1)	14.3 (12.7–15.9)	<0.001	58.4 (52.8–64.0)	14.9 (12.5–17.3)	<0.001
	(n=907)	(n=7010)		(n=884)	(n=1610)	
Mainland	60.0 (53.3–66.7)	14.6 (13.0–16.2)	<0.001	58.2 (52.5–64.0)	15.0 (12.5–17.5)	<0.001
	(n=1058)	(n=1429)		(n=878)	(n=1361)	
Zanzibar	46.1 (41.2–50.9)	5.8 (4.2–7.5)	<0.001	64.4 (60.8–68.0)	12.5 (9.2–15.8)	<0.001
Physical violence perpetrated by adult in the community						
	(n=1963)	(n=8438)		(n=1761)	(n=2971)	
National	55.6 (49.2–62.1)	9.6 (7.1–12.0)	<0.001	56.5 (49.2–63.7)	9.7 (7.1–12.3)	<0.001
	(n=907)	(n=7010)		(n=883)	(n=1611)	
Mainland	56.0 (49.3–62.6)	9.8 (7.3–12.3)	<0.001	56.8 (49.3–64.2)	9.8 (7.1–12.4)	<0.001
	(n=1056)	(n=1428)		(n=878)	(n=1360)	
Zanzibar	45.3 (40.5–50.1)	2.9 (1.4–4.4)	<0.001	46.3 (40.4–52.2)	8.2 (6.1–10.2)	<0.001
Physical violence perpetrated by partner [3]						
	(n=778)	(n=4201)		(n=621)	(n=1244)	
National	20.7 (16.1–25.3)	12.3 (10.3–14.4)	0.0005	14.3 (9.8–18.9)	3.4 (2.4–4.5)	<0.001
	(n=478)	(n=3755)		(n=384)	(n=800)	
Mainland	20.8 (16.2–25.5)	12.5 (10.4–14.6)	0.0006	14.2 (9.6–18.9)	3.4 (2.3–4.5)	<0.001
	(n=300)	(n=446)		(n=237)	(n=444)	
Zanzibar	9.4 (5.4–13.3)	4.1 (1.8–6.5)	0.0139	20.1 (12.4–27.9)	6.5 (2.9–10.0)	0.0007

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, or using or threatening to use a knife, gun or other weapon.

[2] Differences between 2009 and 2024 physical violence questions should be considered when drawing comparisons. Physical violence perpetrated by peers was included in the physical violence questionnaire in the 2024 survey but not in 2009. Peer physical violence was excluded when comparing the data between 2009 and 2024, and comparisons focus only on physical violence perpetrated by adults, partners, and authority figures.

[3] Among those who have ever had an intimate partner. Intimate partner includes current or previous spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner.

Table 13.2.2. Difference in the prevalence of childhood physical violence [1,2], among 18–24-year-olds, Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS) 2009 and 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	2009	2024	p-value	2009	2024	p-value
	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)		Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)	
Any physical violence	(n=1047)	(n=4583)		(n=875)	(n=1438)	
National	56.5 (49.8–63.2)	19.1 (16.0–22.1)	<0.001	52.7 (42.5–62.9)	15.7 (12.8–18.6)	<0.001
Mainland	(n=489)	(n=3903)	<0.001	(n=425)	(n=806)	<0.001
	56.7 (49.9–63.6)	19.4 (16.3–22.6)		52.5 (42.0–63.0)	15.7 (12.7–18.7)	
Zanzibar	(n=558)	(n=680)	<0.001	(n=450)	(n=632)	<0.001
	48.6 (43.1–54.1)	5.4 (3.3–7.5)		57.2 (50.2–64.3)	14.7 (10.1–19.3)	
Physical violence perpetrated by parent or adult relative						
	(n=1046)	(n=4569)		(n=870)	(n=1432)	
National	39.6 (31.7–47.5)	13.1 (10.7–15.5)	<0.001	38.4 (30.5–46.3)	12.0 (10.0–14.0)	<0.001
Mainland	(n=489)	(n=3891)	<0.001	(n=421)	(n=801)	<0.001
	39.8 (31.7–47.9)	13.4 (10.9–15.8)		38.3 (30.1–46.4)	12.0 (10.0–14.1)	
Zanzibar	(n=557)	(n=678)	<0.001	(n=449)	(n=631)	<0.001
	30.9 (26.5–35.2)	4.7 (2.5–6.9)		43.3 (36.9–49.6)	11.1 (6.5–15.7)	
Physical violence perpetrated by adult in the community						
	(n=1046)	(n=4578)		(n=869)	(n=1436)	
National	40.1 (33.7–46.6)	6.9 (4.9–8.9)	<0.001	36.0 (26.1–45.9)	6.2 (4.3–8.2)	<0.001
Mainland	(n=489)	(n=3902)	<0.001	(n=419)	(n=805)	<0.001
	40.3 (33.7–46.9)	7.1 (5.1–9.1)		35.9 (25.7–46.2)	6.3 (4.3–8.3)	
Zanzibar	(n=557)	(n=676)	<0.001	(n=450)	(n=631)	<0.001
	33.8 (29.0–38.6)	0.9 (0.3–1.4)*		38.5 (32.3–44.7)	5.4 (2.4–8.3)	
Physical violence perpetrated by partner [3]						
	(n=655)	(n=3691)		(n=462)	(n=995)	
National	5.5 (3.3–7.7)	2.5 (1.4–3.5)	0.0055	3.3 (1.0–5.6)*	1.0 (0.4–1.7)*	0.0140
Mainland	(n=391)	(n=3287)	0.0065	(n=280)	(n=623)	0.0158
	5.6 (3.4–7.8)	2.5 (1.4–3.6)		3.3 (1.0–5.6)*	1.0 (0.3–1.7)*	
Zanzibar	(n=264)	(n=404)	****	(n=182)	(n=372)	****
	2.3 (0.2–4.4)*	**		4.1 (1.6–6.6)*	**	

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon.

[2] Differences between 2009 and 2024 physical violence questions should be considered when drawing comparisons. Physical violence perpetrated by peers was included in the physical violence questionnaire in the 2024 survey but not in 2009. Peer physical violence was excluded when comparing the data between 2009 and 2024, and comparisons focus only on physical violence perpetrated by adults, partners, and authority figures.

[3] Among those who have ever had an intimate partner. Intimate partner includes current or previous spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate suppressed.

****No statistical test was performed due to one of the estimates being unstable (RSE greater than 50%).

13.3 DIFFERENCES IN EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE PREVALENCE BETWEEN 2009 AND 2024

Table 13.3.1. Difference in the prevalence of lifetime emotional violence [1], among 13–24-year-olds, Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS) 2009 and 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	2009	2024	p-value	2009	2024	p-value
	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)		Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)	
Any physical violence	(n=1945)	(n=8439)		(n=1746)	(n=2970)	
National	25.1 (19.7–30.4)	21.8 (19.3–24.3)	0.2579	30.5 (26.0–35.1)	15.9 (13.3–18.5)	<0.001
Mainland	(n=896)	(n=7009)		(n=879)	(n=1609)	
	25.4 (19.9–30.9)	22.1 (19.6–24.7)	0.2765	30.6 (25.8–35.3)	15.8 (13.1–18.5)	<0.001
Zanzibar	(n=1049)	(n=1430)		(n= 867)	(n=1361)	
	14.6 (10.9–18.3)	11.3 (8.8–13.8)	0.1339	29.9 (25.8–34.0)	18.5 (14.6–22.4)	0.0002

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Differences between 2009 and 2024 emotional violence questions should be considered when drawing comparisons. In 2009, the definition of emotional violence included fewer/different examples. 2009 Questions: When you were a child, did anybody call you using bad names? When you were a child, did any person ever make you feel unwanted?

For 2024, emotional violence includes emotional violence perpetrated by a parent, caregiver, or other adult relative, intimate partner, or peer. Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative includes being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed, put down, or insulted by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative. Emotional violence by an intimate partner includes being insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others; keeping you from having your own money; tried to keep you from seeing or talking to family or friends; keeping track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing; made threats to physically harm you. Emotional violence by a peer includes a) made you get scared or feel really bad because they were calling you names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around; b) told lies or spread rumors about you, or tried to make others dislike you; c) kept you out of things on purpose, excluded you from their group of friends or completely ignored you.

Table 13.3.2. Difference in the prevalence of childhood emotional violence [1], among 18–24-year-olds, Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS) 2009 and 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	2009	2024	p-value	2009	2024	p-value
	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)		Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)	
Any physical violence	(n=1031)	(n=4583)		(n=855)	(n=1436)	
National	18.7 (11.6–25.8)	9.3 (7.5–11.0)	0.0011	24.3 (17.9–30.8)	10.6 (8.2–13.0)	<0.001
Mainland	(n=479)	(n=3903)		(n=414)	(n=804)	
	18.9 (11.5–26.2)	9.3 (7.4–11.1)	0.0012	24.5 (17.8–31.2)	10.7 (8.2–13.2)	<0.001
Zanzibar	(n=552)	(n=680)		(n=441)	(n=632)	
	13.8 (9.1–18.4)	9.3 (6.8–11.9)	0.0767	18.4 (13.1–23.6)	8.3 (5.2–11.5)	0.0007

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Differences between 2009 and 2024 emotional violence questions should be considered when drawing comparisons. In 2009, the definition of emotional violence included fewer/different examples. 2009 Questions: When you were a child, did anybody call you using bad names? When you were a child, did any person ever make you feel unwanted?

For 2024, emotional violence includes emotional violence perpetrated by a parent, caregiver, or other adult relative, intimate partner, or peer. Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative includes being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed, put down, or insulted by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative. Emotional violence by an intimate partner includes being insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others; keeping you from having your own money; tried to keep you from seeing or talking to family or friends; keeping track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing; made threats to physically harm you. Emotional violence by a peer includes a) made you get scared or feel really bad because they were calling you names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around; b) told lies or spread rumors about you, or tried to make others dislike you; c) kept you out of things on purpose, excluded you from their group of friends or completely ignored you.

13.4 DIFFERENCES IN HIV TESTING AND SEXUAL BEHAVIORS BETWEEN 2009 AND 2024

Table 13.4.1. Difference in the prevalence of HIV testing behaviors, among 13–24-year-olds, Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS) 2009 and 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	2009	2024		2009	2024	
	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)	p-value	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)	p-value
Know of a place for HIV testing/awareness of HIV testing						
	(n=1946)	(n=8434)		(n=1728)	(n=2972)	
National	64.6 (59.0–70.2)	81.9 (79.2–84.6)	<0.001	65.8 (58.0–73.5)	76.1 (73.1–79.1)	0.0130
	(n=898)	(n=7008)		(n=874)	(n=1611)	
Mainland	64.5 (58.8–70.3)	82.2 (79.4–85.0)	<0.001	65.9 (57.9–73.8)	76.0 (72.9–79.1)	0.0182
	(n=1048)	(n=1426)		(n=854)	(n=1361)	
Zanzibar	67.3 (62.4–72.2)	72.8 (68.8–76.8)	0.0846	61.7 (56.1–67.3)	79.2 (75.6–82.8)	<0.001
Ever tested for HIV						
	(n=1947)	(n=8422)		(n=1754)	(n=2957)	
National	41.7 (36.5–47.0)	45.8 (43.6–48.0)	0.1702	20.3 (15.8–24.9)	27.8 (24.6–31.0)	0.0134
	(n=902)	(n=6998)		(n=886)	(n=1607)	
Mainland	42.3 (36.9–47.6)	46.3 (44.1–48.5)	0.1807	20.5 (15.8–25.2)	27.8 (24.5–31.1)	0.0191
	(n=1045)	(n=1424)		(n=868)	(n=1350)	
Zanzibar	24.1 (20.4–27.9)	29.9 (26.5–33.4)	0.0274	13.1 (9.2–17.0)	26.8 (22.9–30.7)	<0.001
Tested for HIV less than 12 months ago						
	(n=622)	(n=3911)		(n=273)	(n=793)	
National	66.1 (60.1–72.1)	60.5 (56.7–64.3)	0.1208	64.5 (56.4–72.6)	63.6 (56.9–70.2)	0.8630
	(n=343)	(n=3444)		(n=172)	(n=461)	
Mainland	66.2 (60.0–72.3)	60.7 (56.8–64.6)	0.1395	64.6 (56.3–72.8)	64.0 (57.2–70.8)	0.9181
	(n=279)	(n=467)		(n=101)	(n=332)	
Zanzibar	63.9 (57.6–70.3)	50.4 (44.1–56.7)	0.0033	60.4 (49.1–71.6)	49.2 (43.3–55.1)	0.0829
Tested for HIV more than 12 months ago						
	(n=622)	(n=3911)		(n=273)	(n=793)	
National	33.9 (27.9–39.9)	39.5 (35.7–43.3)	0.1208	35.5 (27.4–43.6)	36.4 (29.8–43.1)	0.8630
	(n=343)	(n=3444)		(n=172)	(n=461)	
Mainland	33.8 (27.7–40.0)	39.3 (35.4–43.2)	0.1395	35.4 (27.2–43.7)	36.0 (29.2–42.8)	0.9181
	(n=279)	(n=467)		(n=101)	(n=332)	
Zanzibar	36.1 (29.7–42.4)	49.6 (43.3–55.9)	0.0033	39.6 (28.4–50.9)	50.8 (44.9–56.7)	0.0829

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

Table 13.4.2. Difference in the prevalence of sexual behaviors, among 13–24-year-olds, Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS) 2009 and 2024, estimates for National, Mainland, and Zanzibar.

	Females			Males		
	2009	2024	p-value	2009	2024	p-value
	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)		Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)	
Ever had sex						
National	(n=1936)	(n=8428)		(n=1761)	(n=2970)	
	52.6 (47.6–57.6)	44.9 (42.5–47.4)	0.0068	39.9 (36.0–43.9)	39.8 (35.7–43.8)	0.9563
Mainland	(n=891)	(n=7004)		(n=885)	(n=1609)	
	53.6 (48.4–58.7)	45.8 (43.3–48.4)	0.0078	40.7 (36.6–44.8)	40.6 (36.4–44.9)	0.9893
Zanzibar	(n=1045)	(n=1424)		(n=876)	(n=1361)	
	20.8 (18.1–23.4)	18.1 (15.3–20.9)	0.1851	15.8 (11.2–20.4)	13.2 (10.0–16.4)	0.3662
Age of first sexual partner—older than [1]						
National	59.6 (53.7–65.4)	42.9 (39.7–46.1)	<0.001	17.0 (10.9–23.1)	5.4 (3.1–7.7)	<0.001
	(n=436)	(n=3265)		(n=358)	(n=662)	
Mainland	59.3 (53.4–65.2)	42.7 (39.5–45.9)	<0.001	17.0 (10.8–23.1)	5.2 (2.9–7.5)	<0.001
	(n=239)	(n=302)		(n=125)	(n=191)	
Zanzibar	82.2 (75.2–89.1)	60.8 (53.7–67.9)	<0.001	17.8 (10.1–25.5)	20.2 (12.7–27.7)	0.6599
	59.6 (53.7–65.4)	42.9 (39.7–46.1)	<0.001	17.0 (10.9–23.1)	5.4 (3.1–7.7)	<0.001
Age of first sexual partner—about same age [1]						
National	(n=675)	(n=3567)		(n=483)	(n=853)	
	3.0 (1.2–4.7)*	56.8 (53.6–59.9)	<0.001	30.6 (25.5–35.7)	77.3 (72.0–82.5)	<0.001
Mainland	(n=436)	(n=3265)		(n=358)	(n=662)	
	3.0 (1.1–4.8)*	57.0 (53.8–60.2)	<0.001	30.6 (25.4–35.7)	77.3 (72.0–82.7)	<0.001
Zanzibar	(n=239)	(n=302)		(n=125)	(n=191)	
	**	39.2 (32.1–46.3)	****	32.2 (22.9–41.5)	71.1 (60.4–81.8)	<0.001
Age of first sexual partner—younger than [1]						
National	(n=675)	(n=3567)		(n=483)	(n=853)	
	37.5 (32.1–42.8)	**	****	52.5 (45.2–59.7)	17.4 (12.1–22.7)	<0.001
Mainland	(n=436)	(n=3265)		(n=358)	(n=662)	
	37.7 (32.3–43.2)	**	****	52.5 (45.1–59.8)	17.5 (12.1–22.8)	<0.001
Zanzibar	(n=239)	(n=302)		(n=125)	(n=191)	
	15.7 (8.8–22.6)	<0.01***	****	50.0 (38.6–61.4)	8.7 (1.9–15.4)*	<0.001

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] The 2009 survey asked whether the sexual partner was older than, about the same age, or younger than the respondent (without reference to specific age difference) whereas the 2024 survey asked whether the sexual partner was 5 or more years older, about the same age, or younger.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.01. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

****No statistical test was performed due to one of the estimates being unstable (RSE greater than 50%) or <0.01.

SECTION 14: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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The 2024 Tanzania VACS provides national data on the prevalence and context of sexual, physical, and emotional violence among 13–24-year-old female and male children and youth in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. This report describes the burden and contexts of, and health conditions and risk behaviors associated with, violence against children and youth. It also explores the overlap between sexual, physical, and emotional violence and the services sought and used for incidents of sexual and physical violence. The wealth of information provided by the 2024 Tanzania VACS can guide both prevention and response efforts that are uniquely adapted to the context of Tanzania.

The 2024 Tanzania VACS results showed that while there have been improvements in experiences of different forms of violence among youth in recent years, the prevalence of lifetime and childhood violence persists at levels that warrant continued attention and action.

- Four out of ten females (41.5%) and more than one in three males (35.3%) aged 13–24 years experienced any violence during their lifetime.
- Physical violence remained the most common form of violence, and nearly a third of young people experienced physical violence in their lifetime.
- Rates of sexual violence are also high, with 11.3% of females and 4.8% of males experiencing sexual violence in their lifetime. Among females, the most common perpetrators of first experience of sexual violence were current or ex-intimate partners.
- Emotional violence was experienced by about one in five females (21.8%) and one in six males (15.9%) during their lifetime, and it was often perpetrated by an intimate partner or a peer.

The survey also highlighted successes and critical gaps in prevention and response services and pointed to areas where needs remain unmet. Below are programming implications of the survey results, which are organized according to the INSPIRE framework. These findings provide important information on violence against children and youth in Tanzania and warrant attention in developing prevention and response strategies. Below are key areas of prevention and response programming based on results from the 2024 Tanzania VACS.

IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS

- Develop and enforce comprehensive laws to address technology-facilitated sexual abuse and exploitation targeting children and youth.
- Continue improving the effectiveness of the criminal justice system to investigate crimes, address impunity, and deter violence.
- Enforce programs and community by-laws to prevent violence against children and youth.
- Implement and enforce laws to end all forms of violence including all forms of corporal punishment and harmful practices, such as child marriage.
- Strengthen the legal system to provide effective remedies for survivors of violence, including linkage to services addressing health, mental distress, self-harm, or suicidal thoughts.
- Increase community awareness of laws addressing violence.

NORMS AND VALUES

- Implement nationwide, community-led media and engagement campaigns to raise awareness, transform harmful norms, and promote open discussion and reporting of sexual, physical, and emotional violence against children.
- Enhance programs that prevent child marriage and teenage pregnancy by empowering girls with information, skill development, peer support, and networking opportunities, and by reducing school dropouts through improved access to and retention in formal education.
- Strengthen bystander and community interventions to prevent violence from peers, intimate partners, neighbors, and authority figures.
- Enhance programs focused on appropriate use of technology to prevent technology-facilitated sexual abuse by increasing awareness and providing training in digital safety and citizenship for children and youth, as well as parents, teachers, and community members.
- Engage men and boys in programs that discourage violence and support equitable behaviors.
- Engage religious, traditional, community, and media leaders to promote safer cultural practices and positive communication in families and communities, including addressing harmful marriage practices.

- Engage communities in discussions to promote non-violent conflict resolution practices, particularly targeting schools, households, and peer groups to address the root causes of violence.
- Strengthen coordination at national and subnational levels, including with PO-RALG, to ensure effective implementation of community-level interventions that shift harmful norms and promote protective behaviors.
- Enforce laws and regulations that support positive social norms and uphold child protection.

SAFE ENVIRONMENTS

- Establish and strengthen safe, confidential spaces—including shelters, school-based hubs, community centers, helplines, and digital platforms—where children can report violence and access support services.
- Strengthen community-based neighborhood safety programs to organize community members' participation in monitoring, preventing, and responding to violence, similar to neighborhood crime watch programs.
- Train teachers and staff to recognize and address violence while implementing and strengthening anti-bullying programs and school-based reporting systems.
- Enhance surveillance and security in schools, public spaces, and high-risk areas to prevent violence and harassment.
- Identify locations and hotspots where violence against children and youth frequently occurs and design effective prevention strategies and programs.
- Enforce laws that protect children in both school and home settings.

PARENT AND CAREGIVER SUPPORT

- Strengthen programs that promote positive parenting, non-violent discipline and communication, and stress management techniques for caregivers.
- Promote male caregiver participation in nurturing, emotionally supportive, and non-violent parenting practices.
- Sensitize parents and caregivers to recognize abuse, including digital risks, and to promote open communication, address signs of violence, and report violence to appropriate authorities.
- Empower parents and caregivers of children with disabilities to prevent and respond to violence, including providing specific guidance and tools.

INCOME AND ECONOMIC STRENGTHENING

- Strengthen and integrate economic empowerment initiatives to build financial independence for young women and young men, with a focus on adolescent mothers, to reduce vulnerabilities to sexual and intimate partner violence—for example, cash transfer programs, livelihood programs, and vocational training.
- Strengthen economic empowerment initiatives for parents and caregivers, particularly adolescent parents, to reduce economic stress that can contribute to violence experienced in the household.
- Integrate savings and loan programs with capacity-building efforts focused on promoting positive norms and values.
- Provide financial literacy and self-sufficiency training for children, youth, parents, and caregivers.

RESPONSE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

- Strengthen access to comprehensive support services, including psychosocial care, legal aid, and survivor-centered healthcare for survivors of all forms of violence.
 - Enhance post-rape (pressured or physically forced sex) care programs specifically designed for child and youth survivors of sexual violence.
 - Implement and improve programs centered on HIV/STI prevention and reproductive outcomes for survivors of sexual violence.
 - Enhance mental health and psychosocial support services to address mental health distress among survivors, children and youth at risk of violence, and parents and caregivers.
- Enhance the reporting mechanisms of cases of violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation to the police, legal services, social welfare offices, and community leaders.
- Raise public awareness and trust in available services and address stigma, for both males and females, to encourage survivors to seek help.

- Enhance capacity for healthcare, law enforcement, and social welfare personnel to improve and take accountability for the quality of the response services provided to survivors of physical, sexual, and emotional violence.
- Strengthen child protection referral pathways to improve coordination of service provision to survivors of violence.
- Enhance violence prevention and response programs that are inclusive and accessible to people with disabilities.
- Capacitate service providers, including teachers and health providers, to identify signs of violence and child abuse, and offer interventions.
- Develop rehabilitation services for young people who are alleged perpetrators of sexual and physical violence.

EDUCATION AND LIFE SKILLS

- Strengthen implementation of existing curriculum on sexual and reproductive health and life skills to equip children and youth with essential knowledge and skills.
- Scale up evidence-based programs in schools to promote non-violent learning environments in educational settings, such as “Safe Schools” initiatives.
- Enhance girls' and boys' agency to recognize and protect themselves against violence using evidence-based interventions, such as “No Means No” and “KUWAZA.”
- Expand peer-led initiatives that educate young people about their rights, provide mentorship, and build resilience to prevent and respond to all types of violence.
- Capacitate schools to identify, report, and refer cases of violence to appropriate response services, including health services, social welfare, and the police.
- Expand programs teaching digital literacy to help children and youth to stay safe online, to recognize technology-facilitated violence, and to protect themselves from all forms of violence.
- Enhance programs to reduce rates of school dropouts among girls and boys and enhance academic performance.

14.1. STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS

The 2024 Tanzania VACS was the second nationally representative survey to measure the burden of sexual, physical, and emotional violence against children and youth. There were important strengths and limitations to consider when interpreting the data. A major strength of the 2024 Tanzania VACS was that the sampling strategy ensured the data were nationally representative. Pre-screening and random sampling using a stratified three-stage cluster design allowed for calculation of weighted estimates. Another strength was the level of detail obtained on the context of violence. The rich, contextualized data in the 2024 Tanzania VACS can help inform programmatic strategies to address violence.

A key innovation in the 2024 Tanzania VACS was the inclusion of a pilot module on technology-facilitated sexual violence. This module captured experiences of being pressured via the internet, social media applications, email, or text message to engage in sexual acts, share sexual images, or participate in other unwanted sexual behaviors. This addition reflects the growing recognition of digital abuse as a critical area of concern and provides new insights into how technology is used to perpetrate violence. The pilot module might be updated in future surveys based on emerging research and global guidance, ensuring that the VACS remains responsive to evolving forms of violence.

Another methodological strength of the 2024 Tanzania VACS was the use of ACASI technology. Sensitive questions, including those related to violence perpetration, were asked using ACASI to improve the accuracy and reliability of responses. This method enhances data quality by reducing social desirability bias and allowing participants to respond to stigmatized topics in greater privacy and comfort. The use of self-administered digital modules represented an important advancement in capturing honest and comprehensive disclosures on the most sensitive topics.

