



The United Republic of Tanzania

SIGI
TANZANIA



Social Institutions and Gender Index
SIGI Tanzania Survey Report





United Republic of Tanzania

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND GENDER INDEX SIGI Tanzania survey Report

Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups
Dodoma

Ministry of Health, Social Welfare, Elderly, Gender and Children
Zanzibar

National Bureau of Statistics
Dodoma

Office of the Chief Government Statistician
Zanzibar

UN Women
Dar es Salaam

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
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SIGI Tanzania Survey Report

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Additional Information about the SIGI survey 2021 may be obtained from the National Bureau of Statistics.

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Foreword

The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania recognises that all human beings are born free and equal. It enshrines equality of all persons without any discrimination on the basis of their nationality, tribe, place of origin, political opinion, colour, religion, sex or station in life. It further advocates for equal opportunity in various rights including, among many others, the right to life, the right to participate in public affairs, the right to education, the right to work, the right to fair remuneration and the right to own property. Several legal provisions have been enacted and institutions established to safeguard the provision of equal opportunities based on these rights for all persons living in Tanzania.

Since independence, the country has made substantial advances and achieved numerous successes in this regard. However, in certain areas obstacles to the enjoyment of these rights persist. This includes gender inequalities rooted in social, economic, and institutional factors. More concretely, many perceptions, attitudes and practices within communities, families and households continue to hamper the full achievement of gender equality.

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar firmly believe that gender is an important dimension of development at all levels of society. For this reason, Tanzania embarked on a Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) country study. This endeavour highlights Tanzania's commitment to investigate and understand the factors that still constrain women's empowerment and obstruct gender equality.

The results from the SIGI Tanzania country study depict an encouraging situation. Policy, legal and institutional reforms targeting gender equality have contributed to improve the situation, while national and international partners have also played a critical role, notably through gender policy advocacy, awareness and sensitisation efforts across society. Our hope is that the findings from the study and from the present report will continue to inform policy formulation and review in the future, accelerating change towards gender equality and helping to fulfil national and global aspirations for sustainable development for all.

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar will persevere with their efforts in favour of gender equality, seeking to address negative perceptions, attitudes and practices that still constrain women's empowerment. To attain these objectives, Tanzania will continue to rely on collaboration and support from national and international partners. In this regard, the government offers its most sincere thanks to UN Women Tanzania, the Embassy of Ireland in Tanzania and the OECD Development Centre, whose contributions to the SIGI Tanzania are greatly acknowledged and appreciated.



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We gratefully acknowledge the guidance and support provided by the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) members who came from various institutions, including the Ministry of Finance and Planning, the President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PORALG); Prime Minister's Office Policy, Parliamentary Affairs, Labour, Employment, Youth and the Disabled; Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA); Ministry for Education, Science and Technology, Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre (EASTC); Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women, and Special Groups, Ministry of Health, Social Welfare, Gender and Children, Zanzibar, Ministry for Lands, Housing, and Human Settlements Development, Ministry for Constitutional and Legal Affairs and Ministry for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries.

Special thanks should also go to NBS and OCGS staff for their hard work and commitment during the survey activities. I also appreciate the efforts made by interviewers and supervisors in making data collection activities possible and ensuring that quality data was collected.

Last but not least, I would like to express my gratitude to all individuals and households across the country who provided the data and supported our work regardless of its time-consuming nature.



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December, 2021



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December, 2021

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Glossary of terms

Access to Justice means the ability of any person, regardless of income, to use the legal system to advocate for themselves and their interests.

Access to Labour Market means the ability of any person to have equal opportunities in employment regardless of sex, religion, and tribe.

Bride Price is referring to money, properties and other forms of wealth paid to the bride or her family by the groom or his family before, during or after the marriage union between the bride and the groom.

Contraception is defined as the intentional prevention of conception through the use of various devices, sexual practices, chemicals, drugs, or surgical procedures. Thus, any device or act whose purpose is to prevent a woman from becoming pregnant can be considered as a contraceptive.

Discriminatory family is the dimension of the Tanzania SIGI survey intended to capture social institutions that limit and restrict women's decision-making power and status in the household and the family. It includes discriminatory formal and informal laws in relation to marriage, household headship, parental authority, divorce and inheritance.

Divorce is permanent or temporary separation between spouses following failure of reconciliation of the dispute of the bride and the groom. The divorce can be granted through judiciary, religious or customary proceedings depending on where the wedlock took place.

Female genital cutting or mutilation (FGC/M), also known as female genital cutting, female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) and female circumcision, is the practice of cutting or removing the external female genitalia without medical justification or consent.

Freedom of movement describes the ability of the people to leave and move locally freely from one area to another.

Gender equality means when persons of both sexes have equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities.

Household tasks are the activities that have to be done regularly at home such as cleaning, washing and cooking.

Household is a socio-economic unit that consists of one or more persons with common living and catering arrangements. Such persons are usually not always related to each other by blood or by marriage.

Inheritance is the right to occupy properties and wealth of the deceased following the death of the owner or the right to occupy part of the properties or wealthy (matrimonial property) following the divorce between spouses.

Intimate partner refers to a person with whom one has a close personal relationship or both current and former spouses.

Missing women is a shortfall in number of women caused by son's child preference.

Political voice is the right of both men and women to participate in the decision-making process. This includes participation in elections as well as appointment at all levels.

Primary caretaker of children is the one who looks after the basic needs of children, such as dressing, feeding, and supervising their playtime.

Reproductive autonomy concerns about having the power to decide and control over contraceptive use, pregnancy, and childbearing.

Restricted physical integrity is the dimension of the Tanzania SIGI survey intended to capture social institutions that increase women's and girl's vulnerability to a range of forms of violence and limit women's control over their bodies and reproductive autonomy. This includes formal and informal laws, norms and practices that fail to protect women's physical integrity or which serve to normalize, justify and excuse practices that impinge on women's physical integrity.

Restricted access to productive and financial resources is the dimension of the Tanzania SIGI survey intended to capture information on women's restricted access to and control over critical productive and economic resources and assets. This includes discriminatory laws which deny women access to land, property and credit; discriminatory customary practices in the allocation or purchase of land, natural resources and other property; and negative attitudes towards women's entrepreneurship.

Restricted civil liberty is the dimension of the Tanzania SIGI survey intended to capture information on discriminatory laws and practices restricting women access, participation and voice in public and social spheres. It encompasses laws, practices or social norms that restrict the mobility of girls and women and limit their access to public space, which deny women the right to vote and participate politically, women's ability to travel or apply for a passport without a male family member, as well as obstacles to women's freedom of association.

Right to Inherit is the act of getting properties and wealth by legal right from a person at his or her death or through heredity.

Unpaid care and domestic work refers to all unpaid services provided within a household for its members, including care of persons, housework and voluntary community work. These activities are considered work, because theoretically one could pay a third person to perform them.

Violence Against Women is any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.

Abbreviations

EAs	- Enumeration Areas
FYDP	- Five Year Development Plan
HBS	- Household Budget Survey
NBS	- National Bureau of Statistics
OCGS	- Office of Chief Government Statistician
OECD	- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PHC	- Population and Housing Census
PPS	- Probability Proportional to Size
SDGs	- Sustainable Development Goals
SIGI	- Social Institution and Gender Index
SPSS	- Statistical Packages for Social Science

Executive Summary

The Tanzania SIGI survey was implemented by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar (OCGS), in partnership with UN Women Tanzania and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Centre, and in collaboration with the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Ministry of Health, Social-Welfare Elders, Gender and Children of Zanzibar. The Tanzania SIGI survey focuses on four key dimensions, spanning major socio-economic areas that affect the entire lifetimes of women and girls: discrimination in the family, restricted physical integrity, restricted access to productive and financial resources and restricted civil liberties.

The Tanzania SIGI survey collected information and data on social institutions from the 217 selected enumerations areas from 31 regions of Tanzania (26 regions from Tanzania Mainland and 5 regions from Zanzibar). The following sections present a summary of the key findings from the Tanzania SIGI survey.

Characteristics of Household and Household population:

- **Households interviewed:** A total of 4,340 households were sampled, from both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. Of these, 4,339 households were found and successfully interviewed.
- **Household size:** The Tanzania SIGI survey found that the average household size in Tanzania was 5.2 persons per household, whereby in rural areas household size was 5.5 persons compared to urban areas which have an average of 4.7 persons per household.
- **Household head:** About a quarter of households are headed by women (24.5 per cent) and 75.5 per cent of the households are headed by men.
- **Possession of National Identification:** Overall, nine in ten (87.5 per cent) of the population 18 years and above possessed voter registration cards followed by birth certificates (28.8 per cent), National and Zanzibar Identification Cards (28.4 per cent), and passport (1.1 per cent).
- **Primary caretaker of children:** Most households declared that female parents are the primary caretakers for the children after school hours (71.3per cent) followed by male parents (30.7per cent).
- **Ownership of dwelling:** More than half of the dwellings are owned by men (54.2 per cent) while 24 per cent of women own dwellings. Only 20.6 per cent of dwellings are jointly owned (men and women).
- **Drinking water:** About 82.6 per cent of households in Tanzania used improved water sources and 17.2 use unimproved sources such as unprotected wells or springs, surface water, and water from a small tank carried by cart or truck.
- **Sources of energy:** Majority of households (61.6 per cent) use firewood and 31.8 per cent coal/charcoal as their main source of energy for cooking. The survey also found that the majority of households (91.5 per cent) spend 30 minutes or longer to go to places where they can find firewood and back to the household.

Characteristics of Respondents

- **Individuals interviewed:** A total of 7,068 respondents aged 15 years and above participated in the individual interviews of the Tanzania SIGI survey whereby 3,848 were women and 3,220 were men. Among the total respondents interviewed, 97.0 per cent were from Tanzania Mainland while 3.0 per cent were from Zanzibar.
- **Level of education:** 56.5 per cent of the population completed primary level of education and 20.4 per cent had no formal education.
- **Employment:** The Tanzania SIGI survey findings show that men are more likely to be employed than women (69.3 per cent and 57.5 per cent respectively). Also, 63.2 per cent of the population in Tanzania are employed while about six per cent of the population are unemployed, and 30.9 per cent of the population are outside labour force. The percentage of women and men engaged in self-employment in agriculture (without employees) are 42.7 per cent and 48.2 per cent respectively.
- **Asking permission:** Women are more likely to ask for permission to work than their men counterparts (36.4 per cent and 22.7 per cent respectively).
- **Boss preferences:** Forty-four per cent of the population in Tanzania declared that they had no preference on the specific sex of the boss they preferred to work with, while 32.9 per cent declared that they would prefer to work with a male boss and 23.4 per cent preferred to work with a female boss.

Discrimination in the family

- **Child marriage:** The Tanzania SIGI survey results show that, 22.8 per cent of women get married before the age of 18 years, compared to 2.2 per cent of men who get married before the age of 18 years. Twenty-six per cent of women and 3.4 per cent of men in Zanzibar reported to have been married before they reached 18 years of age compared to 22.7 per cent of women and 2.2 per cent of men in the Tanzania Mainland.
- **Household responsibilities:** About three quarters of women (74.6 per cent) and two thirds of men (64.5 per cent) had the opinion that cooking for the household is the primary responsibility of women. In contrast paid work was mentioned as responsibility of women by lowest number of population (44.1 per cent).
- **Divorce:** The results show that 45.8 per cent of the population who were divorced or separated mentioned that the man is the only one who took the decision to divorce or separate whereas 42.3 per cent mentioned that the decision on divorce or separation was taken by the woman alone. About 9.3 per cent of the population said the decision on divorce was mutual consent between couples and 2.6 per cent said relatives took decisions about their separation or divorce.
- **Bride price:** In Tanzania the percentage of the married population for which a bride price was paid is 90.9 per cent and the percentage of the population declaring that bride price is a common practice in their community is 95.7 per cent. The percentage of the population declaring that bride price is a common practice in their community is slightly higher in urban (96.4 per cent) compared to rural areas (95.3 per cent).
- **Inheritance:** The results of Tanzania SIGI survey show that 71.4 per cent of the population stated that widows have the right to inherit land assets while 71.8 per cent of the population declared that widows have the right to inherit non-land assets. Eighty-two per cent of the population mentioned that widows have the highest opportunity and right to remarry. However, 44.4 per cent of the population stated that a widow who has been remarried tends to keep the inheritance in the community.

- **Decision-making about marriage:** According to the survey 45.2 per cent of population declared that a son himself makes decisions about his marriage while 36.4 per cent mentioned that a daughter herself makes decisions about her marriage.
- **Decision-making in child health and education:** The majority of the population held the opinion that both parents are primary decision makers regarding a child's education (69.3 per cent) and health (66.2 per cent). About 7 per cent of the population felt that a mother is the primary decision maker regarding a child's education and health (12.2 per cent) whereas 23 per cent of the population indicated that the father is the primary decision maker regarding a child's education and health (21.5 per cent).

Restricted physical integrity

- **Violence Against Women (VAW):** Prevalence and acceptance of domestic violence are still high; 43.3 per cent of women experienced more violence from intimate partners or spouses in their lifetime than men; Nearly a quarter (23.1 per cent) of Tanzanian women have experienced any form of violence from their intimate-partner or spouse in the last 12 months before the survey. Six in ten Tanzanians agree that spousal violence against women is justified under certain circumstances such as when the wife cheated (58.8 per cent) and when the wife neglects the children (39.2 per cent). These were the major reasons a man can hit or beat his wife.
- **Female Genital Mutilation (FGM):** Women who have experienced FGM in Tanzania Mainland were 12.1 per cent. Of them 17.8 per cent have experienced health complications due to FGM. A traditional cutter performs 59.8 per cent of FGM incidences and 18.4 per cent are performed by traditional midwife. The average and median ages at which women had experienced FGM were 10.8 and 10.0 respectively. More than ninety per cent (90.6 per cent) of the population in Tanzania agreed to the statement that, excision is a practice that should be abandoned.
- **Missing women:** In general, surveyed respondents would like to have an average of 3.5 girls and an average of 3.3 boys.
- **Reproductive autonomy:** About 87.0 per cent of the population mentioned that they use modern methods of contraception which are usually offered by health facilities. Out of them 88.8 per cent were women and 85.7 per cent were men. These modern methods of contraception include female and male sterilization, Intra Uterine Device (IUD), injectable, implants, pills, male and female condom, and emergency contraception. Only 12.7 per cent of population uses traditional or natural methods (11.3 per cent women and 14.2 per cent men). Traditional methods of contraception are usually provided by traditional healers while natural methods are standard days' methods such as lactation amenorrhea or withdrawal. There are slight differences in the share of contraceptive use by women (31.7 per cent) and men (30.7 per cent).

Restricted Access to Productive and Financial Resources

- **Secure access to land assets:** Land rights and management remain male-dominated: The results show that, in Tanzania the majority of population own agricultural land either alone and/or jointly (39.7 per cent) whereas 23.3 per cent own agricultural land alone and 19.3 per cent own jointly. In addition, the share of women among agricultural landowners in Tanzania is 43.2 per cent. Among 23.3 per cent of population who own agricultural land alone are 17.1 per cent women and 30.0 per cent are men.
- **Secure access to non-land assets:** The survey revealed that, 45.8 per cent of the population owns a house (alone and/or jointly) whereas 26.1 per cent of the population own houses alone and 23.1 per cent own jointly. 17.9 per cent of women and 34.9 per cent of men in Tanzania own house alone

and 21.9 per cent of women and 24.3 per cent of men own houses jointly. The share of women among house owners is 41.9 per cent.

- **Secure access to formal financial services:** The results show that 52.0 per cent of the population own either bank accounts, microfinance accounts or mobile money services while 11.6 per cent own bank accounts only. The proportion of women who have access to formal financial services is 45.8 per cent.
- **Access to labour market:** The survey found that, 37.5 per cent of the population aged 15 years or above consider maids and housekeeping cleaners the appropriate jobs for women, followed by midwife (32.7 per cent), bar/restaurant (25.8 per cent). The jobs perceived most appropriate for men are construction works (51.6 per cent), taxi driver (47.2 per cent), member of the police force (9.1 per cent) and physician (8.7 per cent).
- **Workplace rights:** About nine people in ten agreed with the statement that “It is perfectly acceptable for any woman in the family to have a paid job outside home if she wants one” and “Both Men and women should receive equal remuneration for a work of equal value.”
- **Entrepreneurship:** The survey found that women are more likely to own business of services than men (82.4 per cent women and 70.8 per cent men). Men are more likely to own agricultural businesses (21 per cent) than women (11.1 per cent). Moreover, 8.3 per cent of men and 6.5 per cent women own manufacturing businesses respectively.

Restricted Civil Liberties

- **Political voice:** In general, the Tanzania SIGI survey reveals that 95 per cent of the population agreed that women and men should have the same opportunities of being political candidates whereas the proportion of women who agreed on the same opportunities is slightly higher (95.9 per cent) compared to men (93.9 per cent).
- **Freedom of movement:** Results show that 49.3 per cent of women and 24.8 per cent of men aged 15 years and above do not feel safe walking alone at night. Fear of robbery was mentioned as the main reason for people to feel unsafe walking alone at night by women (66.4 per cent) and men (69.5 per cent). The second most mentioned reason is fear of physical assault i.e. being mugged or beaten up (57.1 per cent women and 67.8 per cent men). Half of women (50.9 per cent) mentioned that the fear of rape caused insecurity when they walk alone at night.
- **Access to justice:** The results of the Tanzania SIGI survey reveal that more than 90 per cent of the population aged 15 years or above agreed that men and women have an equal opportunity to file complaints at the police stations (95.4 per cent), equal opportunities to access a court of law (93.7 per cent per cent) and equal opportunity to join the police force (93.4 per cent per cent). On the other hand, only 39.5 per cent of the population agreed that men can make better decisions than women.

Perception of Gender Attributes

- **Qualities of woman:** Overall, more than 90 per cent of the population agreed that a real woman should be tolerant, show empathy and compassion, be psychologically tough and take care of other household and family members. On the other hand, 14.0 per cent of population had a perception that a woman should make more money than his spouse or partner.
- **Qualities of man:** The survey found that 93.3 per cent of the population agreed on the perception that a man should be tolerant, followed by psychologically tough (93.2 per cent), take care of other household and family members (92.0 per cent) and should be a breadwinner (91.8 per cent). On

other hand, 28.7 per cent population believed that a man should not ask for help when facing problems.

- **Issues faced women and girl in the community:** Nearly two-thirds of the population mentioned violence as the major issues facing girls and women (44.3 per cent) followed by child marriage and teenage pregnancy which is 31.1 per cent.
- **Perception on gender equality:** The survey results revealed that both men and women (74.7 per cent and 74.1 per cent respectively) agreed on the statement that men and women are equal and they have come far enough already, followed by the statement that gender equality has already been achieved for the most part (58.3 per cent men and 45.2 per cent women). Also, about one fifth of population agreed on the statement that women empowerment means men's disempowerment (21.8 per cent for women and 19.0 per cent for men).

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

In Tanzania, women constitute slightly more than half (51 per cent) of the country's population. Tanzania cannot achieve the Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (Agenda 2030) if this part of its population is left behind. Agenda 2030 contains 17 goals with gender equality and women's empowerment targets mainstreamed in each goal. A standalone goal, SDG number 5 is entirely devoted to gender and aims to "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls."

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar (OCGS), in partnership with UN Women Tanzania, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Centre in collaboration with the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups as well as the Ministry of Health, Elderly, Gender and Children (Zanzibar), conducted the Tanzania SIGI survey. The SIGI Tanzania country study aims to provide data that will improve the rights and well-being of women and girls in Tanzania and advance gender equality through the elimination of discrimination in social institutions. The survey focused on the four key dimensions, spanning the primary socio-economic areas that affect the entire lifetime of women and girls: discrimination in the family, restricted physical integrity, restricted access to productive and financial resources and restricted civil liberties.

The Tanzania SIGI survey was also designed to meet the need for information to report at the national level for assessment of MKUZA, five-year Development Plan III (FYDP III), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially Goal 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls).

It also aimed to provide information on goal 16 which is to "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels" specifically for monitoring:

1. Targets 16.1 which is to "Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere";
2. Target 16.3 which is to "Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all";
3. Target 16.6 which aspires to "Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels";
4. Target 16.7 which looks forward to "Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels";
5. Target 16.10 advocating to "Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements";
6. Target 16.b striving to "Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development".

The UN Women and OECD Development Centre provided technical assistance and financial support during the planning and implementation stages of the survey.

1.2 Survey objectives

The Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) is a tool for measuring gender-based discrimination. The SIGI looks at the gaps that discriminatory legislation, social-norms and practices created between women and men in terms of rights and opportunities. The SIGI highlights the key role of social norms and institutions in determining outcomes for women and girls in areas as diverse as education, ownership of asset, economic activity, labour markets and political representation.

The data collected allow for comparisons of discriminatory social institutions and gender inequalities across the country and regions of Tanzania to better understand sub-national differences. In addition, the country-specific study takes advantage of data sources on discriminatory social institutions that are available in Tanzania but might not be available in many other countries and data that respond to the specific Tanzania social and cultural context. The Tanzania SIGI survey has three specific objectives:

- To generate evidence and understand the nature and extent of discriminatory social institutions at both national and sub-national levels across the 31 regions of Tanzania.
- To support the efforts of the Government of Tanzania to address policy challenges related to gender inequality.
- To share learning on conceptual, methodological and technical issues related to measuring discriminatory social institutions (DSIs) at national level through the production of a background paper and survey reports, the collaboration of experts, and the organisation of national stakeholder workshops.

1.3 Scope and coverage

The Tanzania SIGI survey included a household questionnaire completed by the head of household or his/her partner/spouse, an individual questionnaire filled by a female member of the household as well as a questionnaire completed by a male household member aged 15 and above. Household members who were interviewed for the individual questionnaire were randomly selected using the Kish grid that is embedded in the tablets used for data collection.

The survey collected information on socio-economic and demographic characteristics, as well as social norms, attitudes, and practices. The sample was selected in such a way that it is representative at both national and regional level. The survey was conducted in both rural and urban areas in 31 regions of Tanzania.

The sample was designed to allow for estimates at the national level, urban and rural areas as well as regional levels. This enabled the calculation of specific indicators for each of the 31 regions (Table 1.1), such as for example women's access to land, women's access to bank loans and other forms of credit, access to non-land assets or women's access to businesses or entrepreneurship.

Table 1.1: Tanzania Regions and Codes

Region	Codes	Region	Codes	Region	Codes
Dodoma	01	Mbeya	12	Katavi	23
Arusha	02	Singida	13	Simiyu	24
Kilimanjaro	03	Tabora	14	Geita	25
Tanga	04	Rukwa	15	Songwe	26
Morogoro	05	Kigoma	16	Kaskazini Unguja	51
Pwani	06	Shinyanga	17	Kusini Unguja	52
Dar es Salaam	07	Kagera	18	Mjini Magharibi	53
Lindi	08	Mwanza	19	Kaskazini Pemba	54
Mtwara	09	Mara	20	Kusini Pemba	55
Ruvuma	10	Manyara	21		
Iringa	11	Njombe	22		

1.4 Survey design

The sample for the Tanzania SIGI survey was a stratified sample selected in three stages and it utilized some of the enumeration areas of the 2017/18 Household Budget Survey (2017/18 HBS) which used the list of enumeration areas from the 2012 Population and Housing Census (2012 PHC) frame. In total, 61 sampling strata were formed and stratification was achieved by disaggregating each region into urban and rural areas. The urban and rural areas in each of the regions formed the sampling stratum.

The EAs were selected independently in each sampling stratum based on probability proportional to size (PPS). Implicit stratification and proportional allocation was achieved at each of the lower administrative units by sorting the sampling frame within the explicit stratum according to administrative unit in different levels before sampling unit selection.

In the first stage, 217 EAs were selected with probability proportional to the EA size and with independent selection in each sampling stratum with the sample allocation given in Table 2. Among the selected 217 EAs, (71 EAs were from urban and 146 EAs from rural areas). The selection of EAs was based on the number of EAs in urban and rural areas. With a fixed number of 20 households selected per cluster, the total number of households selected for the quantitative survey of the SIGI Tanzania was 4,340 with 1,420 households in urban and 2,920 households in rural areas) (Table 1.2).

Table 1.2: Number of Household Selected by Location and Place of Residence

	Urban	Rural	Tanzania Mainland	Zanzibar	Total Tanzania
Number of households	1 420	2 920	3 640	700	4 340
Number of individuals	2 840	5 840	7 280	1 400	8 680

During the second stage of sampling a fixed number of 20 households (including 12 households which were interviewed in the 2018 HBS and eight (8) new households randomly selected from each selected EA. For selected households, household heads were interviewed. In addition, any household member aged 18 years or above who is most knowledgeable was eligible for the household interviews. Interviews were only conducted with pre-selected households and no replacement was allowed for non-responding households to prevent bias. Interviewers were asked to make at most three call-backs for nonresponse to reduce nonresponse.

In the third stage, two individuals aged 15 years or above were selected for individual interviews. Selection was done by using a Kish grid. One woman and one man aged 15 years or above who were available on the day of the visit were eligible for the interview.

Table 1.3: Distribution of Sampled Clusters and Target Number of Households to be Interviewed

Region	Number of EAs selected			Target number of households		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Dodoma	5	2	7	100	40	140
Arusha	4	3	7	80	60	140
Kilimanjaro	5	2	7	100	40	140
Tanga	5	2	7	100	40	140
Morogoro	4	3	7	80	60	140
Pwani	5	2	7	100	40	140
Dar es Salaam	0	7	7	0	140	140
Lindi	5	2	7	100	40	140
Mtwara	5	2	7	100	40	140
Ruvuma	4	3	7	80	60	140
Iringa	4	3	7	80	60	140
Mbeya	4	3	7	80	60	140
Singida	6	1	7	120	20	140
Tabora	5	2	7	100	40	140
Rukwa	5	2	7	100	40	140
Kigoma	5	2	7	100	40	140

Shinyanga	5	2	7	100	40	140
Kagera	6	1	7	120	20	140
Mwanza	4	3	7	80	60	140
Mara	5	2	7	100	40	140
Manyara	6	1	7	120	20	140
Njombe	4	3	7	80	60	140
Katavi	5	2	7	100	40	140
Simiyu	6	1	7	120	20	140
Geita	5	2	7	100	40	140
Songwe	5	2	7	100	40	140
Kaskazini Unguja	6	1	7	120	20	140
Kusini Unguja	6	1	7	120	20	140
Mjini Magharibi	1	6	7	20	120	140
Kaskazini Pemba	5	2	7	100	40	140
Kusini Pemba	6	1	7	120	20	140
Total	146	71	217	2 920	1 420	4 340

Table 1.4: Summary of the Sampling Design

Items	
Number of strata	61
Base data used for sampling	2012 Population and Housing Census
Coverage	National
Representativeness of estimates	National, Urban/Rural, Regional
Total number of EAs in the country	106 642
Total number of EAs sampled	217
Average number of households living in EA	86
Number of households sampled	4,340
Number of households sampled per EA	20

1.5 Survey Organization

NBS and OCGS, recruited interviewers for the Tanzania SIGI survey from their database of enumerators' and by advertising in different platforms. Supervisors were selected from NBS headquarters and NBS regional offices while OCGS selected supervisors from OCGS Unguja and Pemba.

The criteria for recruitment included their working experience on similar surveys, job performance evaluated by supervisors and ability to conduct interviews using the CAPI (Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing).

The 48 enumerators were involved in the fieldwork - 39 of whom were from Tanzania Mainland and nine from Zanzibar. A total of 16 fieldwork supervisors of which 13 were from Tanzania Mainland and three from Zanzibar were responsible for the day-to-day management of the data collection and quality assurance. There were 16 mobile fieldwork teams that comprised of three enumerators and one supervisor each.

Each team conducted interviews in two regions. Supervisors were responsible to oversee the whole exercise and report to the SIGI coordinator who in turn reported to the project manager. The 31 regions covered by this survey were Arusha, Dodoma, Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Morogoro, Pwani, Lindi, Mtwara, Ruvuma, Iringa, Mbeya, Singida, Tabora, Rukwa, Kigoma, Shinyanga, Kagera, Mwanza, Mara, Manyara, Njombe, Katavi, Simiyu, Geita, and Songwe from Tanzania Mainland; and Kaskazini Unguja, Kusini Unguja, Mjini Magharibi, Kaskazini Pemba and Kusini Pemba from Zanzibar.

Before data collection started, supervisors and interviewers were trained from 1st to 6th December 2020 by Trainers from NBS and OCGS to ensure that they are equipped with the necessary knowledge to collect quality data. The training took place in Babati, Manyara Region. Facilitators included Dr. Sadananda Mitra (Programme Specialist of Gender Statistics) and Pielina Lamba (Programme Associate) from UN Women. OECD Development Centre joined the training virtually to provide introductory remarks as well as provide answers to the questions that were raised.

The training included lectures, classroom presentations, mock interviews, test and field practices. Field practices were conducted in one day in Babati District. Areas involved in the field practice were Singe Ward, Ngendi Village, Bonga Ward and Dawar Street. The challenges that emerged during field practice were discussed resulting in a revision of the questionnaire.

Data were collected using Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) equipped with CSPro software. After completion of the interview, interviewers were able to use internet to upload collected information to the server after being verified by fieldwork supervisors.

1.6 Quality control

Quality control was adhered to in all 31 regions to meet the required survey criteria. In Tanzania Mainland, Regions were divided into eighty zones (see Annex 1) to enable quality control officers to reach enumeration areas easily and within specified time. Seven quality control officers visited eight zones to check if enumerators were on the right track. Two quality control officers were responsible for all five regions of Zanzibar.

In addition, quality control officers also observed interviews conducted by enumerators to ensure questions were properly administered and responses were correctly recorded. Other aspects which were observed include, procedures for selection of households for interviews, spot checking and teamwork.

1.7 Data Processing and Analysis

Data for the Tanzania SIGI survey were collected by using Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) using the CSPro software package. Completed questionnaires were sent via Bluetooth to supervisors who were responsible for quality assuring and editing the data. The data was then sent to the server before leaving the field.

The IT department created two folders on the server. One folder was used by enumerators for the backup of data. The second folder contained the same data but for use by supervisors to complete their detailed checks of the work of the enumerators. Both enumerators and supervisors uploaded data to the server from their tablets. Data from both folders were then exported to Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and STATA by the IT department.

Data checks were done daily, using STATA. Any errors found were sent back to supervisors to take immediate action to resolve them. To ensure consistency, comparisons were made between data sent by enumerators and supervisors.

Data cleaning was completed on 19th July 2021, followed by data processing and analysis from 19th July to 22th July 2021. The analysts used both SPSS and STATA to produce the statistical tables.

2 Characteristics of Households and Household Population

Key findings

- A total of 3,848 women and 3,220 men aged 15 and above were interviewed as part of the Tanzania SIGI survey.
- Tanzanian households consist on average of 5.2 members.
- More than 87 per cent of Tanzanian Posses Voter's identification documents.
- Most households in Tanzania (61.6 per cent) use firewood and 31.8 per cent use coal/charcoal as their main source of energy for cooking.
- More than three quarters (78.2 per cent) of households in Tanzania live in detached houses, while 12.6 per cent of household live in semi-detached houses.
- About eight out of ten (78.3 per cent) of parents (mother or father) are the primary caretakers of their children
- Eighty-three (83.9) per cent of households are in houses owned by households in Tanzania.

2.1 Population characteristics

Population characteristics reflect the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of households including age, sex, marital status, place of residence, and childcare. This information facilitates the interpretation of key demographic and socio-economic indices as well as assisting in the assessment of the representativeness of the survey.

2.1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Table 2.1 presents the distribution of household interviews and interviewed women and men of age 15 and above; with respect to background characteristics such as for example residence and location. A total of 4,340 households were selected for the sample from both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. Of these, 4,339 households were successfully interviewed at the time of the survey yielding a response rate of 100 per cent.

In the interviewed households, 4,340 women were selected as eligible for the individual interview and of these, 3,875 were found during the time of the survey. A total of 3,848 eligible women were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 99.3 per cent. In addition, 4,340 eligible men were selected, among whom 3,251 men were found during the time of the survey. A total of 3,220 were successfully interviewed yielding a response rate of 99.0 per cent.

Table 2.1: Number of Households, Number of Interviews, and Response Rates According to Place of Residence and Sex

	Rural	Urban	Mainland	Zanzibar	Tanzania
Household interviews					
Households selected	2,920	1,420	3,640	700	4,340
Households occupied	2,920	1,419	3,639	700	4,339
Households interviewed	2,920	1,419	3,639	700	4,339
Household response rate ¹	100	100	100	100	100
Interviews with men					
Number of eligible men selected	2,239	1,012	2,612	639	3,251
Number of eligible men interviewed	2,221	999	2,585	635	3,220
Eligible men response rate ²	99.2	98.7	99.0	99.4	99.0
Interviews with women					
Number of eligible women selected	2,591	1,284	3,211	664	3,875
Number of eligible women interviewed	2,571	1,277	3,187	661	3,848
Eligible women response rate ²	99.2	99.5	99.3	99.5	99.3

2.1.2 Household Composition

Information about the composition of head of household and household size is presented in Table 2.2. This information is important because it is associated with household welfare. A household head holds the role of decision-maker in the household and other household member normally recognize this individual as their head and might have influence of their gender relations.

Table 2.2 shows that 75.5 per cent of the households in Tanzania are headed by men, and 24.3 per cent are headed by women. The overall average household size is 5.3 persons per household with an average of 5.2 persons per household in Tanzania Mainland and 6.0 persons per household in Zanzibar. Furthermore 77 per cent of households in Tanzania have a household size ranging between three (3) to eight (8) members. However, households with one or two members constitute 13 per cent of all households while remaining 10 per cent of households have more than eight (8) members.

Table 2.2: Percentage of Households by Sex of Household Head and Number of Usual Members, According to Place of Residence and Location

	Rural	Urban	Mainland	Zanzibar	Tanzania
Household headship					
Men	79.2	69.4	75.5	78.5	75.5
Women	20.8	30.6	24.5	21.5	24.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Number of usual members					
1	4.7	5.8	5.2	3.4	5.1
2	7.0	9.6	8.0	7.3	8.0
3	12.1	14.8	13.2	8.8	13.1
4	16.3	21.4	18.3	14.4	18.2
5	15.9	16.4	16.1	14.7	16.1
6	13.3	12.7	13.0	13.8	13.1
7	11.4	8.6	10.3	12.0	10.3
8	6.9	5.1	6.2	7.8	6.2
9+	12.5	5.7	9.7	17.9	10.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Mean size of households	5.5	4.7	5.2	6.0	5.2
Number of households	2,920	1,419	3,639	700	4,339

2.1.3 Birth and Official Registration of the Population

Official identification documents are very important and are used to justify the nationality of the members of the household. They also help to get access to personal civil rights and benefits.

Overall, 87.5 per cent of the population aged 18 years and above possess voter's registration cards followed by 28.8 per cent who have birth certificates and 28.4 per cent with national and Zanzibar identification cards and 1.1 per cent who indicate that they have passports.

The percentage of the population who have birth certificates was higher in Zanzibar (73.2 per cent) than in Tanzania Mainland with 27.4 per cent. Similarly, the possession of a Voter's ID was higher in Tanzania Mainland (88.0 per cent) than in Zanzibar (71.8 per cent). Passport ownership was below five per cent for both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. More men possess birth certificates (31.0 per cent) and National and Zanzibar Identification cards (28.9 per cent) than women. Women were most likely to have Voter's Identification cards in both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar (87.7 per cent).

With regards to residence, urban and rural populations were most likely to be in possession of Voter's IDs with 88 per cent of the population from Tanzania Mainland and 71.1 per cent from Zanzibar having this type of identification with hardly any difference across sex. On the other hand, the possession of passports was very low in both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar with less than five per cent nationally and across sex.

Across all regions Voter's IDs was the document that most respondents were most likely to possess - with more than 80 per cent of the population in all regions except for Kusini in Pemba with 64 per cent. Mjini Magharibi region has shown the highest possession of birth certificates with more than 80 per cent across sex, while Katavi and Kigoma regions have the least possession of birth certificates with less than 9 per cent across sex. In terms of National Identification/Zanzibar Identification, the population in Kusini Unguja were the most likely to have these with 43.2 per cent, while less than two per cent of respondents from the Kigoma, Geita and Kagera regions have this form of identification. The possession of passports was low in most regions (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Percentage Distribution of Population with Birth Certificate, and Aged 18 Years and Above Who Possess National or Zanzibar ID, Voter's ID and Passport by Sex and Selected Background Characteristics¹

Background Characteristics	Population who Posses Birth certificate			Population Aged 18 Years and Above Who Posses National or Zanzibar Identification			Voter's ID			Passport		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Residence												
Rural	21.0	23.2	22.1	20.4	22.1	21.2	87.7	86.7	87.3	0.7	0.7	0.7
Urban	37.0	46.4	41.4	38.7	40.9	39.6	87.5	88.2	87.8	1.5	2.3	1.8
Location												
Tanzania Mainland	25.4	29.6	27.4	12.0	22.1	11.2	88.1	87.9	88.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Zanzibar	70.3	76.3	73.2	38.0	82.0	37.1	71.8	70.3	71.1	3.1	6.0	4.5
Region												
Dodoma	24.6	27.1	25.8	21.0	18.6	19.9	84.6	79.3	82.1	1.2	0.7	0.9
Arusha	24.4	24.3	24.4	20.0	20.9	20.4	90.9	94.0	92.2	1.2	0.7	1.0
Kilimanjaro	25.8	33.0	29.3	26.0	28.3	27.1	88.0	83.4	85.7	1.2	1.8	1.5
Tanga	29.3	36.3	32.7	65.8	64.0	64.9	84.0	85.2	84.6	3.4	5.9	4.6
Morogoro	19.5	23.3	21.4	29.7	34.2	31.8	88.6	91.3	89.9	0.3	1.4	0.8
Pwani	26.3	31.7	28.8	49.7	50.9	50.2	89.0	93.7	90.9	1.0	0.4	0.7
Dar es Salaam	37.6	54.3	45.4	49.1	52.5	50.5	86.9	88.3	87.5	1.9	1.3	1.6
Lindi	16.9	21.3	19.0	14.3	13.2	13.8	90.3	90.4	90.3	0.8	1.4	1.1
Mtwara	22.2	25.7	23.9	5.1	5.4	5.2	93.6	91.1	92.5	0.8	0.9	0.8

¹ Values of 0 per cent in this table does not necessarily mean that there are no individuals with the particular document but rather that none with these documents were included in the sample.

Ruvuma	31.1	44.0	37.3	39.3	40.8	39.9	86.1	88.8	87.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Iringa	35.3	37.5	36.4	36.7	35.2	36.0	86.4	86.9	86.6	0.8	0.0	0.4
Mbeya	25.2	27.6	26.3	18.1	10.8	14.9	87.7	87.4	87.6	0.3	0.4	0.4
Singida	26.3	24.8	25.6	16.0	13.0	14.6	85.0	85.2	85.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Tabora	22.6	18.0	20.4	9.5	15.4	12.2	86.1	82.1	84.3	1.1	0.7	0.9
Rukwa	10.7	8.3	9.5	24.0	30.8	27.3	84.7	87.2	85.9	0.3	0.6	0.5
Kigoma	7.7	8.7	8.1	2.1	1.5	1.8	92.3	91.8	92.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shinyanga	26.7	26.9	26.8	11.3	13.0	12.0	85.4	94.3	89.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Kagera	36.0	40.7	38.2	3.4	4.6	4.0	91.2	88.5	89.9	0.6	0.7	0.6
Mwanza	29.0	29.2	29.1	29.4	37.2	32.8	88.1	87.6	87.9	0.0	1.4	0.6
Mara	30.6	37.3	33.9	29.1	29.7	29.4	87.9	90.3	89.0	2.5	1.2	1.9
Manyara	18.7	19.6	19.2	19.2	14.2	16.9	90.6	86.9	88.9	0.5	1.0	0.8
Njombe	46.3	49.4	47.8	52.1	58.5	54.9	80.8	89.8	84.8	0.3	1.6	0.9
Katavi	4.0	7.5	5.7	20.7	26.4	23.3	93.3	93.8	93.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Simiyu	19.9	24.1	21.9	24.9	25.0	24.9	91.5	84.8	88.3	0.8	0.6	0.7
Geita	18.6	21.5	20.0	3.6	4.6	4.0	90.5	86.3	88.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Songwe	19.9	27.5	23.4	7.1	10.9	8.6	87.9	89.1	88.4	0.3	0.0	0.2
Kaskazini Unguja	68.6	74.8	71.7	79.2	82.4	80.7	73.4	73.9	73.6	1.3	1.9	1.6
Kusini Unguja	75.2	81.3	78.3	85.4	90.9	88.1	75.4	79.9	77.6	0.7	4.7	2.7
Mjini Magharibi	80.2	87.6	83.7	80.9	82.9	81.8	71.1	70.2	70.7	5.2	9.9	7.5
Kaskazini Pemba	53.4	58.2	55.7	85.2	79.6	82.5	74.9	71.1	73.0	1.5	2.7	2.1
Kusini Pemba	61.7	66.8	64.2	78.3	76.8	77.5	66.8	61.6	64.2	2.2	3.8	3.0
Tanzania	26.7	31.0	28.8	27.9	28.9	28.4	87.7	87.3	87.5	1.0	1.2	1.1

2.2 Childcare

The Tanzania SIGI survey assessed the existence of childcare arrangements in the household for each child of the household below 14 years old. The assessment was not only for children belonging to respondents but also for the children living in the selected household without considering their relationship to the respondents.

2.2.1 Primary Caretaker of Children

The households were asked if the children living in the households were currently enrolled in school for studies and for those who were enrolled, households were asked who looks after the child outside of school hours. Information about who usually looks after children who were not enrolled during the day was collected. Each selected household was requested to name two caretakers; the first who was the most responsible (primary) and if there is no other caretaker it meant a non-response for this question. Most households indicated that mothers are the primary caretakers of the children after school hours (71.3 per cent) followed by fathers (30.7 per cent) and children looking after themselves (23.1 per cent). The children who were not currently enrolled in school, were also taken care of by mothers (83.2 per cent) followed by fathers (31.1 per cent) and grandmothers (21.7 per cent). The survey results also showed that the parents of children who are currently enrolled or not enrolled in school do not prefer formal childcare arrangements as reflected in Tables 2.4 and 2.5.

Table 2.4: Percentage Distribution of Children Below Age 15 who are Currently Enrolled in School by Primary Caretakers Outside of School Hours, According to Place of Residence and Location

Primary caretaker outside school hours	Percentage Distribution of Children Below Age 15 who are Currently Enrolled in School by Primary Caretakers Outside of School Hours				
	Rural	Urban	Tanzania Mainland	Zanzibar	Tanzania
Father	33.5	25.3	31.1	19.0	30.7
Mother	74.0	66.1	71.2	74.0	71.3
Child Self-care	22.4	24.4	23.3	17.5	23.1
The Child's Brother(s)	3.1	3.0	3.1	1.7	3.0
The Child's Sister(s)	5.9	7.8	6.4	10.2	6.5
The Child's Grandfather	5.1	5.6	5.4	2.9	5.3
The Child's Grandmother	17.3	23.4	19.4	17.7	19.3

Other Male Relatives	1.8	1.5	1.7	0.9	1.7
Other Female Relatives	3.6	6.1	4.4	7.3	4.5
An Unpaid Non-Relative (Friend or Neighbour)	0.5	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.9
A Paid Non-Relative (Sitter Or Nanny)	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.5
Care centre/kindergarten/Preschool	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
Other	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.4

Table 2.5 : Percentage Distribution of Children Below Age 15 who are Not Currently Enrolled in School by Primary Caretakers During the Day, According to Place of Residence and Location

Primary caretaker during the day	Percentage Distribution of Children Below Age 15 who are Not Currently Enrolled in School by Primary Caretakers During the Day				
	Rural	Urban	Tanzania Mainland	Zanzibar	Tanzania
Father	34.1	21.8	31.3	21.5	31.1
Mother	84.1	80.5	83.1	86.6	83.2
Child Self care	7.2	4.7	6.7	1.7	6.6
The Child's Brother(s)	2.3	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.3
The Child's Sister(s)	5.4	6.4	5.6	7.4	5.6
The Child's Grandfather	4.7	5.1	4.9	2.3	4.8
The Child's Grandmother	21.2	23.1	21.7	19.5	21.7
Other Male Relatives	1.4	1.7	1.5	0.7	1.5
Other Female Relatives	3.3	6.8	4.0	7.8	4.1
An Unpaid Non-Relative (Friend or Neighbour)	0.6	2.0	0.9	2.4	0.9
A Paid Non-Relative (Sitter or Nanny)	0.1	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.4
Care centre/kindergarten/Preschool	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	1.3	0.4	1.4	0.4

2.3 Work Arrangements for Primary Caretaker

The Tanzania SIGI survey has also collected information on the arrangements made by the respective caretakers when taking care of their children. Generally, it was found that 43.6 per cent of children were taken care of by mothers who were not working. On the other hand, 39.9 per cent of mothers who are working have schedules that allow them to take care of their children. Mothers in the 'not working' category account for higher percentages in taking care of children in both Zanzibar and Tanzania Mainland at 74.6 and 42.6 per cent respectively, as depicted in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6: Percentage Distribution of Children Below 15 Years Old by Work Arrangement Allowing Caretaker to Look After the Children, Place of Residence and Location

Work Arrangement and the Share of Mother and Farther in looking after the Child	Rural	Urban	Tanzania Mainland	Zanzibar	Tanzania
The share of children for which either mother of the father looks after the child	80.5	73.3	78.3	79.8	78.3
Parents' work arrangements					
Mother Works Fulltime But Work Schedule Allows	40.9	37.2	40.5	20.2	39.9
Father Works Fulltime But Work Schedule Allows	2.6	1.6	2.4	0.2	2.3
Child Comes to Mother's Workplace	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.9
Child Comes to Father's Workplace	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Mother Not Working	41.1	50.0	42.6	74.6	43.6
Father Not Working	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.5	1.2
Mother Left Job to Look After the Child	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Father Left Job to Look After the Child	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mother Made Part-Time Work Arrangements to Look After the Child	12.5	8.5	11.6	4.1	11.4
Father Made Part-Time Work Arrangements to Look After the Child	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100

In urban areas, half of children are taken care of by mothers who are not working (50.0 per cent) compared to 41.1 per cent of children in rural areas. On the other hand, 40.9 per cent of children are taken care of by mothers who are living in rural areas and work full-time with work schedules that allow

them to look after the children compared to 37.2 per cent in urban areas. However, the survey reveals that both mothers and fathers have a large share in taking care of children (78.3 per cent) disaggregated as 80.5 per cent in rural areas and 73.3 per cent in urban areas.

2.3.1 Reason for not Having Formal Childcare Arrangements

The households were asked about the reason for not having formal childcare arrangements for their children. The results show that 71.1 per cent of households reported that children are not taken care of through a formal childcare arrangement because there is 'no need' followed by those who reported that formal childcare is not available (34.4 per cent).

With regards to the availability of formal childcare, 3.5 per cent mentioned that formal childcare was not suitable because formal childcare facilities are too far from where they live; available formal childcare facilities are too costly; available formal childcare facilities are not reliable; available formal childcare arrangement does not meet the child's specific requirements; and available formal childcare facilities cannot accommodate all children who form part of the family arrangement (Table 2.7).

Table 2.7: Percentage Distribution of Children Below 15 Years old Who are not in Formal Childcare by Reasons for Not Having Formal Childcare Arrangements, Residence and Location

Reasons for Not Having Formal Childcare Arrangements	Rural	Urban	Tanzania Mainland	Zanzibar	Tanzania
No Need for Formal Childcare Arrangement	68.2	77.8	70.7	84.5	71.1
No Formal Childcare Arrangement Available	38.1	25.8	34.8	23.1	34.4
Available Formal Childcare Arrangement is not suitable	2.7	5.4	3.6	2.0	3.5
Other Reasons	4.7	6.5	5.4	0.4	5.3

2.4 Housing Characteristics

Housing characteristics focus on the ownership of dwelling and availability of social amenities such as main sources of drinking water, distance to the water source, and energy used for lighting and cooking.

2.4.1 Ownership of Dwelling

The results show that 83.9 per cent of families live in houses owned by households and 11.6 per cent of families live in rented houses. Moreover, 4.3 per cent of families live in the houses for which they do not pay rent. However, most of the families live in a house they built themselves (88.7 per cent) followed by inherited with 4.6 per cent. The self-ownership of houses is very high in rural areas (92.2 per cent) compared to urban areas (70.1 per cent); in addition, most houses are owned by men in both categories of residence and location (Table 2.8).

Table 2.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Legal Status, Means of Acquisition and Owner of Dwelling, Place of Residence and Location

Legal Status	Rural	Urban	Mainland	Zanzibar	Tanzania
Ownership of dwelling					
Owned by household	92.2	70.1	84.0	82.2	83.9
Lived in without paying rent	3.4	5.7	4.1	10.1	4.3
Rented	4.2	23.9	11.7	7.7	11.6
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Mean of acquisition					
Purchased	2.0	4.1	2.6	2.9	2.6
Own Built	92.0	80.9	88.9	82.5	88.7

Inherited	3.0	8.3	4.5	6.1	4.6
Allocated by family	1.8	5.8	2.8	7.6	3.0
Allocated by the Government	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Owner of dwelling					
Men only	56.6	50.4	53.8	72.2	54.3
Women only	20.9	29.3	24.2	20.2	24.0
Men and Women together	21.8	18.6	21	6.3	20.6
Other	0.6	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

2.5 Drinking-Water

This section presents information on source of water, time spent to the source including filling of the container and primary collectors of water used by households.

2.5.1 Sources of Drinking Water

The source of drinking water implies quality of water in terms of contamination, pollution, and water-borne diseases. Thus, water source serves as a proxy indicator of whether water is suitable for drinking or not.

Table 2.9 presents the percentage distribution of households by main sources of drinking water. Improved sources of water include piped water into dwelling, piped water in the yard/plot, public tap or standpipe, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection, bottled water, tube well or borehole. The results show that, 82.6 per cent of households in Tanzania use improved water sources while 17.2 use unimproved water sources such as unprotected wells or springs, surface water, and water from a small tank carried by cart or truck. More than four in ten households (43.3 per cent) in Tanzania access water from a public tap or standpipe or tube well or borehole, followed by piped water (dwelling or yard/plot) which accounts for 27.3 per cent. More than half (56.6 per cent) of households in Zanzibar access water from piped water (dwelling or yard/plot) followed by public tap/standpipe/tube at 39.1 per cent. In Tanzania Mainland, 26.6 per cent of household's access water from piped water (dwelling or yard/plot) and 43.4 per cent of household access water from public tap/standpipe/tube and well/borehole.

Table 2.9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sources of Drinking Water, Means of Transport, Time to Obtain Drinking Water, Waiting Time and Distance

Sources of Drinking Water	Rural	Urban	Mainland	Zanzibar	Tanzania
Improved Sources	76.3	93.6	82.4	99.8	82.6
Piped water (dwelling or yard/plot)	12.6	51.9	26.6	56.6	27.3
Tube well/borehole to yard/plot	10.8	5.5	9.0	3.9	8.8
Public tap/standpipe/tube well/borehole	48.7	34.4	43.4	39.1	43.3
Protected well/spring	3.5	0.9	2.6	0.2	2.5
Rainwater collection	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.7
Bottled water	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unimproved Sources	23.8	6.4	17.6	0.2	17.2
Cart with small tank/drum or tanker-truck	0.3	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.9
Unprotected well/spring	2.3	0.5	1.6	0.0	
Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels)	19.7	2.1	13.4	0.1	13.1
Other	1.5	1.9	1.7	0.1	1.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Time taken to Source and Waiting time to fetch water					
No time taken	24.6	60.5	37.4	62.5	38.1
Less than 30 Minutes	34.0	29.2	32.1	32.7	32.2
30 Minutes or Longer	41.4	10.3	30.4	4.9	29.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100

The survey also found that 38.1 per cent of the households spent less than one minute to travel from where they live to their source of drinking water. This means that the water sources are generally not too far from the premises or that water was brought by truck or cart. Furthermore, 32.2 per cent of the households spent less than 30 minutes to travel from where they live to the sources and waiting to collect water while 29.8 per cent spent more than half an hour.

2.5.2 Primary Collectors of Drinking Water

About 51.9 per cent of households in Tanzania with no water on their premises reported that only female adults or children are collectors of drinking water. While the percentage was about the same for Tanzania Mainland, the situation was different for Zanzibar where for the same category of collectors the percentage was 31.1, with the collector category “male and female adult or children” accounting the highest at 52.7 per cent (Table 2.10).

Table 2.10: Percentage of Households With No Water on Premises by Collector(s) of Drinking Water, According to Selected Background Characteristics

Background characteristics	Collector(s) of drinking water (per cent of household)			Total	Male children	Female children
	Only male adult or children	Only female adult or children	Male and female adult or children			
Residence						
Rural	9.9	51.6	38.4	100	28.9	39.1
Urban	13.5	52.6	34	100	25.7	37.1
Location						
Tanzania Mainland	10.7	52.2	37.1	100	28.2	38.7
Zanzibar	16.2	31.1	52.7	100	25.4	36.4
Region						
Dodoma	20.1	35.8	44	100	34.6	37.2
Arusha	13.4	57.1	29.6	100	26.2	45.4
Kilimanjaro	1.3	41.6	57.1	100	48.8	57.6
Tanga	5.6	42.5	51.9	100	38.3	47.9
Morogoro	8.2	77.4	14.4	100	10.2	18.5
Pwani	10.7	43.7	45.6	100	31.1	37.9
Dar es Salaam	17.3	46.2	36.5	100	19.2	25
Lindi	20.5	48.2	31.3	100	17.4	23.8
Mtwara	9.2	63	27.8	100	16.4	35.8
Ruvuma	12.3	54.2	33.5	100	28.4	38.7
Iringa	8	56.9	35.1	100	22.3	24.4
Mbeya	14	55.9	30.1	100	22	36
Singida	10.6	40.9	48.4	100	37.3	50.7
Tabora	15.4	59.7	24.8	100	18.8	24.2
Rukwa	3.8	57.3	38.9	100	31.5	48.1
Kigoma	4.7	54.1	41.2	100	37	63
Shinyanga	11.1	70.4	18.5	100	17.3	38.3
Kagera	11.8	40.3	47.9	100	44.7	44.7
Mwanza	13	58.2	28.8	100	25.7	40.4
Mara	8.4	47.8	43.8	100	22.1	35.6
Manyara	5.2	35.3	59.4	100	49	51.2
Njombe	11.1	57.6	31.3	100	33	36.2
Katavi	6.4	55.6	38	100	31.5	46.3
Simiyu	11.8	42.5	45.7	100	34.3	47.7
Geita	6	54.3	39.7	100	33.3	51.6
Songwe	5.7	67.3	27	100	19.5	31.6
Kaskazini Unguja	10.3	24	65.7	100	32.9	38.5
Kusini Unguja	25.1	26.4	48.5	100	22.1	28.6
Mjini Magharibi	23.9	22.6	53.6	100	25.8	32.9
Kaskazini Pemba	5.6	47.1	47.2	100	26.9	48
Kusini Pemba	20.4	38.9	40.7	100	13	29.6
Total	10.8	51.9	37.3	100	28.1	38.6

2.6 Access to Energy

This section presents information on households with access to source of energy for cooking and primary collectors of firewood.

