

Tanzania: A Youthful and Rapidly Growing Nation

Opportunities and possibilities

Shinyanga Region

Introduction

Shinyanga 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.

Population Size

- In 2012, the total population was 1,534,808 with an annual growth rate of 2.1 in comparison to the national average growth rate of 2.7.

Youthful population

- In 2012, approximately 20% of the population was between 15-24 years consistent with the national average of 19%.

Urban Population

- In 2012, the urban population in Shinyanga was at 17% which was less than the national average at 30%.

Age Dependency Ratio

- The age dependency ratio which is the ratio of people in the 'dependent ages' (those under age 15, and age 65 or older) to those in the 'working age population' (15-64) was higher at 104 in Shinyanga region compared to the national average of 92 in 2012..

Total Fertility Rate in Shinyanga

- In 2010, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) was 7.1 in the Western zone (which includes Shinyanga) which was higher in comparison to the national average of 5.4.

Child Marriages and Child Bearing in Shinyanga

- Among married women aged 20-24 years, 59% were married by 18 years in Shinyanga which was higher in comparison to the national average of 40%.
- Nearly a third of teenagers (30%) aged 15-19 years in 2010 had begun child bearing or were pregnant in the Western zone (which includes Shinyanga) 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	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Shinyanga Region	750,841	783,967	18.4	47.6	19.5	49.1	3.3	44.9	16.6	103.8
National	21,869,990	23,058,933	16.2	43.9	19.1	52.2	3.9	47.3	29.6	91.5

Economy

Inequality and control of Income-women

- Most women work in Shinyanga. In 2010, only 40% of married working women 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 to 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 Shinyanga for the age group 7—13 years, while in Tanzania Mainland, close to 100% of both girls and boys were enrolled.

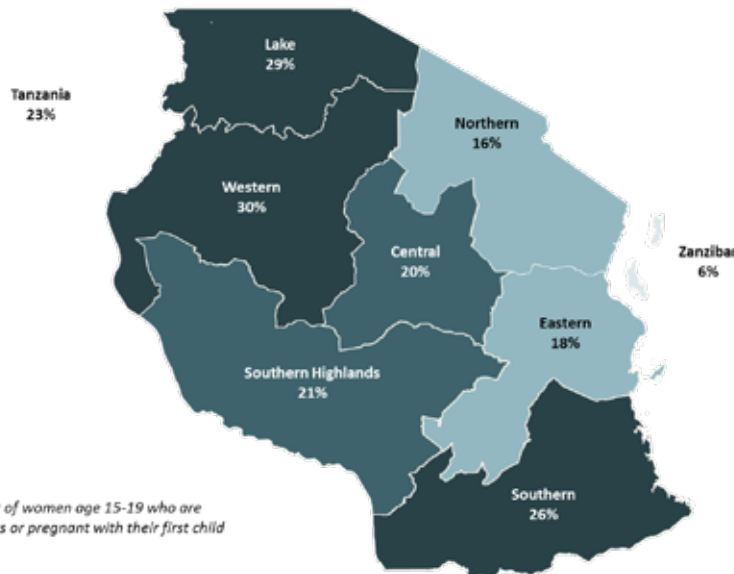
Enrolment in Secondary School—Ordinary Level

- In 2010, only 29% of the boys and 16% of girls among the age group 14-17 years in Shinyanga were enrolled in secondary school (O level). While in Tanzania Mainland, less than half of the boys (44%) and girls (36%) were enrolled for the same age group.

In Secondary School—Advanced Level

- For 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. While in Tanzania Mainland, approximately 5% of boys and 3% of girls among 18-19 year olds were enrolled.

Teenage Childbearing by Zone



Percent of women age 15-19 who are mothers or pregnant with their first child

Source: Tanzania Demographic Health Survey 2010

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

- In 2010, Shinyanga had a CPR of 13% which was lower than the national average of 27% among married women.

Table 2: Fertility Determinants

	Total Fertility Rate	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (%)	Unmet Need for Family Planning (%)	Girls 15-19 years began child bearing (%)
Shinyanga Region	7.1*	13	22	30*
National	5.4	27	25	23

Source: Tanzania Demographic Health Survey 2010

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 lower in Shinyanga (22%) than the national average of 25%.

Most people in Shinyanga 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.

Dropout in Secondary School

- Generally, the dropout rate was higher among girls compared to boys for all the regions for secondary school during 2010. In Shinyanga region, 2% of boys and 6% of girls among those already enrolled in secondary school in 2010 dropped out while in Tanzania Mainland, 1% of boys and 3% of girls dropped out of secondary school.

In general, most Tanzanians in Shinyanga 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

	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
Shinyanga Region	96	97	0.8	0.6	29	16	0.7	0.2	2.2	5.9
Tz Mainland	111	111	0.9	0.7	44	36	4.8	3.2	1.3	2.7

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

Gender Based Violence

Female Genital Mutilation

- In 2010, only 0.3% of women were circumcised in Shinyanga which was considerably lower than the approximate average of 15% in Tanzania

Physical Violence

- In 2010, 25% of women 15—49 years had ever experienced physical violence in Shinyana region, which was lower in comparison to the national average of 39%.

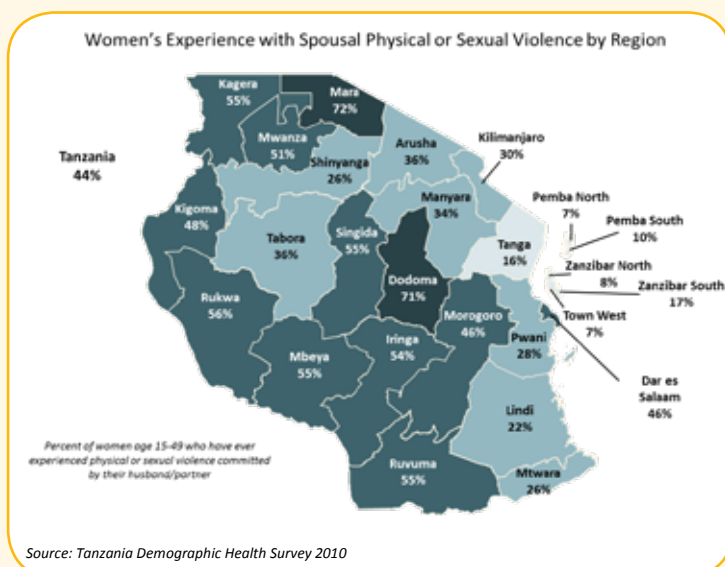
Sexual Violence

- In Shinyanga, only 5% of women aged 15—49 years had ever experienced sexual violence in 2010 in comparison to approximately 17% of women in the same age group in Tanzania.

Table 4: Gender Based Violence Indicators

	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 (%)
Shinyanga Region	0.3	25.4	5.1	28.5	1.2
National	15	39.2	17.2	50.2	2.4

Source: Tanzania Demographic Health Survey 2010



Though the rate of gender based violence in Shinyanga, (physical violence, female genital mutilation and sexual violence) is lower than the national average; it is still concerning. To note, one in four women from Shinyanga experience physical violence.

