



The United Republic of Tanzania

**THE 2019 BASELINE SURVEY  
ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF  
PERSONS WITH ALBINISM AND THEIR  
HOUSEHOLDS IN THE  
LAKE ZONE**

December 2019



The United Republic of Tanzania

**The 2019  
Baseline Survey on Socio-Economic Status of  
Persons with Albinism and Their Households  
in The Lake Zone**

Tanzania Albinism Society (TAS)

and

Karagwe Community Based Rehabilitation Programmes (KCBRP)

December 2019



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## **Abbreviations and Acronyms**

ALINC	Albinism Inclusion Programme
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
DC	District Council
FBO	Faith Based Organizations
KCBRP	Karagwe Community Based Rehabilitation Programmes
MC	Municipal Council
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NOAH	National Organization for Albinism and Hypopigmentation
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PO-RALG	President's Office, Regional Administration Local Government
PwA	Persons with Albinism
RDTC	Regional Dermatology Training Centre
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
TAS	Tanzania Albinism Society
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TC	Town Council
UTSS	Under the Same Sun
UV	Ultraviolet
VICOBA	Village Community Banking
WHO	World Health Organization

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## **Executive Summary**

Despite the fact that there have been interventions by Government, development partners, NGOs, FBO, media and local communities to end violence in the Lake Zone, still all actors in different times, places and events mention lack of data and statistics for measurements, comparability and continuous improvement as one of the main barriers to achievement. The 2019 Baseline Survey aimed at examining the socio-economic status of persons with albinism and their households in the Lake Zone. It aimed specifically to determine living conditions and to evaluate statistical information concerning healthcare services, education, employment, participation and security of PwA and their households.

The survey collected information from PwA and their households in fourteen purposively selected councils in the Lake Zone. A total of 513 households with 3,502 including 685 PwA (51.4 percent males and 48.6 percent females) were interviewed. The findings of the survey on population depicts a young population structure, with 45.1 percent of the population aged below 15 years and a median age of 17 years.

Sixty-five (65.0) percent of PwA Survey indicate that they were safe while seven (6.6) percent said that they were not safe in their communities. On the use of assistive devices, results show that 85.0 percent of PwA had used the following: reading spectacles, sun glasses, writing magnifiers or brimmed hats. For PwA who had not used any of assistive devices, the main reason was not

knowing where to get them (44.0 percent) followed by assistive devices being expensive (25.0 percent).

The results further revealed that 68.0 percent of all PwA accessed healthcare services within six months prior to the survey and 32.0 percent in more than six months at the time of the survey. Additionally, 92.9 percent of respondents attended public health facilities and only 7.1 percent attended private health facilities. Sixty-six (66.3) of PwA were exempted from paying for healthcare services they were provided with.

The findings were also that 78.8 percent of PwA used and 21.2 percent did not use sunscreen lotions in the period of less than one week before the survey and the smallest percentage (1.1) used the sunscreen lotion in the period of 3 to 4 weeks before the survey. The survey found out that 94.0 percent of PwA had obtained sunscreen lotions from TAS. The majority of PwA (47.9 percent) indicated that did not use sunscreen lotion because they did not know where to get them while 29.2 percent indicated that the locations were not necessary.

PwA who experienced violence, suffered most emotional violence (98.8 percent) followed by physical and sexual violence (0.6 percent each). For most PwA who experienced violence, perpetrators were friends (64.0 percent) followed by teachers (33.9 percent), employers (17.8 percent), by employers, co-workers (16.7 percent) and biological fathers (15.8 percent). Results show that 24.8 percent of PwA reported being threatened or experiencing indication of body parts mutilation or killings. Eighty-six (85.9) percent of those

threatened reported the situation. Moreover, 39.7 percent reported to their parents, 22.4 percent reported to the government institutions, 20.1 percent reported to the local government. For the majority of PwA who did not report violence experienced, the main reason was intimidations (33.3 percent). It was followed by a feeling that no action would be taken by responsible authorities and that it was not necessary to report (25 percent) and responsible authorities were too far (16.7 percent). More than half of persons who did not report were in groups 20-24 and 25-29 age. The resulted reveal that 38.5 percent of respondents were aware of the existence of police gender and children's desks.

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

The term albinism refers to a group of related inherited conditions which are the result of mutated genes that cause a deficiency or total absence of melanin pigment formed in the skin, hair and/or eyes (Baker, et. al, 2010; NOAH, 2008). The lack of dark pigmentation makes Persons with Albinism (PwA) to have pale skin, sandy colored hair and light brown eyes. They also suffer from nystagmus, photophobia and or visual acuity (oculocutaneous albinism) (Baker, et. al, 2010). This makes it easier for them to be visibly identifiable. Although several types of albinism exist, varying in severity with some people having albinism but with normal hair colours. According to Tanzania Albinism Society (2017) there are many people with albinism without themselves knowing that they have albinism or it is the albinism that affects their visual conditions. Albinism affects all races and almost all groups of living organisms, including plants, birds, reptiles and mammals (TAS, 2017). According to Baker et. Al, 2010, it is only the stigma surrounding persons with albinism that hinders their access to socioeconomic and political opportunities.

Due to the lack of melanin pigment, PwA are directly vulnerable to ultra violet sun rays which damage their skin and may cause skin cancer (Lynch, P. and Lund, P. (2011). However, with appropriate health information, eye care



facilities and provision of skin protection lotions, persons with albinism can be managed effectively. There are other low-cost sun protection strategies such as wearing appropriate protective clothing and avoiding sunlight, particularly from 10.00 am to 4.00 pm when ultraviolet levels peak (TAS, 2017).

The prevalence of albinism varies across the world. Epidemiological data on albinism from public surveys conducted in African countries and published by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2006, mentions that: “Epidemiologic data on albinism, such as prevalence, were available for South Africa, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Nigeria. Prevalence as high as one in 1,000 were reported for selected populations in Zimbabwe and other specific ethnic groups in Southern Africa. An overall estimate of albinism prevalence ranges from 1/5,000 – 1/15,000”.

Education systems for PwA differ across African countries. For example, in Zimbabwe children with albinism are educated in mainstream schools within their own community while across the border to the south, in the Northern Province of South Africa, children with albinism may attend special schools for the visually impaired (Gaigher, Lund and Makuya,2002). In Malawi, the government emphasizes on a resource centre and the deployment of itinerant teachers for the blind, visually impaired including those with albinism (Lynch and Lund, 2011). In Tanzania, the emphasis is on educating students with

albinism in mainstream schools; however less is known about the kind of support these PwA are receiving in order to learn effectively.

According to the Tanzania Albinism Society routine data, there is a high rate of morbidity and mortality among PwA caused by skin cancer at the early ages. The organization reports that abandonment of children with albinism and their mothers by their fathers particularly those who are phenotypically without albinism is very common but its extent and magnitude are not known statistically.

In Tanzania, persons with albinism face different forms of human rights violations, including difficulties in accessing education, employment, healthcare services, gender-based violence, poverty and insecurity (TAS, 2017). Violence against PwA in the Lake Zone appears to be propagated by traditional ‘witchdoctors’ and carried out by contract killers to feed the market with PwA body parts that are believed to bring wealth and fortune.

Bryceson, Jonsson and Sherrington (2010) wrote about people with albinism from an anthropological and sociological perspective, arguing that they are being treated as commodities saleable economy. These are regarded as new experiences in the market in the Tanzanian’s economy. This violence has been evidenced by several newspapers, some of which have appealed to academicians to apply their skills in researching on the nature/cause and impact

of such killing to the society in order to understand how to prevent it and/or to contribute to its reduction.

There is no reliable source of information on socioeconomic status of the PwA and their households. The current source of information on PwA is from the 2012 PHC, but there was no special analysis done on PwA.

There have been Government, national and international NGOs, development partners, Faith Based Organizations, media and local communities' interventions to end violence against PwA in the Lake Zone where violence have been highly experienced. However, all actors at different times, places and events mention lack of data and statistics for measurements, comparability and continuous improvement as one of the main barriers, hence the driving force towards this study. Therefore, Tanzania Albinism Society (TAS) in collaboration with the Prime Minister's Office, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and Karagwe Community Based Rehabilitation Programmes (KCBRP) conducted the Baseline Survey in order to provide statistical evidence on Socio-Economic Status of Persons with Albinism and their Households in the Lake Zone.

## **1.2 Objective of the Survey**

The main objective of this baseline survey was to examine the socio-economic status of persons with albinism and their households in the Lake Zone. Specifically, this survey intended to determine living conditions and to compile

statistical information concerning healthcare services, education, employment, participation and security information for PwA and their households.

### **1.3 Survey Organization**

The 2019 Baseline Survey on Socio-Economic Status of Persons with Albinism and Their Households in the Lake Zone was implemented by TAS and KCBRP in collaboration with Prime Minister's Office, Labour, Youth, Employment and Persons with Disabilities; President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government; and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). A Task Force Team comprised of members from the above-mentioned institutions was formed to oversee all technical issues related to the survey. Costs pertaining to the survey were fully funded by Liliane Foundation-Netherlands through KCBRP.

#### **1.3.1 Survey Design**

The survey employed quantitative research methodology to assess the socio-economic status of PwA and their households in the Lake Zone, Tanzania. However, for data analysis to provide the most complete or insightful understanding some qualitative information based on observations was also collected during the field work to compliment the quantitative information. This survey used a descriptive research design.

### **1.3.2 Study Population**

The study population for this survey consisted of PwA and members of their households; both males and females of all ages in fourteen councils selected from six Lake Zone regions.

### **1.3.3 Sampling Design**

The survey collected information on PwA and their households from fourteen councils in Lake Zone regions of Shinyanga, Kagera, Mwanza, Mara, Simiyu and Geita. Using purposive sampling technique, a list of councils for the survey was formed. The criteria for inclusion was all councils where Karagwe Community Rehabilitation Programmes (KCBRP) operated. The councils were Shinyanga and Bukoba municipals; Kishapu, Msalala, Karagwe, Magu, Ukerewe, Misungwi, Itilima, Busega, Bukombe districts; and Geita Town. However, two additional councils from Mara Region were also included so that the survey could cover the entire Lake Zone. Purposive sampling technique was used whereby two district councils of Musoma and Tarime which had many households with PwA were selected.

Lists of households having at least one person with albinism were obtained from the councils' social welfare section offices in collaboration with Tanzania Albinism Society (TAS) district offices. However, employing convenience sampling any household with PwA which was not listed earlier but was discovered during the field work was included in the survey. This was done to

ensure that no household with PwA is left out. A household was defined as a person or a group of people who live(s) in the same housing unit or compound and share meals from the same pot and have identified one member as their head of household.

#### **1.3.4 Sample Implementation**

A total of 513 out of 518 households were interviewed giving an overall response rate of 99 percent. Five households were not interviewed because they were not accessible during the whole period of the field work. A total of 3502 respondents including 685 PwA were interviewed. Findings presented in this report are based on self or proxy-reporting.

#### **1.4 Geographical Distribution of Surveyed Areas**

Lake Zone has an area of 120,658 square kilometers around Lake Victoria which is a tectonic basin and the world's second largest lake. The zone is comprised of six regions: Shinyanga, Kagera, Mwanza, Mara, Simiyu, and Geita. Major economic activities in Lake Zone regions are agriculture, fishing and mining.

#### **1.5 Training of Field Staff**

A total of 51 field staff were trained by trainers from NBS to serve as enumerators. Supervisors were staff from TAS; PMO-Labour, Youth, Employment and Persons with Disability; Disability Unit; NBS; and KCBRP.

Enumerators included people with albinism from TAS district offices, people from district social welfare offices, and people from Civil Society Organisations (CSO) working on albinism interventions in the Lake Zone. The field staff training was held in Shinyanga Region for two days prior to the field work.

## **1.6 Fieldwork**

The field work commenced on 08<sup>th</sup> and ended on 13<sup>th</sup> of April 2019. Data collection involved 14 teams being one team for each selected council. Each team was comprised of one field supervisor, two or three enumerators and a driver. Data collection involved the use of an electronic questionnaire in a tablet. With technical support from NBS, TAS facilitated and coordinated all activities related to data collection. The team field supervisor was the main sentinel person for all activities within his/her team. Thus, the field supervisor made sure that every member of the team was keenly aware of his/her job responsibilities. Each team member worked collaboratively for the success of the survey.

## **1.7 Data Processing**

The completed electronic questionnaires were sent to the central sever for data processing. Data processing personnel included a questionnaire administrator who took care of received questionnaires. Data processing included data cleaning, editing, data re-coding and tabulation. Data processing and tabulation ended on 28<sup>th</sup> day of April 2019.

## **1.8 Limitation of the Survey**

Budget constraint was the major limitation for this survey. It prevented carrying out of some activities including pre-test of survey instruments, training of trainers and field practice during training of enumerators. Communication and geographical difficulties were another limitation since targeted households could not be easily reached.



# **CHAPTER TWO**

## **POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEYED HOUSEHOLDS**

### **2.0 Introduction**

This chapter highlights on the age and sex characteristics of the 2019 Baseline Survey on Socio-Economic Status of Persons with Albinism and Their Households in Lake Zone. The age and sex information is critical for the analysis of population structure of the area and its implication to various policies and programmes. Moreover, information on age and sex is essential in the analysis of demographic determinants of population change such as fertility, mortality and migration.

### **2.1 Age and Sex Structure**

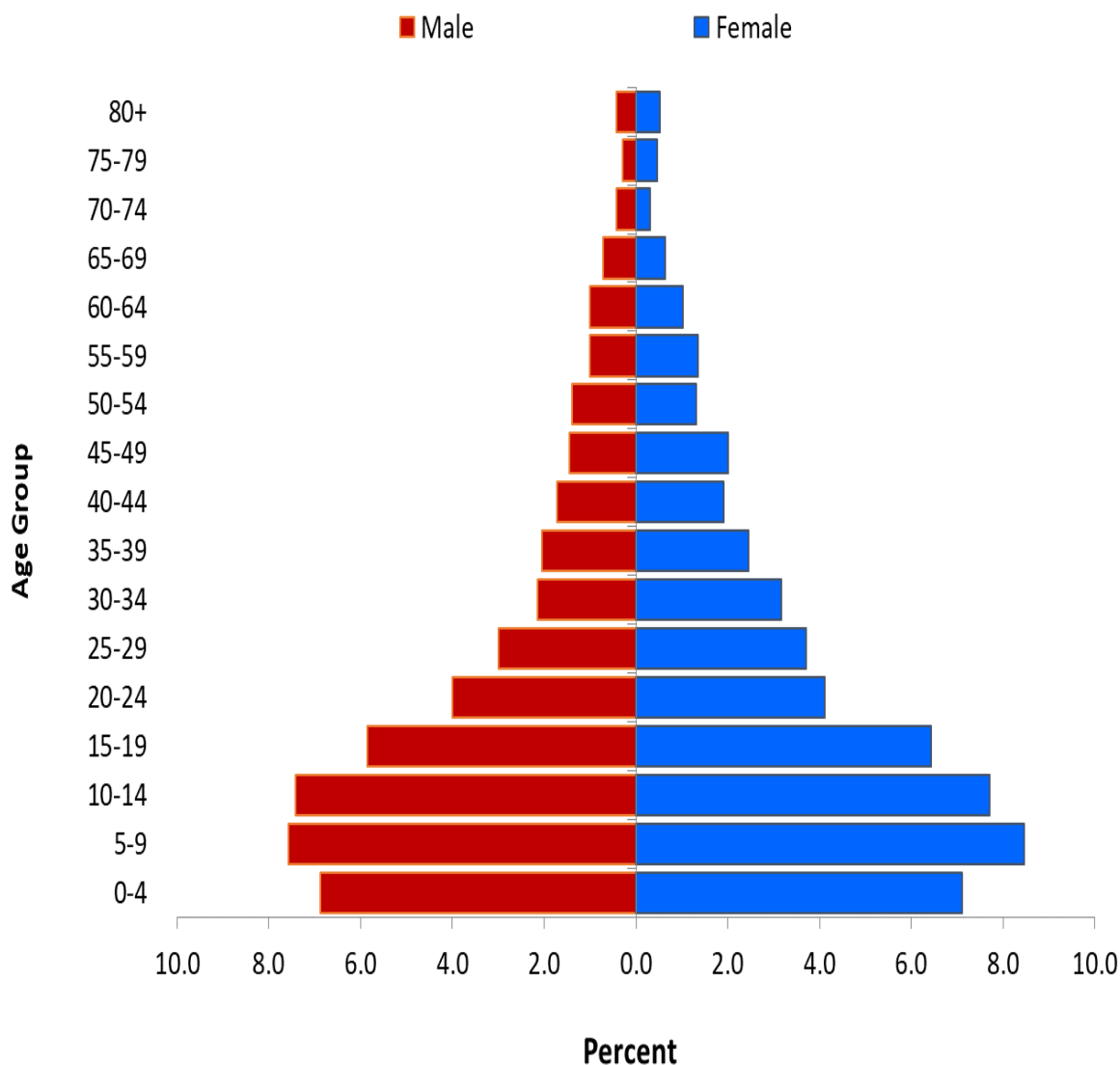
Table 02.1 presents the distribution of surveyed household population in fourteen councils in the Lake Zone by 5-year age group and sex. Data on surveyed population depicts a young population age structure, with 45.1 percent of the population below 15 years, and 2.4 percent aged 65 years or above. Population below 15 years was 46.2 percent for males and 44.2 percent for females and that aged 65 years or above was 3.9 percent for males and 3.6 percent for females. The median age of the surveyed population in the Lake Zone was 17 years.

**Table 02.1: Population Distribution by Five-Year Age Groups and Sex, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	3,502	100.0	1,658	100.0	1,844	100.0
0-4	490	14.0	241	14.5	249	13.5
5-9	561	16.0	265	16.0	296	16.1
10-14	530	15.1	260	15.7	270	14.6
15-19	430	12.3	205	12.4	225	12.2
20-24	284	8.1	140	8.4	144	7.8
25-29	235	6.7	105	6.3	130	7.0
30-34	186	5.3	75	4.5	111	6.0
35-39	158	4.5	72	4.3	86	4.7
40-44	127	3.6	60	3.6	67	3.6
45-49	121	3.5	51	3.1	70	3.8
50-54	95	2.7	49	3.0	46	2.5
55-59	82	2.3	35	2.1	47	2.5
60-64	71	2.0	35	2.1	36	2.0
65-69	47	1.3	25	1.5	22	1.2
70-74	26	0.7	15	0.9	11	0.6
75-79	26	0.7	10	0.6	16	0.9
80+	33	0.9	15	0.9	18	1.0

The pattern exhibited by the population pyramid in Figure 02.1 is consistent with the afore-mentioned young population age structure with more females than males. The pyramid is broad-based, typical of the Tanzania populations which is characterized of with high fertility and declining mortality.

**Figure 02.1: Population Pyramid (Five-year age group), Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



## 2.2 Population Distribution of Special Age Groups

### 2.2.1 Young Population (0-14 years) by Council

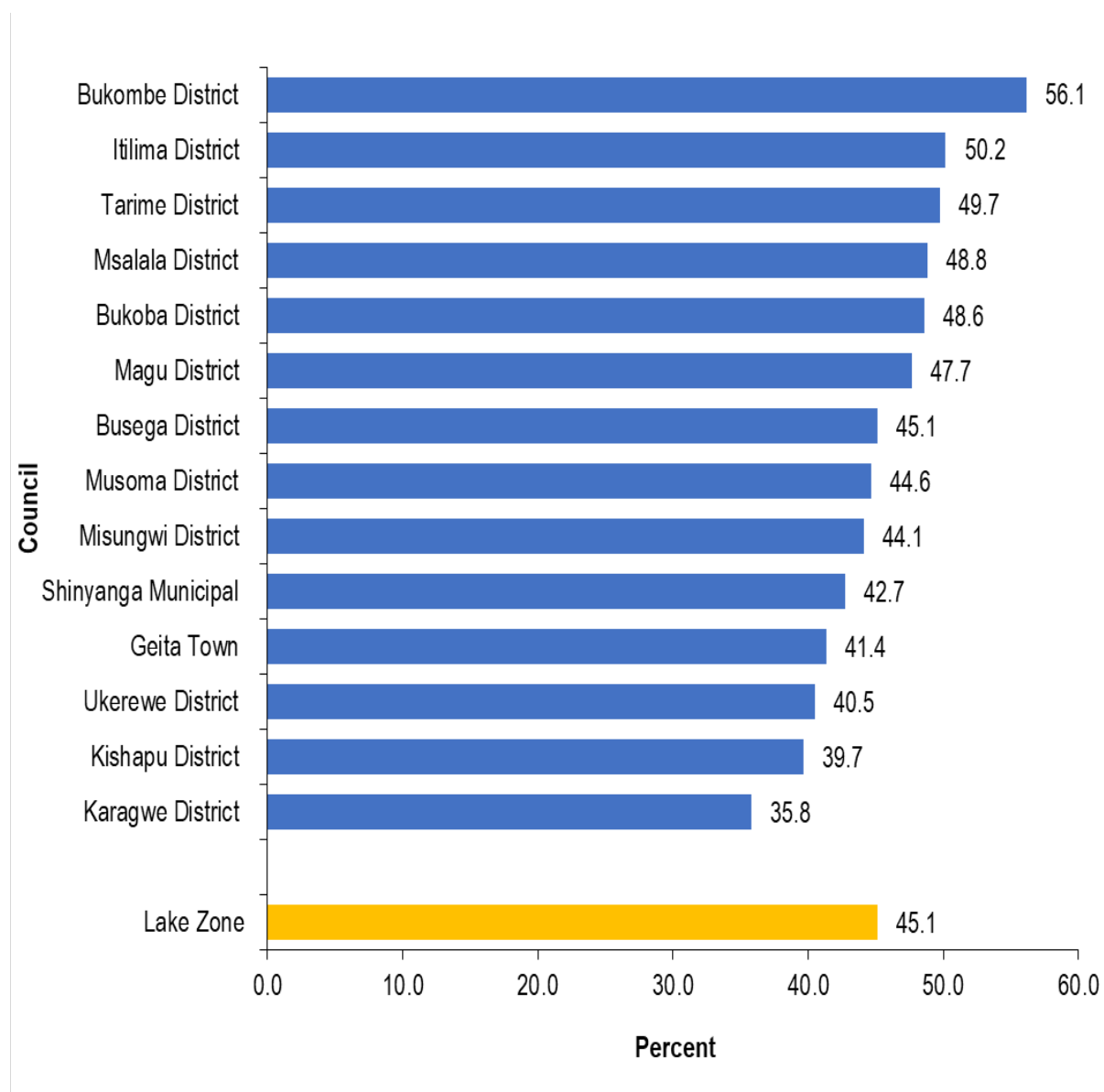
The percentage of young population (0-14 years) in the total population is an indicator of the “youngness” of the population. Table 02.2 shows that the surveyed population in the Lake Zone is characterized by a young age structure, with 45.1 percent of the total population below age 15 years. Bukombe District Council (56.1 percent) had the largest percentage of young population, followed by Itilima District Council (50.2 percent) while Karagwe District Council had

the smallest percentage (35.8 percent). The percentage of young population was larger in the following six surveyed district councils than in whole surveyed population at 45.1 percent: Bukombe (56.1 percent), Itilima (50.2 percent), Tarime (49.7 percent), Msalala (48.8 percent) districts followed by Bukoba municipal (48.6 percent) and Magu district (47.7 percent).

**Table 02.2: Young Population (0–14 Years) by Council and Sex, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Council	Total Population			Percent of Population Age 0 to 14		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Lake Zone</b>	<b>3,502</b>	<b>1,658</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>44.2</b>
Shinyanga Municipal	234	107	127	42.7	43.0	42.5
Kishapu District	348	171	177	39.7	39.2	40.1
Msalala District	293	148	145	48.8	51.4	46.2
Karagwe District	148	76	72	35.8	38.2	33.3
Bukoba District	72	29	43	48.6	51.7	46.5
Ukerewe District	316	151	165	40.5	44.4	37.0
Magu District	346	169	177	47.7	46.7	48.6
Misungwi District	247	116	131	44.1	47.4	41.2
Tarime District	189	80	109	49.7	47.5	51.4
Musoma District	448	205	243	44.6	47.3	42.4
Itilima District	281	143	138	50.2	51.0	49.3
Busega District	164	74	90	45.1	45.9	44.4
Bukombe District	196	84	112	56.1	53.6	58.0
Geita Town	220	105	115	41.4	42.9	40.0

**Figure 02.2: Young Population (0-14 Years) by Council, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



### **2.2.2 Youth Population by Council – International Definition (15-24 years)**

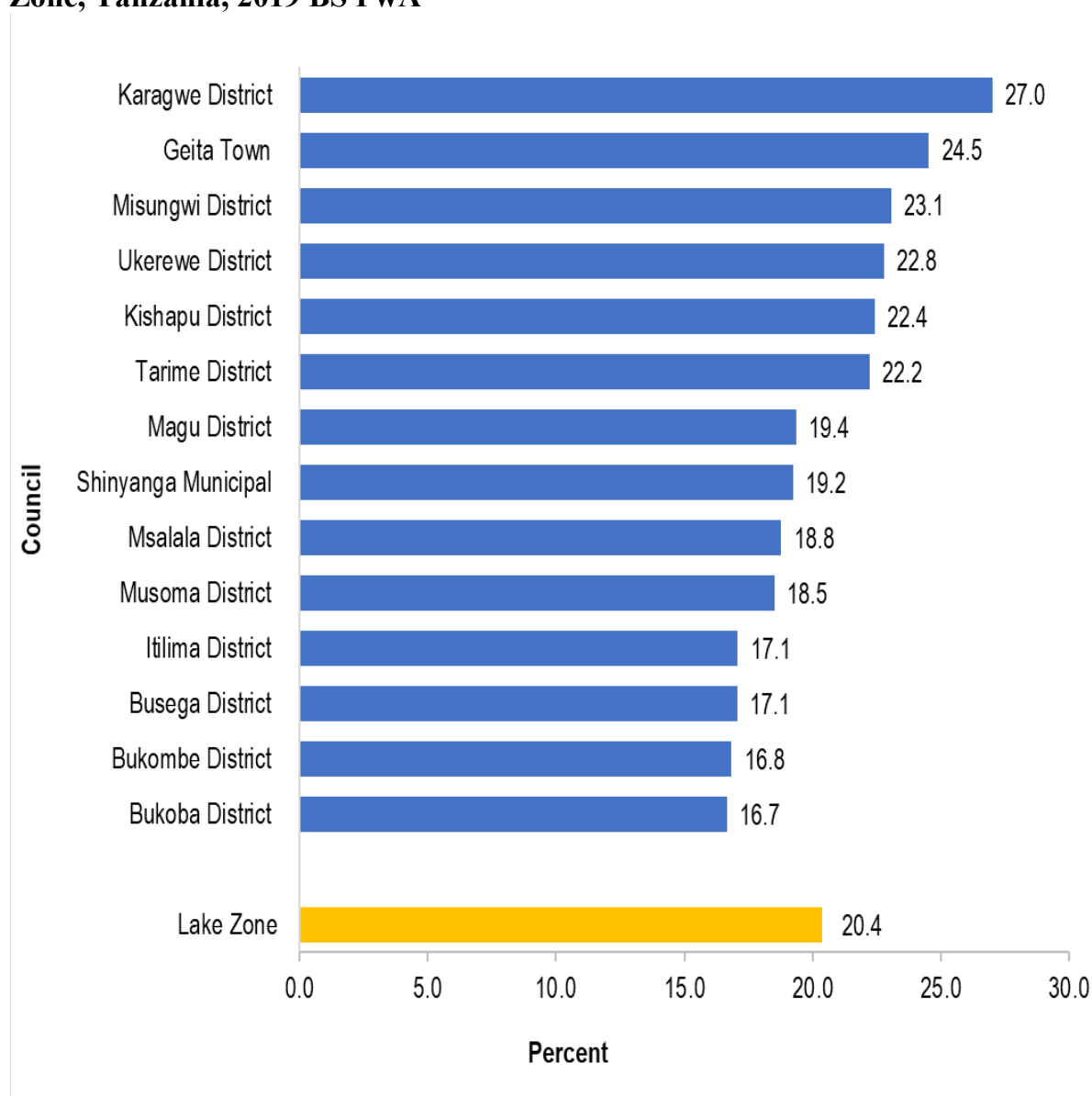
The youth represent an important stage of the life cycle, both demographically and socially. The international definition of the youth comprises all persons of age 15-24 years. Table 02.3 presents the number and percentage of youth population by surveyed council in the Lake Zone. The percentage of youth population varied across councils, with the largest being in Karagwe District Council (27.0 percent), followed by Geita Town Council (24.5 percent), and

smallest in Bukoba District Council (16.7 percent). Generally, the percentage of youth population (15-24 years) in all the whole surveyed population was 20.4 percent.

**Table 02.3: Youth Population (15-24 years) by Council and Sex, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Council	Total Population			Percent of Population Age 15 to 24		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Lake Zone</b>	<b>3,502</b>	<b>1,658</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>20.0</b>
Shinyanga Municipal	234	107	127	19.2	17.8	20.5
Kishapu District	348	171	177	22.4	24.0	20.9
Msalala District	293	148	145	18.8	19.6	17.9
Karagwe District	148	76	72	27.0	28.9	25.0
Bukoba District	72	29	43	16.7	20.7	14.0
Ukerewe District	316	151	165	22.8	22.5	23.0
Magu District	346	169	177	19.4	20.7	18.1
Misungwi District	247	116	131	23.1	22.4	23.7
Tarime District	189	80	109	22.2	25.0	20.2
Musoma District	448	205	243	18.5	18.0	18.9
Itilima District	281	143	138	17.1	17.5	16.7
Busega District	164	74	90	17.1	18.9	15.6
Bukombe District	196	84	112	16.8	16.7	17.0
Geita Town	220	105	115	24.5	21.9	27.0

**Figure 02.3: Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years) by Council, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



### 2.2.3 Youth Population by Council – National Definition (15-35 years)

The 2007 Tanzania National Youth Policy defines the youths as persons of age 15 to 35 years. Table 02.4 shows that the percentage of persons age 15-35 years was 33.6 percent in the surveyed population and smaller than that of Kishapu (40.8 percent), Karagwe (39.2 percent) district councils, Geita town council (38.2 percent), Ukerewe (36.7 percent), Busega (36.6 percent), and Misungwi (34.8 percent) district councils. The percentage of youth (15-35 years) varies

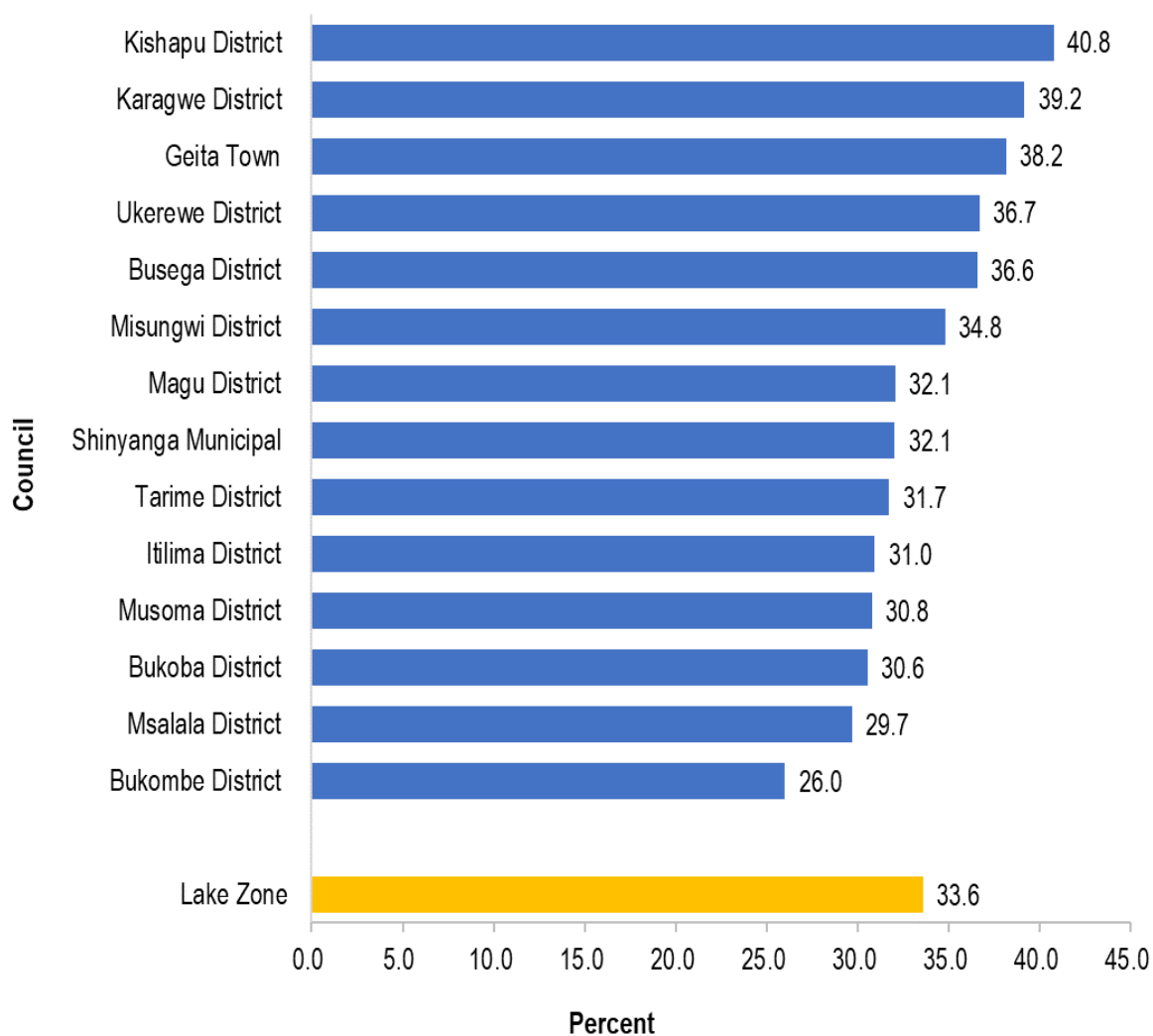
across councils from largest 40.8 percent in Kishapu District to the smallest 26.0 percent in Bukombe District (Figure 02.4).

**Table 02.4: Youth Population (15-35 years) by Council and Sex, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Council	Total Population			Percent of Population Aged 15 to 35		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Lake Zone</b>	<b>3,502</b>	<b>1,658</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>34.2</b>
Shinyanga Municipal	234	107	127	32.1	32.7	31.5
Kishapu District	348	171	177	40.8	39.2	42.4
Msalala District	293	148	145	29.7	26.4	33.1
Karagwe District	148	76	72	39.2	39.5	38.9
Bukoba District	72	29	43	30.6	31.0	30.2
Ukerewe District	316	151	165	36.7	35.1	38.2
Magu District	346	169	177	32.1	35.5	28.8
Misungwi District	247	116	131	34.8	35.3	34.4
Tarime District	189	80	109	31.7	32.5	31.2
Musoma District	448	205	243	30.8	27.3	33.7
Itilima District	281	143	138	31.0	30.1	31.9
Busega District	164	74	90	36.6	35.1	37.8
Bukombe District	196	84	112	26.0	26.2	25.9
Geita Town	220	105	115	38.2	38.1	38.3



**Figure 02.4: Percentage of Youth Population (15-35 years) by Council, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



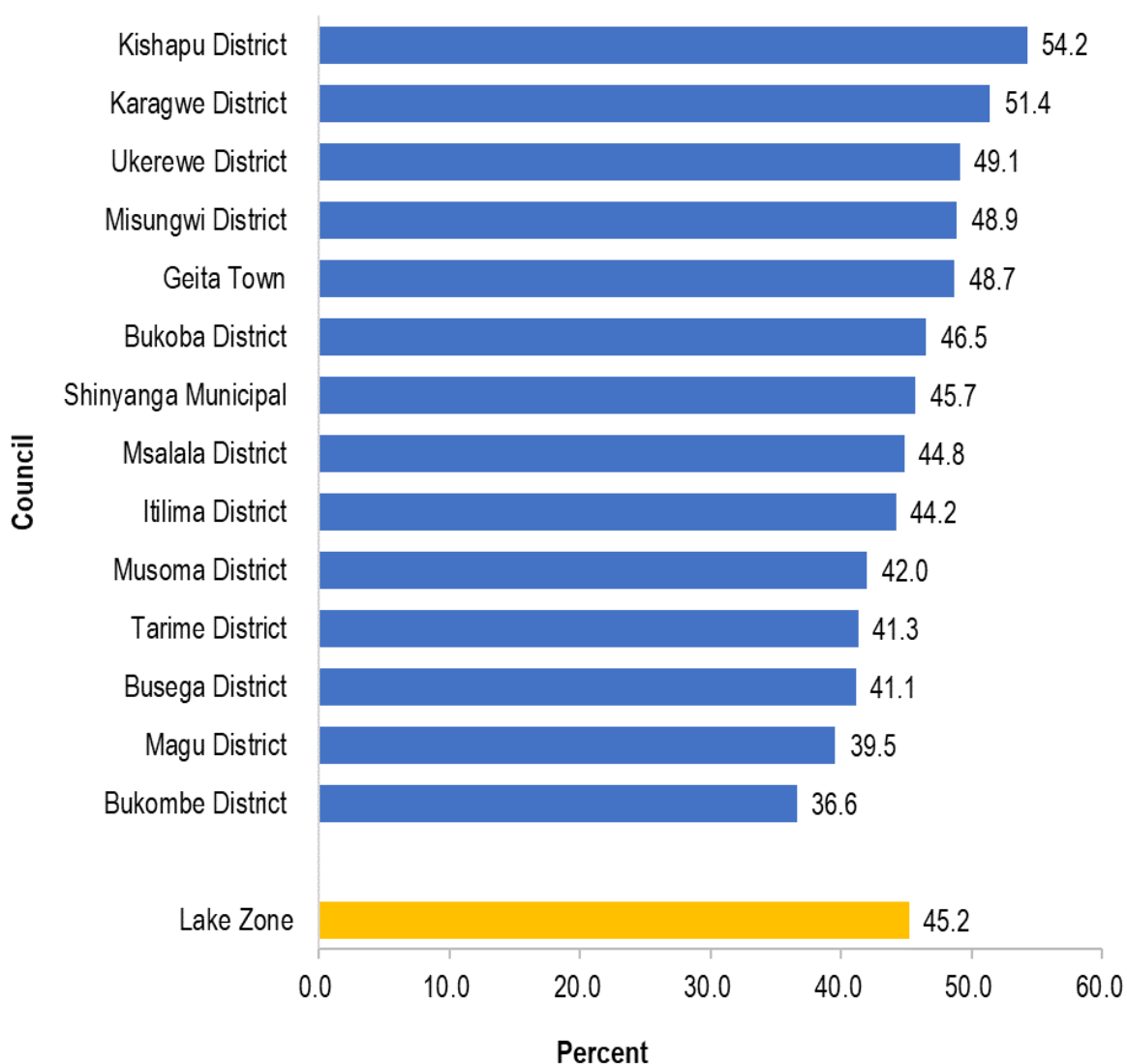
#### **2.2.4 Women of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)**

Women of age 15-49 form a special group of the population structure of an area due to their role in reproduction. Table 02.5 reveals that women of reproductive age were 833 women and accounted for 45.2 percent of the total surveyed female population. The percentage of reproductive women (age 15-49) varied across surveyed councils, ranging from 36.6 percent in Bukombe district to 54.2 percent in Kishapu district.

