

Tanzania - Social Institutions and Gender Inde., SIGI Tanzania Survey 2021

National Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Chief Government Statistician Zanzibar

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Identification

SURVEY ID NUMBER

TZA-NBS-SIGI-2021-v01

TITLE

Social Institutions and Gender Inde., SIGI Tanzania Survey 2021

SUBTITLE

SIGI Tanzania Survey 2021

COUNTRY

Name	Country code
Tanzania	TZA

STUDY TYPE

Other Household Survey [hh/oth]

ABSTRACT

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 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.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNIT OF ANALYSIS

The SIGI survey analysis describes an individuals and households level.

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION

v0.1

VERSION DATE

2021-12

Scope

NOTES

The survey collected information on socio-economic and demographic characteristics, as well as social norms, attitudes, and practices. 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.

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Discriminatory social institutions	DSIs	Link

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Representative data available from National level, urban and rural areas and Regions

UNIVERSE

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. One woman and one man aged 15 years or above who were available on the day of the visit were eligible for the interview

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 nonresponding households to prevent bias

Producers and sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATORS

Name	Affiliation
National Bureau of Statistics	Ministry of Finance
Office of the Chief Government Statistician Zanzibar	Ministry of State, President's Office, State House and Good Governance

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

Name	Abbreviation	Role
The Government of Tanzania	URT	Public Service
Embassy of Ireland, Tanzania		Donor Support
Women Count program of UN Women.		Donor Support

OTHER IDENTIFICATIONS/ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Name	Affiliation	Role
Ministry of Finance and Planning		Government/Public services
The President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government	United Republic of Tanzania	Government/Public services
Prime Minister's Office Policy, Parliamentary Affairs, Labour, Employment, Youth and the Disabled	United Republic of Tanzania	Government/Public services
Research on Poverty Alleviation		
Ministry for Education, Science and Technology	United Republic of Tanzania	Government/Public services
Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre	United Republic of Tanzania	Government/Public services
Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women, and Special Groups, Ministry of Health,	United Republic of Tanzania	Government/Public services
Social Welfare, Gender and Children, Zanzibar,	The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar	Government/Public services
Ministry for Lands, Housing, and Human Settlements Development	United Republic of Tanzania	Government/Public services
Ministry for Constitutional and Legal Affairs	United Republic of Tanzania	Government/Public services
Ministry for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	United Republic of Tanzania	Government/Public services

Sampling

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

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.

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)

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 nonresponding 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

- Selection process (e.g., probability proportional to size or over sampling)
- Stratification (implicit and explicit)
 - Stages of sample selection
 - Design omissions in the sample
 - Level of representation
 - Strategy for absent respondents/not found/refusals (replacement or not)
 - Sample frame used, and listing exercise conducted to update it

RESPONSE RATE

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.

Data Collection

DATES OF DATA COLLECTION

Start	End
2020-12-10	2021-01-11

DATA COLLECTION MODE

Computer Assisted Personal Interview [capi]

SUPERVISION

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.

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

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. 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.

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.

DATA COLLECTORS

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
The National Bureau of Statistics	NBS	Ministry of Finance
Office of the Chief Government Statistician	OCGS	Ministry of State, President's Office, State House and Good Governance

Questionnaires

QUESTIONNAIRES

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.

Data Processing

DATA EDITING

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.

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

Access policy

CONTACTS

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Chief Government Statistician	The Office of the Chief Government Statistician	zanstat@ocgs.go.tz	www.nbs.go.tz

CONFIDENTIALITY

Confidentiality of respondents is guaranteed by The Statistics Act, [Cap 351 R.E 2019] Before being granted access to the dataset, all users have formally agreed: 1. All identifying information such as the name and address of respondent has been removed; 2. The information is disclosed in a manner that is not likely to enable the identification of the particular person or undertaking or business to which it relates. 3. Not attempt to identify any particular person or undertaking or business; 4. Use of information for research or statistically purpose only; 5. Not to disclose the information to any other person, organization 6. When required by the Director General, return all documents made available to him to the Director General; 7. Comply with the directions given by the Director General relating to the records. 8. Every person involved in the research or statistical project for which information is disclosed pursuant to this section shall make the declaration of secrecy set out in the first schedule.

ACCESS CONDITIONS

Tanzania NBS considered three levels of accessibility:

- 1) Public use files, accessible by all
- 2) Licensed datasets, accessible under certain conditions
- 3) Datasets only accessible on location, for certain datasets

The dataset has been anonymized and available as a public use dataset. It accessible to all for statistical and research purposes only, under the following terms and conditions:

1. The data and other material will not be redistributed or sold to other individuals, institutions, or organization without the written agreement of the Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics.

2. The data will be used for statistical and scientific research purposes only. They will be used solely for reporting of aggregated information, and not for investigation of specific individuals or organizations.
3. No attempt will be made to produce links among dataset provided by the National Bureau of Statistics, or among data from the (National Bureau of Statistics) and other datasets that could identify individuals or organizations.
4. No attempt will be made to re-identify respondents, and no use will be made of the identify of any person or establishment discovered inadvertently. Any such discovery would immediately be reported to the National Bureau of Statistics.
5. Any books, articles, conference papers, theses, dissertations, reports, or other publications that employ data obtained from the National Bureau of Statistics will cite the source of data in accordance with the Citation Requirement provided with each dataset.

CITATION REQUIREMENTS

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) [Tanzania]. Social Institution and Gender Index 2021. Dodoma, Tanzania: NBS.

ACCESS AUTHORITY

Name	Affiliation	Email	URL
National Bureau of Statistics	Ministry of Finance and Planning	sg@nbs.go.tz	www.nbs.go.tz
Office of the Chief Government Statistician	Ministry of State, President's Office, State House and Good Governance	zanstat@ocgs.go.tz	www.ocgs.go.tz

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Metadata production

DDI DOCUMENT ID

TZA-NBS-SIGI-2021-v01.

PRODUCERS

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
National Bureau of Statistics	NBS	Ministry of Finance	Data Producer
The Office of the Chief Government Statistician	OCGS	Ministry of State, President's Office, State House and Good Governance	Data Producer

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2024-04-01

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 1.0

Data Description

Data file	Cases	Variables
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Reports

Social Institutions and Gender Index

Title	Social Institutions and Gender Index
subtitle	SIGI Tanzania survey Report 2021
Author(s)	National Bureau of Statistics- Dodoma and Office of the Chief Government Statistician-Zanzibar
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Publisher(s)	The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), Zanzibar 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.
Description	1. Target 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.
Abstract	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.

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