By comparing findings from the 2024 Tanzania VACS with the previous survey, the data provided a unique opportunity to analyze trends over time, revealing changes in the prevalence and patterns of violence against children and youth. This longitudinal perspective potentially enhances the ability to assess the impact of national violence prevention and response programs and identify areas where further efforts are needed. The 2024



Tanzania VACS also strengthened the ability to identify how violence affects different populations by sex, age, geographic location, and other key demographic factors, ensuring a deeper understanding of disaggregated data that will support more targeted programmatic responses. The 2024 Tanzania VACS provides essential evidence to assess progress toward national action plans and global commitments, such as the Sustainable Development Goals and the 10-10-10 targets, ensuring accountability and ongoing policy refinement.

Another strength of the 2024 Tanzania VACS is that it relies on a core questionnaire that is consistent across countries. This allows for cross-country comparison and helps interpretation of findings as they can be measured within a global context. Most importantly, the process of planning the 2024 Tanzania VACS—thorough engagement with the Tanzania government agencies and partners—can bolster country ownership of the data and results, encouraging efforts to use the data to prevent and respond to violence against children and youth in Tanzania.

There are also limitations that must be considered. Because the VACS is a household survey, some vulnerable populations have been excluded or missed, such as children and youth residing in residential care as well as children and youth with certain disabilities and those living on the street. Children and youth were excluded from the survey if they had a severe disability that would not allow them to participate in an interviewer-administered survey, or a language barrier that prevented them from understanding or responding to the interview questions in *Kiswahili*, or from being interviewed in private. These children and youth are known to be among the most vulnerable groups for violence, and future studies should be considered to address the burden of violence among these special populations. Findings from the 2024 Tanzania VACS are generalizable to the population of children and youth without severe disabilities residing in households in Tanzania.

An additional limitation is that the survey only collected contextual information on the first and most recent episodes of each type of violence, even when participants reported multiple instances of a type of violence. This potentially resulted in missing important contextual detail on certain violent events affecting participants. The 2024 Tanzania VACS was also vulnerable to recall bias because participants were asked about events that happened in the past. The survey did not include participants older than 24 years of age to maximize participants' ability to recall events from childhood. However, participants might not accurately recall the details of their past victimization experiences. In addition, some open-ended questions that involved asking participants to explain why they were not tested for HIV or why they did not seek services for violence had high proportions of "other" responses. These pose challenges in interpretation and warrant further work in refining the questionnaire answer options.

Although the 2009 and 2024 Tanzania VACS used consistent sampling designs and survey methods, some differences in the question phrasing and interview structure were necessary. Where possible, adjustments were made to align key indicators and ensure comparability. However, changes in question wording, structure, or definitions could influence how respondents understood or reported experiences, which might have influenced observed change in the indicators. These limitations do not invalidate comparisons, but they should be considered when interpreting results.

There were multiple strategies in place to help facilitate participants' disclosure of violence: the survey was only conducted if interviewers could ensure privacy and reduce the risk of retaliation for participation, interviewers underwent extensive training on how to maximize rapport with participants, and sensitive questions were asked in a graduated manner to help trust-building with the interviewer. However, some participants might not have disclosed personal and sensitive life experiences with the interviewer, which would have resulted in an underestimate of the prevalence of violence.

14.2. CONCLUSIONS

The 2024 Tanzania VACS provides powerful information that can be used to inform violence prevention and response efforts. Tanzania has a strong history of using data for designing evidence-informed national action plans to strengthen child social welfare and justice systems. The ongoing dedication of the partners signifies a strong commitment to using the findings from the 2024 Tanzania VACS to make significant gains in the prevention of and response to violence against children and youth. The results of the survey offer an opportunity for Tanzania, both in Mainland and Zanzibar, to continue leading the way in addressing the problem of violence against children by focusing on immediate and future prevention and response programs using data to prioritize and link to evidence-based interventions. Fostering partnerships among multi-sectoral government

agencies, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, and technical experts is critical for the ongoing implementation of the national response.

Measurable progress has been made in reducing all forms of violence against children and youth since the 2009 Tanzania VACS. During this time, Tanzania has made meaningful progress in preventing and responding to violence among children and youth, demonstrating the impact of sustained, collaborative efforts across sectors, from local to national levels.

Yet, the persistence of violence underscores the need for continued action and investment to protect every child. The 2024 Tanzania VACS findings present a powerful opportunity to use data to further strengthen prevention and response initiatives by prioritizing evidence-based interventions and fostering cross-sector collaboration. With ongoing dedication from government agencies, civil society, and partners, Tanzania is well-positioned to build on substantive progress and lead the way toward a future where every child is safe, supported, and free from violence.



APPENDIX A: SUPPLEMENTARY SAMPLING METHODS

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A1. STUDY DESIGN AND SAMPLING

The 2024 Tanzania VACS drew national samples of females and males from the 31 regions of the country. In addition, the samples were categorized under Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, rural and urban settings, and national or regional domains for separate analysis. Only four oversampled regions (Dar es Salaam, Kagera, Mbeya, and Shinyanga) had regional samples, and that was only for females.

The survey applied a three-stage cluster sampling approach to generate the required sample size considering the expected response rates from each of the sex and geographic domains. In the first stage, 500 PSUs (369 female PSUs and 131 male PSUs) were randomly selected from a frame of 104,424 PSUs based on the 2022 Tanzania Population and Housing Census data. The PSUs were allocated based on the sample size and proportional to the number of households in each stratum, with at least two allocated to each region to enable future small-area estimations. In the second stage, 25 households were selected by equal probability systematic sampling, while eligible individual participants were randomly selected from each eligible household in the third stage. The final cleaned sample had 12,210 observations under eight domains (**Table A1**).

Table A1. Sampling distribution by analytic domains—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024.

Domain	Area Type		Age Group		Dreams PSUs		Sample	
	Rural	Urban	13–17	18–24	YES	NO	PSUs	Households
Mainland Female	1268	908	963	1183	225	1951	89	2176
Mainland Male	1162	660	877	899	0	1822	75	1822
Zanzibar Female	994	463	760	687	0	1457	59	1457
Zanzibar Male	947	446	740	651	0	1393	56	1393
Dar es Salaam Female	0	1317	474	834	0	1317	55	1317
Kagera Female	1162	175	640	639	515	822	55	1337
Mbeya Female	862	499	596	752	924	437	55	1361
Shinyanga Female	782	565	640	681	1078	269	55	1347
NATIONAL TOTAL	7177	5033	5690	6326	2742	9468	499	12210

PSU = Primary Sampling Unit

A2. SURVEY RESPONSE

The 2024 Tanzania VACS employed pre-screening through which all households in each selected PSU were mapped and listed prior to selection. Only households that had age-eligible participants (13–24 years-old) after pre-screening were eligible for selection. Across the country, 12,210 households were screened, of which 12,197 (98.4%) were occupied and eligible for the survey. Of the eligible households, 99.1% (12,092 of 12,197) for the total sample—99.2% for the female sample, and 99.1% for the male sample—completed listing.

Response rates for the individual questionnaires depended on the household listing outcome and the availability of eligible individuals in the family. Accordingly,

$$\text{Overall Response Rate for Individual Youth} = \text{Household Listing Response Rate} \times \text{Individual Response Rate}.$$

Overall response rate for individual youth was 95.4% for females and 94.2% for males.

Head of household interviews were considered complete only if a corresponding eligible youth completed the interview. Accordingly,

$$\text{Overall Response Rate for Heads of Household} = \text{Household Listing Response Rate} \times \text{the Head of Household Response Rate}.$$

Overall response rate for heads of household was 94.3% for the female sample and 93.2% for the male sample.

Participants qualified for HIV testing only if they provided consent, belonged to the eligible testing group (15 or older or mature minors), and completed the individual youth interview. Accordingly,

$$\text{Overall Response Rate for HIV Testing} = \text{Overall Individual Response Rate} \times \text{HIV Testing Response Rate}.$$

Overall response rate for HIV testing was 93.7% for females and 90.8% for males.

As shown in **Table A2** below, the 2024 Tanzania VACS had very high overall response rates for both male and female participants in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar.

Table A2. Final Response Rates of Participants by Geographic Area—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024.

Response Level	Mainland		Zanzibar		National		
Disposition	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Total
Household Listing							
HH Eligible for Survey	7529	1818	1457	1393	8986	3211	12197
HH Completed Listing	7460	1791	1451	1390	8911	3181	12092
HH Listing RR	99.1%	98.5%	99.6%	99.8%	99.2%	99.1%	99.1%
Heads of Household							
Eligible HoH	7395	1767	1445	1389	8840	3156	11996
Completed HoH	6982	1608	1425	1360	8407	2968	11375
HoH RR	94.4%	98.6%	91.0%	97.9%	95.1%	94.0%	94.8%
Overall HoH RR	93.6%	98.2%	89.7%	97.7%	94.3%	93.2%	94.0%
Individual Youth							
Eligible	7330	1743	1443	1384	8773	3127	11900
Completed	7010	1612	1431	1361	8441	2973	11414
Individual RR	95.6%	99.2%	92.5%	98.3%	96.2%	95.1%	95.9%
Overall Individual RR	94.8%	98.8%	91.1%	98.1%	95.4%	94.2%	95.1%
HIV Participants							
Eligible for HIV testing	5720	1215	1025	995	6745	2210	8955
Completed HIV testing	5616	1156	1006	974	6622	2130	8752
HIV testing RR	98.2%	98.1%	95.1%	97.9%	98.2%	96.4%	97.7%
Overall HIV testing RR	93.0%	96.9%	86.7%	96.1%	93.7%	90.8%	92.9%

HH = Household, HoH = Head of Household, RR = Response Rate

A3. WEIGHTING PROCEDURES

Weighting is a method that enables us to obtain parameters from the data that represent the total population. The 2024 Tanzania VACS used a three-step weighting procedure: (Step 1) computation of base weight for each sample participant; (Step 2) adjustment of the base weights for differential non-response in the sample; and (Step 3) post-stratification calibration adjustment of weights to known population totals. The weight calculation considered females and males separately, though the final datasets were merged to create one analytic dataset.

A3.1. BASE WEIGHTS

Base weights are inversely proportional to the overall selection probabilities for each sample participant (Step 1). Calculations in this stage included probabilities of selection of PSUs, selection of households, and selection of eligible persons. Table A1 provides the distribution of PSUs by region for male and female populations. Base weights were generated at the individual level by multiplying the inverse of the three selection probabilities that represented the overall chance for an individual to be in the survey. The individual base weight (IBW) = PSU weight × Household weight × Individual weight. Household base weight was calculated as PSU weight × Household weight. The HIV base weight is the same as the individual base weight.

A3.2. NON-RESPONSE ADJUSTMENTS

Step 2 adjusted base weights to compensate for the losses in the sample due to non-response. This step made non-response adjustments for PSUs, households, and participants. For the 2024 Tanzania VACS, it is necessary to calculate a PSU response rate to adjust the probability of the one PSU that was unable to be visited. Non-response adjustments of base weights for differential non-response are calculated as the inverse of the weighted response rates within each weighting class. The PSU response weight equals the sum of base weights for visited PSUs over the sum of base weights for sampled PSUs (PSURW) within each weighting class. The weighted response rate for households is the sum of the base weight for completed interviews over the sum of the base weight for eligible heads of households (HHRW) interviews. Similarly, the weighted response rate for individual youth participants is the sum of base weights for completed individual interviews over the total base weight for eligible individuals (IRRW). Accordingly,

$$\text{Overall Response Rate (ORR)} = (\text{PSURW} \times \text{HHRW} \times \text{IRRW}).$$

and

$$\text{Non-response Weight (NRW)} = \left(\frac{1}{\text{ORR}}\right).$$

The 2024 Tanzania VACS sampling and weighting manuals recommend capping non-response adjustments at 3.00. In the 2024 Tanzania VACS, no weighting class had a non-response weight >3.0. However, a few classes of HIV participants had NRW weight >3.0, which necessitated collapsing urban/rural categories for two classes. The final non-response weights ranged between 1.0 and 2.4, as shown in **Table A3**.

A3.3. POST-STRATIFICATION AND FINAL WEIGHTS

In the final stage of the weighting process (Step 3), the non-response adjusted weights were calibrated to conform to the 2024 projected population census data distributed by weighting classes formed by region, type (urban/rural), age group, and sex. The post-stratification weights were kept under 8.0. Following calibration, the final sample weights were computed as the product of the individual base, non-response, and post-stratification weights. Final sample weight was determined as:

$$\text{Final Sample Weight} = \text{Individual Base Weight} \times \text{Non-Response Weight} \times \text{Post-Stratification Weight}$$

A3.4. HOUSEHOLD WEIGHT CALCULATIONS

In the 2024 Tanzania VACS, only those households with at least one 13–24-year-old male for male PSU and 13–24-year-old female for female PSU were eligible for the household questionnaire. However, some heads of households who completed interviews were eliminated from the analysis if their corresponding youth in the same household failed to complete the survey. The household weight calculations employed the same three steps for the individual weight calculation approach described above. Based on current census reports, the post-stratification weight matches the household weights to the number of households with eligible youth. The final household weight was determined as

$$\text{Household Sample Weight} = \text{HH base weight} \times \text{HH Non-response adjustment} \times \text{HH Poststratification weight}.$$

A3.5. HIV WEIGHT CALCULATIONS

All participants aged 15 years or older and mature minors aged 13–14-years were eligible for HIV testing. The HIV response rates and weights were calculated as the individual responses and weights once participants were categorized as eligible and completed. The HIV participant weight was determined as:

$$\text{HIV Participant Weight} = \text{HIV base weight} \times \text{HIV Non-Response adjustment} \times \text{HIV Poststratification Weight}.$$

A3.6. QUALITY ASSURANCE

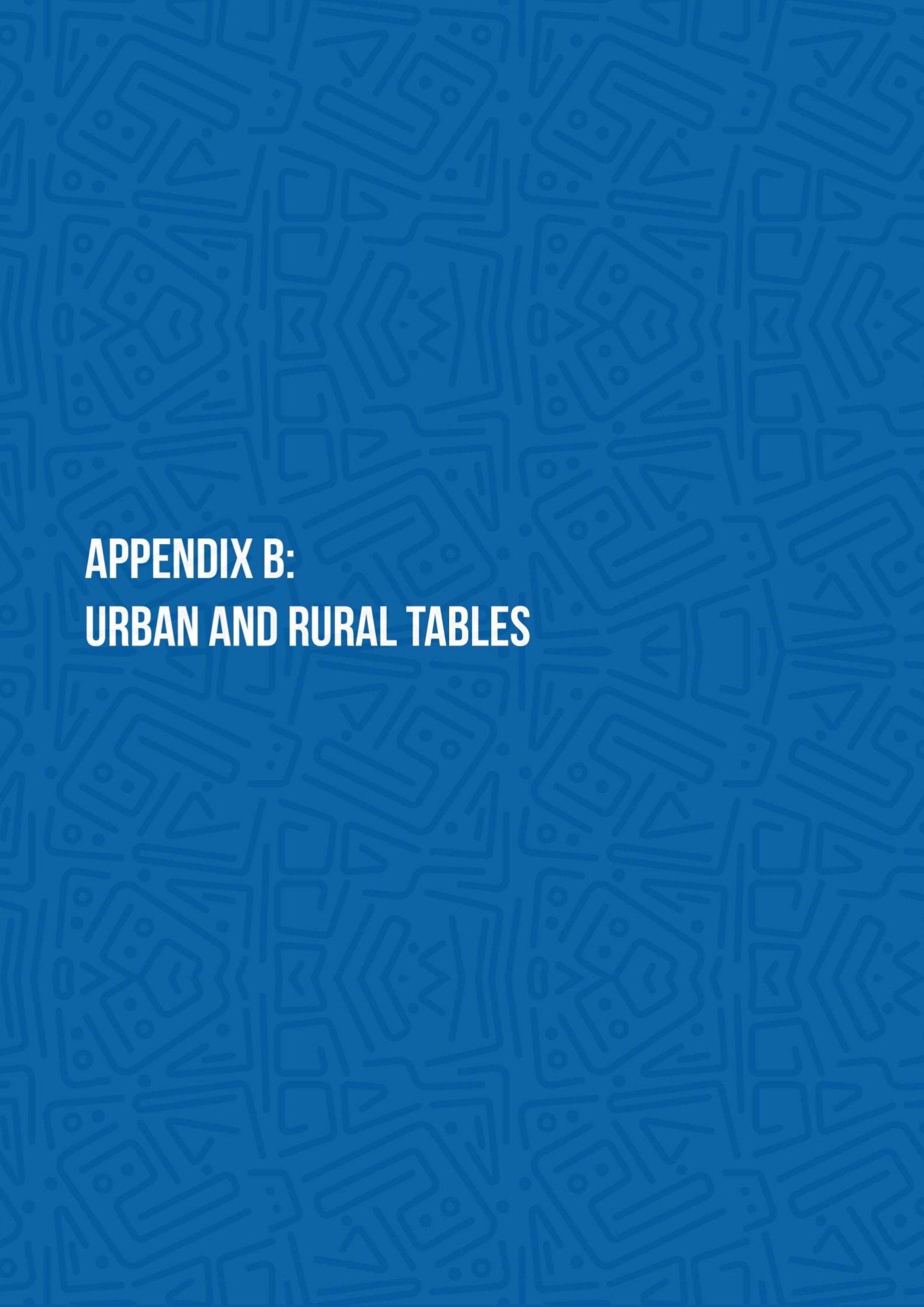
The quality of the final weights was assessed by measuring the additional variability they introduced to the data using the multiplicative effect (Meff), which is defined as 1 plus the proportion of the variance to the square of the mean ($1 + \text{variance}/\text{Mean}^2$) or the coefficient of variation ($1 + \text{CV}^2$). It was important to apply measures like merging classes, trimming, and redistributing extreme weights to keep the Zanzibar male and female domains under the recommended level of 2.0. The final Meff for the youth, the household, and the HIV sample weights were all <2.08 for each of the eight domains (**Table A3**). However, the Meff for the combined national sample was higher than two. Although this would result in higher design effects, its impact on the precision of estimates could be low due to the large sample sizes. Monitoring the coefficient of variation or RSE of particular estimates was preferred rather than making further adjustments on the combined weights.

Table A3. Summary of weights by participants and analytic domains—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024.

Domain	n Sample	Base Weight	NR Weight	Post Str. Weight	*Total Weight	Mean Weight	Meff
Youth Weights							
Mainland Female	2068	3145908	1.07	2.23	5941310	2873	2.05
Mainland Male	1612	3994077	1.10	2.60	6972558	4325	1.74
Zanzibar Female	1431	202326.2	1.01	1.31	247943	173	1.95
Zanzibar Male	1361	209457.9	1.02	1.16	227771	167	2.08
Dar es Salaam Female	1276	543273.9	1.03	1.16	648880	509	1.52
Kagera Female	1108	168244	1.16	1.78	345220	312	1.64
Mbeya Female	1304	152429.7	1.04	1.74	274288	210	1.73
Shinyanga Female	1254	166665.5	1.06	1.54	269688	215	1.55
Household Weights							
Mainland Female	2068	2508105	1.07	1.52	3217483	1556	1.62
Mainland Male	1612	3074992	1.12	1.78	3839975	2382	1.42
Zanzibar Female	1431	148554.9	1.02	0.84	118452	83	1.67
Zanzibar Male	1361	136039.8	1.02	0.84	111338	82	1.97
Dar es Salaam Female	1276	458748.4	1.03	0.75	354794	278	1.38
Kagera Female	1108	132722.6	1.19	1.24	196563	177	1.29
Mbeya Female	1304	128429.1	1.05	1.20	160598	123	1.48
Shinyanga Female	1254	124074.9	1.06	0.94	121952	97	1.19
HIV Weights							
Mainland Female	1676	2565663	1.10	2.17	4734091	2825	2.06
Mainland Male	1215	2958834	1.20	2.54	5393899	4439	1.80
Zanzibar Female	1025	149729.6	1.04	1.42	202345	197	1.94
Zanzibar Male	995	156505.9	1.04	1.22	182864	184	2.02
Dar es Salaam Female	1097	459632.9	1.05	1.15	558321	509	1.50
Kagera Female	889	132375.7	1.20	1.69	266432	300	1.63
Mbeya Female	1067	120695.7	1.05	1.80	224016	210	1.77
Shinyanga Female	991	129549.4	1.09	1.51	212557	214	1.56

NR = Non-response. Post Str. = Post-stratification Meff= Multiplicative Effect.

*Total weight = Population.



APPENDIX B: URBAN AND RURAL TABLES

APPENDIX B: RURAL AND URBAN TABLES

SAMPLE SIZE OF RURAL AND URBAN GEOGRAPHIES

Table B1. Sample size by age, sex, and rural and urban geography—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024.

	National Females			National Males		
	13–24 yrs. n (%)	13–17 yrs. n (%)	18–24 yrs. n (%)	13–24 yrs. n (%)	13–17 yrs. n (%)	18–24 yrs. n (%)
	(n=8441)	(n=3858)	(n=4583)	(n=2973)	(n=1535)	(n=1438)
Rural	4715 (55.9)	2318 (60.1)	2397 (52.3)	1966 (66.1)	1037 (67.6)	929 (64.6)
Urban	3726 (44.1)	1540 (39.9)	2186 (47.7)	1007 (33.9)	498 (32.4)	509 (35.4)

CHARACTERISTICS OF 13–17-YEAR-OLDS

Table 3.1.1.b. Background characteristics of 13–17-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
School enrollment	(n=2226)	(n=1505)	(n=996)	(n=489)
Current school enrollment status among those who ever attended school	64.6 (60.5–68.7)	65.4 (63.5–67.4)	66.1 (60.3–71.8)	79.1 (76.2–82.0)
Education status	(n=1987)	(n=1670)	(n=568)	(n=290)
Never attended school	4.4 (3.0–5.8)	1.6 (1.1–2.1)	5.2 (2.0–8.4)*	2.1 (1.7–2.5)
Attended or completed primary school or less	64.7 (58.9–70.5)	39.2 (36.9–41.5)	68.7 (61.4–75.9)	43.2 (40.6–45.9)
Attended or completed secondary school or higher	30.9 (24.9–36.8)	59.2 (56.7–61.8)	26.1 (19.1–33.1)	54.7 (52.0–57.3)
Orphan status	(n=2281)	(n=1500)	(n=1022)	(n=487)
Not an orphan	84.1 (80.3–87.9)	87.2 (85.4–89.0)	87.7 (85.0–90.5)	89.7 (87.8–91.6)
Lost one or both parents	15.9 (12.1–19.7)	12.8 (11.0–14.6)	12.3 (9.5–15.0)	10.3 (8.4–12.2)
Socioeconomic Conditions	(n=2314)	(n=1540)	(n=1036)	(n=498)
Worked for money or other payment in the past 12 months	11.8 (8.2–15.4)	10.5 (9.2–11.8)	19.1 (14.3–23.9)	16.1 (11.7–20.5)
Food insecurity [1]	(n=2290) 58.4 (52.2–64.5)	(n=1517) 41.7 (38.4–45.1)	(n=1011) 59.4 (51.7–67.1)	(n=490) 40.9 (37.4–44.5)
Relationship status	(n=2294)	(n=1533)	(n=1035)	(n=498)
Ever been married or lived with someone as if married	5.4 (2.3–8.5)	2.1 (0.3–3.8)*	**	<0.01***
Functional disability [2]	(n=2315)	(n=1535)	(n=1036)	(n=498)
Functional disability in one or more domains	7.8 (5.0–10.6)	14.5 (12.3–16.6)	9.8 (6.4–13.1)	11.3 (9.8–12.8)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator. [1] Food insecurity is defined as household not having enough money for food.

[2] Functional disability includes responding 'some difficulty', 'a lot of difficulty', or 'cannot do at all' to any of the following: 1. blind or difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses 2. difficulty concentrating, remembering, making decisions due to physical mental or emotional condition 3. serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs 4. difficulty dressing or bathing 5. difficulty doing errands alone, such as collecting firewood, collecting water, or shopping, due to physical, mental, or emotional condition 6. difficulty communicating using usual language.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.01. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

Table 3.12b. Location of main work among 13–17-year-olds who have worked in the past year—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=198)	(n=192)	(n=220)	(n=88)
Family dwelling	61.1 (46.4–75.7)	64.3 (56.2–72.4)	8.2 (2.1–14.4)*	**
Food/retail/hospitality [1]	12.8 (5.5–20.0)	21.5 (14.6–28.5)	16.4 (7.2–25.6)	8.9 (6.2–11.7)
Factory/construction site, Formal office, Agriculture and fisheries, Different places, other [2]	26.2 (13.9–38.5)	14.1 (9.9–18.4)	75.4 (66.0–84.8)	88.3 (82.1–94.4)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Food/retail/hospitality includes restaurant, hotel, café, bar, shop, kiosk, fixed stall, street stall, and market stall.

[2] Includes factory, workshop, construction site, mine, and quarry, farm, garden, plantation, pond, lake, and river.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

CHARACTERISTICS OF 18–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 3.21b. Background characteristics of 18–24-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=2396)	(n=2185)	(n=929)	(n=509)
Education status				
Never attended school	6.4 (4.3–8.5)	2.9 (2.1–3.7)	10.1 (6.3–13.9)	1.7 (0.2–3.2)*
Attended or completed primary school or less	57.2 (51.3–63.2)	40.3 (38.0–42.6)	62.7 (57.5–67.9)	36.8 (31.8–41.8)
Attended or completed secondary school	34.6 (28.5–40.7)	49.8 (46.7–52.9)	26.0 (19.8–32.3)	48.8 (46.0–51.6)
Higher than secondary school	1.8 (0.3–3.3)*	7.0 (5.2–8.9)	**	12.8 (5.0–20.5)*
Orphan status before age 18				
Not an orphan before age 18	82.5 (79.6–85.5)	76.7 (74.7–78.8)	83.8 (80.4–87.2)	84.1 (82.0–86.3)
Lost one or both parents before age 18	17.5 (14.5–20.4)	23.3 (21.2–25.3)	16.2 (12.8–19.6)	15.9 (13.7–18.0)
Socioeconomic conditions				
Worked for money or other payment in the past 12 months	27.7 (21.8–33.6)	42.1 (38.7–45.5)	55.9 (50.0–61.9)	53.7 (47.1–60.3)
Food insecurity [1]				
Food insecurity [1]	51.6 (46.4–56.8)	37.9 (34.1–41.7)	58.8 (53.0–64.5)	45.1 (39.8–50.5)
Functional disability [2]				
Functional disability in one or more domains	10.9 (8.0–13.8)	11.2 (9.5–12.8)	9.6 (4.9–14.3)	6.7 (5.7–7.6)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Food insecurity is defined as household not having enough money for food.