**Table 02.5: Women of Reproductive Age (15-49 years) by Council, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Council	Total Population			Percent of Women Aged 15 to 49
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female
<b>Lake Zone</b>	<b>3,502</b>	<b>1,658</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>45.2</b>
Shinyanga Municipal	234	107	127	45.7
Kishapu District	348	171	177	54.2
Msalala District	293	148	145	44.8
Karagwe District	148	76	72	51.4
Bukoba District	72	29	43	46.5
Ukerewe District	316	151	165	49.1
Magu District	346	169	177	39.5
Misungwi District	247	116	131	48.9
Tarime District	189	80	109	41.3
Musoma District	448	205	243	42.0
Itilima District	281	143	138	44.2
Busega District	164	74	90	41.1
Bukombe District	196	84	112	36.6
Geita Town	220	105	115	48.7

**Figure 02.5: Women of Reproductive Age (15-49 years) by Council, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



### 2.2.5 Working Age Population (15-64 years)

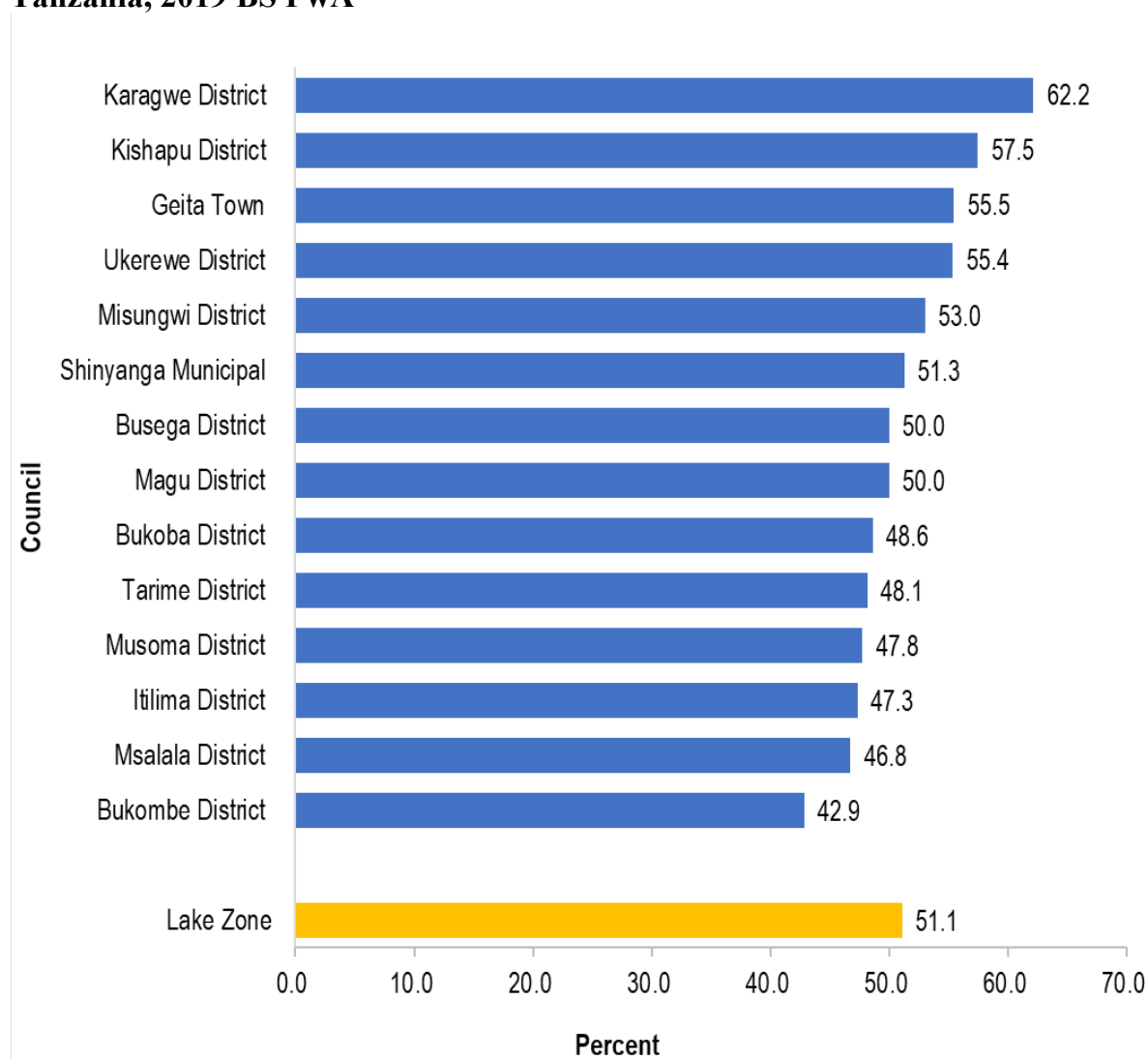
Working age population also known as economically-productive population is comprised of persons of age 15 to 64 years. Table 02.6 reveals that the percentage of working age population for the surveyed councils was 51.1 percent; 49.9 percent for males and 52.2 percent for females. Figure 2.6 shows that the percentage of the working age population (15-64 years) varied across surveyed councils ranging from 42.9 percent in Bukombe district to 62.2

percent in Karagwe District. In six surveyed councils, Karagwe District (62.2 percent), Kishapu District (57.5 percent), Geita Town (55.5 percent), Ukerewe District (55.4 percent), Misungwi District (53.0 percent), and Shinyanga Municipal (51.3 percent) the percentage of working age population was larger than the overall percentage of 51.1 percent.

**Table 02.6: Working Age Population (15-64 years) by Council and Sex, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Council	Total Population			Percent of Population Aged 15 to 64		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Lake Zone</b>	<b>3,502</b>	<b>1,658</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>52.2</b>
Shinyanga Municipal	234	107	127	51.3	49.5	52.8
Kishapu District	348	171	177	57.5	57.3	57.6
Msalala District	293	148	145	46.8	45.3	48.3
Karagwe District	148	76	72	62.2	57.9	66.7
Bukoba District	72	29	43	48.6	44.8	51.2
Ukerewe District	316	151	165	55.4	52.3	58.2
Magu District	346	169	177	50.0	50.9	49.2
Misungwi District	247	116	131	53.0	50.0	55.7
Tarime District	189	80	109	48.1	52.5	45.0
Musoma District	448	205	243	47.8	46.3	49.0
Itilima District	281	143	138	47.3	44.8	50.0
Busega District	164	74	90	50.0	48.6	51.1
Bukombe District	196	84	112	42.9	44.0	42.0
Geita Town	220	105	115	55.5	52.4	58.3

**Figure 02.6: Working Age Population (15-64 years) by Council, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



### 2.2.6 Elderly Population (60 years or above)

The percentage of the total population that constitutes the elderly population age 60 years or above (national definition) or 65 years or above (international definition) are indicators of ageing. Table 02.7 shows that 5.8 percent of all surveyed population was aged 60 years or above.

**Table 02.7: Elderly Population (60+ years) by Council and Sex, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Council	Total Population			Percent of Population Age 60 or More		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Lake Zone</b>	<b>3,502</b>	<b>1,658</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Shinyanga Municipal	234	107	127	9.0	10.3	7.9
Kishapu District	348	171	177	4.6	6.4	2.8
Msalala District	293	148	145	5.8	6.1	5.5
Karagwe District	148	76	72	4.7	7.9	1.4
Bukoba District	72	29	43	4.2	3.4	4.7
Ukerewe District	316	151	165	6.6	6.0	7.3
Magu District	346	169	177	5.8	5.9	5.6
Misungwi District	247	116	131	5.3	4.3	6.1
Tarime District	189	80	109	3.2	1.3	4.6
Musoma District	448	205	243	9.4	7.8	10.7
Itilima District	281	143	138	3.2	4.9	1.4
Busega District	164	74	90	6.7	6.8	6.7
Bukombe District	196	84	112	3.1	3.6	2.7
Geita Town	220	105	115	5.0	5.7	4.3

Figure 02.7 shows that in four out fourteen surveyed councils the percentage of elderly population age 60 or above is larger than the entire surveyed population of 5.8 percent. These councils were Musoma District (9.4 percent), Shinyanga Municipal (9.0 percent), Busega District (6.7 percent), and Ukerewe District (6.6 percent). The council with the smallest percentage of the elderly was Bukombe District (3.1 percent).

**Figure 02.7: Elderly Population (60+ years) by Council, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

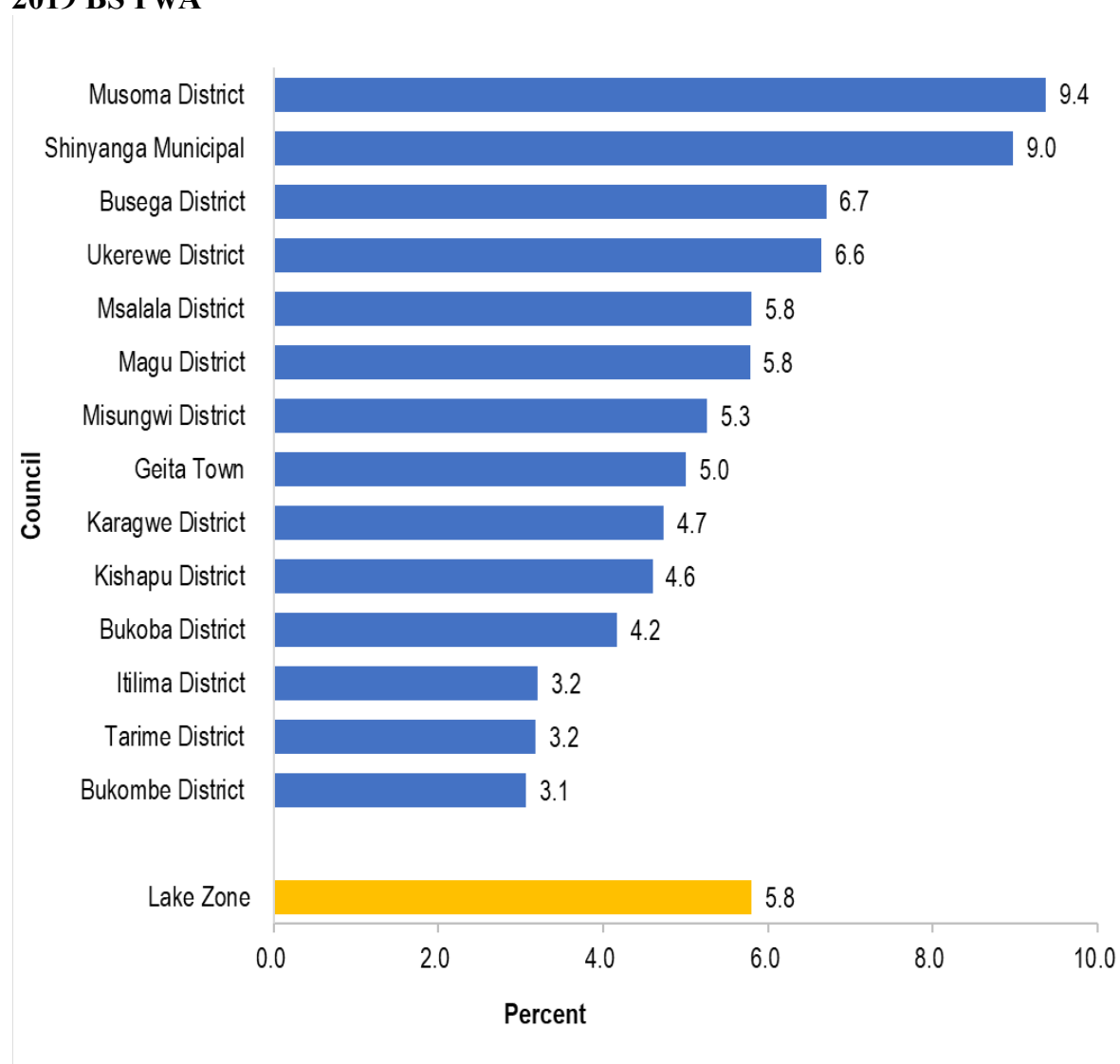


Table 02.8 shows that 3.8 percent of the surveyed population was aged 65 years or above. The percentage was 3.9 percent for males and 3.6 percent for females.

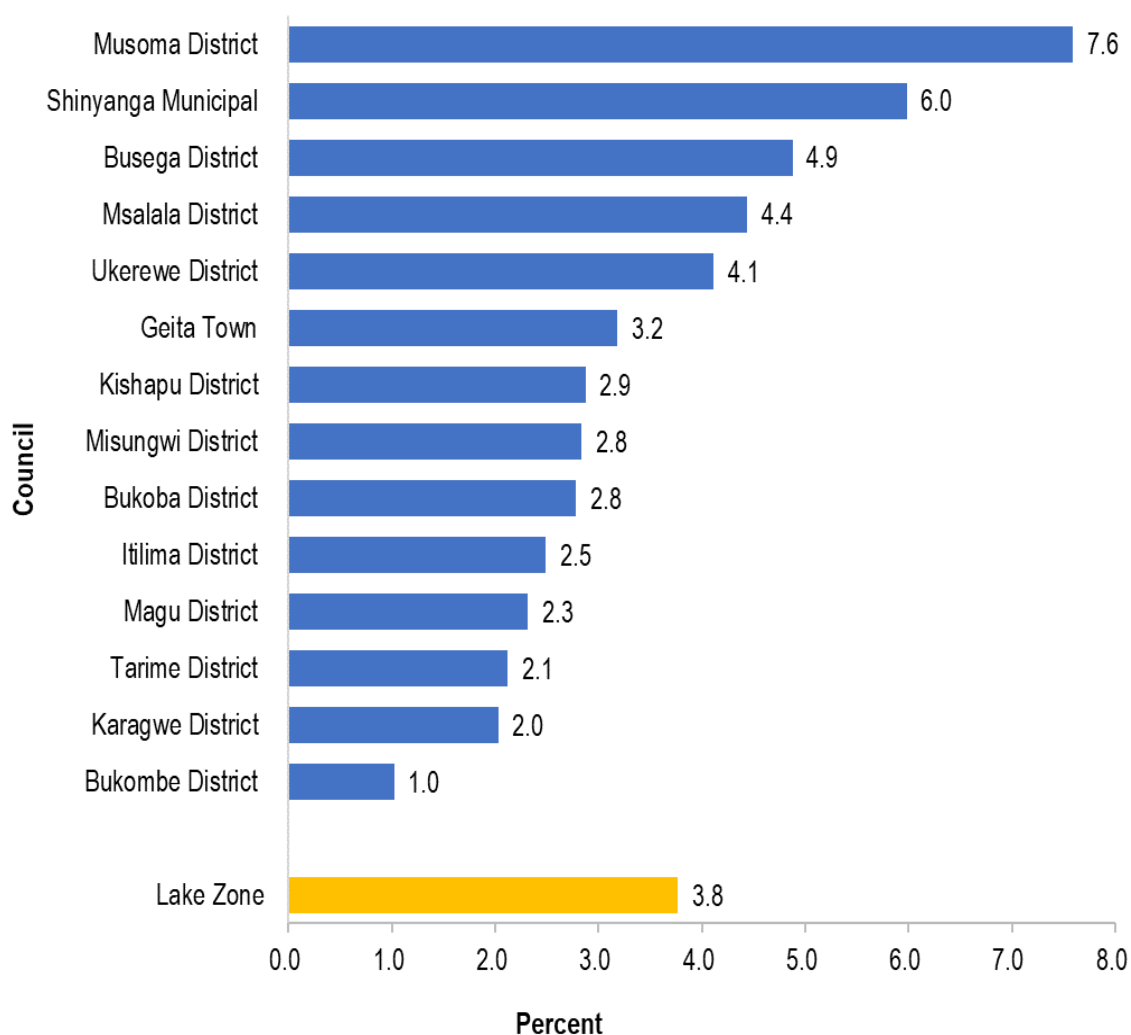
**Table 02.8: Elderly Population (65+ years) by Council and Sex, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Council	Total Population			Percent of Population Age 65+		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,502</b>	<b>1,658</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Shinyanga Municipal	234	107	127	6.0	7.5	4.7
Kishapu District	348	171	177	2.9	3.5	2.3
Msalala District	293	148	145	4.4	3.4	5.5
Karagwe District	148	76	72	2.0	3.9	0.0
Bukoba District	72	29	43	2.8	3.4	2.3
Ukerewe District	316	151	165	4.1	3.3	4.8
Magu District	346	169	177	2.3	2.4	2.3
Misungwi District	247	116	131	2.8	2.6	3.1
Tarime District	189	80	109	2.1	0.0	3.7
Musoma District	448	205	243	7.6	6.3	8.6
Itilima District	281	143	138	2.5	4.2	0.7
Busega District	164	74	90	4.9	5.4	4.4
Bukombe District	196	84	112	1.0	2.4	0.0
Geita Town	220	105	115	3.2	4.8	1.7

Figure 02.8 shows that in five out of fourteen surveyed councils the percentage of elderly population (age 65 or above) was larger than in the entire surveyed population at 3.8 percent. The five councils were Musoma District (7.6 percent), Shinyanga Municipal (6.0 percent), Busega District (4.9 percent), Msalala District (4.4 percent) and Ukerewe District (4.1 percent). The council with the smallest percentage of the elderly population (age 65 or above) was Bukombe District (1.0 percent).



**Figure 02.8: Elderly Population (65+ years) by Council, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



### 2.3 Marital Status

The system of classifying population by marital status varies from country to country and from society to society within a country in accordance with prevailing laws and customs. Information on marital status is in most cases collected from persons above a certain age, which is the lowest age limit at marriage in that particular country.

During the 2019 Baseline Survey on Socio-Economic Status of Persons with Albinism and Their Households in the Lake Zone, the marital status question was directed to all persons aged 12 years or above. However, the analysis in this section is for persons aged 15 years or above. Six categories adopted to classify persons by marital status are never married, married, living together, divorced, separated, and widowed.

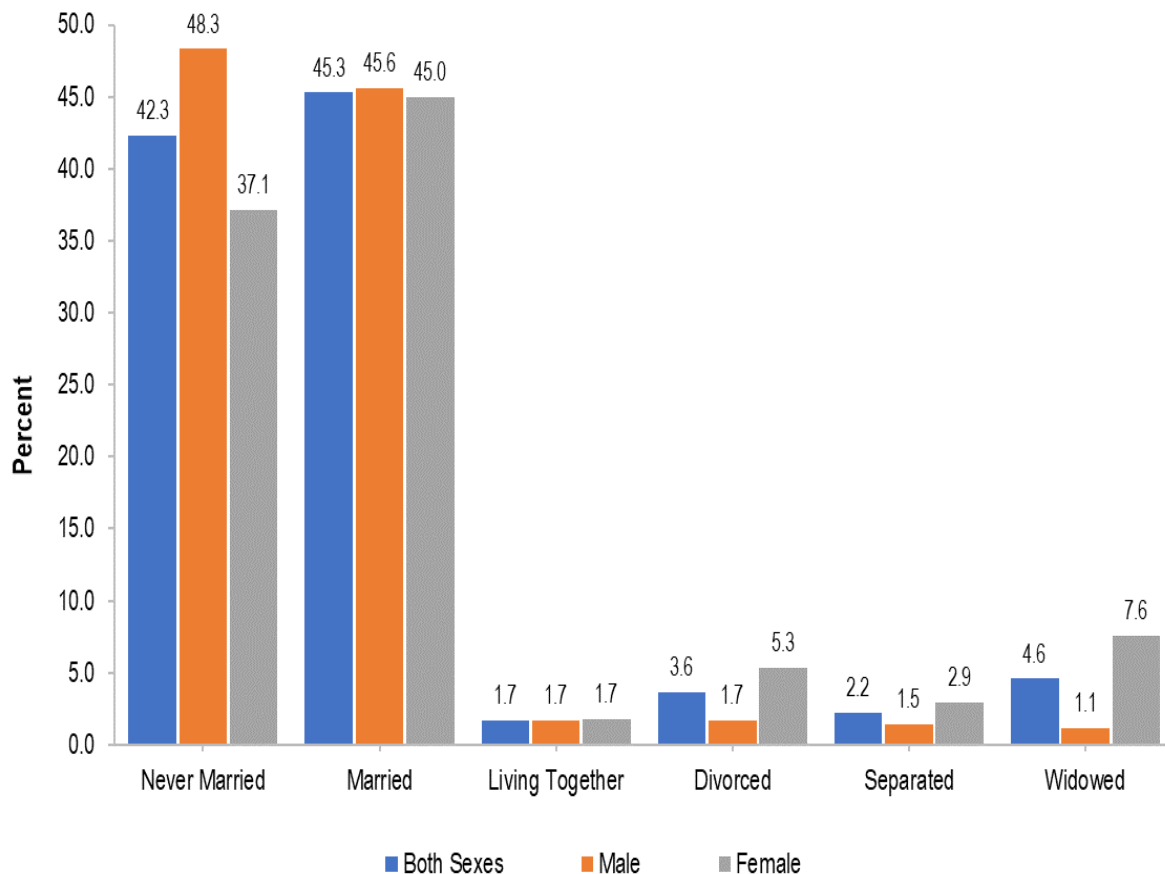
Results on marital status for the 2019 Baseline Survey are shown by age, sex and council thus indicating the extent to which people of given age, sex and council were married, never married, living together, separated, divorced or widowed.

Tables 02.9 to 02.12 present marital status of persons aged 15 years or above by age group, sex and council. Table and Figure 02.9 show that 42.3 percent of surveyed people age 15 years or above had never married. They also show that 45.3 percent of the people were married, 4.6 percent were widowed, 3.6 percent were divorced, 2.2 percent were separated, and 1.7 percent were living together. Table 02.9 further shows that the percentage of never married decreases as age increases from 67.6 percent for persons of age 20–24 to 6.3 percent for those of age group 50–54 years.

**Table 02.9: Percentage of Population Age 15 Years or Above by Five Year Age Group and Marital Status, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,921</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>
15-19	430	93.3	5.6	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0
20-24	284	67.6	29.2	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.0
25-29	235	36.2	52.3	1.7	5.5	3.4	0.9
30-34	186	29.0	59.1	1.6	3.8	3.2	2.7
35-39	158	17.1	65.8	3.2	7.0	4.4	2.5
40-44	127	15.7	71.7	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.9
45-49	121	6.6	73.6	4.1	7.4	2.5	5.8
50-54	95	6.3	67.4	2.1	7.4	5.3	11.6
55-59	82	7.3	65.9	4.9	6.1	1.2	13.4
60-64	71	8.5	64.8	1.4	5.6	1.4	18.3
65-69	47	12.8	66.0	2.1	2.1	0.0	17.0
70-74	26	0.0	73.1	7.7	3.8	3.8	11.5
75-79	26	0.0	61.5	0.0	7.7	0.0	30.8
80+	33	6.1	48.5	0.0	9.1	3.0	33.3

**Figure 02.9: Population Age 15 Years or Above by Marital Status and Sex, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



Observation on Table 02.10 shows that the percentage of never married was larger for males (48.3 percent) than females (37.1 percent). However, the percentage of widowed females (7.6 percent) was almost seven times larger than that of males (1.1 percent). Table 2.10 indicates that the percentage of never married decreases as the age increases up to age group 50–54 for males and age group 35-39 for females.

**Table 02.10: Population Aged 15 Years or Above by Sex and Marital Status, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Sex	Persons	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,921</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Male	892	48.3	45.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.1
Female	1,029	37.1	45.0	1.7	5.3	2.9	7.6

Tables 02.11 and 02.12 present information on marital status for the surveyed population aged 15 years or above by five-year age group.

**Table 02.11: Male Population Aged 15 Years or Above by Five Year Age Group and Marital Status, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Age Group	Persons	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>
15–19	205	98.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	140	84.3	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	105	44.8	48.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.0
30–34	75	36.0	57.3	1.3	2.7	2.7	0.0
35–39	72	19.4	65.3	2.8	6.9	2.8	2.8
40–44	60	11.7	76.7	1.7	5.0	3.3	1.7
45–49	51	5.9	80.4	7.8	2.0	3.9	0.0
50–54	49	4.1	85.7	0.0	0.0	6.1	4.1
55–59	35	8.6	80.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	5.7
60–64	35	8.6	88.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	25	16.0	72.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	4.0
70–74	15	0.0	86.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	6.7
75–79	10	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80+	15	6.7	86.7	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0

**Table 02.12: Female Population Aged 15 Years or Above by Five Year Age Group and Marital Status, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Age Group	Persons	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>7.6</b>
15-19	225	88.4	9.8	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0
20-24	144	51.4	42.4	1.4	2.1	2.8	0.0
25-29	130	29.2	55.4	1.5	8.5	4.6	0.8
30-34	111	24.3	60.4	1.8	4.5	3.6	4.5
35-39	86	15.1	66.3	3.5	7.0	5.8	2.3
40-44	67	19.4	67.2	3.0	1.5	3.0	6.0
45-49	70	7.1	68.6	1.4	11.4	1.4	10.0
50-54	46	8.7	47.8	4.3	15.2	4.3	19.6
55-59	47	6.4	55.3	4.3	10.6	2.1	19.1
60-64	36	8.3	41.7	0.0	11.1	2.8	36.1
65-69	22	9.1	59.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.8
70-74	11	0.0	54.5	9.1	9.1	9.1	18.2
75-79	16	0.0	37.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	50.0
80+	18	5.6	16.7	0.0	11.1	5.6	61.1

Table 02.13 shows variations in the percentage of never married ranging from 30.7 percent in Itilima District Council to 48.6 percent in Misungwi District Council. For the married category the range was from 27.9 percent in Geita Town Council to 60.0 percent in Itilima District Council. Living together was almost non-existence in all surveyed councils except in Geita Town Council where it accounts for 20.2 percent. In the other councils it accounts for less than 2.0 percent each. Widowed category ranged from 1.4 percent in Kishapu District Council to 13.5 percent in Bukoba Municipal Council.

**Table 02.13: Percentage of Population Age 15 Years or Above by Council and Marital Status, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Council	Persons	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,921</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Shinyanga M	134	47.0	41.8	0.0	2.2	4.5	4.5
Kishapu D	210	37.1	57.6	0.0	1.0	2.9	1.4
Msalala D	150	38.7	53.3	1.3	3.3	0.7	2.7
Karagwe D	95	47.4	45.3	0.0	3.2	1.1	3.2
Bukoba M	37	37.8	32.4	0.0	2.7	5.4	13.5
Ukerewe D	188	46.8	42.0	0.0	1.6	4.3	5.3
Magu D	181	44.8	44.2	0.6	3.9	1.7	5.0
Misungwi D	138	48.6	41.3	1.4	2.9	2.9	2.9
Tarime D	95	36.8	51.6	0.0	3.2	0.0	8.4
Musoma D	248	47.2	39.9	0.0	4.4	0.4	8.1
Itilima D	140	30.7	60.0	0.0	4.3	1.4	3.6
Busega D	90	45.6	37.8	1.1	10.0	1.1	4.4
Bukombe D	86	39.5	46.5	1.2	3.5	4.7	4.7
Geita T	129	38.0	27.9	20.2	7.8	3.1	2.3

## 2.4 Literacy and Education

### 2.4.1 Literacy

Literacy is the ability to read and write with understanding a short simple sentence on everyday life. It excludes the ability to only write or sign one's name or write memorized phrases. The ability to read and write may be in any language.

The 2019 Baseline Survey on Socio-Economic Status of Persons with Albinism and Their Households in the Lake Zone collected information on literacy by asking individuals aged four years or above if they could read and write in Kiswahili only, English only, both Kiswahili and English or any other

Language(s). No test was administered so as to verify those who were truly literate.

The measure of literacy is obtained by calculating the literacy rate as the percentage of a specified population, which is literate in specified language(s). Literacy rate in this report is defined as the percentage of a population that could read and write in Kiswahili, English, both Kiswahili and English or in any other Language(s).

#### **2.4.1.1 Literacy Status in Surveyed Population**

Table 02.14 presents distribution of the surveyed population by five-year age group, literate, literacy rate and sex. Out of 3,012 persons aged 5 years and above, 2,288 (76.0 percent) were literate. The literacy rate was higher for males (79.5 percent) than among females (72.9 percent). Literacy rate was more than 75.0 percent for persons in age group 10-14 to 40-44 ranging from 74.8 percent for 40-44 age group to 91.9 percent for 10-14 and 15-19 age groups.



**Table 02.14: Literacy status for Persons Age Five or Above by Age group and Sex, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PWA**

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,012</b>	<b>1,417</b>	<b>1,595</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>72.9</b>
5-09	561	265	296	293	133	160	52.2	50.2	54.1
10-14	530	260	270	487	236	251	91.9	90.8	93.0
15-19	430	205	225	395	189	206	91.9	92.2	91.6
20-24	284	140	144	253	124	129	89.1	88.6	89.6
25-29	235	105	130	196	91	105	83.4	86.7	80.8
30-34	186	75	111	146	66	80	78.5	88.0	72.1
35-39	158	72	86	122	65	57	77.2	90.3	66.3
40-44	127	60	67	95	45	50	74.8	75.0	74.6
45-49	121	51	70	87	40	47	71.9	78.4	67.1
50-54	95	49	46	60	37	23	63.2	75.5	50.0
55-59	82	35	47	51	29	22	62.2	82.9	46.8
60-64	71	35	36	44	27	17	62.0	77.1	47.2
65-69	47	25	22	27	19	8	57.4	76.0	36.4
70-74	26	15	11	14	13	1	53.8	86.7	9.1
75-79	26	10	16	11	8	3	42.3	80.0	18.8
80+	33	15	18	7	4	3	21.2	26.7	16.7

### 2.4.2 Adult Literacy in Surveyed Population

Table 02.15 presents results on adult literacy for persons of age 15 years or above. The results show that adult literacy rate in the surveyed population age 15 years or above was at 78.5 percent and is higher for males (84.9 percent) than females (73.0 percent). The results also reveal that, literacy rate decreased with age.

**Table 02.15: Literacy Status for Persons Age 15 Years or Above by Age Group and Sex, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,921</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>1,508</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>73.0</b>
15-19	430	205	225	395.0	189.0	206	91.9	92.2	91.6
20-24	284	140	144	253.0	124.0	129	89.1	88.6	89.6
25-29	235	105	130	196.0	91.0	105	83.4	86.7	80.8
30-34	186	75	111	146.0	66.0	80	78.5	88.0	72.1
35-39	158	72	86	122.0	65.0	57	77.2	90.3	66.3
40-44	127	60	67	95.0	45.0	50	74.8	75.0	74.6
45-49	121	51	70	87.0	40.0	47	71.9	78.4	67.1
50-54	95	49	46	60.0	37.0	23	63.2	75.5	50.0
55-59	82	35	47	51.0	29.0	22	62.2	82.9	46.8
60-64	71	35	36	44.0	27.0	17	62.0	77.1	47.2
65-69	47	25	22	27.0	19.0	8	57.4	76.0	36.4
70-74	26	15	11	14.0	13.0	1	53.8	86.7	9.1
75-79	26	10	16	11.0	8.0	3	42.3	80.0	18.8
80+	33	15	18	7.0	4.0	3	21.2	26.7	16.7

## 2.4.2 Education

Education is the most important aspects of social and economic development. Education improves capabilities and is associated with various socio-economic variables such as life-styles, incomes and fertility for both individuals and societies.

During the 2019 Baseline Survey, all persons of age four years or above in all surveyed areas were asked whether he/she was attending, dropped out, completed, or had never been to school. For those who had dropped out or completed school there was a follow up question on the highest level of education attained.

### 2.4.2.1 Education Attainment

Educational attainment is the highest grade completed within the country's educational system. A grade is a stage of instruction usually covered in one year. Table 02.16 shows the number of persons who attained different levels of education. The results show that out of 2,398 persons who attained any level of education, 1,178 (49.1 percent) were males and 1,220 persons (50.9 percent) were females. Some Primary education was the most attained level with about 40.5 percent of the surveyed population, followed by completed primary (35.9 percent), secondary (10.1 percent) and some secondary education (9.1 percent). The results also show that the percentage of females (79.7 percent) who had attained primary education was larger than that of males (72.9 percent). However, at secondary level and above, the percentage of males (27.1) was larger than that of females (20.3).

**Table 02.16: Population Age Five Years or Above by Level of Education Attainment and Sex, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,398</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Some Primary	972	481	491	40.5	40.8	40.2
Completed Primary	860	378	482	35.9	32.1	39.5
Some Secondary	219	111	108	9.1	9.4	8.9
Completed Secondary	243	128	115	10.1	10.9	9.4
More than Secondary	104	80	24	4.3	6.8	2.0

## 2.5 Prevalence of Persons with Albinism

Information on albinism was collected from all household interviewed since each was selected for having PwA among its members. Survey results show that there was a total of 685 PwA (19.6 percent of the total persons interviewed). The number of PwA was larger for males (352 persons, 21.2 percent) than females (333 persons, 18.1 percent). Table 02.17 also shows that number of PwA decreased as their age increased. The number of PwA decreased from 126 for age group 0–4 to zero for age group 75-79 and 80 or above. A similar trend is observed for males and females.

**Table 02.17: Prevalence Rate (percent) of Persons with Albinism by Age Group and Sex, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Age Group	Total Interviewed Persons			Persons with Albinism					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,502</b>	<b>1,658</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>18.1</b>
0-4	490	241	249	126	25.7	65	27.0	61	24.5
5-9	561	265	296	101	18.0	53	20.0	48	16.2
10-14	530	260	270	92	17.4	42	16.2	50	18.5
15-19	430	205	225	79	18.4	32	15.6	47	20.9
20-24	284	140	144	68	23.9	38	27.1	30	20.8
25-29	235	105	130	51	21.7	30	28.6	21	16.2
30-34	186	75	111	51	27.4	23	30.7	28	25.2
35-39	158	72	86	39	24.7	21	29.2	18	20.9
40-44	127	60	67	28	22.0	17	28.3	11	16.4
45-49	121	51	70	13	10.7	9	17.6	4	5.7
50-54	95	49	46	13	13.7	7	14.3	6	13.0
55-59	82	35	47	13	15.9	8	22.9	5	10.6
60-64	71	35	36	7	9.9	4	11.4	3	8.3
65-69	47	25	22	2	4.3	1	4.0	1	4.5
70-74	26	15	11	2	7.7	2	13.3	0	0.0
75-79	26	10	16	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
80+	33	15	18	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

In surveyed councils, the number of PwA was largest in Musoma District (86; 42 males and 44 females), followed by Kishapu District (66) and Magu District (63) (Table 2.18). The councils with the smallest number of PwA was Bukoba Municipal (16) followed by Bukombe District (30). PwA as a percentage of total interviewed persons was largest in Busega District (25.0 percent), followed by Karagwe District (22.3 percent) and Bukoba Municipal and Shinyanga Municipal (22.2 percent each) Councils. A similar situation was observed for males and females.

**Table 02.18: Prevalence Rate (percent) of Persons with Albinism by Council and Sex, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Council	Total Interviewed Persons			Persons with Albinism					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,502</b>	<b>1,658</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>18.1</b>
Shinyanga M	234	107	127	52	22.2	24	22.4	28	22.0
Kishapu D	348	171	177	66	19.0	40	23.4	26	14.7
Msalala D	293	148	145	54	18.4	29	19.6	25	17.2
Karagwe D	148	76	72	33	22.3	17	22.4	16	22.2
Bukoba M	72	29	43	16	22.2	7	24.1	9	20.9
Ukerewe D	316	151	165	62	19.6	30	19.9	32	19.4
Magu D	346	169	177	63	18.2	33	19.5	30	16.9
Misungwi D	247	116	131	46	18.6	20	17.2	26	19.8
Tarime D	189	80	109	33	17.5	16	20.0	17	15.6
Musoma D	448	205	243	86	19.2	42	20.5	44	18.1
Itilima D	281	143	138	60	21.4	37	25.9	23	16.7
Busega D	164	74	90	41	25.0	18	24.3	23	25.6
Bukombe D	196	84	112	30	15.3	16	19.0	14	12.5
Geita T	220	105	115	43	19.5	23	21.9	20	17.4

Table 02.19 presents the percentage of persons with disability by sex, age and type of disability for the surveyed population. Overall, the most common types of disability in the surveyed population are albinism and low vision impairment. The table shows that 20.5 percent of total interviewed persons had low vision impairment, 19.6 percent of interviewed persons were persons with albinism and 1.7 percent had physical disability. Each of the other types of disability had smaller percentage for less than two percent. Percentage of persons with disability are almost equal for males and females in all types of disability with small differences. Moreover, percentages of persons with disability are larger for respondents aged 0-44 (Table 02.19).

**Table 02.19: Percentage of Respondents by Sex, Age Group and Type of Disability, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Characteristics	Type of Disability											
	Albinism	Vision Impaired	Low Vision Impairments	Deafness	Mental Health	Mental Disability	Physical Disability	Hare Lip Disability	Down's Syndrome and Spina Bifida	Spinal Cord Injury	Spotted Skin Disability	Other Disabilities
<b>Total</b>	19.6	1.3	20.5	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.3	1.0
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	21.2	1.3	21.7	1.4	0.7	0.5	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.2
Female	18.1	1.2	19.4	0.9	0.3	0.4	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.9
<b>Age Group</b>												
0 - 4	25.7	1.2	23.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2
5-9	18.0	0.7	16.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.2
10-14	17.4	1.3	17.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.3
15 - 19	18.4	0.0	18.1	0.7	0.5	1.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.1
20 - 24	23.9	0.4	22.9	1.4	0.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.4
25 - 29	21.7	1.3	20.4	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.1	0.4
30 - 34	27.4	0.5	27.4	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	3.2	0.0
35 - 39	24.7	1.3	26.6	1.9	1.3	1.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	3.2
40 - 44	22.0	1.6	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.6
45 - 49	10.7	0.0	17.4	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0

Characteristics	Type of Disability											
	Albinism	Vision Impaired	Low Vision Impairments	Deafness	Mental Health	Mental Disability	Physical Disability	Hare Lip Disability	Down's Syndrome and Spina Bifida	Spinal Cord Injury	Spotted Skin Disability	Other Disabilities
50 - 54	13.7	3.2	21.1	3.2	2.1	1.1	3.2	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
55 - 59	15.9	6.1	23.2	2.4	1.2	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	6.1	4.9
60 - 64	9.9	1.4	19.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.8
65 - 69	4.3	2.1	14.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
70 - 74	7.7	11.5	30.8	11.5	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.8
75 - 79	0.0	0.0	11.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80+	0.0	15.2	21.2	6.1	6.1	3.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0

Results further reveal that low vision impairment was most frequent among respondents with more than secondary education (39.4 percent), followed by respondents who had completed secondary education (27.6 percent) and those with some secondary education (24.7 percent). The percentage of PwA was largest for persons with more than secondary education (40.4 percent), followed by persons who had completed secondary (25.9 percent), those who had some secondary education (23.3 percent), and persons who had no formal education (21.8 percent). The percentage of persons with physical disability was larger among respondents who had never attended school (3.7 percent), followed by respondents with more than secondary education (2.9 percent). Although, the results show that albinism is higher among persons who had completed secondary or higher education, this may be due to the result of small number of persons with secondary or higher education and albinism. Prevalence of disabilities other than albinism, low vision impairment and physical disability accounted for less than two percent (Table 02.20).

**Table 02.20: Percentage of Persons with Disability by Education Attainment and Type of Disability, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Education Attainment	Type of Disability											
	Albinism	Vision Impaired	Low Vision Impairments	Deafness	Mental Health Problem	Mental Disability	Physical Disability	Hare Lip Disability	Down's Syndrome and Spina Bifida	Spinal Cord Injury	Spotted Skin Disability	Other Disability
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Never Attended	15.2	1.7	17.1	1.7	1.4	1.2	3.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.6
No Formal Education	21.8	0.6	19.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.6
Some Primary Education	19.9	1.1	20.1	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.7	0.9
Completed Primary	13.7	1.6	16.4	1.7	0.5	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.5	0.9
Some Secondary	23.3	0.5	24.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.3
Completed Secondary	25.9	1.2	27.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2
More Than Secondary	40.4	0.0	39.4	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0

Table 02.21 presents information on marital status of the surveyed population by type of disability. Prevalence of low vision impairment was highest among respondents who were separated (30.2 percent), divorced (28.6 percent), never married (25.5 percent) and widowed (23.9 percent). Albinism was highest among the never married (25.8 percent), followed by divorced (21.4) and separated (20.9). Physical disability was highest among respondents who were widowed (4.5 percent), followed by the married (3.2 percent) and divorced (2.9 percent). Spinal cord injury was high (3.0 percent) among the living together respondents while spotted skin disability was high among those living together (9.1 percent), separated (7.0 percent) and divorced (5.7 percent) respondents. The remaining disabilities had lower prevalence than the four mentioned above.



**Table 02.21: Percentage of Respondents by Marital Status and Type of Disability, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Marital Status	Type of Disability											
	Persons with Albinism	Vision impaired	Low vision impairments	Deafness	Mental health problem	Mental disability	Physical disability	Hare lip disability	Down's syndrome and spina bifida	Spinal cord injury	Spotted skin disability	Other disability
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Never Married	25.8	1.0	25.5	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.5	1.5
Married	11.1	1.6	14.5	2.0	0.6	0.5	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.1	1.0
Living together	3.0	3.0	12.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	9.1	3.0
Divorced	21.4	4.3	28.6	2.9	1.4	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0
Separated	20.9	4.7	30.2	4.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	7.0	2.3
Widowed	12.5	2.3	23.9	2.3	1.1	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	4.5
Not Stated	16.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

On employment status, PwA and those with low vision impairment were more likely to be employed by the Government (33.3 and 41.7 percent respectively), private institutions (32.7 percent each) and self-employed in enterprises (26.8 and 30.7 percent respectively). Deafness was high (4.2 percent) among persons who were employed by the Government while spotted skin disability was high (1.9 percent) among persons employed by private institutions (Table 02.22).