2.6.1 Sources of Energy

Gender equality can be promoted by using the modern source of energy including gas or electricity. The use of a modern source of energy (electricity/gas) for cooking is less than 10 per cent in Tanzania. Moreover, majority of households (61.6 per cent) use firewood and 31.8 per cent coal/charcoal as their main source of energy for cooking. In addition, the proportion of households using alternative sources of energy (gas/biogas) was higher in urban than rural areas which accounts for 12.3 per cent and 0.6 per cent respectively.

The households which used firewood, wood or farm/animal residues were asked about the time spent travelling to and from the places where they collect firewood. The survey revealed that majority of households (91.5 per cent) spent 30 minutes or longer to go to the places where they collect firewood and back to the household whereas a small number of households mentioned that firewood is found on the premises (Table 2.11).

Table 2.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sources of Energy for Cooking, Means of Transportation, Time to Source of Firewood, Distance to Source

	Rural	Urban	Mainland	Zanzibar	Tanzania
Source of energy for cooking					
Electricity	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Gas / biogas	0.6	12.3	4.8	11.4	5.0
Paraffin	0.2	1.6	0.7	1.5	0.7
Coal / charcoal	13.8	61.9	31.7	35.4	31.8
Firewood	84.5	23.6	61.9	50.2	61.6
Wood/farm/animal residuals	0.4	0	0.3	0.6	0.3
Other (specify)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Time taken to collect firewood (round trip)					
Firewood on Premises	0.5	1.1	0.7	2.1	0.7
Less than 30 Minutes	9.9	4.4	7.8	7.8	7.8
30 Minutes or Longer	89.6	94.6	91.5	90	91.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100

2.6.2 Primary Collectors of Firewood

The results in Table 2.12 show that firewood collection in Zanzibar is a collective responsibility that involves the collector category “male and female adults or children” at 44.4 per cent while in Tanzania Mainland the collector category “only female adults or children” showed the highest percentage at about 48.4.

Table 2.12: Percentage of Households Relying on Firewood for Energy by Collector(s) of Firewood, and Selected Background Characteristics

Background characteristics	Who normally collects Firewood			Total	Male children	Female children
	Only male adult or children	Only female adult or children	Male and female adult or children			
Residence						
Rural	17.1	48.7	34.2	100	23.2	29.7
Urban	27.9	43.4	28.7	100	23.2	21.2
Location						
Tanzania Mainland	18.4	48.4	33.2	100	23.3	28.7
Zanzibar	28	27.6	44.4	100	19.1	20.8
Region						
Dodoma	15.3	54.2	30.5	100	14	20.2
Arusha	16.1	50.4	33.5	100	23.1	36.1
Kilimanjaro	14.5	38.4	47.1	100	32.7	30.2
Tanga	14.8	56.8	28.4	100	21.9	34.3
Morogoro	46.3	36.5	17.1	100	9.7	12.2
Pwani	20.2	46.8	33.0	100	17	19.1
Dar es Salaam	37.5	50.0	12.5	100	25	0
Lindi	17.9	40.5	41.7	100	9.5	20.4
Mtwara	11.4	53.3	35.3	100	11.3	29.3
Ruvuma	29.4	47.0	23.7	100	26.8	16.7
Iringa	15.1	50.2	34.7	100	10.9	14.5
Mbeya	21.8	48.0	30.1	100	12.5	12.2
Singida	20.2	37.7	42.2	100	32.3	37
Tabora	17.0	63.9	19.1	100	16.8	33.8
Rukwa	22.8	26.6	50.6	100	30.8	17.9
Kigoma	8.6	54.4	37.0	100	30	49.9
Shinyanga	12.8	66.9	20.4	100	20.4	38.6
Kagera	36.9	30.7	32.4	100	43.2	34.1
Mwanza	18.4	61.6	20.0	100	18.4	24.1
Mara	14.9	44.1	40.9	100	28.6	30.4
Manyara	13.2	39.6	47.3	100	39.1	46.7
Njombe	14.3	54.6	31.1	100	24.8	24.4
Katavi	9.3	37.2	53.5	100	27.9	30.2
Simiyu	11.8	28.9	59.3	100	43.1	42.3
Geita	9.0	58.6	32.4	100	15.9	32.4
Songwe	8.0	74.9	17.1	100	16	29.7
Kaskazini Unguja	14.1	31.3	54.6	100	22.9	33.2
Kusini Unguja	34.1	29.1	36.8	100	16.5	18.3
Mjini Magharibi	23.5	50.6	25.9	100	13	5.9
Kaskazini Pemba	10.7	28.9	60.4	100	25	29
Kusini Pemba	57.8	11.6	30.6	100	13.8	7.1
Total	18.6	48.0	33.4	100	23.2	28.5

3 Characteristics of Individual Respondents

Key findings

- More than half of male and female respondents completed primary school (57.9 per cent and 56.5 per cent respectively).
- 5.9 per cent of the population were unemployed (5.8 per cent women and 6.0 per cent men).
- 30.9 per cent of the population were out of the labour force (36.7 per cent women and 24.7 per cent men).
- 29.1 per cent of the population reported asking for permission to work on the current job from spouses or partners (36.4 per cent women and 22.7 per cent men).
- Attending school was the most common reason for being out of labour force (27.5 per cent) followed by taking care of those who need assistance or household chores (18.8 per cent).
- 32.9 per cent of employed or expected to be employed population would prefer male bosses, compared to 23.4 per cent would prefer female bosses. More than four in ten respondents (43.7) indicated no preference regarding the sex of their boss.

3.1 Introduction

Characteristics of individual respondents capture the information on demographic characteristics and activity status. This information facilitates the interpretation of key demographic characteristics and assists in the assessment of individual activity status.

3.2 Demographic Characteristics

Demographic characteristics include the information on age, education, sex and marital status. Information on demographic characteristics of the respondents who participated in the individual interviews and provide the context that is used to interpret demographic indicators and how they are associated with the study objective indicators.

3.2.1 Background Characteristics of Survey Respondents

A total of 7,068 respondents aged 15 years and above participated in the individual interviews of the Tanzania SIGI survey. Of these 3,848 were women and 3,220 were men. Of all the respondents interviewed, 97.0 per cent were from Tanzania Mainland and 3.0 per cent from Zanzibar.

Nearly, two-thirds of the men (63.5 per cent) and 61.2 per cent of the women respondents lived in rural areas. Also, 10.8 per cent men and 10.6 per cent women aged 15 years and above lived in Dar es Salaam.

More than half of respondents completed primary school (57.9 per cent men and 56.5 per cent women). Moreover, 17.0 per cent of men and 11.1 per cent of women completed secondary school. Also, only two per cent of men and one per cent of women attained university education.

In addition, 25.0 per cent of men and 17.4 per cent of women reported to have never married. However, 70.0 per cent of men and 64.5 per cent of women were married at the time of the survey; and 30.9 per cent of men and 18.2 per cent of women were divorced, separated, or widowed when the survey was carried out. (Table 3.1)

Table 3.1: Total Weighted and Unweighted Population aged 15 years or above by Sex and Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Sex of Respondents					
	Women			Men		
	Weighted Per cent	Weighted Number	Unweighted Number	Weighted Per cent	Weighted Number	Unweighted Number
Location						
Tanzania Mainland	97.0	16,341,713	3,187	97.0	15,011,155	2,585
Zanzibar	3.0	506,430	661	3.0	457,147	635
Residence						
Rural	61.2	10,304,276	2,571	63.5	9,824,976	2,221
Urban	38.8	6,543,867	1,277	36.5	5,643,326	999
Age Group						
15-24	21.5	3,624,174	839	23.4	3,626,934	743
25-34	21.7	3,661,503	867	16.5	2,550,025	579
35-44	21.8	3,671,942	862	18.8	2,900,983	641
45-54	16.9	2,854,738	609	18.0	2,789,867	555
55+	17.8	2,992,262	666	23.1	3,568,306	698
Don't know	0.3	43,524	5	0.2	32,187	4
Education Levels						
No formal education	20.4	3,434,571	815	9.4	1,450,436	311
Primary Incomplete	10.9	1,842,176	441	13.8	2,140,322	478
Primary education	56.5	9,518,469	2,016	57.9	8,959,899	1,802
Secondary education	11.1	1,876,039	534	16.8	2,602,766	573
University	1.0	176,888	42	2.0	314,878	56
Marital Status						
Married/Living together	64.5	10,861,972	2,533	70.0	10,825,374	2,281
Divorced	18.2	3,059,986	1,061	30.0	769,572	95
separated/Widowed						
Never married	17.4	2,926,185	657	25.0	3,873,357	799
Region						
Dodoma	4.6	772,684	131	4.6	714,753	122
Arusha	3.9	663,864	118	3.9	608,963	86
Kilimanjaro	3.9	660,604	134	3.9	602,527	130
Tanga	4.7	785,968	132	4.6	715,357	126
Morogoro	5.0	839,974	132	5.2	798,685	115
Pwani	2.5	417,579	118	2.5	385,649	103
Dar es Salaam	10.6	1,781,023	127	10.8	1,671,607	97
Lindi	2.0	341,339	116	1.9	300,083	88
Mtwara	3.0	508,846	121	2.8	437,238	87
Ruvuma	3.0	499,357	117	3.0	461,475	94
Iringa	2.2	367,262	128	2.2	337,250	100
Mbeya	4.0	675,263	127	3.9	602,989	90
Singida	2.9	489,290	135	3.0	466,986	122
Tabora	4.8	803,572	116	5.0	775,194	107
Rukwa	2.2	362,903	123	2.2	332,874	106
Kigoma	4.5	754,490	131	4.3	664,644	99
Shinyanga	3.3	559,068	132	3.4	519,896	112
Kagera	5.2	875,179	114	5.2	807,529	95
Mwanza	6.0	1,013,828	104	6.2	951,626	79
Mara	3.7	629,724	83	3.5	543,386	63
Manyara	3.0	509,115	131	3.3	508,793	104
Njombe	1.7	282,283	132	1.6	240,411	96
Katavi	1.2	199,819	128	1.2	192,294	111

Simiyu	3.3	552,307	95	2.9	442,485	41
Geita	3.7	616,100	136	3.8	588,283	128
Songwe	2.3	380,273	126	2.2	340,178	84
Kaskazini Unguja	0.4	70,710	127	0.4	66,492	124
Kusini Unguja	0.3	44,040	133	0.3	43,555	129
Mjini Magharibi	1.4	238,058	129	1.4	209,186	124
Kaskazini Pemba	0.5	79,271	138	0.5	72,330	127
Kusini Pemba	0.4	74,351	134	0.4	65,584	131
Total	100	16,848,143	3,848	100	15,468,302	3,220

Primary school: Completed Primary, Post Primary Training and Secondary Incomplete

Secondary Education: Secondary O-Level, Secondary A-Level, Post-Secondary Training and University incomplete

3.2.2 3.2.2 Level of Education of Respondents

More than half of respondents in all background characteristics completed primary education (56.5 per cent) compared to other categories of education.

Despite having highest percentage of respondents who completed primary education, the results show that, women are more likely to have no formal education (20.4 per cent) than men (9.4 per cent). However, in Zanzibar, women are more likely to have secondary education (37.5 per cent) than men (35.5 per cent), while in Tanzania Mainland men (16.3 per cent) are more likely to have secondary education than women (10.3 per cent) as presented in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years or above by Levels of Education and Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Women						Men					
	No formal education	Primary incomplete	Primary education	Secondary education	University	Total	No formal education	Primary incomplete	Primary education	Secondary education	University	Total
Residence												
Rural	26.1	12.1	54.6	6.9	0.4	100	12.9	16.1	59.4	10.7	0.9	100
Urban	11.5	9.2	59.5	17.8	2.1	100	3.2	9.8	55.4	27.4	4.1	100
Location												
Tanzania Mainland	20.5	11.0	57.3	10.3	1.0	100	9.4	13.8	58.5	16.3	2.0	100
Zanzibar	16.8	10.2	31.5	37.5	4.0	100	7.7	14.4	37.7	35.5	4.8	100
Age Group												
15-24	8.7	8.4	60.0	21.8	1.1	100	3.9	10.0	57.5	27.7	0.9	100
25-34	15.2	7.7	58.4	17.0	1.8	100	8.3	10.8	48.8	26.8	5.3	100
35-44	19.1	10.9	62.4	6.8	0.8	100	11.5	10.9	67.3	8.2	2.1	100
45-54	20.0	11.1	64.8	3.8	0.3	100	9.1	13.9	68.1	8.2	0.7	100
55+	42.0	18.1	35.1	3.7	1.1	100	13.8	22.2	49.6	12.4	1.9	100
Marital Status												
Married/Living together	21.7	11.7	57.4	8.6	0.6	100	11.5	15.3	59.1	12.6	1.6	100
Divorced/separated/widowed	29.1	12.5	51.9	5.6	1.0	100	9.9	16.6	63.6	7.3	2.6	100
Never married	6.5	6.5	58.0	26.2	2.7	100	3.4	9.2	53.6	30.6	3.2	100
Region												
Dodoma	24.4	8.4	58.8	7.6	0.8	100	19.7	16.4	49.2	11.5	3.3	100
Arusha	15.3	11.9	64.4	7.6	0.8	100	15.2	16.3	52.2	15.2	1.2	100
Kilimanjaro	3.7	20.1	63.4	11.9	0.7	100	3.1	13.1	66.9	13.8	3.1	100
Tanga	16.7	12.9	55.3	14.4	0.8	100	7.9	17.5	50.0	22.3	2.4	100
Morogoro	18.9	12.1	56.8	12.1	0.0	100	7.0	10.4	69.6	13.0	0.0	100
Pwani	22.9	6.8	57.6	11.9	0.8	100	7.8	14.6	64.1	13.6	0.0	100
Dar Es Salaam	5.5	5.5	66.9	18.1	3.9	100	2.1	6.2	53.5	31.0	7.2	100
Lindi	31.9	12.1	44.8	10.3	0.9	100	19.3	14.8	56.8	8.0	1.1	100
Mtwara	26.4	9.9	57.9	5.0	0.8	100	16.1	16.1	63.2	4.6	0.0	100
Ruvuma	12.0	9.4	54.7	22.2	1.7	100	4.3	5.3	62.9	26.5	1.1	100
Iringa	22.7	10.2	56.3	10.2	0.8	100	5.0	14.0	62.0	19.0	0.0	100
Mbeya	26.8	4.7	60.6	7.9	0.0	100	15.6	14.4	57.8	12.2	0.0	100
Singida	14.8	9.6	68.9	5.9	0.7	100	2.5	9.0	73.8	13.1	1.6	100
Tabora	33.6	6.9	50.0	7.8	1.7	100	17.8	13.1	58.9	9.3	0.9	100
Rukwa	25.2	14.6	56.1	3.3	0.8	100	8.5	15.1	67.0	7.5	1.9	100

Kigoma	33.6	13.0	48.9	4.6	0.0	100	13.1	16.2	52.5	17.2	1.0	100
Shinyanga	32.6	4.5	49.2	12.9	0.8	100	12.5	13.4	63.4	9.8	0.9	100
Kagera	26.3	12.3	57.0	4.4	0.0	100	11.6	25.3	46.3	16.8	0.0	100
Mwanza	21.2	10.6	57.7	10.6	0.0	100	7.6	5.1	62.0	21.5	3.8	100
Mara	18.0	25.4	50.6	4.8	1.2	100	3.2	20.6	58.7	15.9	1.6	100
Manyara	16.0	6.9	58.0	17.6	1.5	100	10.6	5.8	71.2	11.5	1.0	100
Njombe	19.7	12.9	54.5	12.1	0.8	100	7.3	13.5	63.5	13.5	2.1	100
Katavi	18.8	18.8	57.0	5.5	0.0	100	9.0	25.2	54.1	10.8	0.9	100
Simiyu	25.3	14.7	54.7	5.3	0.0	100	9.8	34.1	36.6	19.5	0.0	100
Geita	23.5	16.2	52.9	7.4	0.0	100	10.2	16.4	63.3	9.4	0.8	100
Songwe	25.4	8.7	51.6	14.3	0.0	100	7.1	13.1	66.7	11.9	1.2	100
Kaskazini Unguja	16.5	12.6	41.7	27.6	1.6	100	5.6	13.7	50.8	29.8	0.0	100
Kusini Unguja	7.5	12.0	37.6	42.1	0.8	100	3.1	16.3	40.3	38.8	1.6	100
Mjini Magharibi	8.5	6.2	30.2	48.8	6.2	100	2.4	8.9	35.5	44.4	8.9	100
Kaskazini Pemba	44.2	13.0	23.2	18.1	1.4	100	20.5	22.0	29.9	24.4	3.1	100
Kusini Pemba	20.1	16.4	31.3	28.4	3.7	100	15.3	22.9	38.2	22.9	0.8	100
Total	20.4	10.9	56.5	11.1	1.0	100	9.4	13.8	57.9	16.8	2.0	100

Note: Primary school: Completed Primary, Post Primary Training and Secondary Incomplete / Secondary Education: Secondary O-Level, Secondary A-Level, Post Secondary Training and University incomplete

3.3 Activity Status

This section describes the results relate to the status of employment, permission to work, average number of working hours, employment by occupation, employment by industry, income, main reason for inactive populations and opinion on the preferences of the boss's sex.

For the purposes of the Tanzania SIGI survey, work is regarded as any economic activity that is done for payment, profit, barter or for home use. Domestic activities such as cooking, cleaning utensils and firewood collection are not regarded as work in this regard except for activities such as collecting firewood or fetching water for sale are regarded as work. Furthermore, other domestic chores are considered economic activities if they are done for payment. Domestic chores which are done for payment include, a person being hired to do cooking, washing clothes, cleaning the house, caring for children and other similar activities.

3.3.1 Status of Employment

Employment status reflects the population who were doing paid work of any type, work for profit or barter trade in the week prior to the survey and those who didn't work but they had a job or own a farm or an enterprise at which they did not work in the week preceding the survey but they will return to work as employed population.

In addition, for those who did not work in the week preceding the survey because they did not have any job but were available for work and took some steps to look for work were considered as unemployed, and those who did not work in the last week because they did not have any job and were not available for work and they did not take any step to look for work were considered as outside labour force population (inactive). The result from Table 3.4 do not show the employment rate rather it gives the status of employment only. Therefore, it cannot be compared with Labour Force Surveys.

With regards to the definition above, the findings show that 69.3 per cent of men are likely to be employed than women at 57.5 per cent. Also, results show that six per cent of population in Tanzania are unemployed, 63.2 per cent are employed and 30.9 are outside labour force. Furthermore 65.8 per cent of the population living in rural areas are more likely to be employed than those who are living in urban areas (58.7 per cent).

Unemployment is higher for women living in Zanzibar (8.3 per cent) compared to those living in Tanzania Mainland (5.8 per cent) while for men the situation is different. In addition, eight out of hundred women (8.2 per cent) and seven per cent of men aged 15-24 years are unemployed. Results have also revealed that the level of unemployment decreases with an increase in age.

The highest unemployment status for women was found in Mjini Magharibi (18.6 per cent) and the lowest in Mbeya and Songwe where unemployment status presents figures close to zero per cent. For men the highest was found in Mara (17.5 per cent) and the lowest was in Songwe, Katavi and Kaskazini Pemba where there is employment status figure close to zero per cent as shown in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Percentage of Population by Employment Status and Sex, According to Selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Women			Men			Total			
	Employed	Unemployed	Outside the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside the labour force	Total
Residence										
Rural	60.1	4.6	35.3	71.8	5.4	22.8	65.8	5.0	29.2	100
Urban	53.3	7.8	38.9	65.0	7.1	28.0	58.7	7.4	33.8	100
Location										
Tanzania Mainland	57.7	5.6	36.6	69.1	6.1	24.9	63.2	5.8	31.0	100
Zanzibar	50.0	11.9	38.1	78.0	4.2	17.8	63.3	8.3	28.4	100
Age group										
15-24	36.5	8.2	55.3	44.3	7.0	48.7	40.4	7.6	52.0	100
25-34	58.5	5.9	35.6	82.3	9.0	8.7	68.3	7.2	24.6	100
35-44	67.2	5.7	27.1	84.5	4.5	10.9	74.9	5.2	20.0	100
45-54	72.4	5.6	22.0	80.8	6.3	13.0	76.5	5.9	17.5	100
55+	55.9	3.3	40.8	64.2	3.9	31.9	60.4	3.7	35.9	100
Level of Education										
No formal education	54.5	4.7	40.9	69.6	3.3	27.1	59.0	4.3	36.8	100
Primary Incomplete	59.8	2.8	37.5	68.9	5.0	26.1	64.7	4.0	31.4	100
Primary education	59.1	6.0	34.9	70.4	6.0	23.6	64.6	6.0	29.4	100
Secondary education	51.4	9.4	39.2	63.9	8.1	27.9	58.7	8.7	32.6	100
University	72.5	12.2	15.2	84.7	7.3	8.0	80.3	9.1	10.6	100
Marital status										
Married/Living together	61.1	5.6	33.3	78.3	5.6	16.1	69.7	5.6	24.7	100
Divorced / separated/Widowed	63.5	5.0	31.5	64.9	4.3	30.8	63.8	4.8	31.3	100
Never married	37.7	7.5	54.8	45.1	7.5	47.3	41.9	7.5	50.5	100
Region										
Dodoma	61.1	3.8	35.1	76.2	3.3	20.5	68.4	3.6	28.1	100
Arusha	57.6	3.4	39.0	62.7	9.3	28.0	60.1	6.2	33.7	100
Kilimanjaro	74.6	5.2	20.1	74.6	4.6	20.8	74.6	4.9	20.4	100
Tanga	65.9	6.8	27.3	76.2	7.9	15.9	70.8	7.3	21.8	100
Morogoro	24.2	3.0	72.7	40.0	3.5	56.5	31.9	3.2	64.8	100
Pwani	68.6	2.5	28.8	74.8	7.8	17.5	71.6	5.1	23.4	100
Dar Es Salaam	59.1	12.6	28.3	68.0	9.3	22.7	63.4	11.0	25.6	100
Lindi	50.0	3.4	46.6	64.8	6.8	28.4	56.9	5.0	38.1	100
Mtwara	51.2	2.5	46.3	64.4	10.3	25.3	57.3	6.1	36.6	100

Ruvuma	65.0	4.3	30.8	100	68.0	4.3	27.7	100	66.4	4.3	29.3	100
Iringa	30.5	1.6	68.0	100	55.0	4.0	41.0	100	42.2	2.7	55.1	100
Mbeya	81.9	0.0	18.1	100	83.3	2.2	14.4	100	82.6	1.0	16.4	100
Singida	59.3	4.4	36.3	100	79.5	3.3	17.2	100	69.1	3.9	27.0	100
Tabora	62.9	4.3	32.8	100	87.9	4.7	7.5	100	75.2	4.5	20.3	100
Rukwa	83.7	1.6	14.6	100	89.6	1.9	8.5	100	86.6	1.8	11.7	100
Kigoma	70.2	3.1	26.7	100	79.8	2.0	18.2	100	74.7	2.6	22.7	100
Shinyanga	72.0	9.8	18.2	100	86.6	3.6	9.8	100	79.0	6.8	14.2	100
Kagera	45.6	11.4	43.0	100	64.2	7.4	28.4	100	54.5	9.5	36.0	100
Mwanza	30.8	5.8	63.5	100	53.2	11.4	35.4	100	41.6	8.5	49.9	100
Mara	34.8	7.2	58.0	100	33.3	17.5	49.2	100	34.1	12.0	53.9	100
Manyara	71.8	3.8	24.4	100	78.8	1.0	20.2	100	75.3	2.4	22.3	100
Njombe	86.4	2.3	11.4	100	88.5	1.0	10.4	100	87.4	1.7	10.9	100
Katavi	79.7	0.8	19.5	100	83.8	0.0	16.2	100	81.7	0.4	17.9	100
Simiyu	42.1	12.6	45.3	100	56.1	7.3	36.6	100	48.3	10.3	41.4	100
Geita	51.5	4.4	44.1	100	60.9	4.7	34.4	100	56.1	4.5	39.4	100
Songwe	85.7	0.0	14.3	100	89.3	0.0	10.7	100	87.4	0.0	12.6	100
Kaskazini Unguja	44.9	6.3	48.8	100	76.6	3.2	20.2	100	60.3	4.8	34.9	100
Kusini Unguja	75.2	12.0	12.8	100	89.9	5.4	4.7	100	82.5	8.7	8.7	100
Mjini Magharibi	37.2	18.6	44.2	100	74.2	5.6	20.2	100	54.5	12.5	32.9	100
Kaskazini Pemba	65.9	3.6	30.4	100	88.2	0.0	11.8	100	76.6	1.9	21.5	100
Kusini Pemba	64.2	4.5	31.3	100	72.5	4.6	22.9	100	68.1	4.5	27.4	100
Total	57.5	5.8	36.7	100	69.3	6.0	24.7	100	63.2	5.9	30.9	100

Note: The result from table 3.3 do not show the employment rate but it gives the status of employment only and cannot be compared with Labour Force Surveys.

3.3.2 Permission to Work and Average Number of Hours Worked

The respondents who declared to have a job were asked if they did ask for permission on their current job from spouses or partners. The survey reveals that women are more likely to ask for permission to work than men (36.4 per cent and 22.7 per cent respectively). In addition, based on the comments provided by men during the interview, they pointed out that they just inform their partners or spouses that they are going to work rather than asking for their permission. Also, 41 per cent of women living in rural areas are more likely to ask for permission to work than men (24.0 per cent).

Women and men living in Zanzibar are more likely to ask permission to work (65.5 and 56.7 per cent respectively) compared to those in Tanzania Mainland (35.7 and 21.5 per cent respectively). More than half of women (51.4 per cent) who are married or living together are more likely to ask permission to work compared to men (27.2 per cent) as shown in Table 3.4.

Persons with more than one job were requested to rank the two major jobs in terms of the number of hours spent. Therefore, the job involving more hours spent categorized was categorized as a main job, while the job with few hours spent categorized as a secondary job.

The results show that, those respondents who are working spent an average of 27.5 hours in both main and secondary jobs during the week prior to the interview. Men are likely to spend more hours working than women (29.9 hours and 24.8 hours respectively) as shown in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4: Percentage of Population Having Asked Permission to Spouse/partner to Work and Average Number of Hours Worked During the Week Prior to the Interview by Sex, According to Selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Women						Men						Total			
	Ask permission to work		Average Hours Worked		Total Hours		Ask permission to work		Average Hours Worked		Total Hours		Ask permission to work		Average Hours Worked	
	Main Job	Secondary Job	Main Job	Secondary Job	Main Job	Secondary Job	Main Job	Secondary Job	Main Job	Secondary Job	Main Job	Secondary Job	Main Job	Secondary Job	Main Job	Secondary Job
Residence																
Rural	41.0	21.9	9.2	23.1	24.0	24.6	10.1	26.6	31.9	23.3	9.8	25.0	28.2	26.7	10.5	32.3
Urban	28.2	26.7	10.5	27.8	20.0	34.6	10.9	36.6	24.0	30.5	10.7	32.3				
Location																
Tanzania Mainland	35.7	23.4	9.8	24.8	21.5	27.7	10.3	29.6	28.2	25.7	10.1	27.3	65.5	23.4	8.2	33.6
Zanzibar	65.5	23.4	8.2	24.8	56.7	36.0	12.1	39.4	60.2	31.0	11.0	33.6				
Age																
15-24	31.2	22.6	12.5	24.0	9.2	29.2	6.2	30.2	19.0	26.2	8.5	27.5	40.8	25.0	8.2	30.3
25-34	40.8	25.0	8.2	26.1	23.7	32.1	11.6	34.5	32.3	28.6	10.2	30.3	42.4	23.5	9.1	27.7
35-44	42.4	23.5	9.1	25.1	23.7	28.1	10.5	30.3	32.9	25.8	9.7	28.2	34.0	24.9	11.0	28.2
45-54	34.0	24.9	11.0	26.3	28.5	27.9	10.1	29.9	31.1	26.5	10.4	28.2	29.1	19.7	8.4	23.4
55+	29.1	19.7	8.4	20.8	24.3	23.2	12.1	25.3	26.3	33.3	10.8	23.4				
Level of Education																
No formal education	36.9	21.4	10.0	22.5	24.8	22.1	10.0	23.7	32.6	21.6	10.0	22.9	40.3	21.4	8.9	24.2
Primary Incomplete	40.3	21.4	8.9	22.3	21.3	24.2	10.3	25.5	29.1	23.0	9.8	24.2	36.7	23.9	10.0	27.9
Primary education	36.7	23.9	10.0	25.3	23.6	28.2	9.9	30.1	29.7	26.2	10.0	27.9	31.9	25.9	8.6	33.3
Secondary education	31.9	25.9	8.6	27.8	18.7	33.5	10.5	36.2	23.4	30.8	9.9	33.3	17.9	29.8	6.1	33.9
University	17.9	29.8	6.1	30.1	26.2	30.4	16.2	35.7	23.6	30.2	15.5	33.9				
Marital status																
Married/Living together	51.4	22.3	9.5	23.7	27.2	27.1	10.8	29.2	37.6	25.1	10.3	26.8	2.6	25.1	10.5	28.2
Divorced / separated/Widowed	2.6	25.1	10.5	26.9	7.2	30.4	11.2	33.5	3.5	26.1	10.7	28.2	7.7	26.2	9.3	30.7
Never married	7.7	26.2	9.3	27.3	4.2	31.6	7.4	32.8	5.6	29.6	8.0	30.7				
Region																
Dodoma	38.8	29.7	11.5	30.2	42.4	29.8	14.3	30.9	40.7	29.7	13.3	30.6	10.3	20.8	12.2	24.0
Arusha	10.3	20.8	12.2	24.2	0.0	20.8	10.5	23.8	4.8	20.8	11.3	24.0	69.7	14.7	16.7	15.4
Kilimanjaro	69.7	14.7	16.7	15.9	56.3	14.4	7.0	14.9	63.3	14.5	11.7	15.4	65.9	13.8	6.6	19.0
Tanga	65.9	13.8	6.6	15.5	44.8	20.9	6.5	22.2	54.9	17.5	6.5	19.0	3.1	42.0	28.0	45.7
Morogoro	3.1	42.0	28.0	42.9	13.0	45.9	18.8	47.5	9.2	44.4	20.5	45.7				

Pwani	35.7	24.9	14.7	27.3	18.7	26.7	11.8	29.7	26.7	25.9	12.8	28.6
Dar Es Salaam	20.0	34.0	15.5	34.9	8.3	47.3	13.3	48.9	14.0	40.8	14.0	42.1
Lindi	57.4	32.9	1.8	33.3	45.5	36.5	5.5	38.2	50.9	34.9	4.0	36.0
Mtwara	54.2	26.9	1.1	27.0	54.5	29.9	3.0	30.5	54.4	28.5	2.4	28.8
Ruvuma	37.1	34.6	7.3	38.2	39.4	38.7	10.2	44.4	38.3	36.6	8.8	41.3
Iringa	20.5	33.2	15.8	36.8	14.5	32.4	14.5	35.3	16.8	32.7	15.0	35.9
Mbeya	5.8	16.7	13.9	18.7	4.0	19.0	14.3	22.5	5.0	17.8	14.1	20.5
Singida	37.2	20.4	5.4	20.7	42.3	20.9	12.4	23.2	40.1	20.7	10.9	22.1
Tabora	42.6	17.0	7.3	18.1	14.4	20.9	13.4	22.5	26.3	19.2	10.5	20.6
Rukwa	46.5	34.2	11.9	36.6	21.5	36.8	12.4	38.8	34.1	35.5	12.1	37.7
Kigoma	46.6	11.6	9.7	12.3	20.3	15.9	11.6	17.1	33.1	13.8	10.9	14.8
Shinyanga	54.3	25.2	17.0	25.6	6.2	28.1	11.8	28.7	28.5	26.8	13.2	27.3
Kagera	40.4	9.7	6.0	10.0	28.3	12.2	6.5	13.6	33.6	11.1	6.5	12.0
Mwanza	32.3	26.4	9.9	29.6	23.8	31.4	6.2	33.3	27.0	29.6	7.6	31.9
Mara	30.8	9.4	2.5	9.8	0.0	9.5	11.2	12.8	16.4	9.4	8.0	11.2
Manyara	24.7	20.2	7.1	22.0	11.4	24.8	9.0	27.5	17.7	22.6	8.2	24.9
Njombe	31.9	36.4	6.6	38.5	25.0	39.7	9.7	43.8	28.7	37.9	8.3	41.0
Katavi	39.6	37.8	8.0	37.9	10.8	43.6	16.0	44.1	25.0	40.7	14.2	41.0
Simiyu	25.6	14.4	6.0	14.7	4.5	20.3	3.0	20.7	14.9	17.4	3.8	17.8
Geita	50.7	26.5	0.0	26.5	9.0	32.4	6.3	33.3	28.4	29.7	4.2	30.1
Songwe	0.0	20.2	24.1	24.2	1.4	23.1	19.2	27.8	0.7	21.6	21.3	25.9
Kaskazini Unga	65.5	18.6	3.2	19.6	76.8	39.5	7.5	41.8	72.6	31.6	6.1	33.5
Kusini Unga	64.3	23.0	10.0	25.6	57.0	33.6	12.6	39.2	60.1	29.1	11.9	33.5
Mijini Magharibi	52.5	28.7	14.4	30.5	58.9	39.1	11.5	41.1	56.8	35.7	12.3	37.6
Kaskazini Pemba	71.4	21.6	7.1	22.8	42.9	32.9	15.9	36.9	55.7	27.8	12.8	30.5
Kusini Pemba	80.0	20.2	5.4	20.8	46.3	28.6	13.6	35.3	63.1	24.4	12.0	28.1
Total	36.4	23.4	9.7	24.8	22.7	28.0	10.3	29.9	29.1	25.8	10.1	27.5

Note: Total hours is an average of hours spent in both main job and secondary job per week.

3.3.3 Main Job Status

Categorization of employment status helps in understanding composition and dynamics of labour market. Table 3.5 shows that self-employment in agriculture without employees have the largest share (45.6 per cent) of the total employed population aged 15 years or above followed by self-employment in non-agriculture (29.5 per cent). Moreover, only one per cent of population works as unpaid family helper in non-agriculture (0.7 per cent).

Also, most of the rural population are engaged in self-employment in agriculture without employees (58.6 per cent). On other hand self-employed in non-agriculture without employees among types of employment is leading in urban areas with 48.8 per cent.

Percentage of women engaged in self-employment in agriculture without employees is 42.7 per cent while for men it is 48.2 per cent. There is slight difference between women and men across all employment status by residence and location (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5 : Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Older by Status of Employment, Sex, Residence and Location

Status of Employment in Main Job	Tanzania														
	Rural			Urban			Mainland			Zanzibar			Tanzania		
	Men	Women	Total												
Paid employee	6.3	3.1	4.8	25.7	12.3	19.2	12.3	6.0	9.3	29.2	18.8	25.1	12.8	6.3	9.8
Self-employed (non-agr.) with employees	1.1	0.9	1.0	4.6	5.2	4.9	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3
Self-employed (agr.) with employees	5.6	4.6	5.1	1.7	1.4	1.6	4.4	3.6	4.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	4.3	3.5	3.9
Self-employed (non-agr.) without employees	17.6	21.2	19.3	43.3	54.6	48.8	25.6	32.9	29.0	43.9	41.9	43.1	26.2	33.1	29.5
Self-employed (agr.) without employees	61.5	55.2	58.6	22.0	20.2	21.1	49.1	42.9	46.2	22.1	34.1	26.8	48.2	42.7	45.6
Unpaid family helper (non-agr.)	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.5	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.7
Unpaid family helper (agr.)	6.7	14.0	10.1	1.3	4.0	2.6	5.1	10.7	7.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.9	10.4	7.5
Other	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
Total	100														

3.3.4 Employment by Industry

This section presents distribution of employed persons by industry. Classification of employment by industry was based on the International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities (ISIC).

Generally, the results show that in Zanzibar, 57.0 per cent of men aged 15 years and above are more likely to be employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing than women (43.0 per cent). Similar results were observed in Tanzania Mainland whereby 54.6 per cent of men are likely to be employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing compared to 45.4 per cent of women as illustrated in Table 3.6.

The results show that, all men in rural areas (100 per cent) are more likely to be employed in the construction industry while in urban areas, men who are engaged in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply were reported to be 100 per cent.

Figure 3.1 shows that men are likely to be dominant employee in industry dealing with construction (100 per cent), transportation and Storage (99.9 per cent), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (95.6 per cent) and administrative and support services activities (82.4 per cent) while women are likely to be dominant employees in activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services, producing activities of household for own use (88.7 per cent) and accommodation and food services activities (87.1 per cent).

Figure 3.1: Percentage of employed Population Aged 15 years or above by Sex and Industry

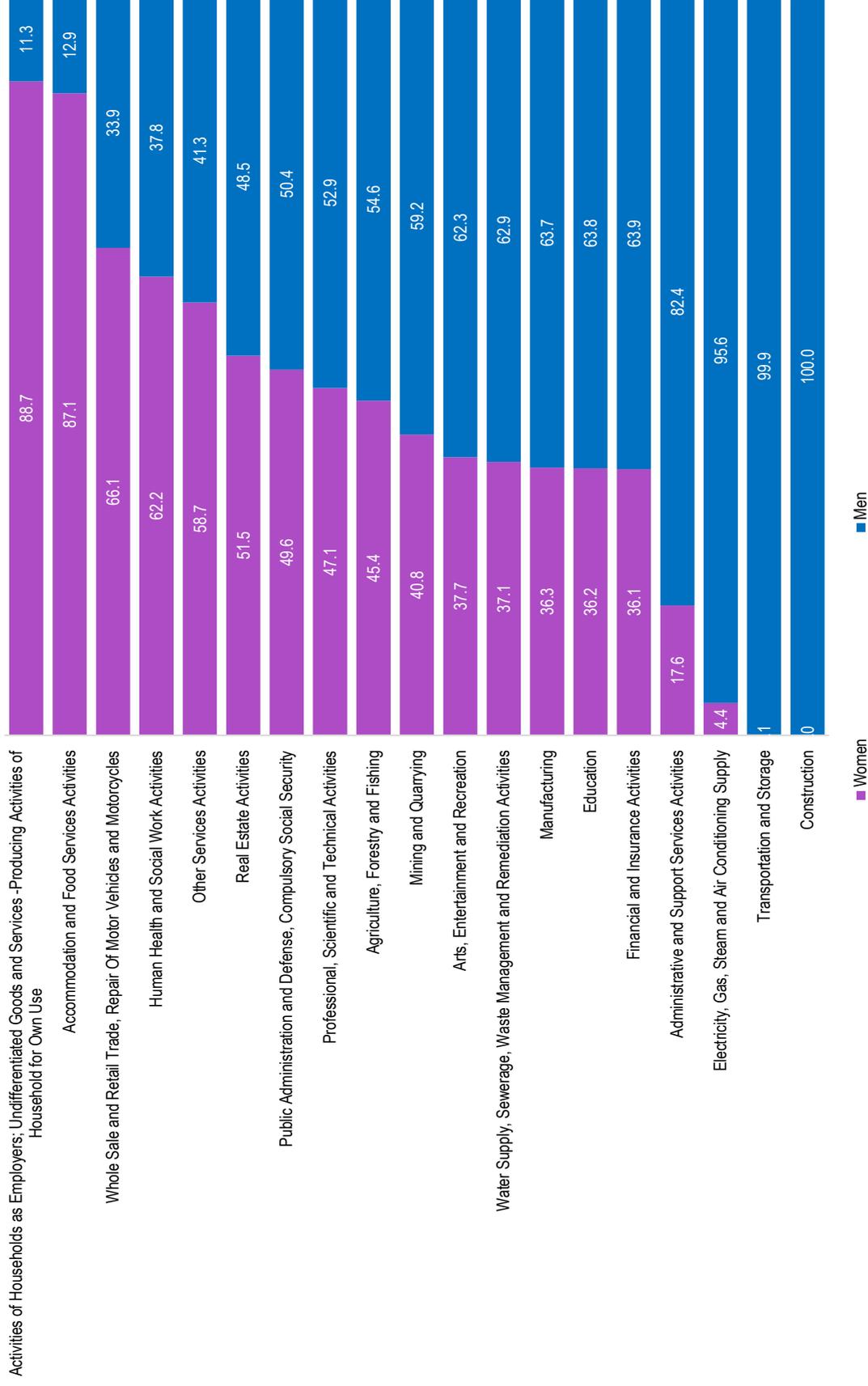


Table 3.6 : Percentage Share of Women and Men in Employment by Location, Residence and Sector of Employment

Sector of Employment	Rural						Urban			Zanzibar			Mainland			Tanzania		
	Men		Women		Total	Men	Women	Total										
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	55.2	44.8	100	51.4	48.6	100	57.0	43.0	100	54.6	45.4	100	54.6	45.4	100	54.6	45.4	100
Mining and Quarrying	67.4	32.6	100	43.1	56.9	100	62.8	37.2	100	58.9	41.1	100	59.2	40.8	100	59.2	40.8	100
Manufacturing	44.1	55.9	100	74.2	25.8	100	53.9	46.1	100	64.5	35.5	100	63.7	36.3	100	63.7	36.3	100
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	91.9	8.1	100	100	0.0	100	91.1	8.9	100	100	0.0	100	95.6	4.4	100	95.6	4.4	100
Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	7.1	92.9	100	84.8	15.2	100	37.5	62.5	100	74.8	25.2	100	62.9	37.1	100	62.9	37.1	100
Construction	100	0.0	100	100	0.0	100	100	0.0	100	100	0.0	100	100	0.0	100	100	0.0	100
Whole Sale and Retail Trade, Repair Of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	33.5	66.5	100	34.1	65.9	100	62.7	37.3	100	33.2	66.8	100	33.9	66.1	100	33.9	66.1	100
Transportation and Storage	99.8	0.2	100	100	0.0	100	99.0	1.0	100	100	0.0	100	99.9	0.1	100	99.9	0.1	100
Accommodation and Food Services Activities	11.6	88.4	100	13.6	86.4	100	34.9	65.1	100	11.6	88.4	100	12.9	87.1	100	12.9	87.1	100
Financial and Insurance Activities	0.0	100	100	64.6	35.4	100	0.0	100	100	64.6	35.4	100	63.9	36.1	100	63.9	36.1	100
Real Estate Activities	48.5	51.5	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	48.5	51.5	100	48.5	51.5	100	48.5	51.5	100
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	51.8	48.2	100	53.5	46.5	100	47.7	52.3	100	53.4	46.6	100	52.9	47.1	100	52.9	47.1	100
Administrative and Support Services Activities	81.4	18.6	100	82.7	17.3	100	79.2	20.8	100	82.8	17.2	100	82.4	17.6	100	82.4	17.6	100
Public Administration and Defense, Compulsory Social Security	50.3	49.7	100	50.4	49.6	100	50.0	50.0	100	50.4	49.6	100	50.4	49.6	100	50.4	49.6	100
Education	84.4	15.6	100	48.9	51.1	100	38.9	61.1	100	70.4	29.6	100	63.8	36.2	100	63.8	36.2	100
Human Health and Social Work Activities	42.1	57.9	100	34.5	65.5	100	74.6	25.4	100	34.4	65.6	100	37.8	62.2	100	37.8	62.2	100
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	54.7	45.3	100	65.0	35.0	100	79.5	20.5	100	61.3	38.7	100	62.3	37.7	100	62.3	37.7	100
Other Services Activities	47.7	52.3	100	34.2	65.8	100	30.7	69.3	100	41.4	58.6	100	41.3	58.7	100	41.3	58.7	100
Activities of Households as Employers; Undifferentiated Goods and Services -Producing Activities of Household for Own Use	0.0	100	100	12.9	87.1	100	0.0	-	100	11.3	88.7	100	11.3	88.7	100	11.3	88.7	100
Total	53.8	46.2	100	51.6	48.4	100	60.3	39.7	100	52.8	47.2	100	53.1	46.9	100	53.1	46.9	100

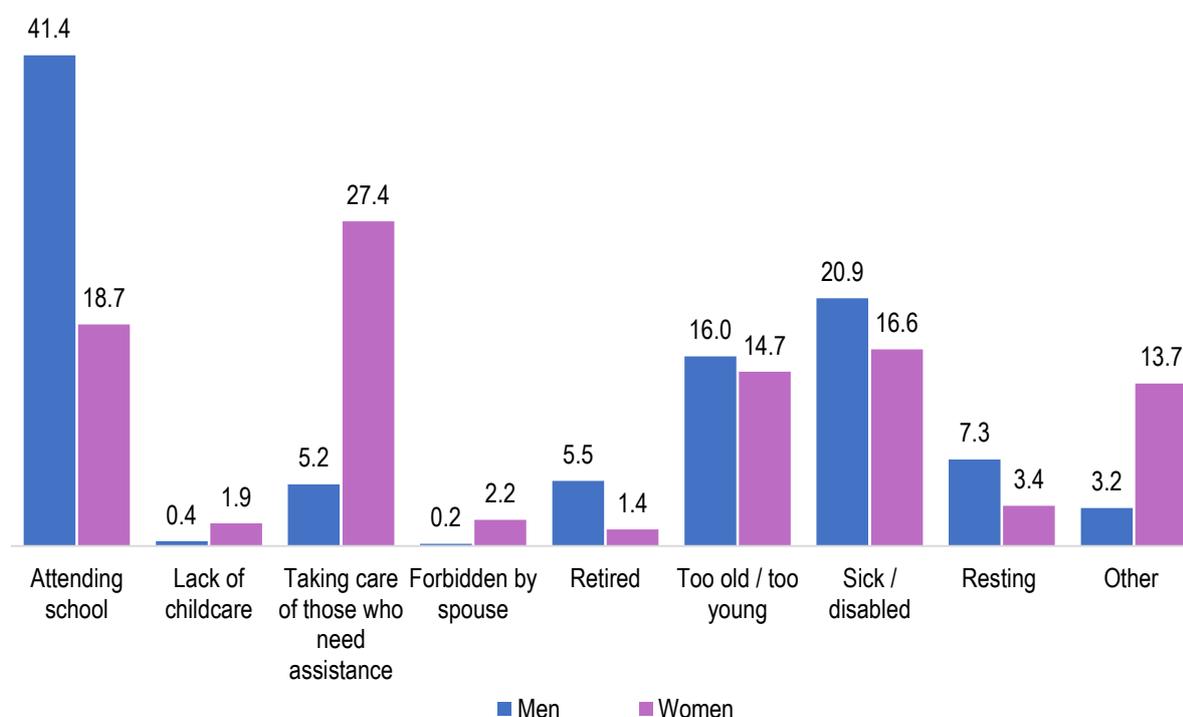
Values indicated with '-' signify no responses for that question/option was recorded in the sample.

3.3.5 Inactive Population Aged 15 Years or Above by Reasons

Inactive population include individuals outside the labour market, that is they are neither working or actively seeking for employment. Economically inactive population aged 15 years or above include students, pensioners, early retirees and the long-term sick people, provided that they are of working-age but not working at all and not available or are not looking for work.

Table 3.7 reveals that, the most common reasons for being economically inactive were attending school (27.5 per cent) followed by those who are taking care of those who need assistance or household chores (18.8 per cent) and illness or disabled (18.3 per cent). Results also indicate that, out of those who mentioned attending school as a reason for being economically inactive, highest proportion of men (41.4 per cent) while women were 18.7 per cent.

Figure 3.2: Percentage of Inactive (Out of Labour Force) Population by Sex and Reason



In general, the survey reveals that 67.5 per cent of the inactive population is largely attributed to those who are attending school at age 15-24 and never married (73.4 per cent). Across the regions, those who mentioned taking care of those who need assistance or household chores as the main reason for inactive population was higher in Morogoro with 49.1 per cent, followed by Iringa (47.5 per cent), Arusha (32.3 per cent) and Kusini Unguja (24.8 per cent).

Table 3.7 : Percentage of Population Aged 15 years or Above Who Were not Available for Work through Reasons of not being Available, According to Selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Taking care of those who need assistance or household chores										Total	
	Attending school	Lack of childcare facility	Household chores	Forbidden by spouse or partner	Retired	Too old or too young	Sick or disabled	Resting or Recipient of income, remittances or investment	Other			
Sex												
Women	18.7	1.9	27.4	2.2	1.4	14.7	16.6	3.4	13.7	100		
Men	41.4	0.4	5.2	0.2	5.5	16.0	20.9	7.3	3.2	100		
Residence												
Rural	22.8	1.9	21.0	1.9	2.0	17.2	18.0	4.7	10.5	100		
Urban	34.6	0.3	15.6	0.7	4.5	12.1	18.7	5.3	8.2	100		
Location												
Tanzania Mainland	27.1	1.3	19.0	1.4	2.9	15.2	18.3	5.0	9.7	100		
Zanzibar	47.3	0.4	10.3	1.5	5.3	15.0	17.7	0.0	2.7	100		
Age												
15-24	67.5	0.9	14.4	1.2	0.3	1.9	4.2	3.2	6.4	100		
25-34	1.0	2.2	42.5	3.0	0.9	0.0	17.0	10.4	23.0	100		
35-44	0.0	4.3	35.1	3.1	0.0	1.7	32.6	9.0	14.3	100		
45-54	1.4	0.7	26.8	2.0	3.5	9.7	38.1	8.1	9.6	100		
55+	0.0	0.3	4.8	0.1	9.3	49.8	28.0	2.1	5.5	100		
Education Level												
No formal education	0.0	1.5	21.1	2.1	1.3	35.8	26.7	1.9	9.6	100		
Primary Incomplete	12.0	1.6	17.4	0.9	2.4	28.2	22.6	2.0	13.0	100		
Primary education	34.7	1.2	19.6	1.5	2.1	8.9	16.2	6.2	9.6	100		
Secondary education	47.7	1.2	14.7	0.6	7.5	3.2	11.8	5.9	7.4	100		
University	10.2	0.0	12.5	0.0	42.6	0.0	22.6	12.1	0.0	100		
Marital Status												
Married/Living together	0.3	2.2	28.3	2.8	4.6	16.6	25.9	5.8	13.5	100		
Divorced / separated/Widowed	0.0	0.6	9.8	0.0	5.2	49.0	23.6	3.6	8.2	100		
Never married	73.4	0.3	9.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	6.1	4.2	4.9	100		

3.4 Opinion on Boss Preference

3.4.1 Boss Preferences

This survey solicited the opinion of the individual respondents on the sex preferences of a boss who they would prefer to work with if they were taking a new job or they had a choice of a boss. Forty-four per cent of the population in Tanzania declared that they had no sex preference for a boss they would like to work with while 32.9 per cent would prefer to work with male boss and 23.4 per cent preferred female boss. Forty-one per cent of men aged 15 years and above prefer to work with male bosses and 12.5 per cent of men prefer to work with female bosses. One - third of women (33.5 per cent) aged 15 years and above prefer to work with female bosses and 25.2 per cent preferred to work with male bosses as shown in Table 3.8.

Table 3.8: Percentage Distribution of Population Declaring that, if they Have the Choice of their Boss, they would Prefer to Work for a Male or a Female, or Would Not have any Preference, According to sex, Residence and Location

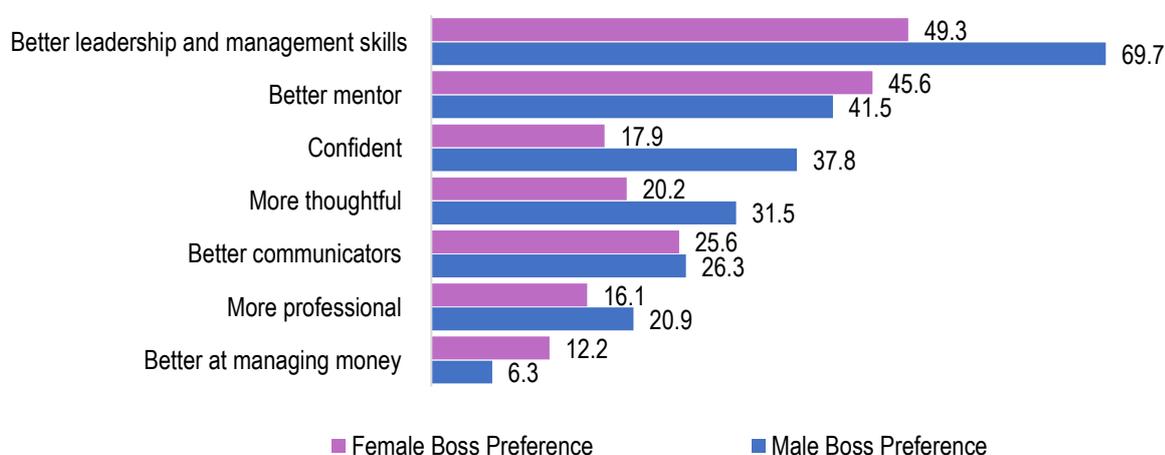
Background Characteristics	Preference for a Male Boss	Preference for a Female boss	No preference /Not Applicable	Total
Sex				
Men	41.3	12.5	46.2	100
Women	25.2	33.5	41.3	100
Residence				
Rural	33.3	24.4	42.3	100
Urban	32.2	21.9	45.9	100
Location				
Tanzania Mainland	32.2	23.3	44.4	100
Zanzibar	54.4	27.6	18.0	100
Education Levels				
No formal education	32.7	23.9	43.4	100
Primary Incomplete	37.4	20.3	42.3	100
Primary education	32.5	24.9	42.6	100
Secondary education	31.8	19.9	48.2	100
University	24.4	19.6	56.0	100
Marital Status				
Married/Living together	32.8	23.1	44.0	100
Divorced / separated	30.0	27.1	42.9	100
Widowed	26.5	27.5	46.0	100
Never married	35.9	22.3	41.8	100
Region				
Dodoma	17.4	36.4	46.2	100
Arusha	25.0	29.4	45.6	100
Kilimanjaro	43.7	23.1	33.2	100
Tanga	48.8	21.2	30.1	100
Morogoro	53.1	24.5	22.5	100
Pwani	36.9	30.9	32.2	100
Dar es Salaam	28.4	17.9	53.7	100
Lindi	39.1	28.9	32.0	100
Mtwara	39.4	31.1	29.5	100
Ruvuma	22.6	18.6	58.8	100

Iringa	38.0	19.1	42.9	100
Mbeya	46.0	36.8	17.2	100
Singida	17.7	28.6	53.8	100
Tabora	40.6	31.0	28.3	100
Rukwa	58.1	34.0	7.9	100
Kigoma	29.4	21.2	49.4	100
Shinyanga	36.4	26.7	36.9	100
Kagera	32.5	23.8	43.7	100
Mwanza	10.9	4.5	84.7	100
Mara	26.7	9.4	63.9	100
Manyara	29.0	33.7	37.4	100
Njombe	21.2	21.0	57.8	100
Katavi	66.8	31.4	1.8	100
Simiyu	27.3	17.7	55.0	100
Geita	2.6	1.1	96.2	100
Songwe	47.0	42.1	10.9	100
Kaskazini Unguja	53.6	41.1	5.2	100
Kusini Unguja	52.4	27.7	19.9	100
Mjini Magharibi	59.3	29.1	11.7	100
Kaskazini Pemba	46.7	21.2	32.1	100
Kusini Pemba	48.9	16.7	34.3	100
Total	32.9	23.4	43.7	100

3.4.2 Reasons for Boss Preferences

About seventy per cent of the population would prefer male bosses because they have better leadership and management skills followed by those who said male bosses demonstrate better mentoring skills with 41.5 per cent are confident (37.8 per cent). A significant proportion of the population would prefer women as bosses because they have better leadership and management skills (49.3 per cent) followed by better mentoring skills (45.6 per cent) and are better communicators (25.6 per cent). The reason “better at managing money” is the lowest reason chosen by both men and women and accounted for 6.3 and 12.2 per cent, respectively (Figure 3.3).