[2] Functional disability includes responding 'some difficulty', 'a lot of difficulty', or 'cannot do at all' to any of the following: 1. blind or difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses 2. difficulty concentrating, remembering, making decisions due to physical mental or emotional condition 3. serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs 4. difficulty dressing or bathing 5. difficulty doing errands alone, such as collecting firewood, collecting water, or shopping, due to physical, mental, or emotional condition 6. difficulty communicating using usual language.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

Table 3.2.2b. Location of main work among 18–24-year-olds who have worked in the past year—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=2396)	(n=2185)	(n=929)	(n=509)
Family dwelling	31.8 (23.8–39.9)	28.0 (23.1–32.9)	3.6 (1.4–5.8)*	4.8 (3.5–6.1)
Food/retail/ hospitality [1]	26.5 (17.1–35.8)	41.9 (36.8–47.0)	10.4 (5.8–15.0)	17.2 (11.7–22.6)
Factory/construction site [2]	0.7 (0.0–1.3)*	6.0 (3.3–8.7)	19.4 (14.0–24.8)	41.1 (27.5–54.7)
Formal office	2.6 (0.7–4.5)*	5.7 (3.8–7.6)	4.6 (1.5–7.6)*	6.8 (2.8–10.9)
Agriculture and fisheries [3]	20.3 (11.5–29.1)	5.1 (4.0–6.2)	47.0 (38.4–55.7)	9.1 (7.7–10.5)
Different places, other [4]	18.2 (11.9–24.4)	13.2 (11.4–15.1)	15.0 (10.1–19.9)	21.0 (14.1–27.9)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Food/retail/hospitality includes restaurant, hotel, café, bar, shop, kiosk, fixed stall, street stall, and market stall.

[2] Factory/construction site includes factory, workshop, construction site, mine, and quarry.

[3] Agriculture and fisheries includes farm, garden, plantation, pond, lake, and river.

[4] 'Different place' and 'Other' were response options in the questionnaire.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

CHARACTERISTICS OF 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 3.3.1b. Background characteristics of 13–24-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
Education status				
	(n=4713)	(n=3725)	(n=1966)	(n=1007)
Never attended school	5.4 (4.1–6.8)	2.3 (1.8–2.9)	7.5 (4.3–10.7)	1.9 (1.0–2.7)
Attended or completed primary school or less	60.8 (56.5–65.2)	39.8 (37.9–41.8)	65.9 (60.5–71.2)	39.7 (36.5–42.8)
Attended or completed secondary school or higher	33.7 (29.3–38.1)	57.8 (55.4–60.2)	26.6 (21.1–32.2)	58.5 (55.2–61.7)
Relationship status				
	(n=4688)	(n=3716)	(n=1963)	(n=1007)
Ever been married or lived with someone as if married	33.3 (29.2–37.3)	25.3 (23.5–27.0)	9.4 (6.5–12.2)	5.0 (3.7–6.4)
	(n=1121)	(n=619)	(n=110)	(n=40)
Arranged marriage (out of those who are married)	14.2 (9.8–18.6)	8.1 (6.5–9.7)	12.2 (1.3–23.1)*	2.0 (0.9–3.1)
	(n=1941)	(n=1626)	(n=566)	(n=287)
First partner or spouse is five or more years older	44.3 (39.5–49.1)	40.5 (37.8–43.2)	4.8 (1.6–8.1)*	6.4 (4.2–8.7)
Sexual History				
	(n=4708)	(n=3720)	(n=1964)	(n=1006)
Ever had sex [1]	44.7 (41.3–48.0)	45.5 (42.1–48.9)	38.3 (32.8–43.8)	42.9 (38.3–47.6)
	(n= 1980)	(n=1666)	(n=553)	(n=286)
Mean age at first sex (among those who ever had sex)	17.2 (16.9–17.4)	17.9 (17.8–18.0)	16.3 (15.6–17.0)	16.6 (16.2–17.1)
Functional disability [2]				
	(n=4711)	(n=3721)	(n=1963)	(n=1007)
Functional disability in one or more domains	9.4 (7.0–11.8)	12.5 (11.2–13.8)	9.7 (6.5–12.9)	8.7 (8.0–9.5)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Sex includes vaginal, oral, or anal intercourse.

[2] Functional disability includes responding 'some difficulty', 'a lot of difficulty', or 'cannot do at all' to any of the following: 1. blind or difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses 2. difficulty concentrating, remembering, making decisions due to physical mental or emotional condition 3. serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs 4. difficulty dressing or bathing 5. difficulty doing errands alone, such as collecting firewood, collecting water, or shopping, due to physical, mental, or emotional condition 6. difficulty communicating using usual language.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 4.1.1b. Prevalence of sexual violence [1] before age 18, among 18–24-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
Any type of sexual violence in childhood	(n=2397) 8.5 (5.9–11.0)	(n=2186) 8.2 (6.7–9.7)	(n=929) 3.6 (1.3–6.0)*	(n=509) 2.5 (2.1–3.0)
Unwanted sexual touching in childhood	(n=2392) 5.4 (3.0–7.7)	(n=2181) 4.5 (3.0–6.0)	(n=927) 1.8 (0.6–3.0)*	(n=509) 1.5 (1.2–1.8)
Unwanted attempted sex in childhood	(n=1966) 3.9 (1.6–6.2)*	(n=1757) 3.3 (2.6–4.1)	(n=652) 2.8 (0.6–5.0)*	(n=346) 0.1 (0.0–0.3)*
Pressured sex in childhood [2]	(n=1962) 1.9 (0.5–3.3)*	(n=1741) 2.5 (2.0–2.9)	(n=650) **	(n=346) 0.7 (0.6–0.8)
Physically forced sex in childhood	(n=1961) 2.9 (1.3–4.6)	(n=1743) 3.9 (2.9–5.0)	(n=650) **	(n=345) 0.6 (0.5–0.7)
Pressured or physically forced sex in childhood	(n=1965) 4.0 (1.7–6.3)	(n=1745) 4.6 (3.4–5.7)	(n=651) **	(n=346) 1.3 (1.0–1.5)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Pressured sex includes harassment or threats.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

LIFETIME SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 4.2b. Prevalence of lifetime sexual violence [1] among 13–24-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=4714)	(n=3725)	(n=1966)	(n=1007)
Any sexual violence	10.2 (8.6–11.9)	13.1 (11.5–14.6)	4.6 (3.2–6.0)	5.3 (4.3–6.4)
	(n=4709)	(n=3721)	(n=1963)	(n=1005)
Unwanted sexual touching	5.9 (4.3–7.4)	9.4 (7.5–11.3)	2.4 (1.5–3.4)	3.2 (2.8–3.7)
	(n=4709)	(n=3722)	(n=1964)	(n=1005)
Unwanted attempted sex	4.3 (2.8–5.8)	5.8 (5.0–6.6)	2.6 (1.3–3.9)	1.3 (0.8–1.7)
	(n=4709)	(n=3722)	(n=1962)	(n=1006)
Pressured sex [2]	3.0 (1.5–4.4)	2.8 (2.2–3.3)	0.8 (0.1–1.5)*	1.5 (1.1–2.0)
	(n=4705)	(n=3718)	(n=1965)	(n=1006)
Physically forced sex	4.5 (3.0–5.9)	4.9 (4.4–5.5)	1.6 (0.5–2.7)*	1.1 (0.6–1.5)
	(n=4712)	(n=3725)	(n=1965)	(n=1006)
Pressured or physically forced sex	4.8 (3.3–6.4)	5.4 (4.8–6.0)	1.8 (0.6–3.0)*	2.2 (1.7–2.7)
	(n=1984)	(n=1664)	(n=563)	(n=287)
Pressured or physically forced sex at first sexual experience [3]	7.7 (4.3–11.1)	7.1 (5.6–8.6)	1.0 (0.0–2.1)*	3.8 (3.0–4.5)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Pressured sex includes harassment or threats.

[3] Among those who ever had sex. Pressured or physically forced sex at first sexual experience includes pressured or forced to against their will.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.2.1b. Characteristics of survivors at the first experience of sexual violence [1], among 13–24-year-olds who experienced any lifetime sexual violence—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
Age at first experience of sexual violence	(n=468)	(n=398)	(n=103)	(n=52)
13 or younger	13.6 (6.6–20.6)	18.7 (9.1–28.2)	14.2 (5.0–23.4)*	30.7 (26.2–35.2)
14–15	28.0 (20.2–35.8)	22.6 (14.2–31.0)	24.0 (8.4–39.7)*	12.7 (7.3–18.1)
16–17	33.0 (23.1–42.8)	31.7 (28.1–35.4)	32.4 (17.2–47.6)	9.0 (6.7–11.3)
18–24	25.5 (17.1–33.9)	27.0 (22.7–31.2)	29.4 (16.1–42.7)	47.7 (45.5–49.8)
	(n=461)	(n=399)	(n=103)	(n=51)
Experienced multiple incidents of sexual violence	55.6 (44.4–66.8)	67.9 (64.0–71.7)	58.6 (42.6–74.5)	47.0 (39.2–54.7)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (through harassment or threats) sex.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.2.2b. Characteristics of perpetrators of the first experience of sexual violence [1], among 13–24-year-olds who experienced any lifetime sexual violence—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
Perpetrators of first incident of any sexual violence	(n=460)	(n=393)	(n=103)	(n=50)
Current or Ex Intimate Partner [2]	34.0 (24.6–43.4)	29.5 (25.8–33.3)	9.8 (2.8–16.7)*	1.1 (0.9–1.3)
Neighbor	23.4 (15.5–31.3)	25.4 (22.4–28.3)	50.4 (31.8–69.0)	48.6 (41.6–55.7)
Friend	22.8 (13.3–32.2)	16.1 (12.7–19.4)	**	1.8 (1.6–2.1)
Other [3]	35.5 (22.8–48.2)	42.9 (39.4–46.4)	54.5 (38.3–70.7)	49.5 (42.3–56.8)
	(n=343)	(n=287)	(n=33)	(n=25)
Perpetrator 5 or more years older at first incident of any sexual violence	71.8 (62.6–80.9)	82.3 (75.0–89.7)	92.0 (81.8–100.0)	68.8 (64.8–72.7)
	(n=465)	(n=399)	(n=100)	(n=51)
More than one perpetrator at first incident of sexual violence	12.2 (7.3–17.2)	15.9 (12.5–19.2)	17.4 (1.9–33.0)*	43.9 (41.8–45.9)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator. Note: Percents may sum to >100% because some survivors may have experienced multiple forms of sexual violence that may have occurred at different locations.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Intimate partner includes current or previous spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner.

[3] 'Other' includes Family member, classmate/schoolmate, stranger, and authority figure, which includes teacher, police/security person, employer, neighborhood/religious leader

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

Table 4.2.3b. Location of first incident of sexual violence [1], among 13–24-year-olds who ever experienced sexual violence—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
Location of first incident of sexual violence	(n=469)	(n=400)	(n=104)	(n=51)
Home setting [2]	50.2 (38.5–61.9)	53.0 (46.7–59.2)	56.4 (44.6–68.1)	75.5 (71.7–79.3)
School	15.4 (7.1–23.7)	11.3 (8.7–13.9)	13.8 (7.6–20.0)	6.1 (4.8–7.4)
Outside location [3]	37.1 (28.1–46.2)	37.8 (33.3–42.4)	32.7 (21.6–43.7)	19.8 (16.4–23.2)
Other [4]	6.8 (2.1–11.4)*	5.9 (3.3–8.6)	**	**

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator. Note: Percents may sum to >100% because some survivors may have experienced multiple forms of sexual violence that may have occurred at different locations.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Home setting includes the survivor's home, perpetrator's home, or someone else's home.

[3] Outside location includes on a road/street, market/shop, school, lake/river or other body of water, and field/other natural area.

[4] 'Other' includes inside a car/bus, alcohol outlet (e.g., restaurant, bar, disco, club, etc.), religious institutions, and office.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

DISCLOSURE, KNOWLEDGE OF SERVICES, AND RECEIPT OF SERVICES FOR SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 4.3.1b. Disclosure, service-seeking and receipt of services for any incident of lifetime sexual violence [1] among 13–24-year-olds who ever experienced any sexual violence—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=471)	(n=400)	(n=104)	(n=52)
Told someone about an experience of any sexual violence	44.0 (35.0–52.9)	48.5 (45.4–51.5)	22.7 (11.7–33.7)	21.0 (16.7–25.3)
	(n=470)	(n=399)	(n=104)	(n=49)
Knew of a place to seek help for any experience of sexual violence	17.3 (8.9–25.8)	15.1 (11.6–18.5)	29.6 (18.3–40.9)	32.3 (27.4–37.3)
	(n=470)	(n=399)	(n=104)	(n=49)
Sought help for any experience of sexual violence	7.3 (3.4–11.2)	6.9 (5.3–8.5)	7.8 (0.2–15.4)*	11.2 (9.3–13.1)
	(n=466)	(n=398)	(n=102)	(n=49)
Received help for any experience of sexual violence	4.9 (1.0–8.8)*	3.8 (2.8–4.9)	**	10.7 (9.1–12.4)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

Table 4.3.2b. Relationship with the person the survivor told about any incident of sexual violence [1], among 13–24-year-olds who experienced any sexual violence and who told someone—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
Person the survivor told about sexual violence	(n=197)	(n=197)	(n=31)	(n=15)
Relative [2]	58.5 (44.0–73.0)	62.9 (55.4–70.4)	**	†
Spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or partner	**	1.2 (0.7–1.7)	<0.01***	†
Friend	19.3 (5.9–32.6)*	22.2 (12.4–32.0)	68.8 (42.5–95.1)	†
Professional healthcare worker, community leader, religious leader, authority figure, or other [3] [4]	26.5 (13.0–40.0)	20.4 (14.5–26.3)	16.5 (0.8–32.3)*	†

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator. Note: Percents may sum to >100% because some survivors may have experienced sexual violence multiple times and may have told multiple people.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Relative includes mother, father, brother, sister, and other relatives

[3] Professional worker, Community/ Religious leader includes the following: Non-governmental organization worker, Teacher, Employer, Community Leader, and/or Religious Leader, and other.

[4] 'Other' includes those who received services from a service provider or authority figure.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.01. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

† Estimate is suppressed due to a small sample size (unweighted denominator <25).

Table 4.3.3b. Source of service received for any incident of sexual violence [1], among 13–24-year-olds who ever experienced sexual violence and received help—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=26)	(n=22)	(n=3)	(n=3)
Doctor, nurse, or other health care worker in a hospital or clinic	77.3 (47.5–100.0)	†	†	†
Police or other security personnel	52.9 (9.3–96.5)*	†	†	†
Legal professional, social worker/counsellor, and community leader	**	†	†	†

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator. Percents may sum to >100% because some survivors may have received service from multiple providers.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

†Estimate is suppressed due to a small sample size (unweighted denominator <25).

Table 4.3.4b. Reasons for not seeking services for sexual violence [1], among 13–24-year-olds who ever experienced sexual violence and did not seek services—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=30)	(n=19)	(n=14)	(n=4)
Individual beliefs about need for services [2]	29.2 (13.4–44.9)	†	†	†
Feelings of fear, guilt, or embarrassment [3]	50.7 (27.8–73.6)	†	†	†
Other [4]	44.9 (23.0–66.8)	†	†	†

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator. Note: Percents may sum to >100% because some survivors may have provided more than one reason for not seeking services.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (through harassment or threats) sex.

[2] Individual beliefs about need for services includes did not think it was a problem; did not want/need to tell anyone.

[3] Feelings of fear, guilt, or embarrassment includes felt it was my fault; embarrassed for my family; afraid of perpetrator.

[4] Other barriers including structural barriers to accessing services, such as, services too far away; could not afford services; services not high quality; Relationship/Interpersonal barriers to disclosure including: did not know who to go to; afraid of getting in trouble; perpetrator told me not to tell anyone; dependent on perpetrator or someone else/fear of abandonment.

†Estimate is suppressed due to a small sample size (unweighted denominator <25).

SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Table 4.4.1b. Prevalence of sexual violence [1] in the past 12 months, among 13–24-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
13–17-year-olds				
	(n=2316)	(n=1538)	(n=1036)	(n=496)
Any sexual violence in the past 12 months	4.4 (2.6–6.2)	5.4 (4.1–6.7)	1.2 (0.6–1.8)	0.9 (0.7–1.2)
18–24-year-olds				
	(n=2397)	(n=2186)	(n=929)	(n=509)
Any sexual violence in the past 12 months	4.9 (3.2–6.5)	4.5 (3.6–5.3)	3.9 (2.0–5.8)	3.4 (2.9–4.0)
13–24-year-olds				
	(n=4713)	(n=3724)	(n=1965)	(n=1005)
Any sexual violence in the past 12 months	4.6 (3.3–5.9)	4.9 (4.3–5.4)	2.5 (1.4–3.5)	2.3 (2.0–2.7)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (through harassment or threats) sex.

Table 4.4.2b. Characteristics of perpetrators of the most recent incident of sexual violence [1], among 13–24-year-olds who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=198)	(n=144)	(n=58)	(n=25)
Current or Ex Intimate Partner [2]	47.0 (32.0–62.1)	27.9 (21.1–34.7)	6.4 (1.0–11.8)*	**
Neighbor	25.8 (12.6–39.1)	25.5 (21.0–30.0)	46.5 (30.4–62.6)	78.4 (75.6–81.1)
Friend	17.5 (7.9–27.1)	17.6 (15.0–20.3)	**	<0.01***
Other [3]	45.3 (29.3–61.2)	59.6 (49.6–69.6)	54.4 (37.1–71.8)	27.0 (23.7–30.3)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (through harassment or threats) sex.

[2] Intimate partner includes current or previous spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner.

[3] Other: includes Family member, classmate/schoolmate, stranger, and authority figure, which includes teacher, police/security person, employer, neighborhood/religious leader.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.01. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 5.1b. Prevalence of physical violence [1] before age 18, among 18–24-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=2397)	(n=2186)	(n=929)	(n=509)
Physical violence in childhood, any perpetrator	21.3 (15.9–26.6)	22.0 (19.7–24.3)	19.4 (15.1–23.6)	25.0 (19.0–30.9)
	(n=1950)	(n=1741)	(n=650)	(n=345)
Intimate partner [2] physical violence in childhood	2.7 (1.0–4.4)*	2.0 (1.4–2.6)	1.2 (0.1–2.3)*	0.7 (0.6–0.9)
	(n=2388)	(n=2181)	(n=924)	(n=508)
Parent or adult relative physical violence in childhood	12.3 (8.5–16.1)	14.4 (12.9–15.9)	9.0 (6.8–11.3)	17.3 (13.6–21.0)
	(n=2392)	(n=2186)	(n=927)	(n=509)
Physical violence by an adult in the community or neighborhood in childhood	6.8 (3.8–9.8)	7.2 (5.3–9.0)	5.2 (2.8–7.5)	8.2 (4.8–11.5)
	(n=2395)	(n=2183)	(n=925)	(n=506)
Peer physical violence in childhood	6.2 (3.7–8.7)	6.6 (5.5–7.7)	12.5 (9.1–15.8)	6.8 (5.7–8.0)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon.

[2] Among those who have ever had an intimate partner. Intimate partner includes current or previous spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution

LIFETIME PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 5.2.1b. Prevalence of lifetime physical violence [1] and age of first experience, among 13–24-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=4714)	(n=3726)	(n=1966)	(n=1007)
Physical violence, any perpetrator	28.3 (23.6–33.0)	30.0 (27.7–32.3)	27.2 (21.7–32.6)	32.9 (26.6–39.2)
Prevalence of physical violence by perpetrator				
	(n=2257)	(n=1944)	(n=804)	(n=440)
Intimate partner [2] physical violence	13.6 (10.4–16.7)	10.2 (8.8–11.6)	3.0 (1.3–4.6)	4.3 (3.5–5.0)
	(n=4713)	(n=3726)	(n=1964)	(n=1007)
Parent or adult relative physical violence	13.1 (10.7–15.4)	16.6 (15.2–18.1)	13.5 (10.4–16.7)	17.9 (14.5–21.3)
	(n=4712)	(n=3726)	(n=1964)	(n=1007)
Physical violence by an adult in the community or neighborhood	10.4 (6.6–14.1)	8.2 (7.1–9.3)	9.2 (5.7–12.7)	10.9 (7.8–14.0)
	(n=4712)	(n=3725)	(n=1964)	(n=1006)
Peer physical violence	11.3 (8.8–13.8)	13.5 (12.5–14.4)	18.2 (14.2–22.1)	15.9 (13.5–18.4)
Age of first experience of physical violence, among those who ever experienced physical violence				
	(n=1133)	(n=861)	(n=544)	(n=310)
5 or younger	2.0 (0.9–3.1)	1.9 (1.3–2.5)	3.4 (1.8–5.0)	4.9 (4.3–5.5)
6–11	29.2 (23.0–35.3)	35.0 (29.8–40.1)	29.1 (22.8–35.4)	39.1 (35.3–42.9)
12–17	51.1 (43.0–59.3)	46.9 (41.8–52.0)	56.5 (48.9–64.0)	42.3 (36.4–48.1)
18–24	17.7 (12.3–23.2)	16.2 (12.5–19.9)	11.0 (5.4–16.7)	13.7 (11.8–15.6)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Physical violence includes a perpetrator slapping, pushing, shoving, throwing something intentionally to injure, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use other weapon.

[2] Among those who have ever had an intimate partner. Intimate partner includes current or previous spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner.

Table 5.2.2b. Prevalence of experiencing physical harm or injury as a result of physical violence [1], among 13–24-year-olds who experienced any physical violence by any perpetrator—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=1177)	(n=889)	(n=556)	(n=319)
Experienced injury [2] as a result of physical violence by any perpetrator	26.5 (20.5–32.5)	27.6 (25.9–29.3)	27.6 (18.9–36.3)	31.9 (29.9–33.9)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Physical violence includes a perpetrator slapping, pushing, shoving, throwing something intentionally to injure, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use other weapon.

[2] Injury includes bruises, cuts, scrapes or scratches; black eyes or other eye injuries; gashes, deep wounds; broken bones or teeth; burns; or other injuries.

DISCLOSURE, KNOWLEDGE OF SERVICES, AND SERVICE-SEEKING FOR PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 5.3.1b. Disclosure, service-seeking and receipt for any incident of physical violence [1], among 13–24-year-olds who ever experienced physical violence—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI) (n=1177)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI) (n=889)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI) (n=556)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI) (n=318)
Told someone about experience of any physical violence	48.0 (37.4–58.7)	45.2 (42.5–47.9)	46.0 (37.9–54.1)	37.0 (34.6–39.3)
Knew of a place to seek help for any experience of physical violence	19.6 (14.8–24.4)	17.6 (14.2–21.0)	31.0 (24.7–37.2)	32.2 (29.5–34.9)
Sought help for any experience of physical violence	10.2 (5.7–14.7)	9.0 (6.6–11.3)	19.4 (13.8–25.1)	12.8 (10.9–14.8)
Received help for any experience of physical violence	9.1 (4.8–13.4)	7.9 (5.6–10.2)	16.2 (10.9–21.6)	10.6 (9.0–12.2)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Physical violence includes a perpetrator slapping, pushing, shoving, throwing something intentionally to injure, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use other weapon.

Table 5.3.2b. Relationship with the person the survivor told about any incident of physical violence [1], among 13–24-year-olds who ever experienced physical violence and who told someone—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI) (n=583)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI) (n=421)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI) (n=254)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI) (n=136)
Relative	75.1 (67.6–82.6)	65.5 (57.2–73.9)	51.3 (38.6–64.0)	58.3 (54.0–62.6)
Spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend or partner	**	1.0 (0.8–1.2)	<0.01***	<0.01***
Friend/neighbor	15.4 (9.3–21.5)	14.6 (11.7–17.5)	23.7 (13.8–33.5)	25.1 (22.4–27.8)
Service provider or authority figure [2] [3]	17.3 (9.1–25.5)	17.5 (12.6–22.4)	26.0 (17.7–34.4)	26.6 (23.6–29.6)
Other [4]	10.8 (4.6–17.0)	19.7 (15.6–23.8)	8.2 (2.7–13.6)*	5.6 (4.7–6.4)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator. Note: Percents may sum to >100% because some survivors may have experienced physical violence multiple times and may have told multiple people.

[1] Physical violence includes a perpetrator slapping, pushing, shoving, throwing something intentionally to injure, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use other weapon.

[2] Service provider or authority figure includes traditional healer, Social Worker, Doctor/Nurse/Healthcare Worker, Non-governmental organization worker, teacher, employer, community leader, religious leader.

[3] Also includes those who received services from a service provider or authority figure.