**Table 02.22: Percentage of Respondents by Employment Status and Type of Disability, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Employment Status	Type of Disability											
	Albinism	Vision impaired	Low vision impairments	Deafness	Mental health problem	Mental disability	Physical disability	Hare lip disability	Down's syndrome and spina bifida	Spinal cord injury	Spotted skin disability	Other disability
Total	18.6	1.3	19.9	1.3	0.6	0.5	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.4	1.2
Unemployed	20.8	1.4	20.9	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.3
Self-employed in Enterprises	26.8	1.1	30.7	0.6	1.1	0.6	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.2	0.6
Self-employed in Agriculture	12.2	1.1	15.1	1.6	0.5	0.5	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.5	1.1
Employed by Government	33.3	0.0	41.7	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Employed by Private Institution	32.7	0.0	32.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0

Table 02.23 shows types of disability across the surveyed councils. Low vision impairment was highest in Shinyanga Municipal (24.8 percent), followed by Bukoba Municipal (23.6 percent) whereas physical disability was highest in Tarime (3.7 percent), followed by Ukerewe (3.2 percent) and Musoma (3.1 percent) District Councils.

**Table 02.23: Percentage of Population with Disability by Council and Type of Disability, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Council	Type of Disability											
	Albinism	Vision Impaired	Low Vision Impairments	Deafness	Health Problem	Mental Disability	Physical Disability	Hare Lip Disability	Down's Syndrome and Spina Bifida	Spinal Cord Injury	Spotted Skin Disability	Other Disabilities
<b>Lake Zone</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Shinyanga MC	22.2	1.3	24.8	2.1	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.7
Kishapu DC	19.0	1.4	21.0	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.3
Msalala DC	18.4	0.0	17.7	1.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7
Karagwe DC	22.3	2.7	20.9	0.0	1.4	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.0
Bukoba DC	22.2	0.0	23.6	2.8	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.8	0.0
Ukerewe DC	19.6	1.6	20.6	1.3	1.3	0.6	3.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.3
Magu DC	18.2	1.2	18.8	0.3	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4

Council	Type of Disability												
	Albinism	Vision Impaired	Low Vision Impairments	Deafness	Health Problem	Mental Disability	Physical Disability	Hare Lip Disability	Down's Syndrome and Spina Bifida	Spinal Cord Injury	Spotted Skin Disability	Other Disabilities	
Misungwi DC	18.6	0.4	17.8	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.2	1.2	
Tarime DC	17.5	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	
Musoma DC	19.2	0.2	19.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	
Itilima DC	21.4	0.0	21.4	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.4	
Busega DC	25.0	8.5	31.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	6.7	3.0	
Bukombe DC	15.3	0.5	18.9	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	
Geita TC	19.5	2.7	21.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.9	5.9	1.4	

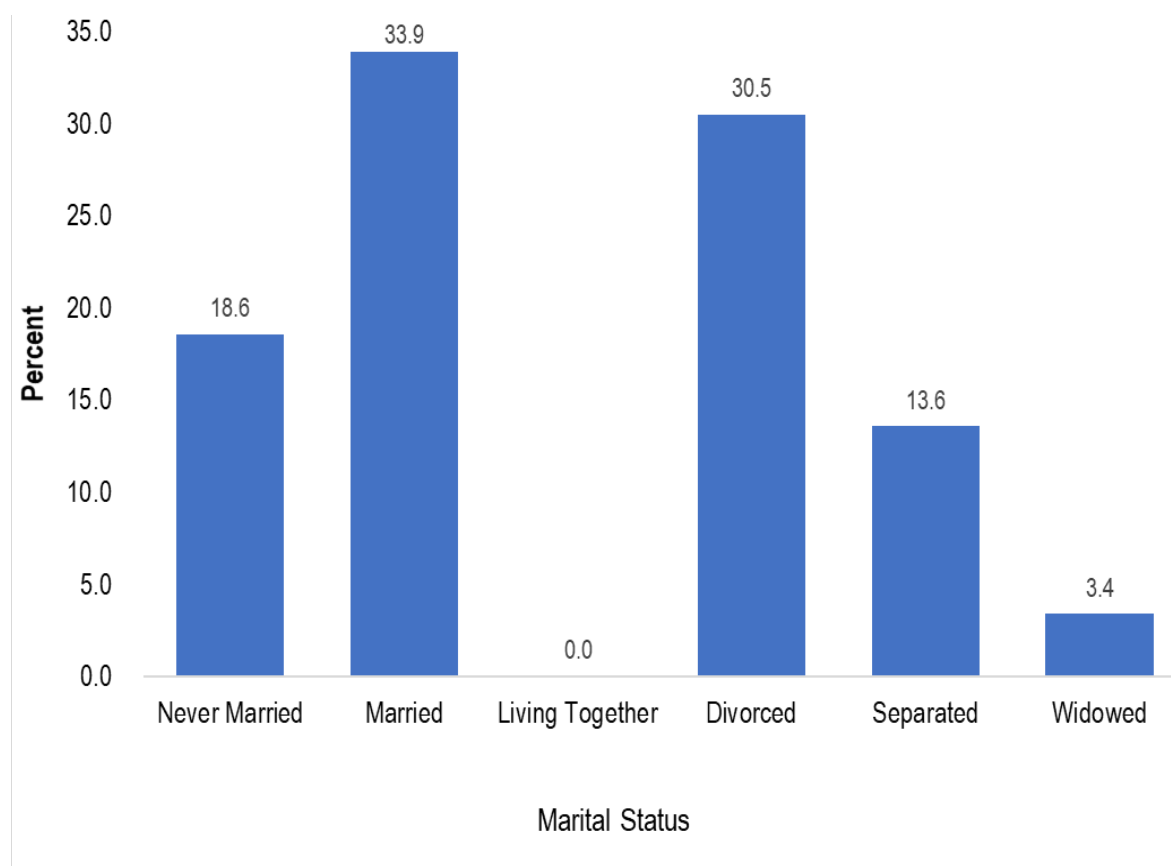
Respondents of age 12 or above were asked whether their relationships or marriages had ever broken because of having children with albinism. Table 02.24 reveals that during the 2019 Baseline Survey, 5.2 percent of respondents had their relationships or marriages broken because of giving birth to children with albinism. The highest percentage was for female (7.3 percent) while it was only two (2.4) percent for males. Marriages of 94.8 percent of respondents did not breakup because of having children with albinism.

**Table 02.24: Percentage of Respondents Whose Relationships/Marriages Had or Had Never Broken Because of Having Children with Albinism by Sex, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Sex	Relationships or Marriage Had or Had Never Broken Because of Having Children with Albinism			
	Total		Relationships or Marriage Had Broken	Relationships or Marriage Had Never Broken
	Percent	Persons		
Both Sexes	100.0	1142	5.2	94.8
Male	100.0	495	2.4	97.6
Female	100.0	647	7.3	92.7

Among respondents who confirmed that their marriages had broken because of having children with albinism, 33.9 percent were married and 30.5 percent were divorced (Figure 02.10).

**Figure 02.10: Respondents Whose Relationships/Marriages Had Broken Because of Having Children with Albinism by Marital Status, Lake Zone Tanzania 2019 BS PwA**



All respondents aged 12 years or above whose relationship or marriages had ever broken for having a child with albinism were asked to state the person who was the source for breaking up. One's husband or wife was found to be the source of relationship or marriage break-ups for the majority (more than half) of respondents in every category of marital status except for those living together. Furthermore, it was revealed that husband/wife's relatives have been the source for relationships or marriage break-ups in 22.0 percent of the cases. More than

one-third (36.4 percent) of never married respondents, 30.0 percent of married respondents and 16.7 percent of divorced respondents reported that their relationships or marriages had ever been broken because of husbands/wives' relatives.

**Table 02.25: Percentage of Population by Demographic Characteristic and Person Who Contributed to Relationship/Marriage Break up for Having Children with Albinism, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Characteristic	Person who Contributed to Marriage Break Up for Having children with Albinism					
	Total	Husband /Wife	Parents	Husband/Wife 's Relatives	Friends	Other People
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	100.0	66.7	16.7	16.7	0.0	0.0
Female	100.0	63.8	6.4	23.4	4.3	2.1
<b>Age Group</b>						
15-19	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	100.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0
25-29	100.0	45.5	9.1	36.4	9.1	0.0
30-34	100.0	28.6	28.6	14.3	14.3	14.3
35-39	100.0	91.7	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0
40-44	100.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
45-49	100.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	100.0	60.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
55-59	100.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0
60+	100.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0
<b>Marital Status</b>						
Never Married	100.0	54.5	0.0	36.4	9.1	0.0
Married	100.0	55.0	10.0	30.0	0.0	5.0
Living Together	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Divorced	100.0	66.7	11.1	16.7	5.6	0.0
Separated	100.0	87.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Widowed	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Education Attainment</b>						
Never attended school	100.0	60.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0
Pre-primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some Primary	100.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0
Completed Primary	100.0	60.0	14.3	17.1	5.7	2.9
Some Secondary	100.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0
Completed Secondary	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
More than Secondary	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

About ten (10.0) percent of married respondents, 11.1 percent of divorced, and 12.5 percent of separated respondents mentioned their parents to have contributed to their relationships or marriage break ups. Likewise, 5.6 percent of the divorced respondents reported that their friends had contributed to their relationships or marriage break ups (Table 02.26).

Table 02.27 shows that in Shinyanga Municipal, Kishapu District, Bukoba Municipal and Itilima District councils all respondents who suffered a relationship/marriage break up said that husbands or wives contributed to break ups. Moreover, in all councils except Busega District (zero percent), Msalala District (25.0 percent) and Bukombe District (33.3 percent) and Musoma District (50.0 percent), the majority of respondents (above 60.0 percent) indicated that husbands or wives were the reason for their relationships or marriage break ups (Table 02.27).

**Table 02.26: Percentage of Population by Council and Persons Who Contributed to Relationship/Marriage Breakup for Having a Children with Albinism, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

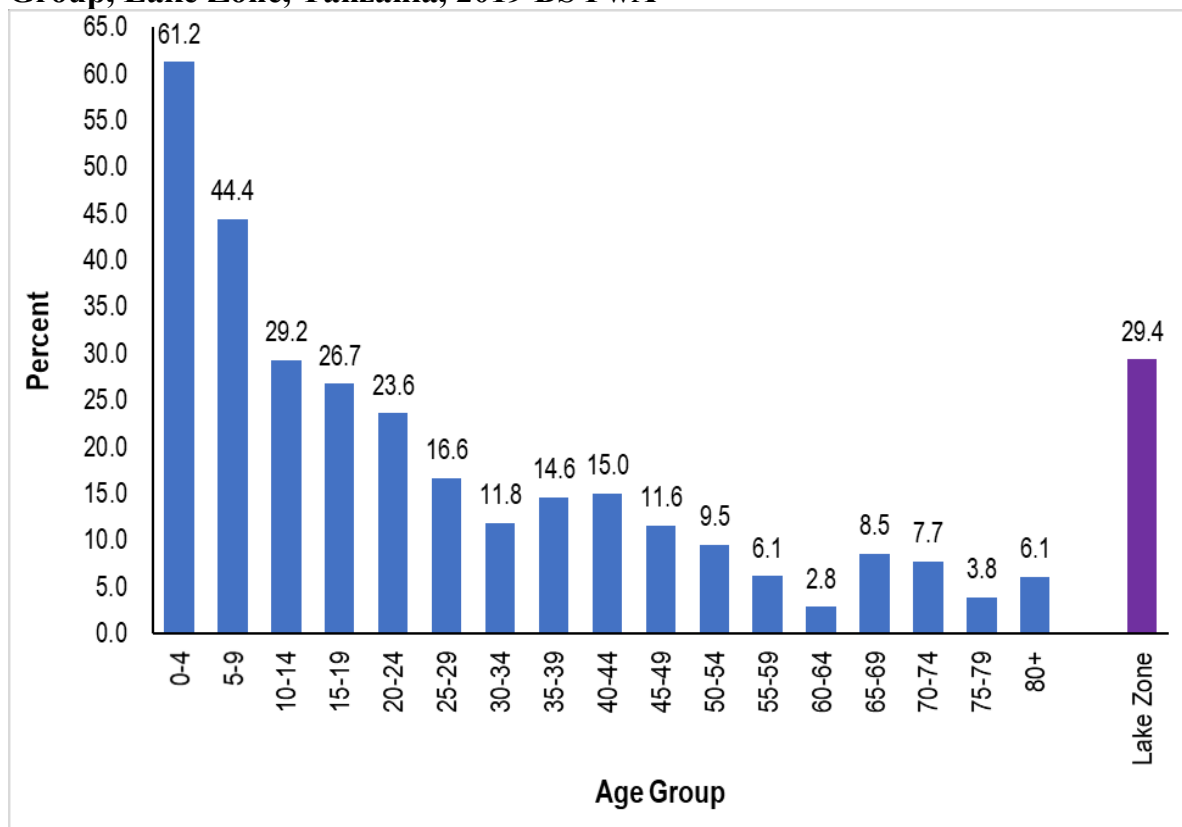
Council	Person Who Contributed to Marriage Breakup for Having Children with Albinism					
	Total	Husband /Wife	Parents	Husband/Wife's Sibling	Friends	Other People
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Shinyanga M	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kishapu D	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Msalala D	100.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
Karagwe D	100.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0
Bukoba M	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ukerewe D	100.0	71.4	14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0
Magu D	100.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0

Council	Person Who Contributed to Marriage Breakup for Having Children with Albinism					
	Total	Husband /Wife	Parents	Husband/Wife's Sibling	Friends	Other People
Misungwi D	100.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0
Tarime D	100.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Musoma D	100.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
Itilima D	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Busega D	100.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	50.0	25.0
Bukombe D	100.0	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0
Geita T	100.0	80.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0

## 2.6 Birth Certificate

A birth certificate is a vital record that documents the birth of a child. The term "birth certificate" can refer to either the original document certifying the circumstances of the birth or to a certified copy. A birth certificate provides identification and protection as a government's official document of a child's existence. Effective birth registration protects children and provides them with their legal rights. In the survey, respondents were asked to state if they had birth certificates or notifications for themselves and their children. Figure 02.11 presents the percentage of persons with birth certificates by age group. It shows that the percentage with birth certificates was largest for children under five years (61.2 percent).

**Figure 02.11: Percentage of Persons with Birth Certificates by Five-Year Age Group, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



The majority of respondents (57.7 percent) with more than secondary education were more likely to have birth certificates as compared to those who had never attended school 23.8 percent (Figure 02.12).



**Figure 02.12: Percentage of Household Members with Birth Certificates by Level of Education Attained, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

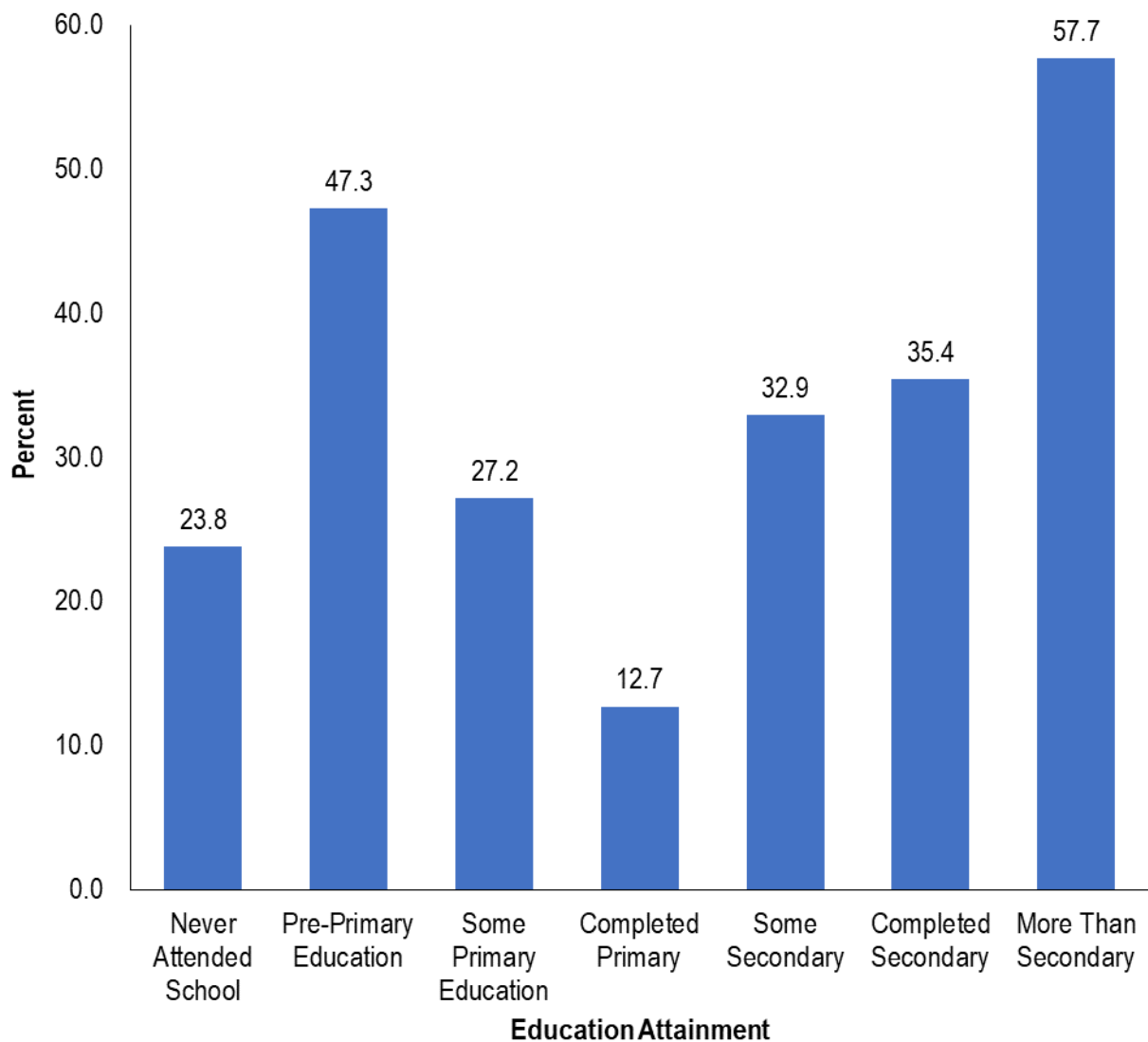
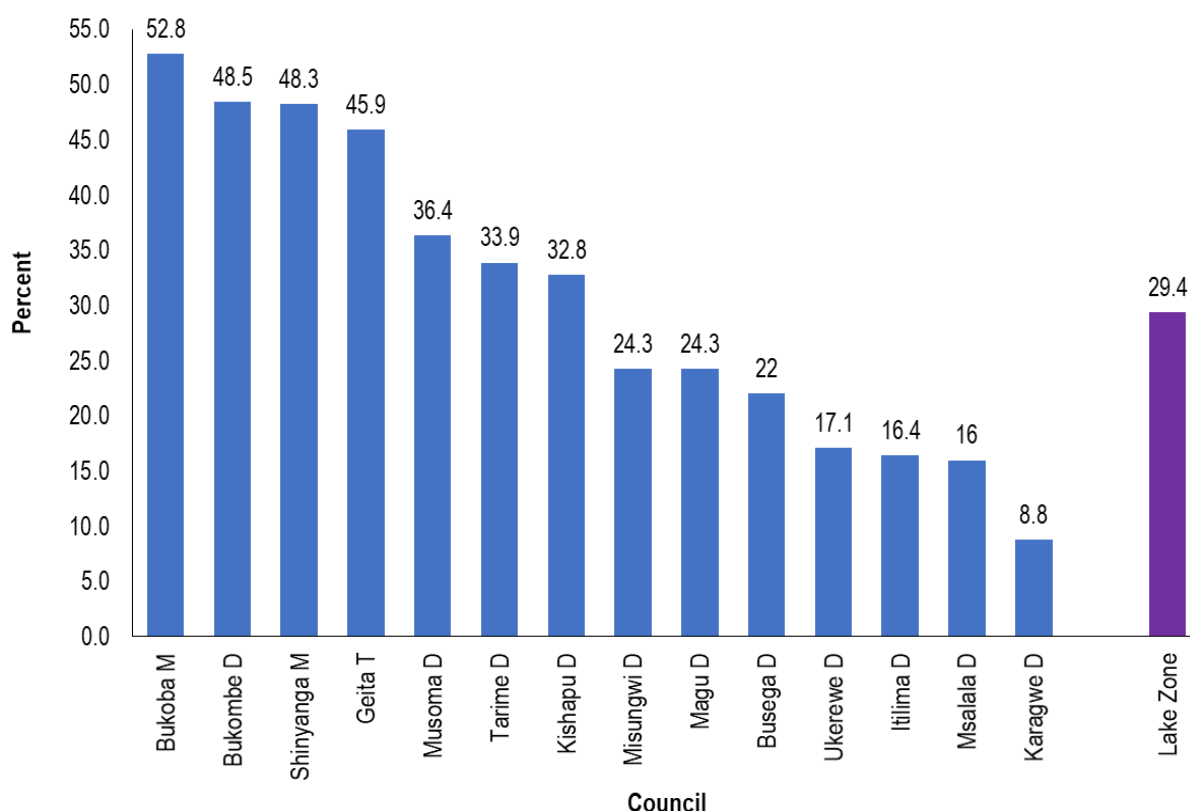


Figure 02.13 presents percentage of household members with birth certificates by surveyed council. The figure reveals that Bukoba Municipal had the largest percentage of household members with birth certificates by having 52.8 percent, while Karagwe District had the smallest percentage (8.8 percent) of household members with birth certificates.

**Figure 02.13: Percentage of Household Members with Birth Certificates by Council, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PWA**



## 2.7 Entrepreneurship, Credits and Personal Assistance

During the survey persons with age five or above were asked if they were members of any entrepreneurial group, whether they had received any loans or assistance in cash or kind in the twelve months prior to the survey.

The findings revealed that only few (less than one percent) respondents aged 5 to 14 years were members of any entrepreneurial group or had ever received a loan in cash or in kind. This may be due to the fact that the majority of respondents were still studying and are not yet engaged in economic activities. Similar patterns exist in the same age category as only below five percent of the same respondents had ever got any assistant in cash or in kind. A similar pattern

is observed for respondents in the same age category as less than five percent of such respondents had received any assistance in cash or in kind.

The findings also indicate a rapid increase in the percentages of respondents who were members of entrepreneurial groups and those who received loans or assistance in cash or in kind from age group 15-19 to 35-39. The percentage gradually started to decrease to age group 80 or above (Table 02.28).

**Table 02.27: Percentage of Respondents Who were Members of Entrepreneurial Group or Those Who had Ever Received Loan or Assistance by Age Group, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

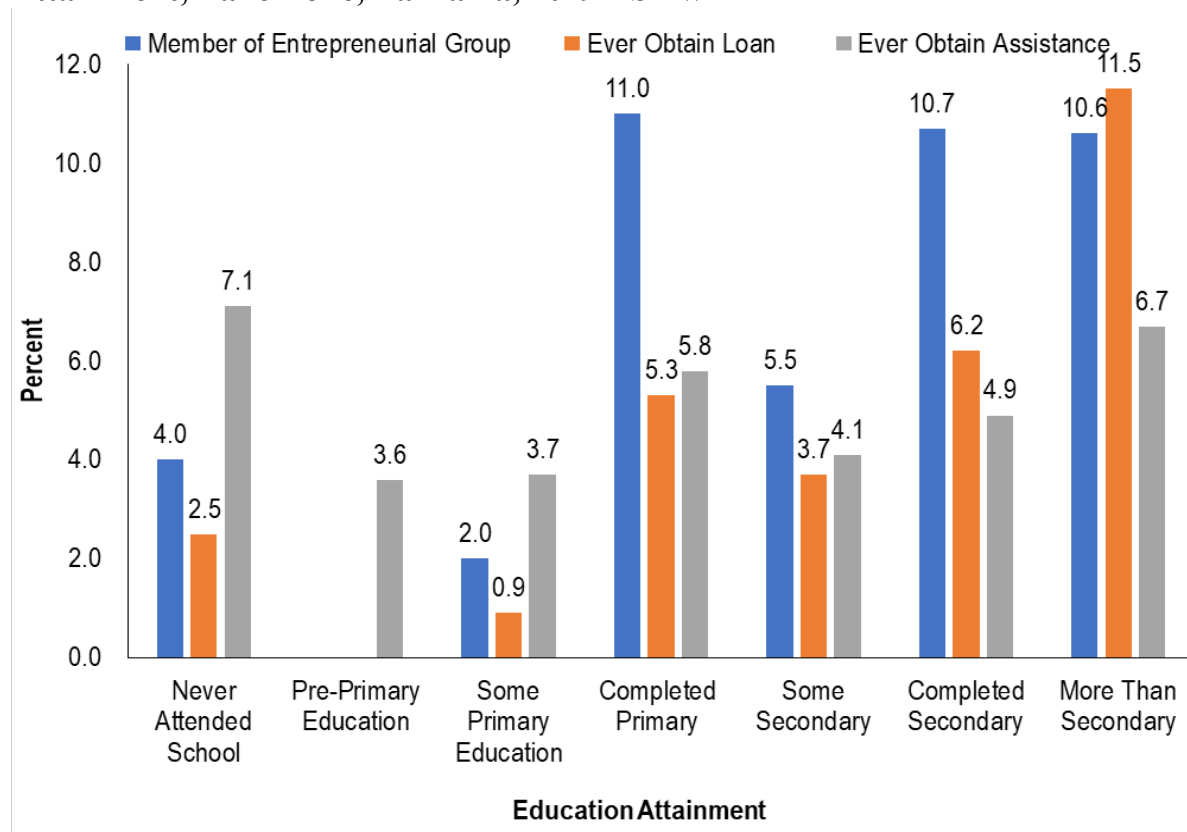
Age Group	Entrepreneurship Group, Credits and Personal Assistance		
	Member of Any Entrepreneurial Group	Had Ever Received Any Loan	Had Ever Received Any Assistance
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>
5-9	0.2	0.0	3.2
10-14	0.0	0.2	2.8
15-19	0.5	0.2	2.3
20-24	7.4	2.5	4.2
25-29	12.3	6.0	8.1
30-34	15.1	6.5	9.7
35-39	17.1	10.8	8.9
40-44	11.8	9.4	4.7
45-49	16.5	7.4	9.9
50-54	15.8	12.6	6.3
55-59	13.4	7.3	9.8
60-64	12.7	11.3	14.1
65-69	4.3	2.1	4.3
70-74	0.0	3.8	11.5
75-79	3.8	3.8	0.0
80+	3.0	0.0	0.0

No respondent with pre-primary education was a member of an entrepreneurial group or had ever received a loan in cash or in kind. Few of respondents (less than 10.0 percent) who had never attended school were found to be members of

entrepreneurial groups or had ever received loans or assistance in cash or in kind. Furthermore, few respondents with some primary or secondary education (less than 6.0 percent) were found to be members of entrepreneurial groups or had ever obtained loans or assistance in cash or in kind.

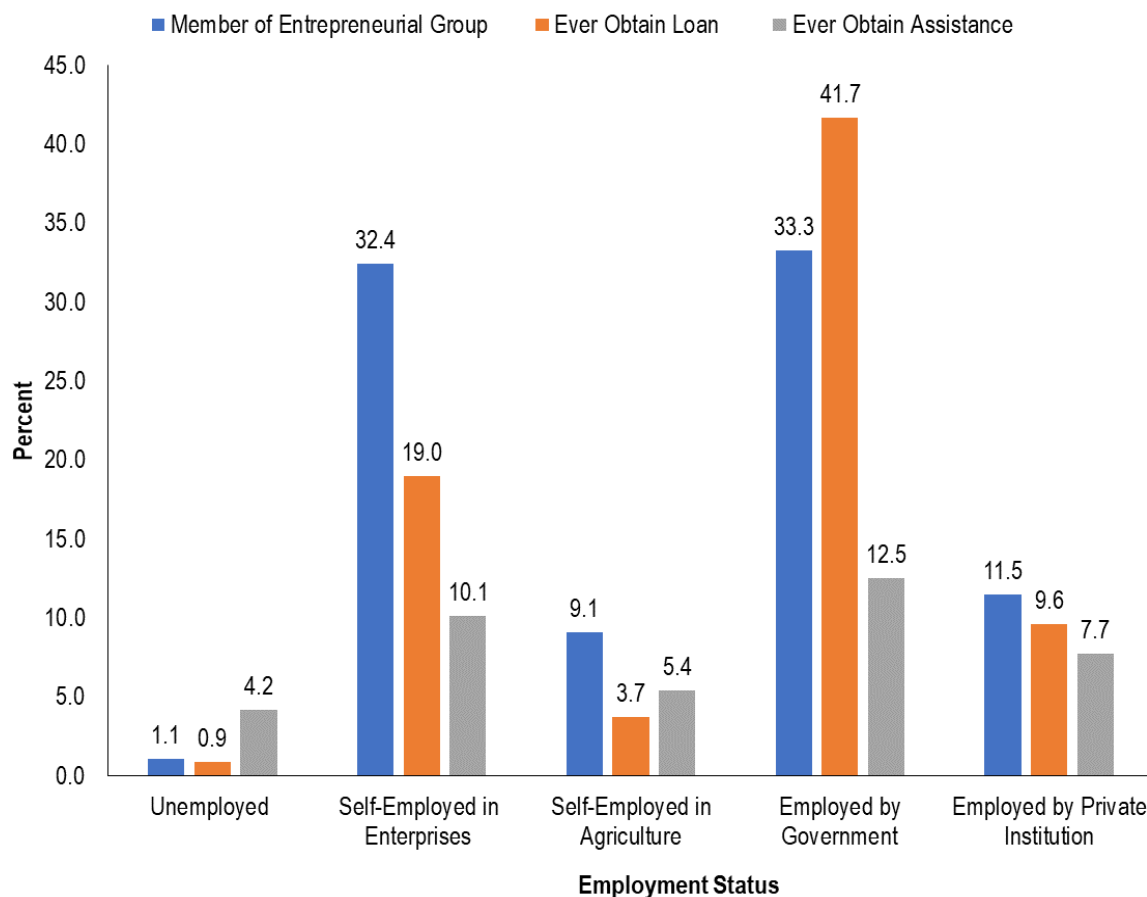
Conversely, more than 10.0 percent of respondents who had completed primary, secondary or more than secondary education were members of entrepreneurial groups. Additionally, more than 5.0 percent of respondents who had completed primary, secondary or more than secondary education had ever obtained loan in cash or in kind (Figure 02.14).

**Figure 02.14: Percentage of Respondents Who were Members of Entrepreneurial Group or Those Who had Ever Received Loan or Assistance by Education Attainment, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



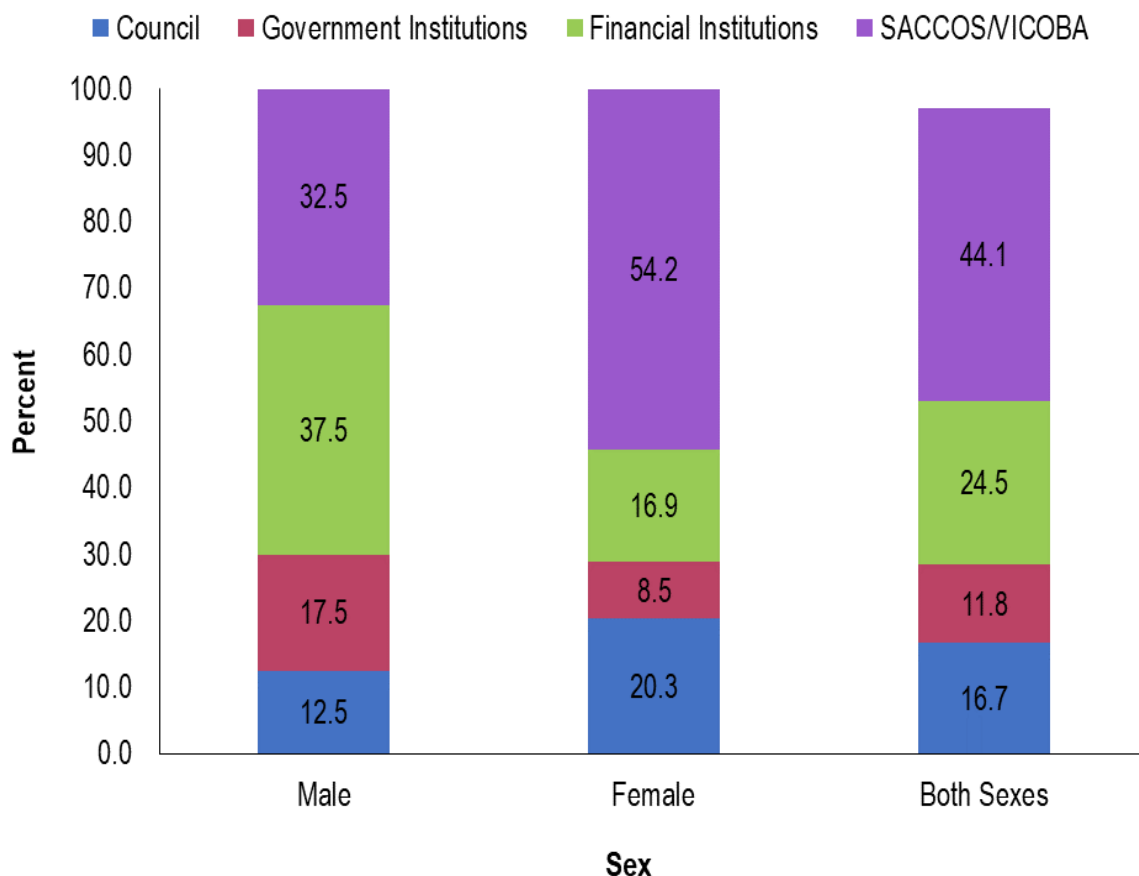
The survey findings revealed that 33.3 percent of respondents employed by the government, 11.5 percent of those employed by private institutions and 32.4 percent of the self-employed respondents in enterprises were members of entrepreneurial groups. Only one (1.1) percent of unemployed respondents and 9.1 percent of the self-employed in agriculture were members of entrepreneurial groups and had ever got any loan and assistance in cash or in kind. Furthermore, below one percent of unemployed respondents have ever got any loan and only one (1.1) percent of unemployed respondents were members of any entrepreneurial groups. 41.7 percent of the respondents who had obtained any loan in cash or kind were employed by the Government, 9.6 percent by private institutions and 19.0 percent were self-employed in enterprises. On the other hand, 12.5 percent of respondents who had ever received any assistance were employed by the Government, 7.7 percent by private institutions and 10.1 percent were self-employed in enterprises (Figure 02.15).

**Figure 02.15: Percent of Participants Who were Members of Entrepreneurial Groups or Those Who had Ever Received Loan or Assistance by Employment Status, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



Respondents who reported to have received loans within twelve months prior to the day of interview were asked to state the sources of loans. Main sources of loans were councils, government institutions, religious institutions, financial institutions and SACCOS or VICOBA. Unlike males, most of female respondents (54.2 percent) got loans from SACCOS or VICOBA. The majority of males (37.5 percent) got loans from financial institutions followed by SACCOS or VICOBA (32.5 percent). 17.5 percent of males got loans from government institutions (almost twice that of females) (Figure 02.16).

**Figure 02.16: Percentage of Respondents Who had Ever Received Loans by Sex and Source of Loan, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



In all age groups except 15-19, 40-44, 55-59 and 60 or above, the majority of respondents had obtained loans from SACCOS/VICOBA. Conversely, the majority of respondents in age groups 15-19, 40-44, 55-59 and 60 or above received loans from financial institutions. Use of councils and Government institutions as sources of loans was relatively low (Table 02.29).

**Table 02.28: Percentage of Respondents Who had Ever Received Loans by Age Group and Source of Loan, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Age Group	Source of Loan				
	Total	Council	Government Institutions	Financial Institutions	SACCOS/VICOBA
<b>Total</b>	100.0	17.3	11.2	25.5	45.9
15-19	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
20-24	100.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	85.7
25-29	100.0	30.8	0.0	30.8	38.5
30-34	100.0	16.7	16.7	8.3	58.3
35-39	100.0	11.8	17.6	17.6	52.9
40-44	100.0	8.3	0.0	50.0	41.7
45-49	100.0	22.2	22.2	11.1	44.4
50-54	100.0	25.0	8.3	16.7	50.0
55-59	100.0	20.0	20.0	40.0	20.0
60+	100.0	20.0	20.0	40.0	20.0

On education attainment, the majority of respondents who never attended school, completed primary school or with some secondary school education received loans from SACCOS or VICOBA. However, most of respondents with secondary school education (46.7 percent) or more than secondary school education (66.7 percent) got loans from financial institutions.

Findings of this survey indicate that females were more involved in entrepreneurial groups including VICOBA than males. Figure 02.17 shows that 71.0 percent of females obtained loans through entrepreneurial groups and only 29.0 percent obtained loans individually. The majority (55.0 percent) of males, however obtained loans individually and 45.0 percent obtained loans through entrepreneurial groups (Figure 02.17).



**Figure 02.17: Percentage of Respondents Who had Ever Received Loans by Sex and Means Used to Obtain the Last Loan, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

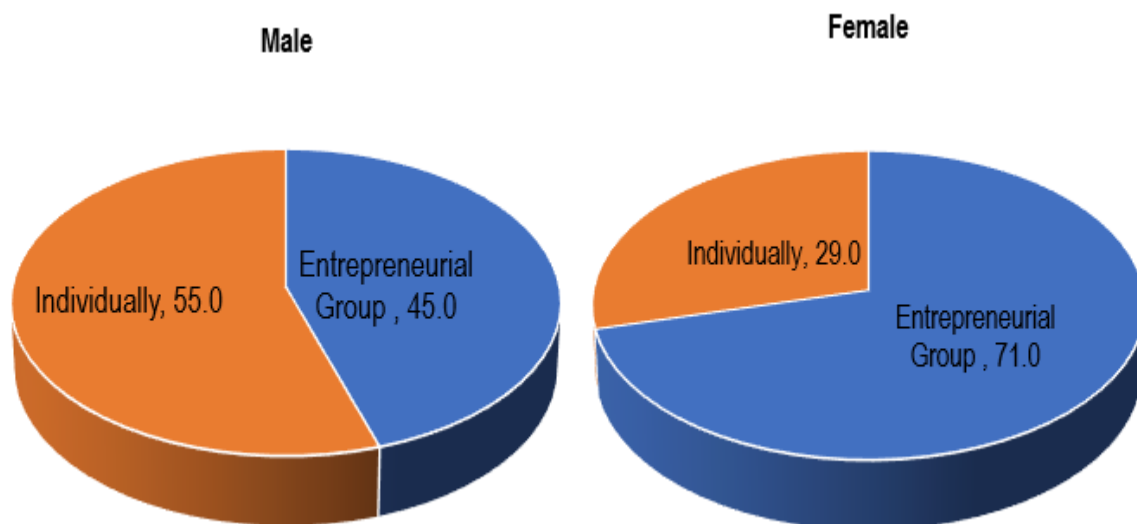
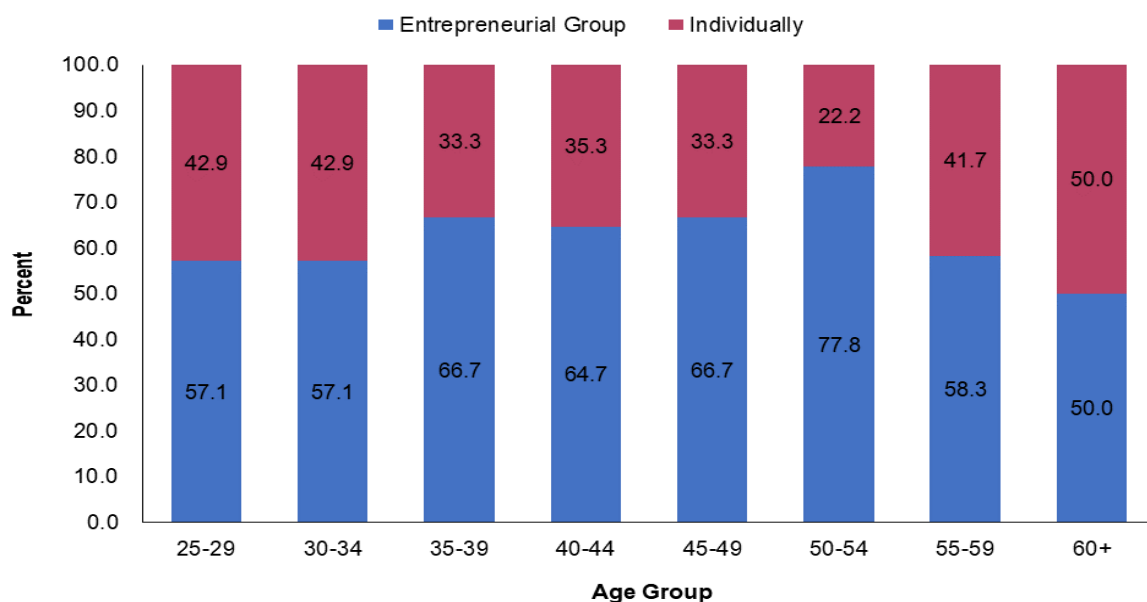


Figure 02.18 shows that in all age groups except 60 years or above, the majority of respondents (more than 55.0 percent) got loans through entrepreneurial groups. Respondents of age 60 or above were accessing loans equally through entrepreneurial groups and as individuals (Figure 02.18).

