

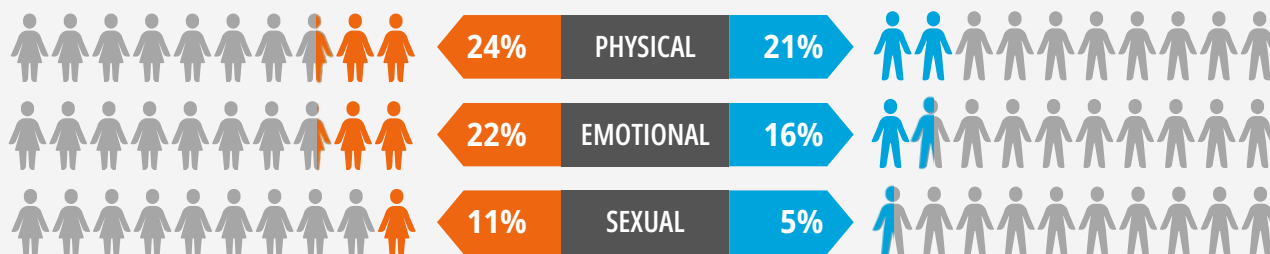
1 KEY FINDINGS

FINDINGS FROM A 2024 NATIONAL SURVEY OF YOUNG PEOPLE AGES 13–24 IN THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Tanzania has made substantial progress in reducing violence against children and youth over the past 15 years.

Children and youth continue to experience violence in 2024

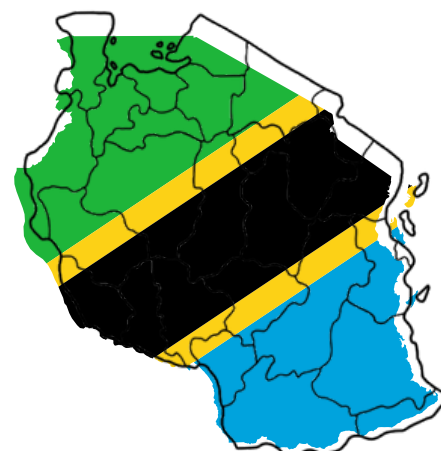
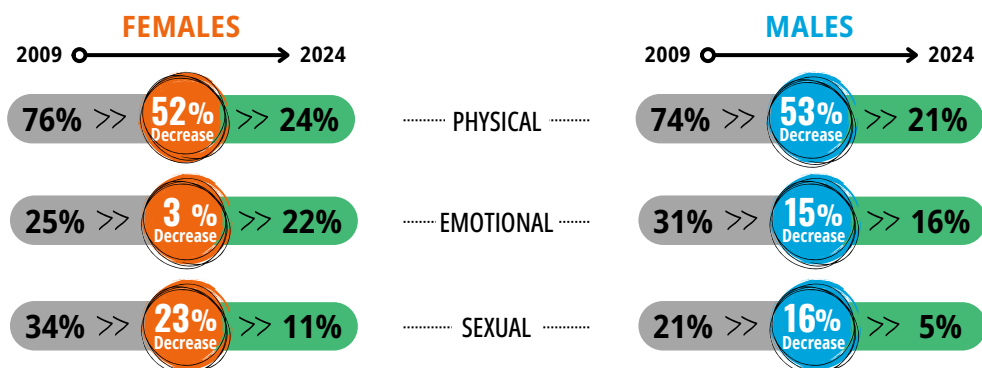
Physical violence is the most prevalent form of violence for both sexes; however, females experience higher levels of sexual and emotional violence compared to males.