Figure 3.3: Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years or Above by Sex of Boss they Would Prefer and Selected Seven Reasons of Preference



3.4.3 Opinion of Male and Female Bosses

The Tanzania SIGI survey collected information on the opinion of women respondents on whether they would fear sexual harassment and misogyny by having a man as a boss. Also the survey collected information on the opinion of men on whether they would feel threatened in their masculinity by having a woman as a boss.

The results show that 29.4 per cent of women respondents would fear sexual harassment and misogyny by having a male boss whereas 31.6 of women respondents are living in urban areas and 28 per cent in rural areas. In Zanzibar, women respondents are most likely to fear sexual harassment and misogyny by having a man as a boss than those in Tanzania Mainland (33.2 per cent and 29.3 per cent respectively). It was also noted that the percentage of women respondents fearing of sexual harassment of male bosses decreases with age, that is 32.4 per cent for women respondents aged 15-24 years to 21.7 per cent for women respondents aged 55 years and above.

In addition, one in every ten men respondents would feel threatened in their masculinity by having a female boss (12.9 per cent) disaggregated into 14.7 per cent rural and 9.6 per cent urban. Also, the feeling of being threatened in their masculinity by having a female boss is also decreasing with age as illustrated in Table 3.9.

Table 3.9: Percentage Distribution of Women Who Would Fear Sexual Harassment and Misogyny by Having a Men Boss and Men Who Would Feel Threatened in his Masculinity by Having a Women Boss by Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Would Fear Sexual Harassment and Misogyny by having a Male boss	
	Women	Men
Location		
Tanzania Mainland	29.3	12.9
Zanzibar	33.2	10.7
Residence		
Rural	28.0	14.7
Urban	31.6	9.6
Age		
15-24	32.3	14.0
25-34	32.8	15.9
35-44	30.0	14.0
45-54	28.5	11.8
55+	21.7	9.6
Total	29.4	12.9

4 Discrimination in the Family

Key findings

- The average time spent by women and men on cooking for households is higher for women (1.5 hours) than for men (0.2 hours).
- The percentage of the population considering that a household task is the exclusive responsibility of women was less than 50 per cent for the category “Fetching firewood for household” (42.0 per cent).
- The incidence of girls and boys aged 7 to 15 years doing household tasks was highest for girls on fetching water at 61.1 per cent than for boys at 45.1 per cent.
- In Tanzania the percentage of population who agree that a man should have the final word about important decisions at home is 74.3 per cent.
- 22.8 per cent of women are married before 18 years compared to only 2.2 per cent of men.
- The percentage of population declaring that bride price is a common practice in their community is slightly higher in urban (96.4 per cent) than in rural areas (95.3 per cent).
- The percentage of population of Tanzania Mainland who had an opinion that widows should have the right to inherit land (72.2 per cent) and non-land assets (72.7 per cent)

4.1 Introduction

Gender inequality within the society, community and family levels can be diagnosed through different dimensions. Discrimination in the family captures social institutions that limit women’s decision making power and undervalues their status in the household and the family. This chapter therefore seeks to describe the existing gender inequalities between women and men in different areas including household responsibilities; taking care of children; decision making at household level; income spending as well as issues regarding to child marriage. It is also presenting the existing discriminatory gender norms that perpetuate gender inequalities in terms of bride price, divorce, inheritance as well as issues concerning the rights of girls to inherit properties.

4.2 Household Responsibilities

These refer to roles and duties within the household that are vested differently to men and women. Household responsibilities may differ from one community/household to another. For example, in most communities and households’ women and girls undertake unpaid care work such as fetching water and firewood, cleaning the household, washing clothes, taking care of children and the sick and cooking food while men and boys are responsible for works like cultivation and livestock keeping.

4.2.1 Average Time Spent on Household Tasks During the Last 24 Hours

In Tanzania the average time spent by women and men on cooking for household during the last 24 hours is higher for women (1.5 hours) compared to men (0.2 hours). This means the average time that women spend on cooking is 7.3 times higher than the time spent by men. The ratio of women to men is generally higher for each selected household task with the exception of fetching water. The women to men ratios on other household tasks are generally higher in Tanzania Mainland compared to Zanzibar. Similar observation is seen between rural and urban in women to men ratios to specific household tasks. (Table 4.1)

Table 4.1: Women's and Men's Average Time Spent on Selected Household Tasks During the Last 24 Hours and Women-to-Men Ratio, by Selected Background Characteristics

	Women					Men					Women-to-men ratio				
	Cook for household	Clean the house	Wash clothes	Fetch water for the household	Fetch firewood for the household	Cook for household	Clean the house	Wash clothes	Fetch water for the household	Fetch firewood for the household	Cook for household	Clean the house	Wash clothes	Fetch water for the household	Fetch firewood for the household
Residence															
Rural	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.1	3.7	3.1	2.6	2.2
Urban	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	7.6	3.4	2.4	2.0	2.3
Location															
Tanzania Mainland	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	7.2	3.5	2.8	2.5	2.2
Zanzibar	1.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	15.3	5.7	3.5	1.6	1.3
Age groups															
15-24	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	5.0	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.8
25-34	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	8.2	3.9	3.5	2.6	2.5
35-44	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.8	4.9	4.4	2.8	2.2
45-54	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	11.5	6.1	4.5	3.1	2.2
55+	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	7.2	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.0
Marital Status															
Married/Living together	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	10.5	4.9	4.2	3.2	2.4
Divorced / separated/Widowed	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.2
Never married	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	10.5	4.9	4.2	3.2	2.4
Region															
Dodoma	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	10.0	3.9	3.4	2.6	3.7

Arusha	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	10.0	14.8	4.1	5.1	3.6
Kilimanjaro	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.4	3.9	2.8	1.8	2.0
Tanga	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	8.8	3.2	2.4	2.0	2.8
Morogoro	2.0	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	13.2	6.4	3.7	3.2	2.6
Pwani	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	7.1	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.2
Dar es Salaam	2.1	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	10.5	4.1	2.2	1.9	7.5
Lindi	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	10.7	8.3	4.3	1.6	1.5
Mtwara	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	8.7	5.2	5.0	2.9	3.7
Ruvuma	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	4.5	3.9	2.7	2.3	1.2
Iringa	2.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	6.2	4.1	3.0	2.3	2.0
Mbeya	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	6.0	3.0	2.6	3.7	2.4
Singida	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	12.5	5.2	4.7	3.8	4.2
Tabora	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	18.0	8.3	9.1	4.1	3.1
Rukwa	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	4.3	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.1
Kigoma	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	12.7	3.7	3.0	3.8	2.3
Shinyanga	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.7	21.3	8.5	8.0	3.4
Kagera	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.0	2.6	3.7	2.6	1.9
Mwanza	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	6.5	2.1	3.2	3.3	15.6
Mara	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.0
Manyara	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	7.5	5.4	3.0	1.3	2.6
Njombe	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	12.1	8.1	5.2	3.7	2.6
Katavi	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	11.1	1.9	2.6	1.6	0.9
Simiyu	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
Geita	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	9.5	4.0	3.2	4.4	6.8
Songwe	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	14.4	4.1	2.1	6.9	4.6
Kaskazini Unguja	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	12.7	7.8	5.9	1.7	1.8
Kusini Unguja	1.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	10.7	4.1	3.0	1.6	1.6
Mjini Magharibi	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	14.6	4.1	2.7	1.8	1.5
Kaskazini Pemba	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	15.3	15.2	4.9	1.6	1.2
Kusini Pemba	1.8	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	33.6	14.8	5.6	1.7	1.0
Tanzania	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	7.3	3.7	2.8	2.3	2.0

4.2.2 Opinion on Who Should Perform Household Tasks

The results of the Tanzania SIGI survey revealed that, 69.7 per cent of the population had an opinion that cooking for the household is a woman's responsibility, while less than half of population believe that fetching firewood for the household is a woman responsibility (42.0 per cent). There is a notable variation on selected household tasks across background characteristics. For example, the results show that 43.0 per cent of population in Tanzania Mainland felt that fetching firewood for household use is a woman's responsibility compared to 9.3 per cent of population in Zanzibar. Similar patterns were observed for rural and urban areas for the opinion that fetching firewood is a woman's responsibility (47.1 per cent and 33.7 per cent respectively). The results show that the percentage of the population perceiving that fetching firewood for household increases with age (from 36.7 per cent at age 15-24 to 47.5 per cent at age 55+). However, the percentage of the population who felt that cooking for the household is the highest for all activities across all marital status categories (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2 : Percentage of Population Considering that A Household Task is the Exclusive Responsibility of Women by Selected Household Tasks, According to Selected Background Characteristics

	Cook for Household	Clean the House	Wash Clothes	Fetch Firewood for the Household	Fetch Water for the Household
Type of Residence					
Rural	73.0	71.1	66.6	47.1	58.2
Urban	64.3	59.1	51.9	33.7	43.7
Location					
Tanzania Mainland	70.1	66.8	61.7	43.0	53.7
Zanzibar	57.8	58.4	42.2	9.3	21.7
Age groups (Years)					
15-24	65.5	60.4	54	36.7	47.1
25-34	70.6	68.0	62.8	40.6	52.3
35-44	69.7	69.4	64.1	41.8	54.7
45-54	70.7	67.3	62.6	44.3	54.6
55+	72.8	68.4	63.0	47.5	55.9
Education Levels					
No formal education	80.9	79.5	75.5	54.9	64.0
Primary Incomplete	74.2	71.8	67.4	46.5	57.3
Primary education	69.2	65.7	60.1	41.4	52.8
Secondary education	58.6	53.9	46.7	29.2	39.3
University	46.6	42.0	34.8	17.2	27.9
Marital Status					
Married/Living together	72.3	69.8	65.4	45.0	56.2
Divorced / separated/Widowed	69.7	68.0	62.6	43.3	52.6
Never married	61.5	55.4	46.4	31.8	42.0
Region					
Dodoma	61.3	61.7	60.9	39.6	39.6
Arusha	57.0	54.9	50.9	42.4	47.6
Kilimanjaro	69.4	66.0	61.4	38.7	55.1
Tanga	72.3	66.8	62.6	44.7	57.4
Morogoro	46.2	44.0	24.8	23.1	64.7
Pwani	66.6	55.0	47.7	25.7	38.1
Dar es Salaam	68.9	57.4	48.7	34.0	35.0
Lindi	82.1	84.1	65.6	28.0	35.8
Mtwara	78.4	78.3	64.9	35.5	47.7
Ruvuma	49.7	46.6	43.4	30.1	42.2
Iringa	52.0	51.4	34.1	36.8	55.7
Mbeya	66.2	59.8	56.1	42.9	48.7
Singida	47.3	48.3	47.6	33.7	34.3
Tabora	81.5	78.3	74.7	57.8	67.2

Rukwa	72.8	69.3	69.7	22.9	49.6
Kigoma	90.7	91.1	90.6	62.4	80.5
Shinyanga	82.7	80.3	79.7	58.0	67.9
Kagera	88.8	86.4	83.3	41.5	64.9
Mwanza	69.9	71.7	70.2	48.2	57.7
Mara	84.2	82.7	79.1	59.8	63.4
Manyara	71.1	60.1	56.6	46.3	48.9
Njombe	44.2	42.9	41.5	36.1	40.4
Katavi	66.3	65.8	65.8	17.6	39.2
Simiyu	93.8	93.3	93.9	74.7	75.4
Geita	57.6	56.1	52.6	42.0	53.4
Songwe	87.8	86.1	81.6	84.0	80.9
Kaskazini Unguja	59.1	65.5	44.8	16.8	16.4
Kusini Unguja	59.9	61.8	42.7	12.6	29.0
Mjini Magharibi	58.2	57.1	38.8	8.8	18.5
Kaskazini Pemba	63.8	64.9	54.4	7.2	30.6
Kusini Pemba	47.4	46.0	36.8	3.8	23.0
Tanzania	69.7	66.5	61.1	42.0	52.8

About three quarters of women (74.6 per cent) and two thirds of men (64.5 per cent) said cooking for the household is the responsibility of a woman. And the lowest number of men and women population (23 per cent and 21.1 per cent respectively) are consider that paid work is the responsibility of women.

There is a difference in perceptions of women and men across rural – urban areas on women household responsibilities. For example, 24.9 per cent of men and 23.6 per cent of women in rural areas reported that paid work is exclusively responsibility of women, the corresponding figures in urban areas are 19.7 per cent for men and 17.3 per cent for women (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3 Percentage of Population Considering that a Household Task is the Exclusive Responsibility of a Women by Selected Household Tasks, According to Sex and Residence

Household tasks	Rural		Urban		Tanzania	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Cook for the household	69.2	76.7	56.4	71.1	64.5	74.6
Clean the house	66.4	75.5	48.0	68.6	59.7	72.9
Wash clothes	60.7	72.3	39.8	62.4	53.1	68.4
Clean the bathroom / toilet	62.0	73.9	45.3	66.7	55.9	71.1
Take care of the sick and person with disability	27.4	31.4	16.7	23.5	23.5	28.3
Paid work	24.9	23.6	19.7	17.3	23.0	21.1
Work on the family's plot	15.9	14.4	13.5	12.5	15.0	13.7
Fetch water for the household	53.6	62.6	37.5	49.1	47.8	57.4
Fetch firewood for the household	43.1	50.9	27.2	39.3	37.3	46.4

4.2.3 Opinion on Statements Related to Unpaid Care and Domestic Work

The survey found that, 80 per cent of population agreed with the statement that men and women must equally share household tasks and childcare responsibilities if both are working. Approximately 88.5 per cent agreed or strongly agreed that women do relax while they are caring for children. Also, about 15 per cent of population agreed that a man who undertakes household chores is less of a man.

There are notable differences on opinions regarding selected statements related to unpaid care and domestic work for both women and men across background characteristics. For instance, the results reveal that in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar those who agreed or strongly agreed that a man undertaking household chores is less of a man were 15.0 per cent and 3.5 per cent, respectively. Similar observations

are noted in rural and urban areas for those who agree or strongly agree with the statement that a man undertaking household chores is less of a man (18.0 per cent and 9.1 per cent respectively).

The results also show that the proportion of women and men who agreed or strongly agreed that a man undertaking household chores is less of a man were 14.4 per cent and 15.0 per cent respectively. By region, the percentage of the population who agree or strongly agree on the opinion that a man undertaking household chores is less of a man range from 1.5 per cent in Mjini Magharibi to 45.3 per cent in Arusha region (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4: Percentage of Population Who Agreed on Selected Statements, According to Selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Men and women must share equally household tasks and child care if both are working	Women can relax while they are caring for children	A man undertaking household chores is less of a man
Sex			
Women	81.2	88.8	14.4
Men	78.8	88.3	15.0
Type of Residence			
Rural	80.8	88.4	18.0
Urban	78.7	88.8	9.1
Location			
Tanzania Mainland	80.6	88.4	15.0
Zanzibar	60.9	93.5	3.5
Age groups (Years)			
15-24	80.9	89.6	15.4
25-34	79.2	88.1	13.7
35-44	78.2	88.5	14.0
45-54	81.2	88.5	14.9
55+	80.6	88.0	15.1
Education Levels			
No formal education	79.5	87.0	21.5
Primary Incomplete	80.2	89.2	17.5
Primary education	79.6	88.7	13.7
Secondary education	81.5	88.9	9.0
University	87.5	89.2	11.0
Marital Status			
Married/Living together	80.1	88.1	15.6
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	78.7	90.3	13.4
Never married	80.7	88.9	12.4
Region			
Dodoma	77.1	94.9	2.0
Arusha	87.9	77.6	45.3
Kilimanjaro	75.4	90.9	10.9
Tanga	75.1	89.4	19.4
Morogoro	66.0	42.1	18.5
Pwani	78.7	99.1	5.4
Dar Es Salaam	74.1	97.0	1.9
Lindi	93.1	95.7	9.4
Mtwara	75.3	96.6	12.2
Ruvuma	82.7	94.9	10.0
Iringa	70.8	67.5	22.4
Mbeya	80.6	87.8	7.0
Singida	74.2	93.1	8.9
Tabora	82.4	91.9	2.2
Rukwa	90.8	95.3	10.1
Kigoma	92.4	99.1	9.8
Shinyanga	80.0	87.8	28.0
Kagera	92.3	97.1	18.4

Mwanza	85.1	85.7	10.5
Mara	88.1	97.1	33.6
Manyara	85.5	71.4	34.1
Njombe	77.2	92.6	15.5
Katavi	95.8	94.2	11.9
Simiyu	77.6	97.7	35.4
Geita	88.7	78.0	2.7
Songwe	63.9	89.9	3.5
Kaskazini Unguja	57.0	97.6	2.4
Kusini Unguja	75.9	94.3	3.4
Mjini Magharibi	65.1	95.3	1.5
Kaskazini Pemba	49.1	87.2	5.7
Kusini Pemba	54.9	89.9	8.6
Tanzania	80.0	88.5	14.7

4.3 Children Participation in Household Tasks

The Tanzania SIGI survey collected information on the participation of children aged 7-15 years in households' tasks such as washing clothes, cooking, cleaning of the houses, work on the family plot, fetching water, fetch firewood and other.

4.3.1 Participation of Boys Aged 7 to 15 Years in Household Tasks

Survey results show that, among population living in households with boys aged 7 to 15 years in Tanzania, 45.1 per cent declared that the boys are often participating in fetching water for the household, followed by those who work on family's plot (36.4 per cent). Further, about 10.6 per cent of population living in such households declared that the boys often participate in paid work.

In Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar, the results show that, respondents living in households with boys aged 7 to 15 years reported that these boys are all the time or often participating in fetching water for the household (45.5 per cent and 29.9 per cent respectively) as portrayed in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Percentage of Population Living in Households With Boys Aged 7 to 15 Years Declaring that Boys Aged 7 to 15 Years do or Participate to Selected Household Tasks ALL THE TIME or OFTEN, by Residence and Location

Household Tasks	Rural	Urban	Mainland	Zanzibar	Total
Cook for the household	27.0	20.7	25.5	7.3	25.0
Clean the house	25.1	24.2	25.4	4.7	24.8
Wash clothes	31.5	32.8	32.3	18.3	31.9
Clean the bathroom / toilet	25.7	24.4	25.8	5.2	25.3
Take care of the sick and person with disability	17.2	13.4	16.3	4.1	16.0
Paid work	11.7	8.3	10.9	1.3	10.6
Work on the family's plot	42.5	23.7	37.3	5.2	36.4
Fetch water for the household	44.1	47.0	45.5	29.9	45.1
Fetch firewood for the household	34.7	33.4	34.9	9.9	34.3
Number of Population	10,122,511	4,866,855	14,595,665	393,701	14,989,366

4.3.2 Participation of Girl Aged 7-to-15 Years in Household Tasks

Survey results show that, among population living in households with girls aged 7 to 15 years in Tanzania, 61.1 per cent declared that the girls are often participating in fetching water for the household, followed by cooking for the household (58.5 per cent). Further, 12.8 per cent of population living in such households declared that girls are often participating in paid work.

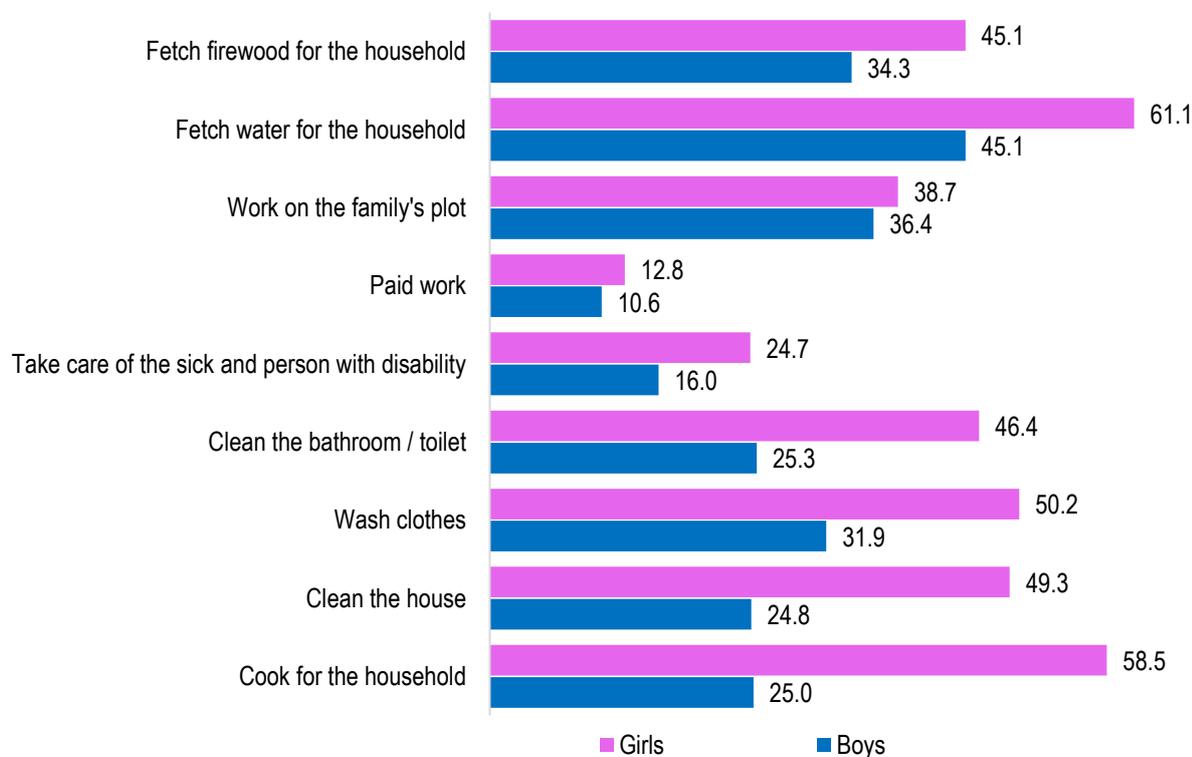
About 62 per cent of the population in Tanzania Mainland and 36.6 per cent of Zanzibar population living in households with girls aged 7 to 15 years declared that the girls participate in fetching water for the household all the time or often as depicted in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6 : Percentage of Population Living In Households With Girls Aged 7 To 15 Years Declaring that Boys Aged 7 to 15 Years Do or Participate to Selected Household Tasks ALL THE TIME or OFTEN, by Residence and Location

Household Tasks	Rural	Urban	Mainland	Zanzibar	Total
Cook for the household	62.2	51.3	59.4	28.3	58.5
Clean the house	51.7	44.7	50.0	26.2	49.3
Wash clothes	51.7	47.1	50.8	28.9	50.2
Clean the bathroom / toilet	48.7	41.8	47.3	16.3	46.4
Take care of the sick and person with disability	27.0	20.0	25.1	10.7	24.7
Paid work	14.7	9.1	13.2	1.8	12.8
Work on the family's plot	45.8	24.6	39.7	4.7	38.7
Fetch water for the household	62.6	58.1	61.8	36.6	61.1
Fetch firewood for the household	48.8	37.6	46.0	13.1	45.1
Number of Population	9,605,996	4,858,908	14,041,578	423,326	14,464,905

The sex differentials in results show that girls are more likely to perform the listed household tasks all the time or often compared to boys (Figure 4.1)

Figure 4.1: Percentage of Population Living In Households With Girls or Boys Aged 7 To 15 Years Declaring that Boys or Girls Aged 7 to 15 Years Do Or Participate to Selected Household Tasks ALL THE TIME or OFTEN, by Type of Household Tasks



4.3.3 Opinion on Children's Unpaid Care and Domestic Work

The survey found that most of the respondents in Tanzania (87.8 per cent) agreed or strongly agreed that it is important for girls to learn how to take care of home, children and cooking meals. Furthermore, 81.6 per cent of the population agreed or strongly agreed that it is important for girls and boys to learn how to take care of home, children and cooking meals. Also, about 78 per cent of population agreed or strongly agreed that girls and boys should spend the same amount of time on domestic work.

The opinions of the population with regards to the three statements vary across selected background characteristics. Looking at the statement that girls and boys should spend the same amount of time on domestic work, the results show that the population of Tanzania Mainland were more likely (79.2 per cent) to feel that girls and boys should spend the same amount of time on domestic work than the population in Zanzibar (52.5 per cent). There appears to be no significant differences across rural/urban residence as well as for sex (76.8 per cent) (Table 4.7).

Table 4.7: Percentage of Population Who Agreed With Selected Statements by Sex, according to Selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	"Girls and boys should spend the same amount of time on domestic work"	"It is important for girls to learn how to take care of the home, the meals and the children"	"It is important for girls and boys to learn how to take care of the home, the meals and the children"
Sex			
Men	76.8	88.5	81.4
Women	79.8	87.2	81.8
Type of Residence			
Rural	79.7	87.2	80.8
Urban	76.1	88.8	82.9
Location			
Tanzania Mainland	79.2	87.6	81.8
Zanzibar	52.5	93.9	75.4
Age groups (Years)			
15-24	76.7	88.4	81.6
25-34	76.8	87.3	80.5
35-44	78.9	87.6	81.9
45-54	79.6	88.1	83.9
55+	80.1	87.6	80.4
Education Levels			
No formal education	75.8	87.1	78.3
Primary Incomplete	78.7	87.4	82.4
Primary education	78.2	87.5	81.5
Secondary education	81.1	89.7	84.3
University	83.4	91.1	89.4
Marital Status			
Married/Living together	79.1	87.1	81.4
Divorced / separated	77.5	92.5	82.8
Widowed	77.8	88.2	79.9
Never married	76.6	88.9	82.6
Region			
Dodoma	79.1	96.8	86.9
Arusha	86.9	87.7	86.6
Kilimanjaro	79.2	90.9	86.4
Tanga	76.0	82.5	82.9
Morogoro	52.5	66.3	57.3
Pwani	77.4	97.7	89.1
Dar es Salaam	73.7	97.3	90.3
Lindi	88.1	97.6	93.6
Mtwara	72.3	91.7	85.0

Ruvuma	76.8	90.3	86.0
Iringa	65.6	74.0	67.1
Mbeya	69.9	85.7	79.0
Singida	77.0	96.5	74.7
Tabora	79.8	78.1	81.1
Rukwa	89.0	90.8	89.9
Kigoma	94.2	97.0	93.0
Shinyanga	73.4	69.1	75.7
Kagera	93.4	89.6	82.8
Mwanza	87.7	73.2	61.7
Mara	88.2	92.5	83.7
Manyara	81.9	78.8	79.1
Njombe	80.7	95.4	81.6
Katavi	92.0	94.6	95.9
Simiyu	77.6	94.2	80.1
Geita	94.3	91.7	90.5
Songwe	59.5	92.9	82.4
Kaskazini Unguja	52.2	97.2	76.5
Kusini Unguja	57.2	88.9	77.9
Mjini Magharibi	54.7	91.5	78.7
Kaskazini Pemba	46.4	98.9	66.8
Kusini Pemba	49.4	95.8	71.5
Tanzania	78.4	87.8	81.6

Across regions, the percentage of the population agreeing or strongly agreeing that girls and boys should spend the same amount of time on domestic work ranges from as low as 46.4 per cent in Kaskazini Pemba region to as high as 94.3 per cent of Geita region.

4.4 Decision Making on Child Education and Health

4.4.1 Primary Decision Maker Regarding a Child's Education and Health

The findings suggest that more than six out of every 10 persons in Tanzania reported that in practice both parents have primary decision-making role regarding a child's education and health. On the other hand, about 29.0 per cent and 24.9 per cent of the population mentioned that in practice fathers are primary decision-makers regarding a child's education and child's health, respectively. The responses of the population on the views of the primary decision-maker regarding a child's education and health vary across selected background characteristics. For example, across locations between Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar, the results show that 67.5 per cent of population in Zanzibar reported that in practice both parents have primary decision-making roles regarding a child's education compared to 62.7 per cent of population in Tanzania Mainland. The corresponding figures with regards to primary decisions on a child's health for both parents are 66.6 per cent and 61.8 per cent in Zanzibar and Tanzania Mainland, respectively.

Survey results reveal that nearly 62 per cent of men and about 64 per cent of women reported that in practice both parents have the primary decision-making role regarding a child's education. Similarly, approximately 61 per cent of men and 63 per cent of women reported that in practice both parents have primary decision-making roles regarding a child's health. (Table 4.8).

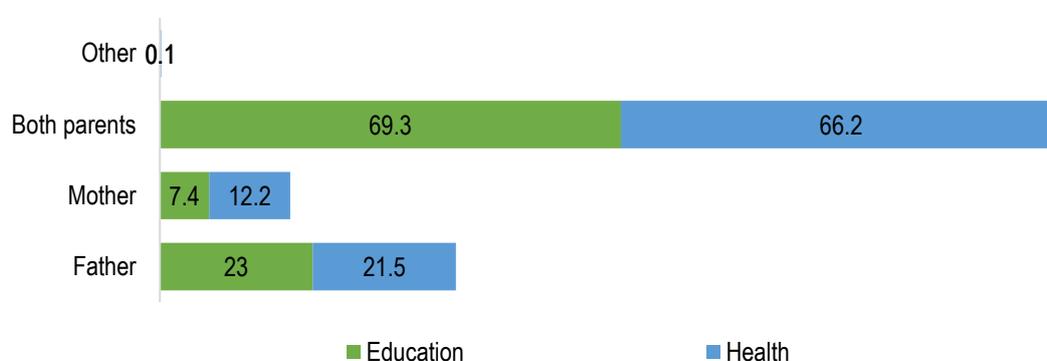
Table 4.8: Primary Decision-Maker Regarding a Child's Education and Health as Declared by Respondents, according to Selected Background Characteristics

Background characteristics	Education				Health			
	Father only	Mother only	Both parents	Other	Father only	Mother only	Both parents	Other
Sex								
Men	33.3	4.8	61.9	0.0	28.5	10.6	60.9	0.0
Women	24.7	11.2	63.8	0.4	20.7	16.1	62.9	0.3
Residence								
Rural	31.9	8.2	59.7	0.3	28.6	12.5	58.7	0.2
Urban	23.7	8.0	68.2	0.0	17.5	15.1	67.3	0.0
Location								
Tanzania Mainland	28.9	8.1	62.7	0.2	24.4	13.6	61.8	0.2
Zanzibar	25.2	7.3	67.5	0.1	23.9	9.5	66.6	0.0
Education Levels								
No formal education	33.8	10.6	55.2	0.3	30.3	15.2	54.1	0.5
Primary Incomplete	31.2	9.1	59.5	0.2	29.0	15.0	55.9	0.0
Primary education	28.5	7.7	63.6	0.2	23.6	13.2	63.2	0.1
Secondary education	23.7	6.6	69.5	0.1	19.1	12.0	68.7	0.1
University	17.6	4.2	78.2	0.0	9.0	11.0	80.0	0.0
Region								
Dodoma	17.4	8.3	74.3	0.0	16.2	7.9	75.9	0.0
Arusha	32.6	7.3	60.1	0.0	29.9	13.7	56.4	0.0
Kilimanjaro	24.0	6.5	69.5	0.0	20.7	14.9	64.4	0.0
Tanga	34.0	5.4	60.5	0.0	28.7	14.7	56.7	0.0
Morogoro	72.0	11.6	16.5	0.0	64.6	20.2	15.3	0.0
Pwani	24.6	6.3	69.1	0.0	20.5	14.0	65.5	0.0
Dar es Salaam	22.0	5.7	72.3	0.0	12.4	14.8	72.7	0.0
Lindi	8.5	3.8	87.7	0.0	3.0	8.8	88.2	0.0
Mtwara	21.3	2.9	75.8	0.0	13.9	12.2	73.9	0.0
Ruvuma	28.4	20.0	51.7	0.0	24.4	23.5	52.1	0.0
Iringa	50.4	15.0	34.6	0.0	40.1	21.5	38	0.4
Mbeya	23.9	11.8	64.3	0.0	15.4	16.4	68.3	0.0
Singida	12.9	8.5	78.6	0.0	12.2	10.0	77.8	0.0
Tabora	43.2	6.7	50.2	0.0	40.5	7.6	51.9	0.0
Rukwa	25.8	14.7	59.1	0.4	24.0	15.6	60	0.4
Kigoma	26.2	13.1	60.0	0.8	26.6	13.1	59.6	0.8
Shinyanga	31.2	6.4	62.4	0.0	25.9	8.9	65.3	0.0
Kagera	35.9	12.0	50.8	1.4	33.8	13.5	52.2	0.5
Mwanza	10.3	2.0	87.7	0.0	8.7	3.6	87.7	0.0
Mara	15.3	10.6	74.1	0.0	13.2	18.9	68.0	0.0
Manyara	69.4	2.9	27.7	0.0	56.8	12.7	30.6	0.0
Njombe	27.7	10.6	61.7	0.0	25.8	15.1	59.1	0.0
Katavi	42.0	9.1	48.9	0.0	40.3	9.9	49.8	0.0
Simiyu	28.1	13.3	56.3	2.3	26	36.2	35.5	2.3
Geita	8.7	1.5	89.8	0.0	8.3	2.6	89.0	0.0
Songwe	24.0	8.0	68.1	0.0	17.1	13.0	69.9	0.0
Kaskazini Unguja	13.5	3.6	82.9	0.0	11.5	5.3	83.3	0.0
Kusini Unguja	18.4	7.2	74.4	0.0	18.7	9.9	71.4	0.0
Mjini Magharibi	21.3	8.8	70.0	0.0	21.6	9.9	68.5	0.0
Kaskazini Pemba	43.0	7.9	49.0	0.0	37.0	12.5	50.6	0.0
Kusini Pemba	34.2	5.3	60.1	0.4	32.1	9.0	58.9	0.0
Tanzania	28.8	8.1	62.9	0.2	24.4	13.5	61.9	0.1

4.4.2 Opinion on who should be Primary Decision Maker Regarding a Child's Education and Health

The Tanzania SIGI survey sought the opinion of men and women aged 15 years and above on who should be primary decision maker on a child's education and health issues. Figure 4.2 shows that the majority of the population had opinion that both parents should be primary decision makers regarding a child's education (69.3 per cent) and health (66.2 per cent). About 7 per cent of population had opinion that mother should be primary decision makers regarding a child's education and 12.2 per cent in child's health whereas 23 per cent of population felt that fathers should be the primary decision makers regarding a child's education and 21.5 per cent in child health.

Figure 4.2: Percentage of Population Stating Who Should be the Primary Decision-Maker Regarding a Child's Education and Health by Primary Decision-Maker Stated, according to Selected Background Characteristics



Twenty-three per cent of the population in Tanzania Mainland feel that fathers should be the primary decision makers on a child's education, in Zanzibar it is 20.4 per cent. About 7.5 per cent of population in Tanzania Mainland held the opinion that mothers should be primary decision makers on a child's education while in Zanzibar it is 6.7 per cent.

The population reporting that fathers should be primary decision makers regarding a child's health is higher in Tanzania Mainland (21.6 per cent) than in Zanzibar (19.8 per cent). On the other hand, mothers were less likely to be identified as primary decision makers in Tanzania Mainland (12.3 per cent) compared to Zanzibar (8.5 per cent).

Regarding education, 26.4 per cent of population in rural and 18 per cent in urban areas felt that fathers should be the primary decision makers. The population who had an opinion that mothers should be the primary decision maker in a child's education was eight per cent in urban and slightly more than seven per cent in rural areas. With regards to child's health, 25.4 per cent of population in rural and 15.2 per cent in urban areas had opinion that fathers should be primary decision makers. The respondents who felt that mothers should be the primary decision makers in a child's health is 12 per cent respectively in urban and rural areas.

Notably 20.2 per cent of the male population felt that fathers should be primary decision makers on a child's education and 9.4 per cent had opinion that mothers should be primary decision makers. About 26.5 per cent of women felt that fathers should be primary decision maker on a child's education and 5.3 per cent indicated that mothers should be the primary decision makers

With regards to children's health, 18.4 per cent of male population felt that fathers should be the primary decision makers on a children's health and 14.0 per cent felt that mothers should be the primary decision

makers. About 24.9 per cent of female population held the opinion that fathers should be primary decision makers on a children's health and 10.1 per cent mothers should be the primary decision makers.

Across regions, the Mwanza region were most likely (89.9 per cent) to hold the opinion that both parents should be primary decision makers on a child's education while the lowest per cent was observed in Manyara region (43.6 per cent). Furthermore, the Lindi region had the highest per cent of population (90.6 per cent) which had opinion that both parents should be primary decision makers on a child's health with the lowest per cent observed in Manyara region (33.4 per cent) (Table 4.9).

Table 4.9: Percentage of Population Stating Who Should be the Primary Decision-Maker Regarding a Child's Education and Health by Primary Decision-Maker Stated, according to Selected Background Characteristics

Background characteristics	Education					Health				
	Father	Mother	Both parents	Other	Total	Father	Mother	Both parents	Other	Total
Sex										
Women	26.5	5.3	68.3	0.0	100	24.9	10.1	64.9	0.0	100
Men	20.2	9.4	70.2	0.2	100	18.4	14.0	67.3	0.3	100
Residence										
Rural	26.4	7.3	66.1	0.2	100	25.4	12.2	62.2	0.2	100
Urban	17.9	7.7	74.4	0.0	100	15.2	12.1	72.7	0.0	100
Location										
Tanzania Mainland	23.3	7.5	69.1	0.1	100	21.6	12.3	66.0	0.1	100
Zanzibar	20.4	6.7	72.9	0.0	100	19.8	8.5	71.6	0.0	100
Region										
Dodoma	11.1	2.4	86.6	0.0	100	10.7	3.6	85.8	0.0	100
Arusha	29	7.3	63.7	0.0	100	28.5	11.9	59.7	0.0	100
Kilimanjaro	19.5	4.6	75.9	0.0	100	18.4	10.3	71.4	0.0	100
Tanga	31.8	3.1	65.1	0.0	100	29.5	10.8	59.8	0.0	100
Morogoro	36.1	13.8	50.1	0.0	100	44.3	10.4	45.3	0.0	100
Pwani	22.3	5.0	72.7	0.0	100	17.8	13.5	68.7	0.0	100
Dar es Salaam	16.5	6.8	76.7	0.0	100	10.4	13.4	76.2	0.0	100
Lindi	7.1	0.5	92.5	0.0	100	3.0	6.3	90.6	0.0	100
Mtwara	16.9	2.4	80.7	0.0	100	13.0	10.0	77.0	0.0	100
Ruvuma	27.3	18.6	54.1	0.0	100	23.9	24.3	51.8	0.0	100
Iringa	37.9	10.3	51.4	0.4	100	37.2	11.0	51.3	0.4	100
Mbeya	19.2	10.1	70.7	0.0	100	15.3	15.9	68.9	0.0	100
Singida	10.2	5.8	84	0.0	100	9.0	6.2	84.8	0.0	100
Tabora	38.7	7.6	53.7	0.0	100	40.2	10.8	49.0	0.0	100
Rukwa	21.0	11.2	67.8	0.0	100	12.7	23.8	63.5	0.0	100
Kigoma	18.4	11.8	69.4	0.4	100	18.4	12.2	69.0	0.4	100
Shinyanga	25	6.9	68.1	0.0	100	26.3	12.7	61.1	0.0	100
Kagera	34.3	11.5	53.7	0.5	100	32.9	13.9	52.8	0.5	100
Mwanza	8.6	1.5	89.9	0.0	100	8.1	2.7	89.2	0.0	100
Mara	20.7	9.8	69.5	0.0	100	16.5	15.9	67.6	0.0	100
Manyara	48.1	8.3	43.6	0.0	100	48.9	17.6	33.4	0.0	100
Njombe	26.5	11.1	62.4	0.0	100	24.6	14.3	61.1	0.0	100
Katavi	37.4	8.7	53.9	0.0	100	34.9	10.3	54.8	0.0	100
Simiyu	31.1	11.2	55.3	2.4	100	27.8	32.6	36.7	2.9	100
Geita	8.0	1.1	90.9	0.0	100	8.0	5.7	86.4	0.0	100
Songwe	22.7	8.4	68.9	0.0	100	17.1	13.4	69.5	0.0	100
Kaskazini Unga	12.3	4.1	83.6	0.0	100	11.5	4.8	83.7	0.0	100
Kusini Unga	13.4	5.7	80.9	0.0	100	13.8	6.8	79.4	0.0	100
Mjini Magharibi	16.5	6.8	76.7	0.0	100	16.1	8.3	75.6	0.0	100
Kaskazini Pemba	32.5	9.8	57.7	0.0	100	32.1	12.1	55.8	0.0	100
Kusini Pemba	32.3	6.1	61.6	0.0	100	30.6	9.8	59.6	0.0	100
Tanzania	23.2	7.4	69.3	0.1	100	21.5	12.2	66.2	0.1	100

4.4.3 Opinion on the Statements Related to Children’s Education and Health

Tanzania has achieved equal and near universal access to primary and secondary education for both boys and girls (BEST, 2021). The Tanzania SIGI survey sought the opinions of the population relating to children’s education. The majority agreed or strongly agreed to the statement “it is more important that a boy gets primary education than a girl” with 11.9 per cent, followed by 10.9 per cent to the statement “it is more important that a boy gets secondary education than it is for a girl”. Regarding health, 9.4 per cent of the population agreed with the statement “when resources are scarce, households should spend more resources on boys than girls.” There are no marked differences between Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar except for the statement “when resources are scarce, households should spend more resources on boys than girls regarding health” where Tanzania Mainland (9.5 per cent) were more likely to agree than Zanzibar (5.5 per cent).

Figure 4.3: Percentage of Population Who Agreed on Selected Statements by Location

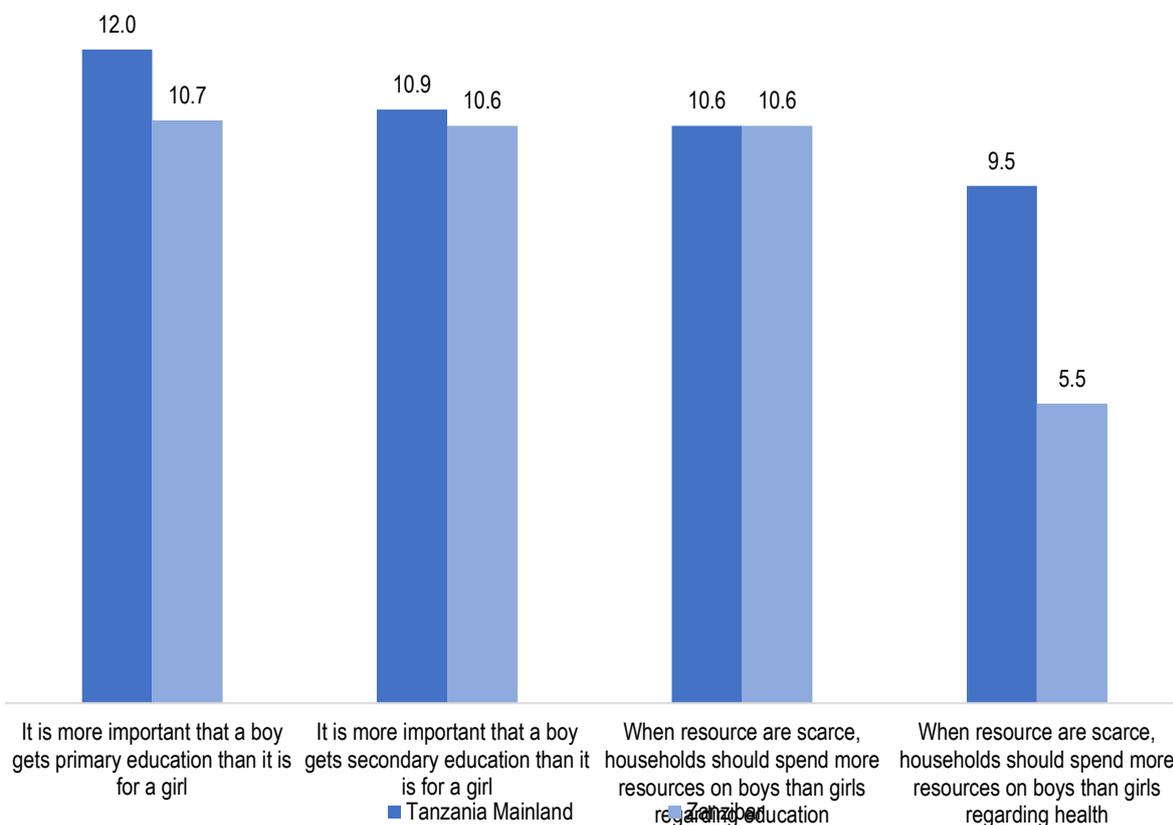


Figure 4.4: Percentage of Population Who Agreed on Selected Statements by Residence

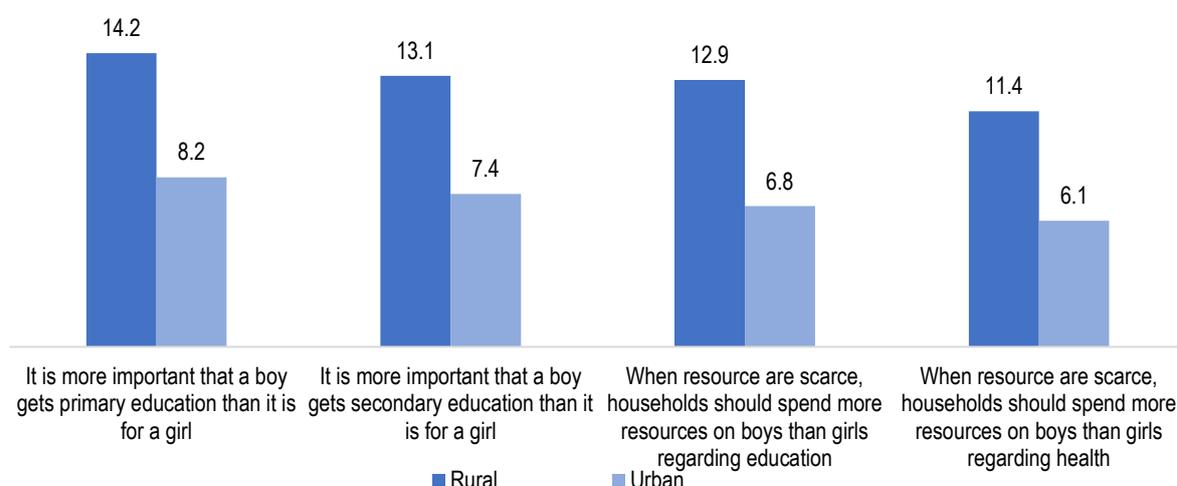


Table 4.10 show that about 10 per cent of the interviewed population agreed with each of the four selected statements. Areas which showed high incidence (over 15 per cent) of agreement included respondents reporting no formal education as well as the seven regions, namely Arusha, Morogoro, Iringa, Tabora, Shinyanga, Manyara and South Pemba. Generally, as age and education level of population increase percentages of opinions in favour of the selected statements decrease (Table 4.10).

Table 4.10: Percentage of Population Who Agreed On Selected Statements by Selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	“It is more important that a boy gets primary education than it is for a girl”	“It is more important that a boy gets secondary education than it is for a girl”	“When resource are scarce, households should spend more resources on boys than girls regarding education”	“When resource are scarce, households should spend more resources on boys than girls regarding health”
Sex				
Men	12.1	11.0	10.5	10.0
Women	11.8	10.9	10.6	8.8
Residence				
Rural	14.2	13.1	12.9	11.4
Urban	8.2	7.4	6.8	6.1
Location				
Tanzania Mainland	12.0	10.9	10.6	9.5
Zanzibar	10.7	10.6	10.6	5.5
Age groups				
15-24	13.5	11.9	12.2	10.5
25-34	12.3	11.1	10.7	10.6
35-44	11.8	10.8	10.1	8.7
45-54	11.2	10.4	9.9	7.8
55+	10.6	10.3	9.8	9.1
Education Levels				
No formal education	18.8	17.7	17.9	15.0
Primary Incomplete	12.6	11.9	11.3	9.7
Primary education	11.4	10.4	10.1	9.0
Secondary education	7.1	5.9	5.1	5.6
University	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.0
Region				
Dodoma	3.9	3.9	3.6	2.0
Arusha	31.2	28.9	29.8	27.0

Kilimanjaro	3.4	3.0	5.3	1.9
Tanga	10.8	12.0	14.7	11.2
Morogoro	28.7	21.1	15.3	27.8
Pwani	4.6	7.7	8.7	4.5
Dar es Salaam	5.0	4.0	3.9	2.3
Lindi	4.5	4.1	1.6	0.5
Mtwara	9.1	8.6	7.5	5.9
Ruvuma	7.7	7.2	7.1	3.4
Iringa	30.2	28.8	23.6	30.8
Mbeya	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.0
Singida	7.3	6.2	4.6	5.4
Tabora	25.6	23.4	20.6	20.6
Rukwa	10.8	9.1	10.5	5.2
Kigoma	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.7
Shinyanga	18.5	16	16.1	16.9
Kagera	8.5	8.5	10.4	9.0
Mwanza	6.7	7.8	6.5	5.7
Mara	13.4	13.4	15.5	7.7
Manyara	38.5	37.4	34.6	28.2
Njombe	4.9	4.0	4.5	3.5
Katavi	11.6	10.8	9.9	9.5
Simiyu	15.3	10.7	12.9	6.3
Geita	1.9	1.1	0.0	0.8
Songwe	3.6	3.6	3.6	2.8
Kaskazini Unguja	5.6	4.8	5.2	2.0
Kusini Unguja	8.8	8.0	9.2	8.4
Mjini Magharibi	6.6	6.2	5.9	3.5
Kaskazini Pemba	20.7	21.5	21.1	5.7
Kusini Pemba	19.1	20.2	20.7	13.7
Tanzania	11.9	10.9	10.6	9.4

4.5 Household Decision

4.5.1 Participation of Woman in Household Decisions

Survey results show that of the highest percentage of population interviewed declaring that female headed households or the female spouse of household head are the decision maker on “how money is spent on clothing” (37.8 per cent); “spending time with family friends and relatives” (36.8 per cent); as well as “how money is spent on food” (36.8per cent). On the other hand, lowest percentage were mentioned on “buying transport equipment – car, motor bicycle, etc” (26.1 per cent); as well as “buying or renting a house or building a house” (27.4 per cent). In Tanzania Mainland the percentages are higher than for Zanzibar except for the categories “how the money is spent on clothing” and “spending time with family friends and relatives” (Table 4.11).

Table 4.11: Percentage of Population Declaring That the Female Household Head, or The Female Spouse of the Household Head, Decides on Selected Decisions by Residence and Location

Decisions	Rural	Urban	Mainland	Zanzibar	Tanzania
Buying or renting a house or building a house	27.2	27.8	27.5	23.9	27.4
Buying agricultural land	29.6	30.4	30.1	23.1	29.9
Buying transport equipment (car, moto, etc.)	25.2	27.7	26.3	21.1	26.1
Selling the products of the farm	32.4	34.2	33.3	24.2	33.1
How money is spent on food	34.5	40.6	36.9	34.6	36.8
How money is spent on clothing	35.6	41.6	37.8	38.2	37.8
Spending time with family friends and relatives	35.7	38.6	36.7	40.9	36.8

4.5.2 Opinion on Statement Related to Decision Making within the Household

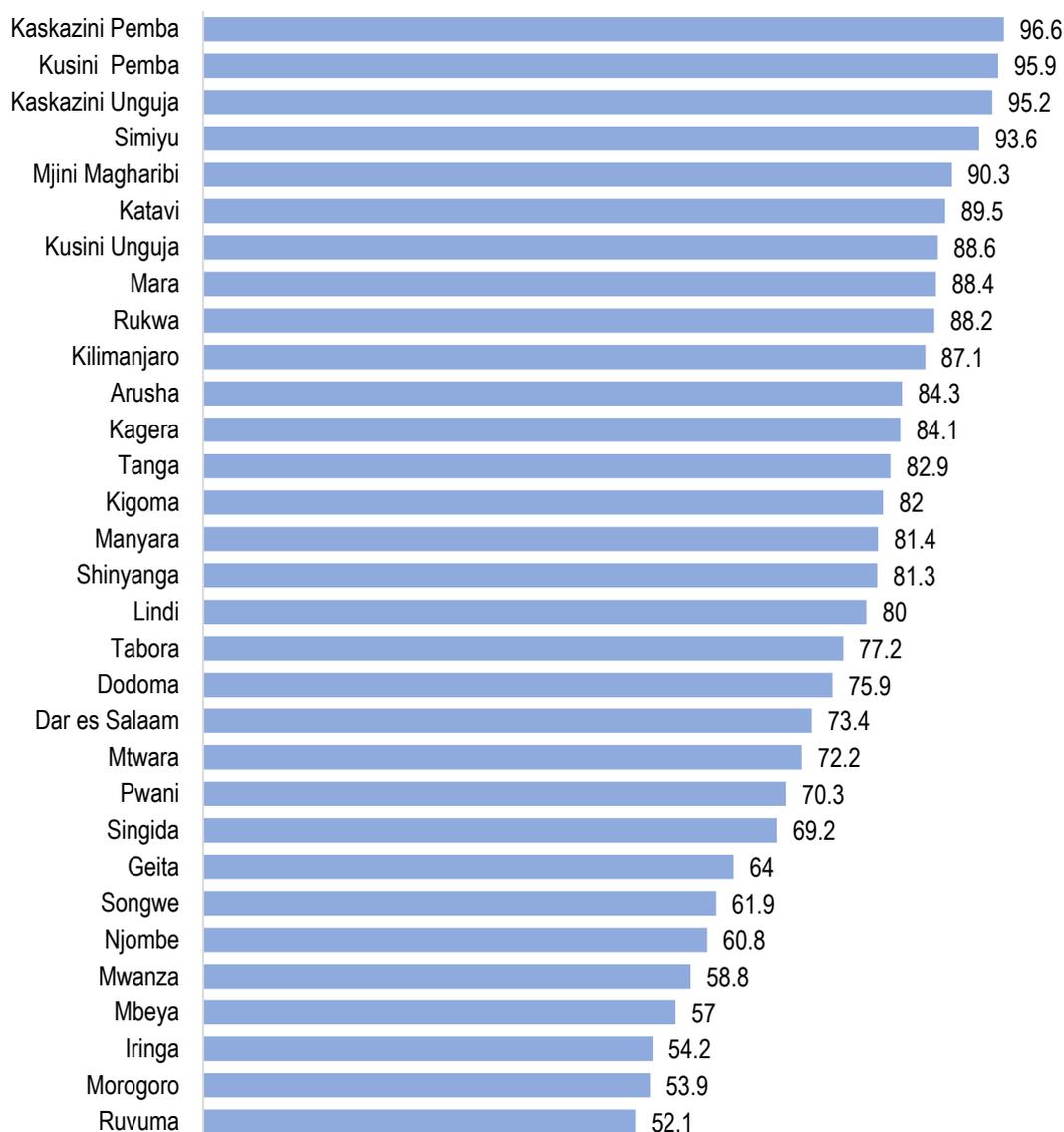
In Tanzania, the percentage of the population who agree or strongly agree that a man should have the final word about important decisions at home is 74.3 per cent. Those who agree or strongly agree that a man should have the final word about important decisions at home is higher in Zanzibar (92.7 per cent) than in Tanzania Mainland (73.8 per cent). Furthermore, the percentage of the population that agree or strongly agree is also higher in rural (77.5 per cent) than in urban area (69.1 per cent).