**Figure 02.18: Percentage of Respondents Who had Ever Received Loans by Age Group and Means Used to Obtain the Last Loan, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



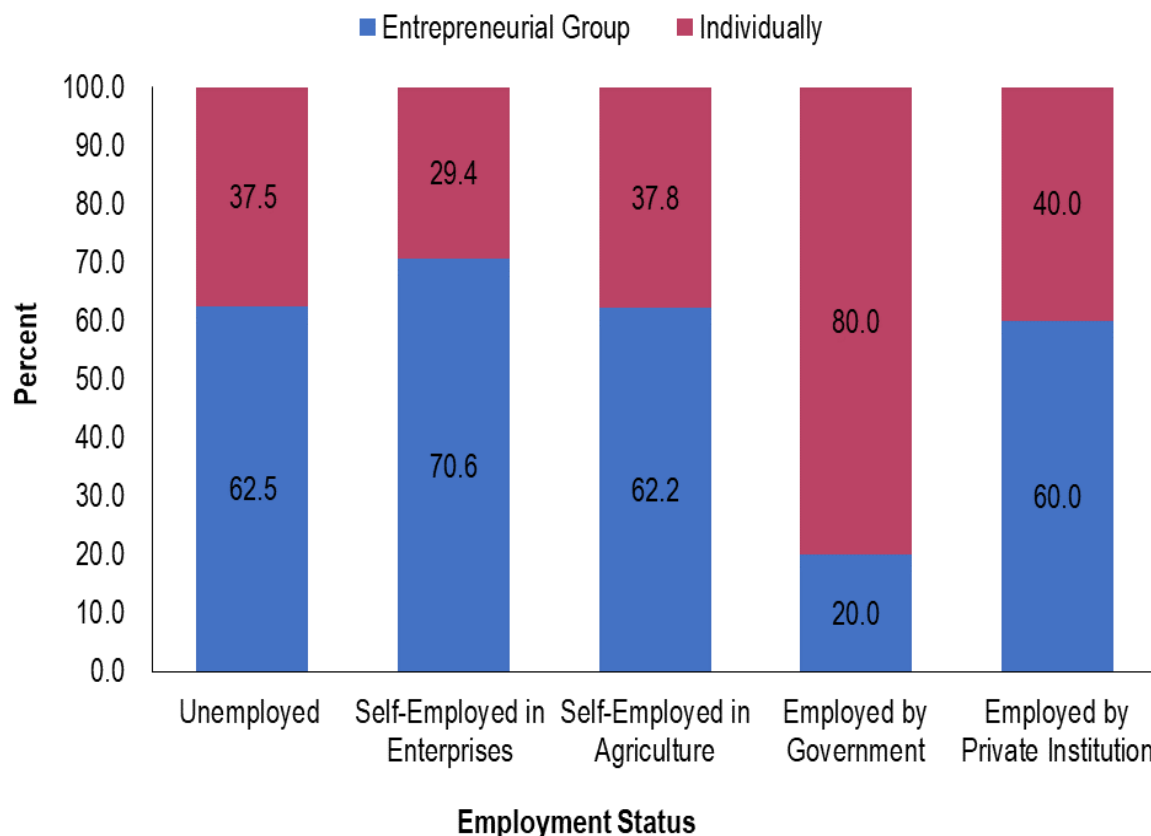
On education attainment, Table 02.30 shows that the use of entrepreneurial groups to obtain loans decreased gradually with an increase in the level of education attainment. In contrast, accessing loan individually increased with an increase in the level of education attainment. However, in all types of education attainments except more than secondary education, the majority of respondents (50 percent or above) got loans through entrepreneurial groups.

**Table 02.29: Percentage of Population Who had Ever Received Loans by Education Attainment and Means Used to Obtain Last Loan, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Education Attainment	Means Used to Obtain the Last Loan		
	Total	Entrepreneurial Group	As an individual
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>39.2</b>
Never Attended School	100.0	75.0	25.0
Some Primary Education	100.0	77.8	22.2
Completed Primary	100.0	67.4	32.6
Some Secondary	100.0	50.0	50.0
Completed Secondary	100.0	53.3	46.7
More Than Secondary	100.0	25.0	75.0

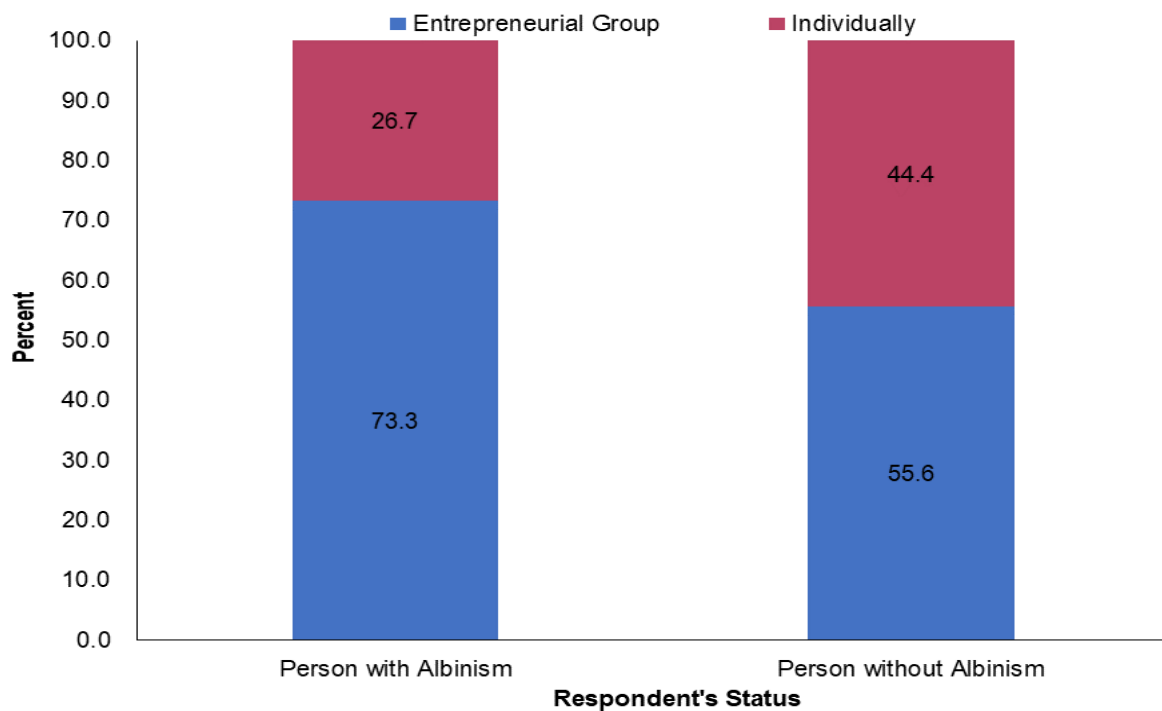
In all categories of employment status except employed by the Government (20.0 percent), three fifth or more of respondents obtained loans through entrepreneurial groups. The majority of respondents (80.0 percent) who were employed by the Government obtained loans individually. In other categories of the employment status, about one third of respondents obtained loans individually (Figure 02.19).

**Figure 02.19: Percentage of Respondents Who had Ever Received Loans by Employment Status and Means Used to Obtain Last Loan, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



The percentage of respondents who obtained loans through entrepreneurial groups was 55.6 percent for persons without albinism and 73.3 percent for PwA. Otherwise, 44.4 percent of respondents without albinism obtained loans individually compared to only 26.7 percent of respondents with albinism. These findings may imply that unlike persons without albinism, the majority of PwA use entrepreneurial groups to access loans (Figure 02.20).

**Figure 02.20: Percentage of Respondents Who had Ever Received Loans by Personal Status and Means Used to Obtain Last Loan, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



The survey results show that distribution of respondents by main reason for not getting loans were similar for males and females. Most respondents (62.2 percent for males and 62.0 for females) did not request for loans. They were followed by respondents who lacked qualification (29.7 percent for males and 29.5 for females) and those who did not know where to get the loans (7.3 percent for males and 7.6 for females). Request of less than one percent of respondents of both sexes to obtain the loans were denied (Figure 02.21).

**Figure 02.21: Percentage of Respondents Who did Not Get Loans by Sex and Main Reason for Not Getting Loan, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

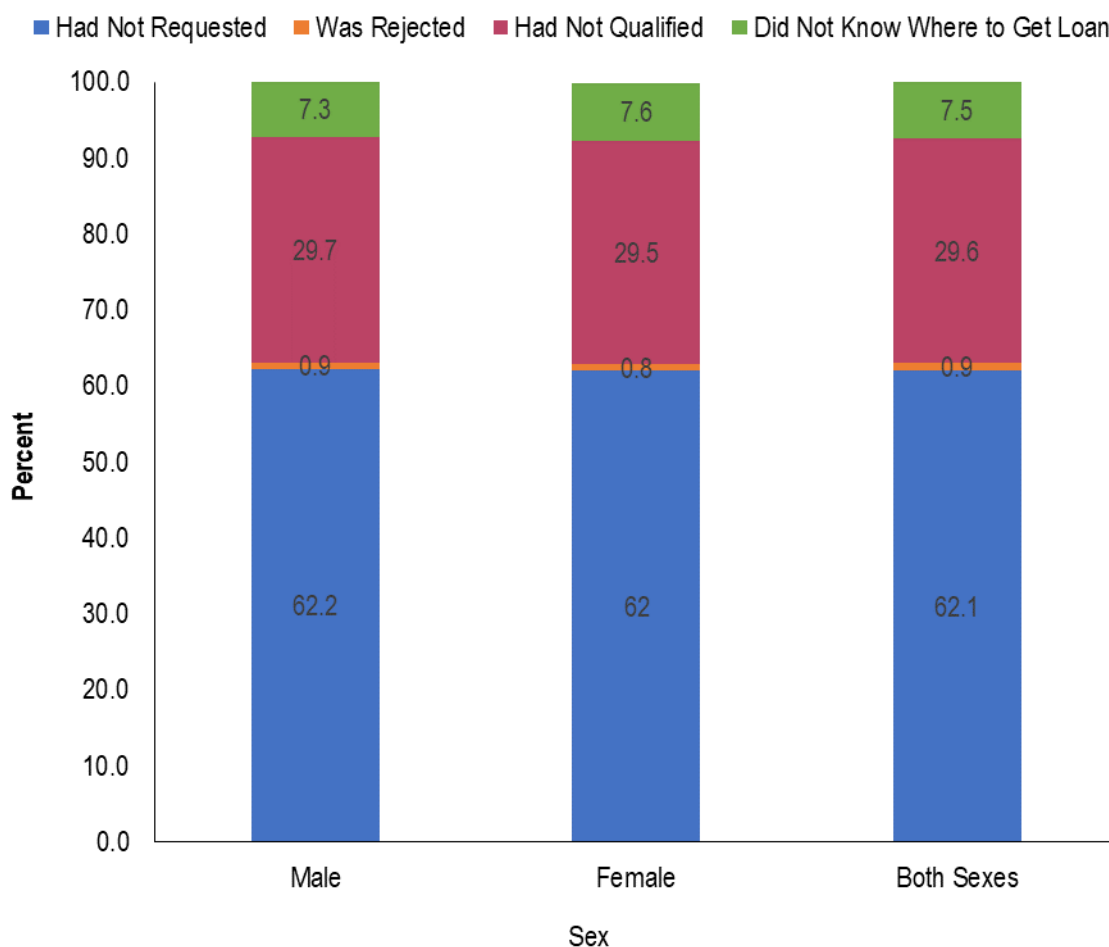


Table 02.31 indicates that in all categories of education attainment except pre-primary education, more than half of respondents did not obtain loans because they did not request for it. Overall, 29.6 percent of respondents did not obtain loan because they did not qualify. The findings reveal that significantly few respondents did not get loans because they were rejected or they did not know where to get the loan.

The results further indicate that in all types of employment status, the majority of respondents did not get loans because they did not request for them. The percentage of respondents who did not qualify for the loans was largest for unemployed respondents (43.6 percent). Other reasons for not getting loans accounted insignificantly in all categories of employment (Table 02.31).

**Table 02.30: Percentage of Respondents Who did Not Get Loans by Education Attainment, Employment Status and the Main Reason for Not Getting Loans, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Characteristics	Main Reason for Not Getting Loan				
	Total	Not Requested	Rejected to Get Loan	Not Qualified to Get Loan	Don't Know Where to Get Loan
<b>Total</b>					
<b>Education Attainment</b>	100.0	62.1	0.9	29.6	7.5
Never Attended School	100.0	63.9	0.0	24.5	11.6
Pre-Primary Education	100.0	48.2	0.0	51.8	0.0
Some Primary Education	100.0	54.2	0.3	42.1	3.4
Completed Primary	100.0	71.1	1.8	15.1	11.9
Some Secondary	100.0	55.9	0.5	38.9	4.7
Completed Secondary	100.0	71.1	1.3	18.4	9.2
More Than Secondary	100.0	67.4	3.3	27.2	2.2
<b>Employment Status</b>					
Unemployed	100.0	53.2	0.3	43.6	2.9
Self-Employed in Enterprises	100.0	78.6	2.8	11.0	7.6
Self-Employed in Agriculture	100.0	74.4	1.4	8.3	15.8
Employed by Government	100.0	78.6	7.1	7.1	7.1
Employed by Private Institution	100.0	80.9	0.0	14.9	4.3

Figure 02.22 shows respondents by personal status and main reason for not getting loans. It shows that selected reasons were of equal importance to respondent with and without albinism. About 60.0 percent of respondents (with and without albinism) did not get loans because they did not ask for them, and about 30.0 percent of respondents (with and without albinism) could not get loans because they did not qualify.

Only two (1.7) percent of respondents with albinism and zero (0.1) percent of respondents without albinism did not get loans because they were rejected. About 7.0 percent of respondents (with or without albinism) indicated that they had no idea where to get loans (Figure 02.22).

**Figure 02.22: Percentage of Respondents Who did Not Get Loans by Personal Status and Main Reason for Not getting Loan, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

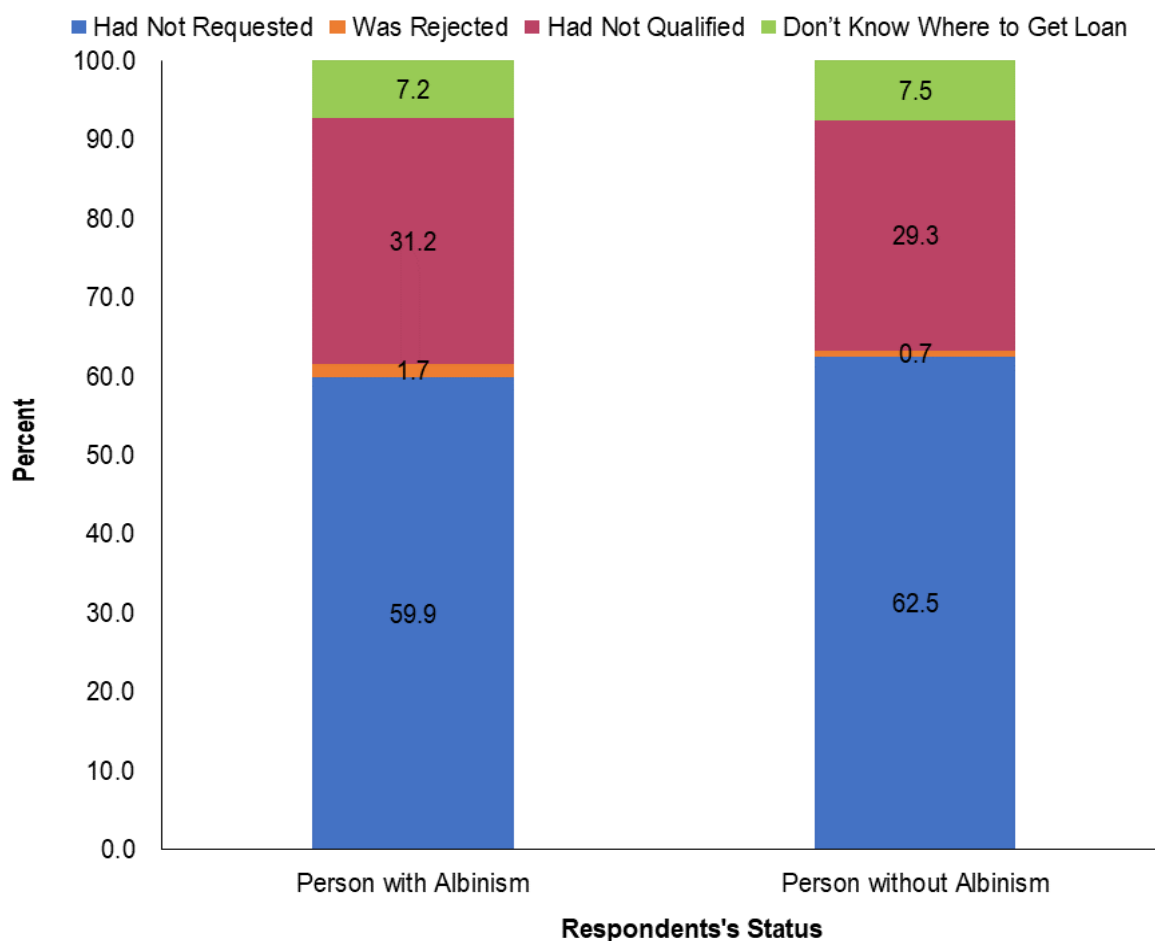


Table 02.32 shows that the most of respondents who never attended school (50.0 percent), completed primary education (58.7 percent) or had some secondary education (75.0 percent) got assistance from SACCO or VICOBA. The majority of respondents with other types of education attainment got

assistance as follows; 33.3 percent of respondents who had some primary education got assistance from councils or SACCOS or VICOBA, 46.7 percent with completed secondary education and 66.7 percent with more than secondary education got assistance from financial institutions.

Table 02.32 also presents the percentage distribution of respondents aged five years or above by employment status and source of assistance. The majority of respondents who were self-employed in enterprises (52.9 percent) and agriculture (56.8 percent) got assistance from SACCOS or VICOBA. The majority of respondents from other categories of employment got assistance as follows: 33.3 percent of unemployed and 70.0 percent of those employed by the government got assistance from financial institutions and 40.0 percent of respondents employed by private institutions got assistance from councils. About 19.0 percent of unemployed respondents obtained assistance from TASAF.

**Table 02.31: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Who Received Assistance by Education Attainment, Employment Status and Source of Assistance, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

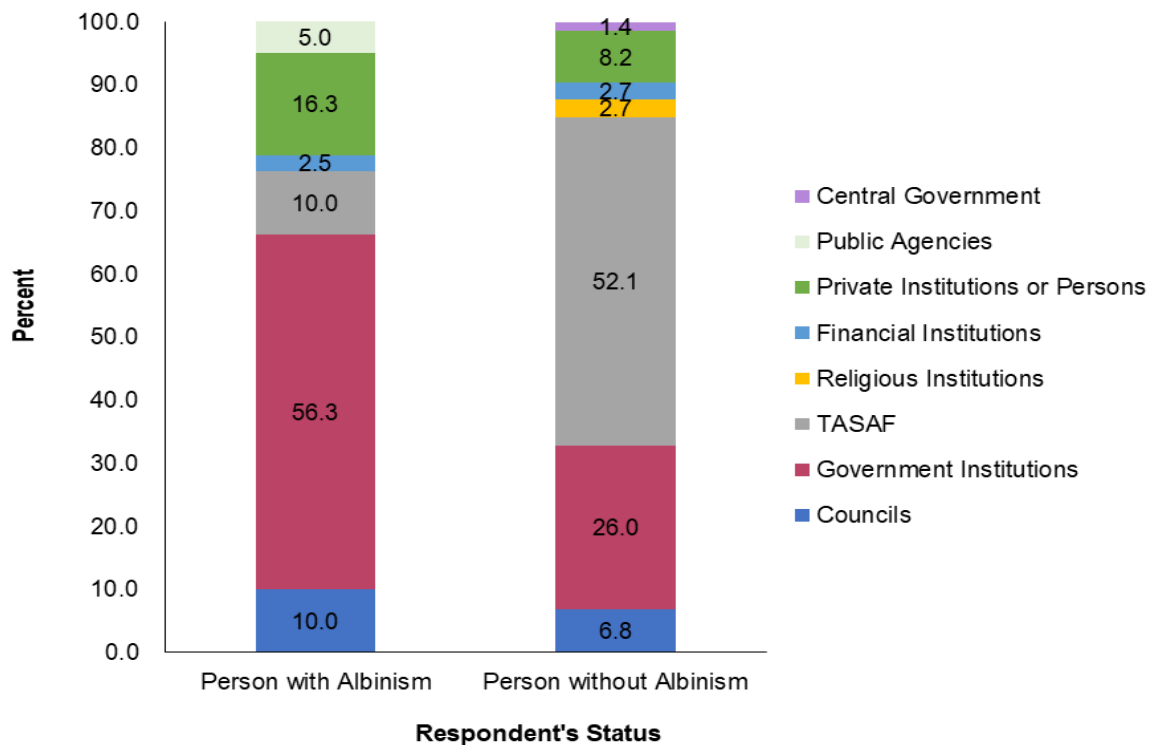
Characteristic	Source of Assistance					
	Total	Council	Government institutions	TASAF	Financial institutions	SACCOS /VICOBA
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>44.1</b>
<b>Education Attainment</b>						
Never Attended School	100.0	16.7	8.3	16.7	8.3	50.0
Some Primary Education	100.0	33.3	22.2	0.0	11.1	33.3
Completed Primary	100.0	15.2	10.9	2.2	13.0	58.7
Some Secondary	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	75.0
Completed Secondary	100.0	20.0	13.3	0.0	46.7	20.0
More Than Secondary	100.0	16.7	16.7	0.0	66.7	0.0



Characteristic	Source of Assistance					
	Total	Council	Government institutions	TASAF	Financial institutions	SACCOS /VICOBA
<b>Employment Status</b>						
Unemployed	100.0	12.5	12.5	18.8	31.3	25.0
Self-Employed in Enterprises	100.0	17.6	8.8	0.0	20.6	52.9
Self-Employed in Agriculture	100.0	13.5	16.2	0.0	13.5	56.8
Employed by Government	100.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	70.0	10.0
Employed by Private Institution	100.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0

While the majority (56.3 percent) of the interviewed persons with albinism were obtaining assistance from government institutions, the majority of persons without albinism (52.1 percent) were obtaining assistance from TASAF. Eight (8.2) percent of persons without albinism obtained assistance from private institutions or individuals compared to 16.3 percent of PwA (Figure 02.23).

**Figure 02.23: Percentage Distribution of Respondents with Albinism and Those Without Albinism by Source of Assistance, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

Information on housing characteristics is a proxy indicator of the general economic status of persons in a particular household or council. This chapter presents information on housing characteristics of heads of households by council. The comparison between the household headed by PwA and those headed by a person without albinism on housing conditions and household tenure are presented in this chapter.

#### **3.2 Ownership Status of the Main Household Building**

The survey findings show that the percentage of households owning main dwelling was larger (82.1 percent) for households headed by persons without albinism than those headed by PwA (64.0 percent). Only 10.9 percent of main buildings of households headed by persons without albinism were privately rented compared to 18.9 percent of those headed by PwA followed by those who rent privately. Regarding to the person status, Figure 03.1 indicates that there are no significant differences about the ownership status of the main building among the household headed by PwA and person without albinism.

**Figure 03.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Respondent Status of Household Head and Ownership of the Main household building, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



### 3.3 Legal Right of Ownership of Land where Main Household Building is Located

All surveyed households that owned houses were asked to state the legal right of the land where their main household building was built. Table 03.1 shows that overall, fifty-one (50.6) percent of households where the main building was built had no legal right to the land, 37.2 percent had customary ownership and only five percent of households had title deeds. Most ownership was customary (37.2 percent). However, 8.5 percent of households headed by persons with albinism had title deeds on the land where their houses were built compared to 4.5 percent of households headed by persons without albinism. Results also

show that all surveyed households in Karagwe District Council did not have legal right on the land on which their main household building were built while most households (81.1 percent) in Musoma District Council had customary ownership. The largest percentage (30.4 percent) of households with title deeds was found in Shinyanga Municipal Council (Table 03.1).

**Table 03.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Respondent Status of Household Head of, Council and the Legal Right of Ownership of Land for the Main Household Building, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Characteristic	Legal Right on Main Dwelling						
	Total	Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	No Legal Right
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>50.6</b>
<b>Respondent Status of Household Head</b>							
Household Head with Albinism	100.0	8.5	0.0	4.2	38.0	0.0	49.3
Household Head without Albinism	100.0	4.5	0.3	2.4	37.0	4.8	50.9
<b>Council</b>							
Shinyanga Municipal	100.0	30.4	0.0	26.1	13.0	0.0	30.4
Kishapu District	100.0	2.9	0.0	2.9	57.1	2.9	34.3
Msalala District	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	93.1
Karagwe District	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bukoba Municipal	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	44.4	44.4
Ukerewe District	100.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	15.8	5.3	76.3
Magu District	100.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	53.1	18.8	25.0
Misungwi District	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	93.1
Tarime District	100.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	79.2	4.2	12.5
Musoma District	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.1	0.0	18.9
Itilima District	100.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	51.4	0.0	42.9
Busega District	100.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	88.0
Bukombe District	100.0	15.0	5.0	10.0	45.0	0.0	25.0
Geita Town	100.0	20.0	0.0	5.0	40.0	10.0	25.0

### 3.4 Main Roofing Building Materials

Overall, 86.0 percent of surveyed households used iron sheets as the main roofing material; followed by grass or leaves (9.7 percent) and mud and leaves (4.3 percent). A similar pattern was observed for households headed by PwA and those headed by persons without albinism whereby iron sheets as the main roofing material was used by 85.6 percent of households headed by PwA and 86.1 percent of households headed by persons without albinism followed by grass/leaves which was used by 11.7 percent of households headed by PwA and 9.2 percent of households headed by persons without albinism. Significant variations are observed across the surveyed councils with most of households using iron sheets as the main roofing material followed households that used grass/leaves (Table 03.2).

**Table 03.2: Percentage of Household by Respondent Status of Household Head, Council and Main Roofing Material, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Characteristic	Main Roofing Material Used for the Main Building			
	Total	Iron Sheets	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Respondent Status of Household Head</b>				
Household Head by persons with Albinism	100.0	85.6	11.7	2.7
Household Head by Persons without Albinism	100.0	86.1	9.2	4.7
<b>Council</b>				
Shinyanga Municipal	100.0	87.5	7.5	5.0
Kishapu District	100.0	50.0	20.0	30.0
Msalala District	100.0	82.9	17.1	0.0
Karagwe District	100.0	96.8	3.2	0.0
Bukoba Municipal	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Ukerewe District	100.0	95.5	4.5	0.0
Magu District	100.0	90.0	10.0	0.0
Misungwi District	100.0	59.5	24.3	16.2
Tarime District	100.0	90.0	10.0	0.0

Characteristic	Main Roofing Material Used for the Main Building			
	Total	Iron Sheets	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves
Musoma District	100.0	91.8	8.2	0.0
Itilima District	100.0	89.5	7.9	2.6
Busega District	100.0	96.9	3.1	0.0
Bukombe District	100.0	92.0	8.0	0.0
Geita Town	100.0	91.9	5.4	2.7

### 3.5 Main Flooring Materials

Table 03.3 presents the percentage of households by respondent status of head of household, council and main flooring material for the household main household building. The Table indicates that 57.7 percent of the surveyed households used earth or sand as the main flooring material, followed by cement (39.6 percent). A similar pattern was observed for households headed by PwA (51.4 percent of households used earth or sand and 45.9 percent used cement) and for households headed by persons without albinism (59.5 percent used earth or sand and 37.8 percent used cement). Across surveyed councils, Itilima District had the largest percentage (92.1) of households that used earth or sand as the main flooring material while Bukoba Municipal had the smallest percentage (7.7). On the other hand, Bukoba Municipal had the largest percentage (92.3) of households that used cement as the main flooring material, while Itilima District had the smallest percentage (7.9).

**Table 03.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Respondent Status of Household Head, Council and Main Flooring Material for Main Household Building, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Characteristics	Main Flooring Material Used for the Main Building					
	Total	Cement	Ceramic Tiles	Wood Planks	Palm/Bamboo	Earth/Sand
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>57.7</b>
<b>Respondent Status of Household Head</b>						
Household Head with Albinism	100.0	45.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	51.4
Household Head without Albinism	100.0	37.8	2.2	0.2	0.2	59.5
<b>Council</b>						
Shinyanga Municipal	100.0	62.5	12.5	0.0	2.5	22.5
Kishapu District	100.0	35.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	60.0
Msalala District	100.0	25.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.3
Karagwe District	100.0	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.6
Bukoba Municipal	100.0	92.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7
Ukerewe District	100.0	50.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	45.5
Magu District	100.0	56.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.0
Misungwi District	100.0	35.1	0.0	2.7	0.0	62.2
Tarime District	100.0	43.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.7
Musoma District	100.0	21.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.7
Itilima District	100.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.1
Busega District	100.0	28.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.9
Bukombe District	100.0	60.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	36.0
Geita Town	100.0	56.8	5.4	0.0	0.0	37.8

### 3.6 Building Materials for Walls

Table 03.4 shows that overall, most households (43.1 percent) had walls of their main buildings built of sundried bricks. Other materials commonly used for building walls were baked bricks (29.6 percent), cement bricks (15.2 percent), and Poles and Mud (10.7 percent). The table also shows that in most households headed by PwA, walls of main buildings were built of sundried bricks (36.0 percent), followed by baked bricks (25.2 percent). A similar pattern is observed in households headed by persons without albinism (45.0 percent built of sundried bricks and 30.8 percent built of baked bricks).

**Table 03.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Respondent Status of Household Head, Council and Main Wall Material, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Characteristics	Main Wall Material Used for the Main Building								
	Total	Stones	Cement Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Sheets	Poles and Mud	Grass
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Respondent Status of Household Head</b>									
Household Head Albinism	100.0	0.0	19.8	36.0	25.2	0.9	0.0	17.1	0.9
Household Head without Albinism	100.0	0.5	13.9	45.0	30.8	0.0	0.2	9.0	0.5
<b>Council</b>									
Shinyanga Municipal	100.0	0.0	40.0	35.0	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
Kishapu District	100.0	0.0	10.0	82.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0
Msalala District	100.0	0.0	11.4	71.4	8.6	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0
Karagwe District	100.0	0.0	16.1	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	71.0	0.0
Bukoba Municipal	100.0	0.0	7.7	30.8	53.8	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ukerewe District	100.0	2.3	22.7	20.5	47.7	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0
Magu District	100.0	0.0	32.0	48.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Misungwi District	100.0	0.0	24.3	59.5	10.8	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0
Tarime District	100.0	0.0	3.3	3.3	53.3	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0
Musoma District	100.0	0.0	4.9	50.8	39.3	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0
Itilima District	100.0	0.0	2.6	71.1	26.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Busega District	100.0	0.0	15.6	65.6	12.5	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0
Bukombe District	100.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	72.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0
Geita Town	100.0	2.7	8.1	16.2	54.1	0.0	0.0	13.5	5.4

### 3.7 Main Source of Drinking Water

Table 03.5 shows the percentage of households by Respondent status of household heads, council and main source of drinking water. Overall, 25.0 percent of surveyed household obtained their drinking water from unprotected dug wells, followed by public tap (17.5 percent), and surface water sources (16.0 percent). The results also show that 16.2 percent of household headed by PwA and 27.4 percent of households' heads without albinism obtain their drinking water from unprotected dug wells. Other main sources drinking water for household heads with albinism were public taps, protected dug wells, surface



water (15.3 percent each), and piped water into dwelling and in the yard (11.7 each).

For other households headed by persons without albinism obtained their drinking water from unprotected dug wells (27.4 percent), followed by public taps (18.2 percent) and surface sources (16.2 percent). Sources of drinking water vary across councils with Karagwe District (61.3 percent) having the largest percentage of households obtaining drinking water from public taps.

**Table 03.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Respondent Status of Household Head, Council and Main Source of Drinking Water, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PWA**

Characteristic	Main Source of Drinking Water											
	Total	Piped Water into Dwelling	Piped Water in the Yard	Public Tap	Borehole	Protected Dug Well	Unprotected Dug Well	Protected Spring	Unprotected Spring	Rainwater Collection	Cart with Small Tank	Surface Water
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>16.0</b>
<b>Respondent Status of Household Head</b>												
Household Head with Albinism	100.0	11.7	11.7	15.3	2.7	15.3	16.2	1.8	5.4	0.9	3.6	15.3
Household Head without Albinism	100.0	6.7	6.5	18.2	4.5	13.4	27.4	2.0	3.7	1.0	0.5	16.2
<b>Council</b>												
Shinyanga MC	100.0	35.0	45.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	2.5
Kishapu DC	100.0	2.5	2.5	30.0	0.0	12.5	5.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	45.0
Msalala DC	100.0	2.9	5.7	25.7	2.9	20.0	34.3	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	5.7
Karagwe DC	100.0	0.0	3.2	61.3	0.0	12.9	0.0	3.2	16.1	0.0	0.0	3.2
Bukoba MC	100.0	30.8	23.1	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	7.7	0.0	0.0	15.4
Ukerewe DC	100.0	2.3	6.8	6.8	2.3	20.5	36.4	2.3	4.5	2.3	0.0	15.9
Magu DC	100.0	16.0	6.0	20.0	6.0	16.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	2.0
Misungwi DC	100.0	5.4	13.5	18.9	8.1	0.0	40.5	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tarime DC	100.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	23.3	30.0	3.3	3.3	6.7	0.0	26.7
Musoma DC	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	6.6	49.2	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	39.3
Itilima DC	100.0	0.0	0.0	15.8	26.3	26.3	21.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5
Busega DC	100.0	15.6	6.3	18.8	0.0	3.1	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.8
Bukombe DC	100.0	8.0	0.0	24.0	0.0	28.0	28.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0
Geita TC	100.0	2.7	2.7	18.9	5.4	24.3	24.3	13.5	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

### **3.8 Main Source of Energy for Cooking**

Table 03.6 shows percentage of households by respondent status of household heads, council and main source of energy for cooking. The results revealed that use of modern sources of energy for cooking (TANESCO, solar and cooking gas) as main source of energy for cooking in surveyed councils was very low in households headed by PwA (4.5 percent) and those headed by persons without albinism (4.2 percent). The majority of the surveyed households reported using firewood (73.3 percent) followed by charcoal (22.2 percent) as main sources of energy for cooking. In all councils except Shinyanga Municipal, Bukoba Municipal and Geita Town, the main source of energy for cooking was firewood. In Itilima District all surveyed households reported using firewood followed by Msalala District with 91.4 percent of households using firewood, Karagwe District (90.3 percent) and Musoma District (90.2 percent) as main source of energy for cooking.

**Table 03.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Respondent Status of Household Head, Council and Main Source of Energy for Cooking, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Characteristic	Main Source of Energy Used for this Household for Cooking						
	Total	Electricity (TANESCO)	Solar	Cooking Gas	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/Residuals
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Respondent Status of Household Head</b>							
Household Head with Albinism	100.0	3.6	0.0	0.9	29.7	65.8	0.0
Household Head without Albinism	100.0	1.2	2.5	0.5	20.1	75.4	0.2
<b>Council</b>							
Shinyanga MC	100.0	7.5	0.0	2.5	60.0	30.0	0.0
Kishapu DC	100.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	80.0	0.0
Msalala DC	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	91.4	0.0
Karagwe DC	100.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	6.5	90.3	0.0
Bukoba MC	100.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	69.2	23.1	0.0
Ukerewe DC	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	86.4	0.0
Magu DC	100.0	4.0	2.0	0.0	38.0	56.0	0.0
Misungwi DC	100.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	8.1	89.2	0.0
Tarime DC	100.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	20.0	76.7	0.0
Musoma DC	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	90.2	0.0
Itilima DC	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Busega District Council	100.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	6.3	65.6	3.1
Bukombe District Council	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	60.0	0.0
Geita Town Council	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.4	48.6	0.0

### 3.9 Main Source of Energy for Lighting

The main sources of energy for lighting in the surveyed households were Torch (rechargeable), solar, electricity (TANESCO), kerosene, acetylene lamp, firewood and candles. Table 03.7 shows that the percentage of households using electricity supplied by TANESCO is bigger among households headed by persons with albinism (27.0 percent) than in those headed by persons without albinism (17.7 percent). There is slight difference in percentages in the use

kerosene as a main source of energy for lighting between households headed by PwA (10.8 percent) and those headed by persons without albinism (8.0 percent).

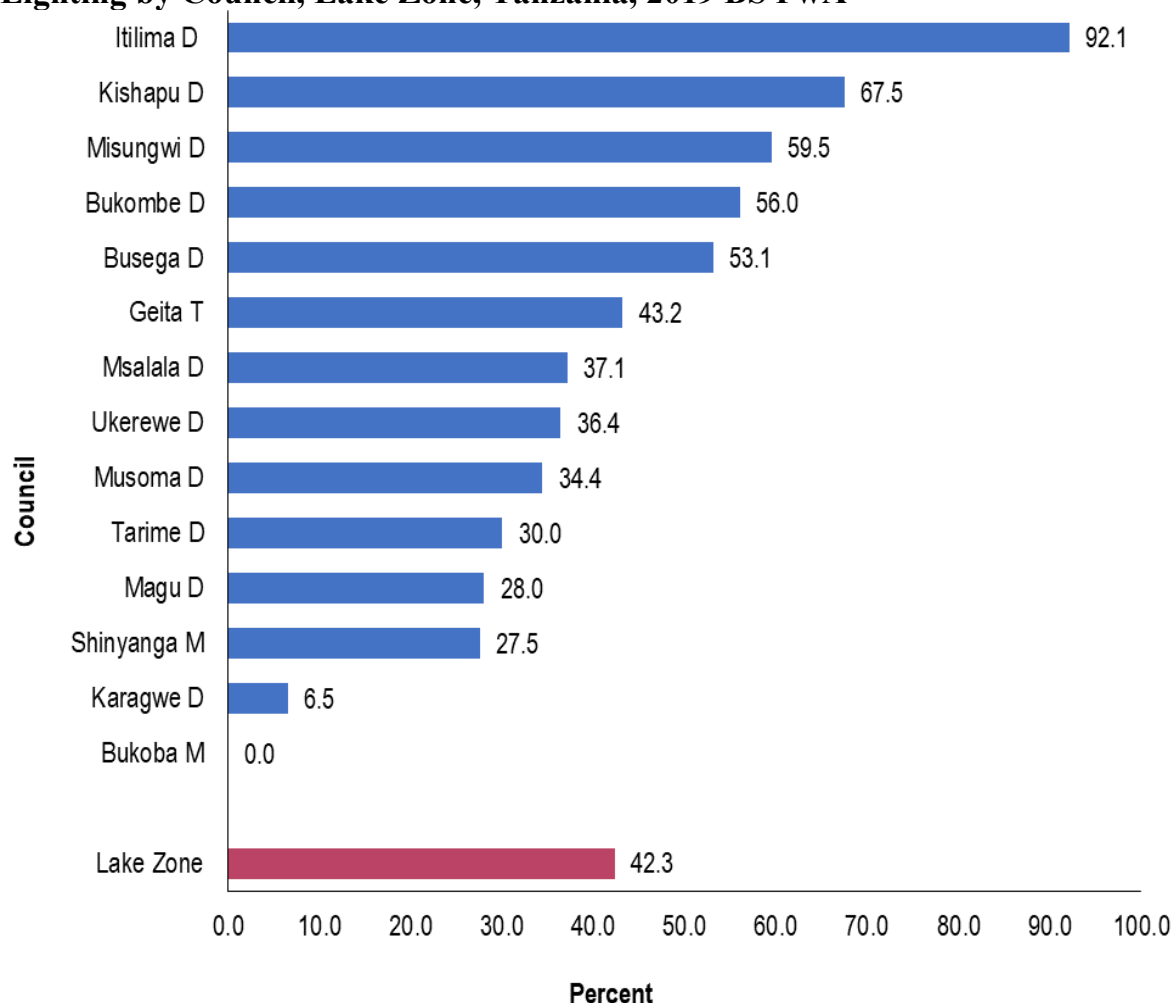
**Table 03.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Respondent Status of Household Head, Council and Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Characteristics	Main Source of Energy for Lighting							
	Total	Electricity (TANESCO)	Solar	Generator	Kerosene	Candles	Firewood	Torch
<b>Total</b>	100.0	19.7	27.1	1.2	8.6	0.4	0.8	42.3
<b>Respondent Status of Household Head</b>								
Household Head with Albinism	100.0	27.0	30.6	1.8	10.8	0.0	0.9	28.8
Household Head without Albinism	100.0	17.7	26.1	1.0	8.0	0.5	0.7	46.0
<b>Council</b>								
Shinyanga Municipal	100.0	47.5	22.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	27.5
Kishapu District	100.0	15.0	12.5	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	67.5
Msalala District	100.0	11.4	37.1	2.9	11.4	0.0	0.0	37.1
Karagwe District	100.0	9.7	74.2	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	6.5
Bukoba Municipal	100.0	76.9	15.4	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ukerewe District	100.0	25.0	34.1	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	36.4
Magu District	100.0	22.0	34.0	0.0	14.0	2.0	0.0	28.0
Misungwi District	100.0	5.4	27.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	2.7	59.5
Tarime District	100.0	23.3	16.7	13.3	13.3	0.0	3.3	30.0
Musoma District	100.0	11.5	31.1	0.0	23.0	0.0	0.0	34.4
Itilima District	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	92.1
Busega District	100.0	0.0	43.8	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	53.1
Bukombe District	100.0	24.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	56.0
Geita Town	100.0	40.5	8.1	2.7	0.0	2.7	2.7	43.2

Figure 03.2 shows the percentage of household that used a torch as the main source of energy for lighting by council. The figure shows that among the surveyed households, 42.3 percent of the households used torch as the main source of energy for lighting. It also shows that the council with the largest percentage of households that used a torch as the main source of energy for

lighting was Itilima District (92.1 percent), followed by of the household used torch as the main source of energy for lighting followed by Kishapu District (67.5 percent) and Misungwi District (59.5 percent).