% of females and males ages 13–24 who ever experienced physical, emotional or sexual violence

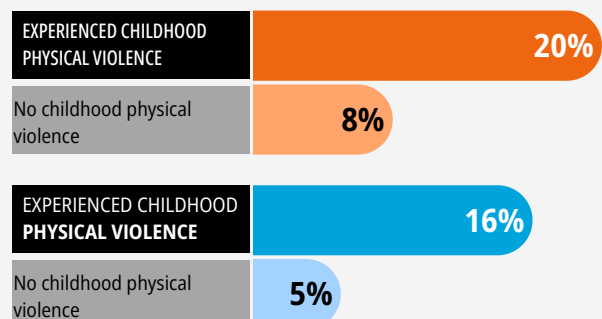
Between 2009 to 2024, Tanzania has greatly reduced violence

% of females and males ages 13–24 who ever experienced violence in 2009 compared to 2024



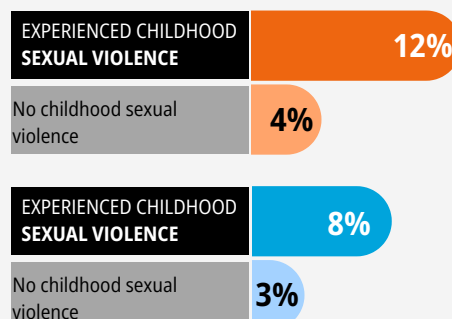
Experiencing violence is linked to negative health outcomes in 2024

Females and males with a history of physical violence had more mental health problems than those without physical violence experience.



% of females and males ages 13–24 who experienced mental health problems in past month

Females and males with a history of sexual violence hurt themselves on purpose more often than those without sexual violence experience.



% of females and males ages 13–24 who hurt themselves on purpose

Solutions to prevent violence

The 2009 Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS) increased awareness of the burden of violence, mobilizing the Tanzanian government to strengthen child protections and create Africa's first-ever national plan to prevent violence against women and children (2013-2016). Tanzania's second national action plan launched in 2024 and in 2025 in Zanzibar.

The 2024 and 2025 plan draws from the INSPIRE framework, which is a resource of evidence-based strategies with the greatest potential to reduce violence against children. INSPIRE includes child protection laws, educational policies and programs, and survivor services.

2 RISK BEHAVIORS

When children & youth experience childhood violence, they are more likely to engage in risky sexual behaviors in their lifetime

High-risk sexual behaviors (having multiple sexual partners or engaging in transactional sex) in adulthood are higher among survivors of violence ages 19–24, in 2024

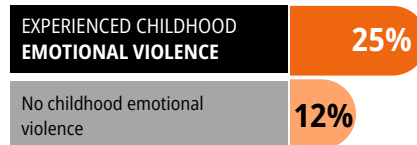
% of **females** with multiple sexual partners



% of **males** with multiple sexual partners



% of **females** who engaged in transactional sex



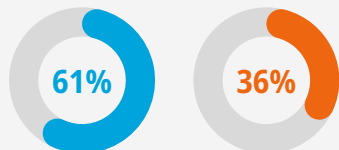
% of **males** who engaged in transactional sex



Risky sexual behaviors can increase the chance for getting sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV, in 2024



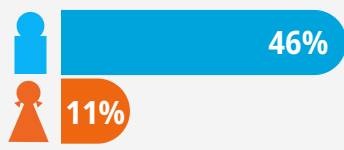
Infrequent condom use is more common among **males** than **females**



Among 19–24-year-olds who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months



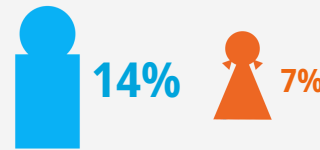
Nearly half of **males** had **multiple sexual partners** in the past 12 months



Among 19–24-year-olds who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months

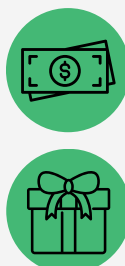


Sex before age 16 was reported twice as often by **males** than by **females**



Among 18–24-year-olds

Transactional sex¹ is common among 19–24-year-olds who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months.



