

Tanzania: A Youthful and Rapidly Growing Nation

Opportunities and possibilities

Geita Region

Introduction

Geita is among the poorest regions in Tanzania and is characterized by poor reproductive health indicators including high child marriage prevalence rates, high adolescent's fertility rates, and low contraceptive prevalence rates. Prior to March 2012, Geita was part of Kagera, Mwanza and Shinyanga regions.

Population Size

- In 2012, the total population was 1,739,530 with an annual growth rate of 2.6 in comparison to the national average growth rate of 2.7.

Youthful population

- In 2012, approximately 19% of the population were between 15-24 years which was the same as the national average of 19% in 2012

Urban Population

- In 2012, the urban population in Geita was at 16% which was less than the national average at 30%.

Age Dependency Ratio

- The age dependency ratio is the ratio of people in the 'dependent ages' (those under age 15 and age 65 and older) to those in the 'working age population' (15-64) was higher at 113 in Geita region compared to the national average of 92 in 2012.

Total Fertility Rate in Geita

- In 2010, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) was 6.3 in the Lake zone and 7.1 in the Western zone (which Geita was part of at the time) which was higher in comparison to the national average of 5.4.

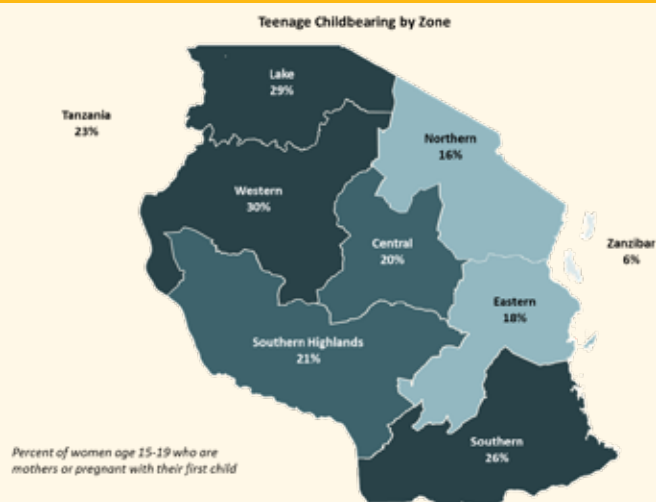
Child Marriages and Child Bearing in Geita

- Among married women aged 20-24 years, 36%, 37% and 59% were married by 18 years in Kagera, Mwanza and Shinyanga respectively. Nationally, 40% were married for the same age group.
- Nearly a third of teenagers (29%) and (30%) aged 15-19 years in 2010 had begun child bearing or were pregnant in the Lake and Western zone respectively (which Geita was part of at the time) while the national average was 23%.

Table 1: Population by Special Age groups

	Population Size		Young People 0 - 4 years	Young People 0-14 years	Youth 15 - 24 years	Working Population 15-64 years	Elderly Population 65+ years	Women of reproductive age 15-49 years % of total female population	Urban Population	Age Dependency Ratio
	M	F	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Geita Region	861,055	878,475	19.6	50.5	18.9	47	2.5	43.7	16	112.9
National	21,869,990	23,058,933	16.2	43.9	19.1	52.2	3.9	47.3	29.6	91.5

Source: Tanzania Population and Housing Census 2012



Source: Tanzania Demographic Health Survey 2010

Table 2: Fertility Determinants

Region	Total Fertility Rate	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (%)	Unmet Need for Family Planning (%)	Girls 15-19 years began child bearing (%)
Kagera~	6.3^	24	27	29^
Mwanza~	6.3^	12	34	29^
Shinyanga~	7.1*	13	22	30*
National	5.4	27	25	23

Source: Tanzania Demographic Health Survey 2010

^ Represents the Lake Zone and * the Western Zone

- In 2010, Kagera, Mwanza and Shinyanga had a CPR of 24%, 12% and 13% respectively which were all lower than the national average of 27% among married women.

Unmet Need for Family Planning

The unmet need for family planning is the number of women who would either like to limit the number of children they have or would like to wait before they have their next child but are not using any form of contraception.

- In 2010, the unmet need for family planning among currently married women was 27% in Kagera, 34% in Mwanza and 22% in Shinyanga respectively compared to the national average of 25%.

Most people in Geita live in rural areas, are young and have many children. Most women are married at a young age and have children while still young. Though some married women use contraceptives, many more want to use contraceptives but are not able to do so.

Note: Geita was part of Kagera, Mwanza and Shinyanga regions prior to March 2012

Economy

Inequality and control of Income - women

- Most women work in Geita. In 2010, only 40% of married working women in Shinyanga who were paid wages could decide how their income would be utilized. While nationally, 36% of the working married women who were paid wages could decide how their cash would be used..