**Figure 03.2: Percentage of Households Using Torch as the Main Source of Lighting by Council, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



### 3.10 Toilet Facility

Table 03.8 presents the percentage of households by personal status of household heads, council and type of toilet facility used. Overall, the pit latrine with not washable/soil slabs was the most common toilet facility in households irrespective of whether the households were headed by PwA (27.9 percent) or

persons without albinism (29.9 percent). The second most common toilet facility was pit latrine without slab/ open pit. It was used by 18.9 percent of households headed by PwA and 26.1 percent of households headed by persons without albinism. Moreover, 4.5 percent of households headed by PwA and 4.7 percent of households headed by persons without albinism had no toilet facilities.

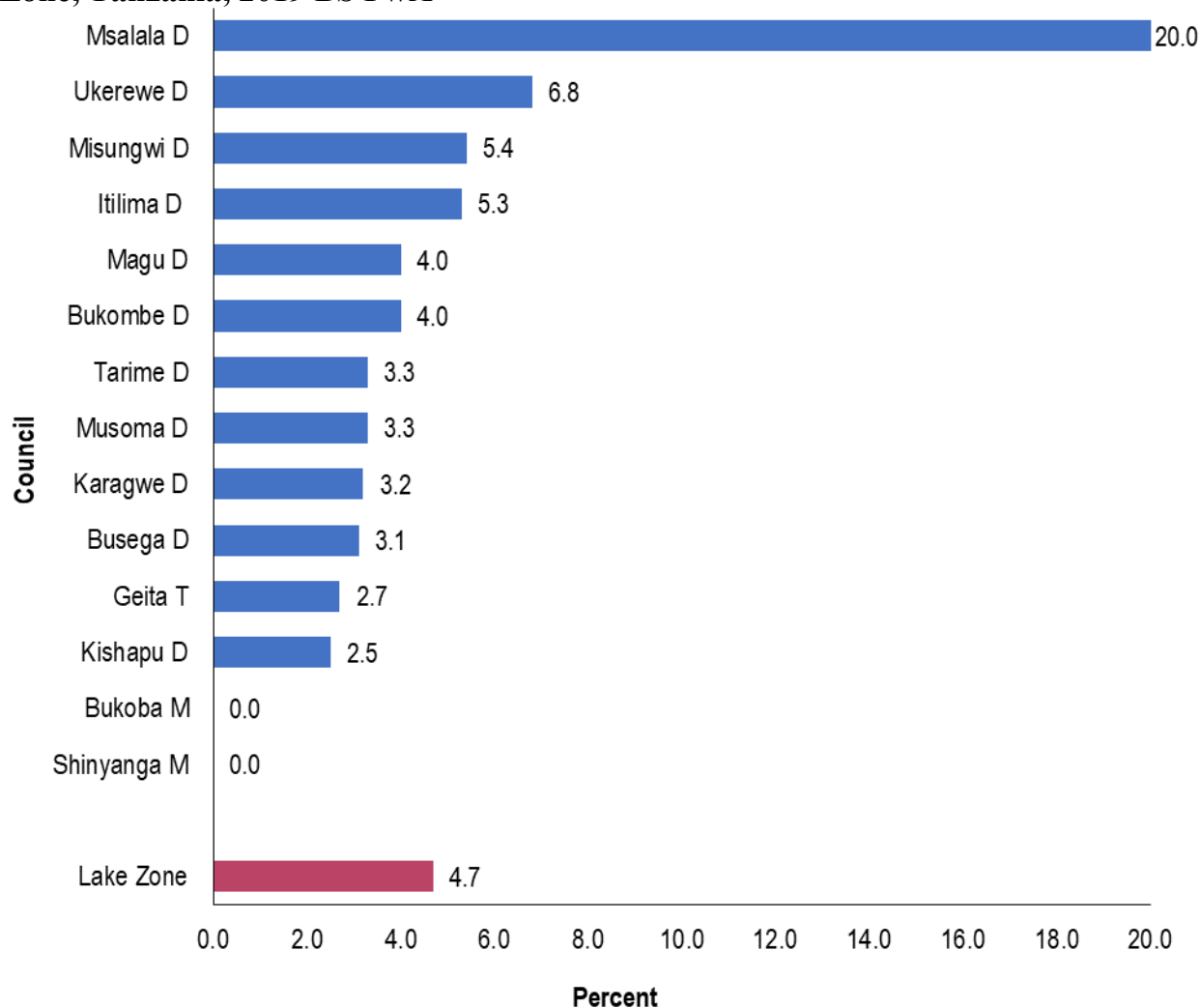
**Table 03.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Respondent Status of Household Head, Council and Type of Toilet Facility, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PWA**

Characteristic	Type of Toilet Facility Used by this Household												
	Total	Flush to Piped Sewer System	Flush Septic Tank	Flush to Covered Pit	Flush to Somewhere Else	VIP Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab and With Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab Without Lid	Pit Latrine with Not-Washable	Pit Latrine Without Slab	Composting Latrine	Bucket	No facility
<b>Total</b>	100.0	1.9	11.9	10.3	2.1	1.8	5.8	6.6	29.4	24.6	0.6	0.2	4.7
<b>Respondent Status of Household Head</b>													
Household Head with Albinism	100.0	3.6	13.5	10.8	4.5	5.4	5.4	4.5	27.9	18.9	0.9	0.0	4.5
Household Head without Albinism	100.0	1.5	11.4	10.2	1.5	0.7	6.0	7.2	29.9	26.1	0.5	0.2	4.7
<b>Council</b>													
Shinyanga M	100.0	2.5	52.5	27.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kishapu D	100.0	2.5	12.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	10.0	57.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
Msalala D	100.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	8.6	5.7	17.1	34.3	2.9	0.0	20.0
Karagwe D	100.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	9.7	6.5	67.7	9.7	0.0	0.0	3.2
Bukoba M	100.0	30.8	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.5	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ukerewe D	100.0	0.0	9.1	11.4	2.3	9.1	4.5	4.5	15.9	34.1	0.0	2.3	6.8
Magu D	100.0	0.0	36.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	14.0	24.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
Misungwi D	100.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	8.1	0.0	5.4	10.8	32.4	35.1	0.0	0.0	5.4
Tarime D	100.0	0.0	13.3	10.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	6.7	16.7	43.3	0.0	0.0	3.3
Musoma D	100.0	0.0	1.6	11.5	1.6	0.0	4.9	3.3	27.9	45.9	0.0	0.0	3.3
Itilima D	100.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	39.5	50.0	0.0	0.0	5.3
Busega D	100.0	0.0	6.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	6.3	56.3	15.6	0.0	0.0	3.1
Bukombe D	100.0	12.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	8.0	12.0	24.0	8.0	0.0	4.0
Geita T	100.0	2.7	2.7	27.0	10.8	8.1	2.7	10.8	21.6	10.8	0.0	0.0	2.7



Figure 03.3 presents the percentage of households that had no toilet facilities (include households that used buckets by council. Results shows that the council where the largest percentage of households had no toilet facilities was Msalala District (20.0 percent), followed by Ukerewe District (9.1 percent).

**Figure 03.3: Percentage of Households with No Toilet Facility by Council, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



### 3.11 Number of Rooms for Sleeping

In terms of the number of rooms for sleeping, the results obtained from the survey show that 29.7 percent of households headed by PwA used one rooms

for sleeping compared to 15.4 percent of the households headed by persons without albinism. Two sleeping rooms were used by 35.1 percent of households headed by PwA and 36.6 percent of households headed by persons without albinism. The results also show that the largest percentage of the surveyed households using one room for sleeping was found in Karagwe District Council (41.9 percent) while for households using two rooms for sleeping was found in Itilima District Council. In general, most households in surveyed councils had two or three rooms for sleeping (Table 03.9).

**Table 03.9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Respondent Status of Household Head, Council and Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Characteristics	Number of Rooms for Sleeping				
	Total	1	2	3	4 or More
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>20.5</b>
<b>Respondent Status of Household Head</b>					
Household Head with Albinism	100.0	29.7	35.1	20.7	14.4
Household Head without Albinism	100.0	15.4	31.6	30.8	22.1
<b>Council</b>					
Shinyanga Municipal	100.0	15.0	35.0	22.5	27.5
Kishapu District	100.0	7.5	27.5	40.0	25.0
Msalala District	100.0	8.6	42.9	25.7	22.9
Karagwe District	100.0	41.9	19.4	29.0	9.7
Bukoba Municipal	100.0	15.4	38.5	30.8	15.4
Ukerewe District	100.0	9.1	13.6	43.2	34.1
Magu District	100.0	18.0	34.0	26.0	22.0
Misungwi District	100.0	18.9	29.7	24.3	27.0
Tarime District	100.0	30.0	26.7	20.0	23.3
Musoma District	100.0	8.2	44.3	29.5	18.0
Itilima District	100.0	34.2	34.2	23.7	7.9
Busega District	100.0	15.6	40.6	43.8	0.0
Bukombe District	100.0	16.0	36.0	28.0	20.0
Geita Town	100.0	32.4	29.7	13.5	24.3

### **3.12 Household Wealth Index**

Wealth index is a composite index composed of key asset ownership variables. It is used as a proxy indicator of household's level of wealth, which remains to be a survey-specific measure of economic status. It is an indicator of the level of wealth that is consistent with expenditure and income measures (Rutstein, 1999). The wealth index was constructed using household assets data and principal components analysis.

Assets information collected using Household Questionnaire, covers household ownership of a number of consumer items, ranging from a television to a bicycle or car, also information on dwelling characteristics, such as source of drinking water, type of toilet facility, and type of materials used in the dwelling construction. Each asset was assigned a weight (factor score) generated through the principal component analysis, and the resulting asset scores were standardized in relation to a standard normal distribution with a mean of zero and standard deviation of one (Gwatkin et al., 2000). Each household was then assigned a score for each asset, and the scores were summed up for each household. Individuals were ranked according to the total score of the household in which they resided. The sample was then divided into quintiles from lowest (one) to highest (five).

Generally, the survey findings show that there were no significant differences between wealth quintiles of male and female headed households. Twenty (20.3) percent of male headed households were in the highest wealth quintile which is almost similar to that of female headed households (19.1 percent). However, about one quarter (23.3 percent) of male headed households were in the lowest wealth quintile compared to 12.9 percent of female headed households (Figure 03.4).

**Figure 03.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head and Household Wealth Quintile, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

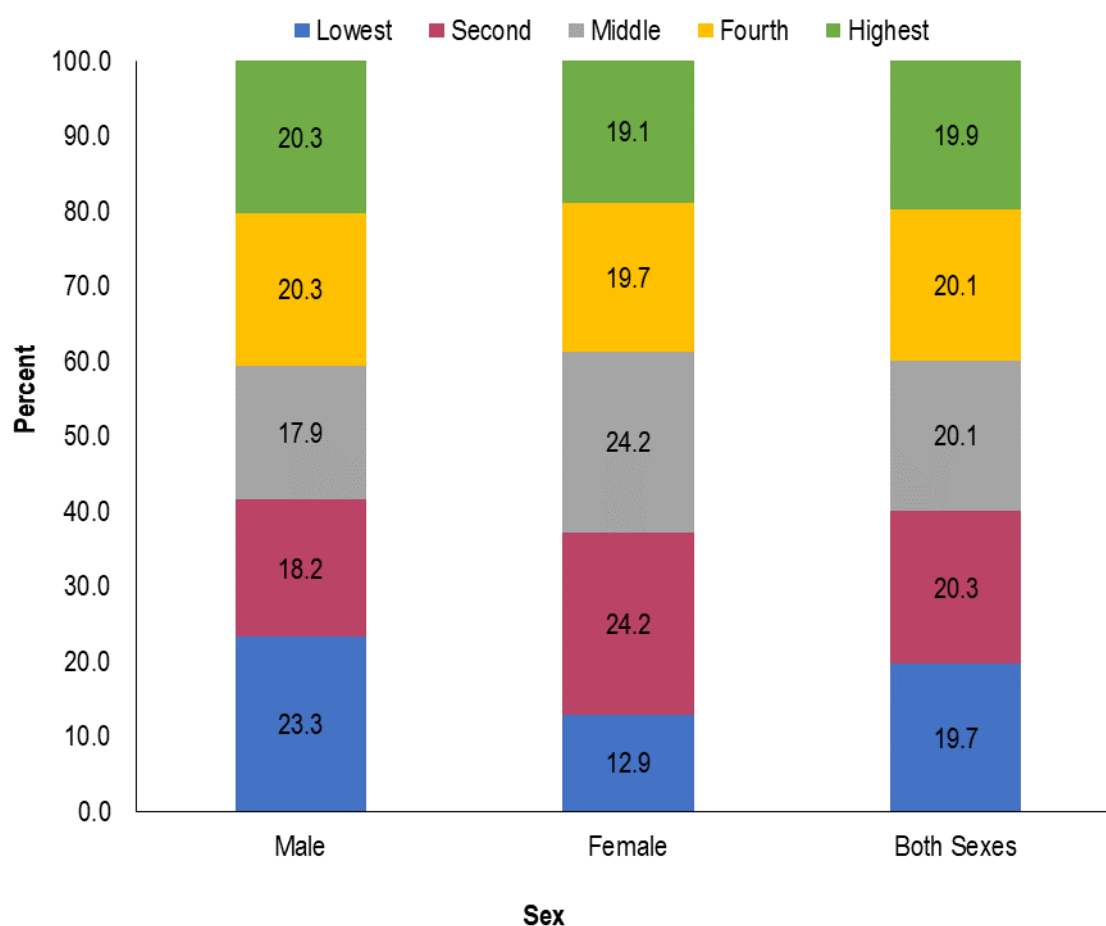


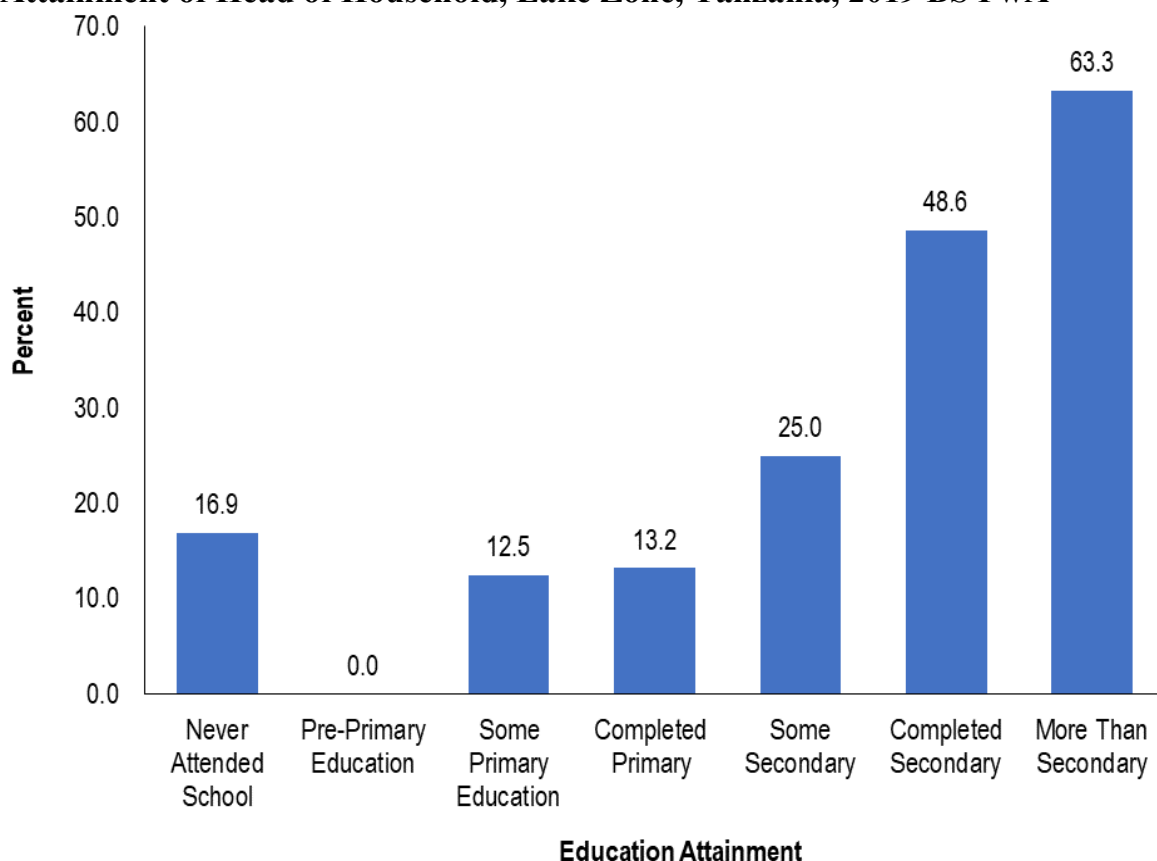
Table 03.10 reveals that, on age of household heads, the age group with the largest percentage of households in the highest two wealth quintiles was 10-24 (62.5 percent), followed by 60 or above (46.0 percent). Conversely, the age group with the largest percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles was 22-44 (43.2 percent), followed by 45-59 (38.7 percent). In general, 40.0 percent of households were found in the two highest quintiles.

**Table 03.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Age Group of Household Head and Household Wealth Index, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Age Group	Household Wealth Quintile					
	Households	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
<b>Total</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>19.9</b>
10 - 24	8	12.5	12.5	12.5	37.5	25.0
25 - 44	206	19.4	23.8	23.8	14.6	18.4
45 - 59	173	20.8	17.9	18.5	22.5	20.2
60+	126	19.0	18.3	16.7	24.6	21.4

The survey findings reveal that the wealth index increased with the level of education attainment from 12.5 percent for household heads with some primary education to 63.3 percent for those with more than secondary education. Figure 03.5 indicates that the percentage of households in the wealthiest quintile was largest for households headed by persons who had attained more than secondary education (63.3 percent), followed by households headed by persons who had completed secondary education (48.6 percent) and by persons with some secondary education (25.0 percent).

**Figure 03.5: Percentage of Households in the Wealthiest Quintile by Education Attainment of Head of Household, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



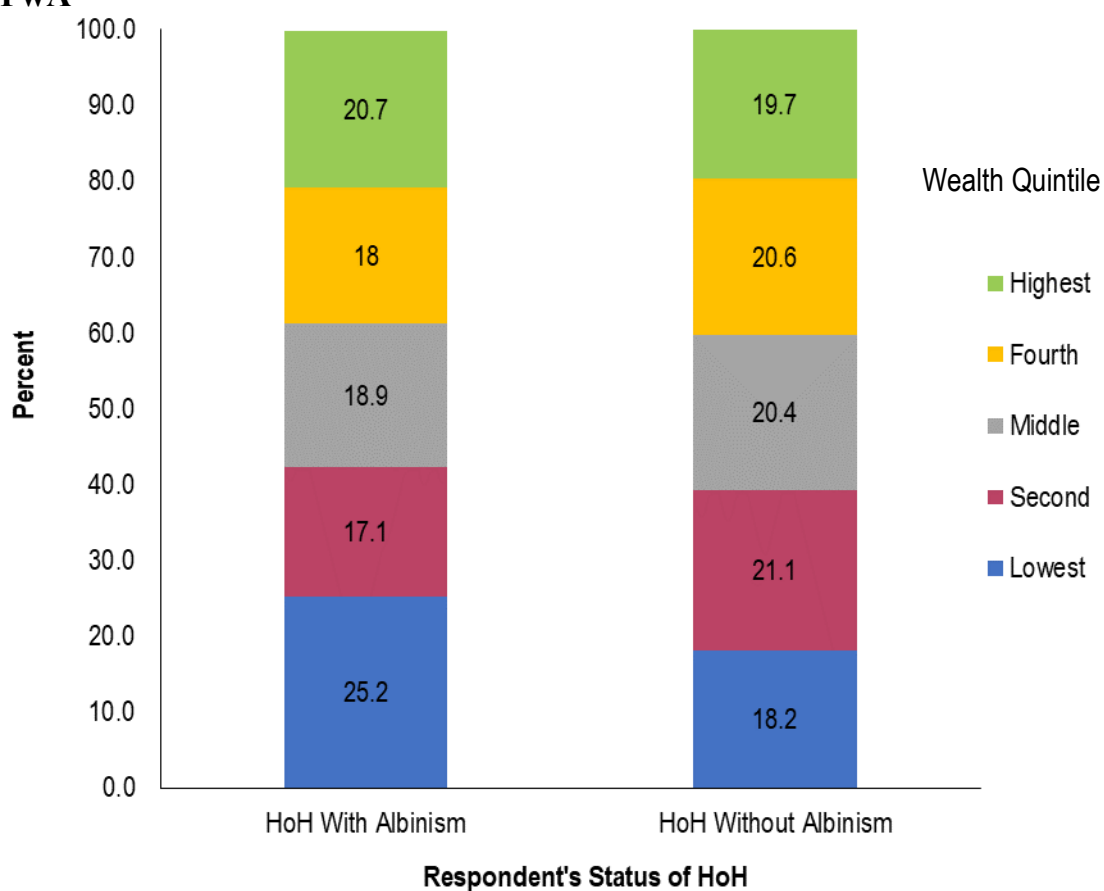
Households whose heads were employed by the government (64.3 percent) had the largest percentage of households in the highest wealth quintile, followed by households whose heads were employed by private institutions (62.5 percent) households whose heads were self-employed in enterprises (30.1 percent). Conversely, households whose heads were unemployed had the largest percentage (22.7 percent) of households in the lowest wealth quintile, followed by households whose heads were self-employed in enterprises (Table 03.11).

**Table 03.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Employment Status of Household Head and Household Wealth Quintile, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Employment Status	Household Wealth Quintile					
	Households	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
<b>Total</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>19.9</b>
Unemployed	75	22.7	16.0	28.0	14.7	18.7
Self-employed in Enterprises	83	21.7	15.7	20.5	12.0	30.1
Self-employed in Agriculture	325	18.8	24.0	19.1	24.6	13.5
Employed by Government	14	14.3	7.1	7.1	7.1	64.3
Employed by Private Institution	16	18.8	0.0	12.5	6.3	62.5

Survey results revealed that a quarter (25.2 percent) of households headed by PwA were in the lowest wealth quintile as compared to only 18.2 percent of households headed by persons without albinism. However, there was no big difference between the percentage of households in the two highest wealth quintiles for households headed by PwA (38.7 percent) and those headed by persons without albinism (40.3 percent). In general, findings show that the surveyed households were evenly distributed among the five wealth quintiles irrespective of whether the household is headed by person with or without albinism (Figure 03.6).

**Figure 03.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Respondent Status of Household Head and Household Wealth Quintile, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



Because urban and rural populations were mixed during the construction of the household wealth index, there are no indices for rural and urban areas. Figure 03.7 shows that councils in urban settings (Bukoba Municipal, Shinyanga Municipal and Geita Town) were wealthier than other surveyed councils (Figure 03.7).



**Figure 03.7: Percentage of Households in the Wealthiest Quintile by Council, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

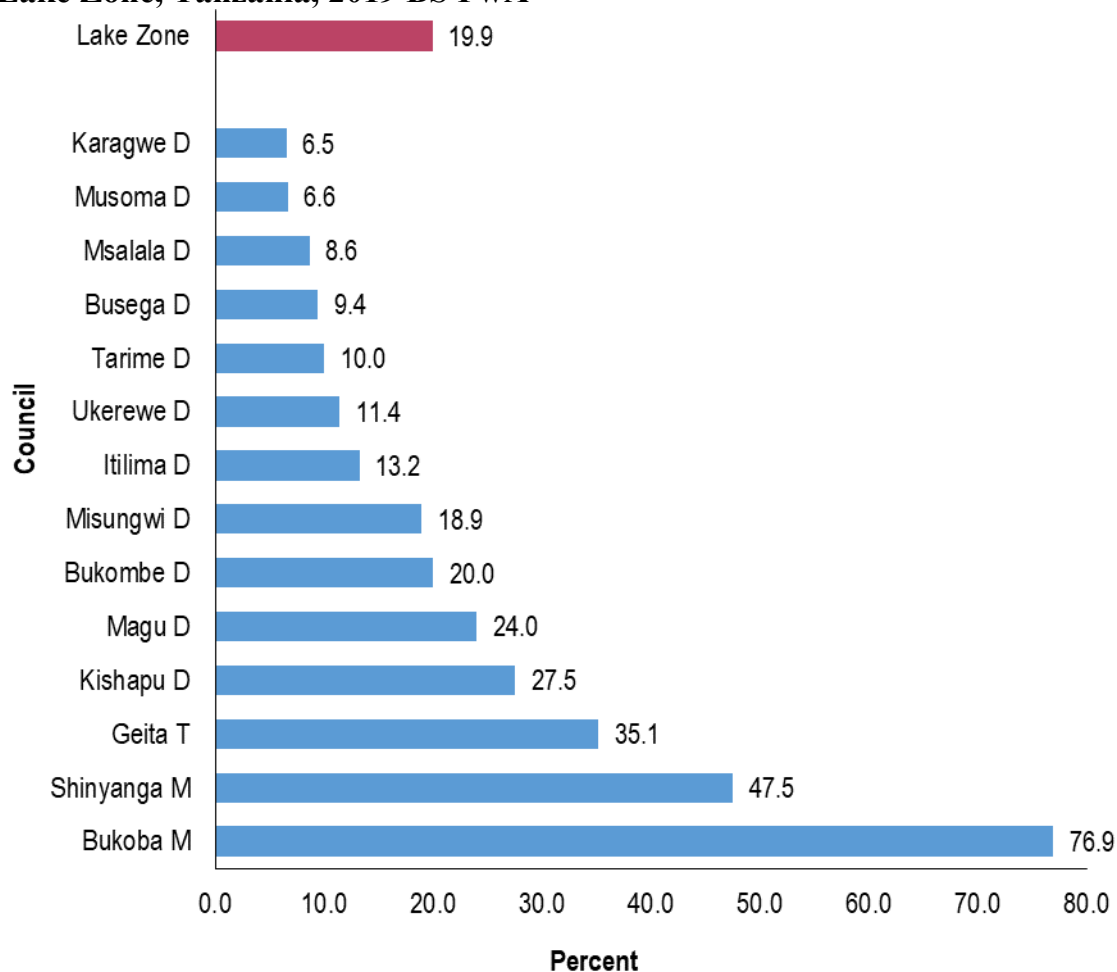


Table 03.12 presents a summary of percentage distribution of demographic characteristics of surveyed household heads (sex, age group, education attainment, employment status, respondent status) by household wealth quintile.

**Table 03.12: Percentage Distribution of Demographic Characteristics of Head of Household by Household (HoH) Wealth Quintile, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Demographic Characteristic	Household Wealth Quintile					
	Number	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
<b>Total</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>19.9</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	335	23.3	18.2	17.9	20.3	20.3
Female	178	12.9	24.2	24.2	19.7	19.1
<b>Age Group</b>						
10 - 24	8	12.5	12.5	12.5	37.5	25.0
25 - 44	206	19.4	23.8	23.8	14.6	18.4
45 - 59	173	20.8	17.9	18.5	22.5	20.2
60+	126	19.0	18.3	16.7	24.6	21.4
<b>Education Attainment</b>						
Never Attended School	124	15.3	23.4	23.4	21.0	16.9
Pre-Primary Education	2	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
Some Primary Education	72	18.1	26.4	23.6	19.4	12.5
Completed Primary	228	23.2	20.2	21.1	22.4	13.2
Some Secondary	20	15.0	15.0	15.0	30.0	25.0
Completed Secondary	37	18.9	13.5	10.8	8.1	48.6
More than Secondary	30	16.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	63.3
<b>Employment Status</b>						
Unemployed	75	22.7	16.0	28.0	14.7	18.7
Self-Employed in Enterprises	83	21.7	15.7	20.5	12.0	30.1
Self-Employed in Agriculture	325	18.8	24.0	19.1	24.6	13.5
Employed by Government	14	14.3	7.1	7.1	7.1	64.3
Employed by Private Institution	16	18.8	0.0	12.5	6.3	62.5
<b>Respondent Status of HoH</b>						
HoH with Albinism	111	25.2	17.1	18.9	18.0	20.7
HoH without Albinism	402	18.2	21.1	20.4	20.6	19.7

Table 03.13 presents a summary of surveyed households by council and household wealth quintile.

**Table 03.13: Percentage Distribution of Households Council and Household Wealth Quintile, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Council	Household Wealth Quintile					
	Households	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
<b>Total</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>19.9</b>
Shinyanga Municipal	40	7.5	12.5	15.0	17.5	47.5
Kishapu District	40	22.5	5.0	17.5	27.5	27.5
Msalala District	35	11.4	22.9	17.1	40.0	8.6
Karagwe District	31	32.3	41.9	19.4	0.0	6.5
Bukoba Municipal	13	7.7	0.0	15.4	0.0	76.9
Ukerewe District	44	31.8	15.9	22.7	18.2	11.4
Magu District	50	24.0	18.0	18.0	16.0	24.0
Misungwi District	37	8.1	18.9	27.0	27.0	18.9
Tarime District	30	20.0	30.0	23.3	16.7	10.0
Musoma District	61	14.8	32.8	16.4	29.5	6.6
Itilima District	38	18.4	21.1	28.9	18.4	13.2
Busega District	32	31.3	25	18.8	15.6	9.4
Bukombe District	25	16.0	12.0	32.0	20.0	20.0
Geita Town	37	24.3	13.5	13.5	13.5	35.1

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **PERSONS WITH ALBINISM**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents key information on socio-economic status of PwA in the Lake Zone. The chapter specifically presents information on age, sex, marital status, education, employment, sense of security, use of assistive devices, access to healthcare services, use of sunscreen lotions and violence for persons with albinism in interviewed households.

#### **4.2 Age and Sex Distribution**

The 2019 Baseline Survey on Socio-Economic Status of Persons with Albinism and Their Households managed to interview a total of 3,502 persons (1,658 males and 1,844 females) among them 685 (333 males and 352 females) were persons with albinism. The survey investigated the distributions of PwA by age, sex in the fourteen surveyed councils in the Lake Zone. The results show that the number of PwA is largest at age group 0-4 with a total number of 126 persons (51.6 percent males and 48.4 percent females), followed by those in age group 5-9 with 101 persons (52.5 percent males and 47.5 percent females). The smallest of number of PwA was found at age 60 or above with only 11 people persons (63.6 percent males and 36.4 percent females) (Table 04.1).

**Table 04.1: Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Age and Sex, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Age Group	Sex			
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	
			Percent	Persons
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>685</b>
0-4	51.6	48.4	100.0	126
5-9	52.5	47.5	100.0	101
10-14	45.7	54.3	100.0	92
15-19	40.5	59.5	100.0	79
20-24	55.9	44.1	100.0	68
25-29	58.8	41.2	100.0	51
30-34	45.1	54.9	100.0	51
35-39	53.8	46.2	100.0	39
40-44	60.7	39.3	100.0	28
45-49	69.2	30.8	100.0	13
50-54	53.8	46.2	100.0	13
55-59	61.5	38.5	100.0	13
60+	63.6	36.4	100.0	11

### 4.3 Location

The survey compared the number of PwA in the fourteen surveyed councils and it was found that the largest number of PwA was in Musoma District Council (86), followed by Kishapu District Council (66) and Magu District Council (63). However, the council with the smallest number of PwA was Bukoba Municipal (16). Overall, the percentage of males with albinism was larger (51.4 percent) than that of females (48.6 percent). Table 04.2 shows that the percentage of males was large in Itilima District (61.7 percent), Kishapu District (60.6 percent), Msalala District (53.7 percent), Geita Town (53.5 percent), Bukombe District (53.3 percent), Magu District (52.4 percent) and Karagwe District (51.5 percent). The percentage of females was high in Misungwi District (56.5 percent), Bukoba Municipal (56.3 percent), Busega District (56.1

percent), Shinyanga Municipal (53.8 percent), Ukerewe District (51.6 percent), Tarime District (51.5 percent) and Musoma District (51.2 percent).

**Table 04.2: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Council and Sex, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Council	Sex			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	
			Percent	Persons
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>685</b>
Shinyanga Municipal	46.2	53.8	100.0	52
Kishapu District	60.6	39.4	100.0	66
Msalala District	53.7	46.3	100.0	54
Karagwe District	51.5	48.5	100.0	33
Bukoba Municipal	43.8	56.3	100.0	16
Ukerewe District	48.4	51.6	100.0	62
Magu District	52.4	47.6	100.0	63
Misungwi District	43.5	56.5	100.0	46
Tarime District	48.5	51.5	100.0	33
Musoma District	48.8	51.2	100.0	86
Itilima District	61.7	38.3	100.0	60
Busega District	43.9	56.1	100.0	41
Bukombe District	53.3	46.7	100.0	30
Geita Town	53.5	46.5	100.0	43

#### 4.4 Marital Status

Marriage in Lake Zone like in other parts of Tanzania is universal. The survey results show that the largest number (293) of PwA were not yet married (47.8 percent males and 52.2 percent females), followed by those who were married (97) (64.9 percent males and 35.1 percent females). Few (9) PwA were separated (55.6 percent males and 44.4 percent females). The results further show that the percentage of widowed females with Albinism was almost twice (63.6 percent) that of males (36.4 percent) (Figure 04.1).

**Figure 04.1: Percentage of Respondents with Albinism by Marital Status and Sex, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

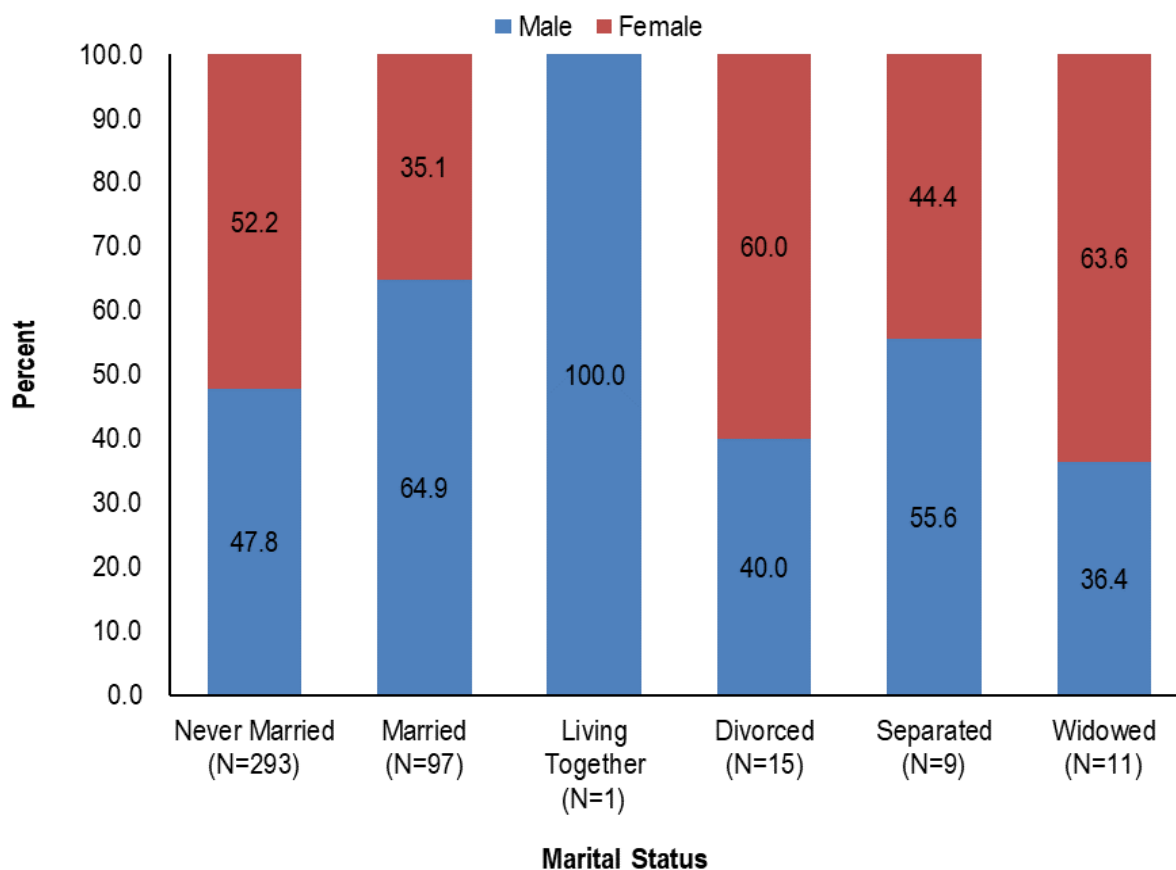


Table 04.3 presents the percentage of PwA aged 15 years or above by age and marital status. Observation on the table shows that from age group 15-19 to 45-49 as the age of PwA increases the percentage of not yet married individuals decreases from 97.5 percent at age group 15-19 to 15.4 percent at age group 45-49. It was learnt that never married PwA were many in age group 15-19. This may be due to the fact that most of the persons in that age groups were still in school and are not expected to engage themselves in marriage relationships. The percentage of married PwA increased from 1.3 percent at age group 15-19 to 53.8 percent at age group 45-49. In general, the survey results show that by age group 45-49, 53.8 percent of PwA were married, 15.4 percent were still single

and 23.7 percent were either divorced, separated or widowed. By age group 50-54, 53.9 percent of PwA were either separated, divorced or widowed. For persons aged 60 years or above, 54.5 percent were married, followed by widowed and the never married (18.2 percent each), and divorced (9.1 percent).

**Table 04.3: Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Age Group and Marital Status, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Age group	Marital Status						Persons
	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	
15 - 19	97.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79
20 - 24	89.7	8.8	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	68
25 - 29	58.8	29.4	0.0	5.9	3.9	2.0	51
30 - 34	51.0	39.2	0.0	2.0	5.9	2.0	51
35 - 39	43.6	43.6	0.0	0.0	7.7	5.1	39
40 - 44	35.7	53.6	0.0	3.6	3.6	3.6	28
45 - 49	15.4	53.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	13
50 - 54	23.1	23.1	0.0	15.4	15.4	23.1	13
55 - 59	30.8	53.8	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.0	13
60+	18.2	54.5	0.0	0.0	9.1	18.2	11

The marital status of persons without albinism aged 15 or above is presented in Table 04.4. The table shows that 46.3 percent of persons without albinism were never married, 42.5 percent were married while 1.8 percent were living together. The marital status of persons without albinism follow a similar pattern of PwA, decreasing from 92.3 percent at age group 15-19 for the never married to 5.6 percent at age group 45-49 while for married persons without albinism the percentage increased from 6.6 percent at age group 15-19 to 75.9 percent at age group 45-49. It is also important to note that by age 50-54, only 19.6



percent of persons without albinism were either separated, divorced or widowed compared to 53.9 percent of PwA in the same age group.