[4] 'Other' was a response option in the questionnaire.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.01. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

Table 5.3.3b. Source of services received for any incident of physical violence [1] among 13–24-year-olds who ever experienced physical violence and received help—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=114)	(n=66)	(n=68)	(n=43)
Doctor, nurse, or other health care worker in a hospital or clinic	82.3 (71.2–93.5)	84.0 (72.6–95.3)	67.9 (47.0–88.8)	90.0 (89.2–90.8)
Police or other security personnel	9.4 (2.3–16.6)*	9.5 (5.2–13.8)	17.9 (2.4–33.4)*	25.2 (23.7–26.6)
Legal professional	**	3.2 (1.5–4.8)	15.5 (0.3–30.6)*	4.4 (3.3–5.5)
Social worker or counsellor	**	7.4 (2.6–12.2)*	20.1 (4.3–35.9)*	3.4 (3.2–3.6)
Community leader	36.2 (24.5–47.8)	30.9 (15.4–46.4)	57.9 (39.2–76.7)	26.2 (24.8–27.6)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator. Note: Percents may sum to >100% because some survivors may have received service from multiple providers

[1] Physical violence includes a perpetrator slapping, pushing, shoving, throwing something intentionally to injure, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use other weapon.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

Table 5.3.4b. Reasons for not seeking services for physical violence [1], among 13–24-year-olds who ever experienced physical violence and did not seek services—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=80)	(n=55)	(n=51)	(n=39)
Individual beliefs about need for services [2]	32.5 (22.9–42.1)	43.2 (22.3–64.1)	34.7 (31.5–37.9)	23.1 (23.0–23.2)
Feelings of fear, guilt, or embarrassment [3]	65.6 (53.0–78.1)	48.1 (25.5–70.7)	54.1 (42.4–65.8)	45.3 (44.6–46.0)
Other [4]	25.5 (14.0–37.0)	30.6 (17.7–43.6)	16.7 (6.7–26.8)	36.4 (35.7–37.0)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator. Note: Percents may sum to >100% because some survivors may have provided more than one reason for not seeking services.

[1] Physical violence includes a perpetrator slapping, pushing, shoving, throwing something intentionally to injure, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use other weapon.

[2] Individual beliefs about need for services includes did not think it was a problem; did not want/need to tell anyone.

[3] Feelings of fear, guilt, or embarrassment includes felt it was my fault; embarrassed for my family; afraid of perpetrator.

[4] Other barriers including structural barriers to accessing services, such as, services too far away; could not afford services; services not high quality; Relationship/Interpersonal barriers to disclosure including: did not know who to go to; afraid of getting in trouble; perpetrator told me not to tell anyone; dependent on perpetrator or someone else/fear of abandonment.

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS BY AGE GROUP

Table 5.4.1b. Prevalence of physical violence [1] in the past 12 months, among 13–24-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
13–17-year-olds				
Any physical violence in the past 12 months	(n=2317)	(n=1540)	(n=1037)	(n=498)
	14.3 (10.0–18.5)	15.4 (11.6–19.2)	15.3 (9.4–21.3)	16.8 (12.9–20.7)
	(n=303)	(n=202)	(n=153)	(n=94)
Intimate partner [2] physical violence	6.0 (1.4–10.5)*	2.2 (1.7–2.6)	**	3.5 (2.8–4.2)
	(n=2316)	(n=1540)	(n=1035)	(n=498)
	6.5 (4.6–8.4)	7.2 (5.4–8.9)	3.8 (1.7–5.9)	7.0 (5.0–8.9)
Parent or adult relative physical violence	(n=2312)	(n=1540)	(n=1036)	(n=498)
	6.1 (3.0–9.3)	4.3 (3.3–5.3)	6.7 (3.1–10.3)	4.5 (3.5–5.5)
	(n=2315)	(n=1539)	(n=1036)	(n=497)
Peer physical violence	7.8 (4.4–11.2)	7.8 (5.3–10.3)	9.2 (4.0–14.4)	10.3 (8.1–12.5)
18–24-year-olds				
Any physical violence in the past 12 months	(n=2397)	(n=2186)	(n=929)	(n=509)
	9.9 (6.2–13.7)	8.6 (6.9–10.3)	9.2 (7.0–11.4)	10.3 (8.7–12.0)
	(n=1886)	(n=1693)	(n=646)	(n=341)
Intimate partner [2] physical violence	8.0 (5.0–11.0)	6.4 (5.0–7.9)	**	1.6 (1.3–2.0)
	(n=2397)	(n=2186)	(n=928)	(n=508)
	1.9 (0.3–3.6)*	2.3 (1.7–2.8)	3.0 (1.2–4.8)*	1.7 (1.4–2.0)
Parent or adult relative physical violence	(n=2397)	(n=2186)	(n=927)	(n=508)
	2.0 (0.4–3.5)*	0.9 (0.7–1.1)	2.1 (0.8–3.4)*	1.0 (0.8–1.2)
	(n=2396)	(n=2186)	(n=927)	(n=508)
Peer physical violence	1.8 (0.6–2.9)*	2.9 (1.7–4.0)	5.5 (3.8–7.1)	7.1 (5.9–8.3)
13–24-year-olds				
Any physical violence in the past 12 months	(n=4714)	(n=3726)	(n=1966)	(n=1007)
	12.0 (8.7–15.4)	11.4 (10.3–12.5)	12.5 (8.7–16.2)	13.2 (11.1–15.3)
	(n=2189)	(n=1895)	(n=799)	(n=435)
Intimate partner [2] physical violence	7.7 (4.9–10.5)	5.9 (4.7–7.2)	1.1 (0.1–2.1)*	2.0 (1.7–2.4)
	(n=4713)	(n=3726)	(n=1963)	(n=1006)
	4.1 (2.7–5.6)	4.3 (3.6–5.0)	3.4 (1.7–5.2)	4.0 (3.3–4.8)
Parent or adult relative physical violence	(n=4709)	(n=3726)	(n=1963)	(n=1006)
	4.0 (2.1–5.9)	2.3 (1.8–2.8)	4.6 (2.5–6.7)	2.6 (2.2–2.9)
	(n=4711)	(n=3725)	(n=1963)	(n=1005)
Peer physical violence	4.7 (2.7–6.6)	4.9 (4.2–5.5)	7.5 (4.6–10.3)	8.5 (7.2–9.8)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Physical violence includes a perpetrator slapping, pushing, shoving, throwing something intentionally to injure, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use other weapon.

[2] Among those who have ever had an intimate partner. Intimate partner includes current or previous spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

WITNESSING PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Table 5.5.1b. Prevalence of witnessing physical violence in the home [1] and in the community or neighborhood [2], among 18–24-year-olds before age 18 and among 13–24-year-olds in the past 12 months—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
Witnessed physical violence in childhood (among 18–24-year-olds)				
	(n=2383)	(n=2185)	(n=920)	(n=501)
In the home	35.0 (30.6–39.4)	26.0 (23.5–28.5)	35.8 (29.3–42.3)	24.5 (19.1–30.0)
	(n=2387)	(n=2183)	(n=923)	(n=503)
In the community or neighborhood [2]	34.7 (29.4–39.9)	39.9 (37.4–42.3)	38.6 (32.0–45.2)	35.0 (31.7–38.2)
Witnessed physical violence in the past 12 months (among 13–24-year-olds)				
	(n=4672)	(n=3724)	(n=1948)	(n=992)
In the home	5.0 (4.0–6.0)	5.2 (3.6–6.9)	5.4 (3.2–7.6)	5.3 (3.8–6.7)
	(n=4681)	(n=3717)	(n=1950)	(n=999)
In the community or neighborhood	8.1 (5.9–10.3)	7.7 (6.8–8.6)	7.4 (5.1–9.8)	6.0 (4.9–7.2)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Witnessing physical violence in the home includes hearing or seeing father or stepfather hit, punch, kick or beat your mother or stepmother; hearing or seeing a parent punch, kick, or beat your brothers or sisters.

[2] Witnessing physical violence in the community or neighborhood includes seeing someone get attacked outside of your home and family environment.

EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 6.1b. Prevalence of first experience of emotional violence before age 18, among 18–24-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
Emotional violence in childhood, any perpetrator				
	(n=2397)	(n=2186)	(n=927)	(n=509)
	8.6 (6.1–11.2)	10.3 (8.3–12.2)	10.6 (7.0–14.3)	10.6 (9.1–12.1)
	(n=2391)	(n=2182)	(n=927)	(n=509)
Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative in childhood [1]				
	3.6 (1.9–5.3)	5.0 (3.7–6.3)	6.4 (4.0–8.8)	5.3 (4.3–6.2)
	(n=1953)	(n=1741)	(n=649)	(n=344)
Emotional violence by an intimate partner in childhood [2] [3]				
	3.2 (1.8–4.6)	2.8 (2.0–3.6)	3.5 (1.0–6.0)*	**
	(n=2394)	(n=2185)	(n=926)	(n=504)
Emotional violence by a peer in childhood [4]				
	3.9 (2.4–5.3)	4.7 (3.6–5.7)	5.8 (2.4–9.2)	5.1 (3.7–6.6)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative includes being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed, put down, or insulted.

[2] Emotional violence by an intimate partner includes being insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others; keeping you from having your own money; tried to keep you from seeing or talking to family or friends; keeping track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing; made threats to physically harm you.

[3] Among those who ever had an intimate partner. Intimate partner includes current or previous spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner.

[4] Emotional violence by a peer includes a) made you get scared or feel really bad because they were calling you names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around; b) told lies or spread rumors about you, or tried to make others dislike you; c) kept you out of things on purpose, excluded you from their group of friends or completely ignored you.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

LIFETIME EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 6.2b. Prevalence of lifetime emotional violence, among 13–24-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
Emotional violence, any perpetrator	(n=4713) 20.9 (17.2–24.6)	(n=3726) 23.5 (21.6–25.4)	(n=1963) 14.6 (11.1–18.2)	(n=1007) 18.5 (15.2–21.8)
Emotional violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative [1]	(n=4711) 6.9 (4.7–9.1)	(n=3725) 8.7 (7.9–9.6)	(n=1963) 6.6 (4.5–8.7)	(n=1007) 6.2 (5.0–7.4)
Emotional violence by an intimate partner [2] [3]	(n=2259) 16.3 (12.7–19.8)	(n=1944) 16.6 (14.9–18.3)	(n=804) 8.5 (5.6–11.4)	(n=440) 10.6 (5.3–15.9)
Emotional violence by a peer [4]	(n=4712) 11.6 (9.2–14.0)	(n=3725) 13.6 (12.0–15.3)	(n=1963) 8.8 (6.3–11.3)	(n=1007) 12.0 (9.6–14.3)
Age at first experience of emotional violence				
	(n=868)	(n=654)	(n=287)	(n=161)
13 or younger	30.3 (23.8–36.9)	30.3 (26.7–34.0)	37.5 (27.9–47.1)	33.0 (26.3–39.7)
14–15	20.2 (12.7–27.7)	17.3 (13.9–20.6)	27.0 (15.0–39.1)	14.3 (9.7–19.0)
16–17	15.5 (10.6–20.4)	15.6 (13.4–17.7)	12.5 (6.9–18.0)	15.0 (12.7–17.3)
18–24	34.0 (26.6–41.5)	36.8 (30.7–43.0)	23.0 (12.4–33.5)	37.7 (29.9–45.5)

Note: CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative includes being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed, put down, or insulted.

[2] Emotional violence by an intimate partner includes being insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others; keeping you from having your own money; tried to keep you from seeing or talking to family or friends; keeping track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing; made threats to physically harm you.

[3] Among those who ever had an intimate partner. Intimate partner includes current or previous spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner.

[4] Emotional violence by a peer includes a) made you get scared or feel really bad because they were calling you names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around; b) told lies or spread rumors about you, or tried to make others dislike you; c) kept you out of things on purpose, excluded you from their group of friends or completely ignored you.

EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 6.3b. Prevalence of emotional violence in the past 12 months, among 13–24-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
Emotional violence in the past 12 months, any perpetrator	(n=4713) 11.2 (8.7–13.8)	(n=3725) 13.2 (11.9–14.5)	(n=1963) 7.4 (4.8–10.0)	(n=1007) 10.6 (8.8–12.3)
Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative [1]	(n=4708) 3.2 (1.9–4.6)	(n=3725) 3.8 (3.0–4.6)	(n=1963) 3.0 (1.5–4.5)	(n=1007) 3.8 (3.1–4.5)
Emotional violence by an intimate partner [2] [3]	(n=4710) 9.0 (6.3–11.7)	(n=3725) 11.0 (10.2–11.8)	(n=1963) 4.5 (1.9–7.1)	(n=1007) 6.3 (3.8–8.8)
Emotional violence by a peer [4]	(n=4710) 6.3 (4.3–8.4)	(n=3725) 6.8 (5.3–8.3)	(n=1963) 4.4 (2.7–6.0)	(n=1007) 6.1 (4.9–7.3)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative includes being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed, put down, or insulted.

[2] Emotional violence by an intimate partner includes being insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others; keeping you from having your own money; tried to keep you from seeing or talking to family or friends; keeping track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing; made threats to physically harm you.

[3] Among those who ever had an intimate partner. Intimate partner includes current or previous spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner.

[4] Emotional violence by a peer in the past 12 months includes a) made you get scared or feel really bad because they were calling you names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around; b) told lies or spread rumors about you, or tried to make others dislike you; c) kept you out of things on purpose, excluded you from their group of friends or completely ignored you.

HARMFUL MARRIAGE PRACTICES

Table 7.1b Harmful marriage practices of 13–24-year-olds who had ever been married—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
Relationship history				
	(n=1121)	(n=619)	(n=110)	(n=40)
Arranged marriage [1]	14.2 (9.8–18.6)	8.1 (6.5–9.7)	12.2 (1.3–23.1)*	2.0 (0.9–3.1)
	(n=217)	(n=82)	NA	NA
Abducted marriage [2], among those who did not have a choice in selecting their spouse	33.2 (14.4–52.0)	25.1 (15.1–35.2)	NA	NA
	(n=1280)	(n=679)	(n=115)	(n=41)
Did not know partner before marriage	12.8 (8.9–16.6)	6.2 (3.9–8.5)	6.4 (0.0–12.9)**	1.8 (1.4–2.3)
Marriage involved bride price [3]				
	(n=1284)	(n=680)	(n=115)	(n=41)
Paid by her family	1.0 (0.2–1.8)*	1.0 (0.1–1.8)*	1.7 (0.3–3.1)*	3.1 (0.0–7.0)**
Paid by his family	79.8 (75.9–83.7)	79.4 (75.5–83.4)	97.8 (96.2–99.4)	78.6 (69.4–87.7)
No bride price	19.2 (15.3–23.1)	19.6 (15.6–23.5)	0.5 (0.0–1.4)**	18.3 (10.1–26.6)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator. NA = Not applicable.

[1] Arranged marriage includes the marriage was arranged, and she/he did not have a choice or the marriage was arranged, and she/he did have a choice, among those who had ever been married.

[2] Abducted marriage is an illegal practice, common in some areas, whereby girls are abducted by a stranger or someone they know. The marriage is then facilitated between the two families, sometimes with mediation by an influential community member or elder.

[3] Bride price involving his or her family.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

INSPIRE INDICATORS AMONG 13–17-YEAR-OLDS

Table 8.1b. INSPIRE Indicators among 13–17-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
Safe Environments	(n=2309)	(n=1534)	(n=1027)	(n=497)
Missing school or not leaving home due to fear of violence or safety problems in the past 12 months	8.9 (4.4–13.3)	5.5 (4.5–6.4)	8.0 (4.8–11.2)	8.7 (6.7–10.8)
Witnessed violence in the neighborhood in the past 12 months [1]	16.7 (12.1–21.3)	18.6 (16.8–20.3)	14.0 (9.3–18.6)	13.5 (9.7–17.3)
Parent and Caregiver Support	(n=2306)	(n=1535)	(n=1033)	(n=497)
Parents' use of positive parental discipline in the past 12 months	19.2 (14.2–24.2)	27.2 (25.2–29.3)	17.9 (13.6–22.2)	15.2 (11.0–19.4)
Close relationship with mother	91.1 (89.0–93.2)	91.6 (90.4–92.8)	93.4 (91.1–95.6)	96.8 (96.1–97.5)
Easy to talk to mother	87.1 (84.6–89.6)	80.5 (78.8–82.2)	89.1 (85.7–92.5)	88.6 (86.3–91.0)
High parental monitoring and supervision	74.5 (69.3–79.8)	81.6 (76.7–86.5)	73.0 (67.1–79.0)	73.3 (70.4–76.2)
Parents' use of physical discipline or verbal aggression in the past 12 months	25.9 (20.8–31.0)	33.2 (30.6–35.8)	24.6 (18.6–30.6)	28.9 (22.9–35.0)
Education and Life Skills	(n=2262)	(n=1516)	(n=1001)	(n=490)
In a physical fight in the past 12 months	14.5 (10.6–18.4)	14.6 (12.4–16.7)	21.3 (17.2–25.4)	19.7 (16.2–23.2)
Peer social supports [2]	76.1 (70.8–81.4)	78.2 (75.8–80.6)	74.5 (68.6–80.5)	82.8 (78.7–86.9)
Caring adult relationships in community [3]	64.4 (60.0–68.7)	64.3 (61.8–66.8)	58.9 (53.4–64.4)	60.4 (58.1–62.7)
Meaningful participation in community [4]	88.1 (85.1–91.1)	87.8 (86.2–89.5)	84.5 (77.7–91.3)	89.1 (87.4–90.9)
Caring adult relationships in family [5]	82.3 (78.8–85.7)	87.0 (82.4–91.5)	75.2 (69.1–81.2)	80.1 (74.1–86.0)
Ever been taught anger management in school	36.1 (28.9–43.3)	33.6 (30.9–36.2)	24.5 (15.8–33.2)	36.5 (32.1–40.8)
Ever been taught how to avoid physical fights and violence in school	66.0 (60.0–72.0)	63.5 (60.8–66.2)	49.7 (39.1–60.2)	59.8 (56.2–63.3)
Ever been taught how to avoid bullying in school	59.5 (53.5–65.6)	63.2 (57.9–68.5)	42.6 (32.8–52.3)	61.1 (57.8–64.4)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Witnessing physical violence in the community or neighborhood includes seeing someone get attacked outside of your home and family environment.

[2] Peer social supports includes affirmative responses to one or more of the following: my friends really try to help me; I can count on my friends when things go wrong; I have friends with whom I can share my good times and bad times; I can talk about problems with my friends.

[3] Caring adult relationships in community includes affirmative responses to one or more of the following: outside of my home and school, there is an adult who really cares about me; there is an adult whom I trust who notices when I am upset about something; there is an adult who tells me when I do a good job; there is an adult who always wants me to do my best.

[4] Meaningful participation in community includes affirmative responses to one or more of the following: In my community, I am part of a club or sports team; I am part of a church/temple/mosque; I am part of some other group.

[5] Caring adult relationships in family includes affirmative responses to one or both of the following: including your mother and father and any other family members, would you say that you have an adult family member who cares about you; who is willing to help you make decisions?

INSPIRE INDICATORS AMONG 18–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 8.2b. INSPIRE Indicators among 18–24-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
Norms and Values				
	(n=2355)	(n=2138)	(n=894)	(n=492)
Agreement with the necessity of corporal punishment by parents	35.5 (30.4–40.5)	24.2 (22.1–26.2)	30.1 (25.3–35.0)	26.9 (23.1–30.6)
	(n=2387)	(n=2173)	(n=922)	(n=507)
Agreement with the necessity of corporal punishment by teachers	48.7 (44.8–52.7)	31.6 (28.5–34.7)	46.8 (38.8–54.9)	38.0 (34.5–41.5)
	(n=2391)	(n=2181)	(n=925)	(n=509)
Acceptance of attitudes supportive of intimate partner violence [1]	62.8 (58.6–67.1)	41.1 (35.6–46.7)	50.3 (43.7–57.0)	46.3 (42.4–50.2)
	(n=2392)	(n=2180)	(n=927)	(n=508)
Endorsement of harmful attitudes and beliefs about sex, intimate partner violence, and other violence [2]	74.6 (70.5–78.6)	58.5 (55.9–61.1)	73.6 (67.7–79.6)	66.9 (59.9–73.9)
Education and Life Skills				
	(n=2390)	(n=2179)	(n=915)	(n=504)
Early sexual debut: first sex at or before age 16	7.5 (5.3–9.7)	5.2 (4.6–5.8)	14.5 (9.3–19.6)	12.2 (10.8–13.6)
	(n=1868)	(n=1612)	NA	NA
Early pregnancy: pregnant before age 18	17.9 (13.5–22.4)	9.9 (8.4–11.4)	NA	NA
	(n=2393)	(n=2183)	(n=928)	(n=509)
Child marriage: married or cohabitating before age 18	18.7 (15.3–22.0)	6.1 (4.9–7.3)	1.3 (0.2–2.4)*	0.4 (0.3–0.4)
	(n=2147)	(n=2020)	(n=880)	(n=487)
Binge drinking [3] in the past 30 days	**	1.0 (0.3–1.7)*	0.7 (0.1–1.3)*	3.2 (1.8–4.6)
	(n=1868)	(n=1612)	(n=882)	(n=493)
Current smoker	**	**	3.1 (0.7–5.5)*	3.4 (1.7–5.0)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator. NA = Not applicable (there was a sample size of zero for this question because it was not administered to that population).

[1] Includes affirmative responses to one or more of the following: it is acceptable for a husband to beat his wife if she: goes out without telling him; neglects the children; argues with him; refuses to have sex with him; is suspected of having an affair.

[2] Includes affirmative responses to one or more of the following: men decide when to have sex; men need more sex than women; men need other women; women who carry condoms are "loose;" women should tolerate violence to keep the family together.

[3] Binge drinking includes drinking 4 or more drinks in a row for females and 5 or more drinks in a row for males.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

INSPIRE INDICATORS AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 8.3b. INSPIRE Indicators among 13–24-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
Response and Support services				
	(n=4669)	(n=3705)	(n=1947)	(n=1003)
Knew of a place to go for help for violence	48.3 (42.9–53.7)	54.4 (52.1–56.8)	43.8 (38.4–49.2)	55.6 (46.6–64.5)
Income and Economic Strengthening				
	(n=4671)	(n=3686)	(n=1923)	(n=987)
Experiencing food insecurity	54.9 (50.0–59.7)	39.5 (36.4–42.6)	59.1 (53.1–65.1)	43.3 (40.8–45.7)
Education and Life Skills				
	(n=1985)	(n=1670)	NA	NA
Lifetime transactional sex—received money or gift [1]	17.8 (14.0–21.6)	15.8 (13.7–17.8)	NA	NA
	NA	NA	(n=565)	(n=289)
Lifetime transactional sex—provided money or gift [2]	NA	NA	35.0 (29.4–40.5)	35.7 (32.9–38.6)
	(n=2371)	(n=1883)	(n=990)	(n=504)
Suicidal ideation [3]	2.5 (1.1–3.8)	5.1 (3.2–7.1)	**	0.9 (0.8–1.1)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator. NA = Not applicable (there was a sample size of zero for this question because it was not administered to that population).

[1] Transactional sex among females includes entering a sexual relationship with someone mainly in order to get things that you need such as money, gifts, or other things that are important to you.

[2] Transactional sex among males includes giving someone who is not your wife and also not a sex worker any money, gifts, or helped to pay for things mainly in order to start or continue a relationship with them.

[3] Suicidal ideation includes ever having thought of suicide.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

OVERLAP AMONG TYPES OF CHILDHOOD VIOLENCE AMONG 18–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 9.1b. Prevalence and overlap of different types of violence before age 18, among 18–24-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
Any violence				
	(n=2397)	(n=2186)	(n=929)	(n=509)
No childhood violence	70.4 (65.8–75.0)	69.8 (67.0–72.7)	74.6 (69.7–79.4)	70.3 (64.3–76.4)
Any childhood violence	29.6 (25.0–34.2)	30.2 (27.3–33.0)	25.4 (20.6–30.3)	29.7 (23.6–35.7)
One type of violence only				
	(n=2397)	(n=2186)	(n=929)	(n=509)
Childhood sexual violence [1] only	4.6 (2.7–6.5)	3.7 (3.0–4.3)	1.5 (0.2–2.8)*	0.5 (0.4–0.6)
Childhood physical violence [2] only	14.5 (9.3–19.7)	14.2 (11.2–17.2)	12.1 (7.6–16.7)	16.7 (11.8–21.6)
Childhood emotional violence [3] only	3.3 (2.0–4.5)	4.1 (3.1–5.2)	4.4 (1.3–7.5)*	4.2 (2.8–5.6)
Multiple types of violence				
	(n=2397)	(n=2186)	(n=929)	(n=509)
Two types of violence	5.6 (2.9–8.3)	6.1 (4.9–7.3)	6.6 (3.3–10.0)	8.2 (6.8–9.6)
Three types of violence	1.6 (0.4–2.8)*	2.1 (1.6–2.6)	**	0.1 (0.1–0.2)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (through harassment or threats) sex.

[2] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or neighborhood or peer.