Proportion working in the Agriculture Sector

- Approximately 4.2% of the national population formally employed were from Shinyanga region according the Employment and Earnings Survey 2012. Specifically for agriculture, 93% of the households depended on crop farming as an occupation according to the Shinyanga Agriculture Sample Census 2007/08..

Education

Enrolment in Primary School

- In 2010, over 95% of both boys and girls were enrolled in primary school in Kagera, Mwanza and Shinyanga regions similar to the Tanzania Mainland trend.

Enrolment in Secondary School-Ordinary Level

- In 2010, close to half and a third of boys in Mwanza and Shinyanga respectively among the age group 14-17 years were enrolled in O level compared to 44% for Tanzania Mainland. Among the girls, almost a third from Kagera and Mwanza; and less than a quarter in Shinyanga were enrolled compared to 36% for Tanzania Mainland among the same age group.

In Secondary School—Advanced Level

- In Shinyanga region, less than 1% of both boys (0.7%) and girls (0.2%) among the 18-19 year olds were enrolled for advanced secondary school in 2010. In Tanzania Mainland, approximately 5% of boys and 3% of girls among 18-19 year olds were enrolled for the same age group..

Dropout in Secondary School

- In Kagera, Mwanza and Shinyagan regions, generally at least twice the number of girls

compared to boys dropped out of secondary school which was consistent with the national trend for example 2% of boys and 6% of girls in Shinyanga.

In general, most Tanzanians in Geita attend and complete primary school education, but less than a third of boys and a quarter of girls attend secondary school; and even fewer advance to tertiary level. This pattern is consistent with the national trends.

Table 3. Summary Education Indicators

Region	Enrolment in Primary School (%)		Dropout in Primary School (%)		Enrolment in Secondary School - O Level (%)		Enrolment in Secondary School - A Level (%)		Dropout in Secondary School (%)	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Kagera~	116	115	1.7	1.6	39	32	4.2	1.2	1.4	2.8
Mwanza~	126	124	0.9	0.8	50	30	3.2	2.9	1.0	2.6
Shinyanga~	96	97	0.7	0.6	29	16	0.7	0.2	2.2	5.9
Tz Mainland	111	111	1.0	0.8	44	36	4.8	3.2	1.3	2.7

Source: Basic Education Statistics Tanzania (BEST) 2010; 2002 Regional and District Projections, Volume XII Kagera, Mwanza; and Shinyanga.

Gender Based Violence

Female Genital Mutilation

- In 2010, it was estimated that less than 1% of women were circumcised in Kagera, Mwanza and Shinyanga while approximately 15% of women were circumcised in Tanzania..

Physical Violence

- In 2010, close to half of women aged 15—49 years had ever experienced physical violence in Kagera and Mwanza with a quarter in Shinyanga region, compared to 39% at the national level.

Sexual Violence

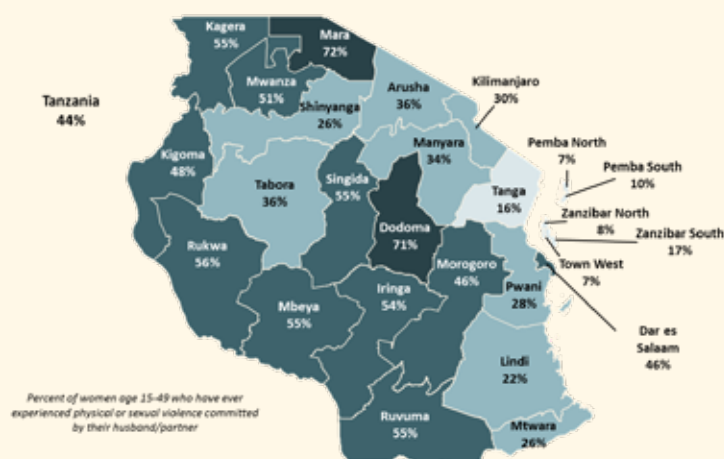
- Close to a quarter of women aged 15—49 years were estimated to have ever experienced sexual violence in Kagera and Mwanza in 2010 in comparison to 17% at the national level.

Table 4: Gender Based Violence Indicators

Region	Female Genital Mutilation (%)	Ever experienced physical violence (%)	Ever experienced sexual violence (%)	Ever experienced emotional, physical or sexual violence (%)	Women committed physical violence against husbands/partners (%)
Kagera~	0.8	49.7	25.9	64.2	0.4
Mwanza~	0.9	43.8	24.3	60.0	1.3
Shinyanga~	0.3	25.4	5.1	28.5	1.2
National	15.0	39.2	17.2	50.2	2.4

Source: Tanzania Demographic Health Survey 2010

Women's Experience with Spousal Physical or Sexual Violence by Region



Though the rate of gender based violence in Geita, (physical violence, female genital mutilation and sexual violence) is lower than the national average; it is still concerning.

Note: Geita was part of Kagera, Mwanza and Shinyanga regions prior to March 2012