**Table 04.4: Percentage of Persons without Albinism by Age Group and Marital Status, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Age group	Marital Status						Persons
	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	
<b>Total</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1819</b>
15 - 19	92.3	6.6	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	351
20 - 24	60.6	35.6	0.9	1.4	1.4	0.0	216
25 - 29	29.9	58.7	2.2	6.0	2.7	0.5	184
30 - 34	20.7	66.7	2.2	3.0	3.7	3.0	135
35 - 39	8.4	73.1	4.2	6.7	5.9	1.7	119
40 - 44	10.1	76.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	99
45 - 49	5.6	75.9	3.7	7.4	1.9	5.6	108
50 - 54	3.7	74.4	2.4	6.1	3.7	9.8	82
55 - 59	2.9	68.1	5.8	4.3	1.4	15.9	69
60 - 64	7.8	65.6	1.6	4.7	1.6	18.8	64
65 - 69	11.1	68.9	2.2	2.2	0.0	15.6	45
70+	2.4	59.0	2.4	7.2	2.4	26.5	83

## 4.5 Education

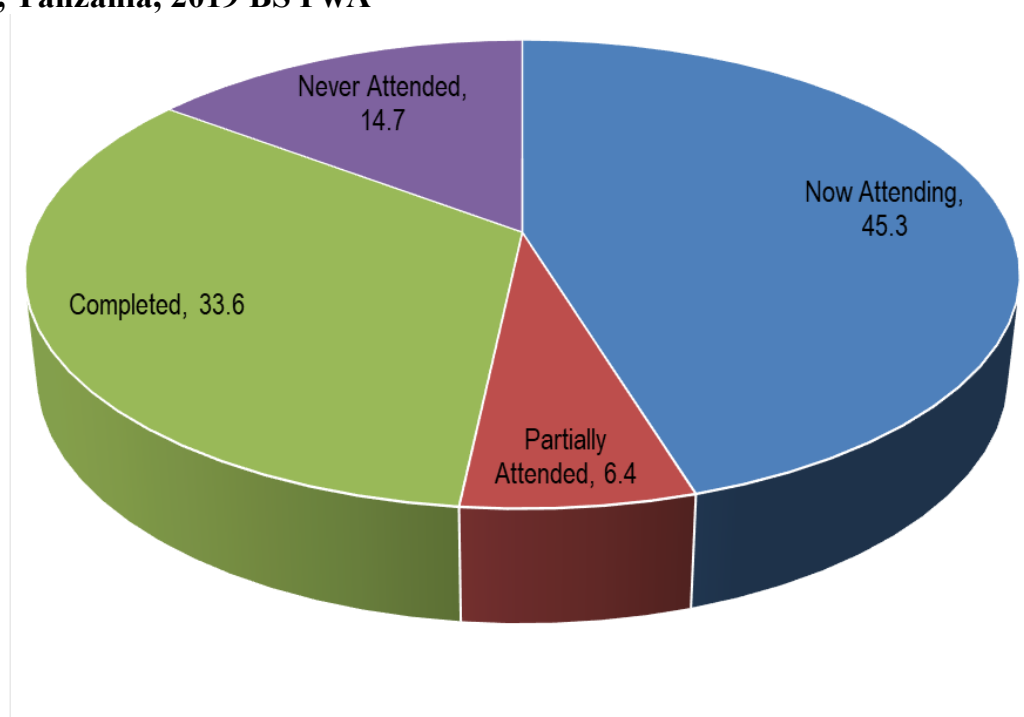
Education is an important aspect in expanding life prospects of PwA. The socialization of PwA through education seems to play an important role in the society. Through inclusive education, which is practiced in the country PwA are given chance to be enrolled in schools.

### 4.5.1 Current Education Status

The 2019 Baseline Survey on Socio-Economic Status of Persons with Albinism and Their Households, collected information on education status of PwA.

Figure 04.2 show that large percentage (45.3 percent) of PwA were attending school and 33.6 percent had completed their education whereas 6.4 percent of PwA had partially attended school. A significant percentage of PwA (14.7 percent) had never attended school.

**Figure 04.2: Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Education Status, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



Among the PwA who were attending schools, 48.7 percent were males and 51.3 percent were females. Results further show that among PwA who had partially attended school, 60.5 percent were females and the remaining (39.5 percent) were males. Similarly, 51.7 percent of female PwA had never attended school compared to 48.3 percent of males. The situation was different among PwA who completed school; results show that 58.6 percent of males had completed school compared to 41.4 percent of females (Table 04.5).

**Table 04.5: Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Education Status and Sex, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Education Status	Sex			
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	
			Percent	Persons
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>590</b>
Now Attending	48.7	51.3	100.0	267
Partially Attended	39.5	60.5	100.0	38
Completed	58.6	41.4	100.0	198
Never Attended	48.3	51.7	100.0	87

#### 4.5.2 Education Attained by Persons with Albinism

Table 04.6 shows that the majority (35.9 percent) of female respondents had some primary education, 19.9 percent had completed primary education and 15.7 percent had never attended school. A similar pattern is observed for males whereby 29.4 percent had some primary education, 20.1 percent had completed primary education and 13.9 percent had never attended school.

**Table 04.6: Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Sex and Education Attained, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Sex	Education Attainment							
	Total	Never Attended School	Pre-Primary Education	Some Primary Education	Completed Primary Education	Some Secondary	Completed Secondary	More Than Secondary
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Male	100.0	13.9	6.3	29.4	20.1	8.6	11.6	10.2
Female	100.0	15.7	6.3	35.9	19.9	8.7	9.8	3.8

Significant disparities in the distribution of population by level of education attainment across surveyed councils, with Misungwi District having largest percentage (26.8 percent) of PwA who had completed secondary education

followed Magu District (18.9 percent) and Kishapu District (15.0 percent). The council with smallest percentage was Busega District (3.0 percent) while Itilima District did not have PwA who had completed secondary education. Geita Town Council had the largest percentage (14.7) of PwA who had attained more than secondary education and Msalala, Itilima and Busega Districts had the smallest percentage (0.0 each). Karagwe District had the largest percentage (30.0) of PwA who had never attended school while Bukoba Municipal had the smallest (0.0).

**Table 04.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Council and Education Attained, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

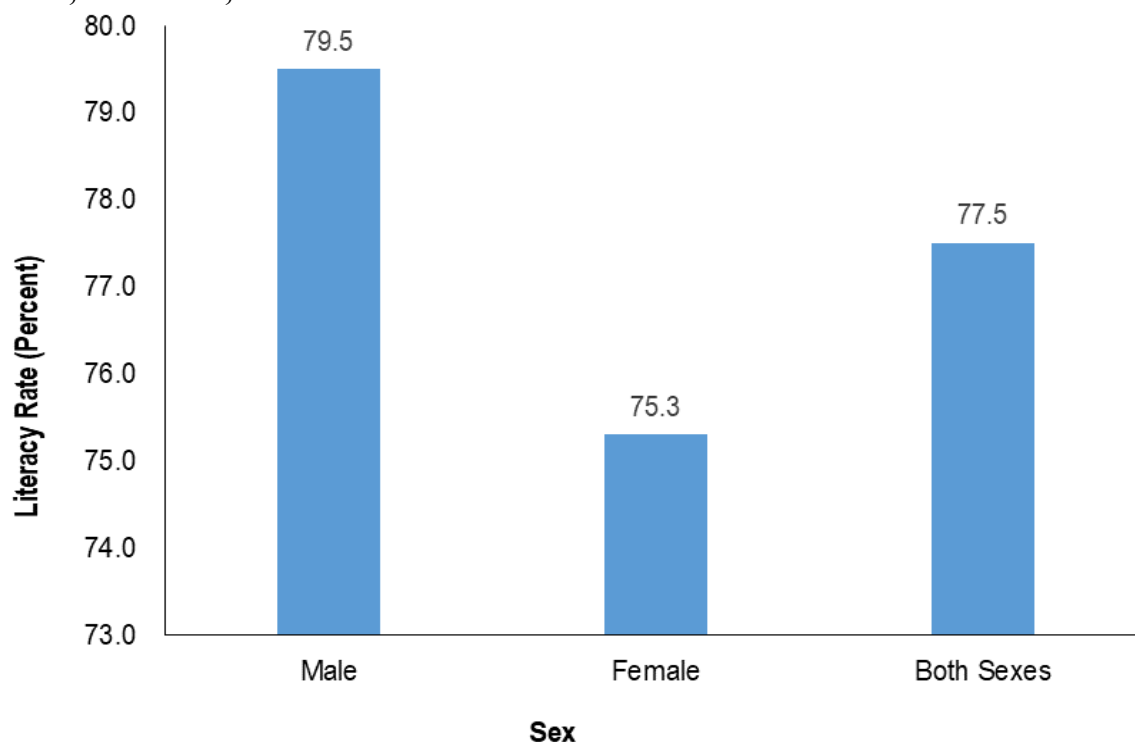
Council	Education Attainment							
	Total	Never Attended School	Pre-Primary Education	Some Primary Education	Completed Primary Education	Some Secondary	Completed Secondary	More Than Secondary
<b>Total</b>	100.0	14.7	6.3	32.5	20.0	8.6	10.7	7.1
Shinyanga Municipal	100.0	10.9	6.5	23.9	34.8	2.2	10.9	10.9
Kishapu District	100.0	6.7	5.0	40.0	18.3	5.0	15.0	10.0
Msalala District	100.0	13.0	8.7	54.3	8.7	6.5	8.7	0.0
Karagwe District	100.0	30.0	6.7	20.0	16.7	10.0	6.7	10.0
Bukoba Municipal	100.0	0.0	21.4	28.6	21.4	7.1	7.1	14.3
Ukerewe District	100.0	10.7	8.9	19.6	28.6	14.3	10.7	7.1
Magu District	100.0	13.2	11.3	24.5	11.3	13.2	18.9	7.5
Misungwi District	100.0	22.0	0.0	19.5	19.5	7.3	26.8	4.9
Tarime District	100.0	17.9	0.0	25.0	21.4	17.9	3.6	14.3
Musoma District	100.0	15.8	2.6	32.9	30.3	3.9	7.9	6.6
Itilima District	100.0	25.5	2.0	37.3	17.6	17.6	0.0	0.0
Busega District	100.0	12.1	9.1	45.5	24.2	6.1	3.0	0.0
Bukombe District	100.0	27.3	9.1	40.9	4.5	0.0	9.1	9.1
Geita Town	100.0	2.9	8.8	44.1	5.9	8.8	14.7	14.7

Moreover, Shinyanga Municipal had the largest percentage (34.8) of PwA who had completed primary school, followed by Musoma District (30.0 percent), and Bukombe District had the smallest percentage (4.5), followed by Geita Town (5.9 percent) (Table 04.7).

### **4.5.3 Literacy Rate**

During the 2019 Baseline Survey, persons with albinism were asked if they could read and write in Kiswahili, in English, in both Kiswahili and English or any other language. Then, using the obtained information, literacy rate was calculated. Results show that the overall literacy rate was higher for males (79.5 percent) than females (75.3 percent) whereas for both males and females it was 77.5 percent. This could be attributed to the fact that parents send male children to school more than female children. In order to counter this tendency, the National Policy on Disability (2004) proposes priority to be given to females with disability in the delivery of services. It should be noted that, the literacy level was not tested, the survey team submitted the information as provided by the respondents (Figure 04.3).

**Figure 04.3: Literacy Rate (percent) for Persons with Albinism by Sex, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



#### **4.5.4 Reasons for Partially or Never Attended School**

Access to education for PwA has been a great challenge for years. Never attended schools and drop-outs have been common, resulting in the majority of them been unemployed. Several efforts have been made by different key actors including government and private sectors to ensure that PwA get education whether it is under special schools, regular or inclusive settings. However, not all PwA have been able to access education.

During the survey, different reasons for PwA failure to access education were given. Although insecurity was expected to be the main reason especially in the Lake Zone regions of Tanzania, Figure 04.4 reveals that unfriendly environment

(68.0 percent) (68.4 percent for males and 76.6 percent for females) was the main obstacle. It was followed by limited financial resources mentioned by 12.8 percent (14.0 percent for males and 11.8 percent for females), insufficient safety (10.4 percent) (5.3 percent for males and 14.7 percent for females) and lack of resources (8.8 percent) (12.0 percent for males and 5.9 for females).

**Figure 04.4: Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Sex and Reason for Partially or Never Attended School by Sex, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

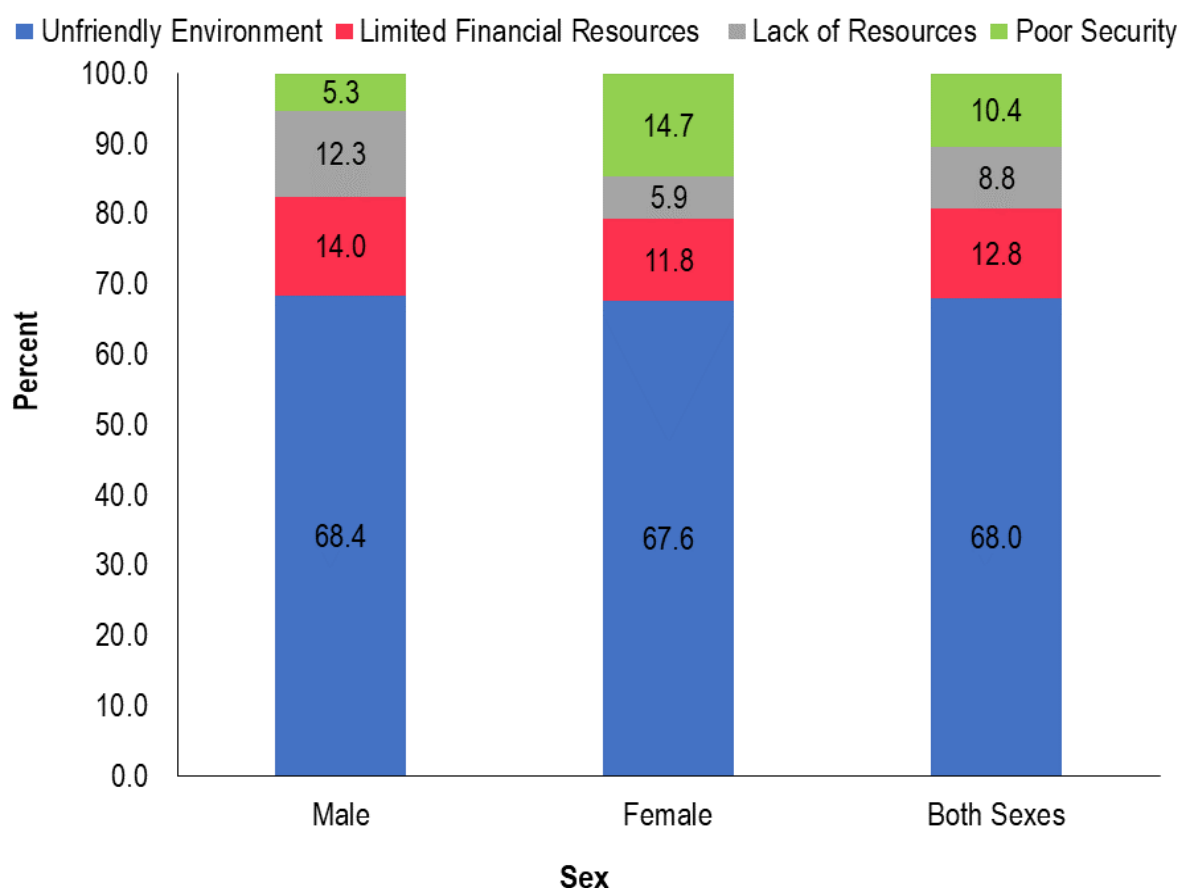


Table 04.8 shows that the majority of PwA mentioned unfriendly environment as the main reason for them to partially or never attended school. Obstacle towards accessing education also varied across age groups. The majority of PwA in all age groups except for those in age groups 10-14, 25-29 and 45-49

mentioned unfriendly environment as the main reason for partially or never attended school. For PwA in age group 10-14, the main reasons were unfriendly environment, limited financial resources and lack of lack of resources (33.3 percent each). For those in age groups 25-29 and 45-49, the main reason was insufficient safety (62.5 percent and 100.0 percent respectively).

**Table 04.8: Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Age Group and Reason for Partially or Never Attended School, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Age Group	Reasons for Partially Attended or Never Attended School					
	Unfriendly Environment	Limited Financial Resources	Lack of Resources	Insufficient Safety	Total	
					Percent	Persons
<b>Total</b>	68.0	12.8	8.8	10.4	100.0	125
0-4	84.2	5.3	10.5	0.0	100.0	19
5-9	83.3	0.0	16.7	0.0	100.0	18
10-14	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	100.0	3
15-19	70.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	100.0	10
20-24	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8
25-29	37.5	0.0	0.0	62.5	100.0	8
30-34	71.4	19.0	0.0	9.5	100.0	21
35-39	54.5	18.2	9.1	18.2	100.0	11
40-44	77.8	11.1	0.0	11.1	100.0	9
45-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1
50-54	50.0	16.7	16.7	16.7	100.0	6
55-59	71.4	0.0	28.6	0.0	100.0	7
60+	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4

Reasons for partially or never attended school for PwA also vary across councils. Respondents in Karagwe and Tarime District councils mentioned unfriendly environment as the only reason. Other councils with large percentages of PwA who mentioned unfriendly environment as an obstacle included Msalala District (88.9 percent), Musoma District (86.4 percent),



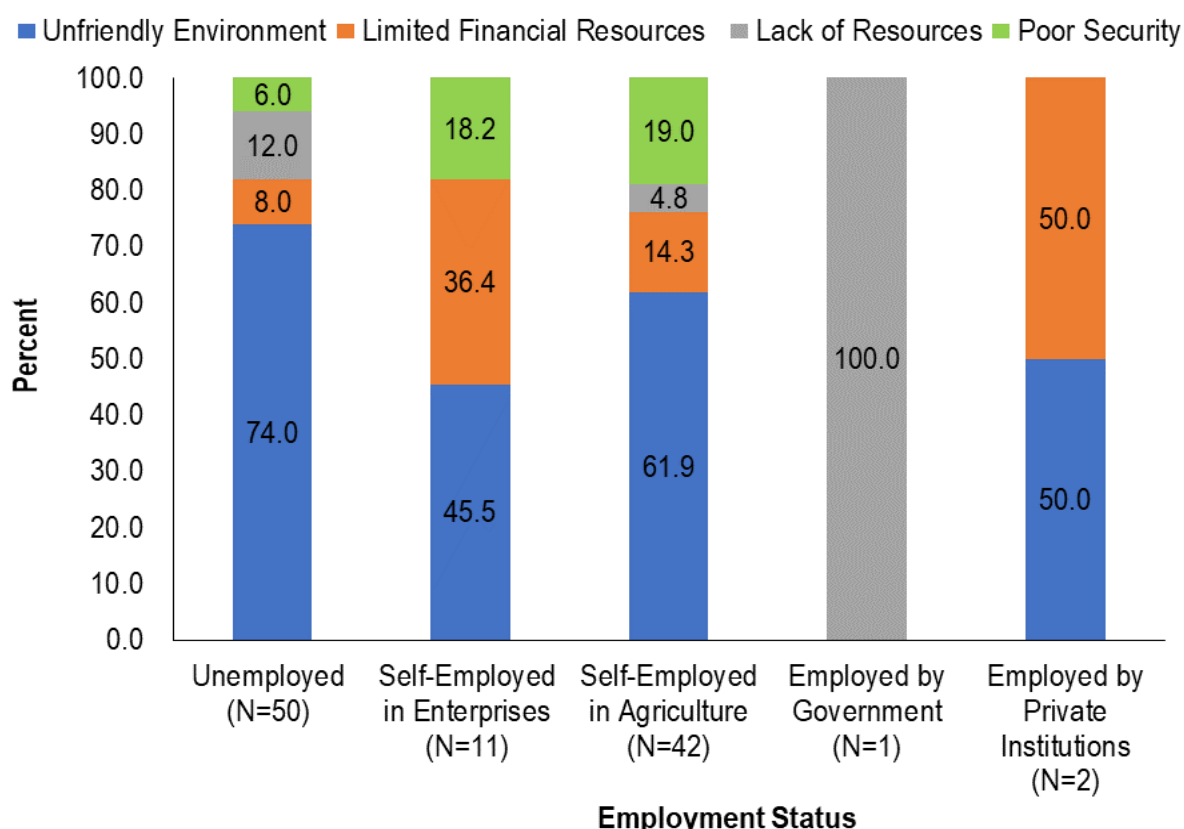
Kishape District (83.3 percent), Shinyanga Municipal (80.0 percent), Ukerewe District (75.0 percent), Geita Town (66.7 percent), Magu District (63.6 percent) and Busega District (55.6 percent). The majority in Misungwi District (66.7 percent) mentioned insufficient safety as the main reason for them to partially or never attended school. Persons with Albinism in Ukerewe, Musoma, Musoma, Itilima and Bukombe district, and Geita Town councils did not mention insufficient safety as a main reason for partially or never attended school. There was no PwA in Bukoba Municipal Council who had partially or never attended school (Table 04.9).

**Table 04.9: Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Council and Reasons for Partially or Never Attended School, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Council	Reason for Partially or Never Attended School					
	Unfriendly Environment	Limited Financial Resources	Lack of Resources	Poor Security	Total	
					Percent	Persons
<b>Total</b>	68.0	12.8	8.8	10.4	100.0	125
Shinyanga M	80.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	5
Kishapu D	83.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	100.0	6
Msalala D	88.9	0.0	0.0	11.1	100.0	9
Karagwe D	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9
Bukoba M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0
Ukerewe D	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8
Magu D	63.6	18.2	9.1	9.1	100.0	11
Misungwi D	25.0	8.3	0.0	66.7	100.0	12
Tarime D	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6
Musoma D	86.4	13.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	22
Itilima D	46.7	6.7	46.7	0.0	100.0	15
Busega D	55.6	11.1	22.2	11.1	100.0	9
Bukombe D	28.6	57.1	14.3	0.0	100.0	7
Geita T	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	6

Figure 04.5 shows that 74.0 percent of the unemployed PwA and 61.9 percent of the self-employed in agriculture mentioned unfriendly environment as the main reason for them to partially or never attended school. Limited financial resources and insufficient safety were also mentioned by those employed by private institution (50.0 percent each) as the main reason for them to partially or never attended school. One person (100.0 percent) who was employed by the government reported lack of resources as the reason for him/her to partially or never attended schools.

**Figure 04.5: Percentage of PwA by Reason for Partially or Never Attended School and Employment Status, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



**Table 04.10: Percentage Distribution of PwA by Demographic Characteristic and Reasons for Partially or Never Attended School, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Characteristic	Reasons for Partially Attended or Never Attended School					Total	
	Unfriendly Environment	Limited Financial Resources	Lack of Resources	Insufficient Safety or Poor Security	Percent	Persons	
<b>Total</b>	68.0	12.8	8.8	10.4	100.0	125	
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	68.4	14.0	12.3	5.3	100.0	57	
Female	67.6	11.8	5.9	14.7	100.0	68	
<b>Age Group</b>							
0-4	84.2	5.3	10.5	0.0	100.0	19	
5-9	83.3	0.0	16.7	0.0	100.0	18	
10-14	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	100.0	3	
15-19	70.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	100.0	10	
20-24	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8	
25-29	37.5	0.0	0.0	62.5	100.0	8	
30-34	71.4	19.0	0.0	9.5	100.0	21	
35-39	54.5	18.2	9.1	18.2	100.0	11	
40-44	77.8	11.1	0.0	11.1	100.0	9	
45-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1	
50-54	50.0	16.7	16.7	16.7	100.0	6	
55-59	71.4	0.0	28.6	0.0	100.0	7	
60+	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4	
<b>Employment Status</b>							
Unemployed	74.0	8.0	12.0	6.0	100.0	50	
Self-Employed in Enterprises	45.5	36.4	0.0	18.2	100.0	11	
Self-Employed in Agriculture	61.9	14.3	4.8	19.0	100.0	42	
Employed by Government	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	1	
Employed by Private Institution	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2	

**Table 04.11: Percentage Distribution of PwA by Council and Reasons for Partially or Never Attended School, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Council	Reasons for Partially Attended or Never Attended School					Total	
	Unfriendly Environment	Limited Financial Resources	Lack of Resources	Insufficient Safety or Poor Security	Total		
					Percent	Persons	
<b>Total</b>	68.0	12.8	8.8	10.4	100.0	125	
Shinyanga Municipal	80.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	5	
Kishapu District	83.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	100.0	6	
Msalala District	88.9	0.0	0.0	11.1	100.0	9	
Karagwe District	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9	
Bukoba Municipal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0	
Ukerewe District	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8	
Magu District	63.6	18.2	9.1	9.1	100.0	11	
Misungwi District	25.0	8.3	0.0	66.7	100.0	12	
Tarime District	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6	
Musoma District	86.4	13.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	22	
Itilima District	46.7	6.7	46.7	0.0	100.0	15	
Busega District	55.6	11.1	22.2	11.1	100.0	9	
Bukombe District	28.6	57.1	14.3	0.0	100.0	7	
Geita Town	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	6	

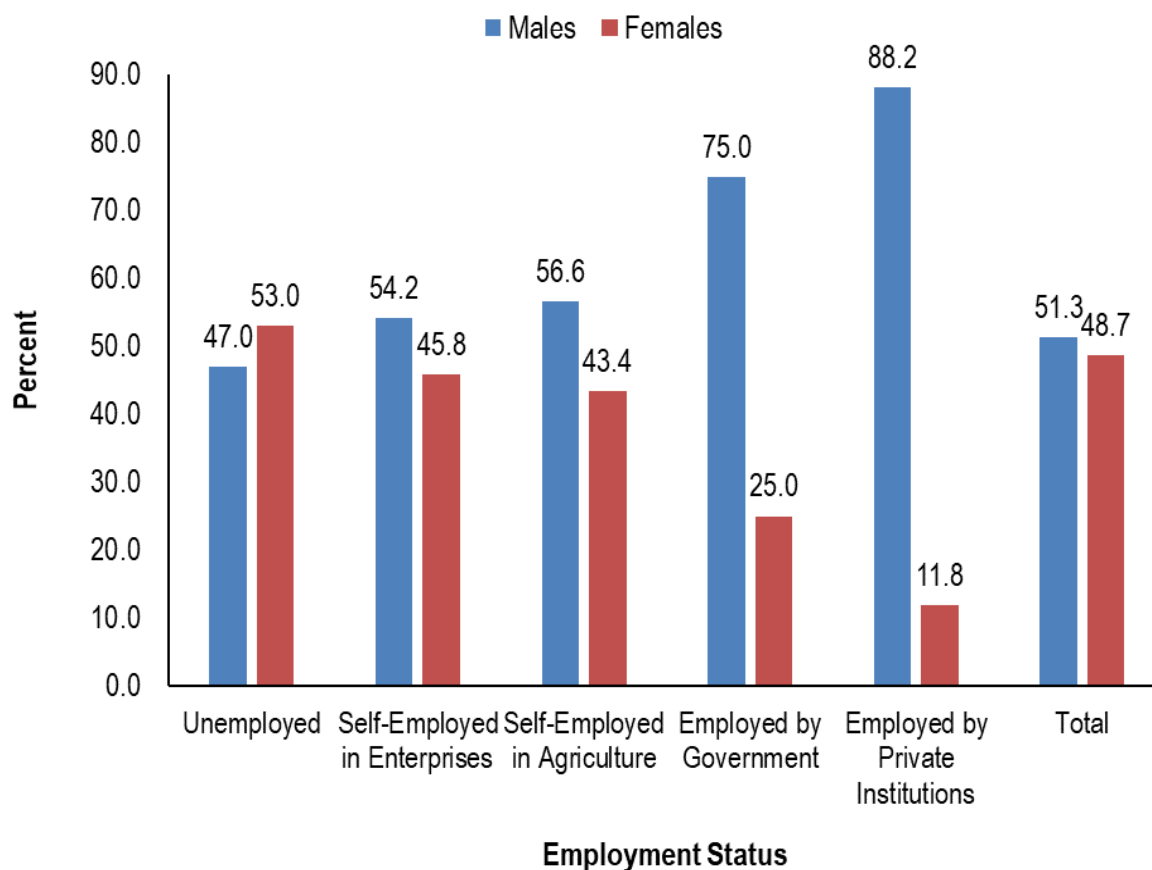
## 4.6 Employment Status

This section presents information on employment status of PwA in the Lake Zone. Table 04.11 and Figure 04.8 show the distribution of PwA by employment status and sex. A total of 559 PwA were asked their employment status and 364 PwA said that they were unemployed, 122 were self-employed in agriculture, 48 were self-employed in enterprises, 17 were employed by private institutions and the smallest eight (8) were employed by the government. The percentage was largest for males employed by private institutions (88.2 percent) and smallest for females (11.8 percent). In general, the percentage of employed PwA was relatively higher for males than females in all categories except for the unemployed whereby the percentage was higher for females (53.0 percent) than males (47.0 percent) (Table 04.12 and Figure 04.6).

**Table 04.12: Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Employment Status and Sex, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Employment Status	Sex			
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	
			Percent	Persons
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>559</b>
Unemployed	47.0	53.0	100.0	364
Self-Employed in Enterprises	54.2	45.8	100.0	48
Self-Employed in Agriculture	56.6	43.4	100.0	122
Employed by Government	75.0	25.0	100.0	8
Employed by Private Institution	88.2	11.8	100.0	17

**Figure 04.6: Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Employment Status and Sex, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



The survey results show that literacy rate was highest for PwA who were employed by the government (100.0 percent), followed by those who were self-employed in enterprises (95.8) and those employed by private institutions (88.2 percent). Literacy rate was lowest for PwA who were self-employed in agriculture (68.9 percent). The overall literacy rate was 80.7 percent (Figure 04.7).

**Figure 04.7: Literacy Rate of Persons with Albinism by Employment Status, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

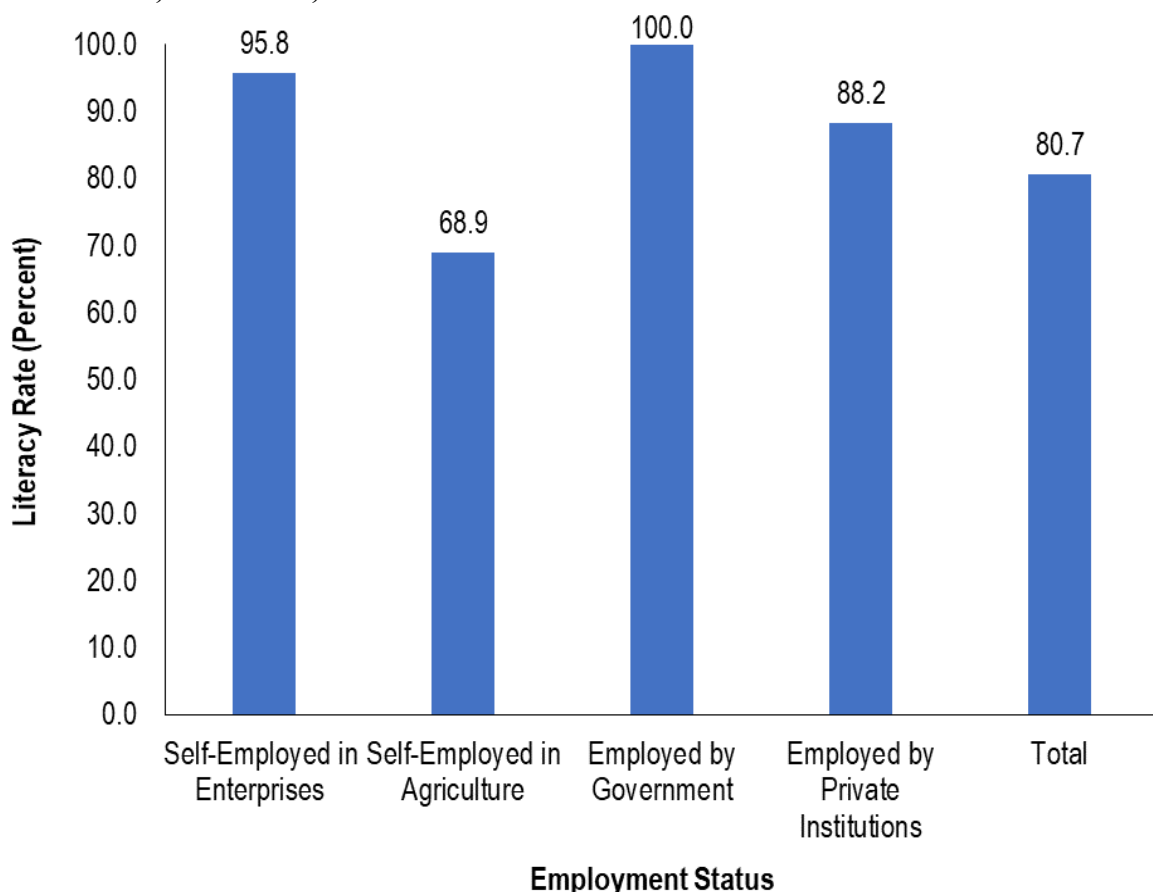


Figure 04.8 shows that unemployment of PwA was a challenge whatever the education attainment. The percentage of unemployment was largest for respondents with no formal education (100 percent), followed by respondents with some primary education (87.0 percent), some secondary education (80.4 percent) and respondents with more than secondary education (73.8 percent). The percentage of PwA employed by the government was largest for respondents with more than secondary education (11.9 percent). No respondent with more than secondary education was self-employed in agriculture. Few respondents (9.5 percent) with more than secondary education were employed by private institutions.

Among respondents who completed secondary education, 46.0 percent were unemployed, 28.6 percent were self-employed in agriculture, 14.3 percent were self-employed in enterprises and 3.2 percent were employed by the government. Note that, no PwA with some secondary education was employed by the government or private institutions. Figure 04.8 also shows that the majority of PwA who had completed primary education were self-employed in agriculture (48.3 percent), followed by those who were self-employed in enterprises (18.6 percent) and those who were employed by private institutions (4.2 percent).

**Figure 04.8: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Education Attainment and Employment Status, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

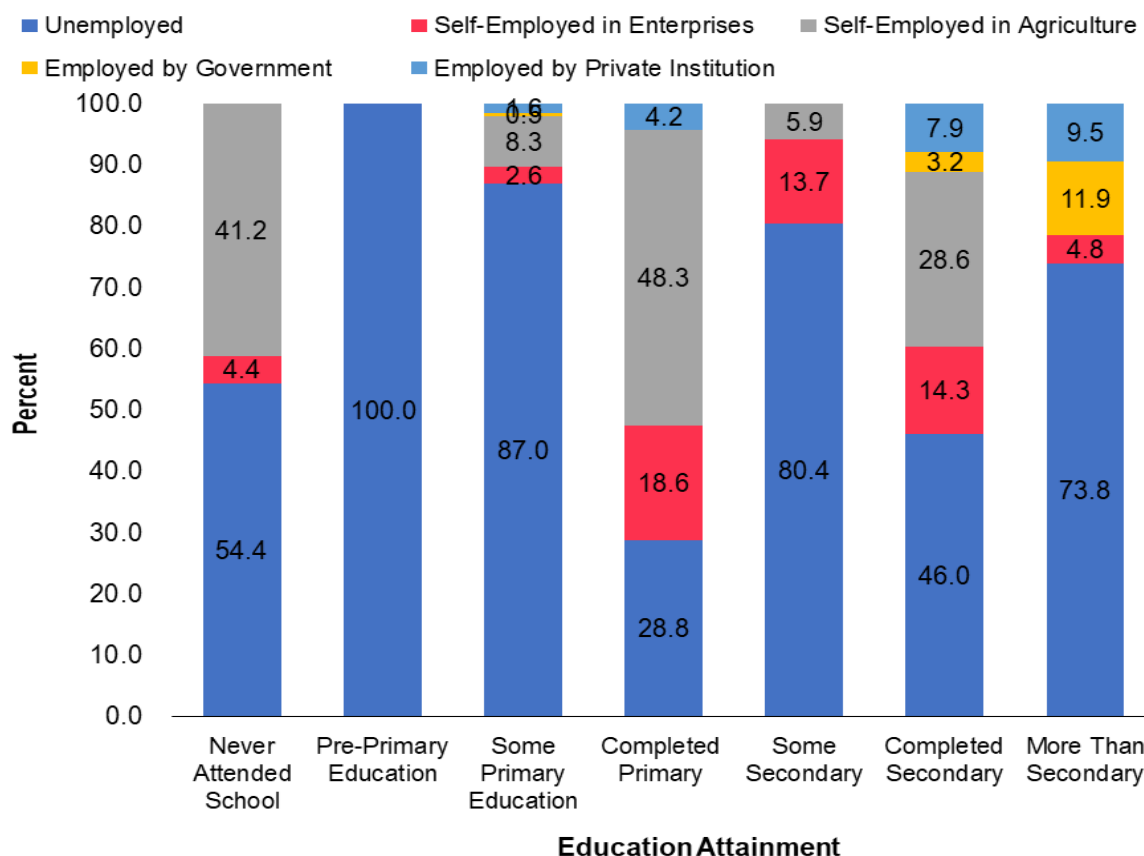




Table 04.13 shows that PwA who were self-employed in agriculture were mostly aged 15 years or above. The age group with the largest percentage of PwA self-employed in agriculture was 50-54 (61.5 percent), followed by 55-59 (53.8 percent) and 40-44 (53.6 percent). The table further indicates that unemployment decreases, as the age of PwA is increases from 100.0 percent at age group 5-9 to 7.7 percent at group 50-54. It also shows that there was no child labour for children with albinism.

**Table 04.13: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Age Group and Employment Status, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Age Group	Employment Status					Persons
	Unempl oyed	Self- employed in Enterprises	Self- employed in Agriculture	Employed by Government	Employed by Private Institutions	
<b>Total</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>560</b>
5-9	100	0	0	0	0	102
10-14	98.9	0	1.1	0	0	92
15 - 19	91.1	2.5	6.3	0	0	79
20 - 24	63.2	8.8	20.6	0	7.4	68
25 - 29	33.3	15.7	35.3	3.9	11.8	51
30 - 34	31.4	13.7	49	3.9	2	51
35 - 39	23.1	17.9	46.2	5.1	7.7	39
40 - 44	25	21.4	53.6	0	0	28
45 - 49	7.7	38.5	46.2	7.7	0	13
50 - 54	7.7	15.4	61.5	7.7	7.7	13
55 - 59	23.1	15.4	53.8	0	7.7	13
60+	27.3	27.3	45.5	0	0	11

Data from the 2019 Baseline Survey were analyzed to assess the employment status of PwA by council. Table 04.14 shows that the majority of PwA in all surveyed councils except in Misungwi District were unemployed with Msalala and Itilima district councils having the largest percentage (80.0 percent each).

Most of the employed PwA were self-employed in enterprises or agriculture. The largest percentage of PwA who were self-employed in enterprises was found in Ukerewe district council (30.8 percent) and the largest percentage of PwA who were self-employed in agriculture was recorded in Misungwi district council (46.2 percent). The smallest percentage of PwA who were self-employed in agriculture was in Ukerewe District Council (5.8 percent). In eight out of fourteen surveyed councils, there were no PwA who were employed by the government. Even in councils where there were PwA employed by the government, still the percentages were relatively small ranging from 2.0 percent in Itilima to 7.7 percent in Bukoba Municipal Council.