[3] Emotional violence includes emotional violence perpetrated by a parent, caregiver, or other adult relative, intimate partner, or peer. Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative includes being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed, put down, or insulted by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative. Emotional violence by an intimate partner includes being insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others; keeping you from having your own money; tried to keep you from seeing or talking to family or friends; keeping track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing; made threats to physically harm you. Emotional violence by a peer includes a) made you get scared or feel really bad because they were calling you names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around; b) told lies or spread rumors about you, or tried to make others dislike you; c) kept you out of things on purpose, excluded you from their group of friends or completely ignored you.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

OVERLAP AMONG TYPES OF LIFETIME VIOLENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 9.2b. Prevalence and overlap of different types of lifetime violence among 13–24-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
Any violence				
	(n=4715)	(n=3726)	(n=1966)	(n=1007)
No lifetime violence	59.4 (55.0–63.8)	56.8 (54.2–59.4)	66.6 (60.6–72.6)	60.6 (54.2–67.1)
Any lifetime violence	40.6 (36.2–45.0)	43.2 (40.6–45.8)	33.4 (27.4–39.4)	39.4 (32.9–45.8)
One type of violence only				
	(n=4715)	(n=3726)	(n=1966)	(n=1007)
Lifetime sexual violence [1] only	2.7 (1.9–3.5)	3.5 (2.7–4.2)	1.4 (0.7–2.1)	0.7 (0.6–0.9)
Lifetime physical violence [2] only	15.1 (11.5–18.7)	13.6 (11.9–15.4)	16.2 (12.3–20.0)	18.7 (14.9–22.6)
Lifetime emotional violence [3] only	8.3 (5.6–11.1)	8.6 (7.1–10.1)	4.4 (2.1–6.7)	5.5 (2.1–8.8)*
Multiple types of violence				
	(n=4715)	(n=3726)	(n=1966)	(n=1007)
Two types of violence	10.1 (7.6–12.6)	11.7 (10.5–12.9)	9.9 (6.8–13.0)	11.6 (9.4–13.7)
Three types of violence	4.3 (3.0–5.7)	5.8 (5.3–6.3)	1.5 (0.7–2.4)	2.9 (2.3–3.5)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (through harassment or threats) sex.

[2] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or neighborhood or peer.

[3] Emotional violence includes emotional violence perpetrated by a parent, caregiver, or other adult relative, intimate partner, or peer. Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative includes being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed, put down, or insulted by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative. Emotional violence by an intimate partner includes being insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others; keeping you from having your own money; tried to keep you from seeing or talking to family or friends; keeping track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing; made threats to physically harm you. Emotional violence by a peer includes a) made you get scared or feel really bad because they were calling you names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around; b) told lies or spread rumors about you, or tried to make others dislike you; c) kept you out of things on purpose, excluded you from their group of friends or completely ignored you.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 10.1b. Prevalence of sexual [1] or physical [2] violence in the past 12 months among 13–24-year-olds by selected characteristics—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
Orphan status (lost one or both parents in childhood)				
Orphan	(n ^y =847)	(n ^y =756)	(n ^y =312)	(n ^y =141)
	12.8 (6.7–19.0)	17.1 (13.9–20.4)	18.3 (13.3–23.3)	11.1 (9.7–12.4)
Non-orphan	(n ^y =3816)	(n ^y =2904)	(n ^y =1626)	(n ^y =843)
	14.2 (11.2–17.3)	12.9 (11.7–14.1)	13.4 (8.6–18.1)	14.7 (12.5–17.0)
School attendance				
Never attended school	(n ^y =283)	(n ^y =92)	(n ^y =97)	(n ^y =17)
	16.4 (6.1–26.7)*	14.4 (9.5–19.2)	**	†
Attended or completed primary school or less	(n ^y =2456)	(n ^y =1427)	(n ^y =1038)	(n ^y =367)
	16.4 (12.6–20.3)	15.2 (13.7–16.8)	13.0 (8.7–17.4)	15.8 (12.5–19.0)
Attended secondary school or more	(n ^y =1974)	(n ^y =2206)	(n ^y =831)	(n ^y =623)
	9.3 (6.6–11.9)	13.1 (10.7–15.6)	18.7 (13.5–24.0)	13.8 (12.0–15.6)
Working for money or other payment in the past year				
Worked	(n ^y =880)	(n ^y =1078)	(n ^y =786)	(n ^y =381)
	12.6 (7.9–17.4)	11.3 (9.0–13.6)	11.5 (7.1–16.0)	12.7 (9.3–16.1)
Did not work	(n ^y =3830)	(n ^y =2647)	(n ^y =1179)	(n ^y =626)
	14.3 (11.2–17.5)	15.1 (13.7–16.4)	15.4 (10.0–20.8)	15.3 (13.1–17.5)
Witnessed interparental violence [3]				
Witnessed interparental violence	(n ^y =1318)	(n ^y =865)	(n ^y =387)	(n ^y =188)
	20.7 (15.3–26.0)	24.5 (17.4–31.5)	24.0 (17.6–30.5)	29.1 (22.9–35.4)
Did not witness interparental violence	(n ^y =3361)	(n ^y =2859)	(n ^y =1563)	(n ^y =804)
	10.9 (7.9–14.0)	10.4 (9.3–11.6)	10.2 (6.2–14.2)	9.7 (8.0–11.3)

CI = confidence interval. n^y = denominator of the subgroup for which the analyses was run, such as those who experienced sexual violence.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (through harassment or threats) sex.

[2] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or neighborhood or peer.

[3] Witnessing interparental violence includes the participant hearing or seeing their mother or stepmother, or father's partner being hit, punched, kicked, or beaten by their father, stepfather, or mother's partner; or hearing or seeing a parent punch, kick, or beat their brothers or sisters.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

†Estimate is suppressed due to a small sample size (unweighted denominator <25).

CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENCE AMONG 13–17-YEAR-OLDS

Table 10.2b. Prevalence of sexual [1] or physical [2] violence in the past 12 months among 13–17-year-olds by selected characteristics—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
Orphan status (lost one or both parents in childhood)				
Orphan	(n ^y =284)	(n ^y =196)	(n ^y =109)	(n ^y =53)
	11.5 (3.9–19.0)*	35.6 (29.1–42.2)	22.7 (14.1–31.4)	16.9 (13.5–20.3)
Non-orphan	(n ^y =1997)	(n ^y =1304)	(n ^y =913)	(n ^y =434)
	16.5 (11.6–21.4)	14.1 (10.2–18.0)	15.7 (9.2–22.2)	17.4 (13.7–21.1)
School attendance				
Not attending school	(n ^y =650)	(n ^y =467)	(n ^y =245)	(n ^y =97)
	16.9 (11.5–22.2)	12.0 (9.3–14.7)	17.3 (9.4–25.3)	10.6 (7.4–13.8)
Attending school	(n ^y =1576)	(n ^y =1038)	(n ^y =751)	(n ^y =392)
	15.6 (9.4–21.9)	19.7 (14.3–25.0)	16.6 (10.0–23.2)	19.2 (14.9–23.6)
Working for money or other payment in the past year				
Worked	(n ^y =181)	(n ^y =182)	(n ^y =213)	(n ^y =87)
	16.4 (5.7–27.0)*	9.3 (1.9–16.7)*	15.6 (8.2–23.1)	15.8 (12.0–19.6)
Did not work	(n ^y =2133)	(n ^y =1358)	(n ^y =823)	(n ^y =411)
	15.8 (10.8–20.7)	17.9 (13.0–22.7)	16.5 (9.6–23.4)	17.3 (12.7–21.9)
Witnessed interparental violence [3]				
Witnessed interparental violence	(n ^y =592)	(n ^y =310)	(n ^y =163)	(n ^y =83)
	24.9 (17.8–31.9)	34.9 (18.7–51.0)	31.0 (19.8–42.3)	34.5 (22.7–46.4)
Did not witness interparental violence	(n ^y =1704)	(n ^y =1229)	(n ^y =868)	(n ^y =410)
	12.4 (7.8–17.0)	11.7 (9.6–13.8)	12.2 (6.8–17.5)	11.3 (9.0–13.5)

CI = confidence interval. n^y = denominator of the subgroup for which the analyses was run, such as those who experienced sexual violence.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (through harassment or threats) sex.

[2] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or neighborhood or peer.

[3] Witnessing interparental violence includes the participant hearing or seeing their mother or stepmother, or father's partner being hit, punched, kicked, or beaten by their father, stepfather, or mother's partner; or hearing or seeing a parent punch, kick, or beat their brothers or sisters.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENCE AMONG 18–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 10.3b. Prevalence of sexual [1] or physical [2] violence in the past 12 months among 18–24-year-olds by selected characteristics—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
Orphan status (lost one or both parents in childhood)				
Orphan	(n ^y =563)	(n ^y =560)	(n ^y =203)	(n ^y =88)
	13.7 (6.7–20.6)	11.3 (8.7–13.9)	15.2 (9.5–20.9)	8.8 (7.5–10.0)
Non-orphan	(n ^y =1819)	(n ^y =1600)	(n ^y =713)	(n ^y =409)
	11.9 (8.7–15.2)	11.9 (9.3–14.5)	10.5 (6.5–14.4)	12.4 (10.0–14.8)
School attendance				
Never attended school	(n ^y =191)	(n ^y =57)	(n ^y =56)	(n ^y =8)
	20.0 (4.6–35.5)*	14.6 (9.2–20.0)	**	†
Attended or completed primary school or less	(n ^y =1201)	(n ^y =824)	(n ^y =441)	(n ^y =145)
	15.2 (10.9–19.6)	13.4 (10.1–16.7)	9.8 (6.7–13.0)	12.7 (8.7–16.7)
Attended secondary school or more	(n ^y =1004)	(n ^y =1305)	(n ^y =432)	(n ^y =356)
	6.3 (4.1–8.4)	10.7 (8.6–12.7)	17.0 (10.6–23.5)	12.1 (10.1–14.0)
Working for money or other payment in the past year				
Worked	(n ^y =699)	(n ^y =896)	(n ^y =573)	(n ^y =294)
	11.1 (6.4–15.8)	11.7 (9.1–14.3)	9.9 (5.7–14.2)	12.0 (8.6–15.3)
Did not work	(n ^y =1697)	(n ^y =1289)	(n ^y =356)	(n ^y =215)
	12.7 (9.3–16.0)	12.0 (8.7–15.3)	13.0 (8.3–17.8)	12.3 (10.7–13.9)
Marriage or cohabitation				
Married or cohabiting	(n ^y =1445)	(n ^y =916)	(n ^y =148)	(n ^y =55)
	14.1 (9.4–18.8)	13.9 (10.7–17.1)	12.8 (4.7–20.9)*	32.5 (31.4–33.5)
Unmarried and not cohabiting	(n ^y =949)	(n ^y =1267)	(n ^y =780)	(n ^y =454)
	9.6 (5.3–13.9)	10.4 (8.3–12.5)	10.9 (8.1–13.7)	10.1 (8.3–11.9)

CI = confidence interval. n^y = denominator of the subgroup for which the analyses was run, such as those who experienced sexual violence.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (through harassment or threats) sex.

[2] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or neighborhood or peer.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

†Estimate is suppressed due to a small sample size (unweighted denominator <25).

SUBSTANCE USE AND STI HISTORY BY EXPERIENCE OF VIOLENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

This section includes estimates for substance use and STI history among 13–24-year-old females. Estimates in **Table 10.5b** are presented for all females nationally and are not separated by Rural and Urban geographies.

Table 10.5b. Substance use and STI history by experience of sexual [1], physical [2], or emotional [3] violence, among 13–24-year-old females—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024

	National Females			
	Binge drinking [4] in the past 30 days	Current smoker	Drug use in the past 30 days	Ever had symptoms or diagnosis of STI [5]
	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)
Sexual violence				
	(n ^y = 821)	(n ^y =683)	(n ^y =870)	(n ^y =870)
Experienced sexual violence	0.5 (0.1–0.9)*	<0.01***	**	42.7 (37.0–48.4)
	(n ^y =6802)	(n ^y =5834)	(n ^y =7546)	(n ^y =7553)
No sexual violence	0.4 (0.1–0.7)*	0.1 (0.0–0.1)*	0.2 (0.0–0.4)*	16.2 (13.5–19.0)
Physical violence				
	(n ^y =1934)	(n ^y =1702)	(n ^y =2062)	(n ^y =2062)
Experienced physical violence	1.1 (0.2–2.0)*	0.1 (0.1–0.1)	**	30.6 (25.5–35.6)
	(n ^y =5688)	(n ^y =4815)	(n ^y =6354)	(n ^y =6361)
No physical violence	0.1 (0.0–0.2)*	0.1 (0.0–0.2)*	0.1 (0.1–0.2)*	14.6 (11.7–17.5)
Emotional violence				
	(n ^y =1450)	(n ^y =1227)	(n ^y =1539)	(n ^y =1541)
Experienced emotional violence	1.2 (0.2–2.3)*	<0.01***	**	36.2 (31.6–40.8)
	(n ^y =6173)	(n ^y =5290)	(n ^y =6876)	(n ^y =6881)
No emotional violence	0.2 (0.0–0.3)*	0.1 (0.0–0.2)	0.2 (0.0–0.4)*	14.5 (12.2–16.8)

CI = confidence interval. n^y = denominator of the subgroup for which the analyses was run, such as those who experienced sexual violence.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

[2] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or neighborhood or peer.

[3] Emotional violence includes emotional violence perpetrated by a parent, caregiver, or other adult relative, intimate partner, or peer. Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative includes being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed, put down, or insulted by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative. Emotional violence by an intimate partner includes being insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others; keeping you from having your own money; tried to keep you from seeing or talking to family or friends; keeping track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing; made threats to physically harm you. Emotional violence by a peer includes a) made you get scared or feel really bad because they were calling you names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around; b) told lies or spread rumors about you, or tried to make others dislike you; c) kept you out of things on purpose, excluded you from their group of friends or completely ignored you.

[4] Binge drinking includes drinking 4 or more drinks in a row for females and 5 or more drinks in a row for males.

[5] STI symptoms include unusual discharge or oozing from vagina/penis, unexplained sores or bumps on the vagina/penis, painful urination, other pain that may have been from a sexually transmitted disease or infection.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.01. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero

PREGNANCY AND MISSING SCHOOL AS A RESULT OF VIOLENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 10.6.1b. Pregnancy as a result of pressured or forced sex, or when unable to consent to it, among 13–24-year-old females who experienced pressured or forced sex, or sex when unable to consent or stop it—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=232)	(n=179)
Pregnancy as a result of being physically forced or pressured to have sex against their will, or when unable to consent to it	22.9 (10.8–35.0)	11.9 (9.7–14.1)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

Table 10.6.2b. Missing school as a result of any sexual [1] or physical [2] violence among 13–24-year-olds who have ever been to school—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=425)	(n=387)	(n=100)	(n=50)
Missed school due to any sexual violence	5.1 (0.8–9.4)*	4.4 (3.3–5.6)	**	1.9 (1.6–2.2)
	(n=1100)	(n=866)	(n=539)	(n=312)
Missed school due to any physical violence	9.8 (6.0–13.5)	10.0 (5.4–14.6)	13.1 (7.2–18.9)	10.4 (8.9–12.0)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (through harassment or threats) sex.

[2] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatened with a knife, gun or other weapon.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIORS AMONG 19–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 11.1.1b. Sexual risk behaviors among 19–24-year-olds who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
Risk behaviors				
	(n=1476)	(n=1363)	(n=388)	(n=209)
Two or more sex partners in the past 12 months	9.0 (5.6–12.5)	13.7 (11.8–15.7)	47.3 (41.0–53.6)	43.3 (40.0–46.6)
	(n=1468)	(n=1360)	(n=387)	(n=208)
Infrequent condom use in the past 12 months [1]	32.0 (25.6–38.4)	41.9 (38.5–45.3)	61.3 (50.6–72.1)	61.3 (52.4–70.2)
	(n=1477)	(n=1366)	NA	NA
Transactional sex—received money or gift in the past 12 months [2]	13.0 (9.3–16.8)	13.8 (12.3–15.3)	NA	NA
	NA	NA	(n=394)	(n=211)
Transactional sex—provided money or gift in the past 12 months [3]	NA	NA	37.1 (29.9–44.3)	38.9 (37.2–40.6)
	(n=1528)	(n=1391)	(n=443)	(n=239)
Sex with partner who is 5 or more years older in the past 12 months	45.6 (40.7–50.4)	39.5 (36.0–43.1)	5.5 (1.5–9.6)*	6.2 (3.8–8.7)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator. NA = Not applicable (there was a sample size of zero for this question because it was not administered to that population).

[1] Infrequent condom use is defined as never or sometimes using condoms in the past 12 months among unmarried sexually active youth and married youth with more than one sexual partner.

[2] Transactional sex among females includes entering a sexual relationship with someone mainly in order to get things that you need such as money, gifts, or other things that are important to you.

[3] Transactional sex among males includes giving someone who is not your wife and also not a sex worker any money, gifts, or helped to pay for things mainly in order to start or continue a relationship with them.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

HIV TESTING KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 11.2.1b. HIV testing knowledge and behavior among 13–24-year-olds [1] by experience of any sexual violence [2]—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
HIV testing indicators				
	(n=4708)	(n=3726)	(n=1965)	(n=1007)
Know where to go for HIV test	79.1 (75.0–83.2)	86.9 (85.6–88.3)	72.0 (67.8–76.2)	84.9 (82.0–87.8)
	(n=4700)	(n=3722)	(n=1954)	(n=1003)
Ever tested for HIV	44.6 (41.4–47.7)	48.0 (45.9–50.1)	24.1 (20.0–28.1)	35.7 (31.6–39.9)
Know where to go for an HIV test by experience of sexual violence				
	(n[‡]=398)	(n[‡]=356)	(n[‡]=91)	(n[‡]=46)
Experienced sexual violence [2]	85.2 (78.1–92.2)	86.7 (83.8–89.7)	84.4 (67.3–100.0)	87.7 (85.7–89.7)
	(n[‡]=3248)	(n[‡]=2831)	(n[‡]=1400)	(n[‡]=795)
No sexual violence	78.4 (74.3–82.6)	87.0 (85.4–88.5)	71.4 (67.0–75.9)	84.7 (81.8–87.7)
Ever tested for HIV by experience of sexual violence				
	(n[‡]=277)	(n[‡]=252)	(n[‡]=53)	(n[‡]=28)
Experienced sexual violence	62.0 (51.7–72.4)	51.5 (42.4–60.6)	45.0 (26.6–63.5)	51.7 (50.0–53.3)
	(n[‡]=1846)	(n[‡]=1556)	(n[‡]=428)	(n[‡]=294)
No sexual violence	42.6 (39.4–45.7)	47.5 (45.0–49.9)	23.1 (19.1–27.1)	34.8 (30.6–39.1)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] The age of consent for HIV testing in Tanzania is 15 years, and mature minors aged <15 years are also eligible for HIV testing without a parent or guardian consent. This calculation includes all participants aged ≥15 years, mature minors, and those aged 13–14 years who are not mature minors but disclosed that they had tested positive for HIV in the past.

[2] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (through harassment or threats) sex. n[‡] represent the denominator of the subgroup for which the analyses was run, such as those who experienced sexual violence.

Table 11.2.2b. Service knowledge and PEP and PrEP for HIV awareness among all 13–24-year-olds and among those who experienced forced or pressured sex—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
Among all 13–24-year-olds				
	(n=4669)	(n=3705)	(n=1947)	(n=1003)
Knowledge of services for violence	48.3 (42.9–53.7)	54.4 (52.1–56.8)	43.8 (38.4–49.2)	55.6 (46.6–64.5)
	(n=4662)	(n=3706)	(n=1921)	(n=985)
Ever heard of PrEP for HIV	4.0 (2.7–5.3)	4.5 (3.9–5.2)	3.8 (2.6–5.1)	6.0 (3.5–8.4)
	(n=1916)	(n=1611)	(n=533)	(n=278)
Willing to take PrEP [1]	59.3 (53.0–65.7)	58.7 (55.2–62.2)	47.6 (38.4–56.8)	52.5 (44.6–60.3)
	(n=4649)	(n=3704)	(n=1931)	(n=988)
Ever heard of PEP for HIV	5.5 (3.7–7.2)	6.6 (5.9–7.3)	4.4 (3.2–5.6)	9.5 (6.9–12.2)
	(n=4478)	(n=3565)	(n=1812)	(n=985)
Willing to take PEP if exposed	65.3 (60.2–70.3)	65.4 (62.2–68.7)	51.1 (44.8–57.5)	56.1 (50.4–61.9)
	(n=203)	(n=234)	(n=74)	(n=74)
Know that PEP must be taken within 72 hours of exposure [2]	18.8 (6.5–31.1)*	44.1 (37.0–51.1)	46.2 (30.4–62.0)	67.0 (63.2–70.8)
Among those who experienced forced or pressured sex				
	(n=229)	(n=179)	(n=35)	(n=24)
Ever heard of PEP for HIV	**	5.8 (4.1–7.5)	**	†
	(n=12)	(n=22)	(n=1)	(n=1)
Ever taken PEP [2]	†	†	†	†
	(n=230)	(n=180)	(n=35)	(n=24)
Ever heard of PrEP for HIV	8.4 (2.5–14.3)*	10.5 (1.0–20.1)*	<0.01***	†

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Among those who have had sex.

[2] Among those who have ever heard of PEP.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.01. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

†Estimate is suppressed due to a small sample size (unweighted denominator <25).

Table 11.2.3b. Reasons for not getting tested for HIV, among 13–24-year-olds who ever had sex [1] but were never tested for HIV—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
Reasons for not testing for HIV	(n=275)	(n=235)	(n=266)	(n=106)
No knowledge about HIV test	33.8 (23.9–43.7)	45.6 (39.0–52.3)	37.4 (27.4–47.4)	27.1 (19.2–35.0)
Don't know where to get HIV test	14.2 (5.0–23.4)*	7.3 (4.6–9.9)	2.9 (0.5–5.2)*	<0.01***
Test costs too much/ Transport to test site is too much/ Test site is too far away	6.7 (2.3–11.1)*	4.1 (1.9–6.3)	14.6 (6.9–22.4)	5.5 (4.5–6.5)
Afraid husband/partner/others will know about test or test results/ Don't want to know if I have HIV	10.0 (2.0–18.0)*	5.8 (2.4–9.1)	8.9 (4.4–13.5)	19.8 (12.1–27.5)
Don't need test/low risk	17.8 (10.3–25.2)	21.7 (15.4–28.0)	27.5 (18.5–36.5)	32.9 (24.3–41.5)
Other [2]	16.9 (7.8–25.9)	12.3 (8.1–16.5)	15.3 (7.4–23.3)	23.3 (18.2–28.4)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator. Note: Percents may sum to >100% because some survivors may have chosen more than one option as reason for not getting tested for HIV.

[1] Sex includes vaginal, oral, or anal intercourse.

[2] 'Other' was a response option in the questionnaire.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.01. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

HIV PREVALENCE

Table 11.3b. HIV prevalence among 13–24-year-olds [1], by experience of any violence [2], sexual [3], and physical [4] violence—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
HIV status and HIV services engagement				
	(n=3629)	(n=3012)	(n=1420)	(n=723)
Tested positive for HIV	1.1 (0.5–1.7)	1.0 (0.7–1.3)	0.3 (0.0–0.5)*	1.1 (1.0–1.3)
	(n=58)	(n=47)	(n=2)	(n=4)
Knew HIV status, among those living with HIV	47.2 (20.7–73.8)	74.8 (60.0–89.7)	†	†
	(n=37)	(n=33)	(n=2)	(n=4)
On ART among those who knew they were living with HIV	*****	91.2 (80.1–100.0)	†	†
	(n=29)	(n=29)	(n=1)	(n=4)
Virally suppressed, among those on ART	91.9 (82.6–100.0)	77.7 (63.8–91.6)	†	†
HIV positive status and any violence				
	(n*=1394)	(n*=1108)	(n*=519)	(n*=303)
Experienced any violence	1.7 (0.4–3.0)*	1.3 (0.9–1.6)	<0.01***	1.6 (1.3–2.0)
	(n*=2235)	(n*=1904)	(n*=901)	(n*=420)
Experienced no violence	0.6 (0.3–0.9)	0.8 (0.3–1.2)	0.4 (0.0–0.8)*	0.8 (0.6–0.9)
HIV status and sexual violence				
	(n*=439)	(n*=384)	(n*=97)	(n*=45)
Experienced sexual violence	**	1.4 (0.9–1.8)	<0.01***	<0.01***
	(n*=3190)	(n*=2628)	(n*=1323)	(n*=678)
Experienced no sexual violence	1.1 (0.5–1.6)	0.9 (0.6–1.2)	0.3 (0.0–0.5)*	1.2 (1.0–1.4)
HIV status and physical violence				
	(n*=943)	(n*=745)	(n*=402)	(n*=237)
Experienced physical violence	1.4 (0.1–2.7)*	1.2 (0.7–1.7)	<0.01***	<0.01***
	(n*=2686)	(n*=2267)	(n*=1018)	(n*=486)
Experienced no physical violence	1.0 (0.4–1.5)	0.9 (0.6–1.2)	0.4 (0.0–0.7)*	1.7 (1.3–2.0)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator. n* = denominator of the subgroup for which the analyses was run, such as those who experienced sexual violence.

[1] Determined through HIV rapid test results or self-report of a prior HIV test. Age of consent for HIV testing in Tanzania is 15 years or those <15 years who are considered mature minors. However, those below the age 15 years who disclosed that they have tested positive for HIV in the past are also included in this estimate.

[2] Any violence includes any lifetime sexual, physical, or emotional violence.

[3] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[4] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or neighborhood or peer.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.01. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

***** When the prevalence of an indicator was 100%, the result is denoted by five asterisks and should be interpreted with caution. We could not assume that the prevalence of the item in the population is an absolute one hundred percent.

† Estimate is suppressed due to a small sample size (unweighted denominator <25).