The results show that men (76.6 per cent) are more likely than women (72.3 per cent) to agree or strongly agree that a man should have the final word about important decisions at home (Table 4.12). At regional level the percentage of the population who agree or strongly agree that a man should have the final word about important decisions at home, ranges from 52.1 per cent in Ruvuma to 96.6 per cent in Kaskazini Pemba regions. (Figure 4.5)

Table 4.12: Percentage of Population Who Agreed on Selected Statements by Selected Background Characteristics

Background characteristics	Statement
	“A man should have the final word about important decisions at home”
Sex	
Women	76.6
Men	72.3
Residence	
Rural	77.5
Urban	69.1
Location	
Tanzania Mainland	73.8
Zanzibar	92.7
Age	
15-24	74.9
25-34	73.0
35-44	73.2
45-54	76.1
55+	74.5
Education Levels	
No formal education	78.9
Primary Incomplete	83.0
Primary education	74.0
Secondary education	65.1
University	56.1
Tanzania	74.3

Figure 4.5: Percentage of Population Who Agreed that “A man should have the final word about important decisions at home” by Region



4.6 Child Marriage

In Tanzania child marriage means the union of boys/men and girls/women where one or both spouses are under the age 18 years. This has been the practice in most of the communities in Tanzania for generations and in many ways girls are more likely to be affected than boys.

4.6.1 Characteristics of Marriage

Overall, 22.8 per cent of women are married before the age of 18 years, while only 2.2 per cent of men are married before 18 years. The median age at first marriage for women and men is 19.0 and 25.0 years, respectively, which represents a difference of 6.0 years. On average, women in Tanzania Mainland tend

to marry considerably earlier (5 years) than men. On the other hand, the study found that 25.8 per cent of women and 3.4 per cent of men in Zanzibar reported to have been married before they reached age 18. This is higher than for Tanzania mainland where 22.7 per cent of women and 2.2 per cent of men married before the age of 18.

The median age at first marriage for women in Zanzibar is 20.0 years which is slightly higher by one year than women in Tanzania Mainland (19.0 years), whereas the median age at first marriage for men in Tanzania Mainland is the same as that of men in Zanzibar (25.0 years each). Both women and men in rural areas are more likely to marry earlier than in urban areas.

As expected, educated women and men wait longer before getting married. For example, 37.2 per cent of women and 4.9 per cent of men with no formal education reported getting married before the age of 18 years. On the other hand, women and men with a university level of education reported getting married when they are 18 years or older.

At regional level, the percentage of the population who reported getting married before the age of 18 years ranges from the lowest of less than one per cent in Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Dar es Salaam, Iringa, Manyara and Simiyu regions to the highest of 8.7 per cent in Arusha region (Table 4.13).

Table 4.13: Average and median age of first marriage, and percentage of population married before the age of 18 by sex, according to selected background characteristics

Background Characteristics	Average age of first marriage		Median age of first marriage		Share married before 18 years old	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Type of Residence						
Rural	19.8	24.9	19.0	24.0	26.9	3.0
Urban	20.9	26.4	20.0	25.0	15.9	0.5
Location						
Tanzania Mainland	20.2	25.4	19.0	25.0	22.7	2.2
Zanzibar	20.4	25.0	20.0	25.0	25.8	3.4
Age groups (Years)						
15-24	19.0	21.7	19.0	21.0	28.9	6.0
25-34	20.2	23.4	20.0	23.0	19.2	2.7
35-44	20.6	25.4	20.0	25.0	17.9	2.2
45-54	20.8	25.8	20.0	25.0	20.7	2.3
55+	19.8	26.6	18.0	25.0	31.7	1.4
Education Levels						
No formal education	19.3	25.0	18.0	24.0	37.2	4.9
Primary Incomplete	19.4	24.5	18.0	23.0	32.5	2.2
Primary education	20.4	25.4	20.0	25.0	18.1	2.0
Secondary education	22.6	26.3	22.0	25.0	1.9	1.2
University	25.4	27.6	26.0	28.0	0.0	0.0
Nature of Union						
Customary	19.5	24.3	18.0	23.0	28.9	3.8
Religious	20.5	25.9	20.0	25.0	18.9	0.8
Civil	21.8	29.0	21.0	28.0	10.7	0.3
Other*	21.3	26.1	20.0	25.0	12.7	1.1
Region						
Dodoma	19.6	25.2	18.0	25.0	24.5	2.2
Arusha	20.6	25.5	20.0	24.0	24.3	8.7
Kilimanjaro	21.7	27.2	20.0	26.0	7.4	0.0
Tanga	20.9	25.7	20.0	25.0	13.9	0.0
Morogoro	20.5	27.0	20.0	27.0	25.3	2.3
Pwani	20.8	27.1	20.0	25.0	16.8	2.6
Dar es Salaam	21.4	27.5	20.0	26.0	13.4	0.0
Lindi	20.6	24.7	20.0	22.5	24.3	1.4
Mtwara	20.7	24.5	20.0	25.0	22.5	2.7
Ruvuma	20.0	25.7	19.0	23.0	25.3	1.6
Iringa	20.1	25.1	20.0	25.0	22.9	0.0

Mbeya	19.8	25.4	19.0	25.0	24.5	1.4
Singida	20.3	25.4	19.0	25.0	16.9	1.1
Tabora	19.5	23.7	18.0	22.0	27.2	4.4
Rukwa	19.7	24.0	19.0	23.0	22.9	3.5
Kigoma	19.0	24.8	18.0	23.0	30.6	1.4
Shinyanga	19.0	22.7	18.0	22.0	33.6	3.5
Kagera	19.8	26.3	19.0	25.0	34.4	2.6
Mwanza	20.8	24.7	20.0	25.0	16.7	4.4
Mara	18.7	25.2	18.0	25.0	30.1	1.9
Manyara	22.2	26.8	20.0	24.0	15.7	0.0
Njombe	20.5	24.8	20.0	24.0	19.0	2.7
Katavi	20.1	25.8	19.0	24.0	25.0	2.4
Simiyu	18.7	23.3	18.0	22.0	37.7	0.0
Geita	19.3	23.6	18.0	23.0	25.2	2.4
Songwe	19.3	24.6	18.0	24.0	26.4	1.4
Kaskazini Unguja	19.8	24.7	19.0	24.0	27.0	2.2
Kusini Unguja	20.1	24.4	20.0	25.0	17.4	2.9
Mjini Magharibi	21.7	25.9	21.0	26.0	18.9	2.5
Kaskazini Pemba	18.3	24.2	18.0	24.0	41.8	6.9
Kusini Pemba	20.0	23.9	18.0	25.0	31.5	4.2
Tanzania	20.2	25.4	19.0	25.0	22.8	2.2

4.6.2 Primary Decision Maker Regarding a Daughter's and Son's Marriage

In Tanzania 45.2 per cent of the population declared that a son himself is in charge of making decisions about his marriage while 36.4 per cent declared that a daughter herself is in charge of making these decisions. A slight difference exists between rural and urban respondents (36.9 per cent and 35.8 per cent, respectively) with regards to a daughter making decisions about her marriage. Likewise, there also exists a difference albeit much bigger between the rural and urban population, about the opinion that a son himself in charge of making decision on his marriage (42.4 per cent and 50.0 per cent, respectively).

In terms of regions, the percentage of the population that would leave marriage decisions to a daughter herself ranges from 3.3 per cent in Simiyu region to 84.6 per cent in Songwe region. Similarly, the percentage of the population that would leave the marriage decision to a son himself ranges from 19.2 per cent in Morogoro region to 85.2 per cent in Songwe region (Table 4.14).

Table 4.14: Primary Decision-Maker Regarding a Daughter's and Son's Marriage as Declared by Respondents, According to Selected Background Characteristics

	Daughter's marriage				Son's marriage				Total			
	Daughter herself	Father	Mother	Both parents	Clan elders /Other	Total	Son himself	Father		Mother	Both parents	Clan elders /Other
Type of Residence												
Rural	36.9	24.5	5.7	32.7	0.3	100	42.4	27.4	1.8	28.2	0.2	100
Urban	35.8	25.4	3.8	34.2	0.8	100	50.0	24.0	2.0	23.5	0.5	100
Location												
Tanzania Mainland	36.7	24.4	5.0	33.4	0.5	100	45.2	26.0	1.9	26.7	0.3	100
Zanzibar	28.4	40.2	2.8	28.4	0.2	100	47.6	31.8	1.2	19.2	0.3	100
Age groups (Years)												
15-24	37.3	24.0	5.6	32.5	0.6	100	45.7	26.5	2.5	24.7	0.6	100
25-34	37.8	25.7	4.4	31.6	0.5	100	45.3	28.0	2.5	23.6	0.5	100
35-44	37.1	24.5	5.4	32.5	0.5	100	47.3	26.3	1.6	24.7	0.0	100
45-54	34.0	24.3	4.1	37.2	0.4	100	44.2	23.9	1.2	30.6	0.1	100
55+	35.7	25.7	5.1	33.0	0.5	100	43.5	25.6	1.6	29.1	0.2	100
Education Levels												
No formal education	32.4	28.4	5.6	33.2	0.4	100	41.7	28.6	1.7	27.4	0.7	100
Primary Incomplete	32.4	26.9	5.2	34.6	0.9	100	39.6	28.8	2.1	29.1	0.5	100
Primary education	38.3	24.0	5.0	32.3	0.5	100	45.9	26.3	1.8	25.8	0.2	100
Secondary education	37.4	24.2	4.3	34.0	0.1	100	49.3	22.0	2.5	26.1	0.1	100
University	29.9	12.6	1.1	53.0	3.5	100	63.4	12.5	0.0	23.1	1.1	100
Region												
Dodoma	27.3	19.4	3.6	49.4	0.4	100	51.0	20.2	1.6	27.3	0.0	100
Arusha	27.6	42.3	1.9	28.2	0.0	100	45.6	29.5	1.4	23.4	0.0	100
Kilimanjaro	47.0	17.8	2.3	31.1	1.9	100	50.0	18.6	3.1	27.6	0.8	100
Tanga	31.1	39.2	1.9	27.8	0.0	100	33.8	36.9	1.5	27.4	0.4	100
Morogoro	34.4	21.8	10.1	33.7	0.0	100	19.2	33.7	11.4	35.7	0.0	100
Pwani	13.1	53.5	2.2	30.3	0.9	100	32.4	40.9	0.4	25.3	0.9	100
Dar es Salaam	19.6	34.6	4.4	39.4	2.0	100	52.8	29.7	1.8	14.7	0.9	100
Lindi	51.3	43.7	0.0	4.0	0.9	100	54.3	41.8	0.0	3.5	0.5	100
Mtwara	49.8	42.2	1.0	7.0	0.0	100	55.0	38.2	0.5	6.2	0.0	100
Ruvuma	53.3	11.2	9.1	26.4	0.0	100	55.8	19.3	1.0	23.9	0.0	100
Iringa	47.4	20.4	13.7	18.5	0.0	100	42.8	26.4	5.1	25.3	0.4	100
Mbeya	61.3	9.0	9.6	20.1	0.0	100	63.6	19.1	0.0	17.3	0.0	100
Singida	19.0	19.9	7.8	53.3	0.0	100	29.2	28.0	2.0	40.8	0.0	100

Tabora	37.2	19.7	3.6	39.4	0.0	100	37.3	29.2	2.7	30.9	0.0	100
Rukwa	27.9	24.1	12.1	35.4	0.5	100	42.8	27.4	0.9	28.5	0.4	100
Kigoma	26.6	12.1	4.9	56.5	0.0	100	52.0	17.5	0.0	30.5	0.0	100
Shinyanga	57.0	9.4	2.1	31.5	0.0	100	55.3	7.3	1.2	35.3	0.8	100
Kagera	21.0	16.2	14.3	48.5	0.0	100	21.6	29.0	1.5	47.5	0.5	100
Mwanza	54.5	10.9	2.3	32.3	0.0	100	56.8	10.4	0.5	32.3	0.0	100
Mara	17.1	25.9	4.0	50.2	2.9	100	25.9	33.4	2.6	37.3	0.7	100
Manyara	26.9	63.3	1.4	8.3	0.0	100	25.4	43.1	2.2	28.8	0.5	100
Njombe	63.1	3.1	7.0	25.5	1.4	100	64.1	10.0	0.9	24.7	0.4	100
Katavi	37.5	24.3	6.2	31.6	0.4	100	57.1	19.0	0.4	23.1	0.4	100
Simiyu	3.3	43.6	2.3	50.8	0.0	100	23.1	49.9	0.6	26.4	0.0	100
Geita	77.6	1.9	0.8	19.7	0.0	100	68.2	3.8	1.1	26.9	0.0	100
Songwe	84.6	4.9	5.7	4.8	0.0	100	85.2	11.3	0.0	3.5	0.0	100
Kaskazini Unguja	29.8	44.3	1.6	23.9	0.4	100	42.2	34.3	1.6	22.0	0.0	100
Kusini Unguja	27.1	28.6	6.1	37.8	0.4	100	50.4	27.1	1.9	20.2	0.4	100
Mjini Magharibi	31.3	27.3	2.0	39.5	0.0	100	51.8	20.2	1.5	26.1	0.4	100
Kaskazini Pemba	29.1	62.3	3.0	4.9	0.8	100	47.2	47.6	0.0	4.9	0.4	100
Kusini Pemba	18.1	60.8	4.2	16.9	0.0	100	38.2	52.0	0.4	9.4	0.0	100
Tanzania	36.4	24.9	5.0	33.3	0.5	100	45.2	26.1	1.9	26.4	0.3	100

4.6.3 Opinion on Minimum Age of Marriage

The results show that in Tanzania the percentage of the population with an opinion that a person should be married before reaching 18 years is 19.3 per cent for girls and 6.0 per cent for boys. The percentage of the population who feels that it is fine for a girl to get married before 18 years is higher for women in Tanzania Mainland (20.9 per cent) than for women in Zanzibar (12.4 per cent). In contrast the percentage of the population that feel that getting married before 18 years is fine is higher for men in Mainland (17.9 per cent) than for men in Zanzibar (16.2 per cent).

Also, the percentage of the population with an opinion that it is fine if a boy married before age 18 is higher for women in Tanzania Mainland (6.6 per cent) than for women in Zanzibar (3.8 per cent). On the other hand, the percentage of the population that set the minimum age for a boy to get married before 18 years is higher for men in Zanzibar (9.5 per cent) than for men in the Mainland (5.3 per cent). In terms of residence the percentage of the respondents who are of the opinion that it is fine if girls get married before 18 years is higher for women in rural (26.5 per cent) than urban areas (11.6 per cent). The same is true for men: 21.9 per cent of men in rural areas agrees with this compared to 10.7 per cent of men resident in urban areas.

In additionally, 8.6 per cent of women in rural and 3.3 per cent of women in urban areas held the opinion that a boy can get married before 18 years of age (Table 4.15)

Table 4.15: Percentage of Population Setting the Minimum Age for a Girl and a Boy to Get Married Before Age 18 by Sex, According to Selected Background Characteristics

Background characteristics	Girl's marriage			Boy's marriage		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Type of Residence						
Rural	26.5	21.9	24.3	8.6	6.4	7.5
Urban	11.6	10.7	11.2	3.3	3.7	3.5
Location						
Tanzania Mainland	20.9	17.9	19.5	6.6	5.3	6.0
Zanzibar	12.4	16.2	14.2	3.8	9.5	6.5
Age						
15-24	19.3	17.1	18.2	8.1	5.8	6.9
25-34	17.4	14.3	16.1	5.9	4.1	5.2
35-44	19.8	14.6	17.5	4.7	4.4	4.6
45-54	19.9	18.1	19.0	5.7	5.2	5.5
55+	28.2	23.5	25.7	8.4	6.9	7.6
Education Levels						
No formal education	33.3	32.9	33.2	9.3	10.7	9.8
Primary Incomplete	29.0	24.3	26.4	8.1	5.7	6.8
Primary education	16.6	14.9	15.8	5.5	4.7	5.1
Secondary education	12.1	16.3	14.6	5.3	5.2	5.2
University	0.0	1.8	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
Region						
Dodoma	21.4	16.4	19.0	1.5	5.7	3.6
Arusha	16.1	19.8	17.9	3.4	3.5	3.4
Kilimanjaro	18.7	10.8	14.9	6.7	1.5	4.2
Tanga	18.2	15.1	16.7	3.8	4.8	4.3
Morogoro	0.0	5.2	2.5	0.8	0.0	0.4
Pwani	15.3	13.6	14.5	1.7	3.9	2.7
Dar es Salaam	7.1	4.1	5.7	1.6	2.1	1.8
Lindi	7.8	6.8	7.3	4.3	5.7	5.0
Mtwara	22.3	10.3	16.8	4.1	2.3	3.3
Ruvuma	25.6	22.4	24.1	7.7	11.7	9.6
Iringa	7.8	2.0	5.0	0.8	1.0	0.9

Mbeya	15.7	11.1	13.6	5.5	3.3	4.5
Singida	14.8	10.7	12.8	3.7	0.8	2.3
Tabora	22.4	15.9	19.2	5.2	1.9	3.6
Rukwa	24.4	26.4	25.4	3.3	2.8	3.1
Kigoma	51.9	47.5	49.8	35.1	22.2	29.1
Shinyanga	31.8	27.7	29.8	8.3	4.5	6.5
Kagera	40.7	33.7	37.3	19.5	20.0	19.7
Mwanza	24.0	26.6	25.3	3.8	1.3	2.6
Mara	28.0	11.1	20.1	3.6	0.0	1.9
Manyara	8.4	15.4	11.9	13.0	12.5	12.7
Njombe	14.5	10.4	12.6	5.4	2.1	3.9
Katavi	25.8	23.4	24.6	0.8	2.7	1.7
Simiyu	49.5	56.1	52.4	9.5	9.8	9.6
Geita	24.3	22.7	23.5	7.4	6.3	6.8
Songwe	12.7	10.7	11.8	4.0	2.4	3.2
Kaskazini Unguja	8.7	9.7	9.2	5.5	9.7	7.5
Kusini Unguja	3.8	6.2	5.0	3.0	11.6	7.3
Mjini Magharibi	3.9	6.5	5.1	0.8	4.8	2.7
Kaskazini Pemba	31.9	37.8	34.7	4.4	14.2	9.1
Kusini Pemba	27.6	36.6	31.8	11.9	17.6	14.6
Tanzania	20.7	17.9	19.3	6.5	5.4	6.0

4.6.4 Opinion on Primary Decision Maker Regarding a Daughter's and Son's Marriage

In Tanzania the percentage of the population who stated that the primary decision-maker regarding a daughter's marriage should be a daughter herself is 45.7 per cent. On the other side, the opinion of the population on primary decision maker regarding son's marriage should be a son himself is 53.8 per cent. The percentage of the population who stated that primary decision maker regarding a daughter's marriage should be both parents is 30.3 per cent while for a son it is 23.6 per cent.

Close to half of the respondents felt that the primary decision maker regarding a daughter's marriage should be the daughter herself. This was opinion was more likely to be held in Tanzania Mainland (45.9 per cent) than in Zanzibar (42 per cent). A decision made by both parents on the same topic is supported by a higher percentage of respondents in Tanzania Mainland (30.6 per cent) than in (23 per cent). The study found that place of residence does not influence this opinion significantly as the percentage of a population where a daughter can decide on her own marriage is very similar in rural (46 per cent) and urban (45.3 per cent) areas.

The percentage of population stating that the primary decision maker regarding a son's marriage should be a son himself is similar in both Tanzania Mainland (53.8 per cent) and Zanzibar (53.9 per cent). A decision made by both parents on the same is higher in Tanzania Mainland (23.8 per cent) than in Zanzibar (17.1 per cent). The results further show that the percentage of the population who feel that a son can decide on his own marriage is higher in urban areas (58.4 per cent) than in rural areas (50.9 per cent). (Table 4.16)

Table 4.16: Percentage of Population Stating Who Should be the Primary Decision-Maker Regarding a Daughter's and a Son's Marriage by Primary Decision Maker Stated, According to Selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Daughter's Marriage					Son's Marriage						
	Daughter Himself	Father	Mother	Both Parents	Clan Elders /Other	Total	Son Himself	Father	Mother	Both Parents	Clan Elders /Other	Total
Sex												
Men	44.6	18.6	5.1	31.4	0.3	100	53.2	19.9	1.9	24.7	0.2	100
Women	46.8	18.9	4.7	29.4	0.3	100	54.2	20.8	2.0	22.6	0.4	100
Type of Residence												
Rural	46.0	18.4	5.1	30.2	0.2	100	50.9	22.0	2.1	24.8	0.2	100
Urban	45.3	19.3	4.5	30.5	0.4	100	58.4	17.7	1.8	21.6	0.5	100
Location												
Tanzania Mainland	45.9	18.4	4.9	30.6	0.3	100	53.8	20.2	2.0	23.8	0.3	100
Zanzibar	42.0	30.9	3.8	23.0	0.3	100	53.9	26.2	2.5	17.1	0.3	100
Age groups (Years)												
15-24	47.9	18.7	5.1	27.9	0.4	100	56.0	20.1	2.1	21.3	0.5	100
25-34	47.2	19.5	4.6	28.2	0.4	100	55.0	21.2	2.4	21.2	0.2	100
35-44	45.8	18.3	5.7	30.0	0.2	100	53.4	20.5	2.2	24.0	0.0	100
45-54	43.6	18.2	4.2	33.9	0.1	100	51.9	20.0	1.4	26.4	0.2	100
55+	43.7	19.1	4.6	32.3	0.3	100	52.1	20.0	1.7	25.7	0.5	100
Education Levels												
No formal education	39.6	23.2	4.7	32.2	0.4	100	48.2	25.7	1.6	23.8	0.8	100
Primary Incomplete	40.9	21.1	6.0	31.5	0.5	100	48.2	22.7	3.2	25.5	0.5	100
Primary education	46.8	18.1	4.9	29.9	0.3	100	54.8	19.8	1.8	23.4	0.2	100
Secondary education	52.1	15.9	4.5	27.5	0.0	100	58.8	15.6	2.4	23.2	0.0	100
University	47.8	7.6	0.1	44.4	0.1	100	68.5	11.8	0.3	17.5	1.9	100
Region												
Dodoma	36.8	14.2	4.0	45.1	0.0	100	58.5	16.6	0.4	24.5	0.0	100
Arusha	38.8	27.5	2.0	31.6	0.0	100	43.8	28.2	1.4	26.5	0.0	100
Kilimanjaro	55.0	12.8	1.2	30.3	0.8	100	58.8	10.5	3.5	29.2	0.8	100
Tanga	38.0	31.5	4.2	25.9	0.4	100	41.5	29.9	3.5	24.4	0.8	100
Morogoro	51.2	26.8	8.9	13.1	0.0	100	52.4	18.3	10.9	18.4	0.0	100
Pwani	28.0	37.7	2.3	30.3	1.8	100	45.1	31.3	0.5	22.6	0.4	100
Dar es Salaam	32.2	24.7	4.8	37.4	0.9	100	60.9	20.0	1.4	16.9	0.8	100
Lindi	87.4	9.2	0.0	3.0	0.5	100	86.5	10.1	0.0	3.0	0.5	100
Mtwara	80.7	12.2	0.4	6.7	0.0	100	86.3	8.5	0.0	5.2	0.0	100
Ruvuma	63.3	9.6	7.3	19.8	0.0	100	65.4	16.8	1.0	16.9	0.0	100

Iringa	62.9	12.7	6.3	18.1	0.0	100	62.0	11.7	8.1	18.2	0.0	100
Mbeya	62.9	10.4	9.2	17.4	0.0	100	64.1	18.7	0.9	16.3	0.0	100
Singida	22.9	17.9	6.7	52.1	0.4	100	35.3	23.3	2.0	39.4	0.0	100
Tabora	35.9	18.8	4.5	40.8	0.0	100	31.5	27.3	4.0	37.2	0.0	100
Rukwa	53.7	9.7	9.9	26.7	0.0	100	69.5	14.7	0.5	15.3	0.0	100
Kigoma	31.0	9.9	4.9	54.2	0.0	100	56.7	14.9	0.0	28.4	0.0	100
Shinyanga	48.3	7.0	2.1	42.7	0.0	100	47.4	8.2	1.2	43.2	0.0	100
Kagera	19.5	15.7	15.3	49.4	0.0	100	22.5	28.5	1.9	46.1	0.9	100
Mwanza	57.3	9.7	2.8	30.1	0.0	100	58.0	11.0	0.5	30.6	0.0	100
Mara	31.6	25.3	3.2	38.5	1.4	100	34.5	31.4	3.2	29.4	1.5	100
Manyara	29.6	41.4	1.8	27.2	0.0	100	42.4	42.3	2.3	12.9	0.0	100
Njombe	68.5	2.7	7.8	20.6	0.4	100	64.2	12.5	0.9	21.6	0.8	100
Katavi	58.2	13.7	2.8	24.9	0.4	100	69.8	9.6	0.9	19.7	0.0	100
Simiyu	27.5	41.4	4.0	27.1	0.0	100	33.0	49.4	0.6	17	0.0	100
Geita	84.1	3.4	0.4	12.1	0.0	100	78.0	3.8	0.0	18.2	0.0	100
Songwe	82.6	5.3	6.7	5.3	0.0	100	85.4	10.6	0.4	3.5	0.0	100
Kaskazini Unguja	38.6	37.5	2.0	21.5	0.4	100	51.3	27.5	1.6	19.6	0.0	100
Kusini Unguja	40.4	24.4	5.7	29.0	0.4	100	54.2	26.0	1.9	17.2	0.8	100
Mjini Magharibi	49.4	20.2	1.9	28.1	0.4	100	61.5	14.7	2.7	20.7	0.4	100
Kaskazini Pemba	39.6	39.6	9.1	11.3	0.4	100	47.9	38.9	2.6	10.2	0.4	100
Kusini Pemba	25.0	53.6	4.6	16.8	0.0	100	38.6	48.2	2.6	10.5	0.0	100
Tanzania	45.7	18.8	4.9	30.3	0.3	100	53.8	20.4	2.0	23.6	0.3	100

4.7 Bride Price

In the Tanzanian context, bride price refers to money, properties and other forms of wealth paid to the bride or her family by the groom or his family before, during or after the marriage union between the bride and the groom. The amount and value of money, properties and other forms of wealth differ from one community to another. In some communities the bride price may be returned to the groom or his family following dissolution of the marriage

4.7.1 Common Practice of Bride Price in Tanzania

The percentage of the married population for which a bride price was paid is 90.9 per cent and the percentage of the population declaring that the practice of paying the bride price is a common practice in their community is 95.7 per cent. Bride prices are more likely to have been paid in Zanzibar (98.3 per cent) than in Tanzania Mainland (90.6 per cent). Likewise, the percentage of the population declaring that paying a bride price is a common practice in their community is higher in Zanzibar (99.4 per cent) than Tanzania Mainland (95.6 per cent).

In terms of residence the percentage of the married population for which a bride price was paid was similar in rural (91.0 per cent) and urban areas (90.7 per cent). Furthermore, the percentage of the population declaring that paying a bride price is a common practice in their community is higher in urban (96.4 per cent) than rural areas (95.3 per cent). (Table 4.17)

Table 4.17: Percentage of Married Population for Which a Bride Price Was Paid by Sex and Percentage of Population Declaring that Bride Price is a Common Practice in Their Community, According to Selected Background Characteristics

Background characteristics	Percentage of Married Population for Which a Bride Price Was Paid		Bride price is a common practice in community
	Total	Number of respondents	
Type of Residence			
Rural	91.0	13,284,214	95.3
Urban	90.7	7,221,065	96.4
Location			
Tanzania Mainland	90.6	19,787,194	95.6
Zanzibar	98.3	718,086	99.4
Age			
15-24	87.7	1,386,409	94.7
25-34	87.9	3,652,219	95.5
35-44	91.2	4,976,451	95.6
45-54	90.1	4,710,695	96.5
55+	94.0	5,779,505	96.5
Region			
Dodoma	98.8	999,383	98.0
Arusha	86.1	976,020	96.1
Kilimanjaro	87.6	924,617	98.9
Tanga	90.3	1,200,911	97.3
Morogoro	89.5	641,683	80.9
Pwani	95.8	594,534	99.6
Dar es Salaam	88.9	1,878,387	97.8
Lindi	97.7	391,662	99.5

Mtwara	96.5	653,972	98.0
Ruvuma	80.5	537,331	91.5
Iringa	85.0	408,784	67.8
Mbeya	94.7	529,913	98.2
Singida	94.5	672,485	95.3
Tabora	91.7	1,111,085	97.3
Rukwa	85.1	549,409	96.6
Kigoma	87.3	873,182	99.6
Shinyanga	95.6	614,736	97.5
Kagera	95.0	1,129,119	94.8
Mwanza	77.7	1,509,514	99.0
Mara	97.4	876,318	95.4
Manyara	98.3	691,956	96.5
Njombe	83.5	328,485	88.7
Katavi	75.2	257,424	95.5
Simiyu	98.1	624,447	97.7
Geita	93.1	592,736	95.5
Songwe	98.6	219,101	100
Kaskazini Unguja	97.9	104,474	99.2
Kusini Unguja	99.1	72,187	98.9
Mjini Magharibi	99.5	313,646	99.6
Kaskazini Pemba	96.2	119,629	99.6
Kusini Pemba	97.5	108,149	99.2
Tanzania	90.9	20,505,280	95.7

4.7.2 *Bride Price Characteristics*

Survey results show that, 46.1 per cent of population in Tanzania stated that the father is the primary decision maker regarding the bride price in the household. In terms of who pays for the bride price in the community, 50.7 per cent felt that the parents of the groom should pay the bride price. Likewise, 84.3 per cent of the population stated that the parents of the bride should receive the bride price.

With regards to location, in both Zanzibar and Tanzania Mainland the father takes the lead as the primary decision maker in the household regarding the bride price with 57.9 per cent and 45.8 per cent respectively. Furthermore, in terms of who pays the bride price in the community, the response that it is the groom takes the lead with 66.0 per cent of the population in Zanzibar, compared to Tanzania Mainland where 51.2 per cent indicated that the parents of the groom should pay. Regarding the receiver of the bride price, the response that the parents of the bride should receive it is widely held in both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar, with 84.4 per cent and 80.3 per cent respectively.

Both in urban and rural areas, the father is leading as the primary decision maker regarding the bride price (43.6 per cent urban) and (47.7 per cent rural). On the other hand, the parents of the bride have been selected by most as the receivers of the bride price with 79.8 per cent urban and 87.0 per cent in rural areas respectively. In urban areas, most respondents indicated that the groom is the primary payer of the bride price with 63 per cent, while in rural areas 59.7 per cent of the population stated that the parents of the groom are the payers of the bride price (Table 4.18).

Table 4.18: Percentage of Population Stating Who is the Primary Decision Maker Regarding Bride Price in the Household by Primary Decision-Maker Stated, and Payer and Receiver of the Bride Price in the Community, According to Residence and Location

	Rural	Urban	Tanzania Mainland	Zanzibar	Tanzania
Primary decision-maker					
Bride herself	4.8	9.9	6.5	15.3	6.7
Father	47.7	43.6	45.8	57.9	46.1
Mother	2.5	3.1	2.8	1.1	2.7
Both parents	44.2	41.6	43.8	24.9	43.2
Other	0.8	1.8	1.2	0.9	1.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Payer of the bride price in community					
Groom	39.4	63.0	47.8	66.0	48.4
Parents of the groom	59.7	35.8	51.2	33.9	50.7
Other	0.8	1.2	1	0.1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Receiver of the bride price in community					
Bride	11.1	16.1	12.8	18.2	13
Parents of the bride	87.0	79.8	84.4	80.3	84.3
Other	1.9	4.1	2.8	1.5	2.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100

4.7.3 Opinion on Statement Related to Dowry or Bride Price

According to the Tanzania SIGI survey, the percentage of the population who agree or strongly agree that a marriage requires a bride price is 92 per cent and 73.2 per cent agree or strongly agree that if a man pays bride price for his wife it means that he can have full control over her. The percentage of population who agree or strongly agree that a marriage requires a bride price is higher in Zanzibar (99.8 per cent) than in Tanzania Mainland (91.8 per cent) and the percentage of population that agree or strongly agree that if a man pays bride price for his wife it means that he can have full control over her is higher in Tanzania Mainland (74.1 per cent) than in Zanzibar (44 per cent). Furthermore, the percentage of the population who agree or strongly agree that a marriage requires a bride price is higher in rural (92.9 per cent) than urban areas (90.5 per cent). Moreover, the percentage of population who agree or strongly agree that if a man pays bride price for his wife it means that he can have full control over her is also higher in rural (78.3 per cent) than urban areas (64.7 per cent). At regional level, the percentage of population who agree or strongly agree that a marriage requires a bride price range from 77.8 per cent in Kilimanjaro to 100 per cent in Simiyu, Kaskazini Pemba, Kusini Pemba and Mjini Magharibi. The percentage of the population who agree or strongly agree that if a man pays bride price for his wife it means that he can have full control over her ranges from 25.5 per cent in Kaskazini Unga to 99.7 per cent in Simiyu as shown in Table 4.19.

Table 4.19: Percentage of Population Who Agreed on Selected Statements by Selected Background Characteristics

Background characteristics	Statements	
	"A marriage requires a dowry"	"If a man pays dowry for his wife it means that he owns her"
Sex		
Men	90.9	71.7
Women	93.0	74.6
Residence		
Rural	92.9	78.3
Urban	90.5	64.7
Location		
Tanzania Mainland	91.8	74.1
Zanzibar	99.8	44.0

Age		
15-24	89.9	70.6
25-34	91.3	74.9
35-44	93.9	73.5
45-54	91.8	72.9
55+	93.4	74.6
Education		
No formal education	94.2	80.8
Primary Incomplete	94.1	80.1
Primary education	92.7	73.8
Secondary education	86.2	59.2
University	82.8	48.5
Tanzania		
Dodoma	94.1	72.7
Arusha	96.0	89.4
Kilimanjaro	77.8	63.0
Tanga	92.3	67.5
Morogoro	87.0	63.9
Pwani	96.8	61.5
Dar es Salaam	91.2	60.9
Lindi	99.0	93.5
Mtwara	98.0	87.1
Ruvuma	78.2	72.5
Iringa	88.7	69.0
Mbeya	88.9	73.7
Singida	91.0	59.0
Tabora	96.4	74.9
Rukwa	95.7	55.5
Kigoma	89.5	76.2
Shinyanga	89.5	75.6
Kagera	91.8	84.5
Mwanza	90.7	73.1
Mara	95.1	93.2
Manyara	94.2	90.1
Njombe	86.1	74.4
Katavi	96.2	76.5
Simiyu	100	99.4
Geita	97.0	81.8
Songwe	93.3	62.8
Kaskazini Uguja	99.2	25.5
Kusini Uguja	99.6	61.5
Mjini Magharibi	100	37.6
Kaskazini Pemba	100	67.6
Kusini Pemba	100	46.1
Tanzania	92.0	73.2

4.8 Divorce

Divorce means permanent or temporary separation between spouses following failure of reconciliation of any dispute between the bride and the groom. The divorce can be granted through the judiciary, religious or customary proceedings depending on where the wedlock took place.

4.8.1 Primary Decision Maker on Divorce and Separation

The percentage of the population who divorced or separated and whose response was that the “man alone is the one who took the decision on divorce” is (45.8 per cent) followed by those responding that “women alone took the decision to divorce” (42.3 per cent). Only 9.3 per cent mentioned that the decision to divorce was one of mutual consent between the couple, while 2.6 per cent declared that relatives are the ones who took the decision about their separation or divorce.

The percentage of the population who divorced or separated and who stated that a man alone was the one who took the decision is higher in Zanzibar (57.5 per cent) than Tanzania Mainland (45.3 per cent) while respondents from Tanzania Mainland (42.5 per cent) were more likely than Zanzibar (36.3 per cent) to state that a woman alone took the decision to separate or divorce. The percentage of the population who divorced or separated and stated that a man alone took this decision was higher in urban (46.9 per cent) than rural areas (45.1 per cent) while residents of rural areas (43.0 per cent) were more likely than those of urban areas (41.1 per cent) to say the woman alone took this decision (Table 4.20).

Table 4.20: Percentage of Divorced or Separated Population by the Person who Took the Decision to Divorce or Separate, Sex, Residence and Location

	Rural	Urban	Tanzania Mainland	Zanzibar	Tanzania
Man alone	45.1	46.9	45.3	57.5	45.8
Woman alone	43.0	41.1	42.5	36.3	42.3
Mutual consent	9.9	8.5	9.5	4.4	9.3
Relatives	2.0	3.5	2.6	1.8	2.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Divorced Population	3,748,394	2,583,052	6,068,684	262,762	6,331,446

4.8.2 Reasons for which a Man is Entitled to Divorce or Separate from his Wife

The respondents in Tanzania who stated that a man is entitled to divorce or to separate from his wife, gave the following grounds for divorce in significant numbers; if she cheats on him (52.4 per cent), if she is violent (48.4 per cent) and if she constantly argues with him (38.7 per cent). There is a slight difference between Tanzania Mainland (52.5 per cent) and Zanzibar (49.7 per cent) in the percentage of respondents who mentioned that a man is entitled to divorce or separate from his wife if she cheats on him; whilst similar percentages in Tanzania Mainland (48.4 per cent) and Zanzibar (47.4 per cent) consider a violent woman as grounds for divorce. Respondents in Zanzibar (41.9 per cent) and Tanzania Mainland (10.5 per cent) have significantly different views on the use as grounds for divorce the fact that a man does not love his wife anymore or if his feelings for her have changed. The gap of 31 percentage points with Zanzibarians more likely to agree with this is significant. However, men are slightly more likely than women to mention that a man is entitled to divorce or separate from his wife if she cheats on him (54.2 per cent men and 50.8 per cent of women, respectively). The population who stated that a man is entitled to divorce or to separate from his wife if she constantly argues with him is higher in urban areas (40.1 per cent) than in rural areas (37.9 per cent). In general, the percentage of the population who declared that a man is entitled to divorce or separate from his wife if she consumes alcohol/drugs and if she does not take care of children is more than one quarter (27.5 per cent and 29.5 respectively) across location, residence and sex (Table 4.21).

Table 4.21: Percentage of Population Declaring a Man is Entitled to Divorce or Separate from His Wife by Reasons Stated, Sex, Residence and Location

Decisions	Men	Women	Rural	Urban	Main-land	Zan-ibar	Tan-zania
She is violent	46.3	50.3	50.2	45.4	48.4	47.4	48.4
She consumes alcohol/drugs	27.5	28.1	27.5	28.3	27.8	28.4	27.8
She does not take care of children	29.5	29.3	29.6	29.1	29.4	28.6	29.4
She cheats on him	54.2	50.8	48.4	59.2	52.5	49.7	52.4
She does not communicate	13.9	15.5	13.8	16.4	14.5	21.0	14.7
She does not make enough money	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.5	1.9	5.4
She constantly argues with him	38.1	39.4	37.9	40.1	38.5	47.0	38.7
She does not satisfy him in sexually	11.6	11.4	11.6	11.3	11.4	14.6	11.5
She is sterile	9.0	10.8	9.7	10.3	10.1	6.2	9.9
She only gives birth to daughters	2.3	4.1	3.3	3.1	3.3	0.5	3.2
She only gives birth to sons	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.8
She is severely ill or disabled	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
He does not love her anymore or his feelings have changed	11.4	11.4	12.2	10.1	10.5	41.9	11.4

4.8.3 Reasons for which a Woman is entitled to Divorce or Separate from Her Husband

In Tanzania more half of women (61.5 per cent) and men (59.8 per cent) stated that a woman is entitled to be divorced or separated if a husband is violent, followed by 51.5 per cent of women and 49.9 per cent of men who commented that a woman is entitled to be divorced or separated if a husband cheats on her. In addition, neither women nor men declared that if a husband is severely ill or disabled, a woman is entitled to a divorce or separation.

The results further show that, the highest percentage of population in Tanzania Mainland felt that a woman is entitled to divorce or to separate from her husband or if a husband is violent (61.2 per cent). In Zanzibar 50.7 per cent of the population that indicated that a woman is entitled to divorce or separation if a husband cheats. Furthermore, most respondents in urban (62.0 per cent) and rural (59.8 per cent) areas stated that a woman is entitled to divorce or separate from her husband if he is violent (Table 4.22).

Table 4.22: Percentage of Population Declaring for Which a Woman is Entitled to Divorce or Separate from Her Husband by Reasons Stated, According to Sex, Residence and Location

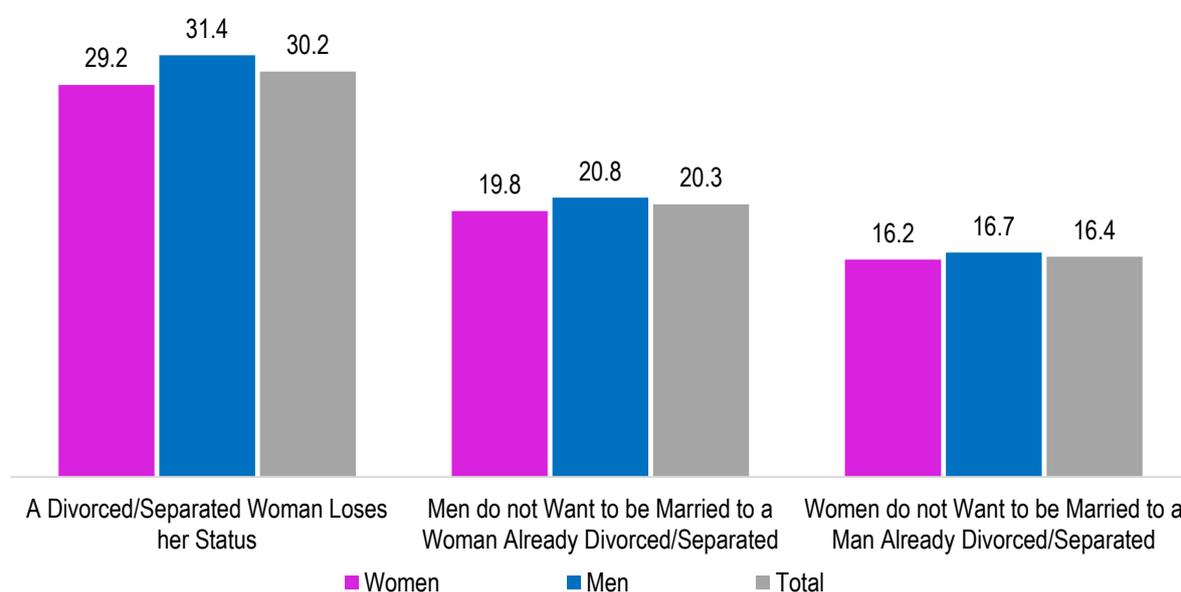
Decisions	Men	Women	Rural	Urban	Mainland	Zanzibar	Tanzania
He is violent	59.8	61.5	59.8	62.0	61.2	41.1	60.6
He consumes alcohol/drugs	44.9	47.5	45.3	47.8	46.2	47.6	46.3
He does not take care of children	37.6	42.5	38.6	42.7	40.2	39.9	40.2
He cheats on him	49.9	51.5	46.5	57.7	50.7	50.7	50.7
He does not communicate	13.8	14.3	13.2	15.5	13.7	26.7	14.1
He does not make enough money	16.8	12.9	14.5	15.1	14.9	11.1	14.7
He constantly argues with him	37.8	41.4	39.1	40.6	39.6	42.4	39.7
He does not satisfy him in sexually	13.3	12.9	13.5	12.4	12.8	24.1	13.1
He is sterile	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	10.4	5.7
He only gives birth to daughters	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.1	1.1
He only gives birth to sons	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.7
He is severely ill or disabled	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
He does not love her anymore or his feelings have changed	9.1	10.9	10.2	9.7	9.1	39.7	10.0

4.8.4 Opinion on Statements Related to Divorce

Men (31.4 per cent) are more likely than women (29.2 per cent) to agree or strongly agree that a divorced or separated woman loses her status. Nearly the same percentage of men (20.8 per cent) and women respondents (19.8 per cent) agreed or strongly agreed with the response option "men do not want to be married to a woman already divorced/separated". The percentage of the population who agree or strongly agree with the response option "women do not want to be married to a man already divorced/separated" is almost similar between female respondents (16.2 per cent) and male respondents (16.7 per cent) (Figure 4.6).

Very similar percentages of respondents from Tanzania Mainland (30.3 per cent) and Zanzibar (29.4 per cent) agreed or strongly agreed that a divorced or separated woman loses her status. Similarly are residents of rural (30.8 per cent) and urban areas (29.3 per cent) nearly equally likely to hold these views. There were also not marked differences between women and men's opinions on this issue.

Figure 4.6: Percentage of Population Who AGREE or STRONGLY AGREE On Selected Statements by Sex, according to Selected Background Characteristics



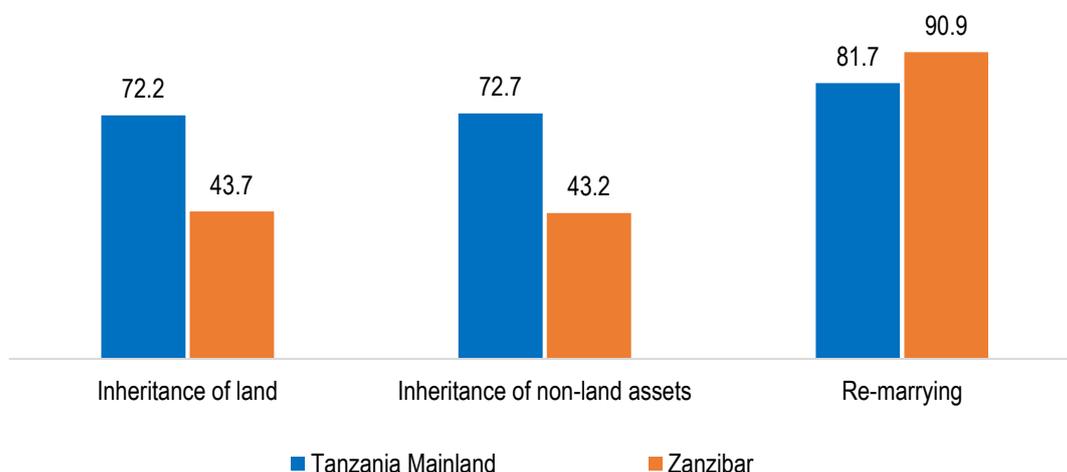
4.9 Inheritance

Inheritance can be defined as the right to occupy or acquire the property and wealth of a deceased following the death of the owner. The right to inherit may be obtained through judiciary, customary and religious proceedings. The SIGI survey explored current attitudes and practices related to inheritance and how it impacts on women.

4.9.1 Opinion on Opportunity and Rights of Widows to Inheritance and Re-Marriage

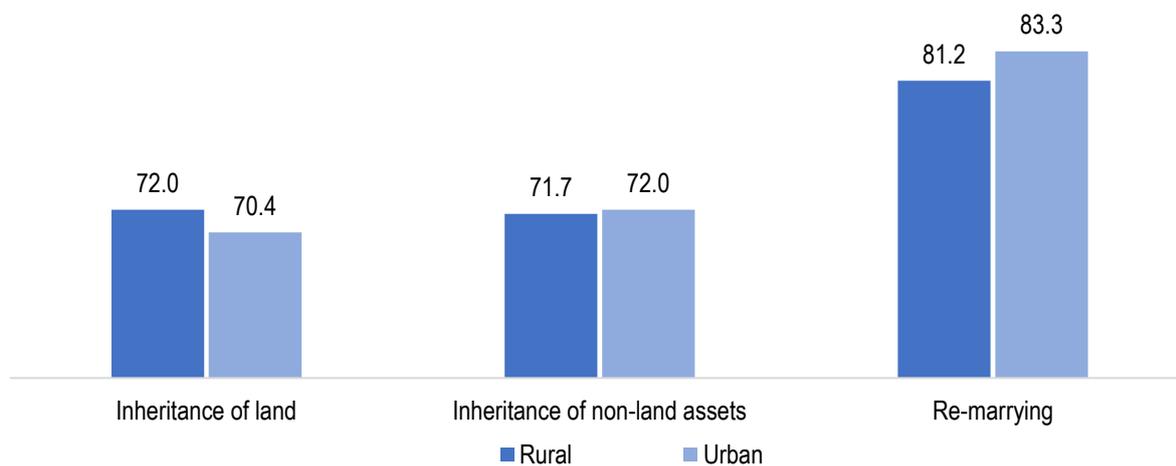
The results of the Tanzania SIGI survey showed that 71.4 per cent of population feel that widows have equal opportunity and the right to inherit land assets, 71.8 per cent of population stated that widows have the right to inherit non-land assets and 82.0 per cent stated that widows have equal opportunity and the right to remarry. Out of the respondents who are of the opinion that widows can remarry, 44.4 per cent stated that when a widow remarries, she keeps the inheritance in the community (Table 4.23). Respondents from Zanzibar are less likely to believe that widows have the right to inherit land (43.7 per cent) and non-land assets (43.2 per cent) than those living in Tanzania Mainland (72.2 per cent and 72.7 per cent respectively). With regards to right to be remarried, 90.9 per cent of population living in Zanzibar stated that widows have the right to be re-married compared to Tanzania Mainland (81.7 per cent) (Figure 4.7).

Figure 4.7: Percentage of Population Declaring That a Widow Has Equal Opportunity and Rights to Inherit Assets and Re-Marry by Location



Residents of urban areas (83.3 per cent) are slightly more likely than those of rural areas (81.2 per cent) to believe that widows have equal opportunity and right to re-marry.

Figure 4.8: Percentage of Population Declaring That a Widow Has Equal Opportunity and Rights to Inherit Assets and Re-Marry by Residence



At regional level, respondents from Geita were more likely to state that a widow has equal opportunity and right of Inheritance of land (89.1 per cent); can inherit non-land assets (98.1 per cent) and re-marry (99.6 per cent) than other regions (Table 4.23).

Table 4.23: Percentage of Population Declaring That a Widow has Equal Opportunities and Rights to a Widower Toward Inheritance of Land, Non-Land Assets and Remarrying, And Declaring That When a Widow Remarries She Keeps the Inheritance, according to Selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Opportunity / rights			Share declaring that when a widow remarries she keeps the inheritance in community
	Inheritance of land	Inheritance of non-land assets	Re-marrying	
Residence				
Rural	72.0	71.7	81.2	40.2
Urban	70.4	72.0	83.3	51.2
Location				
Tanzania Mainland	72.2	72.7	81.7	43.5
Zanzibar	43.7	43.2	90.9	72.0
Region				
Dodoma	88.5	89.3	92.5	25.7
Arusha	59.3	58.2	57.4	21.3
Kilimanjaro	62.4	63.1	90.0	13.7
Tanga	62.9	65.6	91.1	46.4
Morogoro	33.0	38.6	38.4	43.5
Pwani	73.7	76.8	94.5	82.8
Dar es Salaam	71.1	71.3	87.6	63.6
Lindi	91.7	91.7	99.5	96.6
Mtwara	89.8	90.7	97.8	90.7
Ruvuma	59.6	59.1	84.5	20.7
Iringa	40.4	52.2	53.1	30.5
Mbeya	79.9	82.6	92.2	35.1
Singida	86.5	91.5	85.7	24.9
Tabora	75.7	74.4	79.0	29.1
Rukwa	83.2	87.0	92.8	42.0
Kigoma	65.7	66.1	98.7	14.8
Shinyanga	49.6	48.3	72.6	34.5
Kagera	89.1	88.6	96.7	54.1
Mwanza	96.3	97.4	96.1	76.3
Mara	61.0	52.3	35.0	17.5
Manyara	57.9	49.4	51.2	25.4
Njombe	62.6	63.1	83.7	23.0
Katavi	85.0	84.5	89.4	30.7
Simiyu	72.5	69.7	63.4	32.4
Geita	98.1	98.1	99.6	87.1
Songwe	85.3	87.1	98.0	19.9
Kaskazini Unguja	22.7	21.2	98.8	66.9
Kusini Unguja	57.6	56.1	83.6	88.9
Mjini Magharibi	49.9	50.2	87.8	82.6
Kaskazini Pemba	59.6	58.5	97.4	50.9
Kusini Pemba	18.5	17.8	90.7	55.4
Tanzania	71.4	71.8	82.0	44.4

4.9.2 Statements and Laws on the Rights of Widows to Inheritance and Re-Marriage

There are diverse opinions on the issue of widows' right towards inheritance and remarrying based on sex, education, place of residence, location and region. Approximately, 89 per cent of the population declared that a widow has equal opportunity and rights to inherit land, non-land assets and remarrying while 91 per cent agreed that the law should guarantee widows' rights over her deceased husband's estate as well as the land.

For Tanzania Mainland, about 90 per cent of the population declared that a widow has equal opportunity and rights towards inheritance of land and non-land assets compared to 53.4 per cent for land inheritance and 53.6 per cent for non - land assets in Zanzibar. Across all age groups and education levels, more than

86 per cent of the population stated that a widow has equal opportunity and rights towards inheritance of land, inheritance of non-land assets, remarrying and on the law that guarantee widows' rights over her deceased husband's estate and land.

Regionally, the percentage of the population who declared that a widow should have equal opportunity and rights to inherit land and non-land assets is lowest in Kusini Pemba (22.3 per cent and 21.8 per cent, respectively), and highest in Geita region (99.2 per cent). With regards to remarrying the percentages of respondents who agree with this ranges from 52.2 per cent in Morogoro to 99.1 per cent in the Lindi region.