**Table 04.14: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Council and Employment Status, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

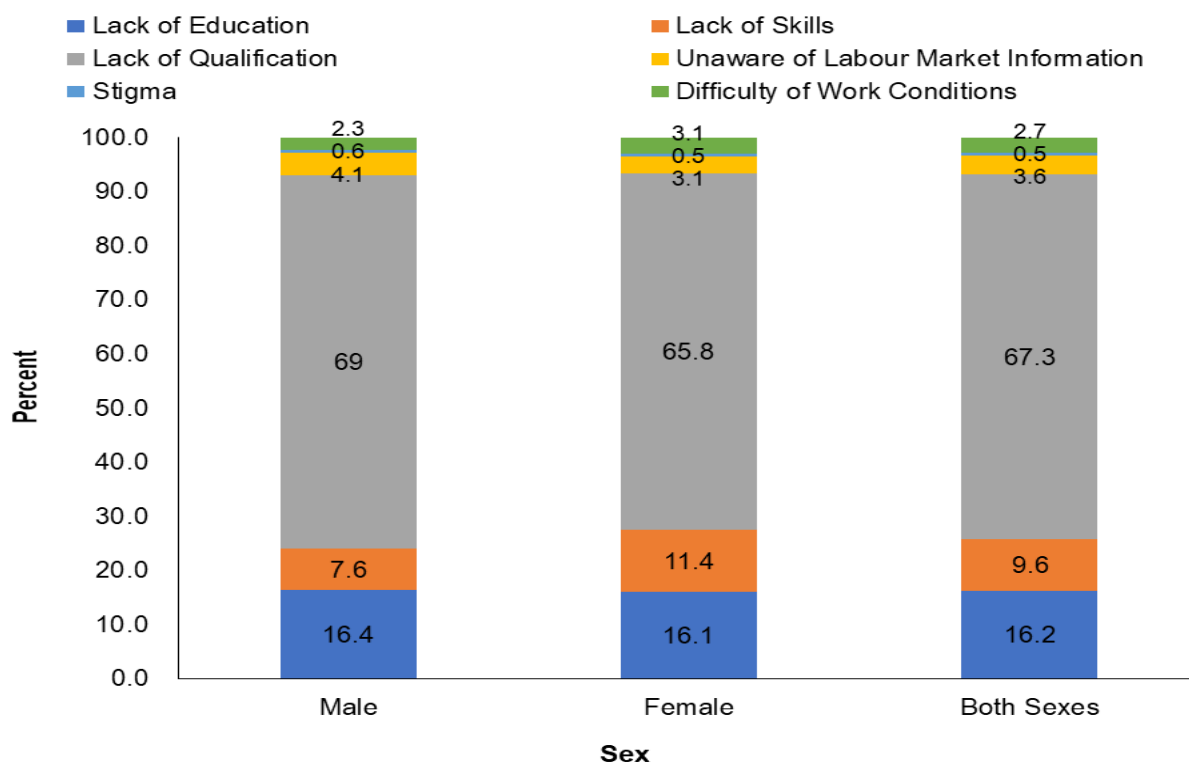
Council	Employment Status					Persons
	Unemployed	Self-Employed in Enterprises	Self-Employed in Agriculture	Employed by Government	Employed by Private Institution	
Total	65.2	8.6	21.8	1.4	3.0	560
Shinyanga M	67.4	10.9	10.9	0.0	10.9	46
Kishapu D	76.3	5.1	11.9	3.4	3.4	59
Msalala D	80.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	40
Karagwe D	50.0	3.3	40.0	3.3	3.3	30
Bukoba D	69.2	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	13
Ukerewe D	59.6	30.8	5.8	0.0	3.8	52
Magu D	60.8	15.7	21.6	0.0	2.0	51
Misungwi D	43.6	2.6	46.2	5.1	2.6	39
Tarime D	73.1	0.0	23.1	0.0	3.8	26
Musoma D	50.7	5.5	41.1	0.0	2.7	73
Itilima D	80.0	2.0	16.0	2.0	0.0	50
Busega D	72.4	10.3	13.8	0.0	3.4	29
Bukombe D	71.4	4.8	23.8	0.0	0.0	21
Geita T	71	12.9	12.9	3.2	0.0	31

## 4.7 Reasons for Not Being Employed

All unemployed PwA were asked to give the reason for not being employed. The main reason given by the majority of respondents was lack of qualifications (67.3 percent), followed by lack of education (16.2 percent), lack of skills (9.6 percent), unaware of labour market information (3.6 percent), difficulty of work conditions (2.7 percent) and stigma (0.5 percent) (Figure 04.9).

The main reason given by males and females was lack of qualifications (69.0 percent of females and 65.8 percent of females), followed by lack of education (16.4 percent of males and 16.1 of females), and lack of skills (7.6 percent of males and 11.4 percent of females).

**Figure 04.9: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Sex and Reason for Not Being Employed, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



Other reasons mentioned were being unaware of labour market information and difficulty of work conditions. These together were mentioned by less than 7.0 percent of males and females. The reason given by the smallest percentage of males and females was stigma (0.6 percent of males and females 0.5 percent of females) (Figure 04.9).

Table 04.15 presents the percentage of PwA by age group and the main reason for not being employed. Most PwA aged 5-39 mentioned lack of qualification as major reason for not being employed followed by lack of education.

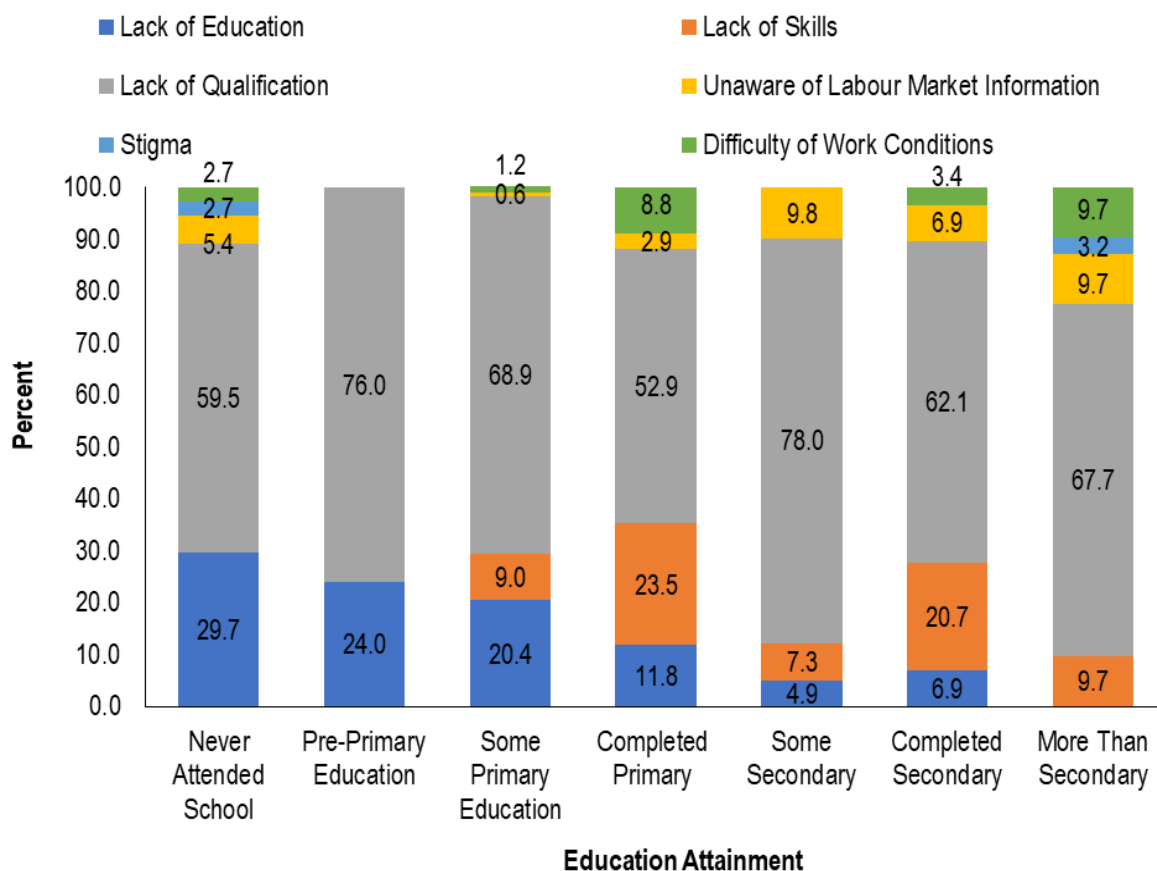
**Table 04.15: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Age Group and Reasons for Not Being Employed, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Age group	Reasons for Not Being Employed						Persons
	Lack of Education	Lack of Skills	Lack of Qualification	Unaware of Labour Market Information	Stigma	Difficulty of Work Conditions	
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>364</b>
5-9	21.8	5.0	73.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	101
10-14	14.3	7.7	76.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	91
15-19	16.7	9.7	69.4	4.2	0.0	0.0	72
20-24	2.3	14.0	55.8	18.6	0.0	9.3	43
25-29	17.6	17.6	58.8	0.0	0.0	5.9	17
30-34	12.5	31.3	43.8	6.3	0.0	6.3	16
35-39	22.2	0.0	55.6	0.0	11.1	11.1	9
40-44	14.3	14.3	14.3	0.0	14.3	42.9	7
45-49	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
50-54	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
55-59	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3
60+	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4

The table also shows that 42.9 percent of PwA aged 40-44 mentioned difficult of working condition as a major reason of them not being employed. Furthermore, 14.3 percent of PwA aged 40-44 and 11.1 percent of those aged 35-39 mentioned stigma as a major reason of them not being employed.

Figure 04.10 presents the percentage of PwA by education attainment and reason for not being employed. It indicates that lack of qualification was mentioned by more than half of respondents in all categories of education attainment ranging from 52.9 percent of PwA who had completed primary education to 76.0 percent of those with pre-primary education. The percentage of PwA who mentioned lack of education as the main reason for not being employed decreased as the level of education attained increased from 29.7 percent for those who never attended school to zero percent for those who attained more than secondary education. Stigma was mentioned by 3.2 percent of those who had more than secondary education and 2.7 percent of those who never attended school.

**Figure 04.10: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Education Attainment and Reasons for Not Being Employed, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



The survey results provide valuable information about reasons for not employing PwA across surveyed councils. Table 04.16 shows that the main reason for not employing PwA in all councils was lack of qualification. This was the only reason reported by all unemployed PwA in Bukoba municipal council and Tarime district councils. The remaining councils, the percentage of PwA reporting lack of qualification ranged from 46.9 percent in Msalala District to 86.5 percent in Musoma District. Lack of education was the second main reason mentioned. The largest percentage of unemployed PwA mentioning this reason was in Bukombe District (92.9 percent) followed by Msalala District

43.8 percent. Lack of labour market information was mostly mentioned in Itilima District 20.0 percent of PwA, followed by Geita Town (9.1 percent), Misungwi District (5.9 percent), Magu District (3.2 percent) and Kishapu District (2.2 percent). Stigma was only reported in Karagwe District by 6.7 percent of PwA and Shinyanga Municipal (3.2 percent).

**Table 04.16: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Council and Reasons for Not Being Employed, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Council	Reasons for not being employed						Persons
	Lack of Education	Lack of Skills	Lack of Qualification	Unaware of Labour Market Information	Stigma	Difficulty of Work Conditions	
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>364</b>
Shinyanga M	12.9	19.4	61.3	0.0	3.2	3.2	31
Kishapu D	15.6	4.4	71.1	2.2	0.0	6.7	45
Msalala D	43.8	6.3	46.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	32
Karagwe D	6.7	0.0	80.0	0.0	6.7	6.7	15
Bukoba M	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9
Ukerewe D	3.2	3.2	83.9	0.0	0.0	9.7	31
Magu D	6.5	9.7	80.6	3.2	0.0	0.0	31
Misungwi D	11.8	0.0	82.4	5.9	0.0	0.0	17
Tarime D	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19
Musoma D	8.1	5.4	86.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	37
Itilima D	2.5	0.0	75.0	20.0	0.0	2.5	40
Busega D	42.9	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21
Bukombe D	92.9	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14
Geita T	9.1	27.3	54.5	9.1	0.0	0.0	22

#### **4.8 Sense of Security**

In Sub-Saharan Africa, there are long standing beliefs and errors about albinism, most of which mystify the condition. These include beliefs that PwA are ghosts, that they never die, that sexual intercourse with a PwA can cure HIV/AIDs, and most graphic of all, that the body parts of PwA can bring about

wealth and good luck when consumed in potions and worn as amulets. There are also records of routine infanticide committed on PwA across various tribal cultures in the Sub-Saharan region (Under the Same Sun, 2015).

Periodic killings of PwA in Tanzania have been experienced since mid-2000s and victimized PwA of all ages. Over the last decade, Under the Same Sun, a Canadian non-governmental organization working to empower PwA, estimates that over 200 PwA, many of them children, have been killed in Africa or had their body parts amputated. In Tanzania alone, the group reported that at least 76 PwA were killed since 2006 (Human Rights Watch).

The 2019 Baseline Survey sought to know the sense of security among PwA in the Lake Zone. Among PwA that were interviewed, 65.0 percent perceived that the situation was safe in their communities and seven (6.6) percent thought that the situation was not safe. There was no clear relationship between age and sense of security; PwA in age group 0-4 to 40-44 reported the situation to be not safe in their communities ranging from two percent for age group 30-34 to ten (9.8) percent for age group 10-14. However, there were no PwA in age group 45-49 who felt the situation was not safe. The largest percentage (15.4 percent) of PwA who thought that the situation was not safe in their communities was of age group 55 to 59 (Table 04.16).



**Table 04.17: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Age Group and Sense of Security, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Age Group	Sense of Security					
	Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not Safe	Don't Know	Total	
					Percent	Persons
<b>Total</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>685</b>
0-4	68.0	24.8	6.4	0.8	100.0	125
5-9	66.7	26.5	5.9	1.0	100.0	102
10-14	64.1	26.1	9.8	0.0	100.0	92
15-19	63.3	30.4	6.3	0.0	100.0	79
20-24	54.4	33.8	8.8	2.9	100.0	68
25-29	70.6	23.5	5.9	0.0	100.0	51
30-34	68.6	29.4	2.0	0.0	100.0	51
35-39	71.8	25.6	2.6	0.0	100.0	39
40-44	57.1	35.7	7.1	0.0	100.0	28
45-49	46.2	53.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	13
50-54	76.9	15.4	7.7	0.0	100.0	13
55-59	53.8	30.8	15.4	0.0	100.0	13
60+	72.7	18.2	9.1	0.0	100.0	11

The findings were also analyzed to show the sense of security at council level.

The largest percentage of PwA who felt unsafe to live in their communities was found in Musoma District (18.7 percent), followed by Ukerewe District (16.1 percent) and Tarime District (15.2 percent). There were no PwA felt unsafe in Shinyanga Municipal, Kishapu District and Bukoba Municipal councils (Table 04.18).

**Table 04.18: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Council and Sense of Security, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Council	Sense of Security					
	Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not Safe	Don't Know	Total	
					Percent	Persons
<b>Total</b>	65.0	27.9	6.6	0.6	100.0	685
Shinyanga M	65.4	34.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	52
Kishapu D	74.2	25.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	66
Msalala D	70.4	27.8	1.9	0.0	100.0	54
Karagwe D	48.5	45.5	3.0	3.0	100.0	33
Bukoba M	62.5	31.3	0.0	6.3	100.0	16
Ukerewe D	40.3	41.9	16.1	1.6	100.0	62
Magu D	69.8	28.6	1.6	0.0	100.0	63
Misungwi D	78.3	19.6	2.2	0.0	100.0	46
Tarime D	51.5	30.3	15.2	3.0	100.0	33
Musoma D	66.3	15.1	18.6	0.0	100.0	86
Itilima D	95.0	3.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	60
Busega D	46.3	46.3	7.3	0.0	100.0	41
Bukombe D	46.7	43.3	10.0	0.0	100.0	30
Geita T	67.4	25.6	7.0	0.0	100.0	43

#### **4.9 Use of Assistive Devices**

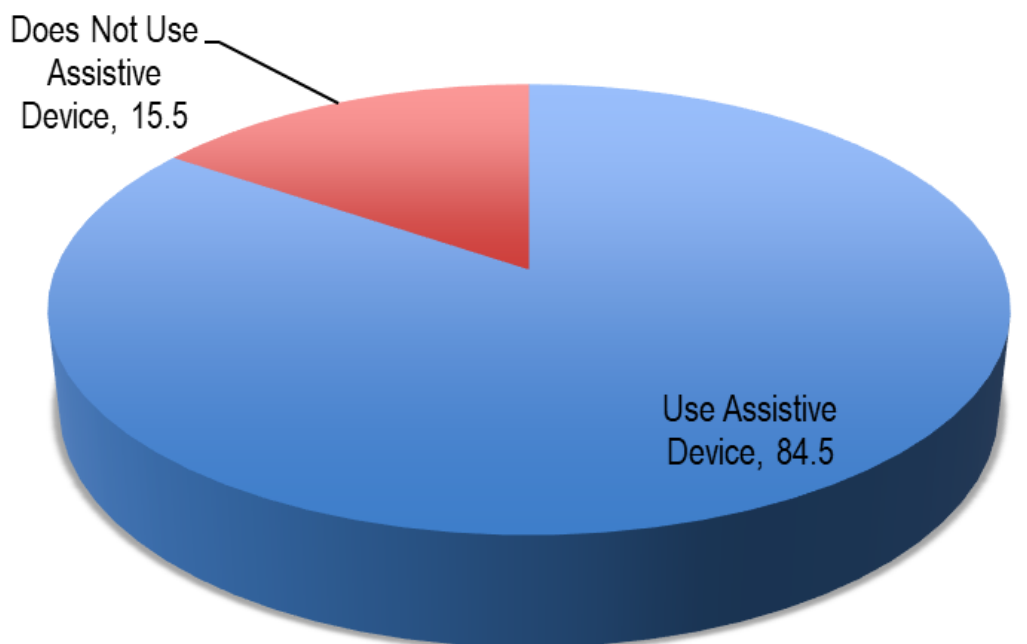
People with albinism often have low vision, including photophobia, a sensitivity to light and flash. They also often have nystagmus, a rapid irregular movement of the eyes from side to side. Persons with albinism are advised to avoid sunlight, not only because they can get sunburn more easily and their condition puts them at a greater risk for certain types of skin cancer. Their visual impairment means they frequently need assistive devices to enable them to read and work effectively.

With no melanin or pigment for protection, the skin burns immediately when exposed to direct sunlight. Most African children with albinism have severely sun-damaged skin, acquiring dramatic, visible skin damage at an early age.

Fatal skin cancer claims the vast majority before they reach 30 to 40 years of age. There is little awareness of the need for sun protection and sunscreen is not commonly available or affordable in most African countries. (Under the Same Sun Report to Special Representative of the Secretary General of Violence Against Children, August 2015).

In the 2019 Baseline Survey, PwA were asked whether they used any assistive device. Results show that 85.0 percent of PwA who were surveyed reported to have used one or more of the following assistive devices: reading spectacles, sun glasses, writing magnifiers or brimmed hats (Figure 04.11).

**Figure 04.11: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Use of Assistive Devices, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



The survey results show that 95.0 percent of PwA used brimmed hats, six out of ten (59.2 percent) used sunglasses, four out of ten (35.3 percent) used reading spectacles, and three out of ten (29.2 percent) used writing magnifiers. Except for age group 55-59, more than 90.0 percent of all PwA interviewed in each age group reported to have used brimmed hats. On the other hand, more than 50.0 percent of PwA interviewed in each age group reported to have used sunglasses except for those aged 0-4 years, for which only 22.2 percent of PwA used sunglasses (Table 04.19).

**Table 04.19: Percentage of Persons with Albinism Using Assistive Devices by Age Group and Type of Assistive Devices, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Age Group	Use of Assistive Device				Persons
	Reading Spectacles	Sunglasses	Writings Magnifiers	Brimmed Hats	
<b>Total</b>	35.3	59.2	29.2	94.8	578
0-4	6.1	22.2	3.0	91.9	122
5-9	36.3	58.2	34.1	98.9	207
10-14	55.1	64.1	44.9	93.6	201
15-19	47.1	67.6	48.5	95.6	176
20-24	44.8	70.7	50.0	91.4	149
25-29	28.9	57.8	20.0	95.6	91
30-34	34.8	69.6	21.7	93.5	101
35-39	51.6	71.0	19.4	100.0	75
40-44	21.7	87.0	17.4	95.7	51
45-49	70.0	90.0	40.0	100.0	30
50-54	8.3	58.3	8.3	100.0	21
55-59	33.3	77.8	33.3	77.8	20
60+	37.5	87.5	12.5	100.0	19

At the council level, all PwA in Bukoba Municipal and Bukombe District Councils use brimmed hats. Only seven (7.4) percent of PwA in Bukombe District Council used reading spectacles, this was the smallest percentage of

PwA using spectacles in surveyed councils. It was followed by Karagwe District (13.8 percent) and Musoma District (19.6 percent). Bukombe District (11.1 percent) reported to have the smallest percentage of PwA who used writing magnifier devices, followed by Magu District (11.5 percent). The highest use of sunglasses was in Kishapu District Council (78.6 percent), followed by Tarime District Council (76.2 percent), and the lowest was in Magu District Council (36 percent) (Table 04.20).

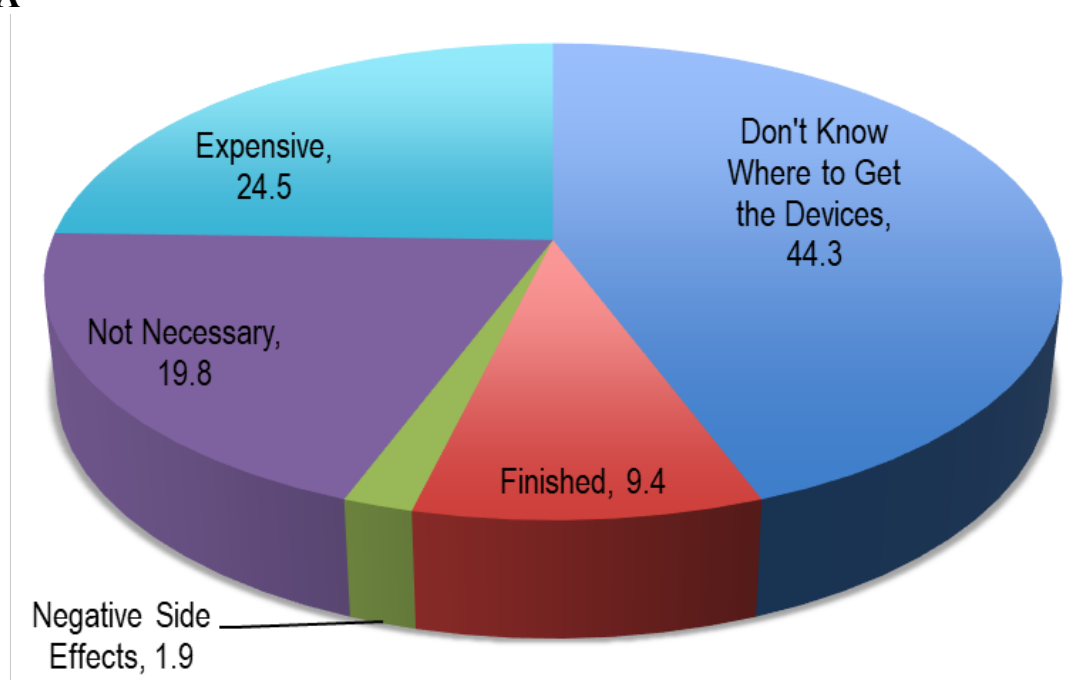
**Table 04.20: Percentage of Persons with Albinism Using Assistive Devices by Council and Type of Assistive Device, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Council	Type of Assistive Device				Persons
	Reading spectacles	Sunglasses	Writings magnifiers	Brimmed hats	
<b>Total</b>	35.3	59.2	29.2	94.8	578
Shinyanga Municipal	45.8	75.0	37.5	97.9	123
Kishapu District	44.6	78.6	30.4	83.9	133
Msalala District	52.0	62.0	52.0	96.0	131
Karagwe District	13.8	72.4	34.5	93.1	62
Bukoba Municipal	25.0	37.5	37.5	100.0	32
Ukerewe District	38.3	66.7	26.7	93.3	135
Magu District	24.6	36.1	11.5	96.7	103
Misungwi District	37.1	48.6	25.7	97.1	73
Tarime District	52.4	76.2	33.3	95.2	54
Musoma District	19.6	71.4	17.9	98.2	116
Itilima District	42.5	37.5	27.5	95.0	81
Busega District	30.8	41.0	30.8	89.7	75
Bukombe District	7.4	37.0	11.1	100.0	42
Geita Town	47.5	70.0	42.5	97.5	103

#### 4.10 Reasons for Not Using Assistive Devices

Results of the 2019 Baseline Survey show that the most common reason (44.3 percent) for not using assistive devices was limited information of where to get devices. Also, a significant percentage (19.8 percent) of PwA believed that assistive devices were not necessary (Figure 04.12).

**Figure 04.12: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism Not Using Assistive Devices by Reason for Not Using Them, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



The majority of children in age group 0-4 (38.5 percent) and 5-9 (36.4 percent) did not use assistive devices because their parents or guardians did not consider devices to be necessary. But, the majority of children in age group 10-14 (71.0 percent) did not use devices because their parents or guardians did not know where to get devices. All respondents in age groups 45-49 and 50-54 did not use assistive devices because they did not know where to get them (Table 04.21).

**Table 04.21: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism Not Using Assistive Devices by Age Group and Reason for Not Using Them, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Age Group	Reason for Not Using of Assistive Device						
	Don't Know Where to Get Them	Finished	Negative Side Effect	Not Necessary	They are Expensive	Total	
						Percent	Persons
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>106</b>
0-4	26.9	7.7	0.0	38.5	26.9	100.0	26
5-9	27.3	9.1	0.0	36.4	27.3	100.0	11
10-14	71.4	7.1	0.0	7.1	14.3	100.0	14
15-19	45.5	18.2	0.0	27.3	9.1	100.0	11
20-24	55.6	0.0	0.0	11.1	33.3	100.0	9
25-29	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	6
30-34	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	5
35-39	62.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	100.0	8
40-44	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	100.0	5
45-49	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3
50-54	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
55-59	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	100.0	4
60+	33.3	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	100.0	3

Across councils, results show that all PwA in Bukoba Municipal Council were using assistive devices. Not using assistive devices was mostly because respondents considered devices been unnecessary in Msalala District (75.0 percent), Bukombe District (66.7 percent), Shinyanga Municipal (50.0 percent), and Itilima District (47.4 percent) councils. The survey results also shows that 72.7 percent of PwA in Misungwi District, 66.7 percent in Musoma District, 58.3 percent in Tarime District and 50.0 percent in Kishapu District councils did not use assistive devices because they did not know where to get them. Results also revealed that 100.0 percent of PwA in Ukerewe District and 66.7 percent of those in Geita Town councils did not use assistive devices because are expensive (Table 04.22).

**Table 04.22: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism Not Using Assistive Devices by Council and Reason for Not Using Them, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Council	Reason for Not Use of Assistive Device						Total	
	Don't Know Where to Get Them	Finished	Negative Side Effect	Not Necessary	They are Expensive	Percent	Persons	
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>106</b>	
Shinyanga Municipal	25.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	25.0	100.0	4	
Kishapu District	50.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	20.0	100.0	10	
Msalala District	0.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	100.0	4	
Karagwe District	25.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	100.0	4	
Bukoba Municipal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	
Ukerewe District	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	2	
Magu District	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2	
Misungwi District	72.7	0.0	0.0	9.1	18.2	100.0	11	
Tarime District	58.3	8.3	0.0	8.3	25.0	100.0	12	
Musoma District	66.7	10.0	3.3	3.3	16.7	100.0	30	
Itilima District	15.8	0.0	0.0	47.4	36.8	100.0	19	
Busega District	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2	
Bukombe District	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	100.0	3	
Geita Town	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	66.7	100.0	3	

#### 4.11 Healthcare Services for Persons with Albinism

People with albinism have melanin deficiency, which is important in protect the eyes and skin from UV (ultraviolet) rays damage, hence more susceptible to sunburns and increased risk of skin cancers. The latter is said to be the leading cause of early-age morbidity and mortality among the group. According to findings and experiences by Tanzania Albinism Society, melanin deficiency causes complex visual impairment, one of the factors that contribute to denials to accessing quality inclusive education, school drop-outs and/or school poor performances.



According to the Memorial Sloan Cancer Center, periodic skin examinations are the key to diagnosing skin cancer at its earliest stage, when it can easily be cured. People with Albinism need regular checkups, especially for the skin cancer screening and eye examination as well as readily available, accessible and affordable sunscreen lotions, apart from other general healthcare service-related issues.

Access to quality inclusive healthcare services is of paramount importance to PwA of all ages for preventive measures, care and support. As such, this part highlights frequency of accessing healthcare services, number and type of services obtained, type of healthcare service received, cost and mode of payments. No details were given about individual behaviours in relation to healthcare but rather reasons for not accessing or using the service.

More than two thirds (68.0 percent) of PwA of all ages in the surveyed councils reported to have accessed healthcare services within six months prior to the survey and 32.0 percent in more than six months prior to the survey. Majority (82.4 percent) of PwA aged 30-34 years reported to have accessed healthcare services within six months prior to the survey, followed by children with albinism aged 0-4 years and those aged 5-9 years (80.0 percent and 74.5 percent respectively) (Table 04.23).

**Table 04.23: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Age Group and Last Time to Access Healthcare Services, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Age Group	Last Time to Access Healthcare Services			
	Within the Last 6 Months	More Than 6 Months Ago	Total	
			Percent	Persons
<b>Total</b>	68.0	32.0	100.0	685
0-4	80.0	20.0	100.0	125
5-9	74.5	25.5	100.0	102
10-14	55.4	44.6	100.0	92
15-19	67.1	32.9	100.0	79
20-24	58.8	41.2	100.0	68
25-29	64.7	35.3	100.0	51
30-34	82.4	17.6	100.0	51
35-39	53.8	46.2	100.0	39
40-44	60.7	39.3	100.0	28
45-49	61.5	38.5	100.0	13
50-54	69.2	30.8	100.0	13
55-59	69.2	30.8	100.0	13
60+	63.6	36.4	100.0	11

Across surveyed councils, there were differences in respect to the PwA last time accessed healthcare services. Persons with albinism's access to healthcare services in the six months prior to the survey was highest in Bukombe District (100.0 percent), followed by Bukoba Municipal Bukoba Municipal (93.8 percent), Magu District (92.1 percent), and Geita Town (90.7 percent) and the lowest in Busega District 41.5 percent) Tarime District and Karagwe District (42.4 percent each) (Table 04.24).

**Table 04.24: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Council and Last Time to Access Healthcare Services, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Council	Last Time to Access Health Services			
	Within the Last 6 Months	More Than 6 Months Ago	Total	
			Percent	Persons
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>685</b>
Shinyanga Municipal	55.8	44.2	100.0	52
Kishapu District	59.1	40.9	100.0	66
Msalala District	87.0	13.0	100.0	54
Karagwe District	42.4	57.6	100.0	33
Bukoba Municipal	93.8	6.3	100.0	16
Ukerewe District	80.6	19.4	100.0	62
Magu District	92.1	7.9	100.0	63
Misungwi District	63.0	37.0	100.0	46
Tarime District	42.4	57.6	100.0	33
Musoma District	62.8	37.2	100.0	86
Itilima District	51.7	48.3	100.0	60
Busega District	41.5	58.5	100.0	41
Bukombe District	100.0	0.0	100.0	30
Geita Town	90.7	9.3	100.0	43

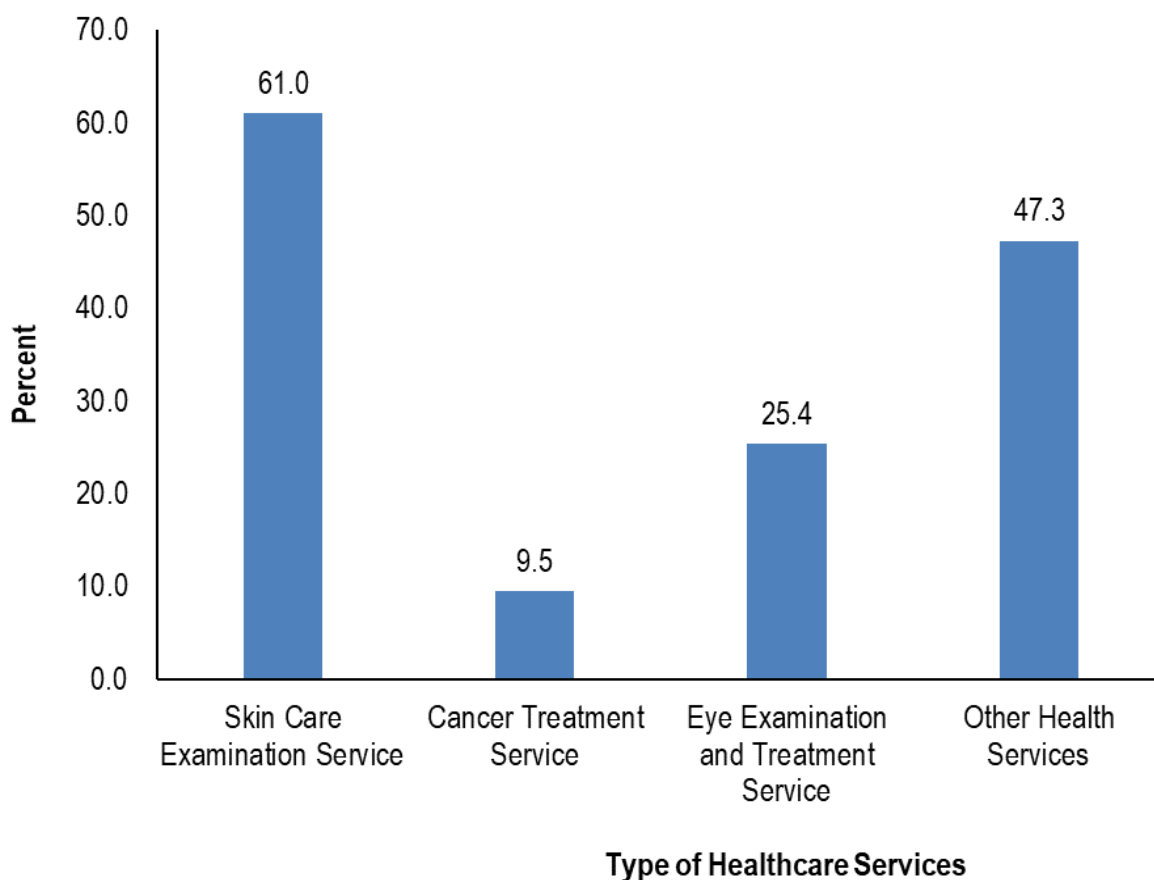
Persons with Albinism in the surveyed councils accessed both public and private health facilities for their healthcare services. The majority (92.9 percent) of PwA attended public health facilities and the remaining 7.1 percent attended private health facilities. District hospitals were the most accessed facilities (39.3 percent), followed by regional hospitals (22.9 percent) and public dispensaries (16.8 percent) (Table 04.25).

**Table 04.25: Percentage of PwA by Age Group, Council and Type of Health Facility Attended, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Characteristic	Type of Health Facility Attended										Persons
	National Hospital	Referral Hospital	Regional Hospital	District Hospital	Private Hospital	Public Health Center	Private Health Center	Public Dispensary	Private Dispensary		
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>685</b>	
<b>Age Group</b>											
0-4	0.0	2.4	15.2	40.0	4.0	12.0	0.0	26.4	0.0	125	
5-9	1.0	4.9	24.5	38.2	4.9	8.8	3.9	12.7	1.0	102	
10-14	0.0	0.0	26.1	42.4	0.0	8.7	2.2	19.6	1.1	92	
15-19	2.5	2.5	29.1	34.2	2.5	7.6	5.1	10.1	6.3	79	
20-24	0.0	1.5	29.4	32.4	0.0	8.8	4.4	17.6	5.9	68	
25-29	0.0	3.9	13.7	45.1	3.9	13.7	0.0	15.7	3.9	51	
30-34	0.0	2.0	17.6	47.1	2.0	17.6	3.9	9.8	0.0	51	
35-39	0.0	2.6	28.2	46.2	0.0	10.3	0.0	10.3	2.6	39	
40-44	7.1	3.6	25.0	39.3	0.0	3.6	0.0	14.3	7.1	28	
45-49	0.0	15.4	23.1	38.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	0.0	13	
50-54	0.0	0.0	23.1	38.5	0.0	7.7	0.0	30.8	0.0	13	
55-59	0.0	0.0	38.5	30.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	0.0	13	
60+	0.0	27.3	9.1	18.2	0.0	18.2	9.1	18.2	0.0	11	
<b>Council</b>											
Shinyanga M	0.0	5.8	69.2	0.0	3.8	5.8	0.0	9.6	5.8	52	
Kishapu D	7.6	7.6	9.1	40.9	1.5	7.6	1.5	24.2	0.0	66	
Msalala D	0.0	3.7	13.0	55.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	25.9	0.0	54	
Karagwe D	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	6.1	21.2	3.0	60.6	6.1	33	
Bukoba M	0.0	12.5	62.5	18.8	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16	
Ukerewe D	0.0	4.8	9.7	69.4	0.0	9.7	1.6	3.2	1.6	62	
Magu D	0.0	0.0	11.1	85.7	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	63	
Misungwi D	0.0	2.2	4.3	56.5	0.0	2.2	2.2	30.4	2.2	46	
Tarime D	0.0	6.1	15.2	51.5	0.0	15.2	0.0	12.1	0.0	33	
Musoma D	0.0	0.0	44.2	50.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.3	1.2	86	
Itilima D	0.0	0.0	20.0	6.7	15.0	0.0	13.3	33.3	11.7	60	
Busega D	0.0	0.0	29.3	17.1	0.0	19.5	9.8	22.0	2.4	41	
Bukombe D	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.3	0.0	53.3	0.0	3.3	0.0	30	
Geita T	0.0	7.0	34.9	4.7	2.3	30.2	2.3	18.6	0.0	43	

The survey results show that the most common healthcare services accessed was skin cancer (61.0 percent), followed by eye examination and treatments services (24.5 percent), and cancer treatments (9.5 percent). Other healthcare accessed by PwA constituted 47.3 percent (Figure 04.13 and Table 04.26).

**Figure 04.13: Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Type of Healthcare Services Obtained, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



**Table 04.26: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Age Group, Council and Type of Health Services Obtained, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Characteristic	Type Health Services Obtained				
	Persons	Skin Care Examination Service	Cancer Treatment Service	Eye Examination and Treatment Service	Other Health Services
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>47.3</b>
<b>Age Group</b>					
0-4	18.2	15.7	13.8	13.8	22.5
5-9	14.9	17.1	15.4	14.4	12.3
10-14	13.4	13.6	9.2	16.1	11.4
15-19	11.5	11.4	15.4	17.2	11.7
20-24	9.9	8.8	12.3	10.3	10.5
25-29	7.4	7.9	6.2	5.7	8.0
30-34	7.4	7.6	12.3	6.3	8.0
35-39	5.7	5.2	1.5	3.4	5.9
40-44	4.1	4.5	4.6	3.4	3.1
45-49	1.9	2.4	3.1	2.9	1.9
50-54	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.1	2.2
55-59	1.9	2.4	3.1	2.9	0.9
60+	1.6	1.2	1.5	2.3	1.5
<b>Council</b>					
Shinyanga M	7.6	6.9	0.0	9.2	7.1
Kishapu D	9.6	7.1	7.7	10.3	10.2
Msalala D	7.9	9.8	7.7	17.2	5.6
Karagwe D	4.8	2.9	10.8	2.9	8.3
Bukoba M	2.3	2.4	0.0	0.6	2.2
Ukerewe D	9.1	12.9	9.2	12.6	8.0
Magu D	9.2	13.8	4.6	4.0	2.2
Misungwi D	6.7	5.7	0.0	0.0	13.0
Tarime D	4.8	5.0	1.5	8.6	3.4
Musoma D	12.6	19.0	0.0	28.2	3.4
Itilima D	8.8	0.5	12.3	0.0	15.1
Busega D	6.0	3.1	15.4	0.0	6.2
Bukombe D	4.4	6.7	10.8	0.6	5.6
Geita T	6.3	4.3	20.0	5.7	9.9

Among PwA who accessed healthcare services, 18.7 percent reported to have paid for the service accessed by cash, 15.0 percent used health insurance cards and 66.3 percent had medical exemption (Table 04.27).

**Table 04.27: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Age Group, Council and Method of Payment for Healthcare Services, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Characteristic	Method of Payment for Healthcare Services				
	Paid by Cash	Used Health Insurance	Had Medical Exemption	Total	
				Percent	Persons
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>685</b>
<b>Age Group</b>					
0-4	12.0	13.6	74.4	100.0	125
5-9	22.5	11.8	65.7	100.0	102
10-14	17.4	9.8	72.8	100.0	92
15-19	17.7	16.5	65.8	100.0	79
20-24	25.0	20.6	54.4	100.0	68
25-29	21.6	19.6	58.8	100.0	51
30-34	15.7	17.6	66.7	100.0	51
35-39	23.1	15.4	61.5	100.0	39
40-44	21.4	14.3	64.3	100.0	28
45-49	15.4	30.8	53.8	100.0	13
50-54	15.4	7.7	76.9	100.0	13
55-59	23.1	15.4	61.5	100.0	13
60+	18.2	18.2	63.6	100.0	11
<b>Council</b>					
Shinyanga M	36.5	11.5	51.9	100.0	52
Kishapu D	28.8	30.3	40.9	100.0	66
Msalala D	5.6	27.8	66.7	100.0	54
Karagwe D	24.2	42.4	33.3	100.0	33
Bukoba M	25.0	18.8	56.3	100.0	16
Ukerewe D	9.7	12.9	77.4	100.0	62
Magu D	1.6	7.9	90.5	100.0	63
Misungwi D	17.4	6.5	76.1	100.0	46
Tarime D	15.2	0.0	84.8	100.0	33
Musoma D	17.4	2.3	80.2	100.0	86
Itilima D	50.0	16.7	33.3	100.0	60
Busega D	19.5	0.0	80.5	100.0	41
Bukombe D	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	30
Geita T	4.7	39.5	55.8	100.0	43

Services paid for were medical consultation, treatment and examination (34.2 percent), medical treatment (21.6 percent), medical consultation and treatment (11.7 percent), medical examination and treatment (10.4 percent), medical consultations and examination (8.7 percent), medical consultations, examination, admission and treatment (5.6 percent), medical examination (3.9 percent), medical consultation (3.0 percent), and admission (0.9 percent) (Table 04.28).