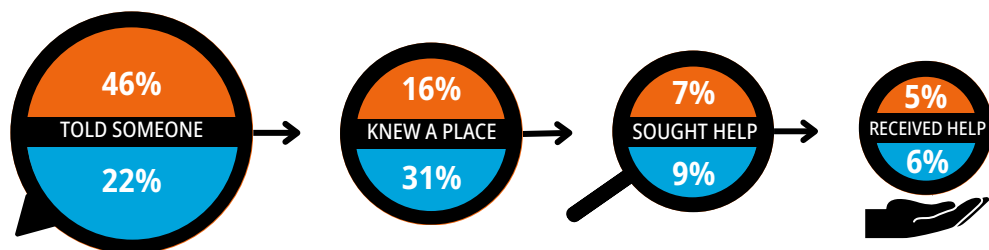
¹Transactional sex among males includes providing money or gifts to someone who is not a wife or a sex worker to start or continue a relationship with them. Transactional sex among females includes entering a sexual relationship with someone mainly to receive money or gifts.

3 SERVICE ACCESS

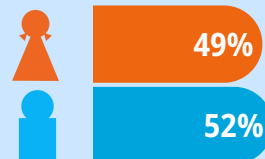
Many children & youth who experience violence have limited access to supportive services

In **2024**, even when survivors disclose their experiences, or know where to get help, they rarely seek or receive services

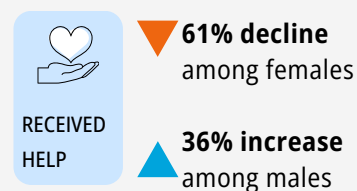
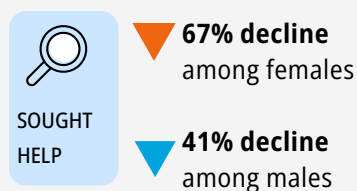
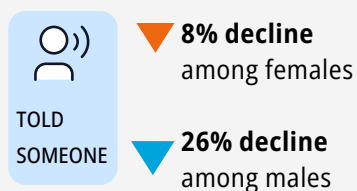
% of **females** and **males** ages 13–24 who experienced sexual violence and told someone, knew where to get help, sought and received services for sexual violence



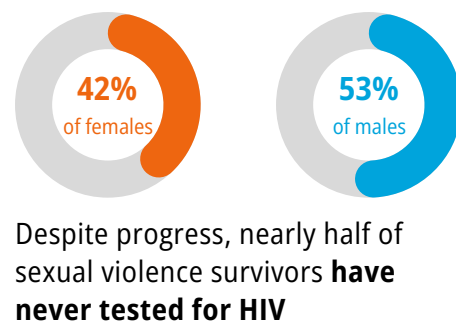
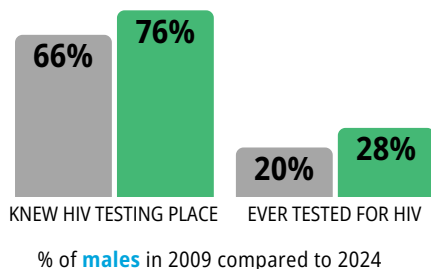
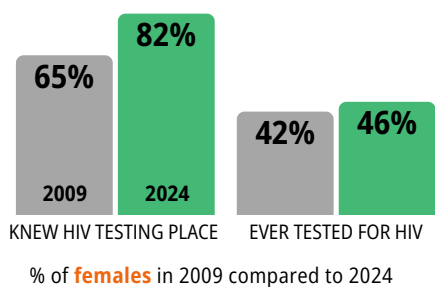
About half of all females and males ages 13–24 **did not know** of any violence support services



In **2024**, fewer survivors ages 18–24 disclosed, sought or received services, compared to **2009**. However, more male survivors received help.



Between **2009** and **2024**, knowledge of where to get tested for HIV and having been tested for HIV among 13–24-year-olds increased:



Although lacking knowledge of HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP), youth are willing to use these medications, in **2024**

