

#ArudiShule: Nine facts about girls education in Tanzania

The data presented here comes from a range of different sources. This includes Twaweza's *Sauti za Wananchi* survey of public opinion and Uwezo survey of learning outcomes. Other data comes from the Basic Education Statistics for Tanzania (BEST), the Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS), UNICEF and the Center for Reproductive Rights (CRR).

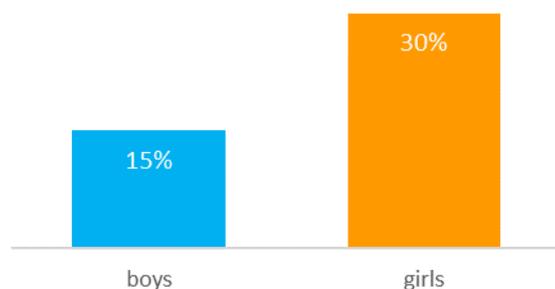
Fact 1. Twice as many girls drop out of secondary school before completion as boys

Girls are much less likely than boys to complete secondary education: 30% of girls drop out before reaching Form 4 compared to 15% of boys. Overall, more than 70,000 girls have been expelled from school due to pregnancy between 2003 and 2015.

Number of adolescent girls expelled from school because they were pregnant, 2003-2015:

> 70,000

% of those who start Form 1 that do not complete Form 4

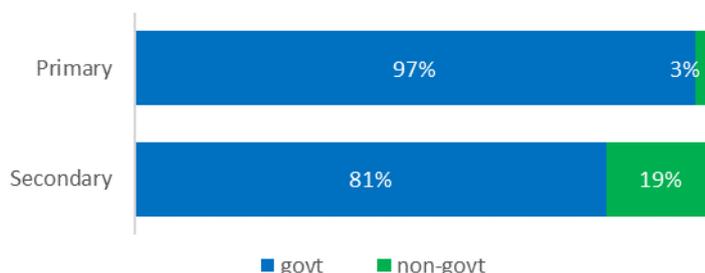


Source: *Forced out Mandatory Pregnancy Testing and the Expulsion of Pregnant students in Tanzanian schools (2013); The Center for Reproductive Rights (CRR)*

Fact 2. Less than one out of twenty pupils attend private primary schools rising to one out of five secondary students

Private education is used by small portions of the population. In primary school just 3 out of 100 pupils are in private schools. Although this portion rises when it comes to secondary schools to 1 in 5, the total number of students in secondary school is far lower.

Pupils at government and private schools in Tanzania, 2016

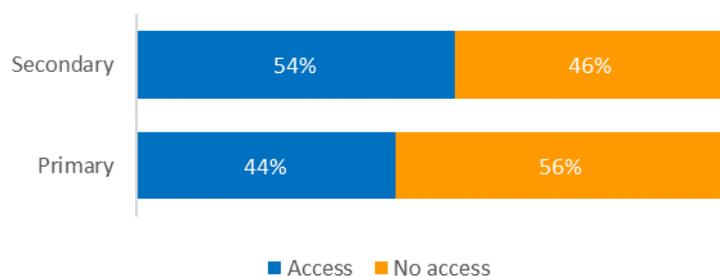


Source: *Basic Education Statistics Tanzania (BEST 2016)*

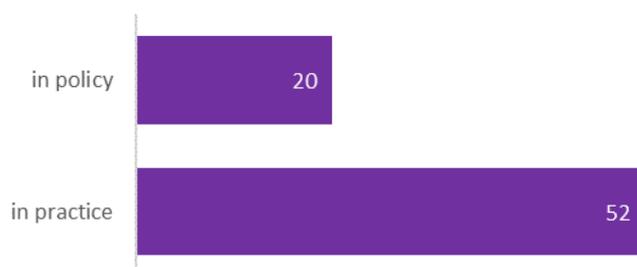
Fact 3. Half of all schools have no water supply,

Over half of all primary schools (56%) have no water supply, and close to half (46%) of all secondary schools are in the same position. Further, the number of toilet facilities available to girls in schools is considerably lower than the standard as stated in government policy. In the government standard, there should be no more than 20 girls per latrine, but in practice there are actually 52 girls per latrine in primary schools.