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE PERPETRATION AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 12.1b. Physical violence perpetration [1] among 13–24-year-olds—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=4700)	(n=3718)	(n=1959)	(n=1006)
Perpetrated physical violence in their lifetime	17.1 (13.7–20.5)	12.7 (11.7–13.8)	18.0 (15.8–20.2)	12.6 (11.5–13.8)
	(n=4640)	(n=3680)	(n=1907)	(n=989)
Perpetrated physical violence in the past 12 months	6.9 (4.9–8.8)	4.9 (4.3–5.4)	7.1 (5.3–8.9)	4.4 (3.1–5.6)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Perpetration of physical violence includes pushing, slapping, shoving, shaking, or intentionally throwing something at the other person; punching, kicking, whipping, or beating them with an object; choking, smothering, trying to drown, or burning intentionally; using or threatening to use a gun, knife, or other weapon.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE PERPETRATION AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 12.2b. Sexual violence perpetration [1] among 13–24-year-olds who ever had sex [2]—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=1980)	(n=1670)	(n=561)	(n=291)
Perpetrated sexual violence in their lifetime	5.0 (3.0–6.9)	4.0 (2.9–5.2)	8.4 (4.1–12.7)	5.7 (4.7–6.6)
	(n=1980)	(n=1670)	(n=561)	(n=291)
Perpetrated sexual violence in the past 12 months	2.2 (0.9–3.6)*	3.3 (2.2–4.4)	5.5 (2.3–8.6)	3.8 (3.2–4.4)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Perpetration of sexual violence includes ever forcing a current or previous partner/husband, or anyone else who is not a current partner, to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to

[2] Sex includes vaginal, oral, or anal intercourse.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

INTIMATE PARTNER PHYSICAL VIOLENCE PERPETRATION AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 12.3b. Intimate partner [1] physical violence perpetration [2], among 13–24-year-olds who ever had a partner—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for Rural and Urban.

	National Females		National Males	
	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)	Rural Weighted % (95% CI)	Urban Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=2254)	(n=1939)	(n=801)	(n=441)
Perpetrated physical intimate partner violence in their lifetime	16.7 (12.9–20.4)	11.3 (10.0–12.7)	17.3 (13.8–20.9)	9.3 (7.3–11.3)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Intimate partner includes current or previous spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner.

[2] Perpetration of physical violence includes pushing, slapping, shoving, shaking, or intentionally throwing something at the other person; punching, kicking, whipping, or beating them with an object; choking, smothering, trying to drown, or burning intentionally; using or threatening to use a gun, knife, or other weapon.

APPENDIX C: FEMALE OVERSAMPLED REGIONAL TABLES

APPENDIX C: FEMALE OVERSAMPLED REGIONAL TABLES

SAMPLE SIZE OF OVERSAMPLED FEMALE REGIONS

Table C1. Sample size by age and region in female oversampled regions—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024.

	13–24 yrs. n	13–17 yrs. n	18–24 yrs. n
Females			
Dar es Salaam	1414	503	911
Kagera	1189	578	611
Mbeya	1402	618	784
Shinyanga	1323	641	682

CHARACTERISTICS OF 13–17-YEAR-OLDS

Table 3.11c. Background characteristics of 13–17-year-old females—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
School enrollment				
	(n=494)	(n=550)	(n=585)	(n=623)
Current school enrollment status among those who ever attended school	62.4 (56.3–68.6)	71.7 (65.9–77.5)	66.5 (60.8–72.3)	62.5 (56.7–68.2)
Education status				
	(n=503)	(n=578)	(n=617)	(n=641)
Never attended school	1.5 (0.4–2.6)*	4.3 (2.1–6.6)	6.5 (0.7–12.4)*	3.1 (1.4–4.8)
Attended or completed primary school or less	38.5 (33.4–43.7)	54.2 (46.2–62.2)	35.7 (28.9–42.5)	62.6 (57.2–68.0)
Attended or completed secondary school or higher	59.9 (54.7–65.2)	41.4 (32.8–50.1)	57.8 (48.3–67.2)	34.4 (28.4–40.3)
Orphan status				
	(n=487)	(n=567)	(n=609)	(n=626)
Not an orphan	88.6 (85.0–92.2)	80.5 (76.6–84.4)	86.3 (83.1–89.5)	87.5 (84.7–90.2)
Lost one or both parents	11.4 (7.8–15.0)	19.5 (15.6–23.4)	13.7 (10.5–16.9)	12.5 (9.8–15.3)
Socioeconomic conditions				
	(n=503)	(n=578)	(n=618)	(n=641)
Worked for money or other payment in the past 12 months	14.6 (10.6–18.6)	6.1 (3.9–8.3)	8.8 (5.4–12.1)	11.2 (7.9–14.4)
	(n=497)	(n=573)	(n=616)	(n=634)
Food insecurity [1]	33.4 (28.1–38.7)	57.2 (51.5–62.9)	36.8 (31.0–42.6)	53.2 (45.8–60.5)
Relationship status				
	(n=503)	(n=575)	(n=618)	(n=639)
Ever been married or lived with someone as if married	**	3.0 (1.2–4.7)*	6.9 (3.5–10.4)	6.5 (4.2–8.9)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Food insecurity is defined as household not having enough money for food.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

Table 3.1.2c. Location of main work among 13–17-year-old females who have worked in the past year—Tanzania Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
Location of main work				
	(n=80)	(n=55)	(n=63)	(n=66)
Family dwelling	70.8 (58.1–83.6)	53.5 (35.5–71.5)	46.0 (29.3–62.7)	20.4 (10.8–30.0)
Food/retail/hospitality [1]	11.8 (4.1–19.5)*	23.8 (10.5–37.1)	18.6 (6.8–30.5)*	8.2 (1.6–14.8)*
Factory/construction site, Formal office, Agriculture and fisheries, Different places, other [2]	17.4 (6.0–28.7)*	22.7 (8.6–36.8)*	35.4 (19.4–51.4)	71.4 (59.8–83.1)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Food/retail/hospitality includes restaurant, hotel, café, bar, shop, kiosk, fixed stall, street stall, and market stall.

[2] Includes factory, workshop, construction site, mine, and quarry, farm, garden, plantation, pond, lake, and river.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

CHARACTERISTICS OF 18–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 3.2.1c. Background characteristics of 18–24-year-old females—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
Education status				
	(n=911)	(n=611)	(n=784)	(n=682)
Never attended school	0.9 (0.3–1.5)*	8.6 (5.7–11.5)	6.2 (1.2–11.3)*	6.6 (4.4–8.9)
Attended or completed primary school or less	30.8 (27.2–34.5)	52.3 (45.2–59.5)	39.6 (33.3–46.0)	64.3 (58.5–70.0)
Attended or completed secondary school	57.8 (53.3–62.4)	37.9 (30.2–45.6)	46.7 (40.0–53.3)	28.2 (23.1–33.3)
Higher than secondary school	10.4 (7.0–13.8)	1.2 (0.2–2.2)*	**	0.9 (0.1–1.6)*
Orphan status before age 18				
	(n=889)	(n=602)	(n=773)	(n=665)
Not an orphan before age 18	80.2 (76.9–83.5)	81.1 (76.4–85.8)	81.1 (77.2–85.0)	82.4 (79.6–85.2)
Lost one or both parents before age 18	19.8 (16.5–23.1)	18.9 (14.2–23.6)	18.9 (15.0–22.8)	17.6 (14.8–20.4)
Socioeconomic conditions				
	(n=910)	(n=610)	(n=784)	(n=682)
Worked for money or other payment in the past 12 months	42.6 (38.7–46.4)	31.8 (27.4–36.1)	36.7 (31.7–41.8)	24.9 (19.4–30.5)
	(n=907)	(n=608)	(n=781)	(n=680)
Food insecurity [1]	31.9 (27.5–36.2)	48.7 (42.1–55.4)	34.1 (29.4–38.8)	46.5 (41.3–51.7)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Food insecurity is defined as household not having enough money for food.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

Table 3.2.2c. Location of main work among 18–24-year-old females who have worked in the past year—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
Location of main work				
	(n=410)	(n=222)	(n=310)	(n=199)
Family dwelling	29.2 (22.3–36.0)	33.2 (23.1–43.3)	12.2 (7.8–16.5)	21.0 (14.2–27.9)
Food/retail/ hospitality [1]	38.1 (33.8–42.4)	34.2 (25.6–42.7)	47.6 (37.1–58.2)	31.3 (19.2–43.4)
Factory/construction site, Formal office, Agriculture and fisheries, Different places, other [2] [3]	32.7 (26.8–38.6)	32.7 (22.8–42.6)	40.2 (30.4–49.9)	47.7 (36.4–58.9)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Food/retail/hospitality includes restaurant, hotel, café, bar, shop, kiosk, fixed stall, street stall, and market stall.

[2] Includes factory, workshop, construction site, mine, and quarry, farm, garden, plantation, pond, lake, and river.

[3] 'Different place' and 'Other' were response options in the questionnaire.

CHARACTERISTICS OF 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 3.3.1c. Background characteristics of 13–24-year-old females—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
Education status				
	(n=1414)	(n=1189)	(n=1401)	(n=1323)
Never attended school	1.1 (0.6–1.7)	6.4 (4.1–8.7)	6.4 (1.3–11.4)*	4.9 (3.5–6.3)
Attended or completed primary school or less	33.6 (30.6–36.6)	53.3 (46.4–60.2)	37.8 (32.3–43.2)	63.4 (58.6–68.3)
Attended or completed secondary school or higher	65.3 (62.2–68.3)	40.3 (32.7–47.9)	55.9 (48.1–63.6)	31.7 (26.8–36.6)
Relationship status				
	(n=1414)	(n=1185)	(n=1402)	(n=1321)
Ever been married or lived with someone as if married	20.7 (17.5–23.8)	27.9 (24.4–31.5)	28.7 (23.7–33.6)	37.2 (32.6–41.7)
	(n=202)	(n=288)	(n=339)	(n=305)
Arranged marriage (out of those who are married)	4.8 (1.6–8.1)*	7.8 (4.0–11.6)	3.7 (1.4–5.9)*	6.5 (2.5–10.6)*
	(n=313)	(n=396)	(n=482)	(n=477)
First partner or spouse is five or more years older	61.2 (54.9–67.4)	63.5 (57.9–69.0)	64.3 (58.3–70.3)	60.2 (53.6–66.8)
Sexual history				
	(n=1414)	(n=1188)	(n=1402)	(n=1322)
Ever had sex [1]	49.3 (45.6–52.9)	35.9 (31.6–40.3)	47.6 (42.9–52.4)	45.8 (42.1–49.4)
	(n= 701)	(n= 494)	(n= 732)	(n=622)
Mean age at first sex (among those who ever had sex)	18.0 (17.8–18.2)	17.4 (17.2–17.6)	17.1 (16.9–17.3)	16.8 (16.6–17.0)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Sex includes vaginal, oral, or anal intercourse.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 4.1.c. Prevalence of sexual violence [1] before age 18, among 18–24-year-old females—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
Any type of sexual violence in childhood	(n=911)	(n=611)	(n=784)	(n=682)
	6.2 (4.2–8.3)	10.3 (7.0–13.5)	4.2 (2.2–6.3)	10.2 (6.3–14.0)
Unwanted sexual touching in childhood	(n=910)	(n=610)	(n=781)	(n=681)
	3.4 (1.9–5.0)	6.3 (3.6–9.0)	1.8 (0.6–3.0)*	3.9 (2.0–5.9)
Unwanted attempted sex in childhood	(n=726)	(n=518)	(n=695)	(n=592)
	2.3 (1.2–3.4)	4.4 (2.3–6.5)	1.7 (0.7–2.8)*	4.8 (1.4–8.1)*
Pressured sex in childhood [2]	(n=717)	(n=516)	(n=693)	(n=592)
	1.2 (0.4–1.9)*	2.6 (1.2–4.0)	0.4 (0.0–0.7)*	2.7 (1.1–4.2)*
Physically forced sex in childhood	(n=718)	(n=518)	(n=693)	(n=590)
	2.2 (1.0–3.4)	5.8 (3.7–7.9)	2.7 (1.0–4.4)*	5.4 (3.0–7.9)
Pressured or physically forced sex in childhood	(n=719)	(n=518)	(n=693)	(n=590)
	2.6 (1.3–3.9)	6.3 (4.3–8.4)	2.8 (1.1–4.5)*	6.0 (3.6–8.5)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Pressured sex includes harassment or threats.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

LIFETIME SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 4.2c. Prevalence of lifetime sexual violence [1] among 13–24-year-old females—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
Any sexual violence	(n=1414)	(n=1189)	(n=1402)	(n=1322)
	9.3 (6.8–11.8)	13.7 (11.3–16.1)	7.3 (5.1–9.6)	11.0 (8.3–13.7)
Unwanted sexual touching	(n=1413)	(n=1188)	(n=1401)	(n=1321)
	6.3 (4.3–8.3)	8.4 (6.4–10.5)	3.9 (2.4–5.5)	5.0 (3.6–6.3)
Unwanted attempted sex	(n=1413)	(n=1189)	(n=1402)	(n=1322)
	3.2 (2.0–4.4)	6.2 (4.6–7.8)	3.2 (2.1–4.4)	4.0 (2.3–5.7)
Pressured sex [2]	(n=1413)	(n=1188)	(n=1402)	(n=1322)
	1.7 (0.9–2.5)	3.1 (2.0–4.2)	1.6 (0.7–2.5)	2.6 (1.6–3.6)
Physically forced sex	(n=1412)	(n=1189)	(n=1402)	(n=1321)
	3.4 (2.2–4.6)	5.6 (4.2–6.9)	4.1 (2.6–5.5)	4.3 (2.7–5.9)
Pressured or physically forced sex	(n=1414)	(n=1189)	(n=1402)	(n=1322)
	3.8 (2.4–5.1)	6.1 (4.6–7.6)	4.3 (2.9–5.7)	5.0 (3.4–6.6)
Pressured or physically forced sex at first sexual experience [3]	(n=701)	(n=498)	(n=732)	(n=622)
	4.2 (2.5–5.9)	10.6 (7.5–13.6)	4.9 (2.8–7.0)	7.4 (5.0–9.8)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Pressured sex includes harassment or threats.

[3] Among those who have ever had sex. Pressured or physically forced sex at first sexual experience includes pressured or forced to against their will.

Table 4.2.1c. Characteristics of survivors at the first experience of sexual violence [1], among 13–24-year-old females who experienced any lifetime sexual violence—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
Age at first experience of sexual violence				
	(n=153)	(n=186)	(n=108)	(n=135)
13 or younger	16.3 (9.8–22.7)	17.3 (10.0–24.5)	12.5 (4.7–20.4)*	21.7 (10.6–32.8)
14–15	20.1 (11.8–28.5)	24.0 (15.2–32.8)	26.2 (15.3–37.0)	26.3 (14.7–38.0)
16–17	27.0 (18.1–36.0)	26.9 (18.5–35.3)	22.2 (12.5–31.8)	30.6 (22.6–38.6)
18–24	36.6 (26.8–46.3)	31.9 (23.7–40.0)	39.1 (26.3–51.9)	21.4 (14.2–28.5)
	(n=153)	(n=182)	(n=109)	(n=136)
Experienced multiple incidents of sexual violence	60.4 (51.5–69.2)	67.0 (56.0–78.0)	71.7 (60.6–82.9)	53.3 (44.9–61.6)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (through harassment or threats) sex.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.2.2c. Characteristics of perpetrators of the first experience of sexual violence [1], among 13–24-year-old females who experienced any lifetime sexual violence—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
Perpetrators of first incident of any sexual violence				
	(n=150)	(n=182)	(n=109)	(n=135)
Current or Ex Intimate Partner [2]	28.4 (20.5–36.3)	32.3 (23.5–41.1)	42.8 (31.6–54.0)	24.7 (15.7–33.8)
Neighbor	26.9 (20.2–33.5)	26.4 (16.4–36.3)	21.7 (12.4–31.1)	38.2 (28.6–47.7)
Friend	14.3 (8.4–20.1)	19.7 (11.5–27.9)	12.4 (4.8–19.9)*	16.7 (11.5–21.9)
Other [3]	47.6 (37.6–57.7)	29.8 (21.4–38.3)	34.7 (25.2–44.3)	28.0 (18.6–37.3)
Perpetrator characteristics				
	(n=109)	(n=133)	(n=78)	(n=97)
Perpetrator 5 or more years older at first incident of any sexual violence	82.4 (74.0–90.9)	77.4 (65.4–89.3)	75.3 (60.6–90.0)	76.4 (65.9–86.8)
	(n=153)	(n=187)	(n=108)	(n=136)
More than one perpetrator at first incident of sexual violence	12.9 (7.3–18.4)	23.7 (14.0–33.3)	9.2 (0.6–17.8)*	11.5 (3.7–19.3)*

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through threats, harassment, or tricking).

[2] Intimate partner includes current or previous spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner

[3] 'Other' includes family member, classmate/schoolmate, stranger, and authority figure which can be a teacher, police/security person, employer, or neighborhood/religious leader

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.2.3c. Location of first incident of sexual violence [1], among 13–24-year-old females who ever experienced sexual violence—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
Location of first incident of sexual violence	(n=153)	(n=187)	(n=110)	(n=137)
Home setting [2]	58.1 (49.6–66.6)	52.4 (43.6–61.1)	70.1 (62.2–78.0)	47.1 (38.0–56.1)
School	8.8 (3.6–14.1)*	9.4 (3.3–15.6)*	**	3.9 (0.5–7.3)*
Outside location [3]	29.5 (21.5–37.4)	39.5 (30.5–48.6)	30.4 (21.7–39.1)	47.2 (37.5–57.0)
Other [4]	11.7 (4.8–18.6)*	3.6 (0.7–6.6)*	**	**

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator. Note: Percents may sum to >100% because some survivors may have experienced multiple forms of sexual violence that may have occurred at different locations.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Home setting includes the survivor's home, perpetrator's home, or someone else's home.

[3] Outside location includes on a road/street, market/shop, lake/river or other body of water, and field/other natural area.

[4] 'Other' includes inside a car/bus, alcohol outlet (e.g., restaurant, bar, disco, club, etc.), religious institutions, teaching institution, and office.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

Note: Percents may sum to >100% because some survivors may have experienced multiple forms of sexual violence that may have occurred at different locations.

DISCLOSURE, KNOWLEDGE OF SERVICES, AND RECEIPT OF SERVICES FOR SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 4.3.1c. Disclosure, service-seeking and receipt of services for any incident of lifetime sexual violence [1] among 13–24-year-old females who ever experienced any sexual violence—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
Told someone about an experience of any sexual violence	(n=153)	(n=187)	(n=110)	(n=137)
	56.4 (48.1–64.6)	48.8 (38.8–58.7)	39.6 (26.5–52.7)	39.5 (29.8–49.2)
Knew of a place to seek help for any experience of sexual violence	(n=153)	(n=186)	(n=110)	(n=136)
	10.3 (1.8–18.7)*	16.1 (8.1–24.1)	18.3 (6.4–30.3)*	15.0 (7.7–22.2)
Sought help for any experience of sexual violence	(n=153)	(n=186)	(n=110)	(n=136)
	6.2 (2.3–10.0)*	9.8 (3.4–16.1)*	11.4 (3.7–19.0)*	2.9 (0.4–5.4)*
Received help for any experience of sexual violence	(n=153)	(n=184)	(n=109)	(n=136)
	5.1 (1.5–8.8)*	4.4 (0.6–8.1)*	5.8 (0.5–11.1)*	**

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through threats or harassment).

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution. **Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

Table 4.3.2c. Relationship with the person the survivor told about any incident of sexual violence [1], among 13–24-year-old females who experienced any sexual violence and who told someone—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
Person the survivor told about sexual violence				
	(n=86)	(n=82)	(n=42)	(n=47)
Relative [2]	54.8 (42.1–67.5)	61.9 (47.4–76.4)	51.2 (34.1–68.2)	74.3 (55.5–93.2)
Spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or partner	**	**	<0.01***	1.2 (0.0–3.5)
Friend	28.8 (17.6–39.9)	22.3 (11.1–33.5)	29.4 (15.6–43.3)	21.1 (3.9–38.3)
Professional healthcare worker, community leader, religious leader, authority figure, or other [3] [4]	10.9 (4.5–17.3)	8.8 (1.8–15.8)*	14.6 (2.6–26.5)*	**

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Relative includes mother, father, brother, sister, and other relatives

[3] Professional worker, Community/ Religious leader includes the following: Non-governmental organization worker, Teacher, Employer, Community Leader, and/or Religious Leader, and other.

[4] 'Other' includes those who received services from a service provider or authority figure.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.01. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero. Note: Percents may sum to >100% because some survivors may have experienced sexual violence multiple times and may have told multiple people.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Table 4.4.1c. Prevalence of sexual violence [1] in the past 12 months, among 13–24-year-old females—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
13–17-year-olds				
	(n=503)	(n=578)	(n=618)	(n=640)
Any sexual violence in the past 12 months	1.8 (0.5–3.1)*	4.0 (2.3–5.6)	2.8 (0.6–4.9)*	4.6 (2.7–6.4)
18–24-year-olds				
	(n=911)	(n=611)	(n=784)	(n=682)
Any sexual violence in the past 12 months	3.1 (1.7–4.6)	7.4 (4.9–9.9)	4.3 (2.4–6.2)	3.5 (2.3–4.6)
13–24-year-olds				
	(n=1414)	(n=1189)	(n=1402)	(n=1322)
Any sexual violence in the past 12 months	2.7 (1.6–3.7)	5.6 (4.2–7.1)	3.6 (1.9–5.3)	4.0 (2.9–5.1)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats or harassment) sex.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.4.2c. Characteristics of perpetrators of the most recent incident of sexual violence [1], among 13–24-year-old females who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
Perpetrators of the most recent incident of sexual violence in the past 12 months				
	(n=45)	(n=77)	(n=38)	(n=58)
Current or Ex Intimate Partner	28.8 (11.5–46.1)	29.5 (16.6–42.4)	53.8 (36.6–70.9)	29.5 (17.1–41.8)
Neighbor	30.0 (14.1–45.8)	25.2 (13.6–36.7)	10.0 (0.9–19.0)*	23.7 (10.4–36.9)
Friend	21.7 (6.8–36.5)*	19.9 (6.8–33.1)*	11.5 (1.5–21.4)*	22.5 (10.5–34.4)
Other [2]	26.4 (9.1–43.8)*	25.0 (12.1–37.9)	29.6 (14.5–44.8)	26.3 (14.1–38.5)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats or harassment) sex.

[2] Other: includes Family member, classmate/schoolmate, stranger, and authority figure, which includes teacher, police/security person, employer, neighborhood/religious leader.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Percents may sum to >100% because some survivors may have received service from multiple providers.

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 5.1c. Prevalence of physical violence [1] before age 18, among 18–24-year-old females—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=911)	(n=611)	(n=784)	(n=682)
Physical violence in childhood, any perpetrator	15.6 (11.4–19.9)	24.1 (18.9–29.2)	17.9 (13.5–22.2)	25.5 (18.7–32.3)
	(n=718)	(n=514)	(n=693)	(n=588)
Intimate partner [2] physical violence in childhood	1.8 (0.4–3.1)*	3.0 (1.2–4.7)	3.7 (1.2–6.2)*	4.0 (2.4–5.6)
	(n=907)	(n=607)	(n=783)	(n=680)
Parent or adult relative physical violence in childhood	9.0 (6.0–12.1)	15.9 (12.1–19.7)	10.3 (7.2–13.4)	16.6 (11.7–21.5)
	(n=911)	(n=611)	(n=784)	(n=682)
Physical violence by an adult in the community or neighborhood in childhood	4.2 (2.2–6.2)	7.5 (3.9–11.2)	6.9 (3.7–10.2)	10.1 (4.4–15.9)
	(n=909)	(n=610)	(n=784)	(n=682)
Peer physical violence in childhood	4.8 (2.9–6.6)	5.9 (3.7–8.2)	4.4 (1.8–6.9)	7.3 (3.8–10.7)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon.

[2] Among those who have an intimate partner. Intimate partner includes current or previous spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

LIFETIME PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 5.2.1c. Prevalence of lifetime physical violence [1] and age of first experience, among 13–24-year-old females—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=1414)	(n=1189)	(n=1402)	(n=1323)
Physical violence, any perpetrator	19.7 (15.4–24.0)	33.2 (28.5–38.0)	21.3 (17.1–25.4)	27.6 (21.8–33.5)
Prevalence of physical violence by perpetrator				
	(n=804)	(n=579)	(n=804)	(n=674)
Intimate partner [2] physical violence	5.9 (4.0–7.9)	18.4 (14.2–22.7)	9.4 (6.2–12.6)	13.3 (10.1–16.4)
	(n=1414)	(n=1189)	(n=1402)	(n=1323)
Parent or adult relative physical violence	9.9 (7.5–12.4)	16.9 (13.8–20.0)	10.2 (7.9–12.6)	15.5 (11.6–19.4)
	(n=1414)	(n=1189)	(n=1402)	(n=1323)
Physical violence by an adult in the community or neighborhood	4.9 (3.0–6.8)	11.7 (8.4–15.1)	6.8 (4.2–9.5)	8.8 (4.5–13.0)
	(n=1414)	(n=1189)	(n=1402)	(n=1323)
Peer physical violence	8.4 (6.1–10.7)	14.8 (11.6–18.1)	6.8 (3.8–9.8)	10.3 (6.9–13.8)
Age of first experience of physical violence, among those who ever experienced physical violence				
	(n=290)	(n=404)	(n=276)	(n=323)
5 or younger	2.6 (0.6–4.6)*	6.2 (2.6–9.7)	5.4 (1.7–9.1)*	4.9 (1.4–8.3)*
6–11	29.0 (21.8–36.2)	29.9 (23.5–36.2)	38.0 (27.8–48.1)	35.6 (28.1–43.1)
12–17	51.8 (44.6–58.9)	44.3 (36.6–52.0)	45.1 (35.1–55.2)	45.2 (38.6–51.8)
18–24	16.6 (10.3–22.9)	19.7 (13.9–25.5)	11.5 (5.4–17.6)	14.3 (8.8–19.8)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon.