More than 69 per cent of the population agreed with the statement that there need to be a law that governs and guarantees widow's inheritance rights over her deceased husband's estate and land across all the selected background characteristics (Table 4.24).

Table 4.24: Percentage of Population Declaring That a Widow Should Have Equal Opportunities and Rights to A Widower Toward Inheritance of Land, Non-Land Assets and Remarrying, and Agreeing with Selected Statements, according to Selected Background Characteristics

Background characteristics	Opportunity / rights			Statements	
	Inheritance of land	Inheritance of non-land assets	Re-marrying	"When a widow remarries she should keep the inheritance"	"The law should guarantee a widow's rights over her deceased husband's estate and land"
Sex					
Men	88.0	87.7	87.5	53.8	90.3
Women	89.4	89.6	89.7	52.7	91.1
Residence					
Rural	87.6	87.7	86.6	49.1	89.6
Urban	90.6	90.3	92.0	60.1	92.6
Location					
Tanzania Mainland	89.8	89.8	88.5	52.6	90.9
Zanzibar	53.4	53.6	93.1	73.0	83.5
Age					
15-24	88.4	89.3	88.8	58.4	90.6
25-34	86.8	87.4	86.9	55.0	89.6
35-44	89.3	88.2	88.7	52.7	90.6
45-54	88.6	88.0	87.9	50.1	91.5
55+	90.4	90.3	90.5	49.0	91.4
Education					
No formal education	86.2	87.1	86.6	48.5	88.1
Primary Incomplete	86.3	85.7	85.8	47.1	87.9
Primary education	89.8	89.6	89.0	53.0	91.5
Secondary education	89.0	89.2	91.6	62.5	92.5
University	90.3	90.1	90.6	74.6	93.3
Region					
Dodoma	94.9	94.9	93.7	28.1	96.1
Arusha	83.4	79.6	72.5	27.2	69.5
Kilimanjaro	90.1	90.5	92.7	15.8	90.6
Tanga	84.5	86.1	94.9	49.8	88.8
Morogoro	73.1	70.5	52.2	58.5	75.4
Pwani	90.5	90.4	97.7	89.6	99.1
Dar es Salaam	93.2	93.7	96.3	72.4	98.3
Lindi	98.6	98.1	99.1	99.1	100
Mtwara	98.6	97.7	98.0	93.8	97.7
Ruvuma	95.7	96.2	98.5	46.9	96.7
Iringa	73.2	68.2	73.2	59.3	70.2
Mbeya	93.1	93.9	96.1	35.6	93.8

Singida	93.5	94.6	88.4	31.4	91.1
Tabora	86.5	88.3	85.3	40.3	83.8
Rukwa	93.5	94.8	97.4	45.5	89.5
Kigoma	92.3	91.5	98.2	42.8	98.3
Shinyanga	83.5	84.9	81.5	56.5	92.4
Kagera	93.8	95.2	97.6	55.1	95.2
Mwanza	97.8	97.8	97.2	79.4	96.8
Mara	77.8	75.3	58.6	31.7	84.6
Manyara	72.3	76.0	65.6	32.2	80.0
Njombe	95.1	94.7	94.2	37.0	96.6
Katavi	92.8	92.4	92.7	31.0	91.4
Simiyu	92.6	90.3	80.7	46.6	90.3
Geita	99.2	99.2	98.5	92.1	99.6
Songwe	96.9	97.5	98.9	28.8	87.0
Kaskazini Unguja	39.1	37.1	98.4	67.4	68.9
Kusini Unguja	72.5	72.9	90.1	90.4	96.2
Mjini Magharibi	61.0	61.8	91.4	82.6	84.6
Kaskazini Pemba	61.5	62.3	98.1	53.2	87.9
Kusini Pemba	22.3	21.8	89.9	58.4	81.6
Tanzania	88.7	88.7	88.6	53.2	90.7

4.9.3 Practice and Opinion on Opportunity and Rights of Daughters to Inheritance

The survey results reveal that 70.2 per cent of the population in Tanzania reported that in practice a daughter has equal opportunities and rights to that of a son for the inheritance of land assets. More than eight in ten (82.4 per cent) of the population felt that a daughter should have the same opportunities and rights to inherit land as a son.

Likewise, did 68.6 per cent of the population in Tanzania report that in practice daughters have equal opportunities and rights to sons to inherit non-land assets. However, a much higher percentage (83.2 per cent) indicated that they believe that a daughter should have the same opportunities and rights as a son to inherit non-land assets. Across locations, both for practice and opinion, the majority of the respondents indicated that a daughter has and should have equal opportunities and rights to sons to inherit land and non-land assets. However, residents of Tanzania Mainland were more likely to hold those views than those living in Zanzibar (Table 4.28). Men are more likely than women to agree that equal inheritance rights of land and non-land assets happens in practice, while women are more likely than men to say that it should be like that (opinion).

Table 4.25: Percentage of Population Declaring That a Daughter has Equal Opportunities and Rights as a Son Toward Inheritance of Land and Non-Land Assets in Their Community, and Declaring That a Daughter Should Have Equal Opportunities and Rights as A Son Toward Inheritance of Land and Non-Land Assets, according to Selected Background Characteristics

Background characteristics	Practice		Opinion		Share declaring that the law should provide daughters and sons equal shares of inheritance
	Inheritance of land	Inheritance of non-land assets	Inheritance of land	Inheritance of non-land assets	
Sex					
Men	70.8	69.1	80.5	81.5	85.6
Women	69.6	68.2	84.1	84.7	90.2
Residence					
Rural	69.0	66.8	80.7	81.7	86.8
Urban	72.2	71.6	85.2	85.6	89.9
Location					
Tanzania Mainland	71.6	69.9	83.9	84.7	89.8
Zanzibar	26.4	25.5	31.9	31.7	30.0

Age						
15-24	70.8	68.6	84.1	84.1	87.4	
25-34	64.5	62.9	79.7	80.8	86.2	
35-44	70.2	68.9	81.6	82.5	88.5	
45-54	71.7	69.6	82.4	82.9	89.2	
55+	73.7	72.8	83.8	85.2	88.8	
Education						
No formal education	69.0	67.0	79.5	80.0	86.7	
Primary Incomplete	67.0	64.9	79.6	79.0	86.6	
Primary education	72.4	70.6	83.7	84.9	89.0	
Secondary education	65.3	65.0	82.4	83.0	86.6	
University	71.4	71.4	82.8	86.1	89.0	
Region						
Dodoma	87.7	88.5	94.1	94.1	96.4	
Arusha	61.7	59.8	73.9	75.2	77.7	
Kilimanjaro	58.4	59.9	83.9	85.8	85.4	
Tanga	66.7	71.4	78.8	80.0	83.2	
Morogoro	50.2	29.8	57.4	54.7	59.5	
Pwani	68.3	70.1	83.1	84.0	90.8	
Dar es Salaam	69.1	72.1	88.1	91.2	95.8	
Lindi	96.6	94.7	97.1	97.6	99.1	
Mtwara	85.7	82.3	89.0	88.0	94.9	
Ruvuma	58.1	54.1	94.8	93.4	98.2	
Iringa	49.6	46.3	64.3	66.0	69.5	
Mbeya	83.9	84.3	87.2	89.5	94.4	
Singida	81.8	88.5	90.4	93.9	94.6	
Tabora	78.5	71.8	78.1	81.2	92.4	
Rukwa	78.8	78.8	87.8	87.8	95.2	
Kigoma	63.2	64.2	89.6	90.0	97.7	
Shinyanga	72.0	65.9	80.8	85.7	90.4	
Kagera	91.4	89.0	93.2	93.8	97.1	
Mwanza	94.7	94.0	97.9	97.9	96.7	
Mara	27.6	24.8	52.6	47.8	78.5	
Manyara	54.0	46.2	68.4	71.6	72.2	
Njombe	54.5	53.6	92.4	92.8	95.7	
Katavi	81.7	78.8	96.2	97.0	96.1	
Simiyu	56.7	56.7	77.5	75.2	88.8	
Geita	95.1	94.7	97.7	97.7	98.9	
Songwe	84.3	86.1	93.6	92.7	95.0	
Kaskazini Unguja	9.2	8.0	19.1	17.9	22.7	
Kusini Unguja	34.0	34.0	45.4	45.4	59.1	
Mjini Magharibi	23.4	22.7	30.6	30.6	40.2	
Kaskazini Pemba	59.6	58.5	58.5	58.9	7.5	
Kusini Pemba	12.0	10.5	11.2	10.8	11.0	
Tanzania	70.2	68.6	82.4	83.2	88.0	

5 Restricted Physical Integrity

Key findings

- Nearly a quarter of women (23.1 per cent) had experienced any form of violence from their intimate-partners or spouses in the 12 months prior to the survey.
- About half of women (48.3 per cent) have ever experienced any form of violence from their intimate-partners or spouses over the course of their lifetime.
- Slightly more than one in ten women (12.1 per cent) living in Tanzania Mainland have experienced FGM – while 17.8 per cent of them have suffered from health complications due to FGM.
- FGM is commonly performed by a ‘traditional cutter’ (59.8 per cent) and traditional mid-wife (18.4 per cent).
- The unmet needs for family planning among women of reproductive age is 37.7 per cent and these unmet needs are higher in rural (39.2 per cent) than in urban areas (35.3 per cent); it is also higher in Zanzibar (56.3 per cent) than in Tanzania Mainland (37.3 per cent).
- Almost all the adult population of Tanzania stated that girls should receive sexual education.
- In Tanzania, the mean and median ages for a girl to become a mother or pregnant are 17.5 and 18.0 years, respectively. Similarly, the mean and median ages for a boy to become a father are 20.2 and 20.0 years, respectively.
- More than half (51.3 per cent) of the adult population in Tanzania stated that a woman has the right to refuse to have sex with her husband.
- About two thirds of adults (63.5 per cent) in Tanzania stated that a woman should have the right to decide whether to use contraception or not.

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents an overview of women’s restricted physical integrity. The restricted physical integrity captures social institutions that increase women’s and girl’s vulnerability to a range of forms of violence and limit women’s control over their bodies and reproductive autonomy. These include formal, informal laws, norms and practices that fail to respect women’s physical integrity or that serve to normalize and justify practices that impinge upon their reproductive autonomy. The chapter also describes discriminatory social institutions that restrict women’s physical integrity such as violence against women, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), reproductive autonomy and missing women.

5.2 Violence Against Women

This section gives a snapshot of the level of prevalence of intimate partner or spousal violence against women in the 12 months prior to the survey and in lifetime, as well as opinions on the reasons justifying Violence Against Women (VAW).

5.2.1 Prevalence of Intimate Partner/Spousal Violence Against Women in the 12 Months before the Survey

Nearly a quarter of women (23.1 per cent) have experienced any form of violence from their intimate-partners or spouses in the 12 months before the survey. Being humiliated, or threatened, in private or in public with an object (15.7 per cent) and beaten, slapped or kicked, or physically assaulted with an object (14.9 per cent) were the major forms of violence that were experienced by women from their partners.

Women in rural areas are more likely to experience all forms of violence than their urban counterparts. With the exception of having forced sexual intercourse without consent, the relationship between the remaining three forms of violence and women's age follows an inverted "V" like structure for younger ages. For example, the percentages of women who were beaten, slapped or kicked, or physically assaulted with an object increased from 16.7 per cent among women aged 15-24 years to 19.3 per cent for women aged 25-34 years and it then drops to 8.8 per cent among women aged 55 and above.

Across regions, the percentages of women who experienced any form of violence from spouses in the 12 months prior to the survey ranged from 3.6 per cent in Mjini Magharibi to 45.6 per cent in Arusha region.

Table 5.1: Percentage of Women who are Survivors of Intimate-partner / Spousal Violence which Occurred in the Last 12 Months, by Selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Beaten, slapped or kicked, or physically assaulted with an object	Humiliated, threatened, insulted, frightened in private or in front of others	Victims of acts such as damaging, sabotaging or destruction of work or tools for work	Forced to have sexual intercourse without consent	Any form of intimate partner violence
Residence					
Rural	16.4	16.4	6.6	9.0	24.7
Urban	12.4	14.5	6.3	8.2	20.6
Location					
Tanzania Mainland	15.2	15.9	6.6	8.9	23.5
Zanzibar	2.8	5.8	1.7	0.9	7.0
Age Group					
15-24	16.7	14.7	6.3	10.5	24.1
25-34	19.3	18.0	7.2	10.5	29.3
35-44	17.1	19.6	7.6	8.4	26.3
45-54	12.2	15.6	7.0	8.7	20.7
55+	8.8	9.1	4.1	5.8	14.0
Region					
Dodoma	17.3	15.4	8.7	6.7	24.0
Arusha	36.9	38.8	25.2	23.3	45.6
Kilimanjaro	15.2	24.1	12.5	11.6	34.8
Tanga	13.6	12.0	5.6	6.4	22.4
Morogoro	16.1	14.3	12.5	5.4	26.8
Pwani	11.0	11.9	2.8	8.3	23.9
Dar es Salaam	3.9	12.6	1.0	3.9	14.6
Lindi	7.4	7.4	5.6	1.9	10.2
Mtwara	14.5	10.0	1.8	3.6	15.5
Ruvuma	9.2	19.5	4.6	6.9	20.7
Iringa	9.8	7.8	2.9	3.9	12.7

Mbeya	19.3	28.1	4.4	20.2	40.4
Singida	14.8	18.0	6.6	4.9	23.8
Tabora	15.9	11.0	4.9	8.5	26.8
Rukwa	23.8	16.8	10.9	7.9	27.7
Kigoma	9.9	7.2	3.6	6.3	11.7
Shinyanga	13.7	13.7	5.3	8.4	18.9
Kagera	14.1	8.7	5.4	6.5	19.6
Mwanza	19.8	17.6	5.5	7.7	24.2
Mara	25.2	19.9	6.6	18.6	29.2
Manyara	30.7	29.7	15.8	17.8	36.6
Njombe	9.7	9.7	6.8	3.9	13.6
Katavi	29.1	26.4	16.4	13.6	33.6
Simiyu	9.4	7.1	3.5	4.7	10.6
Geita	8.9	12.5	2.7	2.7	15.2
Songwe	15.8	21.9	3.5	28.1	38.6
Kaskazini Unguja	3.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	4.3
Kusini Unguja	9.9	12.3	3.7	3.7	14.8
Mjini Magharibi	2.4	3.6	1.2	0.0	3.6
Kaskazini Pemba	2.4	8.9	2.4	1.6	9.8
Kusini Pemba	0.9	8.8	2.6	1.8	11.4
Tanzania	14.9	15.7	6.5	8.7	23.1

5.2.2 Prevalence of Intimate Partner/Spousal Violence Against Women in Lifetime

About a half of the women (48.3 per cent) have experienced any form of violence from their intimate-partners or spouses over the course of their lifetime. Being beaten, slapped or kicked, or physically assaulted with an object (38.4 per cent) and humiliated, or threatened, in private or in public with an object (34.9 per cent) were the major forms of lifetime violence experienced by women from their partners.

Generally, women in rural areas are more likely to experience all forms of violence than their urban counterparts during the course of lifetime. With an exception of having forced sexual intercourse without consent, the relationship between the remaining three forms of violence and women's age is again an inverted "V" like structure, peaking for women in middle age. For instance, the percentage of women who were beaten, slapped or kicked, or physically assaulted with an object increases from 27.4 per cent for women aged 15-24 to 40.6 per cent among women aged 45-54 and it then drops to 34.3 per cent for women aged 55 and above.

Across regions, the percentage of women who had experienced any form of lifetime violence from spouses range from 8.5 per cent in Kaskazini Unguja to 63.6 per cent in Katavi region.

Table 5.2: Percentage of Women who are Survivors of intimate-partner / Spousal Violence Which Occurred over the Course of her Lifetime, by Selected Background Characteristics

	Beaten, slapped or kicked, or physically assaulted with an object	Humiliated, threatened, insulted, frightened in private or in front of others	Victims of acts such as damaging, sabotaging or destruction of work or tools for work	Forced to have sexual intercourse without consent	Any form of intimate partner violence
Residence					
Rural	40.0	36.6	13.0	16.8	49.8
Urban	35.8	32.1	14.0	14.8	46.0
Location					
Tanzania Mainland	39.1	35.4	13.6	16.4	49.1
Zanzibar	11.0	16.7	3.8	2.4	20.6
Age Group					
15-24	31.6	28.8	10.9	13.3	40.8
25-34	37.3	31.5	11.7	17.1	47.4
35-44	40.6	39.1	13.3	14.6	50.7

45-54	44.0	42.6	18.9	20.3	55.7
55+	36.1	30.5	11.6	14.3	44.3
Region					
Dodoma	30.8	25.0	9.6	7.7	35.6
Arusha	43.7	46.6	32.0	23.3	53.4
Kilimanjaro	45.5	50.0	25.9	18.8	59.8
Tanga	29.6	26.4	8.0	10.4	46.4
Morogoro	36.6	25.9	16.1	6.2	45.5
Pwani	34.9	31.2	8.3	13.8	52.3
Dar es Salaam	35.0	37.9	11.7	12.6	48.5
Lindi	26.9	27.8	22.2	8.3	36.1
Mtwara	34.5	26.4	8.2	8.2	36.4
Ruvuma	28.7	47.1	17.2	25.3	55.2
Iringa	27.5	21.6	12.7	4.9	32.4
Mbeya	48.2	48.2	8.8	33.3	66.7
Singida	29.5	29.5	8.2	8.2	38.5
Tabora	35.4	20.7	12.2	17.1	47.6
Rukwa	49.5	32.7	14.9	12.9	53.5
Kigoma	36.9	44.1	6.3	19.8	49.5
Shinyanga	36.8	32.6	20	23.2	45.3
Kagera	51.1	43.5	19.6	15.2	58.7
Mwanza	35.2	28.6	13.2	7.7	38.5
Mara	53.1	35.9	10.6	37.2	55.8
Manyara	51.5	42.6	17.8	19.8	55.4
Njombe	34.0	30.1	19.4	12.6	40.8
Katavi	60.9	50.9	20.0	17.3	66.4
Simiyu	43.5	34.1	5.9	22.4	47.1
Geita	46.4	41.1	11.6	8.9	54.5
Songwe	47.4	43.0	6.1	48.2	62.3
Kaskazini Unguja	8.5	7.4	2.1	0.0	10.6
Kusini Unguja	25.9	19.8	8.6	6.2	29.6
Mjini Magharibi	10.7	10.7	3.6	2.4	14.3
Kaskazini Pemba	13.0	35.8	4.9	3.3	38.2
Kusini Pemba	5.3	16.7	2.6	1.8	21.1
Tanzania	38.4	34.9	13.3	16.1	48.3

5.2.3 Prevalence of Violence against Women in Lifetime by Other than Intimate Partner

The survey gathered information on attitudes towards experience of women of violence that degrades their humanity. Women were asked whether anyone who is not their current or former spouses/partners have ever subjected them to violence over the course of their lifetime. The results show that 25.5 per cent were beaten, slapped, kicked or physically assaulted, 5.3 per cent experienced being groped or the intent to be kissed against will, while nearly three in ten women (29.6 per cent) experienced any form of non-intimate-partner violence.

Nearly three in ten women (29.5 per cent) in Zanzibar have been beaten, slapped, kicked or physically assaulted compared to around a quarter of women in Tanzania Mainland (25.4 per cent). Women living in urban areas (29.4 per cent) were more likely to be beaten, slapped, kicked or physically assaulted than rural women (23.1 per cent).

Furthermore, women in the lower age groups, particularly those aged between 15-24 years were more likely to be "beaten, slapped, kicked or physically assaulted" (31.5 per cent) than women of age 55 years and above (20.8 per cent). Across regions, Lindi had the lowest per cent (1.7 per cent) while Kaskazini Pemba had the highest per cent of women who were "beaten, slapped, kicked or physically assaulted" over the course of lifetime (76.8 per cent) as shown in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3: Percentage of Women who Experienced Non-Intimate-Partner Violence Which Occurred Over the Course of her Lifetime, by Selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Types of violence					Any form of non-intimate-partner violence
	Beaten, slapped, kicked or physically assaulted	Forced to have unwanted sexual intercourse	Experienced heavy and embarrassing attentions, unsolicited sexual advances, or forced to watch pornographic images	Experienced groped or intent to kiss against will		
Residence						
Rural	23.1	2.0	1.9	4.3	26.3	
Urban	29.4	2.5	0.7	6.8	34.8	
Location						
Tanzania Mainland	25.4	2.2	1.5	5.4	29.6	
Zanzibar	29.5	1.5	0.8	1.1	31.1	
Age Group						
15-24	31.5	2.8	1.6	7.0	36.9	
25-34	25.5	2.3	1.9	5.6	29.7	
35-44	22.9	2.5	1.3	4.2	26.6	
45-54	26.2	2.1	0.8	4.6	29.6	
55+	20.8	0.9	1.4	4.9	24.5	
Region						
Dodoma	16.0	1.5	2.3	1.5	19.1	
Arusha	28.0	4.2	5.9	8.5	34.7	
Kilimanjaro	27.6	1.5	0.7	3.0	29.1	
Tanga	19.7	1.5	2.3	3.0	21.2	
Morogoro	40.9	0.8	1.5	0.8	41.7	
Pwani	44.1	4.2	0.0	5.1	49.2	
Dar es Salaam	49.6	3.1	0.0	7.1	54.3	
Lindi	1.7	0.9	0.0	3.4	4.3	
Mtwara	5.8	0.0	0.8	5.0	11.6	
Ruvuma	12.0	5.1	3.4	7.7	21.4	
Iringa	21.1	2.3	3.1	0.0	26.6	
Mbeya	33.1	2.4	2.4	34.6	54.3	
Singida	6.7	2.2	0.7	1.5	8.9	
Tabora	28.4	4.3	0.9	3.4	31.0	
Rukwa	11.4	0.8	1.6	0.8	13.0	
Kigoma	4.6	0.8	0.0	3.8	7.6	
Shinyanga	41.7	4.5	2.3	4.5	47.0	
Kagera	6.1	0.9	0.9	5.3	12.3	
Mwanza	20.2	2.9	0.0	0.0	20.2	
Mara	14.4	1.2	0.0	1.2	15.6	
Manyara	26.0	4.6	9.2	4.6	33.6	
Njombe	2.3	0.8	1.5	4.5	8.3	
Katavi	18.8	0.8	0.8	1.6	18.8	
Simiyu	29.5	0.0	1.1	2.1	30.5	
Geita	30.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	30.9	
Songwe	65.1	2.4	0.8	30.2	70.6	
Kaskazini Unguja	3.1	0.8	0.0	0.8	4.7	
Kusini Unguja	34.6	0.8	0.8	4.5	36.1	
Mjini Magharibi	20.2	2.3	0.8	0.8	22.5	
Kaskazini Pemba	76.8	0.7	1.4	1.4	77.5	
Kusini Pemba	31.3	0.7	0.7	0.0	31.3	
Tanzania	25.5	2.2	1.4	5.3	29.6	

5.2.4 Opinion on Reasons Justifying Violence against Women

Nearly two thirds of the population in Tanzania (65.8 per cent) have the opinion that a man is justified to hit or beat his wife based in at least one of the five specified circumstances. The following were the major reasons mentioned: If the wife cheated on him (58.8 per cent) and when the wife neglects the children (39.2 per cent) were the major reasons mentioned that a man is justified to hit or beat his wife.

Also, the results show that 59.4 per cent of the population in Tanzania Mainland were of the opinion that a man is justified to hit or beat his wife when she cheats on him compared to 37.8 per cent of population in Zanzibar. Wife beating is more acceptable in rural areas than urban areas whereby 68.3 per cent of rural population agree that wife beating is justified in at least one of the five specified circumstances compared to 61.7 per cent of urban population.

Across the regions, the results show that percentages of population who were of the opinion that a man is justified to hit or beat his wife when she cheats on him ranged from 28.8 per cent in Kaskazini Unguja to 84.5 per cent in the Mara region.

Table 5.4: Percentage of Population who Agreed that a Man is justified to Hit or Beat his Wife by Reasons Stated, According to Selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	A man is justified to hit or beat his wife:								Share citing at least one reason
	She burns the food	She goes out without telling him	She neglects the children	She argues with him	She buys things without his consent	She applies for a new job or engages in a new livelihood without his consent	She cheats on him	She files a complaint against him to a higher authority or the police	
Sex									
Men	10.1	24.7	34.4	32.6	21.8	24.6	54.2	18.5	62.6
Women	16.3	33.3	43.6	41.0	30.2	32.9	63.0	24.3	68.8
Residence									
Rural	16.2	32.5	42.3	41.6	30.7	32.2	62.2	24.2	68.3
Urban	8.7	23.8	34.2	29.3	18.6	23.4	53.1	17.1	61.7
Location									
Tanzania Mainland	13.5	29.4	39.8	37.5	26.7	29.4	59.4	21.8	66.6
Zanzibar	8.9	21.7	18.4	21.0	8.6	11.5	37.8	13.1	40.8
Age Group									
15-24	11.9	28.1	39.8	37.2	23.7	29.1	59.7	20.2	67.7
25-34	13.6	29.4	40.8	37.4	27.9	30.3	59.2	23.9	66.4
35-44	13.6	30.1	39.0	38.8	27.1	30.4	57.7	22.1	65.3
45-54	15.9	30.0	38.6	35.4	26.4	27.2	59.5	20.4	66.5
55+	12.5	28.9	38.3	36.3	26.3	27.7	58.3	21.3	63.6
Education level									
No education	20.6	35.3	41.4	43.8	32.0	32.5	63.7	24.1	36.6
Primary Incomplete	16.0	35.2	44.1	42.1	30.5	32.8	63.0	25.2	36.1
Primary Education	12.2	28.8	39.8	37.0	25.9	29.5	59.3	21.6	31.7
Secondary education	8.6	21.5	32.1	27.5	18.5	20.7	50.3	15.9	24.4
University	6.7	15.0	21.3	16.3	13.3	14.1	30.1	15.9	16.6
Region									
Dodoma	9.9	30.5	47.1	50.6	28.5	27.3	80.7	24.9	84.6
Arusha	16.4	27.1	47.5	42.8	44.0	53.9	77.2	48.3	80.7
Kilimanjaro	10.4	33.2	44.5	43.4	28.2	34.7	65.8	27.5	72.6
Tanga	13.3	35.4	42.5	41.3	24.6	30.8	60.7	24.9	68.0
Morogoro	15.9	5.8	8.7	6.6	4.1	7.8	22.3	3.7	39.3
Pwani	17.9	40.2	53.7	42.3	28.3	30.6	71.7	25.8	75.8
Dar es Salaam	3.1	22.1	38.2	25.7	9.2	22.5	56.6	16.3	65.6

Lindi	6.6	19.3	18.9	30.4	6.6	4.3	46.4	5.2	49.0
Mtwara	4.4	10.6	10.6	14.3	6.0	4.6	41.3	3.8	46.1
Ruvuma	6.7	16.6	29.9	18.2	16.2	15.5	47.6	11.6	51.6
Iringa	23.6	18.2	29.4	20.8	22.0	23.5	37.7	19.0	56.9
Mbeya	12.8	22.0	38.0	28.6	22.4	20.1	60.5	22.8	63.7
Singida	10.0	37.1	62.8	54.7	35.5	29.4	78.4	31.6	83.9
Tabora	26.8	40.2	46.1	49.3	43.4	38.4	55.5	30.8	62.3
Rukwa	17.3	37.4	57.5	49.1	43.0	46.1	73.6	17.7	80.2
Kigoma	13.9	33.1	38.1	37.4	32.7	23.9	58.5	11.8	60.7
Shinyanga	21.2	36.3	45.9	50.3	38.5	31.0	56.4	24.4	62.1
Kagera	25.3	54.5	56.8	54.9	45.2	48.7	69.3	21.5	77.5
Mwanza	4.2	15.9	20.2	19.1	13.1	13.6	39.7	7.0	48.2
Mara	23.0	71.5	78.2	78.4	64.4	66.6	84.5	55.7	89.4
Manyara	28.2	30.3	47.3	50.0	40.8	56.3	59.2	45.1	76.9
Njombe	5.8	14.0	21.2	16.2	11.0	11.9	43.8	9.4	46.1
Katavi	19.2	42.9	55.1	71.6	59.6	58.8	82.0	25.1	85.7
Simiyu	12.0	43.4	59.8	57.6	39.2	52.3	84.1	30.1	94.2
Geita	3.8	9.5	15.2	22.3	5.7	6.8	45.5	3.4	51.5
Songwe	21.6	32.2	37.7	37.8	29.4	31.4	78.8	33.6	79.8
Kaskazini Unguja	3.2	10.8	12.0	7.6	5.6	6.8	28.8	2.8	30.8
Kusini Unguja	9.5	29.3	22.5	33.5	12.9	18.3	53.0	23.6	56.4
Mjini Magharibi	3.2	17.1	11.1	18.2	5.5	11.1	30.1	15.1	31.7
Kaskazini Pemba	23.1	37.8	41.2	34.4	16.2	14.7	57.8	15.1	61.9
Kusini Pemba	17.1	24.7	21.1	20.6	10.3	9.2	40.4	8.1	47.4
Tanzania	13.4	29.2	39.2	37.0	26.2	28.9	58.8	21.5	65.8

5.3 Female Genital Mutilation

This section explains the level of prevalence and practice of female genital mutilation (FGM) as well as performers of FGM and opinions related to FGM. Female genital cutting or mutilation (FGC/M) is also known as female circumcision. FGC/M involves cutting some part of the clitoris or labia for non-therapeutic reasons, usually as part of a rite of passage into adolescence. The practice is widely acknowledged as a violation of female children and women's rights, and it has the potential to cause serious medical complications. The Tanzanian Special Provision Act, a 1998 amendment to the penal code, specifically prohibits FGC/M (National Legislative Bodies, 1998). However, while the practice has been outlawed for almost two decades, it is still prevalent in many parts of Tanzania and is considered compulsory in some communities.

5.3.1 Practice of Female Genital Mutilation

The Tanzania SIGI survey collected information on whether women have ever experienced Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and suffered from health complications. Results show that, 12.1 per cent of women had experienced FGM, among those reporting this experience 17.8 per cent have suffered from health complications. The mean and median ages at which women had experienced FGM were 10.8 and 10.0 years respectively. Slightly more than one in ten women in Tanzania Mainland (12.5 per cent) experienced FGM. Among those reporting this experience, 17.8 per cent have suffered from health complications, whereas FGM practices are non-existent in Zanzibar according to the respondents. FGM among rural women is higher (15.1 per cent) than urban women with 7.3 per cent, but the percentage of women that have suffered from health complications due to FGM is almost the same for both rural and urban women with approximately 18 per cent each for those who have undergone FGM. Younger women are less likely to have reported experiencing FGM than older women. Women aged 15-24 account for 6.0 per cent of those who have experienced FGM than women aged 45-54 (19.5 per cent). However, the percentage of women who have suffered from health complications due to FGM seems to have been higher among younger women aged 15-24 years (27.5 per cent), than older women Ranging from 12.1 to 19.5 per cent for the various age groups). In terms of education level, women who have not completed primary education

and those who have no education show the highest incidence at 18.3 per cent and 14.8 per cent, respectively. Of these, those who have suffered from health complications due to FGM were found to be 18.3 per cent and 19.8 per cent, respectively.

Table 5.5: Percentage of Women who Experienced FGM and Health Complications as a Result, and Mean and Median Age of FGM, According to Selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Women who experienced FGM	Women who suffered from health complications due to FGM among those that experienced FGM	Average age at which women experienced FGM	Median age at which women experienced FGM
Residence				
Rural	15.1	17.8	10.9	10.0
Urban	7.3	17.7	10.4	10.0
Location				
Tanzania Mainland	12.5	17.8	10.8	10.0
Zanzibar	0.0	0.0	-	-
Age group				
15-24	6.0	27.5	10.6	10.0
25-34	7.8	12.1	9.4	10.0
35-44	12.3	17.4	10.0	10.0
45-54	19.5	19.5	10.9	10.0
55+	17.3	15.4	12.0	11.0
Education level				
No education	14.7	19.8	11.2	10.0
Primary incomplete	18.3	18.3	11.3	12.0
Primary education	11.9	16.9	10.5	10.0
Secondary education	2.5	16.7	8.9	9.0
University	6.1	0.0	5.0	5.0
Region				
Dodoma	35.1	2.2	8.8	9
Arusha	57.6	2.9	10.4	10
Kilimanjaro	29.9	40.0	12.7	10
Tanga	13.6	11.1	10.9	10
Morogoro	6.8	33.3	11.0	11
Pwani	0.0	-	-	-
Dar es Salaam	5.5	0.0	10.1	10
Lindi	0.0	-	-	-
Mtwara	1.7	0.0	10.0	10
Ruvuma	4.3	40.00	9.7	10
Iringa	17.2	18.18	12.0	11
Mbeya	3.1	50.00	12.0	12
Singida	37.0	12.00	9.3	10
Tabora	4.3	20.00	12.5	12.5
Rukwa	0.8	-	10.0	10
Kigoma	0.8	-	7.0	7
Shinyanga	0.0	-	-	-
Kagera	0.9	100	20.0	20
Mwanza	2.9	33.3	14.0	14
Mara	32.8	51.3	12.7	12
Manyara	63.4	15.7	9.5	10
Njombe	5.3	-	14.9	13
Katavi	0.8	100	-	-
Simiyu	0.0	-	-	-
Geita	0.0	-	-	-
Songwe	0.0	-	-	-
Kaskazini Unguja	0.0	-	-	-
Kusini Unguja	0.0	-	-	-
Mjini Magharibi	0.0	-	-	-
Kaskazini Pemba	0.0	-	-	-
Kusini Pemba	0.0	-	-	-
Tanzania	12.1	17.8	10.8	10.0

Values indicated with '-' signify no responses for that question/option was recorded in the sample.

5.3.2 Performer and Primary Decision Maker of Female Genital Mutilation

In Tanzania, FGM has been commonly performed by traditional cutters (59.8 per cent), traditional mid-wives (18.4 per cent) and about 1 per cent reported that FGM was performed by a health care provider.

The results further show that 55.7 per cent of women who had experienced female genital mutilation reported that the decision for them to undergo FGM came from both parents, followed by decisions made by mother (18.8 per cent) and father (6.1 per cent). These trends were similar across rural-urban place of residence (Table 5.6).

Table 5.6: Percentage of Women who Suffered from FGM by who Performed the FGM and who Took the Decision to Perform the FGM, According to Residence and Location

Decisions	Rural	Urban	Tanzania
Performer of FGM			
Traditional cutter	56.7	70.1	59.8
Traditional mid-wife	19.7	14.1	18.4
Other family member	4.5	5.2	4.6
Health care personnel	0.0	2.9	0.7
Unknown	15.0	6.5	13.0
Other	4.1	1.0	3.4
Total	100	100	100
Decision-maker of FGM			
Father	5.8	7.0	6.1
Mother	19.5	16.6	18.8
Both parents	57.1	51.5	55.7
Female relative	2.3	7.1	3.4
Woman herself	3.5	9.4	4.9
Unknown	7.4	3.7	6.5
Other	4.4	4.7	4.5
Total	100	100	100
Number of Women who Suffered from FGM	1,557,663	477,051	2,034,714

5.3.3 Opinion on Statements Related to Female Genital Mutilation

The survey collected opinions on statements related to female genital mutilation. In Tanzania, 90.6 per cent of the population agreed that excision is a practice that should be abandoned followed by those who argue that excision is a practice mandated by traditional customs (79.0 per cent). The percentages of women (5.6 per cent) and men (6.0 per cent) who agreed with all statements are almost the same.

In Tanzania Mainland, 79.8 per cent of the population were in agreement that, excision is a practice mandated by traditional customs compared to 52.3 per cent reported in Zanzibar. However, it has been noted that, as the level of education increases the percentage of the population who agrees that excision is a practice that should be abandoned increases.

Across regions, the percentage of the respondents who agreed that excision is a practice mandated by traditional customs is highest in Ruvuma, Geita, Njombe and Songwe regions (99.0 per cent each) and lowest in Singida (27.2 per cent) region (Table 5.7).

Table 5.7: Percentage of Population who Agreed on Selected Statements by Sex, According to Selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	“Excision is a practice that should be abandoned”	“Excision is a practice mandated by religion”	“Excision is a practice mandated by traditional customs”	“If you have or would have a daughter, would you like her to be excised?”
Sex				
Women	90.9	5.6	78.9	5.8
Men	90.2	5.7	79.0	6.2
Residence				
Rural	90.2	6.3	78.5	7.6
Urban	91.1	4.6	79.8	3.5
Location				
Tanzania Mainland	90.7	5.8	79.8	6.2
Zanzibar	85.7	1.1	52.3	1.3
Age Group				
15 - 24	90.2	5.1	77.6	5.9
25 - 34	90.1	6.0	77.2	5.4
35 - 44	89.7	6.3	78.8	5.7
45 - 54	91.5	5.5	78.3	6.9
55+	91.4	5.4	82.9	6.2
Education Levels				
No formal education	88.7	6.9	79.3	8.8
Primary Incomplete	89.4	6.4	80.5	8.3
Primary education	90.8	5.9	79.1	5.3
Secondary education	92.5	2.9	76.8	4.1
University	92.1	3.6	76.6	4.8
Region				
Dodoma	97.2	0.0	42.3	2.8
Arusha	82.0	9.6	92.0	26.4
Kilimanjaro	93.2	4.2	68.2	14.1
Tanga	92.2	10.9	71.2	14.4
Morogoro	54.8	6.4	72.8	6.9
Pwani	98.2	1.8	90.0	1.9
Dar es Salaam	97.3	2.2	76.1	1.0
Lindi	100	3.4	67.1	0.0
Mtwara	92.0	23.3	68.6	1.9
Ruvuma	91.2	1.8	99.0	2.4
Iringa	74.7	7.5	80.3	9.7
Mbeya	94.5	4.7	90.8	1.8
Singida	80.5	1.2	27.2	5.5
Tabora	90.5	10.3	85.2	8.1
Rukwa	95.6	24.6	49.8	9.3
Kigoma	100	0.0	88.7	1.8
Shinyanga	91.5	9.1	80.7	5.3
Kagera	92.2	10.2	91.4	10.6
Mwanza	93.2	3.4	96.7	1.6
Mara	84.1	4.0	93.1	7.4
Manyara	86.2	1.6	95.5	8.0
Njombe	94.1	1.4	98.6	1.3
Katavi	93.0	5.9	48.1	3.9
Simiyu	93.2	11.5	80.3	8.5
Geita	100	1.1	98.9	3.4
Songwe	99.0	1.0	98.5	1.5
Kaskazini Unguja	91.2	1.2	62.9	1.2
Kusini Unguja	97.3	1.5	44.3	0.4
Mjini Magharibi	99.2	0.8	54.9	2.0
Kaskazini Pemba	58.1	1.1	46.8	0.8
Kusini Pemba	59.6	1.9	44.6	0.4
Tanzania	90.6	5.7	79.0	6.0

5.4 Missing Women

This section captures attitudes and preferences about boy and girl children of women aged 15 years and above.

5.4.1 Boys and Girl Child Preferences

The Tanzania SIGI survey solicited from respondents the number of girl and boy children they prefer to have. From table 5.8 the average number for girl children is 3.5 and for boy children 3.3. The average number of girls and boys that the population would like to have are almost the same across location, residence and sex. For patterns, the average number of girls and boys that the population would like to have for women and men increases as age increases. Likewise, the average number of girls and boys that population would like to have for women and men decreases as level of education increases.

Across regions, the average number of girls and boys that the population would like to have ranges from 2.3 in Dar es Salaam to 5.6 in Njombe (Table 5.8).

Table 5.8: Average Number of Sons and Daughters' Respondents Would Like to have by Sex of Respondents, According to Selected Background Characteristics

Background characteristics	Average number of girls			Average number of boys		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Residence						
Rural	3.5	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.9	3.6
Urban	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7
Location						
Tanzania Mainland	3.2	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.3
Zanzibar	3.6	4.5	4.0	3.5	4.2	3.8
Education Levels						
No formal education	4.2	5.2	4.5	3.8	4.9	4.1
Primary Incomplete	3.5	5.0	4.3	3.6	4.7	4.2
Primary education	2.9	3.5	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.0
Secondary education	2.2	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.7
University	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.2
Region						
Dodoma	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.8
Arusha	3.1	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.3
Kilimanjaro	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9
Tanga	3.2	4.1	3.6	3.2	4.0	3.6
Morogoro	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4
Pwani	2.8	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.1
Dar es Salaam	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Lindi	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Mtwara	2.8	3.4	3.1	2.7	3.0	2.9
Ruvuma	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6
Iringa	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9
Mbeya	3.0	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.0
Singida	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.1
Tabora	3.3	4.3	3.8	3.0	3.6	3.3
Rukwa	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.4
Kigoma	3.7	4.6	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.2
Shinyanga	3.1	4.2	3.6	2.9	3.9	3.4
Kagera	3.0	4.7	3.8	3.0	4.4	3.7
Mwanza	4.3	4.0	4.1	3.4	4.1	3.7
Mara	3.5	5.7	4.5	4.1	4.9	4.5
Manyara	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.4
Njombe	6.1	5.4	5.8	6.1	5.0	5.6
Katavi	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2
Simiyu	3.6	6.4	4.8	3.4	5.8	4.5

Geita	3.5	4.5	4.0	3.4	4.3	3.8
Songwe	2.8	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.1
Kaskazini Unguja	4.0	5.0	4.5	3.7	4.3	4.0
Kusini Unguja	3.4	4.3	3.8	3.3	4.0	3.6
Mjini Magharibi	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.3
Kaskazini Pemba	3.9	5.2	4.5	4.0	5.0	4.5
Kusini Pemba	4.2	6.6	5.3	4.0	6.0	4.9
Tanzania	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.3

5.5 Reproductive Autonomy

Reproductive autonomy relates to the power of women to have the power to decide and control contraceptive use, pregnancy, and childbearing. This includes whether a woman can control whether and when to become pregnant, whether and when to use contraception, which method to use, and whether and when to continue with pregnancy. This section therefore describes the prevalence, use and access of contraception and unmet needs of contraception, access to sexual education to girls and boys as well as opinions on the reproductive autonomy statements and having the power to decide and control contraceptive use, pregnancy, and childbearing.

5.5.1 Prevalence of Contraception

The question on use of contraception was asked to the respondents with partners or spouses and using contraceptive methods to delay or avoid pregnancy. The contraception methods were categorized into three groups known as modern, traditional and natural methods. The results show that 87.0 per cent of the population aged 15 years or above declared that they are using modern methods of contraception (88.8 per cent women and 85.7 per cent men). Modern methods of contraception are usually offered by health facilities and the services include female and male sterilization, Intra Uterine Device (IUD), injectable, implants, pills, male and female condom, and emergency contraception.

However, only 12.7 per cent of the population uses traditional or natural methods (11.3 per cent women and 14.2 men). Traditional methods are usually provided by traditional healers and natural methods are standard days' methods such as lactation amenorrhea method or withdrawal. The study found that there is a slight difference in the incidence of women (31.7 per cent) and men (30.7 per cent) who are using contraception.

There is hardly any difference in use of modern contraception methods in rural and urban areas with women (89.3 per cent and 87.6 per cent in rural and urban areas respectively) and men (86.6 per cent and 84.1 per cent in rural and urban areas respectively). Modern use of contraception is similar across age groups, except for those aged 55 years and above where the use declined for both women and men.

Modern methods are also dominant to population with different level of education, but notably low among women with university education (65.0 per cent). The use of modern methods for the population who are in a relationship and not currently trying to have a child is notably high in Lindi, Mbeya, Rukwa, Tabora and Mara for women and Mwanza, Simiyu, and Songwe for men with 100 per cent each (Table 5.9).

Table 5.9: Percentage of Population in a Relationship and Not Currently Trying to Have a Child Who Uses a Contraception Method and Methods of Contraception Used by Sex of Respondents, According to Selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Share of women using contraception	Women using contraception		Share of men using contraception	Men using contraception		Share of population using contraception	Population using contraception	
		Modern method	Traditional or natural method		Modern method	Traditional or natural method		Modern method	Traditional or natural method
Residence									
Rural	31.6	89.3	10.5	31.1	86.6	13.2	31.4	88.0	11.8
Urban	31.9	87.6	12.4	30.0	84.1	15.8	31.0	86.0	13.9
Location									
Tanzania Mainland	32.1	88.7	11.3	31.0	85.8	14.1	31.6	87.3	12.6
Zanzibar	17.9	87.6	12.4	15.3	70.7	24.5	16.8	80.8	17.2
Age Group									
15 - 24	22.4	88.9	11.2	12.1	89.0	11.0	16.9	88.9	11.1
25 - 34	59.9	88.1	11.9	50.1	84.5	15.5	56.2	86.8	13.2
35 - 44	53.6	89.8	9.9	59.0	90.0	10.0	55.7	89.9	10.0
45 - 54	22.3	88.7	11.3	47.6	85.0	15.1	32.9	86.3	13.7
55+	6.7	81.7	18.3	16.0	77.7	21.2	11.5	78.6	20.6
Education Levels									
No formal education	19.2	88.3	11.7	25.8	89.3	10.7	20.8	88.6	11.4
Primary Incomplete	28.7	87.8	12.2	26.9	82.2	17.8	27.8	84.8	15.2
Primary education	36.7	89.7	10.2	33.1	86.5	13.4	35.0	88.2	11.7
Secondary education	33.0	85.3	14.7	27.8	84.0	15.7	30.0	84.6	15.3
University	21.7	65.0	35.0	31.7	84.6	15.4	28.1	78.6	21.4
Regions									
Dodoma	35.4	94.4	5.6	36.4	94.1	5.9	35.9	94.3	5.7
Arusha	36.0	85.2	14.8	24.3	80.0	20.0	30.3	83.1	17.0
Kilimanjaro	32.1	72.0	28.0	33.3	57.7	42.3	32.6	64.9	35.1
Tanga	54.9	74.5	25.5	43.8	71.0	29.0	50.1	73.1	26.9
Morogoro	39.7	88.1	11.9	38.2	89.7	10.3	39.0	88.9	11.1
Pwani	39.6	84.4	12.5	32.9	88.5	11.5	36.4	86.3	12.1
Dar es Salaam	30.5	85.7	14.3	27.7	90.5	9.5	29.2	88.0	12.0
Lindi	47.9	100	0.0	50.7	100	0.0	49.2	100	0.0
Mtwara	43.6	97.1	2.9	46.9	93.3	6.7	45.1	95.2	4.9
Ruvuma	25.0	90.5	9.5	26.0	94.4	5.6	25.5	92.5	7.6
Iringa	39.1	89.2	10.8	37.5	93.9	6.1	38.3	91.6	8.4
Mbeya	33.3	100	0.0	34.3	90.9	9.1	33.8	95.6	4.4
Singida	29.1	57.7	42.3	24.7	59.1	36.4	27.0	58.4	39.5
Tabora	29.2	100	0.0	31.6	83.3	16.7	30.3	91.5	8.5
Rukwa	36.8	100	0.0	46.8	97.7	2.3	41.7	98.7	1.3
Kigoma	25.5	96.2	3.9	30.6	79.2	20.8	27.9	87.4	12.7
Shinyanga	29.5	91.3	8.7	30.9	81.0	19.1	30.1	86.1	13.9
Kagera	36.0	82.1	17.9	36.8	73.9	26.1	36.3	78.2	21.8
Mwanza	11.9	88.9	11.1	7.4	100	0.0	9.9	92.8	7.2
Mara	22.8	100	0.0	32.7	82.4	17.7	27.3	88.0	12.1
Manyara	25.0	82.4	17.7	19.1	66.7	33.3	22.1	76.1	23.9
Njombe	36.5	83.3	16.7	35.2	88.0	12.0	36.0	85.4	14.6
Katavi	32.7	96.3	3.7	30.7	95.7	4.4	31.7	96.0	4.0
Simiyu	19.7	91.7	8.3	7.7	100	0.0	15.1	93.6	6.4
Geita	24.8	96.0	4.0	20.0	85.7	14.3	22.5	91.3	8.7
Songwe	42.6	97.4	2.6	50.0	100	0.0	46.0	98.7	1.3
Kaskazini Unguja	15.7	83.3	16.7	14.3	77.8	22.2	15.1	81.0	19.0
Kusini Unguja	30.2	87.5	12.5	35.1	82.4	17.7	32.5	84.8	15.2
Mjini Magharibi	20.2	93.3	6.7	17.9	72.7	18.2	19.3	85.1	11.3
Kaskazini Pemba	13.0	75.0	25.0	4.1	66.7	33.3	9.2	73.3	26.7
Kusini Pemba	12.7	80.0	20.0	10.8	37.5	62.5	11.8	62.2	37.8
Tanzania	31.7	88.6	11.3	30.7	85.7	14.2	31.2	87.2	12.7

5.5.2 Decision on the Use of Contraception

Decision-making on the use of contraception is an important issue for women or partners especially if it is necessary for the improvement of maternal and child health. The results show that 70.6 per cent of the population using contraception indicated that the decision to use contraception was made jointly (woman and man together). Only 20.3 per cent of women decided by themselves to use contraception. Men and women in rural areas were more likely to make joint decision on the use of contraception compared to their counterparts in urban areas (72.8 per cent and 67.3 per cent, respectively).

Similarly, men and women in Tanzania Mainland were more likely to make joint decision on the use of contraception compared to their counterparts in Zanzibar (70.7 per cent and 62.3 per cent, respectively) as presented in Table 5.10.

Table 5.10: Percentage of Population using Contraception by whom Decided to use a Contraception Method by Sex, According to Selected Background Characteristics

Background characteristics	Woman herself	Man himself	Woman and man together	Other person
Residence				
Rural	18.0	9.1	72.8	0.1
Urban	23.8	8.7	67.3	0.2
Location				
Tanzania Mainland	20.2	8.9	70.7	0.1
Zanzibar	30.4	7.3	62.3	0.0
Age group				
15-24	26.9	15.6	57.1	0.3
25-34	22.2	7.8	69.9	0.0
35-44	21.1	9.2	69.6	0.0
45-54	14.6	6.4	78.7	0.3
55+	13.8	6.4	79.8	0.0
Education level				
No education	17.6	11.8	70.6	0.0
Primary incomplete	15.8	7.4	76.8	0.0
Primary complete	20.6	9.6	69.6	0.2
Secondary incomplete	26.1	5.1	68.8	0.0
Secondary complete	7.6	7.2	85.2	0.0
Tanzania	20.3	8.9	70.6	0.1

5.5.3 Unmet Need for Contraception

According to the Tanzania SIGI survey, unmet needs for family planning are defined as the proportion of women of reproductive age (15 to 49 years) who are in a relationship and who want to delay or stop childbearing but are not using family planning. More than one-third (37.7 per cent) of women of reproductive age in Tanzania have an unmet need for family planning. Unmet needs for family planning is slightly higher in rural areas (39.2 per cent) than in urban areas (35.3 per cent); it is also higher in Zanzibar (56.3 per cent) than in Tanzania Mainland (37.3 per cent).

Furthermore, the Tanzania SIGI survey collected information about reasons for not using contraception among women of reproductive age (15 to 49 years) who are in a relationship. About 12 per cent of women reported that they are not using contraceptives because of some side effects. Women in rural areas were more likely than urban women to report that they are not using contraception because of the side effects caused by contraceptives (12.3 per cent versus 10.7 per cent, respectively). Similar patterns were observed for women in Tanzania Mainland compared to their counterparts in Zanzibar (11.8 per cent versus 7.8 per cent, respectively) (Table 5.11).

Table 5.11: Percentage of Women in a Relationship and not Currently trying to have a Child who do not use any Contraception Method, Nor her Partner, and Reasons for not Using Contraception, According to Residence and Location

	Residence		Location		Tanzania
	Rural	Urban	Mainland	Zanzibar	
Women's unmet need for contraception	39.2	35.3	37.3	56.3	37.7
Reasons for not Using Contraception					
Spouse/partner desires a pregnancy	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5
Low frequency of sexual intercourse	4.9	3.8	4.5	1.4	4.5
Spouse/partner disapproves	3.8	1.9	3.1	2.7	3.1
Lack of access	1.3	0.9	1.1	2.6	1.1
Lack of information	2.6	1.2	2.1	0.0	2.1
Too costly	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
Side effect	12.3	10.7	11.8	7.8	11.6
Religious reason	1.9	3.2	2.3	7.2	2.5
No partner currently	44.5	53.2	47.7	61.6	48.1
Other (specify)	26.8	23.2	25.7	15.3	25.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Number of women	5,472,326	3,753,132	8,960,011	265,447	9,225,458

Note: The calculations for unmet need for contraception for the Tanzania SIGI survey differ from the ones under DHS. Therefore, comparisons on the results between the Tanzania SIGI survey and 2015-16 DHS should be made with caution.

5.5.4 Access to Sexual Education

Sexual education aims to develop and strengthen the ability of individuals to make conscious, satisfying, healthy, and respectful choices regarding relationships, sexual, emotional, and physical health. The percentage of Tanzania population aged 15 years and or above who received sexual education or knowledge was 55.7 per cent; this was disaggregated into 65.0 per cent of all women and 44.7 per cent of men of all men.

The results show that more women in Zanzibar received sexual education (72.1 per cent) than those in Tanzania Mainland (65.7 per cent), while more men in Tanzania Mainland (44.8 per cent) received sexual education than Zanzibar (40.4 per cent). The women and men in urban areas received more sexual education compared to the rural area as shown in a Figure 5.2.

However, women and men aged 25-34 (77.3 and 52.7 per cent respectively) and 35-44 years (79.6 and 49.4 per cent respectively) received more sexual education than those aged 55 years and above (47.1 per cent for women and 36.7 per cent for men).

The results further show that the proportion of the population who receive sexual education increases constantly with formal education from 40.7 per cent for those with no formal education to 82.6 per cent for those with university education. The pattern is the same for both sexes with women more likely to have received sexual education than men. Amongst regions, Manyara recorded the highest proportion of receiving sexual education (84.4 per cent overall), but also for both women and men (87.0 per cent and 81.7 per cent respectively). On the other hand, Shinyanga recorded the lowest percentage of women (40.2 per cent) and Mwanza recorded the lowest percentage of men (19.0 per cent) receiving sexual education compared to other regions (Table 5.12).