Access to improved water sources in schools



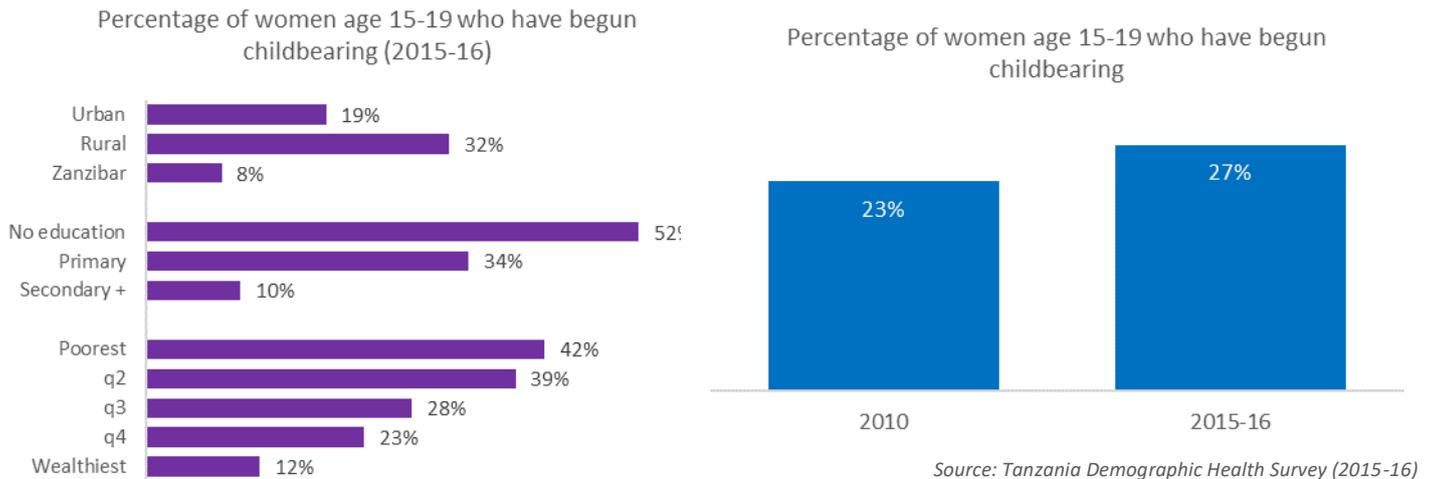
Girls per latrine in primary schools



Source: *Basic Education Statistics Tanzania (BEST 2016)*

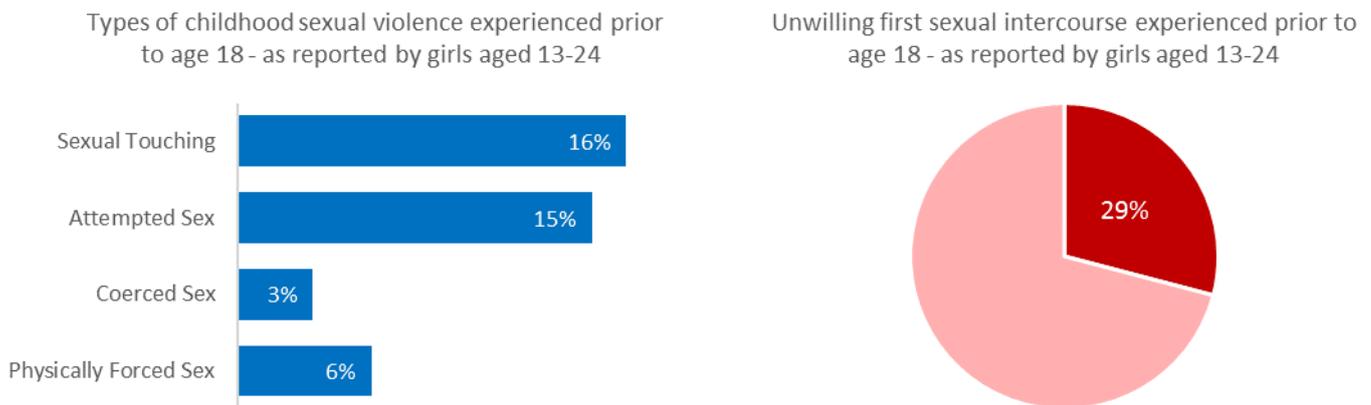
Fact 4. One in four girls aged between 15 and 19 have children already, or are pregnant