[2] Among those who have an intimate partner.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.2.2c. Prevalence of experiencing physical harm or injury as a result of physical violence [1], among 13–24-year-old females who experienced any physical violence by any perpetrator—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=300)	(n=416)	(n=284)	(n=332)
Experienced injury [2] as a result of physical violence by any perpetrator	24.9 (17.8–32.0)	32.4 (26.2–38.6)	25.2 (18.4–32.0)	21.1 (15.5–26.7)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon.

[2] Injury includes bruises, cuts, scrapes or scratches; black eyes or other eye injuries; gashes, deep wounds; broken bones or teeth; burns; or other injuries.

DISCLOSURE, KNOWLEDGE OF SERVICES, AND SERVICE-SEEKING FOR PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 5.3.1c. Disclosure, service-seeking and receipt for any incident of physical violence [1], among 13–24-year-old females who ever experienced physical violence—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=300)	(n=416)	(n=284)	(n=332)
Told someone about experience of any physical violence	57.0 (49.4–64.5)	53.2 (48.7–57.8)	53.4 (44.6–62.2)	43.0 (34.7–51.3)
	(n=298)	(n=412)	(n=283)	(n=332)
Knew of a place to seek help for any experience of physical violence	12.9 (9.2–16.6)	22.0 (14.7–29.2)	15.0 (9.1–20.8)	10.0 (5.8–14.2)
	(n=298)	(n=412)	(n=283)	(n=332)
Sought help for any experience of physical violence	9.3 (5.2–13.4)	12.3 (6.5–18.1)	12.0 (6.6–17.4)	6.1 (3.1–9.0)
	(n=298)	(n=412)	(n=283)	(n=332)
Received help for any experience of physical violence	8.5 (4.4–12.6)	11.0 (5.2–16.8)	10.6 (5.3–15.9)	4.5 (2.1–6.9)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon.

Table 5.3.2c. Relationship with the person the survivor told about any incident of physical violence [1], among 13–24-year-old females who ever experienced physical violence and who told someone—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=158)	(n=215)	(n=147)	(n=147)
Relative	75.7 (68.7–82.6)	68.7 (60.5–76.8)	70.9 (62.9–78.8)	72.2 (64.1–80.2)
Spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend or partner	<0.01***	**	<0.01***	**
Friend/neighbor	13.1 (7.0–19.3)	13.6 (7.5–19.8)	16.4 (7.5–25.2)	15.1 (7.8–22.4)
Service provider or authority figure [2] [3]	15.3 (9.8–20.8)	19.6 (11.1–28.0)	15.7 (6.9–24.4)	10.1 (5.7–14.5)
Other [4]	15.0 (9.1–20.9)	12.8 (7.0–18.6)	8.5 (4.0–12.9)	9.2 (3.7–14.6)*

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator. Note: Percents may sum to >100% because some survivors may have experienced physical violence multiple times and may have told multiple people.

[1] Physical violence includes a perpetrator slapping, pushing, shoving, throwing something intentionally to injure, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use other weapon.

[2] Service provider or authority figure includes traditional healer, Social Worker, Doctor/Nurse/Healthcare Worker, Non-governmental organization worker, teacher, employer, community leader, religious leader.

[3] Also includes those who received services from a service provider or authority figure.

[4] 'Other' was a response option in the questionnaire.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.01. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

Table 5.3.3c. Source of services received for any incident of physical violence [1] among 13–24-year-old females who ever experienced physical violence and received help—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=27)	(n=44)	(n=25)	(n=19)
Doctor, nurse, or other health care worker in a hospital or clinic	76.8 (52.6–100.0)	84.2 (72.9–95.6)	65.2 (40.2–90.3)	†
Police or other security personnel	15.9 (0.9–30.9)*	8.1 (0.3–16.0)*	26.0 (5.5–46.5)*	†
Legal professional	**	**	<0.01***	†
Social worker or counsellor	14.9 (0.1–29.7)*	**	**	†
Community leader	33.1 (8.6–57.6)*	30.7 (20.1–41.4)	74.2 (57.9–90.5)	†

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator. Note: Percents may sum to >100% because some survivors may have received service from multiple providers.

[1] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.01. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

† Estimate is suppressed due to a small sample size (unweighted denominator <25).

Table 5.3.4c. Reasons for not seeking services for physical violence [1], among 13–24-year-old females who ever experienced physical violence and did not seek services—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam	Kagera	Mbeya	Shinyanga
	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)	Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=9)	(n=36)	(n=10)	(n=14)
Individual beliefs about need for services [2]	†	22.7 (5.8–39.7)*	†	†
Feelings of fear, guilt, or embarrassment [3]	†	61.8 (41.5–82.2)	†	†
Other [4]	†	22.0 (5.2–38.7)*	†	†

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Physical violence includes a perpetrator slapping, pushing, shoving, throwing something intentionally to injure, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use other weapon.

[2] Individual beliefs about need for services includes: did not think it was a problem; did not want/need to tell anyone.

[3] Feelings of fear, guilt, or embarrassment includes: felt it was my fault; embarrassed for my family; afraid of perpetrator.

[4] Other barriers including structural barriers to accessing services, such as, services too far away; could not afford services; services not high quality; Relationship/Interpersonal barriers to disclosure including: did not know who to go to; afraid of getting in

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

†Estimate is suppressed due to a small sample size (unweighted denominator <25).

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS BY AGE GROUP

Table 5.4.1c. Prevalence of physical violence [1] in the past 12 months, among 13–24-year-old females—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
13–17-year-olds				
	(n=503)	(n=578)	(n=618)	(n=641)
Any physical violence in the past 12 months	6.2 (3.6–8.8)	17.1 (12.9–21.4)	9.4 (4.6–14.1)	10.0 (6.9–13.2)
	(n=86)	(n=64)	(n=111)	(n=84)
Intimate partner [2] physical violence	** (0.4–9.7)*	5.0 (0.4–9.7)*	**	5.1 (0.8–9.3)*
	(n=503)	(n=578)	(n=618)	(n=641)
Parent or adult relative physical violence	3.1 (1.0–5.1)*	8.2 (5.2–11.2)	3.4 (0.8–6.1)*	3.8 (1.9–5.6)
	(n=503)	(n=576)	(n=618)	(n=641)
Physical violence by an adult in the community or neighborhood	1.9 (0.5–3.2)*	7.6 (4.6–10.5)	3.6 (1.5–5.6)	4.1 (2.1–6.1)
	(n=503)	(n=578)	(n=618)	(n=641)
Peer physical violence	1.9 (0.6–3.2)*	9.9 (6.8–13.0)	2.6 (0.8–4.5)*	4.1 (2.4–5.9)
18–24-year-olds				
	(n=911)	(n=611)	(n=784)	(n=682)
Any physical violence in the past 12 months	3.6 (1.8–5.4)	20.6 (16.4–24.8)	5.8 (2.7–8.9)	8.3 (5.7–10.9)
	(n=702)	(n=499)	(n=668)	(n=559)
Intimate partner [2] physical violence	1.8 (0.7–2.9)*	14.5 (10.9–18.1)	4.4 (2.0–6.8)	5.3 (3.2–7.4)
	(n=911)	(n=611)	(n=784)	(n=682)
Parent or adult relative physical violence	1.3 (0.3–2.4)*	4.9 (2.8–7.0)	**	2.5 (0.7–4.2)*
	(n=911)	(n=611)	(n=784)	(n=682)
Physical violence by an adult in the community or neighborhood	** (1.9–7.5)*	4.7 (1.9–7.5)*	**	1.1 (0.1–2.0)*
	(n=911)	(n=611)	(n=784)	(n=682)
Peer physical violence	** (2.3–8.6)	5.5 (2.3–8.6)	**	1.6 (0.7–2.5)
13–24-year-olds				
	(n=1414)	(n=1189)	(n=1402)	(n=1323)
Any physical violence in the past 12 months	4.5 (3.0–6.0)	18.8 (15.2–22.4)	7.5 (4.0–11.0)	9.2 (7.2–11.1)
	(n=788)	(n=563)	(n=779)	(n=643)
Intimate partner [2] physical violence	1.6 (0.6–2.6)*	13.3 (10.0–16.7)	4.1 (2.0–6.2)	5.3 (3.3–7.3)
	(n=1414)	(n=1189)	(n=1402)	(n=1323)
Parent or adult relative physical violence	2.0 (1.1–2.8)	6.6 (4.6–8.6)	2.1 (0.8–3.4)*	3.1 (1.9–4.3)
	(n=1414)	(n=1187)	(n=1402)	(n=1323)
Physical violence by an adult in the community or neighborhood	0.9 (0.3–1.5)*	6.2 (4.0–8.3)	2.1 (0.9–3.4)*	2.6 (1.4–3.7)
	(n=1414)	(n=1189)	(n=1402)	(n=1323)
Peer physical violence	1.5 (0.5–2.5)*	7.8 (5.6–9.9)	1.7 (0.4–2.9)*	2.9 (1.8–3.9)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Physical violence includes a perpetrator slapping, pushing, shoving, throwing something intentionally to injure, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use other weapon.

[2] Among those who have an intimate partner.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

WITNESSING PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Table 5.5.1c. Prevalence of witnessing physical violence in the home [1] and in the community or neighborhood [2], among 18–24-year-old females before age 18 and among 13–24-year-olds in the past 12 months—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
Witnessed physical violence in childhood (among 18–24-year-olds)				
	(n=911)	(n=605)	(n=784)	(n=682)
In the home	20.6 (16.1–25.1)	46.0 (40.9–51.1)	27.0 (21.7–32.4)	32.2 (27.2–37.2)
	(n=910)	(n=604)	(n=784)	(n=682)
In the community or neighborhood	39.1 (32.8–45.4)	34.5 (29.1–39.8)	27.8 (22.7–33.0)	36.2 (32.5–39.9)
Witnessed physical violence in the past 12 months (among 13–24-year-olds)				
	(n=1414)	(n=1176)	(n=1401)	(n=1320)
In the home	1.6 (0.9–2.3)	9.3 (7.4–11.3)	3.7 (2.1–5.4)	3.5 (2.3–4.7)
	(n=1412)	(n=1171)	(n=1401)	(n=1322)
In the community or neighborhood	6.2 (4.7–7.6)	8.3 (6.3–10.2)	4.6 (3.0–6.2)	5.5 (3.7–7.4)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Witnessing physical violence in the home includes hearing or seeing a parent punch, kick or beat your other parent, their boyfriend or girlfriend, or your brothers or sisters.

[2] Witnessing physical violence in the community or neighborhood includes seeing someone get attacked outside of your home and family environment.

EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 6.1c. Prevalence of first experience of emotional violence before age 18, among 18–24-year-old females—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
Emotional violence in childhood, any perpetrator				
	(n=911)	(n=611)	(n=784)	(n=682)
	9.8 (6.8–12.8)	14.8 (10.9–18.6)	8.6 (5.5–11.6)	12.0 (8.8–15.2)
	(n=909)	(n=609)	(n=783)	(n=680)
Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative in childhood [1]				
	5.0 (3.3–6.7)	6.5 (3.9–9.1)	3.1 (1.4–4.9)	5.0 (2.7–7.4)
	(n=718)	(n=514)	(n=693)	(n=588)
Emotional violence by an intimate partner in childhood [2] [3]				
	2.6 (1.2–4.0)	6.6 (3.9–9.2)	3.8 (2.1–5.6)	3.7 (1.9–5.5)
	(n=910)	(n=610)	(n=784)	(n=682)
Emotional violence by a peer in childhood [4]				
	4.8 (2.7–6.8)	5.5 (2.6–8.4)	2.9 (0.4–5.4)*	4.6 (2.9–6.3)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative includes being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed, put down, or insulted.

[2] Emotional violence by an intimate partner includes being insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others; keeping you from having your own money; tried to keep you from seeing or talking to family or friends; keeping track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing; made threats to physically harm you.

[3] Among those who ever had an intimate partner. Intimate partner includes current or previous spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner.

[4] Emotional violence by a peer includes a) made you get scared or feel really bad because they were calling you names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around; b) told lies or spread rumors about you, or tried to make others dislike you; c) kept you out of things on purpose, excluded you from their group of friends or completely ignored you.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

LIFETIME EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 6.2c. Prevalence of lifetime emotional violence and age of first experience, among 13–24-year-old females—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
Prevalence of lifetime emotional violence				
	(n=1414)	(n=1189)	(n=1402)	(n=1322)
Emotional violence, any perpetrator	16.5 (11.9–21.2)	27.1 (23.0–31.3)	13.2 (10.8–15.7)	16.8 (13.8–19.8)
	(n=1413)	(n=1188)	(n=1402)	(n=1321)
Emotional violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative [1]	5.6 (4.0–7.2)	10.9 (8.0–13.7)	4.5 (3.0–6.0)	5.8 (4.2–7.3)
	(n=804)	(n=579)	(n=804)	(n=674)
Emotional violence by an intimate partner [2] [3]	10.9 (7.8–14.0)	25.0 (20.5–29.6)	12.6 (9.4–15.8)	14.7 (10.8–18.6)
	(n=1413)	(n=1189)	(n=1402)	(n=1321)
Emotional violence by a peer [4]	9.3 (5.8–12.8)	13.7 (10.5–16.9)	5.0 (3.5–6.5)	6.8 (5.0–8.5)
Age at first experience of emotional violence				
	(n=230)	(n=325)	(n=185)	(n=220)
13 or younger	31.1 (25.0–37.3)	29.6 (23.5–35.7)	18.1 (12.5–23.8)	25.7 (18.6–32.7)
14–15	16.4 (10.1–22.8)	13.9 (9.7–18.1)	19.8 (11.6–27.9)	22.7 (16.7–28.7)
16–17	19.8 (12.3–27.4)	22.3 (15.8–28.9)	22.6 (14.0–31.1)	20.4 (15.3–25.5)
18–24	32.6 (24.2–41.0)	34.2 (28.7–39.7)	39.6 (31.1–48.0)	31.2 (24.6–37.8)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative includes being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed, put down, or insulted.

[2] Emotional violence by an intimate partner includes being insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others; keeping you from having your own money; tried to keep you from seeing or talking to family or friends; keeping track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing; made threats to physically harm you.

[3] Among those who ever had an intimate partner. Intimate partner includes current or previous spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner

[4] Emotional violence by a peer includes a) made you get scared or feel really bad because they were calling you names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around; b) told lies or spread rumors about you, or tried to make others dislike you; c) kept you out of things on purpose, excluded you from their group of friends or completely ignored you.

EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 6.3c. Prevalence of emotional violence in the past 12 months, among 13–24-year-old females—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=1413)	(n=1189)	(n=1402)	(n=1322)
Emotional violence in the past 12 months, any perpetrator	7.2 (4.0–10.4)	17.5 (14.4–20.7)	6.8 (5.1–8.5)	8.4 (6.0–10.7)
	(n=1413)	(n=1187)	(n=1402)	(n=1320)
Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative [1]	2.1 (1.1–3.1)	5.9 (4.1–7.8)	1.9 (1.0–2.8)	2.0 (1.1–3.0)
	(n=803)	(n=579)	(n=804)	(n=673)
Emotional violence by an intimate partner [2] [3]	5.3 (3.0–7.5)	16.5 (12.8–20.2)	6.1 (3.8–8.5)	8.8 (5.4–12.3)
	(n=1413)	(n=1189)	(n=1402)	(n=1321)
Emotional violence by a peer [4]	3.7 (1.3–6.1)*	8.7 (6.4–11.0)	2.5 (1.4–3.7)	3.5 (2.1–4.8)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative includes being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed, put down, or insulted.

[2] Emotional violence by an intimate partner includes being insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others; keeping you from having your own money; tried to keep you from seeing or talking to family or friends; keeping track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing; made threats to physically harm you.

[3] Among those who ever had an intimate partner. Intimate partner includes current or previous spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner.

[4] Emotional violence by a peer in the past 12 months includes a) made you get scared or feel really bad because they were calling you names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around; b) told lies or spread rumors about you, or tried to make others dislike you; c) kept you out of things on purpose, excluded you from their group of friends or completely ignored you.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

INSPIRE INDICATORS AMONG 13–17-YEAR-OLDS

Table 8.1c. INSPIRE Indicators among 13–17-year-old females—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
Safe Environments				
	(n=503)	(n=577)	(n=617)	(n=635)
Missing school or not leaving home due to fear of violence or safety problems in the past 12 months	3.1 (1.4–4.7)	8.9 (5.3–12.4)	2.0 (0.5–3.5)*	3.1 (1.4–4.9)
	(n=502)	(n=567)	(n=617)	(n=640)
Witnessed violence in the community or neighborhood in the past 12 months [1]	17.3 (13.2–21.3)	16.1 (12.3–19.8)	9.7 (6.4–13.1)	11.3 (7.7–15.0)
Parent and Caregiver Support				
	(n=503)	(n=574)	(n=615)	(n=641)
Parents' use of positive parental discipline in the past 12 months	26.9 (19.4–34.4)	24.9 (19.6–30.3)	19.9 (14.2–25.6)	18.9 (11.7–26.1)
	(n=487)	(n=555)	(n=590)	(n=622)
Close relationship with mother	92.4 (89.1–95.7)	90.9 (87.6–94.2)	95.4 (92.9–97.8)	89.9 (87.6–92.2)
Close relationship with father	68.4 (63.3–73.4)	69.0 (64.5–73.5)	72.0 (66.2–77.8)	70.3 (65.9–74.8)
	(n=501)	(n=565)	(n=606)	(n=633)
Easy to talk to mother	84.7 (80.1–89.2)	83.5 (79.5–87.6)	89.9 (87.0–92.7)	86.9 (83.9–89.9)
Easy to talk to father	55.0 (49.7–60.3)	55.0 (49.8–60.2)	53.1 (46.8–59.4)	55.7 (50.4–61.0)
	(n=502)	(n=566)	(n=613)	(n=623)
High parental monitoring and supervision	82.9 (78.2–87.7)	80.5 (75.1–85.9)	82.7 (77.4–88.1)	75.8 (71.4–80.2)
	(n=503)	(n=578)	(n=618)	(n=641)
Parents' use of physical discipline or verbal aggression in the past 12 months	25.6 (19.5–31.6)	31.1 (25.3–36.9)	28.8 (22.8–34.9)	23.4 (18.3–28.5)
Education and Life Skills				
	(n=497)	(n=565)	(n=607)	(n=630)
In a physical fight in the past 12 months	10.7 (6.4–15.1)	18.5 (14.0–23.0)	13.7 (9.4–17.9)	11.9 (8.2–15.6)
	(n=503)	(n=578)	(n=618)	(n=639)
Peer social supports [2]	73.1 (68.3–77.9)	79.0 (73.7–84.3)	66.1 (60.1–72.2)	69.1 (61.9–76.3)
	(n=503)	(n=578)	(n=617)	(n=641)
Caring adult relationships in community [3]	66.7 (60.4–73.1)	53.3 (45.5–61.2)	51.3 (44.6–58.1)	46.3 (39.8–52.8)
	(n=503)	(n=578)	(n=618)	(n=641)
Meaningful participation in community [4]	88.0 (83.7–92.4)	86.5 (82.2–90.9)	83.5 (74.6–92.5)	80.9 (75.7–86.1)
	(n=503)	(n=578)	(n=618)	(n=641)
Caring adult relationships in family [5]	90.9 (87.3–94.5)	77.2 (71.2–83.1)	84.3 (79.6–89.0)	75.5 (70.5–80.5)
	(n=308)	(n=387)	(n=382)	(n=397)
Ever been taught anger management in school	52.3 (45.1–59.5)	32.4 (25.4–39.3)	38.9 (32.6–45.1)	34.2 (28.0–40.3)
	(n=308)	(n=389)	(n=382)	(n=399)
Ever been taught how to avoid physical fights and violence in school	73.7 (67.1–80.3)	60.1 (52.2–68.0)	71.6 (64.7–78.4)	63.4 (55.3–71.4)
	(n=308)	(n=388)	(n=383)	(n=398)
Ever been taught how to avoid bullying in school	74.3 (67.4–81.2)	53.5 (45.5–61.5)	63.6 (55.9–71.2)	59.7 (51.5–68.0)

Footnotes on following page

Table 8.1c—*footnotes*. INSPIRE Indicators among 13–17-year-old females—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Witnessing physical violence in the community or neighborhood includes seeing someone get attacked outside of your home and family environment.

[2] Peer social supports includes affirmative responses to one or more of the following: my friends really try to help me; I can count on my friends when things go wrong; I have friends with whom I can share my good times and bad times; I can talk about problems with my friends.

[3] Caring adult relationships in community includes affirmative responses to one or more of the following outside of my home and school, there is an adult who really cares about me; there is an adult whom I trust who notices when I am upset about something; there is an adult who tells me when I do a good job; there is an adult who always wants me to do my best.

[4] Meaningful participation in community includes affirmative responses to one or more of the following: In my community, I am part of a club or sports team; I am part of a church/temple/mosque; I am part of some other group.

[5] Caring adult relationships in family includes affirmative responses to one or both of the following: including your mother and father and any other family members, would you say that you have an adult family member who cares about you; who is willing to help you make decisions?

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

INSPIRE INDICATORS AMONG 18–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 8.2c. INSPIRE Indicators among 18–24-year-old females—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
Norms and Values				
	(n=889)	(n=598)	(n=775)	(n=672)
Agreement with the necessity of corporal punishment by parents	22.0 (17.7–26.4)	40.3 (34.2–46.4)	27.7 (22.5–32.9)	37.1 (31.7–42.4)
	(n=908)	(n=610)	(n=778)	(n=682)
Agreement with the necessity of corporal punishment by teachers	26.7 (22.2–31.2)	45.6 (39.0–52.1)	43.0 (35.8–50.2)	52.5 (45.6–59.5)
	(n=911)	(n=611)	(n=783)	(n=682)
Acceptance of attitudes supportive of intimate partner violence [1]	31.3 (25.2–37.3)	62.6 (55.8–69.3)	47.3 (39.4–55.1)	54.4 (47.4–61.4)
	(n=911)	(n=611)	(n=784)	(n=681)
Endorsement of harmful attitudes and beliefs about sex, intimate partner violence, and other violence [2]	53.0 (46.0–60.1)	80.8 (76.2–85.5)	61.1 (55.0–67.3)	75.3 (71.3–79.4)
Education and Life Skills				
	(n=910)	(n=606)	(n=783)	(n=681)
Early sexual debut: first sex at or before age 16	3.9 (2.6–5.1)	6.4 (3.8–9.0)	10.4 (5.4–15.3)	15.4 (11.5–19.4)
	(n=645)	(n=457)	(n=650)	(n=548)
Early pregnancy: pregnant before age 18	5.4 (3.4–7.3)	17.4 (13.1–21.6)	21.0 (15.9–26.1)	24.7 (20.0–29.3)
	(n=911)	(n=609)	(n=784)	(n=682)
Child marriage: married or cohabitating before age 18	2.2 (1.1–3.2)	14.8 (10.9–18.7)	14.9 (8.6–21.3)	28.4 (23.3–33.5)
	(n=842)	(n=539)	(n=692)	(n=603)
Binge drinking [3] in the past 30 days	1.4 (0.4–2.3)*	**	**	**
	(n=628)	(n=530)	(n=589)	(n=565)
Current smoker	**	**	**	**

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Includes affirmative responses to one or more of the following: it is acceptable for a husband to beat his wife if she: goes out without telling him; neglects the children; argues with him; refuses to have sex with him; is suspected of having an affair.

[2] Includes affirmative responses to one or more of the following: men decide when to have sex; men need more sex than women; men need other women; women who carry condoms are “loose;” women should tolerate violence to keep the family together.

[3] Binge drinking includes drinking 4 or more drinks in a row for females and 5 or more drinks in a row for males.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

INSPIRE INDICATORS AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 8.3c. INSPIRE Indicators among 13–24-year-old females—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
Response and Support Services				
	(n=1406)	(n=1180)	(n=1397)	(n=1315)
Knew of a place to go for help for violence	55.7 (49.3–62.1)	39.5 (34.2–44.8)	48.6 (43.3–53.9)	38.2 (33.8–42.7)
Income and Economic Strengthening				
	(n=1404)	(n=1181)	(n=1397)	(n=1314)
Experiencing food insecurity	32.4 (29.1–35.7)	53.1 (48.1–58.1)	35.4 (31.2–39.5)	49.7 (44.4–55.1)
Education and Life Skills				
	(n=702)	(n=499)	(n=733)	(n=622)
Lifetime transactional sex—received money or gift [1]	13.1 (8.3–17.8)	16.6 (12.5–20.6)	8.4 (4.9–11.9)	15.3 (11.0–19.6)
	(n=1408)	(n=1180)	(n=1398)	(n=1321)
Suicidal ideation [2]	4.8 (3.4–6.1)	5.1 (3.3–6.9)	2.9 (2.0–3.9)	3.0 (1.8–4.2)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Transactional sex among females includes entering a sexual relationship with someone mainly in order to get things that you need such as money, gifts, or other things that are important to you.

[2] Suicidal ideation includes ever having thought of suicide.

