BMC Public Health

CORRECTION

Open Access

Correction: Application of variance components to the identification of determinants of modern contraceptive use in the Tanzania demographic and health survey data

Oliva Safari Donni[1*], Dunstan Raphael Bishanga[2] and Isambi Sailon Mbalawata[3]

Correction: BMC Public Health 22, 1291 (2022)
https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-022-13,636-5

Figure 1 in the original publication of this article [1] was distorted. The updated figure is shown in this correction article, the original article has been updated.

Author details
[1] Department of Monitoring, Medical Teams International (MTI) Tanzania, Learning and Evaluation, P O Box 1, Kibondo, Tanzania. [2] School of Public Health and Social Sciences, Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences, P O Box, 65001 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. [3] AIMS-NEI Global Secretariat, Gasabo Kacyiru – Kamatamu, KG590, ST, Kigali, Rwanda.

Reference
1. Donni OS, et al. Application of variance components to the identification of determinants of modern contraceptive use in the Tanzania demographic and health survey data. BMC Public Health. 2022;22:1291. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-022-13636-5.

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-022-13636-5.

*Correspondence: olivasafari@gmail.com
[1] Department of Monitoring, Medical Teams International (MTI) Tanzania, Learning and Evaluation, P O Box 1, Kibondo, Tanzania
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

BMC

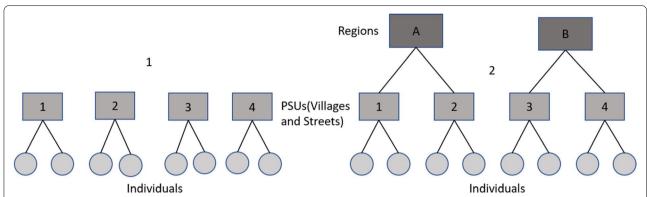Donni *et al. BMC Public Health*   (2022) 22:1462

Page 2 of 2

Fig. 1 The TDHS data grouping structures two scenarios; (1) Individuals nested within the PSUs or individuals nested within regions (two levels), (2) Individuals are nested within PSUs that are nested in regions (three levels)