In 2010, 23% of women age 15 to 19 had begun to have children, by 2015-6 this number had risen to 27%. Rural, uneducated and poor women are all much more likely to be pregnant at an early age than their urban, educated and wealthier peers.



Fact 5. Three out of ten girls report that they were unwilling participants in their first sexual experience

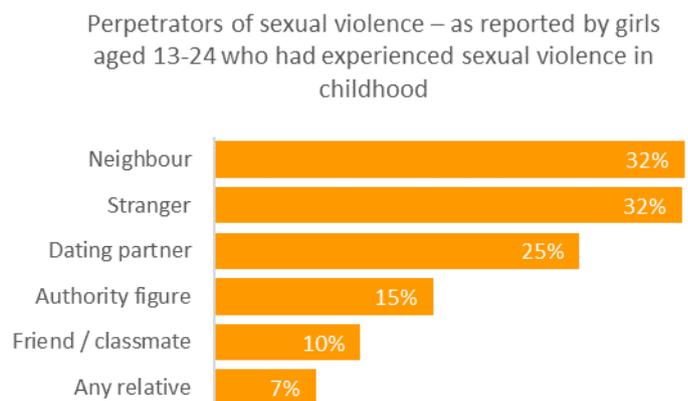
Being forced or coerced into your first sexual experience is a fairly common experience. Among girls age 13 to 24 who had a sexual experience by the age of 18, three in ten (29%) report that they were unwilling participants in their first experience of sexual intercourse. Girls are forced into sex either through coercion (3%) or physical violence (6%).



Source: Violence Against Children in Tanzania: Findings from a National Survey 2009; UNICEF, CDC and MUHAS

Fact 6. Six of out ten girls who experienced sexual violence in childhood say the perpetrators are neighbours or strangers

Among girls age 13 to 24 who report experiencing sexual violence in childhood, 32% say the perpetrators are neighbours and the same number say strangers. One out of eight of these experiences are perpetrated by an authority figure and just under one in ten by a family member.



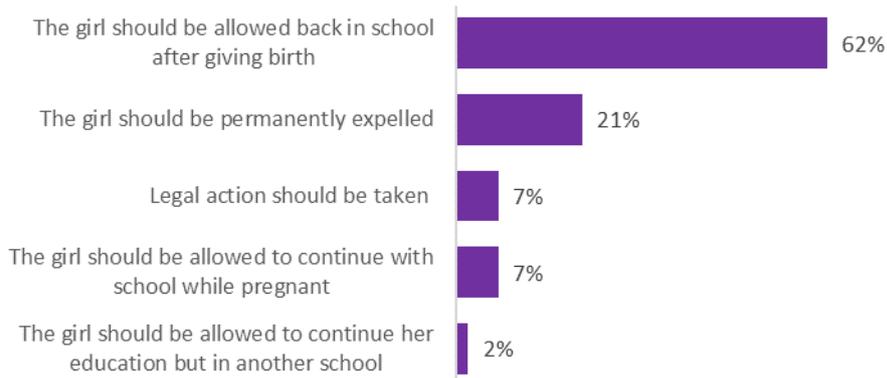
Figures add up to over 100% as some girls reported more than one perpetrator of sexual violence.