Table 5.12: Percentage of Population who Received Sexual Education or Knowledge by Sex, According to Selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Women	Men	Total
Residence			
Rural	61.4	42.4	52.1
Urban	73.0	48.6	61.7
Location			
Tanzania Mainland	65.7	44.8	55.7
Zanzibar	72.1	40.4	57.1
Age Group			
15 - 24	59.3	39.3	49.3
25 - 34	77.3	52.7	67.2
35 - 44	79.6	49.4	66.2
45 - 54	62.0	49.7	55.9
55+	47.1	36.7	41.5
Education Levels			
No formal education	47.2	25.4	40.7
Primary Incomplete	58.2	34.7	45.6
Primary education	71.2	44.7	58.4
Secondary education	77.8	59.8	67.4
University	96.1	75.0	82.6
Region			
Dodoma	48.9	40.2	44.7
Arusha	77.1	50.1	64.2
Kilimanjaro	70.1	40.8	56.1
Tanga	72.0	41.3	57.4
Morogoro	84.8	53.0	69.3
Pwani	75.4	36.9	56.9
Dar es Salaam	80.3	55.8	68.4
Lindi	74.1	28.4	52.7
Mtwara	68.6	39.1	55.0
Ruvuma	80.3	66.1	73.5
Iringa	72.7	59.0	66.1
Mbeya	72.4	46.7	60.3
Singida	61.5	32.8	47.5
Tabora	43.1	28.0	35.7
Rukwa	66.7	43.4	55.5
Kigoma	69.5	56.6	63.4
Shinyanga	40.2	26.8	33.7
Kagera	51.8	45.3	48.6
Mwanza	48.1	19.0	34.0
Mara	47.0	46.0	46.6
Manyara	87.0	81.7	84.4
Njombe	71.2	47.9	60.5
Katavi	57.0	37.8	47.6
Simiyu	52.6	51.2	52.0
Geita	58.1	24.2	41.5
Songwe	84.1	75.0	79.8
Kaskazini Unguja	81.9	35.5	59.4
Kusini Unguja	71.4	39.5	55.6
Mjini Magharibi	76.7	52.4	65.4
Kaskazini Pemba	57.2	21.3	40.1
Kusini Pemba	64.2	29.0	47.7
Tanzania	55.0	44.7	55.7

5.5.5 Minimum Age to Become a Mother and a Father

Overall, 39.4 per cent of the population aged 15 years and above had an opinion that a girl could become a mother or pregnant before the age of 18 years. On the other hand, 21.2 per cent of the population had the opinion that a boy could become a father before 18 years of age. In Tanzania, the mean and median ages for a girl to become a mother or pregnant are 17.5 and 18.0 years, respectively. Similarly, the mean and median ages for a boy to become a father are 20.2 and 20.0 years, respectively.

The respondents living in Tanzania Mainland were more likely than those from Zanzibar to indicate that it is acceptable for a girl to become a mother or pregnant or a boy to become a father before 18 years. Similar observations are noted across rural-urban residence and among women and men.

It is worth noting that, the educated population had the opinion that a girl could become a mother or pregnant at 18 years or wait longer. For example, 49.7 per cent of the population with no formal education had the opinion that girls could become mothers or pregnant before the age of 18 years compared with 25.2 per cent of people with a university level of education.

In the regions, the percentage of population who had opinion that a girl could become a mother or pregnant before 18 years ranges from a low of 3.2 per cent in Morogoro region to 86.1 per cent in Kigoma region (Table 5.13).

Table 5.13: Average and Median Minimum Age to Become a Mother and a Father as Stated, and Percentage of Population Setting the Minimum Age before 18 years old, According to Selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Average age to		Median age to		Percentage of population who set the minimum age before 18 years old	
	Become a mother or pregnant	Become a father	Become a Mother or pregnant	Become a father	Become a Mother or pregnant	Become a father
Sex						
Men	17.6	20.1	18.0	20.0	37.4	21.1
Women	17.4	20.3	18.0	20.0	41.2	21.2
Residence						
Rural	17.1	19.7	18.0	19.0	46.2	23.9
Urban	18.1	21.0	18.0	20.0	28.1	16.6
Location						
Tanzania Mainland	17.5	20.2	18.0	20.0	39.8	21.2
Zanzibar	18.2	20.2	18.0	20.0	26.0	20.0
Age group						
15-24	17.4	19.7	18.0	18.0	39.3	23.9
25-34	17.5	20.1	18.0	20.0	36.7	21.6
35-44	17.6	20.5	18.0	20.0	37.6	19.6
45-54	17.5	20.4	18.0	20.0	41.7	20.0
55+	17.4	20.3	18.0	20.0	41.6	20.3
Education Levels						
No formal education	17.1	20.0	18.0	20.0	49.7	21.8
Primary Incomplete	17.1	19.9	18.0	20.0	46.3	22.2
Primary education	17.6	20.3	18.0	20.0	36.9	20.5
Secondary education	17.8	20.3	18.0	20.0	33.6	21.7
University	17.8	20.9	18.0	20.0	25.2	24.4
Region						
Dodoma	17.2	19.4	18.0	19.0	44.3	24.1
Arusha	18.9	23.0	18.0	24.0	24.6	14.0
Kilimanjaro	17.8	20.2	18.0	19.0	37.9	22.3
Tanga	17.8	20.5	18.0	20.0	33.3	14.7
Morogoro	19.6	23.5	20.0	25.0	3.2	0.0

Pwani	17.7	20.3	18.0	20.0	28.9	16.7
Dar es Salaam	18.6	21.4	18.0	20.0	18.9	13.3
Lindi	17.8	20.1	18.0	20.0	26.2	13.0
Mtwara	18.5	20.9	18.0	20.0	17.0	3.1
Ruvuma	15.9	17.8	18.0	18.0	48.9	42.9
Iringa	19.5	23.1	20.0	25.0	5.2	1.4
Mbeya	18.6	21.2	18.0	20.0	20.9	8.7
Singida	17.5	19.9	18.0	20.0	31.5	17.1
Tabora	16.8	19.3	18.0	19.0	49.3	20.6
Rukwa	17.4	20.2	18.0	20.0	43.2	9.1
Kigoma	15.1	17.0	15.0	17.0	86.1	62.1
Shinyanga	15.9	18.5	15.5	18.0	69.7	27.1
Kagera	15.0	17.4	15.0	17.0	81.1	54.7
Mwanza	17.6	20.8	18.0	20.0	39.3	16.3
Mara	17.4	20.8	16.0	20.0	54.1	12.3
Manyara	17.2	19.7	18.0	19.0	46.2	33.6
Njombe	16.0	18.1	15.0	17.0	61.0	55.9
Katavi	17.5	20.5	18.0	20.0	36.1	8.0
Simiyu	16.2	19.0	16.0	18.0	73.9	23.5
Geita	16.9	19.6	18.0	18.0	48.1	27.3
Songwe	18.6	21.1	18.0	20.0	14.8	3.8
Kaskazini Unguja	18.7	20.3	18.0	20.0	12.4	12.4
Kusini Unguja	18.5	20.2	18.0	20.0	18.4	13.4
Mjini Magharibi	19.2	21.1	19.0	20.0	9.7	8.7
Kaskazini Pemba	16.4	18.6	16.0	18.0	59.6	45.3
Kusini Pemba	16.3	19.3	16.0	18.0	60.0	40.3
Tanzania	17.5	20.2	18.0	20.0	39.4	21.2

5.5.6 Opinion on Access to Sexual Education of Girls and Boys

Nearly all respondents (97.1 per cent) indicated that girls should receive sexual education, with women and men being similar at 97.1 per cent and 97.2 per cent, respectively. Likewise, the percentage of the population that declared boys should receive sexual education in Tanzania is 89.7 per cent where 89.1 per cent were women and 90.2 per cent were men.

More than 90 per cent of population in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar felt that girls and boys should receive sexual education. A similar pattern is observed across rural-urban residence. The results further show that in Tanzania the positive perception about girls receiving a sexual education is directly related to education level. That is as the education level increases the positive perception of the population increases towards girls receiving sexual education.

The respondents from the Lindi and Katavi regions have similar perceptions with 100 per cent indicating that boys should receive sexual education, while the Lindi and Dar es Salaam regions believe that more girls should receive sexual education (100 per cent each).

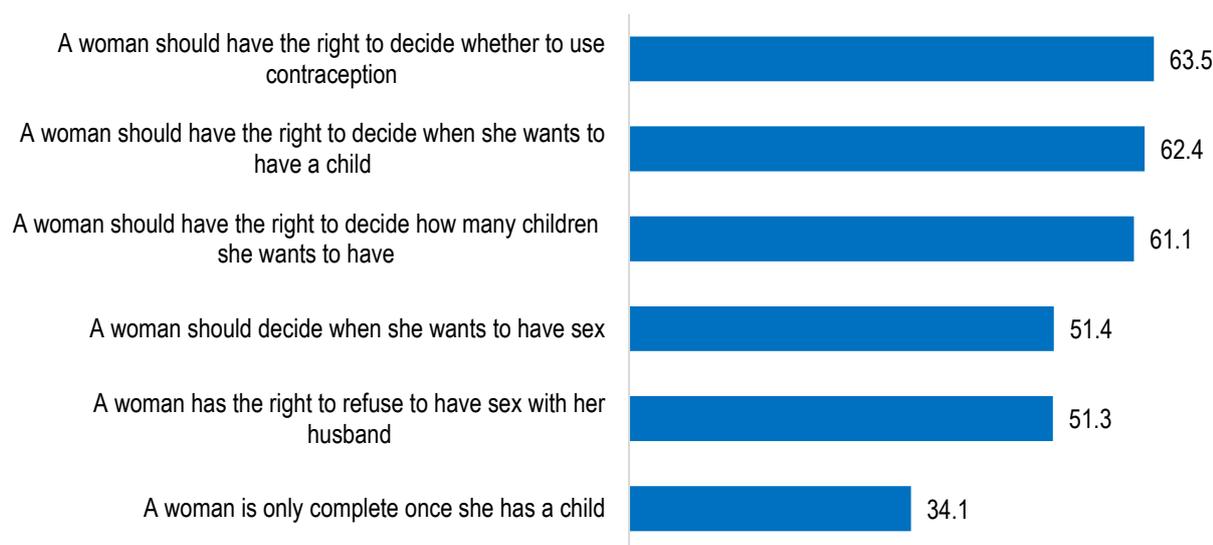
Table 5.14: Percentage of Population Considering that Girls and Boys Should Receive Sex Education by Sex, according to Selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Boys should receive sexual education			Girls should receive sexual education		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Location						
Tanzania Mainland	89.1	90.2	89.6	97.3	97.1	97.2
Zanzibar	90.6	89.9	90.3	94.7	95.0	94.9
Residence						
Rural	89.2	89.9	89.5	96.8	97.0	96.9
Urban	89.1	90.8	89.9	97.8	97.3	97.5
Age Group						
15 - 24	88.6	89.6	89.1	96.8	96.1	96.5
25 - 34	91.7	90.7	91.3	97.7	97.6	97.7
35 - 44	90.7	89.8	90.3	97.6	97.6	97.6
45 - 54	88.2	91.8	90.0	97.2	97.2	97.2
55+	85.7	89.6	87.8	96.5	97.1	96.8
Education Levels						
No formal education	85.8	86.3	85.9	95.9	97.7	96.4
Primary Incomplete	88.5	84.1	86.1	96.7	96.9	96.8
Primary education	89.2	91.2	90.2	97.6	97.1	97.4
Secondary education	94.5	93.1	93.7	97.5	96.6	97.0
University	100	98.5	99.1	100	98.5	99.1
Region						
Dodoma	97.7	97.5	97.6	100	98.4	99.2
Arusha	79.7	79.0	79.4	99.2	98.8	99.0
Kilimanjaro	88.8	90.0	89.4	98.5	98.5	98.5
Tanga	80.3	79.4	79.9	97.0	99.2	98.0
Morogoro	94.7	89.6	92.2	97.0	99.1	98.0
Pwani	87.3	95.1	91.1	100	99.0	99.5
Dar es Salaam	92.1	93.8	92.9	100	100	100
Lindi	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mtwara	97.5	98.9	98.1	99.2	98.9	99.0
Ruvuma	74.4	82.0	78	81.2	87.2	84.1
Iringa	88.3	89.0	88.6	96.9	96.0	96.5
Mbeya	75.6	87.8	81.3	92.9	94.4	93.6
Singida	90.4	93.4	91.9	97.8	95.9	96.9
Tabora	88.8	86.0	87.4	97.4	95.3	96.4
Rukwa	98.4	97.2	97.8	100	98.1	99.1
Kigoma	98.5	99.0	98.7	99.2	99.0	99.1
Shinyanga	83.3	83.9	83.6	93.9	98.2	96.0
Kagera	93.0	90.5	91.8	99.1	96.8	98.0
Mwanza	90.4	89.9	90.1	99.0	96.2	97.7
Mara	73.6	79.4	76.3	95.2	90.5	93.0
Manyara	97.7	96.2	96.9	98.5	99.0	98.8
Njombe	73.5	79.2	76.1	84.8	84.4	84.6
Katavi	100	100	100	99.2	100	99.6
Simiyu	84.2	80.5	82.6	95.8	95.1	95.5
Geita	95.6	96.9	96.2	96.3	98.4	97.4
Songwe	89.7	96.4	92.9	97.6	97.6	97.6
Kaskazini Unguja	87.4	93.5	90.4	92.1	96.0	94.0
Kusini Unguja	91.7	93.8	92.8	98.5	96.9	97.7
Mjini Magharibi	98.4	96.0	97.3	99.2	99.2	99.2
Kaskazini Pemba	84.8	81.9	83.4	91.3	89.8	90.6
Kusini Pemba	73.9	73.3	73.6	84.3	85.5	84.9
Tanzania	89.1	90.2	89.7	97.2	97.1	97.1

5.5.7 Opinion on Statements Related to Women's Sexual and Reproductive Autonomy

The Tanzania SIGI survey collected information about women's sexual and reproductive autonomy. Nearly two thirds of the Tanzania the population (63.5 per cent) indicated to agree or strongly agree to the statement that a woman should have the right to decide whether to use contraception. The second opinion in prominence stated was about a woman having the right to decide when she wants to have a child (62.4 per cent) followed by a woman having the right to decide on how many children she wants to have (61.1 per cent). Further, the statement that a woman is only complete once she has a child was least agreed on by the population with 34.1 per cent (Figure 5.5).

Figure 5.1: Percentage of Population Who Agree on Selected Statements by Type of Statement and Sex



More than 50 per cent of women and men agreed with all sexual and reproductive autonomy statements except with the statement that a woman is only complete once she has a child for which only 35.6 per cent of women and 32.3 per cent of men agreed. On the other hand, the per cent of the population in Zanzibar who agree or strongly agree that a woman is only complete once she has had a child (14.6 per cent) is lower than for Tanzania Mainland (34.7 per cent).

In urban areas more women (70.1 per cent) accept that a woman should have the right to decide when she wants to have a child, than in rural areas (64.7 per cent). About 50 per cent of the population in both rural and urban areas agree or strongly agree about the statements that a woman has the right to refuse to have sex with her husband and that a woman should have the right to decide when she wants to have sex.

Across the regions, 73.5 per cent of the population in Tabora agree or strongly agree with the perception that a woman has the right to refuse to have sex with her husband, 69.9 per cent agree or strongly agree that a woman should have the right to decide when she wants to have sex and 84.0 per cent of the population in Pwani agree or strongly agree that a woman should have the right to decide whether to use contraception or not. However, Kaskazini Pemba show the lowest percentage across all the statements.

In four out of the six statements the pattern is an inverted "V". Furthermore, the Lindi region dominates in reproductive autonomy for women and men, in the statements that a woman should have the right to decide when she wants to have a child (86.5 per cent) and that a woman should have the right to decide how many children she wants to have (90.0 per cent) (Table 5.15).

Table 5.15: Percentage of Population Who Agreed on Selected Statements by Sex, According to Selected Background Characteristics

Background characteristics	A woman has the right to refuse to have sex with her husband	A woman should decide when she wants to have sex	A woman should have the right to decide whether to use contraception	A woman is only complete once she has a child	A woman should have the right to decide when she wants to have a child	A woman should have the right to decide how many children she wants to have
Sex						
Women	51.6	52.6	66.0	35.6	66.8	65.4
Men	51.0	50.2	60.7	32.3	57.6	56.4
Residence						
Rural	50.9	50.5	61.8	37.8	60.4	59.7
Urban	52.1	53.0	66.3	27.9	65.7	63.4
Location						
Tanzania Mainland	52.0	52.1	63.9	34.7	63.0	61.7
Zanzibar	30.9	28.5	48.7	14.6	42.8	43.0
Age group						
15 - 24	53.3	53.4	65.9	30.9	65.6	64.5
25 - 34	58.1	55.7	67.5	36.4	66.1	64.1
35 - 44	51.9	52.2	63.1	33.8	64.5	61.8
45 - 54	47.8	49.1	62.0	35.2	60.2	58.6
55+	45.3	46.5	58.6	34.6	55.2	56.0
Region						
Dodoma	36.7	37.9	56.9	19.0	57.7	57.3
Arusha	60.8	54.2	71.0	53.8	65.3	67.0
Kilimanjaro	44.9	46.8	63.6	26.9	64.0	63.6
Tanga	45.4	47.4	62.9	28.4	57.0	57.4
Morogoro	56.1	42.9	64.2	35.8	51.9	45.9
Pwani	37.5	49.8	84.0	30.7	75.8	75.0
Dar es Salaam	45.3	50.0	66.4	23.9	64.7	62.5
Lindi	49.5	57.2	79.7	14.5	86.4	90.0
Mtwara	59.4	62.9	72.4	19.9	82.4	85.0
Ruvuma	65.0	60.9	75.1	20.9	66.9	66.6
Iringa	68.6	49.7	61.9	47.4	60.4	58.4
Mbeya	37.2	39.8	47.5	29.1	41.2	37.8
Singida	35.4	44.4	46.3	15.0	51.0	50.1
Tabora	73.5	69.9	69.8	37.7	67.6	64.4
Rukwa	50.2	49.8	68.9	61.5	67.2	66.4
Kigoma	46.6	54.4	69.4	46.8	65.8	67.4
Shinyanga	49.3	47.4	55.4	32.5	51.5	49.4
Kagera	45.7	51.1	74.2	42.0	74.1	69.6
Mwanza	59.2	60.6	59.7	21.7	70.7	70.6
Mara	62.0	54.8	56.1	70.1	59.1	55.4
Manyara	69.5	61.9	66.4	55.1	61.3	58.8
Njombe	42.1	40.2	53.4	20.8	53.4	54.0
Katawi	59.1	58.7	71.2	61.2	66.4	66.5
Simiyu	46.6	44.3	48.3	57.9	53.0	51.4
Geita	61.0	66.3	73.9	40.9	82.9	82.2
Songwe	58.0	54.1	38.0	23.8	35.0	32.2
Kaskazini Unguja	35.5	25.9	44.3	4.7	33.1	31.1
Kusini Unguja	32.8	36.2	80.9	26.7	66.7	65.1
Mjini Magharibi	30.7	30.4	54.7	15.7	51.8	52.7
Kaskazini Pemba	23.4	21.9	30.2	10.9	24.2	24.5
Kusini Pemba	33.7	27.1	34.0	16.8	28.8	29.8
Tanzania	51.3	51.4	63.5	34.1	62.4	61.1

6 Restricted Access to Productive and Financial Resources

Key findings

- Nationally, about 23.3 per cent of the population own agricultural land on their own – whilst 17.1 per cent of women and 30.0 per cent of men own land on their own.
- 36.3 per cent of women and 38.4 per cent of men stated having an ownership of document for agricultural land.
- 18.1 per cent of women and 34.5 per cent of men in Tanzania Mainland as well as 12.8 per cent of Zanzibarian women and 50.1 per cent of Zanzibarian men own houses on their own.
- 38.6 per cent of women and 32.9 per cent of men said they have documented ownership of their houses.
- About 91 per cent of the population agrees that women and men should have equal access to house ownership and decision-making power over housing.
- 67.4 per cent of the population own a cell phone (men are 74.7 per cent and women are 60.7 per cent).
- Women (17.0 per cent) are more likely to own a business than men (12.7 per cent).
- Eight out of 10 women (82.4 per cent) and seven out of ten men (70.8 per cent) own businesses dealing with activities related to the services sector.
- Nearly half of the population (49.2 per cent) would accept their partner/spouse to be a business owner.
- More than eighty per cent of the population in Tanzania Mainland, Zanzibar, rural and urban residence find it acceptable for any woman in their family to start a business of her own.
- About half of the population (51.6 per cent) stated that a construction job is appropriate for men and about two-fifth of population (37.5 per cent) declared that working as maids and house cleaners is appropriate for women.

6.1 Introduction

When women experience limitations with regards to their rights to use and control critical productive and economic resources and assets they are considered to have restricted access to these. Aspects covered in this chapter include access and ownership of agricultural land assets, access and ownership of non-land assets, decision-making power over agricultural land owned, means through which land was acquired and access to business. Other issues covered were opinions on the law on women's ownership of land

and on issues related to women’s access to agricultural land, and non-land assets, workplace rights and gendered perceptions of jobs.

6.2 Access to agricultural land assets

This section presents the survey findings on ownership of agricultural land, decision-making power over agricultural land owned, means through which land was acquired opinions on the law on women’s ownership of land and house; and opinion on statements related to women’s access to agricultural land.

6.2.1 Ownership of Agricultural Land

The results show that a large proportion of the population own agricultural land either alone and/or jointly (39.7 per cent) followed by 23.3 per cent who own agricultural land alone and 19.3 per cent who own jointly. In addition, 20.6 per cent of men own agricultural land jointly compared to 18.1 per cent of women as illustrated in Figure 6.1.

Overall, the share of women among agricultural land-owners is 43.2 per cent. In urban areas, proportions of women and men owning agricultural land alone are not far apart at 12.9 per cent and 18.6 per cent respectively while in rural areas, the gap between women and men is 16.8 percentage points, with ownership at 19.8 per cent and 36.6 per cent respectively (Table 6.1).

In addition, men are slightly more likely than women to say that they own agricultural and jointly (20.6 per cent for men and 18.1 per cent for women). There is a clear pattern between age and ownership of agricultural land (alone and/or jointly) for both women and men, as ownership for both sexes increase with age. Other categories of land ownership do not have such a clear age distribution pattern. There are significant regional variations with ownership of agricultural land alone ranging from 5.4 per cent in Manyara to 48.5 per cent in Kagera (Table 6.1).

Figure 6.1: Percentage of Population who Own Agriculture Land by Sex and Status of Ownership

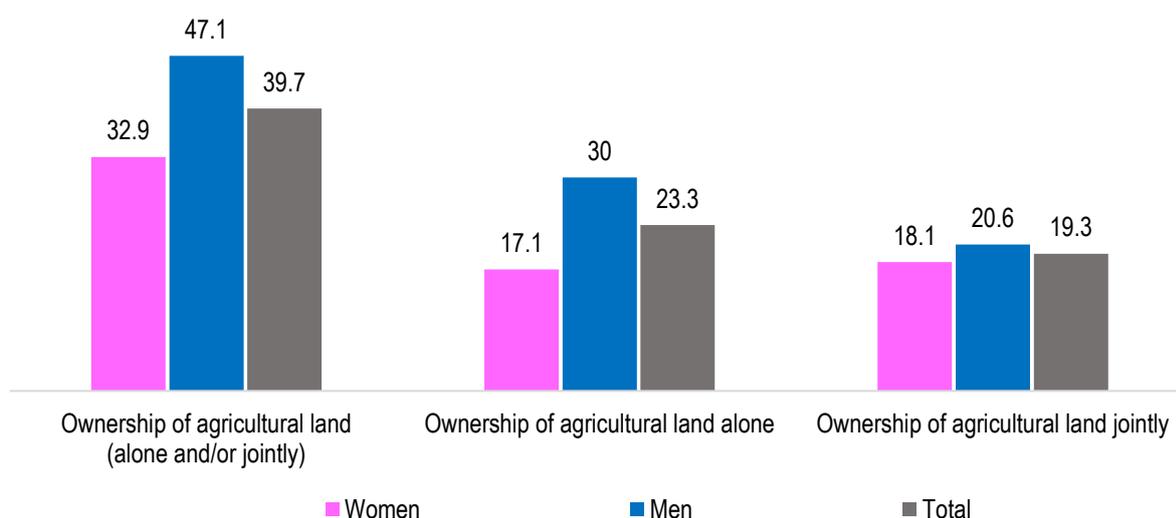


Table 6.1: Percentage of Population who Own Agricultural Land by Sex and Status of Ownership, According to Selected Background Characteristics

Backgrounds characteristics	Ownership of agricultural land (alone and/or jointly)			Ownership of agricultural land alone			Ownership of agricultural land jointly			Share of women among agricultural land owners
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
Residence										
Rural	40.3	57.6	48.7	19.8	36.6	28.0	23.5	25.1	24.3	42.4
Urban	21.3	29.0	24.9	12.9	18.6	15.5	9.6	12.8	11.1	46.0
Location										
Tanzania Mainland	33.7	47.8	40.4	17.5	30.3	23.6	18.6	21.1	19.8	43.4
Zanzibar	8.0	25.7	16.4	5.8	21.4	13.2	2.2	4.9	3.5	25.6
Age										
15 – 24	9.2	8.3	8.7	3.9	6.5	5.2	5.8	2.2	4.0	52.7
25 – 34	25.3	39.6	31.2	10.4	26.3	17.0	16.5	16.5	16.5	47.9
35 - 44	37.1	60.8	47.6	16.9	38.8	26.6	24.1	26.2	25.0	43.6
45 - 54	48.2	60.5	54.3	25.3	36.0	30.6	26.3	30.1	28.2	44.9
55+	51.1	70.2	61.5	33.6	44.6	39.5	19.6	30.2	25.3	38.0
Region										
Dodoma	36.6	59.8	47.8	15.3	29.5	22.1	21.4	30.3	25.7	39.8
Arusha	50.0	61.5	55.5	13.6	26.6	19.8	37.3	35.0	36.2	47.0
Kilimanjaro	37.3	43.1	40.1	18.7	32.3	25.2	19.4	11.5	15.7	48.7
Tanga	48.5	62.7	55.2	34.1	53.2	43.2	17.4	15.9	16.7	45.9
Morogoro	10.6	19.1	14.8	8.3	17.4	12.7	2.3	1.7	2.0	36.8
Pwani	27.1	47.6	36.9	10.2	31.1	20.2	16.9	17.5	17.2	38.2
Dar es Salaam	15.7	22.5	19.0	7.9	12.4	10.1	7.1	10.1	8.6	42.7
Lindi	69.8	80.7	74.9	26.7	38.6	32.3	45.7	42.0	44.0	49.6
Mtwara	61.2	65.5	63.2	26.4	40.2	32.8	38.0	32.2	35.3	52.1
Ruvuma	52.1	58.6	55.2	38.5	30.9	34.8	19.7	32.0	25.6	49.1
Iringa	20.3	31.0	25.4	18.8	21.0	19.8	2.3	10.0	6.0	41.6
Mbeya	35.4	37.8	36.5	15.0	13.3	14.2	21.3	24.4	22.8	51.2
Singida	43.7	57.4	50.4	19.3	30.3	24.7	27.4	29.5	28.4	44.4
Tabora	31.9	57.0	44.2	18.1	40.2	28.9	17.2	26.2	21.6	36.7
Rukwa	26.0	40.6	33.0	8.9	24.5	16.4	16.3	17.0	16.6	41.1
Kigoma	31.3	60.6	45.0	20.6	52.5	35.6	12.2	11.1	11.7	37.0
Shinyanga	25.0	52.7	38.3	12.9	34.8	23.5	12.9	20.5	16.6	33.8
Kagera	46.5	70.5	58.0	36.0	62.1	48.5	24.6	30.5	27.4	41.7
Mwanza	24.0	48.1	35.7	19.2	31.6	25.2	11.5	24.1	17.6	34.7
Mara	27.6	44.4	35.4	16.8	39.7	27.4	13.2	9.5	11.5	41.9
Manyara	48.1	46.2	47.1	3.1	7.7	5.4	45.0	38.5	41.8	51.0
Njombe	67.4	69.8	68.5	42.4	42.7	42.6	30.3	39.6	34.6	53.1
Katavi	14.1	42.3	27.9	3.9	36.0	19.7	10.2	6.3	8.3	25.7
Simiyu	16.8	31.7	23.5	9.5	29.3	18.3	7.4	2.4	5.2	39.9
Geita	29.4	39.1	34.1	9.6	14.8	12.1	23.5	25.8	24.6	44.1
Songwe	41.3	51.2	46.0	12.7	10.7	11.8	28.6	40.5	34.2	47.4
Kaskazini Unguja	7.9	23.4	15.4	4.7	14.5	9.5	3.1	9.7	6.3	26.4
Kusini Unguja	14.3	53.5	33.8	9.8	51.2	30.4	4.5	3.9	4.2	21.3
Mjini Magharibi	4.7	17.7	10.8	3.9	14.5	8.9	0.8	4.0	2.3	23.0
Kaskazini Pemba	13.0	33.9	23.0	12.3	29.9	20.7	0.7	4.7	2.6	29.7
Kusini Pemba	9.7	26.0	17.3	3.7	21.4	12.0	6.0	3.8	5.0	29.8
Tanzania	32.9	47.1	39.7	17.1	30.0	23.3	18.1	20.6	19.3	43.2

6.2.2 Decision Making Power over Agricultural Land Owned

Overall, the findings of the survey indicate that 95.5 per cent of the population aged 15 years and or above have the right to make decisions regarding input use, crop choice and timing of crop activities (92.0 per cent women and 98.2 per cent men). However, only 37.5 per cent have the ownership of a document for the agricultural land they own. Respondents in Zanzibar (52.7 per cent) are more likely to have ownership documents than those living in Tanzania Mainland (37.3 per cent).

Men (78.6 per cent) were more likely than women (67.2 per cent) to have the right to sell agricultural land. Men were more likely to have the right to rent agricultural land than women (88.6 per cent and 77.1 per cent respectively); as well as to the right to use land as collateral (87.5 per cent and 75.4 per cent respectively). In urban areas, 91.6 per cent of men as opposed to 81.0 per cent for women said they can use land as collateral. Half of the population (50.2 per cent) in urban areas own a document for the agricultural land compared to only a third rural areas (33.6 per cent). Document ownership for agricultural land in urban areas is the same for women and men.

There are significant regional variations among regions with regards to the right to sell agricultural land - ranging from 41.0 per cent in Kaskazini Unguja and 51.9 per cent in Manyara to as high as 93.0 per cent in Lindi and 95.1 per cent in Kaskazini Pemba (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2: Percentage of Population Who has a Land Ownership Document, The Right to Sell the Land, The Right to Use the Land as Collateral, The Right to Rent The Land, The Right to Make Decision Regarding Input Use, Crop Choice and Timing of Crop Activities by Sex, according to Selected Background Characteristics

Background characteristics	Ownership of a document for the agricultural land owned			Right to sell the agricultural land			Right to use the agricultural land as collateral			Right to rent the agricultural land			Right to make decision regarding input use, crop choice and timing of crop activities		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Residence															
Rural	31.7	35.0	33.6	64.0	77.4	71.7	73.6	86.4	81.0	75.0	87.7	82.3	91.6	98.2	95.4
Urban	50.2	50.2	50.2	76.8	82.9	80.1	81.0	91.6	86.7	83.5	92.0	88.1	93.0	98.2	95.8
Location															
Tanzania Mainland	36.3	38.1	37.3	67.2	78.7	73.7	75.4	87.7	82.4	77.1	88.7	83.7	92.0	98.2	95.5
Zanzibar	39.5	57.2	52.7	68.5	71.7	70.9	78.4	79.0	78.8	79.8	81.8	81.3	94.6	98.2	97.3
Age group															
15-24	32.5	45.5	38.6	58.6	56.4	57.6	68.3	69.8	69.0	73.7	69.9	71.9	95.0	90.6	92.9
25-34	35.7	41.6	38.8	63.6	80.1	72.2	71.7	88.1	80.2	73.3	88.2	81.1	85.1	98.8	92.2
35-44	40.4	39.2	39.7	65.7	78.5	72.9	75.7	88.1	82.7	76.8	89.0	83.7	92.5	98.4	95.8
45-54	37.8	39.6	38.8	65.7	78.4	72.7	75.3	86.9	81.7	76.9	88.4	83.2	92.1	99.0	95.9
55+	32.5	34.9	34.0	74.0	80.9	78.3	79.1	89.5	85.6	80.6	90.9	87.0	94.9	98.2	96.9
Region															
Dodoma	22.9	60.3	45.4	81.3	91.8	87.6	95.8	97.3	96.7	95.8	95.9	95.9	97.9	100	99.2
Arusha	28.8	28.0	28.4	42.4	83.3	64.1	59.3	98.1	79.9	54.2	94.3	75.5	83.1	94.3	89.0
Kilimanjaro	48.0	42.9	45.4	74.0	78.6	76.3	86.0	92.9	89.5	94.0	94.6	94.3	98.0	98.2	98.1
Tanga	65.6	59.5	62.3	81.3	83.5	82.5	92.2	89.9	90.9	93.8	93.7	93.7	92.2	97.5	95.0
Morogoro	28.6	31.8	30.6	85.7	86.4	86.1	85.7	90.9	89.0	85.7	90.9	89.0	100	100	100
Pwani	37.5	51.0	45.9	78.1	85.7	82.8	75.0	83.7	80.4	78.1	89.8	85.3	96.9	98.0	97.5
Dar es Salaam	70.0	55.0	61.4	90.0	90.8	90.5	90.0	95.4	93.1	90.0	95.4	93.1	95.0	100	97.9
Lindi	6.2	9.9	8.0	90.1	95.8	93.0	95.1	98.6	96.8	93.8	98.6	96.2	97.5	100	98.8
Mtwara	8.1	8.8	8.4	79.7	96.5	87.8	79.7	98.2	88.6	81.1	96.5	88.5	95.9	100	97.9
Ruvuma	45.9	41.8	43.8	63.9	65.5	64.7	75.4	83.6	79.6	78.7	83.6	81.2	90.2	96.4	93.3
Iringa	11.5	6.5	8.6	61.5	80.6	72.7	61.5	90.3	78.3	65.4	87.1	78.1	96.2	93.5	94.6
Mbeya	22.2	26.5	24.3	75.6	85.3	80.3	80.0	94.1	86.9	73.3	94.1	83.5	88.9	97.1	92.9
Singida	32.2	38.6	35.7	81.4	70.0	75.0	89.8	95.7	93.1	96.6	98.6	97.7	96.6	100	98.5
Tabora	43.2	41.0	41.8	45.9	78.7	66.7	56.8	90.2	77.9	59.5	91.8	79.9	81.1	100	93.1
Rukwa	12.5	11.6	12.0	87.5	88.4	88.0	81.3	88.4	85.4	84.4	83.7	84.0	93.8	100	97.4
Kigoma	51.2	46.7	48.3	56.1	71.7	65.9	65.9	76.7	72.7	68.3	78.3	74.6	90.2	100	96.4
Shinyanga	24.2	23.7	23.9	57.6	72.9	67.7	63.6	86.4	78.7	66.7	88.1	80.9	72.7	94.9	87.4

Kagera	62.3	56.7	59.0	49.1	58.2	54.4	56.6	64.2	61.0	64.2	65.7	65.0	98.1	100	99.2
Mwanza	32.0	34.2	33.4	64.0	73.7	70.3	76.0	84.2	81.4	84.0	92.1	89.3	100	94.7	96.6
Mara	17.4	32.1	26.0	43.5	64.3	55.6	65.2	78.6	73.0	60.9	75.0	69.1	91.3	96.4	94.3
Manyara	31.7	50.0	40.7	23.8	81.3	51.9	31.7	87.5	59.0	23.8	87.5	55.0	66.7	97.9	82.0
Njombe	32.6	40.3	36.2	75.3	79.1	77.1	82.0	92.5	86.9	82.0	89.6	85.6	95.5	100	97.6
Katavi	11.1	25.5	21.8	61.1	57.4	58.4	61.1	63.8	63.1	77.8	72.3	73.7	100	97.9	98.4
Siriyu	31.3	7.7	17.1	62.5	76.9	71.2	75.0	84.6	80.8	62.5	84.6	75.8	93.8	100	97.5
Geita	42.5	30.0	35.5	75.0	76.0	75.6	80.0	86.0	83.4	92.5	90.0	91.1	97.5	96.0	96.7
Songwe	17.3	9.3	13.1	86.5	86.0	86.3	94.2	95.3	94.8	100	97.7	98.8	94.2	97.7	96.0
Kaskazini Unguja	40.0	41.4	41.0	40.0	41.4	41.0	50.0	62.1	58.9	60.0	75.9	71.7	100	89.7	92.4
Kusini Unguja	21.1	33.3	30.7	42.1	63.8	59.2	52.6	69.6	66.0	52.6	73.9	69.4	94.7	100	98.9
Mijini Magharibi	66.7	72.7	71.3	83.3	72.7	75.2	83.3	72.7	75.2	83.3	77.3	78.7	83.3	100	96.2
Kaskazini Pemba	22.2	67.4	54.0	88.9	97.7	95.1	94.4	97.7	96.7	100	97.7	98.4	100	100	100
Kusini Pemba	38.5	55.9	50.7	61.5	70.6	67.9	92.3	94.1	93.6	84.6	85.3	85.1	100	97.1	97.9
Tanzania	36.3	38.4	37.5	67.2	78.6	73.7	75.4	87.5	82.3	77.1	88.6	83.7	92.0	98.2	95.5

6.2.3 Opinion on the Laws on Women's Ownership of Land and On Statements Related to Women's Access to Agricultural Land

Respondents were asked to provide their opinions on issues related to women's access to agricultural land. The survey found that nine out of ten persons agree or strongly agree that women and men should have equal access to livestock ownership (88.8 per cent) as illustrated in Figure 6.2. On the issue of women and men having equal access to agricultural land ownership, 92.9 per cent of women and 88.9 per cent of men agreed or strongly agreed.

Across regions, the percentage of women and men who agree or strongly agree that the law should not provide women and men with the same rights to own land ranges from 68 per cent in Iringa to 95.5 per cent in both Mtwara and Lindi regions while in Zanzibar, ranges from 76.8 per cent in Kusini Pemba to 95.4 per cent in Mjini Magharibi (Table 6.3).

Figure 6.2: Percentage of the Population Who Agreed on Selected Statements

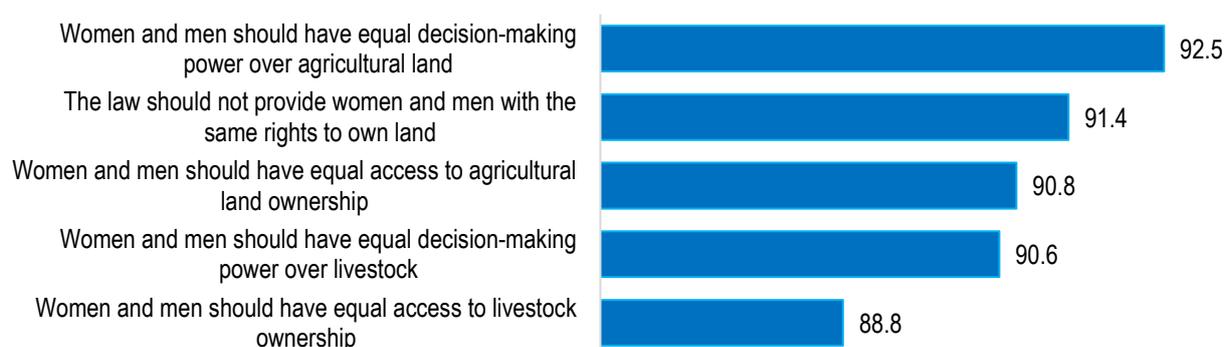


Table 6.3: Percentage of Population who Agreed on Selected Statements by Sex, according to Selected Background Characteristics

Background characteristics	Law should not provide women and men with the same rights to own land	Women and men should have equal access to agricultural land ownership	Women and men should have equal decision-making power over agricultural land	Women and men should have equal access to livestock ownership	Women and men should have equal decision-making power over livestock
Sex					
Women	91.8	92.5	94.7	90.4	92.4
Men	90.9	88.9	90.1	87.1	88.6
Residence					
Rural	90.4	90.6	92.4	88.2	90.2
Urban	93.1	91.1	92.7	89.9	91.2
Location					
Tanzania Mainland	91.4	90.7	92.5	88.8	90.5
Zanzibar	91.3	93.0	93.3	91.3	94.1
Age					
15 – 24	88.1	90.0	91.4	89.5	91.1
25 – 34	91.2	91.6	93.2	88.5	89.7
35 – 44	92.0	90.3	92.3	87.6	90.0
45 – 54	92.5	91.0	93.5	88.4	90.5

55+	93.5	91.0	92.3	90.1	91.5
Region					
Dodoma	98.8	97.2	98.4	97.2	97.2
Arusha	75.5	80.7	83.6	84.7	85.2
Kilimanjaro	93.2	92.5	94.7	92.4	94.7
Tanga	92.3	82.6	86.9	88.1	89.2
Morogoro	68.3	62.5	71.9	48.2	52.4
Pwani	98.7	95.9	95.9	93.7	93.7
Dar es Salaam	96.4	98.5	95.7	97.0	95.6
Lindi	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5
Mtwara	99.5	94.6	96.5	89.9	90.0
Ruvuma	97.1	96.1	97.0	91.4	94.7
Iringa	68.0	64.6	75.7	63.2	67.8
Mbeya	91.9	91.8	92.9	92.9	92.4
Singida	97.7	93.3	97.2	93.4	94.9
Tabora	95.5	92.4	93.6	87.4	91.9
Rukwa	88.2	87.2	90.2	88.5	92.5
Kigoma	96.6	99.5	100	94.9	100
Shinyanga	93.4	89.7	92.9	87.6	86.3
Kagera	98.6	96.6	95.6	93.2	97.6
Mwanza	95.7	89.8	94.6	94.3	93.1
Mara	89.5	87.0	89.2	83.4	88.1
Manyara	70.9	80.0	80.8	72.6	75.6
Njombe	98.4	97.2	96.2	90.2	96.2
Katavi	87.3	98.3	99.2	93.5	99.2
Simiyu	83.6	93.9	92.2	89.4	91.1
Geita	94.3	99.6	100	98.5	99.6
Songwe	95.2	95.2	96.4	95.8	97.3
Kaskazini Unguja	92.4	92.8	93.3	92.8	93.2
Kusini Unguja	90.8	85.1	86.6	82.8	83.6
Mjini Magharibi	95.4	97.3	98.1	94.8	97.6
Kaskazini Pemba	91.7	92.8	91.7	91.0	95.5
Kusini Pemba	76.8	84.9	84.0	83.9	88.8
Tanzania	91.4	90.8	92.5	88.8	90.6

6.3 Access to Non-Land Assets

This section presents the findings on house ownership, decision-making power over houses owned, means through which a house was acquired, opinions on the laws related to women's ownership of houses and on statements related to women's access to housing.

6.3.1 Ownership of House

The survey found that 45.8 per cent of the population own a house on their own or jointly this can be split into 26.1 per cent sole and 23.1 per cent joint ownership. The percentage of men reporting owning their house alone or jointly is higher than that of women for Tanzania Mainland, Zanzibar as well as rural and urban areas (Figure 6.3). Slightly more than four out of ten (42.3 per cent) of the homeowners in Tanzania Mainland and a quarter (26.8 per cent) in Zanzibar are women. Joint ownership of a house as reported by men is about nine times higher in Tanzania Mainland than in Zanzibar (25.0 per cent and 2.7 per cent, respectively).

The survey found that the ownership of a house (alone and/or jointly) increases with age ranging from 6.7 per cent at age 15-24 to 74.5 per cent at age 55+ and for ownership of house alone from 2.5 per cent at age 15-24 to 47.1 per cent at age 55+. Regional differentials are also notable. For example, Manyara had the lowest per cent of owning a house alone (4.8 per cent) followed by 13 per cent in Dar es Salaam whereas, Kusini Unguja were most likely to own a house alone (46.5 per cent) followed by 44.5 per cent; Kagera (Figure 6.3 and Table 6.4).

Figure 6.3: Percentage of Women and Men Who Owns a House Alone by Sex, Location and Residence

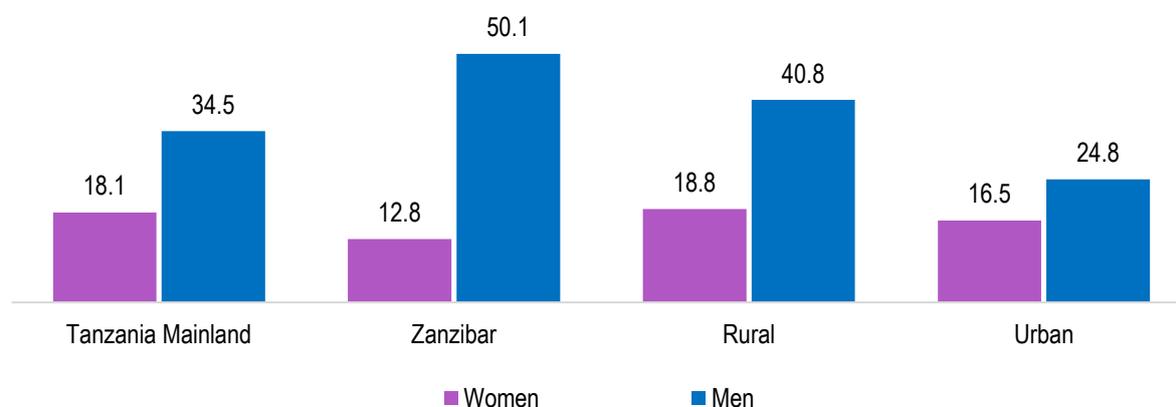


Table 6.4: Percentage of Population Who Owns a House by Sex and Status of Ownership, according to Selected Background Characteristics

Background characteristics	Ownership of house (alone and/or jointly)			Ownership of house alone			Ownership of house jointly			Share of women among house owners
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
Residence										
Rural	41.0	64.1	52.2	18.8	40.8	29.5	25.6	27.6	26.6	40.1
Urban	30.4	40.8	35.2	16.5	24.8	20.3	16.0	18.7	17.2	46.4
Location										
Tanzania Mainland	37.5	55.7	46.2	18.1	34.5	25.9	22.4	25.0	23.6	42.3
Zanzibar	17.3	52.3	33.9	12.8	50.1	30.5	5.5	2.7	4.2	26.8
Age										
15 – 24	8.5	4.9	6.7	2.2	3.3	2.7	7.1	1.3	4.2	63.7
25 – 34	25.3	46.4	34.0	9.1	30.7	17.9	19.6	19.3	19.5	44.0
35 – 44	43.2	70.8	55.3	15.2	47.0	29.3	30.4	27.2	29.0	43.6
45 – 54	51.8	77.1	64.3	27.4	45.9	36.6	28.7	38.2	33.4	40.7
55+	62.9	84.2	74.5	41.8	51.6	47.1	25.6	38.0	32.3	38.6
Region										
Dodoma	40.5	66.4	52.9	13.0	32.8	22.5	27.5	33.6	30.4	39.7
Arusha	54.2	67.4	60.5	15.3	28.9	21.8	40.7	39.6	40.2	46.7
Kilimanjaro	38.1	58.5	47.8	15.7	43.8	29.1	23.9	14.6	19.5	41.6
Tanga	41.7	59.5	50.2	28.8	46.0	37.0	13.6	16.7	15.1	43.5
Morogoro	15.2	55.7	34.9	11.4	52.2	31.3	3.8	3.5	3.6	22.3
Pwani	33.9	58.3	45.6	15.3	39.8	27.0	18.6	19.4	19.0	38.7
Dar es Salaam	22.8	30.8	26.7	12.6	13.4	13.0	11.0	17.4	14.1	44.1
Lindi	66.4	71.6	68.8	24.1	21.6	22.9	43.1	48.9	45.8	51.3
Mtwara	56.2	71.3	63.2	23.1	34.5	28.4	38.0	42.5	40.1	47.9
Ruvuma	41.0	52.2	46.4	21.4	24.5	22.9	21.4	34.1	27.5	46.0
Iringa	35.2	55.0	44.7	24.2	45.0	34.2	14.8	16.0	15.4	41.0
Mbeya	51.2	48.9	50.1	20.5	14.4	17.6	31.5	34.4	32.9	54.0
Singida	52.6	62.3	57.3	17.8	32.0	24.7	39.3	38.5	38.9	46.9
Tabora	31.0	65.4	47.9	17.2	46.7	31.7	17.2	27.1	22.1	33.0
Rukwa	26.8	49.1	37.5	9.8	29.2	19.1	17.1	19.8	18.4	37.4
Kigoma	29.0	62.6	44.8	14.5	49.5	30.9	16.8	16.2	16.5	34.5
Shinyanga	31.1	58.9	44.5	12.1	40.2	25.6	20.5	19.6	20.1	36.2
Kagera	40.4	73.7	56.3	26.3	64.2	44.5	22.8	26.3	24.5	37.2

Mwanza	45.2	59.5	52.1	33.7	40.5	37.0	25.0	31.6	28.2	44.7
Mara	38.6	39.7	39.1	23.0	30.2	26.3	18.2	12.7	15.6	53.0
Manyara	36.6	43.3	40.0	3.8	5.8	4.8	32.8	38.5	35.6	45.9
Njombe	55.3	77.1	65.3	27.3	47.9	36.8	33.3	44.8	38.6	45.7
Katavi	21.1	53.2	36.8	7.8	45.0	26.1	13.3	8.1	10.7	29.2
Simiyu	15.8	43.9	28.3	10.5	41.5	24.3	5.3	2.4	4.0	31.0
Geita	50.7	53.9	52.3	20.6	23.4	22.0	42.6	33.6	38.2	49.6
Songwe	43.7	53.6	48.3	15.1	11.9	13.6	28.6	41.7	34.8	47.7
Kaskazini Unguja	12.6	62.9	37.0	9.4	60.5	34.2	4.7	2.4	3.6	17.6
Kusini Unguja	15.0	81.4	48.0	12.0	81.4	46.5	3.0	0.0	1.5	15.7
Mjini Magharibi	19.4	38.7	28.4	15.5	37.9	26.0	5.4	1.6	3.6	36.3
Kaskazini Pemba	21.7	60.6	40.3	13.8	56.7	34.2	8.0	3.9	6.0	28.2
Kusini Pemba	11.9	56.5	32.8	6.7	50.4	27.2	5.2	6.9	6.0	19.3
Tanzania	36.8	55.6	45.8	17.9	34.9	26.1	21.9	24.3	23.0	41.9

6.3.2 Decision Making Power over the Houses Owned

The findings show that 86.8 per cent and 86.7 per cent of the respondents reported having the right to use the house as collateral and right to rent the house respectively. However, only 35.3 per cent of the population had documented ownership. More than seventy per cent of the population of those who own their houses have the right to sell the house, use a house as collateral and rent the house in both rural and urban areas. In urban areas, women and men (57.4 per cent and 64.4 per cent respectively). This is much lower in rural areas with 24.0 per cent for women and 26.4 per cent for men.

The results indicate that there are no clear age-related patterns regarding the rights to sell, use the house as collateral and the right to rent (lease) the house. For example, the right to sell the house for men increases with age, increasing from 65 per cent at age 15-24 to 91 per cent at age 45-54 but decrease to 86 per cent at age 55+ years. Across regions, there are notable differences between women and men with regards to the rights to sell the house - ranging from 52.9 per cent in Kagera; 53.4 per cent in Mara; 60.5 per cent in Manyara to 97.7 per cent in Morogoro. There are also significant regional variations in the gaps between women and men regarding the right to sell the house. Manyara has the biggest gap with a 61.8 percentage point difference between women and men (27.1 per cent and 88.9 per cent respectively) while in Mwanza there is no difference between women and men (83 per cent each) (Table 6.5).

Table 6.5: Percentage of Population who Has a House Ownership Document, The Right to Sell The House, The Right to Use The House as Collateral and The Right to Rent The House by Sex, according to Selected Background Characteristics

Background characteristics	Ownership of a document for the house owned			Right to sell the house			Right to use the house as collateral			Right to rent the house		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Residence												
Rural	26.4	24.0	24.9	71.0	85.1	79.4	78.9	90.9	86.1	79.3	90.4	86.0
Urban	64.4	57.4	60.7	75.9	89.5	83.2	81.4	94.9	88.6	81.3	94.4	88.4
Location												
Tanzania Mainland	38.2	32.4	34.9	72.4	86.1	80.3	79.6	91.9	86.7	79.9	91.4	86.5
Zanzibar	61.6	50.5	53.5	82.1	93.5	90.4	85.4	95.6	92.9	87.2	97.0	94.4
Age												
15-24	32.8	39.6	35.3	61.0	65.4	62.6	59.0	78.9	66.2	59.2	71.6	63.7
25-34	38.2	25.3	31.0	73.3	83.5	79.0	82.7	89.2	86.3	79.8	88.3	84.6
35-44	39.8	32.0	35.4	71.7	85.6	79.5	81.0	91.8	87.1	82.4	91.4	87.5
45-54	36.6	32.8	34.4	69.6	90.9	82.2	77.6	95.4	88.1	77.4	95.0	87.8
55+	40.1	36.1	37.7	77.1	85.8	82.4	82.2	91.6	88.0	83.3	91.5	88.4
Region												
Dodoma	32.1	25.9	28.4	88.7	100	95.5	98.1	100	99.3	98.1	98.8	98.5
Arusha	35.9	32.5	34.1	43.8	79.2	62.6	60.9	94.8	79.0	65.6	93.1	80.2
Kilimanjaro	43.1	38.2	40.2	86.3	90.8	88.9	94.1	97.4	96.0	98.0	98.7	98.4

Tanga	67.3	54.7	60.1	81.8	85.3	83.8	90.9	86.7	88.5	83.6	88.0	86.1
Morogoro	20.0	17.2	17.8	95	98.4	97.7	95.0	98.4	97.7	95.0	100	98.9
Pwani	50.0	33.3	39.8	87.5	93.3	91.1	85.0	95.0	91.1	85.0	96.7	92.2
Dar es Salaam	82.8	63.1	71.8	82.8	100	92.4	82.8	100	92.4	82.8	100	92.4
Lindi	7.8	12.7	10.2	96.1	96.8	96.5	98.7	98.4	98.6	98.7	98.4	98.6
Mtwara	19.1	16.1	17.6	82.4	98.4	90.7	88.2	98.4	93.5	88.2	98.4	93.5
Ruvuma	39.6	30.6	34.7	66.7	75.5	71.4	72.9	87.8	80.9	77.1	85.7	81.7
Iringa	26.7	18.2	21.7	55.6	89.1	75.3	60.0	94.5	80.4	57.8	94.5	79.5
Mbeya	33.8	31.8	32.9	93.8	97.7	95.6	95.4	100	97.5	95.4	100	97.5
Singida	31.0	18.4	24.3	87.3	88.2	87.8	94.4	98.7	96.7	93.0	97.4	95.3
Tabora	52.8	42.9	46.1	52.8	75.7	68.2	66.7	88.6	81.4	66.7	88.6	81.4
Rukwa	18.2	15.4	16.4	75.8	92.3	86.1	81.8	94.2	89.6	72.7	73.1	72.9
Kigoma	21.1	37.1	31.6	42.1	75.8	64.2	52.6	82.3	72.0	55.3	85.5	75.1
Shinyanga	31.7	16.7	22.1	53.7	89.4	76.5	58.5	93.9	81.1	68.3	93.9	84.7
Kagera	37.0	28.6	31.7	45.7	57.1	52.9	52.2	62.9	58.9	54.3	61.4	58.8
Mwanza	42.6	40.4	41.4	83.0	83.0	83.0	85.1	93.6	89.8	83.0	95.7	90.0
Mara	12.4	32.0	21.6	40.4	68.0	53.4	59.1	92.0	74.6	56.0	92.0	72.9
Manyara	56.3	44.4	49.9	27.1	88.9	60.5	56.3	93.3	76.3	54.2	86.7	71.8
Njombe	31.5	36.5	34.2	69.9	81.1	76	78.1	86.5	82.6	84.9	87.8	86.5
Katavi	22.2	32.2	29.3	74.1	69.5	70.8	81.5	67.8	71.8	77.8	64.4	68.3
Simiyu	20.0	11.1	13.9	53.3	94.4	81.7	73.3	100	91.7	66.7	94.4	85.8
Geita	44.9	37.7	41.3	94.2	92.8	93.5	94.2	97.1	95.7	94.2	95.7	94.9
Songwe	21.8	11.1	16.2	96.4	91.1	93.6	96.4	97.8	97.1	100	100	100
Kaskazini Unguja	37.5	47.4	45.7	56.3	83.3	78.6	62.5	88.5	83.9	68.8	93.6	89.2
Kusini Unguja	55.0	41.0	43.2	65.0	89.5	85.7	75.0	93.3	90.4	90.0	95.2	94.4
Mjini Magharibi	80.0	77.1	78.1	88.0	97.9	94.3	88.0	97.9	94.3	88.0	100	95.6
Kaskazini Pemba	36.7	29.9	31.8	86.7	97.4	94.4	90.0	98.7	96.2	90.0	96.1	94.4
Kusini Pemba	43.8	29.7	32.4	81.2	94.6	92.0	93.7	97.3	96.6	93.7	97.3	96.6
Tanzania	38.6	32.9	35.3	72.6	86.3	80.5	79.7	92.0	86.8	80.0	91.5	86.7

6.4 Access to Other Assets

Other assets described in this section are cell/mobile phones, bicycles, motorcycles and vehicles. The findings suggest that in Tanzania individuals are most likely to own cell phones (67.4 per cent), followed by bicycles (20.8) (Figure 6.4). Men are more likely to own these assets than women and individuals living in Zanzibar are more likely to own these types of assets than those living in Tanzania Mainland. Moreover, there are also significant gaps between urban and rural areas with regards to ownership of these assets. For example 80.2 per cent of the respondents in urban compared to only 59.6 per cent in rural areas own cell phones. There are no clear age-related patterns in asset ownership, but there are significant regional variations. Besides Dar es Salaam where 86.3% of the population own mobile phones, Mjini Magharibi 81.8 per cent and Pwani reported 80.1 cell phone ownership.