OVERLAP AMONG TYPES OF CHILDHOOD VIOLENCE AMONG 18–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 9.1c. Prevalence and overlap of different types of violence before age 18, among 18–24-year-old females—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
Any violence				
	(n=911)	(n=611)	(n=784)	(n=682)
No childhood violence	76.4 (70.6–82.1)	64.0 (58.5–69.5)	75.2 (70.2–80.1)	66.5 (59.8–73.2)
Any childhood violence	23.6 (17.9–29.4)	36.0 (30.5–41.5)	24.8 (19.9–29.8)	33.5 (26.8–40.2)
One type of violence only				
	(n=911)	(n=611)	(n=784)	(n=682)
Childhood sexual violence [1] only	3.2 (1.8–4.6)	4.3 (2.1–6.5)	2.0 (1.0–3.0)	2.2 (1.1–3.4)
Childhood physical violence [2] only	9.5 (6.2–12.8)	14.7 (10.5–19.0)	13.3 (9.8–16.8)	14.0 (9.1–18.9)
Childhood emotional violence [3] only	4.3 (2.3–6.4)	6.4 (3.8–9.0)	4.7 (2.8–6.5)	4.9 (2.5–7.3)
Multiple types of violence				
	(n=911)	(n=611)	(n=784)	(n=682)
Two types of violence	5.1 (3.2–7.0)	8.1 (5.8–10.5)	4.0 (1.5–6.5)*	10.6 (6.9–14.3)
Three types of violence	1.5 (0.6–2.3)	2.5 (1.2–3.7)	0.9 (0.2–1.7)*	1.8 (0.7–2.9)*

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats or harassment) sex.

[2] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or neighborhood or peer.

[3] Emotional violence includes emotional violence perpetrated by a parent, caregiver, or other adult relative, intimate partner, or peer. Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative includes being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed, put down, or insulted by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative. Emotional violence by an intimate partner includes being insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others; keeping you from having your own money; tried to keep you from seeing or talking to family or friends; keeping track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing; made threats to physically harm you. Emotional violence by a peer includes a) made you get scared or feel really bad because they were calling you names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around; b) told lies or spread rumors about you, or tried to make others dislike you; c) kept you out of things on purpose, excluded you from their group of friends or completely ignored you.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

OVERLAP AMONG TYPES OF LIFETIME VIOLENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 9.2c. Prevalence and overlap of different types of lifetime violence among 13–24-year-old females—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
Any violence				
	(n=1408)	(n=1180)	(n=1398)	(n=1321)
No lifetime violence	68.7 (62.4–75.0)	53.7 (48.4–59.0)	70.0 (65.0–75.0)	64.0 (58.0–69.9)
Any lifetime violence	31.3 (25.0–37.6)	46.3 (41.0–51.6)	30.0 (25.0–35.0)	36.0 (30.1–42.0)
One type of violence only				
	(n=1408)	(n=1180)	(n=1398)	(n=1321)
Lifetime sexual violence [1] only	2.7 (1.9–3.5)	3.5 (2.7–4.2)	1.4 (0.7–2.1)	0.7 (0.6–0.9)
Lifetime physical violence [2] only	15.1 (11.5–18.7)	13.6 (11.9–15.4)	16.2 (12.3–20.0)	18.7 (14.9–22.6)
Lifetime emotional violence [3] only	8.3 (5.6–11.1)	8.6 (7.1–10.1)	4.4 (2.1–6.7)	5.5 (2.1–8.8)*
Multiple types of violence				
	(n=1408)	(n=1180)	(n=1398)	(n=1321)
Two types of violence	8.2 (5.9–10.5)	15.9 (12.9–18.9)	8.4 (6.8–10.0)	11.6 (9.0–14.1)
Three types of violence	3.0 (1.7–4.2)	5.9 (4.4–7.4)	1.7 (0.8–2.7)	3.9 (2.7–5.1)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats or harassment) sex.

[2] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or neighborhood or peer.

[3] Emotional violence includes emotional violence perpetrated by a parent, caregiver, or other adult relative, intimate partner, or peer. Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative includes being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed, put down, or insulted by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative. Emotional violence by an intimate partner includes being insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others; keeping you from having your own money; tried to keep you from seeing or talking to family or friends; keeping track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing; made threats to physically harm you. Emotional violence by a peer includes a) made you get scared or feel really bad because they were calling you names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around; b) told lies or spread rumors about you, or tried to make others dislike you; c) kept you out of things on purpose, excluded you from their group of friends or completely ignored you.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 10.1c. Prevalence of sexual [1] or physical [2] violence in the past 12 months among 13–24-year-olds by selected characteristics—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
Orphan status (lost one or both parents in childhood)				
Orphan	(n ^y =268)	(n ^y =243)	(n ^y =299)	(n ^y =246)
	3.3 (1.2–5.5)*	18.6 (12.0–25.3)	10.0 (3.7–16.3)*	8.3 (4.1–12.5)
	(n ^y =1114)	(n ^y =933)	(n ^y =1090)	(n ^y =1051)
Non-orphan	7.7 (5.3–10.0)	22.7 (18.2–27.1)	10.2 (6.1–14.3)	12.8 (10.3–15.3)
School attendance				
Never attended school	(n ^y =22)	(n ^y =92)	(n ^y =73)	(n ^y =61)
	†	34.2 (21.7–46.7)	7.2 (0.0–16.9)**	7.9 (0.8–15.0)*
	(n ^y =497)	(n ^y =633)	(n ^y =597)	(n ^y =799)
Attended or completed primary school or less	7.7 (5.1–10.4)	19.6 (14.6–24.6)	11.0 (6.9–15.0)	10.9 (8.4–13.3)
	(n ^y =895)	(n ^y =464)	(n ^y =731)	(n ^y =463)
Attended secondary school or more	6.2 (3.8–8.7)	23.2 (18.0–28.5)	9.9 (4.4–15.5)	15.0 (10.5–19.5)
Working for money or other payment in the past year				
Worked	(n ^y =469)	(n ^y =250)	(n ^y =363)	(n ^y =247)
	7.6 (4.5–10.8)	24.7 (17.2–32.2)	10.9 (5.1–16.6)	11.5 (6.5–16.5)
	(n ^y =944)	(n ^y =938)	(n ^y =1039)	(n ^y =1076)
Did not work	6.5 (4.5–8.5)	21.3 (17.5–25.1)	9.9 (5.6–14.2)	12.2 (9.5–14.8)
Witnessed interparental violence [3]				
Witnessed interparental violence	(n ^y =308)	(n ^y =505)	(n ^y =355)	(n ^y =370)
	19.6 (14.1–25.2)	33.7 (28.4–38.9)	19.3 (9.1–29.6)	20.2 (14.2–26.2)
	(n ^y =1106)	(n ^y =671)	(n ^y =1046)	(n ^y =951)
Did not witness interparental violence	3.8 (2.1–5.4)	13.7 (10.1–17.4)	7.1 (4.6–9.5)	8.7 (6.3–11.2)

CI = confidence interval. n^y = denominator of the subgroup for which the analyses was run, such as those who experienced sexual violence.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (through harassment or threats) sex.

[2] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or neighborhood or peer.

[3] Witnessing interparental violence includes the participant hearing or seeing their mother or stepmother, or father's partner being hit, punched, kicked, or beaten by their father, stepfather, or mother's partner; or hearing or seeing a parent punch, kick, or beat their brothers or sisters.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

†Estimate is suppressed due to a small sample size (unweighted denominator <25).

PREGNANCY AND MISSING SCHOOL AS A RESULT OF VIOLENCE AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 10.6.1c. Pregnancy as a result of pressured or forced sex or when they were unable to consent to it, among 13–24-year-old females who experienced pressured or forced sex, or sex when unable to consent or stop it—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=66)	(n=88)	(n=66)	(n=65)
Pregnancy as a result of being physically forced or pressured to have sex against their will, or when they were unable to consent to it	8.6 (1.5–15.7)*	32.0 (16.5–47.6)	16.7 (5.1–28.3)*	7.7 (1.7–13.8)*

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 10.6.2c. Missing school as a result of any sexual [1] or physical [2] violence among 13–24-year-old females who have ever been to school—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=149)	(n=161)	(n=103)	(n=129)
Missed school due to any sexual violence	4.2 (1.5–7.0)*	**	5.9 (0.8–11.0)*	5.2 (1.2–9.1)*
	(n=293)	(n=379)	(n=273)	(n=317)
Missed school due to any physical violence	7.4 (3.9–10.8)	16.9 (12.0–21.9)	7.6 (3.1–12.0)*	7.8 (3.7–12.0)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats or harassment) sex.

[2] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIORS AMONG 19–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 11.1.1c. Sexual risk behaviors among 19–24-year-old females who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=570)	(n=396)	(n=544)	(n=458)
Two or more sex partners in the past 12 months	13.9 (9.6–18.1)	7.0 (3.8–10.2)	5.3 (2.1–8.5)*	6.6 (4.0–9.1)
	(n=570)	(n=392)	(n=543)	(n=458)
Infrequent condom use in the past 12 months [1]	51.8 (46.3–57.3)	30.1 (22.9–37.3)	35.7 (26.8–44.6)	23.7 (18.5–29.0)
	(n=573)	(n=396)	(n=545)	(n=459)
Transactional sex in the past 12 months [2]	10.3 (6.6–13.9)	16.3 (11.6–21.0)	6.4 (2.6–10.2)*	14.6 (9.7–19.6)
	(n=587)	(n=405)	(n=568)	(n=471)
Sex with partner who is 5 or more years older in the past 12 months	41.9 (36.6–47.2)	58.5 (52.5–64.5)	52.4 (45.5–59.3)	48.8 (42.5–55.2)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Infrequent condom use is defined as never or sometimes using condoms in the past 12 months among unmarried sexually active youth and married youth with more than one sexual partner.

[2] Transactional sex: Female transactional sex includes entering a sexual relationship with someone mainly in order to get things that you need such as money, gifts, or other things that are important to you.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

HIV TESTING KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 11.2.1c. HIV testing knowledge and behavior among 13–24-year-old females [1] by experience of any sexual violence [2]—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
Know where to go for HIV test	(n=1414)	(n=1189)	(n=1401)	(n=1322)
	89.5 (87.4–91.7)	75.8 (71.9–79.6)	82.7 (78.6–86.8)	78.2 (75.2–81.2)
	(n=1413)	(n=1187)	(n=1401)	(n=1320)
Ever tested for HIV	51.7 (48.1–55.4)	39.8 (35.5–44.1)	46.9 (42.2–51.7)	48.4 (44.9–51.8)
Know where to go for an HIV test by experience of sexual violence				
Experienced sexual violence	(n*=153)	(n*=187)	(n*=110)	(n*=137)
	92.7 (88.8–96.6)	88.0 (82.4–93.6)	92.6 (86.8–98.3)	85.8 (78.5–93.1)
	(n*=1261)	(n*=1002)	(n*=1291)	(n*=1184)
No sexual violence	89.2 (86.8–91.6)	73.8 (69.5–78.1)	81.9 (77.4–86.4)	77.3 (74.3–80.3)
Ever tested for HIV by experience of sexual violence				
Experienced sexual violence	(n*=153)	(n*=186)	(n*=110)	(n*=137)
	63.0 (52.7–73.4)	57.4 (47.3–67.4)	62.4 (52.2–72.6)	60.6 (51.2–70.0)
	(n*=1260)	(n*=1001)	(n*=1291)	(n*=1182)
No sexual violence	50.6 (46.8–54.3)	37.0 (32.6–41.4)	45.7 (40.6–50.9)	46.9 (43.1–50.6)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator. n* = denominator of the subgroup for which the analyses was run, such as those who experienced sexual violence.

[1] Age of consent for HIV testing in Tanzania is 15 years or those <15 years who are considered mature minors. Persons aged <15 years who disclosed a prior positive HIV result in the past are also included in this estimate.

[2] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats or harassment) sex.

Table 11.2.2c. Service knowledge and PEP and PrEP awareness among all 13–24-year-old females and among those who experienced forced or pressured sex—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
Among all 13–24-year-olds				
	(n=1406)	(n=1180)	(n=1397)	(n=1315)
Knowledge of services for violence	55.7 (49.3–62.1)	39.5 (34.2–44.8)	48.6 (43.3–53.9)	38.2 (33.8–42.7)
	(n=1411)	(n=1172)	(n=1398)	(n=1307)
Ever heard of PrEP for HIV	3.5 (2.2–4.7)	4.8 (2.7–7.0)	7.2 (5.1–9.3)	4.3 (2.6–6.0)
	(n=679)	(n=468)	(n=711)	(n=597)
Willing to take PrEP [1]	58.0 (51.1–64.9)	56.7 (48.3–65.1)	59.6 (52.1–67.0)	52.0 (43.4–60.6)
	(n=1408)	(n=1173)	(n=1394)	(n=1308)
Ever heard of PEP for HIV	5.5 (3.7–7.2)	6.1 (4.3–7.9)	6.6 (4.8–8.5)	5.1 (2.9–7.3)
	(n=1362)	(n=1102)	(n=1350)	(n=1233)
Willing to take PEP if exposed	64.5 (57.7–71.4)	51.9 (46.2–57.7)	61.2 (54.2–68.1)	58.5 (52.6–64.3)
	(n=89)	(n=63)	(n=99)	(n=61)
Know that PEP must be taken within 72 hours of exposure [2]	64.1 (51.0–77.2)	33.0 (16.0–50.0)	67.7 (53.0–82.5)	39.8 (27.8–51.8)
Among those who experienced forced or pressured sex				
	(n=66)	(n=87)	(n=66)	(n=64)
Ever heard of PEP for HIV	8.9 (2.8–14.9)*	**	7.8 (1.1–14.5)*	**
	(n=9)	(n=6)	(n=8)	(n=4)
Ever taken PEP [2]	†	†	†	†
	(n=66)	(n=88)	(n=67)	(n=65)
Ever heard of PrEP for HIV	4.6 (0.6–8.6)*	7.4 (0.6–14.3)*	**	**

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Among those who have had sex.

[2] Among those who have ever heard of PEP.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

†Estimate is suppressed due to a small sample size (unweighted denominator <25).

Table 11.2.3c. Reasons for not getting tested for HIV, among 13–24-year-old females who ever had sex [1] but were never tested for HIV—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=113)	(n=60)	(n=99)	(n=82)
No knowledge about HIV test	47.7 (32.0–63.5)	45.3 (32.1–58.6)	37.5 (22.9–52.1)	54.4 (40.3–68.6)
Don't know where to get HIV test	3.6 (0.2–7.0)*	**	**	11.8 (2.9–20.6)*
Test costs too much/ Transport to test site is too much/ Test site is too far away	**	22.6 (5.3–39.8)*	7.2 (1.3–13.1)*	12.0 (4.6–19.4)*
Afraid husband/partner/others will know about test/test results/ Don't want to know if I have HIV	3.8 (1.0–6.6)*	**	12.1 (2.8–21.5)*	6.3 (1.6–11.1)*
Don't need test/Low risk	31.8 (17.3–46.2)	12.7 (2.4–23.0)*	21.8 (7.6–35.9)*	12.3 (4.8–19.8)*
Other	18.5 (9.6–27.5)	22.2 (6.6–37.8)*	27.4 (11.8–43.0)	15.6 (7.3–24.0)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator. Note: Percents may sum to >100% because some survivors may have chosen more than one option as reason for not getting tested for HIV.

[1] Sex includes vaginal, oral, or anal intercourse.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

HIV PREVALENCE

Table 11.3c. HIV Prevalence among 13–24-year-old females [1], by experience of any violence [2], sexual [3], and physical [4] violence—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
HIV status and HIV services engagement				
	(n=1194)	(n=943)	(n=1140)	(n=1034)
Tested positive for HIV	1.2 (0.5–1.9)	1.8 (0.7–2.8)	2.7 (1.4–4.1)	1.7 (0.8–2.5)
	(n=13)	(n=23)	(n=31)	(n=20)
Knew HIV status, among those living with HIV	†	†	70.4 (42.7–98.2)	†
	(n=8)	(n=15)	(n=23)	(n=12)
On ART among those who knew they were living with HIV	†	†	†	†
	(n=7)	(n=14)	(n=18)	(n=9)
Virally suppressed, among those on ART	†	†	†	†
HIV positive status and any violence				
	(n ^y =406)	(n ^y =488)	(n ^y =351)	(n ^y =381)
Experienced any violence	1.2 (0.1–2.3)*	2.0 (0.8–3.2)	2.1 (0.5–3.7)*	2.2 (0.7–3.8)*
	(n ^y =788)	(n ^y =455)	(n ^y =789)	(n ^y =653)
Experienced no violence	1.2 (0.3–2.1)*	**	3.0 (1.2–4.9)*	1.3 (0.3–2.3)*
HIV status and sexual violence				
	(n ^y =146)	(n ^y =174)	(n ^y =107)	(n ^y =130)
Experienced sexual violence	**	**	**	**
	(n ^y =1048)	(n ^y =769)	(n ^y =1033)	(n ^y =904)
Experienced no sexual violence	1.3 (0.5–2.0)	1.9 (0.7–3.1)*	2.9 (1.5–4.4)	1.5 (0.5–2.4)*
HIV status and physical violence				
	(n ^y =262)	(n ^y =345)	(n ^y =235)	(n ^y =274)
Experienced physical violence	1.9 (0.2–3.6)*	1.9 (0.5–3.2)*	2.1 (0.1–4.1)*	2.6 (0.5–4.8)*
	(n ^y =932)	(n ^y =598)	(n ^y =905)	(n ^y =760)
Experienced no physical violence	1.0 (0.3–1.8)*	1.7 (0.4–3.0)*	2.9 (1.3–4.6)	1.3 (0.4–2.2)*

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Determined through HIV rapid test results or self-report of a prior HIV test. Age of consent for HIV testing in Tanzania is 15 years or those <15 years who are considered mature minors. Persons aged <15 years who disclosed a prior positive HIV result in the past are also included in this estimate.

[2] Any violence includes any lifetime sexual, physical, or emotional violence.

[3] Sexual violence includes unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[4] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or neighborhood or peer.

n^y represent the denominator of the subgroup for which the analyses was run, such as those who experienced sexual violence.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

†Estimate is suppressed due to a small sample size (unweighted denominator <25).

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE PERPETRATION AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 12.1c. Physical violence perpetration [1] among 13–24-year-old females—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=1411)	(n=1186)	(n=1400)	(n=1318)
Perpetrated physical violence (lifetime)	9.7 (7.7–11.6)	20.9 (17.6–24.3)	9.6 (7.4–11.8)	14.4 (11.8–17.1)
	(n=1394)	(n=1164)	(n=1383)	(n=1299)
Perpetrated physical violence in the past 12 months	8.8 (6.7–10.9)	18.0 (14.8–21.3)	11.8 (9.0–14.7)	10.2 (7.0–13.4)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Perpetration of physical violence includes pushing, slapping, shoving, shaking, or intentionally throwing something at the other person; punching, kicking, whipping, or beating them with an object; choking, smothering, trying to drown, or burning intentionally; using or threatening to use a gun, knife, or other weapon.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE PERPETRATION AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 12.2c. Sexual violence perpetration [1] among 13–24-year-old females who ever had sex [2]—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=700)	(n=496)	(n=730)	(n=619)
Perpetrated sexual violence (lifetime)	1.9 (0.7–3.0)*	5.0 (2.2–7.7)	1.1 (0.2–2.1)	3.2 (1.5–4.9)
	(n=700)	(n=496)	(n=730)	(n=619)
Perpetrated sexual violence in the past 12 months	1.1 (0.2–2.1)*	3.0 (1.0–5.0)*	**	2.0 (0.5–3.6)*

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Perpetration of sexual violence includes ever forcing a current or previous partner/husband, or anyone else who is not a current partner, to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to.

[2] Sex includes vaginal, oral, or anal intercourse.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%), result should be interpreted with caution

**Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 50%), estimate is suppressed.

INTIMATE PARTNER PHYSICAL VIOLENCE PERPETRATION AMONG 13–24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 12.3c. Intimate partner [1] physical violence perpetration [2], among 13–24-year-old females who ever had a partner—Tanzania Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2024, estimates for oversampled regions.

	Females			
	Dar es Salaam Weighted % (95% CI)	Kagera Weighted % (95% CI)	Mbeya Weighted % (95% CI)	Shinyanga Weighted % (95% CI)
	(n=800)	(n=576)	(n=804)	(n=672)
Perpetrated physical intimate partner violence ever	8.9 (6.5–11.2)	18.6 (14.7–22.4)	9.4 (6.4–12.3)	12.5 (9.1–15.8)

CI = confidence interval. n = denominator.

[1] Intimate partner includes current or previous spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner.

[2] Perpetration of physical violence includes pushing, slapping, shoving, shaking, or intentionally throwing something at the other person; punching, kicking, whipping, or beating them with an object; choking, smothering, trying to drown, or burning intentionally; using or threatening to use a gun, knife, or other weapon.



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Hamis Iddi Khamis	Peter Msaka
Abrahamani Nuru Kibakaya	Hussein Mshana
Michael Kidago	Songoro Jumbe Msongo
Happiness Kikowo	Jonas E. Msuya
Richard Phatael Kimaro	Nasra Msuya
Zakaria Fabian Kitinde	Kelly Mtaki
Lydia Kwesigabo	Grace E. Mtulo
Consolata Kyambo	Heneth Mungengi
Scholastica Laurent	Renethe Mushwahili
Asha A. Lukanga	Bimchanga Mussa
Faithmary Lukindo	Khadija Muwango
Pelice Mkunde Lumambo	Josephine Mwaipopo
Mmanga Ame Machano	Kibbah Anyandwile Mwakyusa
Fanuel Augustine Machumu	Agrey Mwambete
Lydia Mafole	Godfrey Mwaules
Herieth Batholomew Magaji	Chihyo B. Nahumu
Macrina Magayane	Charity Ngenzi
Elizabeth Mahinya	Theresia Ngonyani
Lightness Mainda	Nzumbi Jagadi Ngusa
Lazaro Izahaki Majeta	Josefu Ngwenya
Consolata Makomelo	Helga Simon Njuyuwi

Nyanjige Julius Nkwabi
 Sturda F. Nselu
 Salehe M. Nyagali
 Mwanaidi Nyalukunyo
 Elisha Nyamara
 Victor Nyenza
 Shamsia H. Omari
 Ikupa K. Omega
 Fausta Gabriel Parali
 Saul Charles Rocko
 Bahati M. Rudaheza
 Asia Abdallah Said
 Khadija Ali Salmin
 Nuru Samweli
 Caroline G. Senga
 Barnabas Sichone
 Elizabeth Nicholas Simbakira
 Dora A. Simon
 Shoma R. Sita
 Finner M. Soka
 Magdalena Pilly Songoma
 Scolastica Swai
 Siwema Atieno Sylvester
 Salama Kassid Talib
 Flora P. Temba
 Mwinyimadi Wamoja
 Nashiri Wazir
 Nafhat Salim Yahya
 Ubwa Yassin
 Nelson Yohana
 Bizume Haji Zume

Field Work Drivers

Kassim Muhamed Abdalla
 Khamis Salim Abdalla
 Ibrahim Fadhilun Ahmad
 Ahmed Omar Ahmed
 Ali Ussi Ali
 Sefu Hamza Bakari
 Godfrey Benedictor
 Kelvin Innocent Charles
 Abasi Chiumbo
 Henelikus Damaseni
 Benard Damiani Gyalenga
 Haji Mavua Haji
 Abdulhalim Khamis Hamad
 Zuberi Zuberi Hassan
 Selemani Fundi Hassani
 Seleiman Ali Ishau
 Khatib Muhammed Juma
 Kaoneka Martin Kallaghe
 Nemes Kapizo
 Abraham Karume
 Masoud S. Kassim
 Haji Salim Khamis
 Said Abdalla Khamis
 Suleiman Masoud Khamis

Abdulkarim Abeid Kheir
 Juma Issa Kuliganya
 Elias Kweka
 Camel Lema
 George Mchonjele Liundi
 Benedict Adriano Liwoya
 Mathia Karatusi Lugola
 Denis Galus Lukiringi
 Gallus G Lukiringi
 Adeus Lyambi
 Daniel P. Madale
 Wedson Frank Maduhu
 Stephen Maganga
 Mahmoud Muhidini Mahmoud
 Michael Asewe Majeshi
 Hamimu Khalid Makinda
 Musa Juma Makula
 Emmanuel Kihedu Mavella
 Michael J. Mazumba
 Msafiri A. Mbonechi
 Juma Lemy Mgya
 Seleman Mhando
 Hamad Mheruka
 Marko Wilfred Mking'i
 Michael Mkondya
 Hamis Mkwata
 Khamis Issa Mnubi
 Abrahman Ali Mohamed
 Ally Abdalla Mohamed
 Kassim Mohammed
 Eliapendavyo Msuya
 Diwani Mrisho Mtwana
 Khamis Ali Mussa
 Salum Ali Mussa
 Elly Magomelo Mwasenga
 Said Ali Najim
 Dhahili Nasoro
 Juma Said Nassor
 Diana Bandari Ngailo
 Said Juma Noleka
 David Gwimo Ntabajana
 Shaabani Mohamed Othman
 Leiza Rwezaura
 Twaha Said
 Suleiman Mohamed Salum
 Omar Hamad Seif
 Nicodemus Martin Senge
 Samir Shaibu
 Perfect Epimark Shayo
 Emmanuel Silayo
 Jafar Pandu Simba
 Zuberi Amani Tesha
 Lukas Wambura
 Sadiel Wejja
 Maisara Othman Zaid
 Isack Omary Zongera

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