Source: Violence Against Children in Tanzania: Findings from a National Survey 2009; UNICEF, CDC and MUHAS

Fact 7. Seven out of ten citizens support girls' re-entry to school after giving birth

A substantial majority of citizens are in favour of pregnant girls being allowed to continue with their education: 62% think they should be allowed back after giving birth, 7% wish for girls to continue at school while pregnant and 2% would prefer for them to change school.

What should happen to a girl who gets pregnant while still in school?

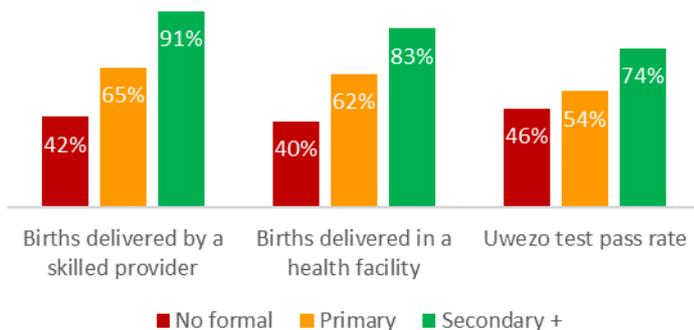


Source: Sauti za Wananchi Mobile Phone Survey, Round 10 (August 2016); Twaweza

Fact 8. Educated mothers are much more likely to give birth in safer conditions, and their children do better at school

Among women with secondary education, 83% gave birth in a health facility compared to 40% of women with no education and 62% of those with primary education. The same trend applies to whether the baby is delivered by a skilled attendant, and Uwezo Tanzania found a positive association between mothers' levels of education and their children's basic literacy and numeracy skills.

Health and learning outcomes, by mother's level of education

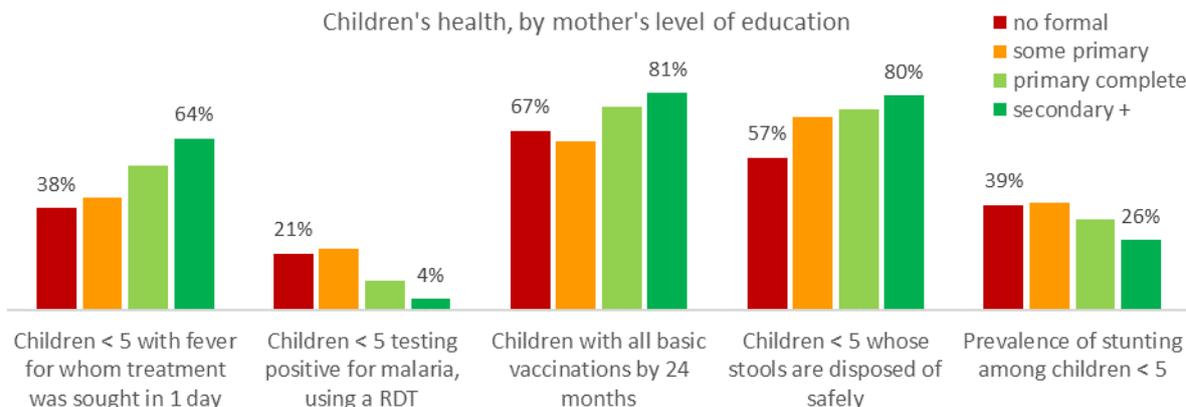


Source: Tanzania Demographic Health Survey (2015-16) and Uwezo surveys

Fact 9. Educated mothers have much healthier children

The children of mothers with secondary education are much healthier than those born to mothers with lower levels of education. Children of mothers with secondary education get medical help more quickly when they have a potentially dangerous fever, they are less likely to contract malaria, and they are more likely to get all basic vaccinations. Further, the children of less-educated mothers are less likely to have their stools disposed of safely, and are more likely to show signs of stunted growth.

Children's health, by mother's level of education



Source: Tanzania Demographic Health Survey (2015-16)