Figure 6.4: Percentage of Population Who Owns Assets by Type of Assets and Sex

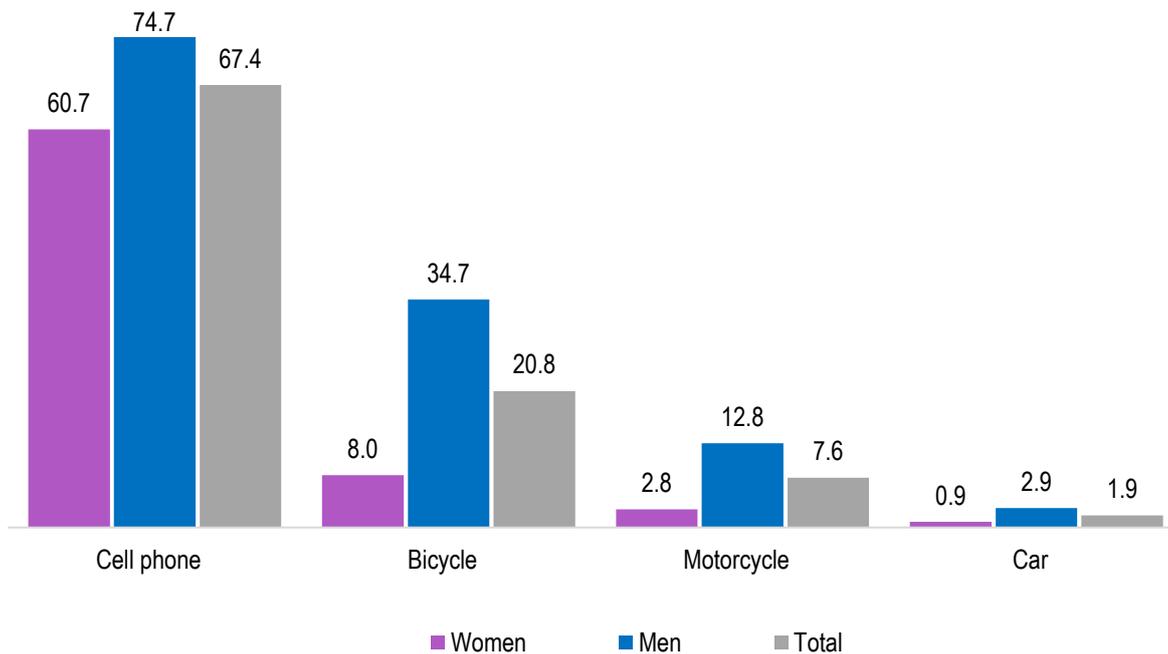


Table 6.6: Percentage of Population Who Owns Assets by Type of Assets and Sex, According to Selected Background Characteristics

Background characteristics	Cell phone			Bicycle			Motorcycle			Car		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Residence												
Rural	49.4	70.4	59.6	8.7	39.7	23.8	2.5	13.1	7.7	0.5	2.1	1.3
Urban	78.5	82.2	80.2	6.9	26.1	15.8	3.2	12.4	7.4	1.5	4.4	2.8
Location												
Tanzania												
Mainland	60.4	74.5	67.1	8.1	34.4	20.7	2.8	12.7	7.5	0.9	2.8	1.8
Urban	71.2	81.7	76.2	4.1	46.3	24.1	1.4	17.6	9.1	0.8	8.5	4.5
Age												
15-24	41.4	51.0	46.2	2.4	14.6	8.5	1.1	4.1	2.6	0.0	0.6	0.3
25-34	63.6	88.4	73.8	5.2	34.2	17.1	2.4	13.4	6.9	0.4	1.7	0.9
35-44	70.7	85.5	77.3	12.7	42.6	25.9	4.0	16.5	9.5	1.1	4.0	2.3
45-54	69.6	84.1	76.8	12.1	46.8	29.3	3.2	19.5	11.3	0.2	3.5	1.9
55+	59.6	73.0	66.9	8.3	39.7	25.3	3.4	13.0	8.6	2.8	4.9	3.9
Region												
Dodoma	55.7	69.7	62.4	4.6	36.9	20.1	1.5	15.6	8.3	0.0	2.5	1.2
Arusha	63.6	62.7	63.1	4.2	5.8	5.0	2.5	9.1	5.7	0.0	4.7	2.2
Kilimanjaro	76.1	83.8	79.8	3.7	10.0	6.7	4.5	17.7	10.8	3.0	3.8	3.4
Tanga	74.2	83.3	78.6	9.8	34.9	21.8	11.4	27.0	18.8	5.3	8.7	6.9
Morogoro	50.0	80.0	64.6	5.3	34.8	19.7	0.0	8.7	4.2	0.8	0.9	0.8
Pwani	72.9	88.3	80.3	7.6	31.1	18.9	0.8	16.5	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dar es Salaam	85.8	87.6	86.7	2.4	17.6	9.7	1.6	5.2	3.3	0.8	2.1	1.4
Lindi	57.8	64.8	61.0	33.6	56.8	44.5	5.2	13.6	9.1	3.4	2.3	2.9
Mtwara	51.2	70.1	60.0	28.9	42.5	35.2	8.3	10.3	9.2	0.8	1.1	1.0
Ruvuma	73.5	69.2	71.5	4.3	23.4	13.5	2.6	16.0	9.0	0.0	3.2	1.5
Iringa	44.5	74.0	58.6	2.3	19.0	10.3	0.8	23.0	11.4	0.0	6.0	2.9
Mbeya	65.4	74.4	69.6	13.4	44.4	28.0	5.5	23.3	13.9	0.0	2.2	1.0
Singida	53.3	77.9	65.3	5.2	36.1	20.3	0.0	9.0	4.4	0.7	0.0	0.4

Tabora	61.2	77.6	69.2	20.7	72.0	45.9	2.6	16.8	9.6	0.0	1.9	0.9
Rukwa	35.0	67.9	50.7	0.8	23.6	11.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kigoma	51.1	66.7	58.4	3.8	39.4	20.5	0.0	7.1	3.3	0.0	1.0	0.5
Shinyanga	56.1	76.8	66.0	8.3	60.7	33.6	2.3	14.3	8.1	1.5	0.9	1.2
Kagera	50.9	69.5	59.8	3.5	31.6	17.0	1.8	8.4	5.0	0.9	1.1	1.0
Mwanza	60.6	68.4	64.3	9.6	40.5	24.6	3.8	7.6	5.7	1.0	5.1	2.9
Mara	58.0	79.4	67.9	7.2	34.9	20.0	2.6	20.6	10.9	0.0	6.3	2.9
Manyara	47.3	55.8	51.5	5.3	12.5	8.9	3.1	9.6	6.3	0.0	2.9	1.4
Njombe	68.2	81.3	74.2	8.3	42.7	24.1	3.0	16.7	9.3	2.3	8.3	5.1
Katavi	61.7	78.4	69.9	6.3	49.5	27.5	0.8	11.7	6.1	0.0	0.9	0.4
Simiyu	33.7	68.3	49.1	6.3	39.0	20.9	0.0	7.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Geita	48.5	65.6	56.9	14.7	46.1	30.0	2.2	10.9	6.5	0.7	1.6	1.1
Songwe	51.6	72.6	61.5	7.1	42.9	24.0	5.6	23.8	14.2	0.8	6.0	3.2
Kaskazini Unguja	64.6	83.9	73.9	5.5	46.8	25.5	0.8	7.3	3.9	0.0	1.6	0.8
Kusini Unguja	73.7	82.2	77.9	8.3	72.9	40.4	2.3	14.0	8.1	0.8	6.2	3.5
Mjini Magharibi	80.6	83.1	81.8	4.7	46.0	24.0	1.6	26.6	13.3	0.8	15.3	7.6
Kaskazini Pemba	61.6	81.9	71.3	2.9	46.5	23.7	0.0	14.2	6.8	0.7	2.4	1.5
Kusini Pemba	56.0	74.8	64.8	0.0	29.0	13.6	2.2	5.3	3.7	1.5	2.3	1.9
Tanzania	60.7	74.7	67.4	8.0	34.7	20.8	2.8	12.8	7.6	0.9	2.9	1.9

6.4.1 Opinion on Statements Related to Women's Access to Non-Land Assets

About 91 per cent of the population agreed that women and men should have equal decision-making powers over housing. In addition, more than 90 per cent of women strongly agree that “women and men should have equal access to house ownership” and “women and men should have equal decision-making power over housing”. The percentage of the population who agree or strongly agree with both opinions is slightly higher in urban areas (91 per cent) compared to rural areas (90.0 per cent). The highest percentages for both opinions were in Lindi region with more than 99 per cent agreeing on both. Residents of Morogoro region were the least likely to agree or strongly agree with the statements that “women and men should have equal access to house ownership” (50.5 per cent) and “women and men should have equal decision-making power over housing” (58.0 per cent). More information on this topic can be found in Table 6.7.

Table 6.7: Percentage of population who Agreed on selected statements by sex, according to selected background characteristics

Background characteristics	Women and men should have equal access to house ownership	Women and men should have equal decision-making power over housing
Sex		
Women	91.4	92.4
Men	89.2	88.8
Residence		
Rural	89.8	90.2
Urban	91.3	91.5
Location		
Tanzania Mainland	90.2	90.6
Zanzibar	94.3	92.9
Age		
15 – 24	89.5	90.3
25 – 34	90.6	90.0
35 – 44	88.9	90.5
45 – 54	90.8	90.9
55+	92.2	91.6
Region		
Dodoma	98.4	98.0
Arusha	79.7	82.9
Kilimanjaro	90.8	95.1

Tanga	90.0	88.1
Morogoro	50.5	58.0
Pwani	94.9	94.1
Dar es Salaam	98.1	93.6
Lindi	99.0	99.5
Mtwara	98.6	98.1
Ruvuma	92.9	95.2
Iringa	67.8	68.3
Mbeya	92.5	92.0
Singida	96.1	94.9
Tabora	91.9	90.1
Rukwa	92.1	92.5
Kigoma	98.4	98.8
Shinyanga	87.2	89.6
Kagera	94.6	96.5
Mwanza	93.4	94.3
Mara	88.1	85.4
Manyara	72.1	76.6
Njombe	95.6	96.6
Katavi	96.1	98.3
Simiyu	92.2	89.5
Geita	98.5	100
Songwe	96.4	97.3
Kaskazini Unguja	95.6	93.2
Kusini Unguja	85.1	82.4
Mjini Magharibi	97.3	98.1
Kaskazini Pemba	95.9	93.6
Kusini Pemba	87.8	81.9
Tanzania	90.4	90.7

6.5 Access to Financial Services

This section presents the extent to which women and men have access to financial services such as ownership of a bank account, microfinance account or mobile money services. Microfinance is a category of financial services targeting individuals and small businesses who lack access to conventional banking and related services. Microfinance includes microcredit, provision of small loans to poor clients, savings and checking accounts, micro insurance and payment systems, among other branches.

The results reveal that the population reporting owning bank accounts, microfinance accounts or mobile money services is 52.0 per cent. Owning a bank account was reported by 11.6 per cent of population. Ownership of a bank account, microfinance account or mobile money services was generally higher for men than women and higher in urban than rural areas. More than seven in ten men (70.9 per cent) and 64.8 per cent of women in urban areas have access to these types of accounts, compared to 52.0 per cent of men and 33.6 per cent of women in rural areas. The share of women among owners of bank accounts or microfinance accounts or mobile money services was higher in urban areas (51.5 per cent) compared to rural areas (40.4 per cent).

The ownership of bank accounts, microfinance accounts or mobile money services varied between age groups with no clearly discernible patterns (Table 6.8). The highest proportion of respondents with bank accounts was in the Lindi region (30.8 per cent) and the lowest in the Katavi region (2.2 per cent). Furthermore, the proportion of bank account ownership, microfinance account or mobile money services ownership was highest in Dar es Salaam region (83.4 per cent) and lowest in the Rukwa region (13.1 per cent).

Table 6.8: Percentage of Population Who Owns a Bank Account, Microfinance Account or Mobile Money Services by Sex, according to Selected Background Characteristics

Background characteristics	Ownership of bank account			Share of women among owners of bank accounts	Ownership of bank account, microfinance account or mobile money services			Share of women among owners of bank accounts, microfinance accounts or mobile money services
	Women	Men	Total		Women	Men	Total	
Residence								
Rural	3.2	11.5	7.2	22.4	33.6	52.0	42.6	40.4
Urban	12.0	27.0	18.9	33.9	64.8	70.9	67.6	51.5
Location								
Tanzania Mainland	6.5	16.9	11.5	29.4	46.1	58.9	52.2	46.0
Zanzibar	9.9	25.4	17.3	30.2	34.2	57.6	45.3	39.7
Age								
15 – 24	4.2	7.7	5.9	35.3	32.8	40.4	36.6	44.8
25 – 34	6.6	22.6	13.2	29.6	49.5	71.4	58.5	49.9
35 – 44	7.1	17.7	11.8	33.6	49.8	65.4	56.7	49.1
45 – 54	7.0	18.1	12.5	28.3	51.8	65.2	58.5	44.9
55+	8.5	21.9	15.8	24.5	46.3	58.9	53.1	39.8
Region								
Dodoma	3.8	13.1	8.3	23.9	45.0	52.5	48.6	48.1
Arusha	2.5	9.3	5.8	22.9	48.3	53.4	50.7	49.7
Kilimanjaro	5.2	14.6	9.7	28.2	61.2	67.7	64.3	49.8
Tanga	10.6	26.2	18.0	30.8	64.4	81.0	72.3	46.6
Morogoro	3.8	12.2	7.9	24.7	43.9	63.5	53.5	42.1
Pwani	7.6	19.4	13.3	29.8	72.0	81.6	76.6	48.9
Dar es Salaam	17.3	26.9	21.9	40.7	84.3	82.4	83.4	52.1
Lindi	19.0	44.3	30.8	32.7	44.8	65.9	54.7	43.6
Mtwara	9.1	33.3	20.3	24.1	29.8	54.0	41.0	39.1
Ruvuma	15.4	33.9	24.3	32.9	63.2	61.6	62.5	52.6
Iringa	5.5	21.0	12.9	22.1	32.0	48.0	39.7	42.1
Mbeya	3.9	12.2	7.8	26.5	47.2	48.9	48.0	52.0
Singida	3.0	8.2	5.5	27.5	40.7	59.0	49.7	42.0
Tabora	2.6	23.4	12.8	10.3	44.8	68.2	56.3	40.5
Rukwa	4.9	4.7	4.8	53.0	12.2	14.2	13.1	48.4
Kigoma	1.5	8.1	4.6	17.7	18.3	38.4	27.7	35.1
Shinyanga	6.1	9.8	7.9	39.9	31.8	55.4	43.2	38.2
Kagera	3.5	6.3	4.9	37.6	31.6	45.3	38.1	43.1
Mwanza	3.8	20.3	11.8	16.8	45.2	67.1	55.8	41.8
Mara	7.2	17.5	12.0	32.3	35.0	44.4	39.4	47.7
Manyara	1.5	5.8	3.6	20.9	30.5	41.3	35.9	42.5
Njombe	8.3	34.4	20.3	22.2	53.8	77.1	64.5	45.0
Katavi	0.8	3.6	2.2	18.4	10.9	20.7	15.7	35.4
Simiyu	2.1	2.4	2.3	51.9	16.8	29.3	22.4	41.8
Geita	2.2	8.6	5.3	21.2	44.9	62.5	53.5	42.9
Songwe	4.0	15.5	9.4	22.3	38.9	63.1	50.3	40.8
Kaskazini Unguja	0.0	12.1	5.9	0.0	24.4	46.0	34.9	36.1
Kusini Unguja	5.3	17.1	11.1	23.8	33.8	60.5	47.1	36.1
Mjini Magharibi	14.0	36.3	24.4	30.4	39.5	64.5	51.2	41.1
Kaskazini Pemba	10.1	19.7	14.7	36.1	36.2	55.9	45.6	41.5
Kusini Pemba	9.0	16.0	12.3	38.8	24.6	47.3	35.3	37.1
Tanzania	6.6	17.2	11.6	29.4	45.7	58.9	52.0	45.8

6.5.1 Opinion on the Statement Related to Women's Access to Financial Services

The survey results show that most of the respondents agree or strongly agree with the statement that women and men should have equal decision-making powers over credit at a formal financial institution (93.4 per cent); as well as on the statement that women and men should have equal decision-making powers over a bank account (93.1 per cent). In Zanzibar, more than 92 per cent of the population agree or strongly agree with all selected statements. Around 92% of the Tanzania Mainland respondents also agreed with these statements except for the statement that women and men should have equal rights to open a bank account for which only 88.2 per cent agreed. More than 80 per cent of the population in urban and rural areas agree or strongly agree with the three statements related to access to financial services. A similar pattern depicting low but increasing trends with age groups is also observed across all characteristics.

Across regions, the people who agree or strongly agree that women and men should have equal decision-making powers over credit at a formal financial institution is highest in Kigoma region (100 per cent) and lowest in Morogoro (65.2 per cent) (Table 6.9).

Figure 6.5: Percentage of the Population Who Agreed on Selected Statements by Sex, according to Selected Background Characteristics

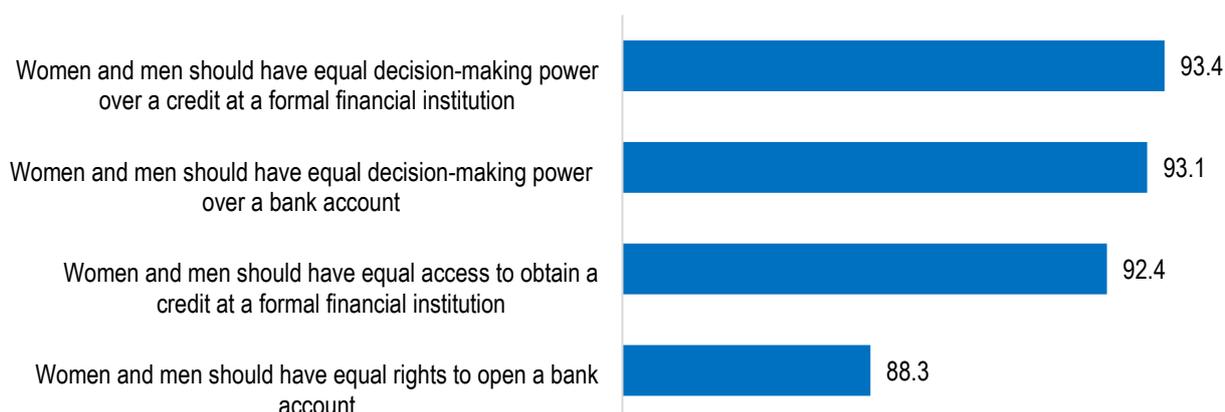


Table 6.9: Percentage of population who Agreed on Selected Statements by sex, according to selected background characteristics

Background characteristics	Statements			
	Women and men should have equal rights to open a bank account	Women and men should have equal decision-making power over a bank account	Women and men should have equal access to obtain a credit at a formal financial institution	Women and men should have equal decision-making power over a credit at a formal financial institution
Sex				
Women	88.8	93.7	93.2	93.9
Men	87.7	92.3	91.4	92.8
Residence				
Rural	88.2	93.0	92.1	93.4
Urban	88.5	93.1	92.9	93.4
Location				
Tanzania Mainland	88.2	92.9	92.3	93.3

Zanzibar	92.1	97.0	95.5	96.9
Age				
15 – 24	86.4	92.3	91.4	91.9
25 – 34	88.3	91.6	92.3	92.9
35 – 44	88.3	92.4	93.0	93.0
45 – 54	89.4	94.7	92.9	95.0
55+	89.5	94.7	92.5	94.4
Region				
Dodoma	93.3	98.0	97.6	99.2
Arusha	70.3	83.6	77.6	85.1
Kilimanjaro	94.7	99.2	98.9	98.5
Tanga	85.7	92.3	91.9	90.0
Morogoro	62.8	66.8	72.0	65.2
Pwani	94.6	97.3	96.4	97.3
Dar es Salaam	97.8	97.1	98.1	97.6
Lindi	97.1	99.1	99.1	99.1
Mtwara	91.7	97.2	96.7	97.6
Ruvuma	93.2	96.0	93.6	96.1
Iringa	72.6	69.4	77.3	69.3
Mbeya	84.2	95.9	91.8	96.9
Singida	94.3	95.7	98.1	97.3
Tabora	75.2	91.0	86.9	91.9
Rukwa	94.7	96.9	96.0	96.5
Kigoma	99.2	99.5	99.6	100
Shinyanga	78.1	91.4	86.0	89.7
Kagera	95.6	98.5	96.6	99.0
Mwanza	88.6	94.0	95.6	95.8
Mara	84.6	89.6	87.9	93.7
Manyara	74.0	82.4	79.0	81.3
Njombe	97.0	97.4	97.9	95.7
Katawi	97.5	100	98.8	99.2
Simiyu	88.1	92.7	88.7	94.4
Geita	98.1	99.6	99.6	99.2
Songwe	97.3	99.4	99.6	99.6
Kaskazini Unguja	92.4	99.2	95.2	98.0
Kusini Unguja	89.7	95.0	92.0	95.0
Mjini Magharibi	93.2	98.0	98.0	98.4
Kaskazini Pemba	94.0	97.4	95.9	95.8
Kusini Pemba	87.7	92.7	89.6	93.3
Total	88.3	93.1	92.4	93.4

6.6 Access to Business or Entrepreneurship

The subsection describes the ownership of a business, sector of operation of businesses owned, key characteristics of businesses owned by sex, boss preferences and partner/spouse business owner, opinions on issues related to access to businesses gendered perception of jobs that can be performed by women or men.

6.6.1 Ownership of Business

In Tanzania, 15 per cent of the respondents owned a business, with women (17.0 per cent) more likely to own businesses than men (12.7 per cent). Generally, those living in urban areas (22.4 per cent) are more likely to own a business than those in rural areas (10.5 per cent). Sixty-two per cent of those who own businesses in urban areas are women.

The ownership of a business between women and men shows that, as age increases, the ownership of a business for women also increases except for the population of women above 55 years. There is no direct relationship between age group and business ownership, while ownership (alone and/or jointly) ranges from 4.2 per cent in Mtwara region to 34.0 per cent in Dar es Salaam.

Table 6.10: Percentage of Population who Own a Business by Sex and Status of Ownership, According to Selected Background Characteristics

Backgrounds characteristics	Ownership of a business (alone and/or jointly)			Share of women among business owners
	Women	Men	Total	
Residence				
Rural	11.5	9.4	10.5	56.0
Urban	25.8	18.4	22.4	61.8
Residence				
Tanzania Mainland	17.0	12.7	14.9	59.4
Zanzibar	17.8	14.8	16.4	57.2
Age				
15-24	8.9	6.8	7.9	56.5
25-34	17.2	16.0	16.7	60.7
35-44	22.7	16.6	20.0	63.4
45-54	24.5	14.4	19.5	63.4
55+	12.6	11.9	12.2	47.1
Region				
Dodoma	9.9	4.9	7.5	68.6
Arusha	6.8	8.2	7.4	47.5
Kilimanjaro	19.4	22.3	20.8	48.8
Tanga	25.8	31.7	28.6	47.1
Morogoro	12.1	6.1	9.2	67.7
Pwani	34.7	26.2	30.6	58.9
Dar es Salaam	41.7	25.8	34.0	63.3
Lindi	4.3	12.5	8.1	28.2
Mtwara	5.8	2.3	4.2	74.5
Ruvuma	31.6	23.3	27.6	59.5
Iringa	11.7	4.0	8.0	76.1
Mbeya	16.5	7.8	12.4	70.4
Singida	6.7	6.6	6.6	51.6
Tabora	25.9	13.1	19.6	67.2
Rukwa	16.3	4.7	10.7	79.0
Kigoma	8.4	9.1	8.7	51.2
Shinyanga	10.6	12.5	11.5	47.7
Kagera	11.4	13.7	12.5	47.5
Mwanza	5.8	6.3	6.0	49.3
Mara	12.0	14.3	13.1	49.3
Manyara	7.6	1.0	4.3	88.8
Njombe	31.1	21.9	26.8	62.5
Katavi	11.7	5.4	8.6	69.3
Simiyu	8.4	7.3	7.9	59.0
Geita	11.8	4.7	8.3	72.4
Songwe	14.3	2.4	8.7	87.0
Kaskazini Unguja	25.2	8.9	17.3	75.1
Kusini Unguja	33.1	26.4	29.7	55.9
Mjini Magharibi	16.3	13.7	15.1	57.5
Kaskazini Pemba	14.5	17.3	15.8	47.8
Kusini Pemba	10.4	13.7	12.0	46.3
Tanzania	17.0	12.7	15.0	59.3

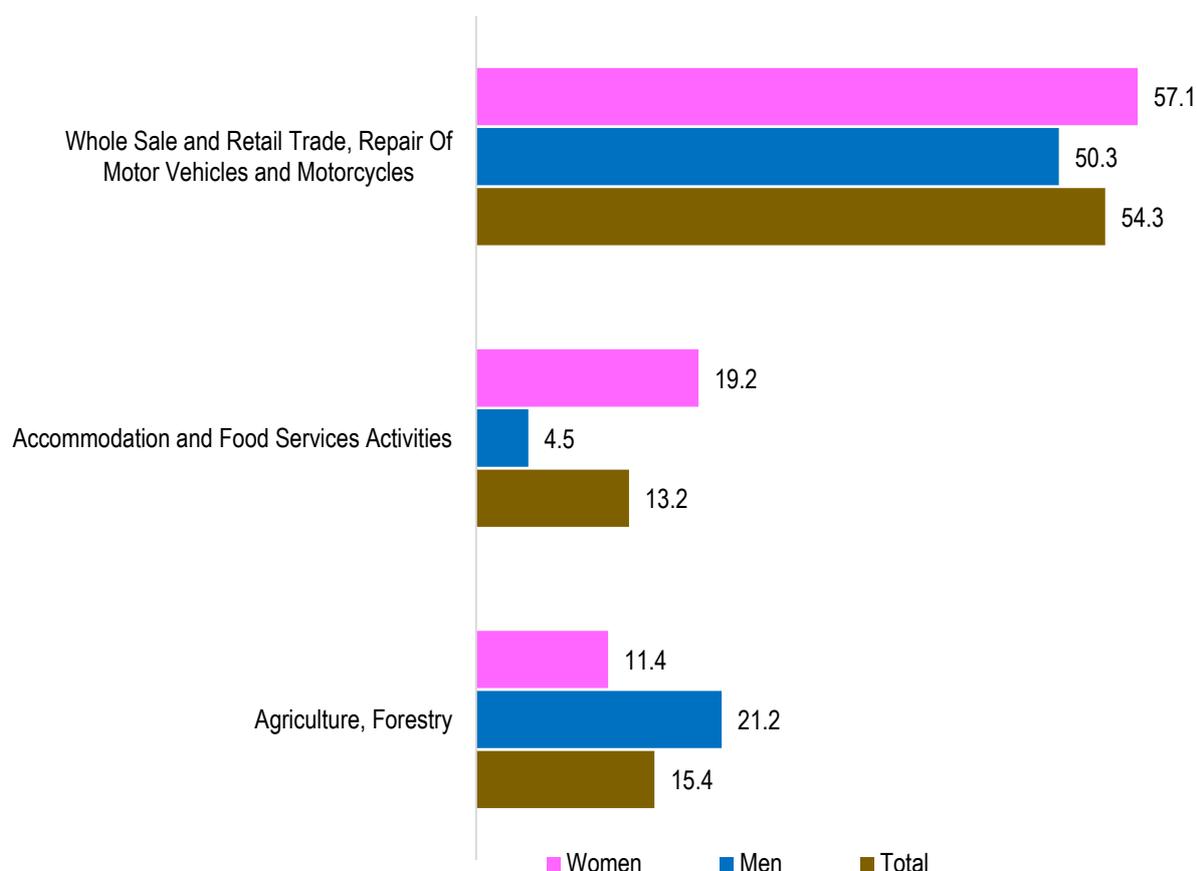
6.6.2 Sector of Operation of Business Owned

The Tanzania SIGI survey found that more than half of those who have businesses (54.3 per cent) own businesses the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles businesses, while 15.4 per cent own businesses in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector and 13.2 per cent own accommodation and food services business (Figure 6.6). Ownership in other sectors accounts for less than 5.0 per cent of total ownership.

More women own wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles businesses (57.1 per cent), accommodation and food services businesses (19.2 per cent) than men (50.3 per cent and 4.5 per cent respectively). However, men are nearly twice as likely than women to be involved in businesses in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (21.2 per cent vs 11.4 per cent).

Men in Zanzibar are more likely to engage in wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles businesses (54.3 per cent) than women (38.2 per cent) while in Tanzania Mainland women (57.6 per cent) were more likely than men (50.2 per cent) to be involved in this sector (Table 6.11).

Figure 6.6: Distribution of Population Who Own a Business by Sector



6.6.3 Key Characteristics of Businesses Owned by Women

Consistent with the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) revision 4, the businesses owned by the population was categorised into three broad economic sectors i.e. agriculture, manufacturing and services as shown in table 6.12.

Table 6.12: Broad Economic Sectors and Activities of International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities

S/No	Broad Economic Sectors of Business	Sector Activities
1.	Agriculture	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
2.	Manufacturing	Mining and Quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply; Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities
3.	Services	Construction; whole sale and retail trade, Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, transportation and storage; Accommodation and food services activities; Information and communication; financial and insurance activities; Real estate activities; Professional, scientific and technical activities; Administrative and support services activities; Public administration and defence, Compulsory social security; Education; Human health and social work activities; Arts, entertainment and recreation; Other services activities; Activities of households as employers; Undifferentiated goods and services -producing activities of household for own use; and Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.

The results of the Tanzania SIGI survey reveal that, 82.4 per cent of women own service businesses, 11.1 per cent own agriculture businesses and 6.5 per cent own manufacturing businesses. The ownership of service businesses in urban areas was higher than rural areas (85.3 per cent and 78.4 per cent respectively). Furthermore, the findings also show that the ownership of service sector businesses amongst women aged 25-34 years (90.9 per cent) was higher than in other age categories (Table 6.13).

Table 6.13: Distribution of Women Who Own a Business by Sector of Activity; Percentage of Women who Own A Business with the Right to Sell the Business and the Right to Use The Business as Collateral, according to Selected Background Characteristics

Background characteristics	Economic sectors			Right to sell the business	Right to use the business as collateral
	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services		
Residence					
Rural	12.8	8.8	78.4	81.1	81.3
Urban	9.9	4.9	85.3	88.1	83.9
Location					
Tanzania Mainland	11.2	6.3	82.5	85.5	83.0
Zanzibar	5.1	13.2	81.7	76.6	76.6
Age					
15-24	2.7	11.1	86.2	71.2	75.1
25-34	5.0	4.1	90.9	82.0	77.8
35-44	12.2	6.4	81.4	89.4	86.4
45-54	12.9	7.8	79.3	88.6	87.1
55+	21.4	4.7	74.0	86.8	82.0
Tanzania	11.1	6.5	82.4	85.2	82.8

6.6.4 Key Characteristics of Businesses Owned by Men

According to the survey results, nearly three quarters (70.8 per cent) of men who own businesses won them in the services sector. The ownership of services business in urban area was higher (79.6 per cent) than rural areas (61.1 per cent). About 21.2 per cent of men in Tanzania Mainland own agricultural businesses which is higher than Zanzibar (14.0 per cent). The agriculture businesses are more prevalent in rural than urban areas (31.3 per cent and 11.6 per cent respectively). Only 8.3 per cent of men own businesses in manufacturing sector (Table 6.13).

Nearly ninety per cent of men indicated that they have the right to sell their business and 87.5 per cent have the right to use the business as collateral. This is not very different to the situation of women which was (85.2 per cent and 82.8 per cent) respectively as illustrated in Tables 6.13 and 6.14.

Table 6.14: Distribution of Men who Own a Business by Sector of Activity; Percentage of Men who Own a Business with the Right to Sell the Business and the Right to Use the Business as Collateral, according to Selected Background Characteristics

Background characteristics	Economic sectors			Right to sell the business	Right to use the business as collateral
	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services		
Residence					
Rural	31.3	7.6	61.1	89.8	88.1
Urban	11.6	8.9	79.6	89.8	86.9
Location					
Tanzania Mainland	21.2	8.2	70.6	90.0	87.7
Zanzibar	14.0	10.9	75.1	84.1	81.0
Age					
15-24	8.3	4.4	87.3	94.6	91.9
25-34	12.8	11.1	76.0	90.1	86.6
35-44	18.4	9.2	72.5	87.2	85.0
45-54	32.5	4.5	63.0	86.8	84.4
55+	28.0	10.4	61.6	92.6	91.5
Tanzania	21.0	8.3	70.8	89.8	87.5

6.6.5 Boss Preference and Partner/Spouse Business Owner

The Tanzania SIGI survey examined the perceptions of people with regards to boss preferences in business and acceptance of their partner/spouse to be a business owner. The findings revealed that, nearly half of the population (49.2 per cent) would accept their partner/spouse to be a business owner and 32.9 per cent declared that they would prefer to have a man as a boss in the business. More than half of the men (53.8 per cent) indicated that they would accept their partner/spouse to be a business owner, while 41.3 indicated that they would prefer to have a man as a boss. This is significantly higher than for women where 45.0 per cent will accept their partner/spouse to be a business owner and 25.2 per cent would prefer a man as a boss.

In Zanzibar, 65.4 per cent of the respondents would accept their partner/spouse to be a business owner and 54.4 per cent would like to have a man as a boss. In mainland Tanzania 48.7 per cent would accept a partner/spouse to be a business owner and 32.2 per cent would like to have a man as a boss. With regards to residence, the results show that more men (60.7 per cent) in urban areas would accept their partner/spouse to be a business owner compared to women (47.7 per cent). On the other hand, 43.3 per cent of men and 23.8 per cent of women in rural areas would like to have a man as a boss.

The results further reveal that proportionately more men with university education would accept their partner/spouse to be a business owner (71.5 per cent) compared to women (49.4 per cent). The population that would accept their partner/spouse to be a business owner varies regionally, with Manyara showing the lowest percentage (15.9 per cent) and Kusini Pemba being the highest (83.4 per cent). Those who

would prefer to have a man as a boss is lowest in Geita 2.6 per cent and highest in Katavi 66.8 per cent (Table 6.15).

Table 6.15: Percentage of Population who would Accept Their Partner / Spouse to be A Business Owner and Population Declaring that They would Prefer to have a Man as A Boss by Sex, according to Selected Background Characteristics

Background characteristics	Per cent of the population who would accept their partner / spouse to be a business owner			Per cent of the population declaring that they would prefer to have a man as a boss		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Residence						
Rural	43.4	49.8	46.5	23.8	43.3	33.3
Urban	47.7	60.7	53.7	27.3	37.9	32.2
Location						
Tanzania Mainland	44.5	53.3	48.7	24.7	40.5	32.2
Zanzibar	62.0	69.2	65.4	41.6	68.5	54.4
Age						
15-24	39.8	40.8	40.3	22.3	45.5	33.9
25-34	46.9	58.0	51.5	28.7	45.9	35.7
35-44	47.4	56.4	51.4	27.6	47.2	36.2
45-54	46.5	57.8	52.1	22.1	34.1	28.0
55+						
Education						
No education	38.2	44.5	40.1	26.7	47.1	32.7
Primary incomplete	50.8	50.1	50.4	26.5	46.9	37.4
Primary complete	45.3	53.2	49.1	23.2	42.3	32.5
Secondary incomplete	50.4	61.9	57.1	30.8	32.6	31.8
Secondary complete +	49.4	71.5	63.6	29.2	21.7	24.4
Region						
Dodoma	38.2	32.0	35.2	9.9	25.4	17.4
Arusha	31.4	34.7	33.0	21.2	29.1	25.0
Kilimanjaro	82.8	83.1	83.0	35.1	53.1	43.7
Tanga	75.0	70.6	72.9	47.0	50.8	48.8
Morogoro	29.5	38.3	33.8	34.1	73.0	53.1
Pwani	61.0	60.2	60.6	28.0	46.6	36.9
Dar es Salaam	48.0	63.8	55.7	25.2	31.8	28.4
Lindi	62.1	60.2	61.2	21.6	59.1	39.1
Mtwara	63.6	63.2	63.4	34.7	44.8	39.4
Ruvuma	45.3	68.2	56.3	24.8	20.2	22.6
Iringa	30.5	38.0	34.1	24.2	53.0	38.0
Mbeya	44.1	65.6	54.2	31.5	62.2	46.0
Singida	40.0	42.6	41.3	11.9	23.8	17.7
Tabora	50.9	51.4	51.1	29.3	52.3	40.6
Rukwa	53.7	54.7	54.2	44.7	72.6	58.1
Kigoma	29.0	54.5	41.0	20.6	39.4	29.4
Shinyanga	49.2	42.0	45.7	21.2	52.7	36.4
Kagera	30.7	53.7	41.7	23.7	42.1	32.5
Mwanza	36.5	58.2	47.0	11.5	10.1	10.9
Mara	28.8	52.4	39.7	26.4	27.0	26.7
Manyara	14.5	17.3	15.9	17.6	40.4	29.0
Njombe	60.6	78.1	68.7	14.4	29.2	21.2
Katavi	52.3	49.5	51.0	53.1	81.1	66.8
Simiyu	30.5	29.3	30.0	17.9	39.0	27.3
Geita	57.4	46.9	52.2	2.9	2.3	2.6
Songwe	31.7	73.8	51.6	29.4	66.7	47.0
Kaskazini Unguja	56.7	66.9	61.7	26.0	83.1	53.6
Kusini Unguja	36.1	44.2	40.1	39.1	65.9	52.4
Mjini Magharibi	60.5	68.5	64.2	50.4	69.4	59.3
Kaskazini Pemba	71.7	68.5	70.2	32.6	62.2	46.7
Kusini Pemba	76.9	90.8	83.4	39.6	59.5	48.9
Tanzania	45.0	53.8	49.2	25.2	41.3	32.9

6.6.6 Opinion on the Statement Related to Access to Business

In general, almost nine out of ten persons (86.8 per cent) agreed that women should ask permission from their spouse/husband to start a business followed by the perceptions that “It is perfectly acceptable for any woman in the family to start a business of her own” (83.6 per cent) and that “Men make better business managers than women” (37.4 per cent).

Zanzibar is prominent in all the issues and across sex compared to Tanzania Mainland. Furthermore, the percentage of the population whose perceptions support the issues were higher in rural compared to urban areas.

Most of the respondents in the Kigoma region (99.1 per cent) disagree or strongly disagree that “it is perfectly acceptable for any woman in the family to start a business of her own”, while the population in Mjini Magharibi and Kaskazini Unguja regions agree or strongly agree that “women should ask for permission from their spouse/husband to start a business”. Moreover, the level of agreement on whether men make better business managers than women was supported by a low percentage of respondents in the Songwe region (17.0 per cent) and high percentage in Katavi region (65.6 per cent) as presented in Table 6.16.

Table 6.16: Percentage of Population who Agreed on Selected Statements By Sex, according to Selected Background Characteristics

Background characteristics	Men make better business manager than women	It is perfectly acceptable for any woman in your family to start a business of her own	Women should ask the permission of their spouse / husband to start a business
Sex			
Women	33.5	85.1	86.4
Men	41.6	82.0	87.3
Residence			
Rural	39.7	81.7	87.4
Urban	33.6	86.9	85.9
Location			
Tanzania Mainland	36.7	83.2	86.5
Zanzibar	58.5	96.5	98.2
Age			
15 – 24	39.7	83.4	84.9
25 – 34	36.6	83.0	87.4
35 – 44	36.7	83.7	86.0
45 – 54	35.9	86.3	89.3
55+	37.4	82.2	87.1
Region			
Dodoma	31.2	95.3	97.6
Arusha	38.9	68.0	78.0
Kilimanjaro	33.2	93.1	95.8
Tanga	49.9	84.9	93.1
Morogoro	19.1	46.0	54.0
Pwani	41.6	98.2	98.7
Dar es Salaam	41.5	97.6	94.8
Lindi	28.0	97.0	98.6
Mtwara	36.5	94.1	96.1
Ruvuma	25.0	92.7	81.2
Iringa	30.8	52.7	74.6
Mbeya	19.9	91.2	90.4
Singida	37.5	92.6	96.1
Tabora	50.4	70.4	87.0
Rukwa	53.9	88.2	95.2
Kigoma	39.0	99.1	96.9
Shinyanga	43.8	72.1	82.5
Kagera	47.0	94.7	94.2

Mwanza	33.3	62.0	63.8
Mara	36.4	89.0	90.9
Manyara	27.1	61.8	72.6
Njombe	36.6	94.3	86.8
Katavi	65.6	94.5	95.4
Simiyu	41.8	89.4	97.1
Geita	31.5	64.8	67.8
Songwe	17.0	97.9	87.5
Kaskazini Unguja	61.7	98.4	98.8
Kusini Unguja	63.0	95.8	96.9
Mjini Magharibi	58.8	97.2	98.8
Kaskazini Pemba	56.2	95.5	97.7
Kusini Pemba	53.9	93.7	97.0
Total	37.4	83.6	86.8

6.7 Access to Labour Market

The section presents gendered perceptions about jobs and the respondent's opinions on statements related to workplace rights.

6.7.1 Gendered Perceptions about Jobs

The results show that, 37.5 per cent of the population aged 15 years or above consider the work category of maids and housekeeping (cleaners) as appropriate jobs for women, followed by midwife (32.7 per cent), bar/restaurant (25.8 per cent). On the other hand, construction workers (51.6 per cent), taxi driver (47.2 per cent), member of police force (9.1 per cent) and physician (8.7 per cent) are considered as jobs more appropriate for men.

The proportion of the population who consider a midwife job to be more appropriate for women was higher in Zanzibar (61.3 per cent) than in Mainland Tanzania (31.8 per cent). Similarly, the proportion of the population in rural areas who consider that construction worker job to be more appropriate for men (55.1 per cent) was higher than that in urban areas (45.7 per cent) as shown in Table 6.17.

Figure 6.7: Distribution of The Population that Consider a Selection of Jobs to be more appropriate for Women or Men

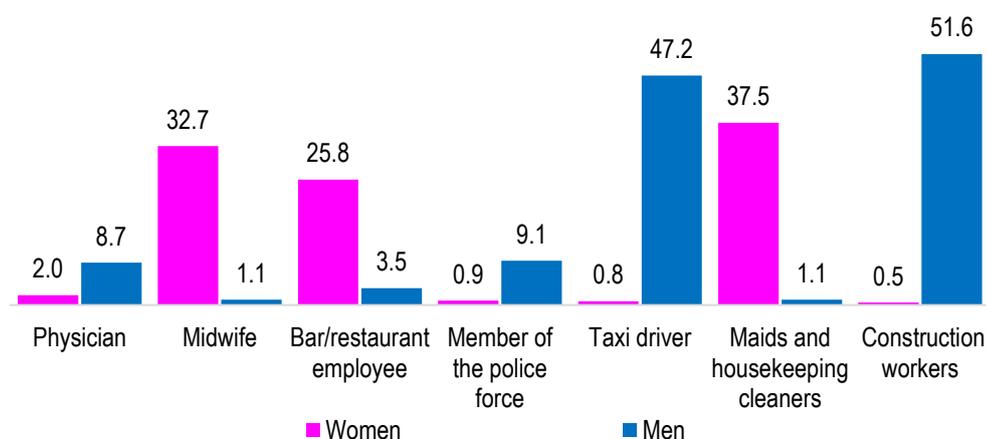


Table 6.17: Distribution of The Population Who Considers a Selection of Jobs to be more Appropriate for Women, Men or Neither, according to Selected Background Characteristics

Background characteristics	Physician more appropriate for:		Midwife more appropriate for:		Bar/restaurant employee more appropriate for:		Member of the police force more appropriate for:		Taxi driver more appropriate for:		Maids and housekeeping cleaners more appropriate for:		Construction worker more appropriate for:								
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men							
Residence																					
Rural	2.4	9.7	87.8	35.7	1.0	63.3	28.7	3.5	67.8	1.1	10.0	88.9	0.9	49.2	49.9	40.1	1.3	58.6	0.7	55.1	44.2
Urban	1.3	7.0	91.7	27.9	1.2	71.0	21.2	3.6	75.2	0.7	7.7	91.6	0.6	43.8	55.7	33.2	0.7	66.1	0.3	45.7	54.0
Location																					
Tanzania	2.0	8.5	89.6	31.8	1.1	67.1	26.4	2.5	71.0	0.9	8.2	90.9	0.8	46.3	52.9	36.7	1.1	62.3	0.5	50.8	48.7
Mainland	2.8	16.8	80.4	61.3	0.8	37.9	7.1	36.1	56.8	0.7	39.6	59.8	1.1	73.9	25.0	64.9	1.5	33.5	1.3	77.5	21.2
Zanzibar																					
Age																					
15-24	2.4	8.4	89.1	30.9	1.5	67.6	27.9	3.5	68.5	0.7	9.8	89.5	0.9	46.2	53.0	37.5	1.0	61.5	0.5	53.0	46.6
25-34	2.3	9.0	88.6	32.8	1.1	66.2	24.3	3.7	72.0	1.8	8.5	89.6	0.6	48.4	51.0	35.5	1.1	63.4	0.5	50.3	49.3
35-44	2.0	9.3	88.8	30.1	0.8	69.0	25.6	3.9	70.4	0.6	8.6	90.8	0.7	48.8	50.5	37.8	1.3	60.9	0.6	53.0	46.4
45-54	2.0	9.3	88.7	36.8	1.1	62.1	26.5	3.9	69.7	0.8	10.6	88.6	0.9	47.0	52.1	40.6	1.2	58.2	0.8	53.9	45.3
55+	1.3	7.7	90.9	34.1	0.9	65.0	24.8	2.8	72.4	0.8	8.4	90.8	0.8	45.4	53.8	36.8	0.9	62.4	0.5	47.9	51.7
Region																					
Dodoma	0.0	2.8	97.2	5.5	0.4	94.1	9.9	0.4	89.7	0.8	2.0	97.2	0.0	21.7	78.3	21.0	0.4	78.6	0.0	29.3	70.7
Arusha	3.0	2.9	94.1	32.2	1.6	66.3	34.9	4.2	60.9	1.1	2.8	96.1	1.7	64.3	34.1	50.1	2.0	47.9	0.0	59.4	40.6
Kilimanjaro	1.1	2.6	96.3	29.5	0.8	69.8	10.9	1.5	87.6	0.4	3.8	95.8	0.0	32.7	67.3	23.8	1.9	74.3	0.7	36.8	62.5
Tanga	1.6	11.2	87.2	46.4	2.3	51.3	22.7	2.0	75.3	0.8	10.1	89.2	0.8	45.4	53.8	34.4	0.8	64.8	0.8	49.6	49.7
Morogoro	3.2	0.0	96.8	13.4	0.0	86.6	9.8	0.4	89.8	0.8	5.3	93.9	1.6	15.8	82.6	11.0	0.0	89.0	0.4	10.9	88.7
Pwani	1.3	9.5	89.2	41.8	0.0	58.2	33.0	1.8	65.2	0.4	8.1	91.4	0.0	45.2	54.8	39.8	0.5	59.7	0.0	51.9	48.1
Dar es Salaam	0.0	6.7	93.3	28.8	1.4	69.8	25.1	2.1	72.8	0.0	4.8	95.2	0.4	47.8	51.7	33.7	0.0	66.3	0.0	53.7	46.3
Lindi	0.0	6.3	93.7	40.3	0.0	59.7	20.0	0.9	79.1	0.5	2.9	96.6	0.5	30.6	68.9	38.6	0.0	61.4	1.5	44.1	54.3
Mtwara	2.0	3.9	94.1	56.8	0.0	43.2	15.7	3.9	80.4	0.0	5.7	94.3	0.4	34.3	65.3	23.1	1.3	75.6	0.5	40.9	58.6
Ruvuma	1.4	8.5	90.1	31.2	0.9	67.9	32.3	1.3	66.3	0.0	8.5	91.5	0.4	34.6	65.0	39.5	0.4	60.0	0.0	41.5	58.5
Iringa	10.0	9.4	80.6	36.9	0.0	63.1	13.6	11.4	75.0	3.0	13.5	83.5	1.2	35.2	63.6	32.9	0.8	66.3	1.2	31.2	67.6
Mbeya	5.0	7.1	87.9	21.8	2.6	75.6	29.6	4.9	65.5	1.4	9.3	89.4	0.0	41.7	58.3	30.2	3.8	66.1	0.4	42.7	56.9
Singida	0.8	4.6	94.6	14.1	0.4	85.5	18.6	5.5	75.9	1.5	3.1	95.3	0.4	29.8	69.8	29.9	1.2	68.9	0.0	40.7	59.3
Tabora	2.2	12.1	85.6	33.8	0.9	65.3	31.5	2.7	65.9	1.3	10.3	88.4	1.8	48.8	49.4	39.0	0.9	60.1	1.4	60.1	38.6
Rukwa	4.7	25.4	69.9	45.4	0.9	53.8	52.4	3.1	44.5	0.4	28.4	71.2	0.0	61.4	38.6	48.0	2.2	49.8	0.4	64.5	35.1
Kigoma	1.3	7.8	90.9	40.2	0.4	59.4	24.5	5.2	70.3	0.4	6.8	92.8	0.0	56.3	43.7	49.2	0.0	50.8	0.0	66.1	33.9
Shinyanga	4.4	9.3	86.3	34.3	1.3	64.5	38.4	1.6	60.0	3.8	12.2	84.1	2.5	43.5	54.0	38.5	2.5	59.0	3.0	50.8	46.2
Kagera	1.8	11.0	87.2	33.5	2.8	63.8	38.2	3.3	58.5	0.0	12.8	87.2	0.0	57.1	42.9	53.4	1.0	45.6	0.5	66.2	33.3

Mwanza	0.0	13.5	86.5	14.2	0.5	85.3	18.2	1.0	80.8	0.5	6.5	93.0	0.0	61.0	39.0	34.0	1.0	65.0	0.0	48.5	51.5
Mara	0.0	13.4	86.6	59.5	0.7	39.7	48.6	3.4	48.0	1.4	21.0	77.6	3.6	64.9	31.6	64.0	0.6	35.3	1.4	74.0	24.7
Manyara	5.3	0.9	93.9	39.8	0.5	59.7	23.4	0.9	75.8	1.0	0.0	99.0	1.2	53.3	45.4	34.2	1.7	64.1	0.4	56.8	42.8
Njombe	2.3	9.4	88.4	27.9	1.8	70.3	24.5	0.9	74.7	1.8	8.6	89.6	0.5	15.8	83.7	29.9	0.4	69.7	0.0	21.9	78.1
Katavi	6.1	27.9	66.0	50.8	0.9	48.4	66.8	0.0	33.2	3.4	32.0	64.7	0.9	74.4	24.7	64.3	0.4	35.3	1.3	74.4	24.3
Simiyu	3.3	20.0	76.7	71.2	2.3	26.5	43.6	2.3	54.2	3.4	20.0	76.5	1.2	77.9	21.0	65.4	1.8	32.8	1.7	91.6	6.8
Geita	0.0	9.8	90.2	14.0	0.8	85.2	22.7	0.8	76.5	0.0	0.8	99.2	0.0	61.3	38.7	32.2	0.8	67.0	0.0	67.4	32.6
Songwe	2.8	5.3	91.9	20.1	2.7	77.3	21.0	4.1	74.9	2.4	4.8	92.9	1.4	38.8	59.8	19.6	4.1	76.3	0.0	44.8	55.2
Kaskazini	1.2	12.8	86.0	42.6	0.4	57.0	3.2	26.7	70.1	0.0	19.9	80.1	0.0	63.4	36.6	66.6	1.2	32.2	0.4	79.4	20.2
Unguja	3.0	17.6	79.4	56.6	1.5	41.9	13.4	32.7	53.8	0.4	20.3	79.3	0.4	78.3	21.3	59.2	1.1	39.7	0.4	80.1	19.5
Kusini Unguja	2.0	15.2	82.9	53.9	1.2	44.9	4.9	26.7	68.4	0.0	30.0	70.0	0.4	70.8	28.8	55.2	0.8	44.0	0.4	70.1	29.5
Mjini Magharibi	3.4	18.1	78.5	85.7	0.0	14.3	8.7	54.0	37.3	1.1	68.7	30.2	2.6	81.9	15.5	78.5	4.5	17.0	4.5	86.0	9.4
Kaskazini Pemba	6.3	24.3	69.5	79.9	0.4	19.8	12.4	58.1	29.5	3.0	70.0	27.0	3.0	82.7	14.3	83.1	1.4	15.4	2.2	88.4	9.4
Kusini Pemba	2.0	8.7	89.3	32.7	1.1	66.2	25.8	3.5	70.6	0.9	9.1	89.9	0.8	47.2	52.1	37.5	1.1	61.4	0.5	51.6	47.9

6.7.2 Opinion on the Statement Related to Access to Workplace Rights

The survey gathered information on the opinions of women and men regarding rights in the workplace. The results are reported as to whether the respondents agreed or disagreed with a particular statement. Nearly nine out ten individuals (87.1 per cent) agreed or strongly agreed that “it is perfectly acceptable for any woman in the family to have a paid job outside home if she wants one”, while 87.6 per cent agreed that “women should ask for permission from their spouse/husband if they want to have a paid job outside home/family business”.

Also, 91.3 per cent of the population agreed that “men and women should receive equal remuneration for a work of equal value”, 90.9 per cent concurred that “mothers should benefit from a paid maternity leave”, and 59.7 per cent agreed that “fathers should benefit from a paid paternity leave”. Furthermore, 62.4 per cent of the population concurred that “women should not be allowed to work during the night” and 74.4 per cent agreed that “women should not be allowed to work in hazardous jobs”

Furthermore, the vast majority of the population (91.3 per cent) agreed or strongly agreed that “men and women should receive equal remuneration for a work of equal value”. Variation of responses between women and men are minor (91.6 per cent women and 90.9 per cent for men). Similar results were observed across regions, places of residence and by age group (Table 6.18).

Table 6.18: Percentage of the Population who Agreed or on Selected Statements by Sex, according to Selected Background Characteristics

Background characteristics	It is perfectly acceptable for any woman in your family to have a paid job outside the home if she wants one	Women should ask the permission of their spouse / husband to have a paid job outside the home / family business	Men and women should receive equal remuneration for a work of equal value	Mothers should benefit from a paid maternity leave	Fathers should benefit from a paid paternity leave	Women should not be allowed to work during the night	Women should not be allowed to work in hazardous jobs
Sex							
Women	88.0	86.9	91.6	90.7	57.3	62.4	75.0
Men	86.2	88.4	90.9	91.1	62.3	62.4	73.9
Residence							
Rural	84.9	87.8	90.7	89.7	58.4	67.9	75.4
Urban	90.9	87.3	92.1	92.9	61.7	53.4	72.9
Location							
Tanzania							
Mainland	86.8	87.3	91.1	90.8	59.7	62	73.8
Zanzibar	99.0	98.3	96.8	94	57.5	73.8	95.0
Age							
15-24	88.3	87.3	89.7	89.7	60.7	58.5	72.8
25-34	86.3	88.7	91.2	91	60.5	61.1	75.2
35-44	86.7	86.8	90.7	90.4	57.3	63.8	77.3
45-54	88.3	88.5	91.7	92.1	60	62.2	73.5
55+	86.0	87.1	93.3	91.6	59.7	66.7	73.5
Region							
Dodoma	88.6	99.2	98.0	86.6	28.4	34.4	51.4
Arusha	74.8	82.0	83.0	82.9	45.4	68.3	60.7
Kilimanjaro	94.0	94.7	95.1	95.5	71.2	71.6	76.2
Tanga	82.6	92.2	93.4	93.8	64	75.1	82.5
Morogoro	76.6	50.0	50.9	58.7	36.8	47.2	49.6
Pwani	97.7	97.7	98.7	98.7	65.7	46.6	81.4
Dar es Salaam	97.3	95.2	98.0	98.7	65.0	34.7	72.2
Lindi	99.0	99.0	99.5	99.1	65.6	80.9	82.3
Mtwara	96.6	97.6	93.5	93.6	65.0	73.1	87.8
Ruvuma	93.4	83.6	97.0	96.6	41.7	45.0	53.9

Iringa	67.0	66.8	66.8	72.8	41.7	67.3	68.4
Mbeya	85.9	94.4	94.0	90.6	52.4	42.6	72.4
Singida	88.0	95.8	97.2	89.5	36.6	40.0	49.4
Tabora	82.9	85.7	90.5	95.5	77.2	79.3	96.9
Rukwa	75.9	93.5	93.9	95.2	80.2	68.9	69.3
Kigoma	99.2	96.4	97.0	99.1	69.6	68.8	78.2
Shinyanga	77.0	82.3	88.2	91.8	81.1	80.3	98.8
Kagera	91.4	96.2	94.7	96.7	87.6	75.3	78.4
Mwanza	72.9	70	95.3	93.6	57.6	74.6	83.2
Mara	79.5	90.5	94.3	95.1	78.4	75.2	84.8
Manyara	82.9	75.9	65.1	59.8	22.4	56.5	44.7
Njombe	90.4	90.3	95.1	97.5	50.1	52.4	52.6
Katavi	96.7	96.2	92.5	97.5	78.4	71.0	62.4
Simiyu	88.5	98.2	97.2	96.0	58.1	84.2	96.5
Geita	84.1	69.3	98.5	94.7	75.8	84.5	90.9
Songwe	95.1	93.3	99.6	86.6	39.4	66.2	72.1
Kaskazini Unguja	98.4	98.8	99.2	100	68.1	76.9	96.8
Kusini Unguja	98.1	97.0	96.2	97.7	51.9	86.6	95.8
Mjini Magharibi	100	99.2	99.2	98.1	60.5	72.9	96.4
Kaskazini Pemba	98.9	97.7	93.6	86.8	49.8	70.2	92.5
Kusini Pemba	97.1	96.3	90.7	80.8	49.7	69.8	90.7
Tanzania	87.1	87.6	91.3	90.9	59.7	62.4	74.4

7 Restricted Civil Liberties

Key findings

- About half of women (49.3 per cent) and a quarter of men (24.8 per cent) aged 15 years and above do not feel safe walking alone at night.
- Three quarters (75 per cent) of the population living in Zanzibar cited that fear of rape is among the reasons for women to fear walking alone at night.
- Nearly the whole population (96.2 per cent) feel that a wife or partner should ask for permission from her husband or partner when she travels to another city or travels abroad.
- Almost all respondents (95.7 per cent) agreed that women and men should have the same opportunities to be political candidates.
- About two-thirds (68.2 per cent) turn to the Local Government Authority when they have conflict.
- More than 90 per cent of the population aged 15 years and above agreed that men and women have equal opportunities to file complaints at the police, to access court of law and to join police force.

7.1 Introduction

The restricted civil liberties (RCL) chapter captures information on discriminatory laws and practices restricting women access, participation and voice in public and social spheres. This chapter presents an overview of discrimination against women in terms of civil liberties. It also examines discriminatory social institutions with regards to the norms and practices that limit the liberties and political rights of women such as for example freedom of movement, political voice, and access to justice.

7.2 Freedom of Movement and Feeling Insecure

Freedom of movement describes the ability of a person to live and move freely from one area to another. The survey found that 49.3 per cent of women and 24.8 per cent of men aged 15 years and above do not feel safe walking alone at night. With regards to location, 49.6 per cent women living in Tanzania Mainland are likely to not feel safe while walking alone at night compared to women living in Zanzibar (37.8 per cent). Moreover, the rate of fear in urban areas is slightly higher in (38.5 per cent) than in rural areas (37.0 per cent). Generally, women are less likely to feel safe to walk alone at night (49.3 per cent feel unsafe compared to 24.8 per cent of men). Older women are less likely to be fearful than younger age cohorts.

Table 7.1 shows that the regions with the highest percentage of women not feeling safe walking at night were resident of Morogoro (100 per cent) and Kusini Pemba (91.5 per cent).

Table 7.1.: Percentage of the Population Who Does Not Feel Safe Walking Alone at Night in the Area Where They Live By Sex, According To Selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Women	Men	Total	Share of Women Among Population Not Feeling Safe Walking Alone At Night
Residence				
Rural	49.8	23.6	37.0	68.8
Urban	48.4	26.9	38.5	67.6
Location				
Tanzania Mainland	49.6	25.3	38.0	68.1
Zanzibar	37.8	8.5	23.9	83.1
Age group				
15 – 24	58.2	25.2	41.7	69.7
25 – 34	47.2	22.8	37.2	74.8
35 – 44	48.3	20.3	36.0	75.1
45 – 54	44.3	25.8	35.2	63.7
55+	46.8	28.7	37.0	57.9
Region				
Dodoma	75.6	36.1	56.6	69.4
Arusha	63.6	19.6	42.5	78.0
Kilimanjaro	42.5	17.7	30.7	72.5
Tanga	52.3	32.5	42.9	63.8
Morogoro	6.1	0.0	3.0	100
Pwani	44.1	24.3	34.6	66.3
Dar es Salaam	52.0	32.9	42.7	62.8
Lindi	40.5	21.6	31.7	68.1
Mtwara	53.7	32.2	43.8	66.0
Ruvuma	58.1	24.5	42.0	72.0
Iringa	29.7	14.0	22.2	69.8
Mbeya	68.5	50.0	59.8	60.5
Singida	74.8	41.0	58.3	65.7
Tabora	34.5	21.5	28.1	62.4
Rukwa	44.7	29.2	37.3	62.5
Kigoma	58.0	26.3	43.1	71.5
Shinyanga	34.8	13.4	24.5	73.7
Kagera	78.1	30.5	55.3	73.5
Mwanza	39.4	20.3	30.1	67.5
Mara	54.2	25.4	40.9	71.2
Manyara	55.7	28.8	42.3	65.9
Njombe	47.0	20.8	34.9	72.6
Katavi	48.4	15.3	32.2	76.7
Simiyu	34.7	12.2	24.7	78.0
Geita	26.5	16.4	21.6	62.8
Songwe	65.1	35.7	51.2	67.1
Kaskazini Unguja	29.9	4.8	17.8	86.8
Kusini Unguja	38.3	6.2	22.4	86.2
Mjini Magharibi	49.6	13.7	32.8	80.5
Kaskazini Pemba	23.9	3.9	14.4	86.9
Kusini Pemba	21.6	2.3	12.6	91.5
Tanzania	49.3	24.8	37.6	68.4

7.2.1 Reasons for Feeling of Insecurity

The survey also asked those who stated that they are not feeling safe walking alone at night what the reasons for their feelings of insecurity were. Generally, 67.4 per cent of the population stated that they fear robbery followed by those who mentioned fear of physical assault (60.5 per cent). The urban population is more likely to fear robbery than the rural population (80.1 per cent and 59.4 respectively), whilst the population living in Zanzibar were more likely to fear robbery (75.6 per cent) than those living in Tanzania Mainland (67.2 per cent). Women were more likely than men to name physical assault and fear of rape as the major reasons for not feeling safe when they are walking alone. In Zanzibar the fear of rape (75.0 per cent) is a major reason that prevents women from walking alone at night. Men mostly feared robbery and physical assault (Table 7.2).

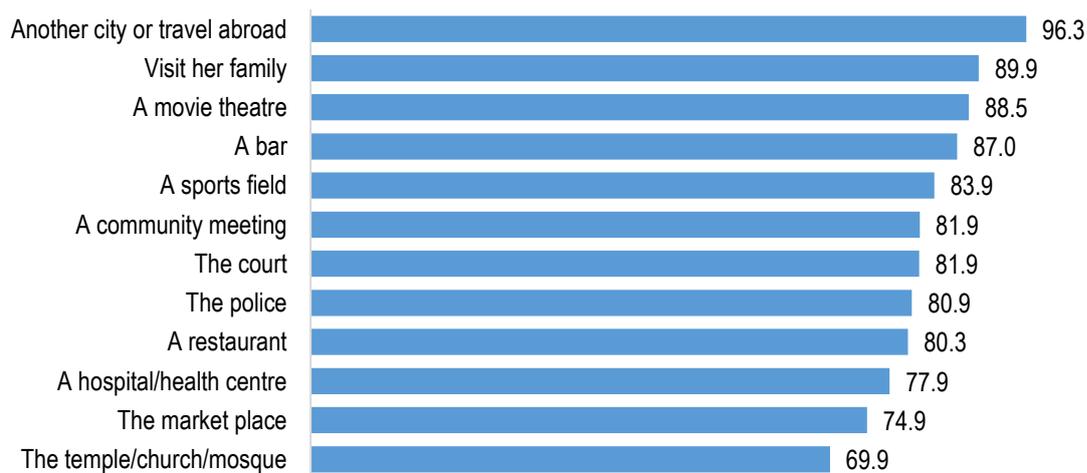
Table 7.2: Percentage of Population who do not Feel Safe Walking Alone at Night by Reasons for Not Feeling Safe, According to Selected Background Characteristics

Reasons for not feeling safe walking alone at night	Rural			Urban			Tanzania mainland			Zanzibar			Tanzania		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Fear of robbery	58.3	61.8	59.4	79.6	81.1	80.1	66.3	69.2	67.2	72.0	93.1	75.6	66.4	69.5	67.4
Fear of kidnapping	30.1	35.1	31.6	28.3	36.8	31.1	29.2	35.8	31.3	37.3	31.9	36.4	29.4	35.8	31.4
Fear of physical assault (being mugged or beaten up)	57.3	67.2	60.4	56.8	68.6	60.6	57.1	67.8	60.5	55.5	68.5	57.7	57.1	67.8	60.5
Fear of rape	54.2	3.8	38.5	45.6	7.3	33.1	50.3	5.0	35.8	75.0	27.3	66.9	50.9	5.2	36.4
Fear of being sexually harassed	8.5	2.2	6.6	6.0	1.6	4.5	7.1	1.9	5.4	28.0	5.7	24.2	7.5	2.0	5.8
Fear of verbal assault (being insulted/verbally attacked)	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.8
Fear of obscene words and exhibitionists	0.5	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.3	0.8	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	2.0	1.2
Partner disapproval and I would be afraid to disobey him	7.1	1.2	5.3	4.2	0.6	3.0	5.9	1.0	4.3	11.5	0.0	9.6	6.0	1.0	4.4
Social stigma/gossip about walking alone at night	4.3	5.4	4.6	2.6	1.3	2.2	3.7	3.8	3.7	0.9	0.0	0.8	3.6	3.8	3.7
Others	10.9	15.3	12.3	5.3	8.9	6.5	8.9	12.8	10.1	3.2	9.9	4.3	8.8	12.8	10.0
Number of Population	5,106,651	2,310,689	7,417,340	3,146,982	1,517,881	4,664,864	8,062,436	3,789,624	11,852,060	191,198	38,947	230,145	8,253,634	3,828,571	12,082,204

7.2.2 Opinion on Women's Right to go to Certain Places Alone

The survey found that most respondents (96.3 per cent) felt that a wife or partner should ask for permission to travel to another city or travel abroad, followed by 89.9 per cent of the population who reported that the wife or partner should ask for permission to visit her family. Asking permission to visit temple or church or mosque was least likely to be mentioned, but still nearly seven out of ten (69.9 per cent) respondents felt it was necessary to obtain permission.

Figure 7.1: Percentage of Population Who Considers That a Wife or Partner Should Ask Permission from Her Husband or Partner to Go to Selected Places



In Zanzibar, going to marketplaces (99.8 per cent) and restaurants (99.1 per cent) are mentioned as considered by most as places for which a wife or partner should ask for the permission from her husband or partner to go to. Travelling to another city or abroad (91.4 per cent) and visiting her family (85.2 per cent) are considered to be activities for which permission should be sought from the husband or partner in Tanzania Mainland. Travelling to another city or abroad is also considered by most urban (91.2 per cent) and rural residents (91.9 per cent) as an activity for which a wife or partner should ask for permission from her husband or partner.

Less importance is attached to asking permission to go to marketplaces (71.3 per cent). Regionally the responses ranged from 33.6 per cent in Songwe region to 100 per cent each in Kaskazini Unguja and Mjini Magharibi regions (Table 7.3).

Table 7.3: Percentage of the Population Who Considers That A Wife or Partner Should Ask The Permission to Her Husband or Partner to go to a Selected Places, According to Selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	"A wife or partner should ask the permission to her husband or partner to go to:"											
	The Market Place	Movie Theatre	Restaurant	Bar	The Police	The Court	Hospital /Health Centre	Sports Field	Temple/ Church/ Mosque	Community Meeting	Visit her Family	Another City or Travel
Residence												
Rural	75.1	84.9	77.8	82.9	78.3	79.1	77.0	80.3	70.4	79.7	86.7	91.9
Urban	65.0	83.3	74.3	82.7	74.9	76.0	69.5	79.2	60.1	75.2	83.7	91.2
Location												
Tanzania Mainland	70.4	83.8	75.8	82.3	76.3	77.3	73.4	79.3	65.6	77.4	85.2	91.4
Zanzibar	99.8	98.3	99.1	97.9	98.5	98.2	97.7	98.1	97.2	97.9	97.8	98.2
Sex												
Men	69.8	84.4	76.0	83.0	76.9	77.9	73.2	79.3	64.9	77.3	84.7	91.2
Women	72.6	84.1	76.9	82.6	77.1	78.0	75.1	80.4	68.0	78.6	86.3	92.0
Age group												
15 – 24	68.6	82.3	73.6	79.8	74.3	74.7	70.3	77.3	60.4	74.6	82.7	89.7
25 – 34	72.1	86.0	78.5	85.6	78.9	79.3	76.1	81.2	67.6	78.3	87.1	93.4
35 – 44	72.7	84.1	77.1	83.2	75.7	77.4	74.2	80.8	67.0	79.3	86.2	91.6
45 – 54	72.5	86.1	77.3	83.2	79.5	80.1	75.4	82.2	69.8	81.2	86.9	92.4
55+	71.0	83.5	76.4	82.8	77.3	78.9	75.4	78.5	68.9	77.4	85.5	91.5
Education level												
No formal education	77.6	85.7	80.2	82.2	79.0	78.9	79.3	81.3	73.3	80.3	88.2	91.8
Primary Incomplete	76.7	87.8	80.0	86.6	81.5	81.8	77.9	81.5	71.3	82.2	88.4	91.3
Primary education	70.5	83.5	75.6	81.9	76.3	77.4	73.5	79.4	65.6	77.4	84.9	91.6
Secondary education	63.9	82.6	73.3	83.5	73.8	76.0	68.8	79.1	59.5	74.5	83.1	91.4
University	59.4	85.5	71.8	84.7	76.3	73.6	68.0	76.9	56.8	75.7	85.4	96.3
Region												
Dodoma	81.0	88.1	82.6	59.3	70.4	72.3	75.5	73.9	66.4	68.8	86.2	88.9
Arusha	39.1	63.3	43.3	64.0	49.1	48.9	45.8	48.6	30.3	44.9	62.9	77.8
Kilimanjaro	91.7	94.3	93.6	91.6	92.1	92.8	95.8	96.6	83.3	94.4	94.8	98.5
Tanga	98.1	96.2	97.3	94.9	97.3	97.3	98.5	97.3	96.5	97.3	98.5	98.1
Morogoro	56.0	68.7	51.1	74.7	52.7	56.4	54.0	75.9	52.4	77.5	92.4	94.0
Pwani	90.5	95.4	94.1	96.3	93.6	94.5	90.9	96.3	79.5	92.3	95.9	98.2
Dar es Salaam	66.9	89.4	83.1	88.0	81.8	84.0	70.8	87.5	55.5	83.5	90.0	96.5
Lindi	98.6	99.5	98.6	99.0	98.6	98.6	98.6	99.0	98.6	98.6	98.6	99.0
Mtwara	98.9	98.0	99.0	96.0	98.6	99.6	99.0	99.0	97.2	99.6	99.6	99.6
Ruvuma	69.3	78.9	72.8	81.2	74.5	75.5	72.0	76.6	67.3	70.1	78.3	90.6
Iringa	68.8	62.4	65.9	66.0	63.1	60.9	66.2	64.3	65.3	65.6	76.6	72.9
Mbeya	34.8	69.0	37.0	72.5	52.0	52.8	45.8	51.4	33.6	39.4	56.4	82.1
Singida	79.0	61.9	69.5	51.3	50.5	59.1	78.9	76.1	69.1	72.3	87.9	87.6
Tabora	72.5	81.5	77.8	83.7	77.0	77.5	76.1	78.3	69.4	73.9	79.7	85.1
Rukwa	66.8	89.6	80.4	90.0	86.0	86.0	79.9	88.2	68.1	82.5	87.7	90.3
Kigoma	93.0	94.8	93.4	85.1	93.8	92.9	92.5	93.4	92.0	93.0	93.9	94.3
Shinyanga	81.2	90.3	90.7	93.1	92.6	93.0	86.1	89.5	82.0	89.4	93.8	96.7
Kagera	94.1	95.6	95.1	94.7	91.7	89.8	92.7	90.4	90.3	93.2	96.1	97.5
Mwanza	58.7	84.2	82.5	85.3	78.6	80.0	65.1	80.4	60.2	75.3	82.4	87.0
Mara	45.4	89.0	51.1	84.0	63.2	62.6	57.2	64.7	40.7	76.5	81.0	93.7
Manyara	49.0	58.1	44.4	57.9	51.4	54.0	47.2	52.6	29.6	51.5	61.7	70.1
Njombe	70.2	74.5	70.4	88.3	77.4	76.9	75.6	74.2	72.1	73.4	82.2	89.6
Katavi	80.7	99.2	95.3	100	97.9	97.9	90.6	97.9	79.0	92.0	93.5	96.6
Simiyu	49.5	90.3	52.2	80.5	64.8	66.5	55.9	53.8	47.4	67.7	92.6	95.4
Geita	72.3	93.5	92.4	94.3	87.9	88.6	75.7	93.2	74.2	86.7	90.1	95.1
Songwe	33.6	54.3	37.1	69.5	46.9	46.5	40.6	43.8	31.6	36.1	41.7	92.7
Kaskazini Uguja	100	100	100	98.8	100	100	99.6	100	99.6	100	100	100
Kusini Uguja	99.2	99.2	98.9	96.2	98.5	98.1	95.0	99.2	95.0	98.1	97.3	98.1
Mjini Magharibi	100	98.8	100	98.4	98.8	98.4	97.7	97.7	96.9	97.3	97.6	98.0
Kaskazini Pemba	99.6	96.2	97.4	96.6	97.4	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4
Kusini Pemba	99.3	96.3	97.4	98.1	97.4	97.4	98.2	97.8	97.4	98.2	97.1	98.2
Tanzania	71.3	84.3	76.5	82.8	77.0	77.9	74.2	79.9	66.5	78.0	85.6	91.6

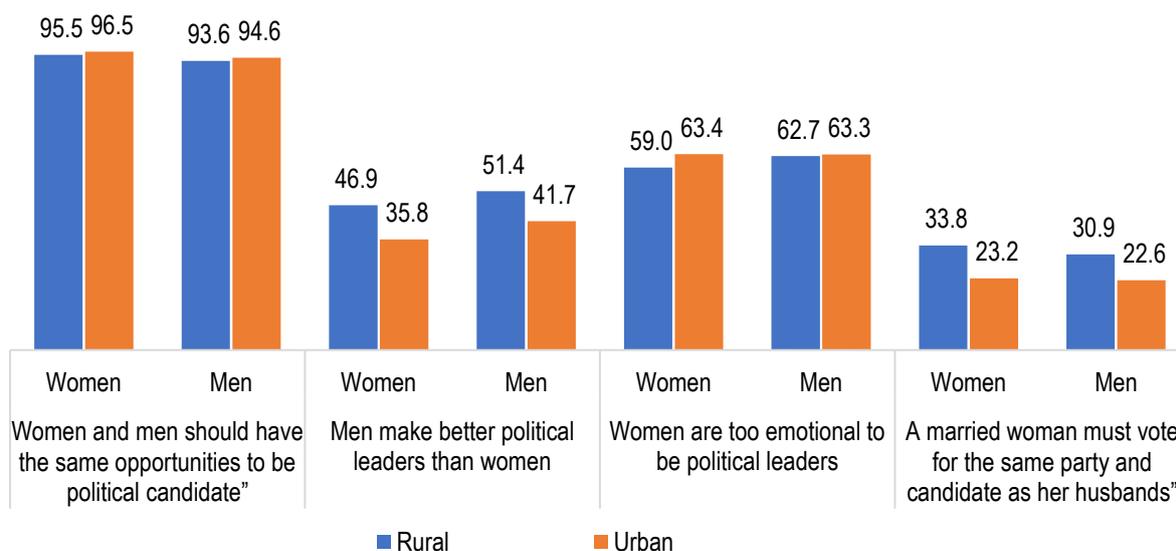
7.3 Political Voice

Political voice is the right of both women and men to participate in decision making process. These include participation in elections as well as appointment at all levels. This right has been guaranteed in both constitutions of the United Republic of Tanzania (1977) and Zanzibar (1984). Despite the constitution guaranteeing equal opportunities for men and women to participate in decision making, women’s representation remain low in various decision-making bodies at all levels. This has mainly been due to the existing patriarchal system which favour men over women.

7.3.1 Opinion on Issues Related to Women’s Political Voice

In general, the Tanzania SIGI survey found that 95 per cent of the population agreed that women and men should have the same opportunities to be political candidates. However, women (95.9 per cent) were more likely than men (93.9 per cent) to feel that way. More than a quarter (28.8 per cent) of the population believe that a married woman must vote for the same parties and candidates as their husbands (29.7 per cent women and 27.9 per cent men). The opinions of women and men living in urban and rural areas do not differ much except for the statement that married women must vote for the same parties and candidates as their husbands and that men make better political leaders than women as shown in Figure 7.2.

Figure 7.2: Percentage of the Population Who Agreed on Selected Statements by Sex



However, nine (9) out of 10 persons of the population of Tanzania Mainland (95.1 per cent) and Zanzibar (91.0 per cent) agreed strongly with the statement that women and men should have the same opportunities to be political candidates. On the other hand, 29.1 per cent of the population in Tanzania Mainland and 19.5 per cent of the population in Zanzibar strongly agreed on the statement that married woman must vote for the same party and candidates as her husband.

The percentages of population who agreed that women and men should have the same opportunity to be a political candidate ranges from 82.0 per cent in Morogoro region to 99.5 per cent in Rukwa region (Table 7.4).

Table 7.4: Percentage of Population Who Agreed on Selected Statements by Sex, According to Selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Women and men should have the same opportunities to be political candidate”	Men make better political leaders than women	Women are too emotional to be political leaders	A married woman must vote for the same party and candidate as her husbands”	Women who participate in politics or leaderships cannot also be good wives or mother
Residence					
Rural	94.5	49.1	60.8	32.4	25.3
Urban	95.6	38.6	63.4	22.9	19.9
Location					
Tanzania Mainland	95.1	44.5	61.4	29.1	23.3
Zanzibar	91.0	64.4	73.3	19.5	23.4
Sex					
Women	93.9	47.9	62.9	27.9	24.8
Men	95.9	42.6	60.7	29.7	21.9
Age group					
15 – 24	99.6	29.2	45.1	7.1	2.4
25 – 34	97.4	81.0	62.9	55.2	44.7
35 – 44	99.2	49.1	93.2	35.6	38.0
45 – 54	96.5	70.8	92.2	54.6	47.6
55+	70.7	34.9	35.6	21.9	49.4
Region					
Dodoma	97.2	30.0	75.9	14.3	6.3
Arusha	99.1	37.7	74.3	22.0	15.2
Kilimanjaro	97.8	43.6	72.7	27.9	26.2
Tanga	96.2	29.6	43.6	19.1	12.7
Morogoro	82.0	46.8	59.9	31.2	55.1
Pwani	92.9	32.6	45.4	22.2	7.7
Dar es Salaam	99.2	35.5	52.4	11.6	13.9
Lindi	96.4	72.2	56.6	41.6	39.9
Mtwara	91.2	67.5	74.3	43.2	45.2
Ruvuma	97.8	33.4	63.5	23.3	5.2
Iringa	83.5	61.2	48.6	35.8	34.6
Mbeya	97.1	50.1	62.5	38.1	13.5
Singida	98.9	29.9	42.9	17.4	15.3
Tabora	96.0	44.7	57.2	40.5	21.8
Rukwa	99.5	76.2	62.5	53.6	48.6
Kigoma	95.4	32.8	54.8	19.5	20.2
Shinyanga	96.6	75.3	90.3	50.4	53.4
Kagera	97.2	54.0	69.8	59.6	25.5
Mwanza	98.9	24.2	66.7	15.1	6.4
Mara	97.9	20.7	42.6	16.0	3.5
Manyara	93.3	70.5	77.6	20.2	25.4
Njombe	92.3	62.6	71.4	22.5	26.0
Katavi	93.1	61.5	77.2	19.1	25.2
Simiyu	89.1	69.1	67.9	21.5	17.7
Geita	83.3	64.0	64.0	16.3	20.1
Songwe	95.0	45.1	61.8	28.8	23.3
Kaskazini Unguja	93.3	70.5	77.6	20.2	25.4
Kusini Unguja	93.4	63.3	72.2	22.8	26.3
Mjini Magharibi	93.5	61.7	77.5	19.1	25.3
Kaskazini Pemba	89.4	69.3	68.2	21.6	17.8
Kusini Pemba	88.0	67.6	67.6	17.2	21.3
Tanzania	95.7	45.5	62.3	29.1	23.5

7.4 Access to Justice

Access to justice refers to a system where conflicts among family and community members are mediated, resolved or arbitrated. In Tanzania, the system includes clan / community / religious leaders or bodies, local government authorities, tribunals and courts of law.

7.4.1 Support in Case of Conflict

Local Government Authorities in Tanzania have been marked as a prominent entity or institution to which people can turn to when they experience conflict. The percentage of population in Tanzania who turn to Local Government Authorities when they are in conflict is 68.2 per cent; disaggregated it represents 69.4 per cent women and 66.9 per cent men. Only 0.6 per cent of population turn to other institutions.

The results also show that the percentage of the rural population who turn to Local Government Authorities when involved in conflicts is 69.1 per cent, which is slightly higher compared to urban areas (66.8 per cent). Likewise, nine (9) out of every 10 women in Zanzibar (90.4 per cent) rely on family when involved in a conflict compared to only 60.6 per cent of women in Tanzania Mainland (Table 7.5).

Table 7.5: Percentage of Population by Entity or Institution to Which They Would Turn When Involved In a Conflict, According to Selected Background Characteristics

	Rural			Urban			Tanzania Mainland			Zanzibar			Tanzania		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Family	64.0	59.6	61.8	63.4	58.0	60.9	62.9	58.1	60.6	91.5	89.1	90.4	63.8	59.0	61.5
Friends /co-workers	12.2	13.5	12.9	10.7	13.9	12.1	11.6	13.5	12.5	13.1	18.7	15.8	11.6	13.7	12.6
Local Government Authority)	69.9	68.2	69.1	68.7	64.7	66.8	70.1	67.5	68.9	48.1	46.3	47.3	69.4	66.9	68.2
Primary Court or Khadhi Court	16.8	19.3	18.0	24.6	32.7	28.4	19.9	24.4	22.1	18.4	15.7	17.1	19.9	24.2	21.9
Police	20.9	22.3	21.6	32.0	36.9	34.3	24.9	27.4	26.1	36.2	35.3	35.8	25.2	27.6	26.4
Religious leader	20.5	18.5	19.5	29.7	25.1	27.6	24.4	21.1	22.8	14.1	15.7	14.9	24.0	20.9	22.5
Traditional leader	6.7	8.4	7.6	4.6	5.9	5.2	6.1	7.7	6.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	5.9	7.5	6.7
Others	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6

7.4.2 Opinion on Statements Related to Women's Access to Justice

The Tanzania SIGI survey found that more than 90 per cent of population aged 15 years and above agreed that men and women have equally opportunities to file complaints with the police (95.4 per cent), equal opportunities to access court of law (93.7 per cent) and same opportunities to join police force (93.4 per cent). On the other hand, only 39.5 per cent of population agreed that men make better decisions than women.

More than 90 per cent of women and men agreed on the three issues regarding equal opportunities between women and men while less than half of the women (44.1 per cent) and men (35.2 per cent) agreed that men make better judges than women. Similarly, more than 90 per cent of the population in rural and urban areas agreed with three issues regarding equal opportunities between women and men while less than half of the population in rural (43.4 per cent) and urban (33.0 per cent) areas agreed that men make better judges than women.

Furthermore, in Zanzibar the respondents were more likely (58.9 per cent) than in Tanzania Mainland (38.9 per cent) to agree that men make better judges than women. Moreover, regionally the percentage of the population who agreed that women and men should have the same opportunity to join the police force ranges from 56.8 per cent in Morogoro region to 100 per cent in Kigoma region (Table 7.6).

Table 7.6: Percentage of Population who Agreed on Selected Statements by Sex, According to Selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Men and women have equal opportunity to access court of law	Men and women have equally opportunity to file complaints at the police	Men make better judges than women	Men and women should have the same opportunity to join police force
Sex				
Women	93.8	95.1	44.1	92.6
Men	93.6	95.7	35.2	94.1
Residence				
Rural	93.6	95.8	43.4	93.4
Urban	93.9	94.7	33.0	93.4
Location				
Tanzania Mainland	93.6	95.3	38.9	93.5
Zanzibar	96.8	97.5	58.9	88.7
Age group				
15 - 24	93.2	94.9	40.1	93.0
25 - 34	92.9	94.6	39.4	93.3
35 - 44	93.3	95.5	39.8	92.5
45 - 54	94.5	95.4	40.9	93.7
55+	94.7	96.5	37.3	94.4
Region				
Dodoma	98.8	99.2	31.2	95.7
Arusha	96.0	98.0	63.7	96.4
Kilimanjaro	97.7	98.9	36.4	98.4
Tanga	96.5	98.4	60.4	96.5
Morogoro	72.8	69.6	19.9	56.8
Pwani	98.7	97.3	29.9	97.3
Dar es Salaam	95.8	94.1	28.1	97.7
Lindi	100	100	45.3	99.5
Mtwara	98.1	97.6	40.1	98.5
Ruvuma	96.3	98.6	29.9	94.8
Iringa	76.2	76.6	34.0	72.2
Mbeya	96.9	97.2	31.2	95.4
Singida	96.1	99.6	30.5	96.4
Tabora	86.6	94.1	58.4	92.9
Rukwa	96.5	95.7	65.6	93.8
Kigoma	99.1	99.6	40.2	100
Shinyanga	75.9	88.1	49.1	91.4
Kagera	98.5	99.5	45.4	96.6
Mwanza	92.2	95.8	34.3	97.2
Mara	93.0	98.6	39.8	92.5
Manyara	97.8	98.3	62.7	92.4
Njombe	96.1	98.6	26.1	97.7
Katavi	98.7	98.3	62.5	88.1
Simiyu	97.2	99.4	37.9	96.5
Geita	91.7	98.5	16.3	95.8
Songwe	98.7	99.6	21.0	98.0
Kaskazini Unguja	99.2	100	70.0	97.2
Kusini Unguja	95.4	97.7	63.5	93.5
Mjini Magharibi	98.8	99.2	51.3	96.5
Kaskazini Pemba	97.4	95.5	66.0	77.0
Kusini Pemba	88.3	91.5	61.9	65.0
Tanzania	93.7	95.4	39.5	93.4

8 Perceptions about Gender Attributes

Key findings

- Most women (93 per cent) agreed with the perception that a real man should be tolerant and psychologically tough.
- The majority of the respondents (92.5 per cent) agreed with the perception that a real woman should be tolerant.
- More than three quarters (76.5 per cent) of the population felt that there is no difference in the advantages of being a man or a woman.
- Three main issues faced by women and girls in the community, and which were mentioned by significant percentages of the population are violence (63.7 per cent), child marriage (44.3 per cent) and teenage pregnancy (31.1 per cent).
- Nearly eight in ten (79.6 per cent) of the population disagreed with the perception that women's empowerment means men's disempowerment.
- Three quarters (74.4 per cent) of the respondents agreed with the statement that gender equality (meaning that men and women are equal) has come far enough already.

8.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the perception of the population aged 15 years and above about different attributes and characteristics of every woman and man. It covers perceptions on who should be a real woman or man, perceptions on gender equality or inequalities, issues faced by women and girls in the community and opinions on identified gender equality practices or statements.

8.2 Perception About a Real Man

The Tanzania SIGI survey sought the opinion of the respondents aged 15 years and above on the characteristics of a 'real man' within the society. Generally, in Tanzania 93.3 per cent of the population agreed with statement that a man should be tolerant, followed by psychologically tough (93.2 per cent), take care of other household members and family members (92.0 per cent) and should be the breadwinner (91.8 per cent). On other hand, the statement with the least support was that a man should not ask for help when facing problems (28.7 per cent).

In Zanzibar, the population is more likely to agree with the statement that a real man should be tolerant (95.2 per cent) and show empathy and compassion (95.1 per cent) than in Tanzania Mainland where most respondents felt that a real man should be tolerant and psychologically tough (93.2 per cent). Likewise, in urban areas the population agreed with the perception that a real man should be psychologically tough and tolerant (about 93 per cent each) while in rural areas 93.6 per cent of population agreed that a real man should be tolerant, psychologically tough (93.3 per cent) and be the breadwinner (92.9 per cent).

Women generally agreed with the statement that a real man should be tolerant (93.6 per cent) and be psychologically tough (93.4 per cent), whereas men agreed that a real man should be tolerant and be a psychologically tough (93 per cent each) (Table 8.1).

Table 8.1: Percentage of the Population who Agree or Strongly Agree with the Following Perceptions About a Real Man by Sex, and Residence

To be a "real man", a man should	Women	Men	Rural	Urban	Mainland	Zanzibar	Tanzania
Be the breadwinner	91.9	91.6	92.9	89.9	91.7	93.8	91.8
Know how to cook	55.8	60.6	58.9	56.8	58.1	59.9	58.1
Take care of other household and family members	92.4	91.6	91.8	92.4	92.0	92.6	92.0
Participate to household chores	86.4	87.3	87.7	85.5	86.9	84.3	86.8
Be physically strong	89.5	89	90.9	86.6	89.3	88.4	89.3
Be psychologically tough	93.4	92.9	93.3	92.9	93.2	92.4	93.2
Never cry	76.9	76.2	76.2	77.1	76.8	70	76.5
Be virgin before marriage	32.2	30.5	32	30.5	30.7	55.8	31.4
Be married	61.6	60.7	64.5	55.7	61.2	61.6	61.2
Be a good husband	89.9	88.8	89.5	89.2	89.3	91.5	89.4
Have the last word at home	74.7	76.4	77.5	72.2	75.2	84.3	75.5
Use physical strength to defend his reputation	81.6	80.2	83.3	77.0	80.7	89.0	81.0
Use physical strength to defend his home	82.4	81.1	83.1	79.6	81.5	89.6	81.8
Use physical strength to assert his authority	75.8	74.2	77.2	71.5	74.8	84.4	75.1
Always prove that he is a real man even if it means using violence	66.5	65.2	69.7	59.6	65.6	74.0	65.9
Not ask for help when facing problems	30.4	26.9	32.0	23.3	28.9	21.6	28.7
Comply with the decisions of his spouse or partner	83.9	80.9	83.2	81.3	82.2	89.7	82.5
Be more educated than his spouse or partner	32.9	30.4	34.6	26.9	31.6	36.4	31.7
Make more money than his spouse or partner	34.2	32.6	36.9	27.7	33.4	34.0	33.4
Be gentle	88.8	88.3	88.3	88.9	88.4	91.7	88.5
Make himself attractive for his spouse or partner	77.5	74.2	79.5	70.1	75.5	88.1	75.9
Show empathy and compassion	89.3	87.7	89.0	87.7	88.3	95.1	88.5
Be tolerant	93.6	93.0	93.6	92.7	93.2	95.2	93.3

8.3 Perceptions About a Real Woman

The survey sought the opinion of the population aged 15 years and above on characteristics of being a real woman within the society through variations of related beliefs and practices. Overall, more than 90 per cent of the population agreed that a real woman should be tolerant, show empathy and compassion, psychologically tough and take care of other household members and family members. On the other hand, the least perception was that a woman should make more money than her spouse or partner (14.0 per cent).

However, in Zanzibar, the population is more likely to agree or strongly agree with the perception that a real woman should show empathy and compassion (95.2 per cent); be tolerant (94.4 per cent); and participate in the household and take care of other household members (93.5 per cent each) while in Tanzania Mainland, the population is more likely to agree with the perception that a real woman should be psychologically tough (92.8 per cent); be tolerant (92.6 per cent); and show empathy and compassion (90.1 per cent).

Furthermore, in urban areas the population agree or strongly agree with the statement that a real woman should participate in household chores and be tolerant (93.2 per cent each) while in rural areas, 92.5 per cent agree or strongly agree that a real woman should be psychologically tough were 92.5 per cent, be tolerant (92.4 per cent) and participate in household chores (91.6 per cent).

Almost nine (9) out of ten (10) women agreed with the perception that a real woman should be psychologically tough (93.1 per cent), be tolerant (92.9 per cent), and participate in household chores (92.8 per cent) whereas men generally agreed with the statement that a real woman should be tolerant (92.5 per cent), be psychologically tough (92.4 per cent) and participate in household chores (91.5 per cent each) Table 8.2.

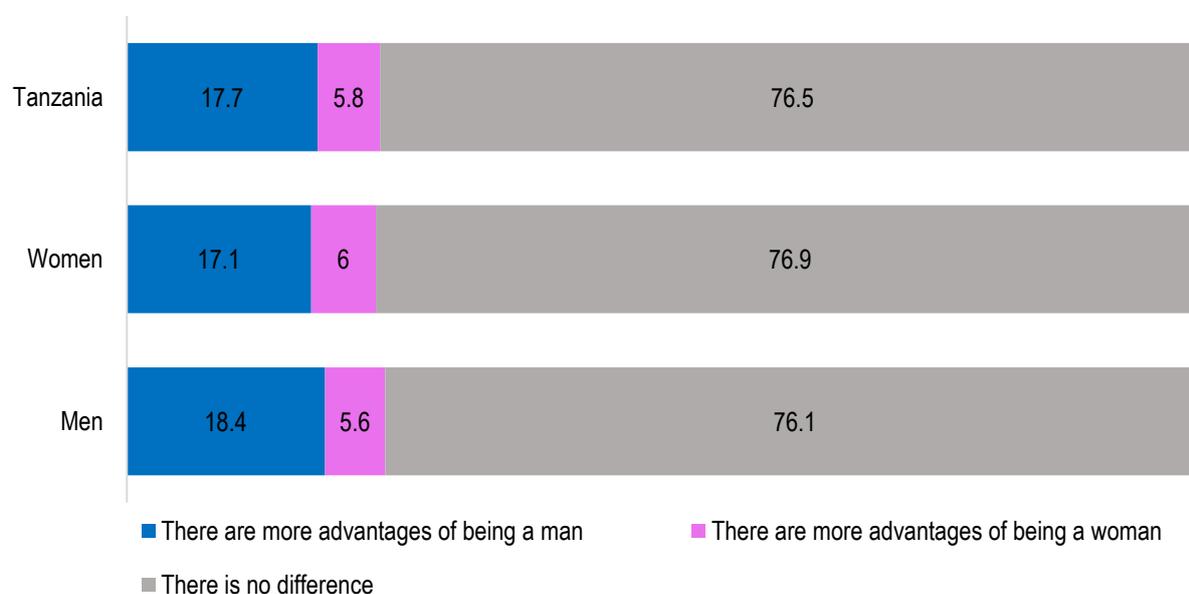
Table 8.2: Percentage of the population who Agree or Strongly Agree with the Following Perceptions about a Real Woman by Sex, and Residence

To be a “real woman”, a woman should:	Women	Men	Rural	Urban	Mainland	Zanzibar	Tanzania
Be the breadwinner	84.4	79.6	84.7	77.8	82.6	67.6	82.1
Know how to cook	87.5	85.3	85.5	87.9	86.3	90.0	86.4
Take care of other household and family members	91.6	90.4	90.6	91.8	91.0	93.5	91.0
Participate to household chores	92.8	91.5	91.6	93.1	92.1	93.5	92.2
Be physically strong	84.6	83.1	85.4	81.5	83.8	86.6	83.9
Be psychologically tough	93.1	92.4	92.5	93.2	92.8	91.7	92.7
Never cry	72.7	73.6	72.8	73.7	73.4	64.3	73.1
Be virgin before marriage	43.1	41.9	42.0	43.4	41.8	67.8	42.5
Be married	61.3	62.4	64.9	56.9	61.8	64.0	61.9
Be a good wife	90.5	89.2	89.7	90.1	89.8	92.2	89.9
Have the last word at home	47.6	44.4	48.5	42.0	46.1	43.2	46.0
Use physical strength to defend his reputation	75.3	72.1	74.4	72.7	73.4	86.7	73.8
Use physical strength to defend his home	74.9	72.1	73.4	73.8	73.1	86.9	73.5
Use physical strength to assert his authority	68.7	64.2	66.8	66.1	66.1	83.0	66.6
Always prove that he is a real woman even if it means using violence	58.8	57.4	60.0	55.0	57.8	68.5	58.1
Not ask for help when facing problems	23.9	23.4	26.8	18.5	23.9	14.6	23.7
Comply with the decisions of his spouse or partner	81.8	81.1	81.9	80.8	81.3	86.2	81.5
Be more educated than his spouse or partner	17.5	15.6	18.6	13.3	16.6	18.1	16.6
Make more money than his spouse or partner	15.2	12.6	15.4	11.6	13.9	16.7	14.0
Be gentle	88.8	88.3	87.5	90.2	88.5	90.5	88.5
Make herself attractive for his spouse or partner	80.7	81.0	82.7	77.9	80.6	89.7	80.9
Show empathy and compassion	89.9	90.5	89.7	91.1	90.1	95.2	90.2
Be tolerant	92.9	92.5	92.4	93.2	92.6	94.4	92.7

8.4 Perception on Gender Equality

The survey also intended to seek the opinions of the respondents on whether they think that there are more advantages in being a man or a woman, and whether they think there are no differences between a man and woman in today's society. Overall, more than 76.5 per cent stated that there is no difference in advantages of being a man or a woman. Eighteen per cent mentioned that there is advantage in being a man and only 5.8 per cent said that there is advantage in being a woman.

The survey results also showed that there is a slight difference between the perceptions of men and women about the advantages of being a man (18.4 per cent and 17.1 per cent respectively). Six per cent of both sexes believe that there are more advantages in being a woman and most respondents of both sex believes that there is no difference in the advantage of being a woman or man.

Figure 8.1: Percentage of population by Perception of Advantages of Being a Man or Woman

8.5 Issues Faced by Women and Girls at the Community

The section deals with three main issues faced by women and girls in the communities where they live as identified by the respondents. They were also asked to rank the three issues starting with the most important one first. Table 8.3 shows that the issues mentioned by the significant percentages of the respondents ranked according to their importance. The three main problems facing girls and women in the community as identified by the respondents are violence, child marriage and teenage pregnancy.

Nearly two-thirds of the population (63.7 per cent) mentioned violence as the major problem facing girls and women followed by child marriage (44.3 per cent) and teenage pregnancy (31.1 per cent). The same issues were mentioned regardless of being resident in Tanzania Mainland or Zanzibar, Apart from violence, access to employment and child marriage were mentioned as issues that are facing women and girls in these communities (Table 8.3).

Table 8.3: Percentage of Population Citing the Most Pressing Issues for Women and Girls in their Community

Issues	Tanzania Mainland	Zanzibar	Tanzania
Violence	63.7	63.1	63.7
Child marriage	44.6	37.0	44.3
Teen age pregnancy	31.1	31.1	31.1
Female genital mutilation	26.1	12.4	25.7
Access to employment	23.8	38.5	24.3
Gender stereotyping	17.3	13.9	17.2
Access to education	16.5	19.6	16.6
Unpaid care work that women undertake	14.4	26.7	14.8
Maternal health	14.6	7.1	14.4
Quality of education	11.5	11.4	11.5
Access to family planning	6.8	9.9	6.9
Menstrual hygiene	5.7	4.7	5.7
Political participation	5.1	8.3	5.2

8.6 Opinion on Practices or Statements on Gender Equality

The Tanzania SIGI survey also asked the respondents about their opinion regarding statements or practices related to gender equality. The survey found that both sexes agreed with the statement that men and women are equal and things have come far enough already (74.7 per cent men and 74.1 per cent women), followed by the statement that gender equality has already been achieved for the most part (58.3 per cent men and 45.2 per cent women). About one fifth of the population agreed with the statement that women empowerment means men's disempowerment (21.8 per cent women and 19.0 per cent men) (Figure 8.2).

Figure: 8.2 Percentage of the Population Who Agreed with the Gender Equality Statement

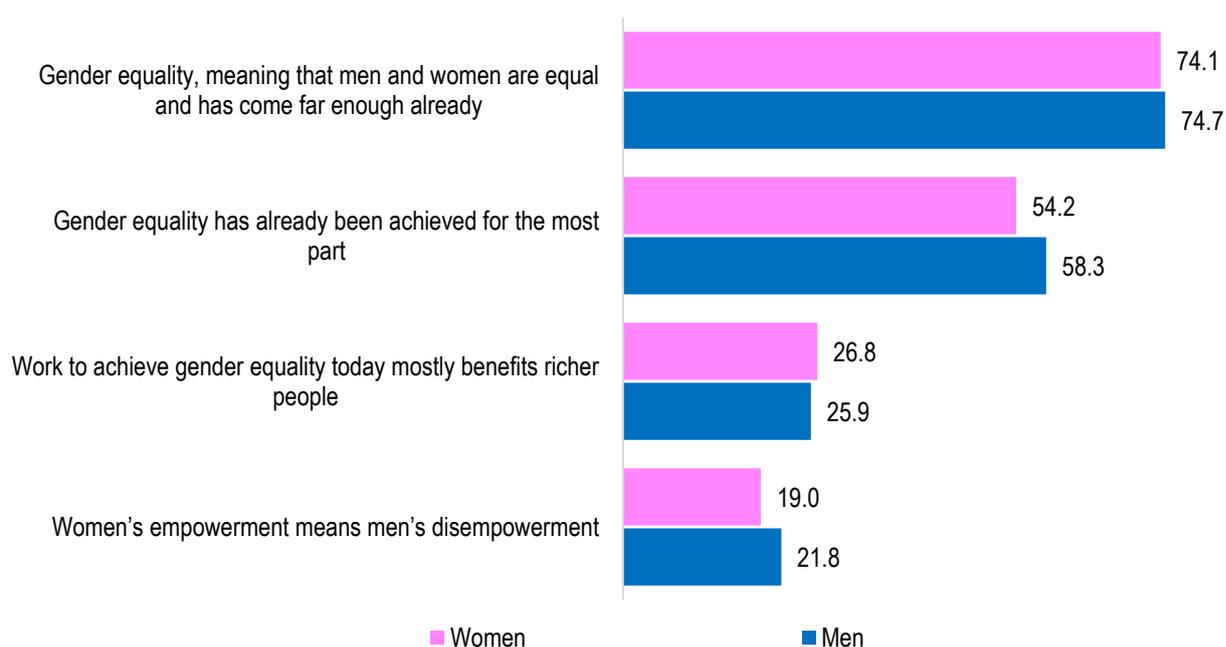


Table 8.4 summarizes in percentage format the level of agreement with the gender equality statements included in the survey. Seven in ten people agreed that gender equality means that men and women are equal and 56.2 per cent agreed that gender equality has already been achieved for the most part. Twenty-six per cent of the respondents concurred with the statement that work to achieve gender equality today mostly benefits richer people and 20.4 per cent agreed that women's empowerment means men's disempowerment. On the other hand, the share of the population that disagreed that both men and women benefit from gender equality was 18.9 per cent.

Table 8.4 : Percentage of Respondents Aged 15 + who Agree and Disagree with Practices or Statements about Gender Equality by Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Percentage of Population Agreed on the Following Statement				The Share of Population Who Disagreed that Both men and women benefit from gender equality
	Gender equality, meaning that men and women are equal and has come far enough already	Gender equality has already been achieved for the most part	Work to achieve gender equality today mostly benefits richer people	Women's empowerment means men's disempowerment	
Sex					
Women	74.1	54.2	26.8	19.0	19.0
Men	74.7	58.3	25.9	21.8	18.7
Residence					
Rural	75.0	57.2	29.1	23.4	19.3
Urban	73.3	54.5	21.8	15.3	18.2
Location					
Tanzania Mainland	74.9	56.3	26.4	20.4	19.0
Zanzibar	55.9	51.8	25.4	19.5	14.7
Education Levels					
No formal education	73.2	52.2	32.2	27.3	20.7
Primary Incomplete	75.4	56.1	34.5	25.6	19.3
Primary education	73.8	57.4	24.8	19.7	18.4
Secondary education	76.1	55.4	19.5	11.9	17.1
University	81.3	55.9	23.4	11.7	29.7
Age					
15-24	73.3	54.7	21.5	18.0	18.1
25-34	73.6	54.2	25.8	22.4	20.6
35-44	72.1	56.3	28.1	20.0	20.6
45-54	76.2	55.8	29.4	21.6	19.6
55+	76.8	59.6	27.5	20.6	15.9
Region					
Dodoma	76.3	65.6	7.9	39.1	8.7
Arusha	93.2	58.0	39.6	24.7	20.7
Kilimanjaro	64.8	69.9	11.3	14.8	9.5
Tanga	62.1	69.0	16.0	17.0	17.4
Morogoro	86.1	37.7	24.0	34.2	15.7
Pwani	71.5	54.8	18.0	14.1	11.7
Dar es Salaam	66.9	53.6	14.5	15.9	17.6
Lindi	77.5	78.5	21.0	2.5	2.4
Mtwara	75.2	74.4	35.0	23.2	10.2
Ruvuma	69.5	41.1	23.7	8.5	31.7
Iringa	92.7	44.9	39.4	17.2	17.5
Mbeya	61.7	35.0	21.8	22.7	34.8
Singida	81.3	83.3	16.7	38.9	6.9
Tabora	71.9	33.7	46.6	19.4	35.3
Rukwa	84.2	66.1	45.0	38.9	10.8
Kigoma	72.4	66.1	22.4	8.2	22.4
Shinyanga	56.5	38.4	35.9	29.1	30.1
Kagera	88.4	73.8	27.3	31.4	12.4
Mwanza	68.3	58.4	30.6	6.2	12.7
Mara	86.6	49.7	54.9	23.7	33.6
Manyara	87.4	62.2	19.2	11.5	31.5
Njombe	74.0	44.2	20.6	21.0	12.8
Katavi	59.8	62.6	37.1	24.6	7.5
Simiyu	91.5	63.9	67.9	23.3	36.8
Geita	65.9	44.0	12.1	5.3	8.7
Songwe	84.3	49.3	12.0	24.4	21.4
Kaskazini Unguja	58.6	46.6	10.0	8.0	17.1
Kusini Unguja	79.7	56.1	36.7	38.1	16.8
Mjini Magharibi	60.1	52.1	19.6	17.3	12.9
Kaskazini Pemba	38.1	54.3	42.6	23.0	18.1
Kusini Pemba	44.1	50.7	32.9	22.2	13.3
Total	74.4	56.2	26.4	20.4	18.9

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