**Table 04.28: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Age Group, Council and Type of Service Paid For, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Characteristic	Types of Services Paid									Total	
	Consultation	Medical Treatment	Medical Examination	Admission	Medical Examination and Treatment	Consultations and Treatment	Consultation and Examination	Consultations, Treatment and Examination	Consultations, Admission, Treatment and Examination	Percent	Number
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>34.2</b>		
<b>Age Group</b>											
0-4	0.0	43.8	0.0	3.1	15.6	6.3	3.1	25.0	3.1	100.0	32
5-9	2.9	25.7	0.0	0.0	17.1	20.0	8.6	22.9	2.9	100.0	35
10-14	4.0	16.0	4.0	4.0	12.0	12.0	4.0	40.0	4.0	100.0	25
15-19	3.7	25.9	7.4	0.0	11.1	11.1	14.8	18.5	7.4	100.0	27
20-24	0.0	9.7	9.7	0.0	6.5	3.2	16.1	48.4	6.5	100.0	31
25-29	9.5	14.3	4.8	0.0	9.5	9.5	4.8	38.1	9.5	100.0	21
30-34	0.0	17.6	0.0	0.0	5.9	23.5	5.9	41.2	5.9	100.0	17
35-39	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	20.0	20.0	46.7	0.0	100.0	15
40-44	10.0	30.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	30.0	10.0	100.0	10
45-49	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	16.7	16.7	0.0	33.3	16.7	100.0	6
50-54	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	100.0	3
55-59	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	20.0	100.0	5
60+	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	4
<b>Council</b>											
Shinyanga M	4.0	12.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	16.0	16.0	40.0	4.0	100.0	25
Kishapu D	7.7	15.4	12.8	0.0	0.0	35.9	12.8	15.4	0.0	100.0	39
Msalala D	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	94.4	0.0	100.0	18
Karagwe D	0.0	18.2	0.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	54.5	9.1	100.0	22
Bukoba M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.9	0.0	28.6	28.6	0.0	100.0	7
Ukerewe D	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	21.4	50.0	14.3	100.0	14
Magu D	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	100.0	6
Misungwi D	9.1	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	9.1	36.4	0.0	100.0	11
Tarime D	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	40.0	100.0	5



Characteristic	Types of Services Paid										
	Consultation	Medical Treatment	Medical Examination	Admission	Medical Examination and Treatment	Consultations and Treatment	Consultation and Examination	Consultations, Treatment and Examination	Consultations, Admission, Treatment and Examination	Total	
										Percent	Number
Musoma D	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	23.5	52.9	5.9	100.0	17
Itilima D	0.0	67.5	2.5	2.5	12.5	2.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	100.0	40
Busega D	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	100.0	8
Bukombe D	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Geita T	0.0	21.1	10.5	0.0	26.3	5.3	0.0	31.6	5.3	100.0	19

#### 4.12 Use of Sunscreen Lotions

Persons with albinism are at a high risk of developing sunburns and skin cancers due to the deficiency of melanin (Medline Plus, 2015). Sunscreen lotions are applied especially during the day time to protect the skin from damages caused by UV radiation. This section provides the survey findings on use of sunscreen lotions by PwA as one of the protection measures against the sun. In this survey PwA were asked about the last time they used sunscreen lotions and results show that the majority (78.8 percent) of PwA had used them in less than one week prior to the survey. Table 04.29 shows that across age groups, for PwA age group 35-39 who had used lotions in less one week prior to the survey (90.6 percent) was the leading followed by the 5-9 (87.5 percent) age group. The age group with the smallest percentage was 0-4 (72.6 percent).

**Table 04.29: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism Who had Used Sunscreen Lotion by Age Group and Last Time Sunscreen Lotion was Used, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Age Group	Persons Who had Used Sunscreen Lotion	Last Time Sunscreen Lotion was Used			
		Less Than 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	1 Month or Above
<b>Total</b>	637	78.8	2.5	1.1	17.6
0-4	113	72.6	4.4	0.9	22.1
5-9	95	87.4	2.1	1.1	9.5
10-14	89	83.1	1.1	1.1	14.6
15-19	75	73.3	1.3	0.0	25.3
20-24	63	73.0	1.6	3.2	22.2
25-29	47	78.7	2.1	2.1	17.0
30-34	50	74.0	6.0	0.0	20.0
35-39	32	90.6	0.0	3.1	6.3
40-44	27	85.2	0.0	0.0	14.8
45-49	12	83.3	0.0	0.0	16.7
50-54	13	84.6	7.7	0.0	7.7
55-59	12	66.7	0.0	0.0	33.3
60+	9	77.8	11.1	0.0	11.1

There were notable differences across surveyed councils on the use of sunscreen lotions in a period of less than one week prior to the survey. Use was highest in Bukombe (96.6 percent), followed by Msalala (96.3 percent), Ukerewe (93.5 percent) and Kishapu (90.5 percent) district councils. The lowest use was in Busega (25.6 percent) and Tarime (37.9 percent) district councils (Table 04.30).

**Table 04.30: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism Who had Used Sunscreen Lotion by Council and Last Time Sunscreen Lotion was Used, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Council	Persons Who Had Used Sunscreen Lotion	Last Time Sunscreen Lotion was Used			
		Less Than 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	1 month or above
<b>Total</b>	637	78.8	2.5	1.1	17.6
Shinyanga M	49	87.8	0.0	0.0	12.2
Kishapu D	63	90.5	3.2	0.0	6.3
Msalala D	54	96.3	0.0	0.0	3.7
Karagwe D	31	83.9	3.2	9.7	3.2
Bukoba M	16	87.5	0.0	0.0	12.5
Ukerewe D	62	93.5	1.6	1.6	3.2
Magu D	63	88.9	4.8	0.0	6.3
Misungwi D	39	76.9	10.3	0.0	12.8
Tarime D	29	37.9	3.4	0.0	58.6
Musoma D	78	76.9	1.3	0.0	21.8
Itilima D	43	58.1	2.3	4.7	34.9
Busega D	39	25.6	2.6	0.0	71.8
Bukombe D	29	96.6	0.0	0.0	3.4
Geita T	42	76.2	2.4	2.4	19.0

#### **4.13 Access to Sunscreen Lotions**

Sunscreen lotions are among important sun protection measures but not easily accessed by the general public. They are expensive and are rarely found in pharmacies, cosmetic shops or supermarkets, and those available are mainly imported or locally manufactured by the Regional Dermatology Training Center (RDTC) in Kilimanjaro.

Persons with Albinism access sunscreen lotions mainly through TAS or other actors. TAS gets sunscreen lotions mainly from the government. The survey found out that 94.0 percent of PwA in surveyed councils were obtaining sunscreen lotions from TAS. Other sources were private institutes (7.2), pharmacies (6.6 percent), supermarket (0.3 percent), public health facilities (0.6

percent), council social welfare offices (0.3 percent), veterinary health facilities (0.3 percent) and other sponsors (4.1 percent). All respondents aged 45 to 49 and those aged 55 or above got their sunscreen lotions from TAS (Table 04.31).

**Table 04.31: Percentage of Persons with Albinism Who had Used Sunscreen Lotion by Age Group and Source of Sunscreen Lotion, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Age Group	Source of Sunscreen Lotion								
	Persons Who Used Sunscreen Lotion	Super market	Pharmacy	Public Health Facilities	Veterinary Health Facilities	TAS	Private Institutes	Social Welfare Office	Other Sponsors
<b>Total</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>
0 - 4	113	0.0	4.5	0.0	1.8	93.7	4.5	0.0	4.5
4 - 9	95	1.1	9.5	0.0	0.0	93.7	11.6	0.0	1.1
10 - 14	89	0.0	11.4	1.1	0.0	95.5	14.8	1.1	0.0
15 - 19	75	0.0	8.0	1.3	0.0	89.3	16.0	0.0	4.0
20 - 24	63	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	92.2	4.7	0.0	6.3
25 - 29	47	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	95.8	2.1	0.0	14.6
30 - 34	50	2.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	94.0	0.0	2.0	8.0
35 - 39	32	0.0	3.0	6.1	0.0	93.9	0.0	0.0	3.0
40 - 44	27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.3	3.7	0.0	0.0
45 - 49	12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50 - 54	14	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	8.3
55 - 59	12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60+	9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

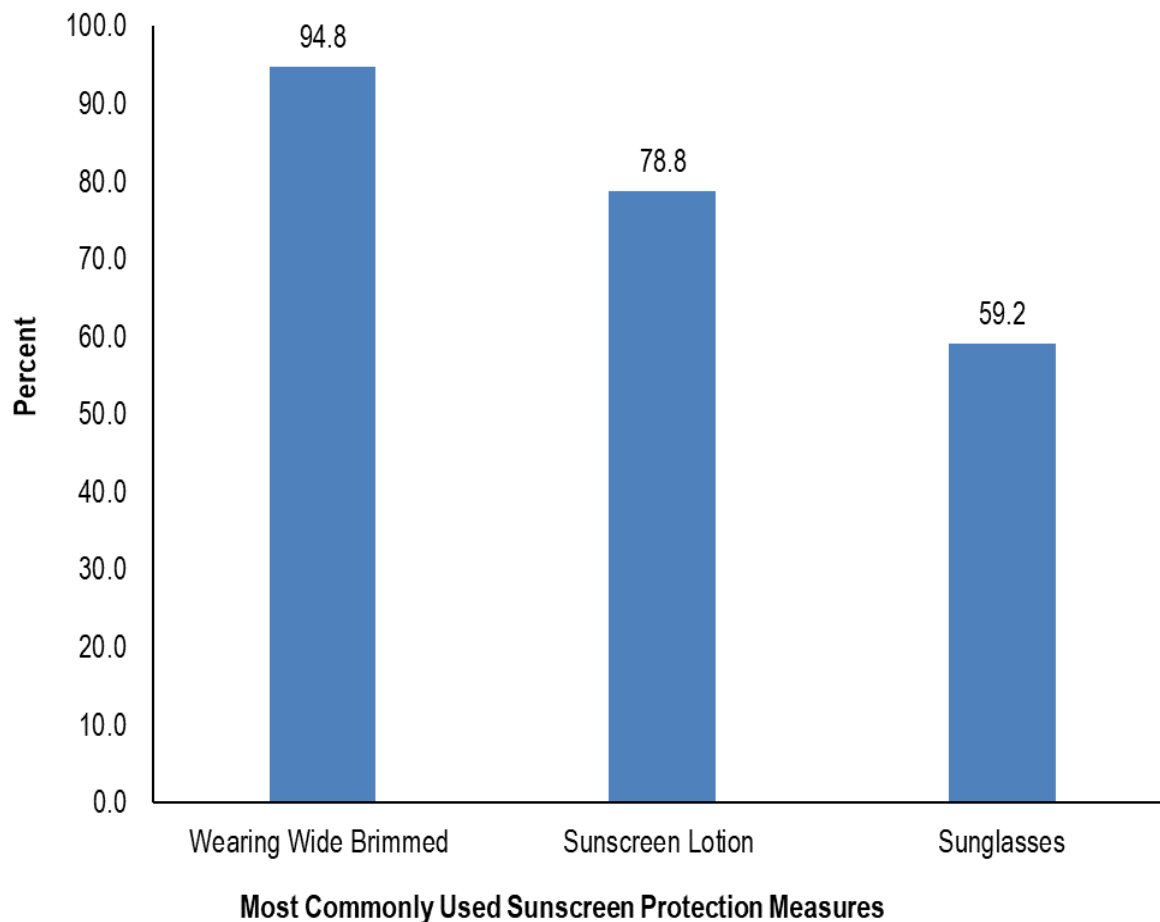
Table 04.32 shows that all persons with albinism who were using sunscreen lotions in Karagwe, Ukerewe, Magu, Busega, Bukombe districts, and Geita Town councils accessed sunscreen lotions only from TAS while those in Kishapu, Msalala, Misungwi, Tarime, Itilima, Musoma, Bukombe district and Geita Town councils obtained sunscreen lotions from TAS and elsewhere.

**Table 04.32: Percentage of Persons with Albinism Who had Used Sunscreen Lotion by Council and Source of Sunscreen Lotion, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Council	Source of Sunscreen Lotion								
	Persons Who Used Sunscreen Lotion	Supermarket	Pharmacy	Public Health Facilities	Veterinary Health Facilities	TAS	Private Institutes	Social Welfare Office	Other Sponsors
<b>Total</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Shinyanga M	49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kishapu D	63	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	96.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Msalala D	54	1.9	31.5	0.0	0.0	96.3	31.5	0.0	0.0
Karagwe D	31	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	10.3
Bukoba D	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ukerewe D	62	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Magu D	63	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	4.8
Misungwi D	39	2.6	47.4	2.6	0.0	76.3	7.9	5.3	30.2
Tarime D	29	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	93.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Musoma D	78	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	98.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Itilima D	43	0.0	4.7	2.3	2.3	51.2	51.2	0.0	2.3
Busega D	39	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bukombe D	29	0.0	3.4	3.4	0.0	100.0	6.9	0.0	0.0
Geita T	42	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.3	0.0	0.0

Sun protection measures for PwA include use of sunscreen lotions and wearing brimmed hats, wearing sunglasses, wearing long-sleeved shirts and dresses or blouses, and avoiding exposure to the sun especially between 10.00 am and 4.00 pm. The 2019 Baseline Survey results indicate that the most commonly used sun protection measures in the surveyed councils were wearing brimmed hats (94.8 percent), sunscreen lotion (78.8 percent) and wearing sunglasses (59.2 percent) (Figure 04.14).

**Figure 04.14: Percentage of PwA by the Most Commonly Used Sun Protection Measures, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



Lack of knowledge on sun safety practices by PwA and other household members was observed in interviewed households when some children with albinism were found wearing nothing more than a short pair of trousers.

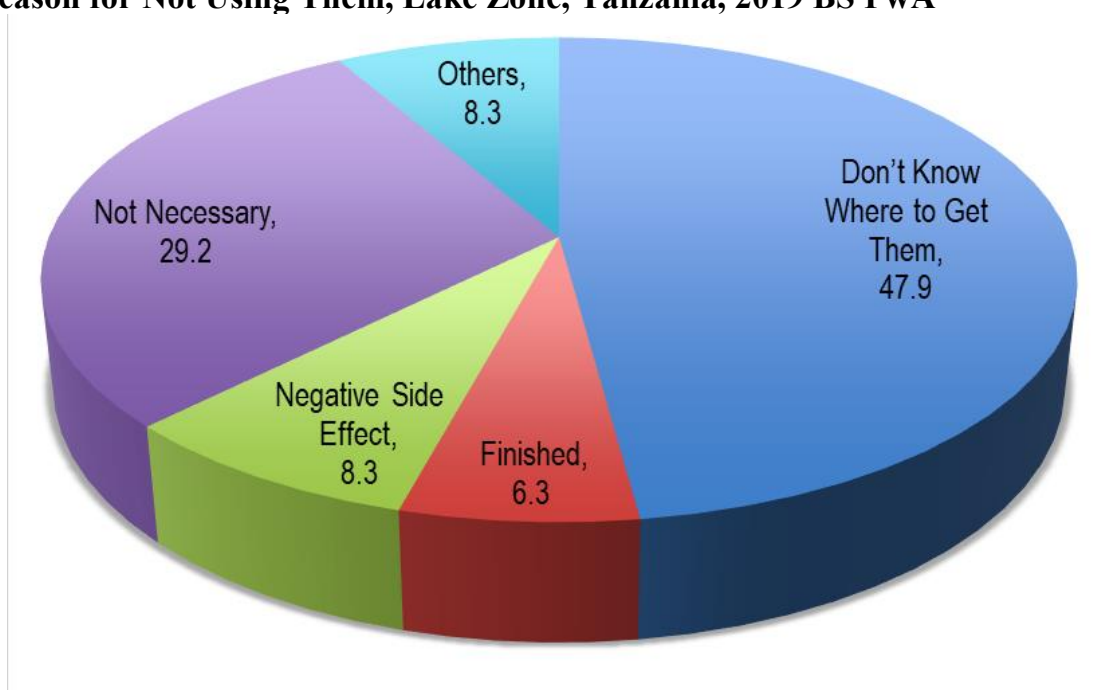
**Plate 04.1: Photograph of an Interviewed Mother and a Child with Albinism, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



### 4.13 Reasons for Not Using Sunscreen Lotions

Twenty-seven (26.7) percent of PwA had not used sunscreen lotions in a period of less than one week prior to the survey. Main reasons mentioned for not applying sunscreen lotions were negative side effect (8.3 percent), did not know where to get them (47.9 percent), finished (6.3 percent), not necessary (29.2 percent) and other reasons (8.3 percent) (Figure 04.15).

**Figure 04.15: Percentage of PwA Who Didn't Use Sunscreen Lotion by Main Reason for Not Using Them, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



On age, majority of PwA in younger age groups (0-4 to 25-29) did not use sunscreen lotions mainly because of not knowing where to get them and having negative side efforts (Table 04.33).



**Table 04.33: Percentage Distribution of Person with Albinism Who Didn't Use Sunscreen Lotion by Age Group, Council and Main Reason for Not Using Them, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Characteristic	Main Reason for Not Using Sunscreen Lotion					
	Persons Who had Used Sunscreen Lotion	Don't Know Where to Get Them	Finished	Negative Side Effect	Not Necessary	Others
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>Age Group</b>						
0-4	12	66.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0
5-9	7	28.6	14.3	0.0	42.9	14.3
10-14	3	66.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0
15-19	4	25.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	0.0
20-24	5	40.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
25-29	4	50.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0
30-34	1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
35-39	7	71.4	0.0	14.3	14.3	0.0
40-44	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
45-49	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-59	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
60+	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
<b>Council</b>						
Shinyanga M	3	0.0	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0
Kishapu D	3	33.3	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0
Msalala D	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karagwe D	2	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bukoba M	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ukerewe D	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Magu D	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Misungwi D	7	71.4	0.0	14.3	14.3	0.0
Tarime D	4	75.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0
Musoma D	8	50.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0
Itilima D	17	41.2	0.0	0.0	47.1	11.8
Busega D	2	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
Bukombe D	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Geita T	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

#### 4.14 Violence

A 2012 UTSS report stated: “In countries where the population has dark-coloured skin, hair and eyes, PwA stand out easily making them easy targets of taunts, discrimination and dangerous myths.” From babyhood, children with

albinism are exposed to mockery, laughter, and name-calling. They face harassment, exclusion and intimidation.

In 2014, UTSS gathered 182 different insulting names for a PwA. From dozens of languages, here are a few examples of such names translated into English: *devil, ghost, white dog, soap, one to be eliminated, freak, Casper the Ghost, phantom, fake, enemy of the sun, one who never dies, snowflake, one who is conceived during the mothers menstrual period, commanded by thunder, white person, googly-eyes, apartheid supporter, colonizer, money, millions of dollars, pig, boiled pidgeon, meat, white goat from the bush, abominable creature, white monkey, white duck, white monster, transparent evil creature, child of the moon, and ape.*

The Albinism Foundation of East Africa (Kenya) stated in 2013 that they work with “hundreds of women parents of children with albinism who have suffered domestic violence because they gave birth to children with albinism. This violence was committed by their husbands, intimate partners, extended family and communities they live in. Apart from physical violence they suffered psychological and mental torture from insults and isolation. The bullying and stigma can extend to mothers of children with albinism, who themselves do not have the condition. According to Tanzania Albinism Society, it is common for fathers to abandon both a child and a mother if the wife gives birth to a child with albinism. In most cases, fathers claim not to have albinism in their

families/clan, through a quite often stated reason in Swahili words “*kwetu hakuna*” literally meaning “does not exist in our clan.”

Persons with albinism were asked to state different types of violence they have ever experienced. Three main types of violence were mentioned; emotional violence, physical violence and sexual violence. Incidents termed as emotional violence includes being called horrid wording, abandoned by parent/guardian, hidden in the house, denied from education services opportunities, rejected to participate with colleagues, rejected in decision making, much ridiculed, shaved hair and nailed off due to superstitious beliefs, denied the meal, forced to marry, child marriage/early marriage, denied/rejected to be employed, forced to attend irreverently job, terminated from job due to albinism status, rejected from property ownership and denied/rejected to take leadership positions.

Physical violence includes beaten, body parts mutilated or amputations and genitally mutilated whereas sexual violence comprised attempted rape, raped, sodomized and indecently caressed intimate parts. The main type of violence reported by PwA in the surveyed councils was emotional violence (98.8 percent) of the respondents. Physical and sexual violence was reported by 0.6 percent each of respondents. There were two Miserable cases of sexual violence, in which one happened to the child of less than five years. Physical violence was only reported by respondents in age groups 35-39 and 40-44 (Table 04.34).

**Table 04.34: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism Who had Experienced Violence by Age Group and Type of Violence Experienced, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Age Group	Persons	Type of Violence		
		Emotional	Physical	Sexual
<b>Total</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>
0 - 4	48	97.9	0.0	2.1
5 - 9	47	100.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 14	38	100.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	37	100.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	35	100.0	0.0	0.0
25 - 29	31	100.0	0.0	0.0
30 - 34	30	96.7	0.0	3.3
35 - 39	26	96.2	3.8	0.0
40 - 44	18	94.4	5.6	0.0
45 - 49	12	100.0	0.0	0.0
50 - 54	8	100.0	0.0	0.0
55 - 59	6	100.0	0.0	0.0
60+	7	100.0	0.0	0.0

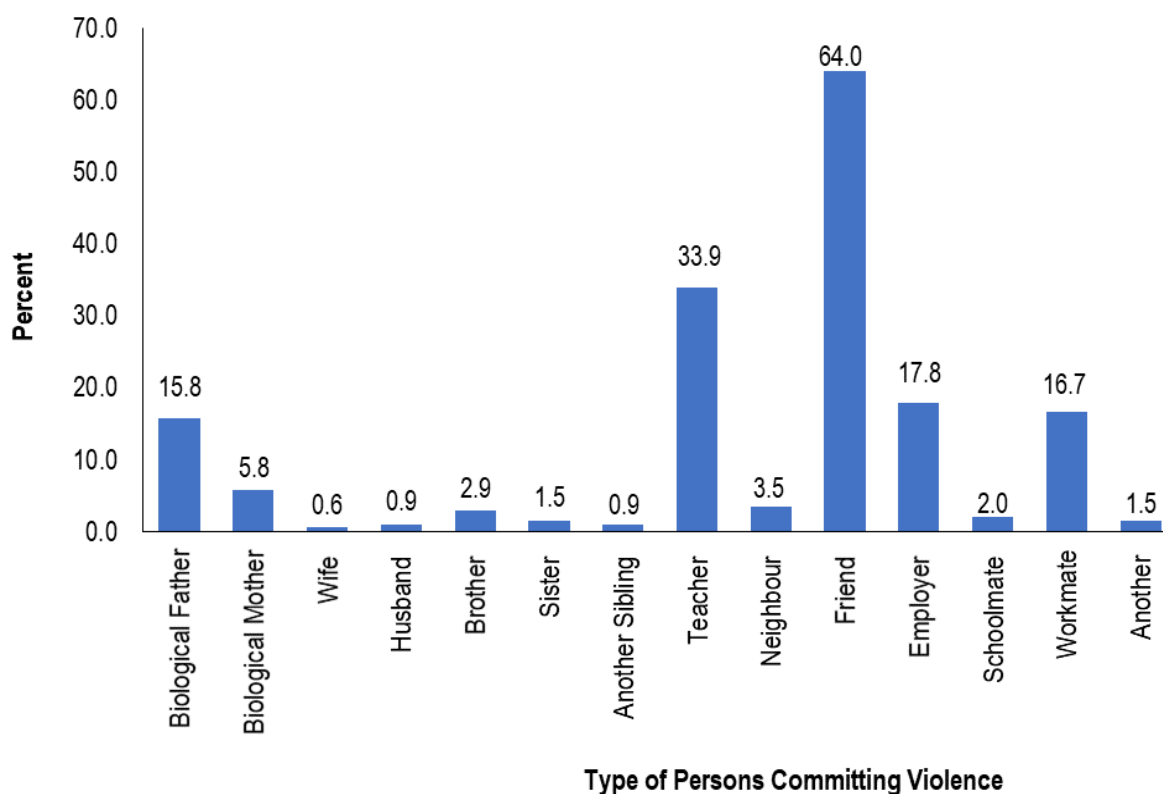
Emotional violence was reported in all councils, whereas physical violence was only reported in Musoma District (two cases). Sexual violence was reported in Kishapu District (one case) and Geita Town (one case) (Table 04.35).

**Table 04.35: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism Who had Experienced Violence by Age group, Council and Type of Violence Experienced, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Council	Persons	Types of Violence		
		Emotional	Physical	Sexual
<b>Total</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Shinyanga Municipal	19	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kishapu District	21	95.2	0.0	4.8
Msalala District	10	100.0	0.0	0.0
Karagwe District	28	100.0	0.0	0.0
Bukoba District	14	100.0	0.0	0.0
Ukerewe District	53	100.0	0.0	0.0
Magu District	46	100.0	0.0	0.0
Misungwi District	33	100.0	0.0	0.0
Tarime District	21	100.0	0.0	0.0
Musoma District	18	88.9	11.1	0.0
Itilima District	19	100.0	0.0	0.0
Busega District	13	100.0	0.0	0.0
Bukombe District	19	100.0	0.0	0.0
Geita Town	29	96.6	0.0	3.4

Survey data on violence were also analyzed by demographic characteristics of respondents. It was found that the majority of persons who committed violence to PwA were friends (64.0 percent), followed by teachers (33.9 percent), employers (17.8 percent), and co-workers (16.7 percent). The survey also found out that 15.8 percent of children with albinism were violated by biological fathers while 0.6 percent of PwA were violated by wives and 0.9 percent of PwA were violated by husbands and other siblings (Figure 04.16).

**Figure 04.16: Percentage of Persons with Albinism Who had Experienced Violence by Type of Persons Committed Violence, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



**Table 04.36: Percentage of Persons with Albinism Who had Experienced Violence by Age Group, Council and Type of Persons Committing the Violence, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Characteristic	Persons	Type Person committing Violence													
		Biological Father	Biological Mother	Wife	Husb and	Broth er	Sister	Another Sibling	Teac her	Neigh bour	Frien d	Empl oyer	School mate	Coworker	Anothe r
<b>Total</b>	343	15.8	5.8	0.6	0.9	2.9	1.5	0.9	33.9	3.5	64.0	17.8	2.0	16.7	1.5
<b>Age Group</b>															
0-4	48	25.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	36.2	0.0	68.1	8.5	2.1	6.4	0.0
5-9	47	17.0	10.6	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	27.7	4.3	53.2	25.5	0.0	27.7	0.0
10-14	38	13.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	28.9	2.6	60.5	18.4	0.0	18.4	0.0
15-19	37	10.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.7	24.3	5.4	56.8	10.8	0.0	27.0	0.0
20-24	35	14.3	5.7	0.0	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	42.9	5.7	62.9	20.0	5.7	20.0	2.9
25-29	31	6.5	6.5	0.0	3.2	3.2	6.5	3.2	25.8	12.9	67.7	32.3	6.5	19.4	3.2
30-34	30	20.0	20.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	6.7	3.3	36.7	0.0	66.7	23.3	0.0	6.7	0.0
35-39	26	19.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.3	0.0	76.9	15.4	3.8	3.8	0.0
40-44	18	22.2	5.6	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	44.4	0.0	72.2	27.8	5.6	16.7	5.6
45-49	12	8.3	0.0	8.3	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	41.7	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	25.0	8.3
50-54	8	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	75.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-59	6	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	66.7	16.7	50.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0
60+	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.9	0.0	71.4	0.0	0.0	14.3	14.3
<b>Council</b>															
Shinyanga M	19	26.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1	0.0	47.4	42.1	10.5	0.0	0.0
Kishapu D	21	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	47.6	38.1	0.0	23.8	0.0
Msalala D	10	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karagwe D	28	14.3	10.7	0.0	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	60.7	3.6	64.3	28.6	0.0	7.1	3.6
Bukoba M	14	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	21.4	0.0	85.7	21.4	0.0	42.9	0.0
Ukerewe D	35	20.8	7.5	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	35.8	5.7	73.6	7.5	0.0	43.4	0.0
Magu D	46	8.7	4.3	0.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	34.8	8.7	63.0	8.7	6.5	8.7	2.2
Misungwi D	33	30.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	60.6	0.0	66.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
Tarime D	21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	85.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0
Musoma D	18	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	22.2	0.0	83.3	38.9	0.0	0.0	0.0

Characteristic	Type Person committing Violence														
	Persons	Biological Father	Biological Mother	Wife	Husb and	Broth er	Sister	Another Sibling	Teac her	Neigh bour	Frien d	Empl oyer	School mate	Coworker	Anothe r
Itlima D	19	10.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	5.3	47.4	0.0	68.4	15.8	0.0	5.3	0.0
Busega D	12	15.4	15.4	0.0	7.7	0.0	15.4	15.4	53.8	7.7	30.8	7.7	0.0	23.1	0.0
Bukombe D	19	10.5	0.0	5.3	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	21.1	0.0	84.2	36.8	0.0	10.5	5.3
Getta T	29	6.9	20.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.2	10.3	37.9	17.2	3.4	27.6	6.9

Respondents who had experienced violence were asked to state where they reported the violence. The majority reported to parents (39.7 percent), followed by government institutions (22.4 percent), and LGAs (20.1 percent) (Table 04.37).

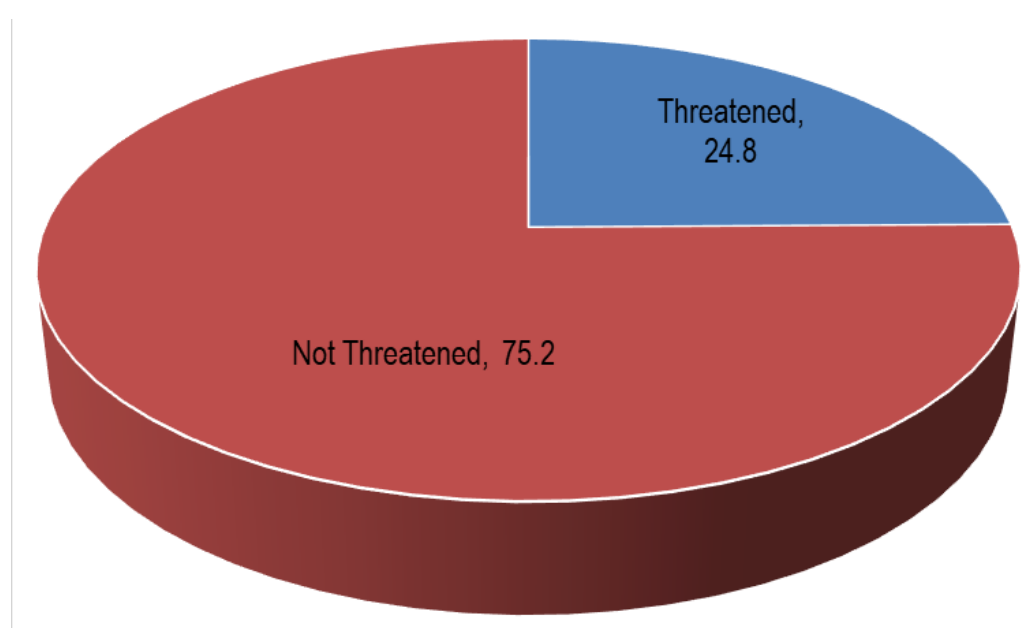
**Table 04.37: Percent of PwA Who were Violated and Places Where Violence was Reported, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Age Group and Council	Place where Violence was Reported									
	Persons	Government Institutions	Parent	Friend	Relative	NGOs	Religious Institutions	TAS	LGAs	Others
<b>Total</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Age Group</b>										
0 - 4	48	29.2	27.1	0.0	6.3	6.3	0.0	8.3	20.8	2.1
5-9	47	17.0	55.3	2.1	2.1	8.5	2.1	2.1	8.5	2.1
10-14	38	18.4	55.3	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	2.6	15.8	0.0
15 - 19	37	21.6	51.4	2.7	5.4	8.1	0.0	0.0	10.8	0.0
20 - 24	35	8.6	48.6	0.0	5.7	2.9	2.9	0.0	31.4	0.0
25 - 29	31	19.4	38.7	6.5	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	29.0	0.0
30 - 34	30	26.7	23.3	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.7	0.0
35 - 39	26	19.2	38.5	19.2	7.7	3.8	3.8	0.0	7.7	0.0
40 - 44	18	44.4	22.2	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0
45 - 49	12	58.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	8.3
50 - 54	8	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	37.5	0.0
55 - 59	6	33.3	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0
60+	7	14.3	28.6	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0
<b>Council</b>										
Shinyanga M	19	31.6	47.4	10.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0
Kishapu D	21	0.0	57.1	0.0	9.5	4.8	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0
Msalala D	10	20.0	30.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	10.0
Karagwe D	28	39.3	35.7	0.0	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	10.7	0.0
Bukoba M	14	14.3	78.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1
Ukerewe D	53	13.2	58.5	3.8	9.4	1.9	0.0	1.9	11.3	0.0
Magu D	46	23.9	52.2	2.2	8.7	4.3	2.2	0.0	6.5	0.0
Misungwi D	33	6.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	81.8	3.0
Tarime D	21	33.3	47.6	9.5	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Musoma D	18	61.1	22.2	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0
Itilima D	19	10.5	68.4	0.0	5.3	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Busega DC	13	23.1	7.7	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.8	0.0
Bukombe D	19	15.8	10.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	0.0	10.5	47.4	0.0
Geita T	29	34.5	20.7	0.0	13.8	13.8	0.0	6.9	10.3	0.0



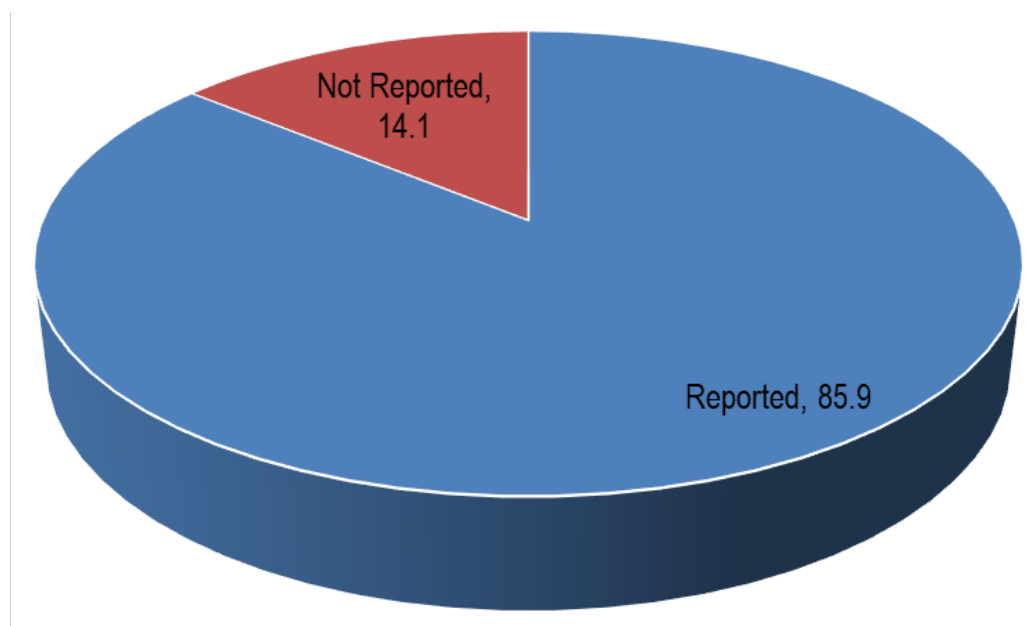
PwA who had experienced violence were asked if they had ever been threatened or experienced indications of body parts mutilation or killings related to albinism. Results show that 24.8 percent had been threatened or experienced indications of body parts mutilation or killings (Figure 04.17).

**Figure 04.17: Percentage PwA Who Had Ever Experienced Violence by Whether or Not They Had Ever Been Threatened or Experienced Indications of Body Parts Mutilation or Killings, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



PwA who were threatened or experienced indication of body parts mutilation or killings were asked if they reported the incidents. Eight-six (85.9) percent reported, and a significant (14.1 percent) did not report the incidents (Figure 04.18).

**Figure 04.18: Percentage of PwA Who Had Ever Been Threatened or Experienced Body Parts Mutilation or Killings and Reported or Did Not Report the Incidents, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



The survey also wanted to know places where threats and indication of body parts mutilation or killings were reported. Table 04.38 indicates that the majority of persons (39.7 percent) reported to their parents, followed by those who reported to government institutions (22.4 percent), local government authorities (20.1 percent), relatives (7.0 percent), NGOs (4.4 percent) friends (2.6 percent), TAS (1.7 percent), religious institution (0.9 percent), neighbours (0.3 percent) and others (0.9 percent).

**Table 04.38: Percentage Distribution of PwA Who Had Ever Been Threatened or Experienced Body Parts Mutilation or Killings by Age Group, Council and Places Where Threats of Body Parts Mutilation or Killings were Reported, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Characteristics	Places Where Threats of Body Parts Mutilations or Killings were Reported									
	Government institutions	Parent	Friend	Relatives	Neighbor	NGO	Religious institutions	TAS	LGAs	Another
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Age Group</b>										
0-4	29.2	27.1	0.0	6.3	0.0	6.3	0.0	8.3	20.8	2.1
5-9	17.0	55.3	0.0	2.1	2.1	8.5	2.1	2.1	8.5	2.1
10-14	18.4	55.3	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	15.8	0.0
15-19	21.6	51.4	2.7	5.4	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	10.8	0.0
20-24	8.6	48.6	0.0	5.7	0.0	2.9	2.9	0.0	31.4	0.0
25-29	19.4	38.7	6.5	3.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	29.0	0.0
30-34	26.7	23.3	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.7	0.0
35-39	19.2	38.5	19.2	7.7	0.0	3.8	3.8	0.0	7.7	0.0
40-44	44.4	22.2	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0
45-49	58.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	8.3
50-54	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	37.5	0.0
55-59	33.3	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0
60+	14.3	28.6	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0
<b>Council</b>										
Shinyanga Municipal	31.6	47.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0
Kishapu District	0.0	57.1	0.0	9.5	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0
Msalala District	20.0	30.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	10.0
Karagwe District	39.3	35.7	0.0	3.6	0.0	3.6	3.6	3.6	10.7	0.0
Bukoba Municipal	14.3	78.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1
Ukerewe District	13.2	58.5	3.8	9.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	11.3	0.0
Magu District	23.9	52.2	2.2	8.7	0.0	4.3	2.2	0.0	6.5	0.0
Misungwi District	6.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	81.8	3.0
Tarime District	33.3	47.6	9.5	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Musoma District	61.1	22.2	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0
Itilima District	10.5	68.4	0.0	5.3	0.0	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Busega District	23.1	7.7	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.8	0.0
Bukombe District	15.8	10.5	5.3	5.3	0.0	5.3	0.0	10.5	47.4	0.0
Geita Town	34.5	20.7	0.0	13.8	0.0	13.8	0.0	6.9	10.3	0.0

Survey results show that 12 persons with albinism who were threatened or experienced indications of body parts mutilation or killings did not report incidents and were asked reasons for not reporting. The most reasons given by respondents was intimidations (33.3 percent), followed by there being no action taken or not necessary (25.0 percent each), and responsible authorities being too far (16.7 percent). More than half of persons who did not report were in age groups 20-24 and 25-29 (Table 04.38).

**Table 04.39: Percentage Distribution of PwA Who Had Ever Been Threatened or Experienced Body Parts Mutilation or Killings But did Not Report by Age Group and the Reason for Not Reporting, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Age Group	Persons	Reason for Not Reporting the Violence			
		Intimidations	Too Far to Authority	There are No Actions Taken	Not Necessary
<b>Total</b>	12	33.3	16.7	25.0	25.0
0-4	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
10-14	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	3	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0
25-29	4	25.0	25.0	0.0	50.0
30-34	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-39	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
40-44	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45+	1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0

The results show that most PwA who did not report incidents were from Ukerewe and Misungwi districts (4 persons each), followed by Busega District (2 persons), and Shinyanga Municipal and Magu District (1 person each) councils. Respondents from Ukerewe District Council reported the main reason to be intimidations (50.0 percent), followed by there being no actions taken and being unnecessary (25.0 percent each).

Respondents from Misungwi District Council said the reasons were long distance to authorities and there being no actions taken (50 percent each) (Table 04.40).

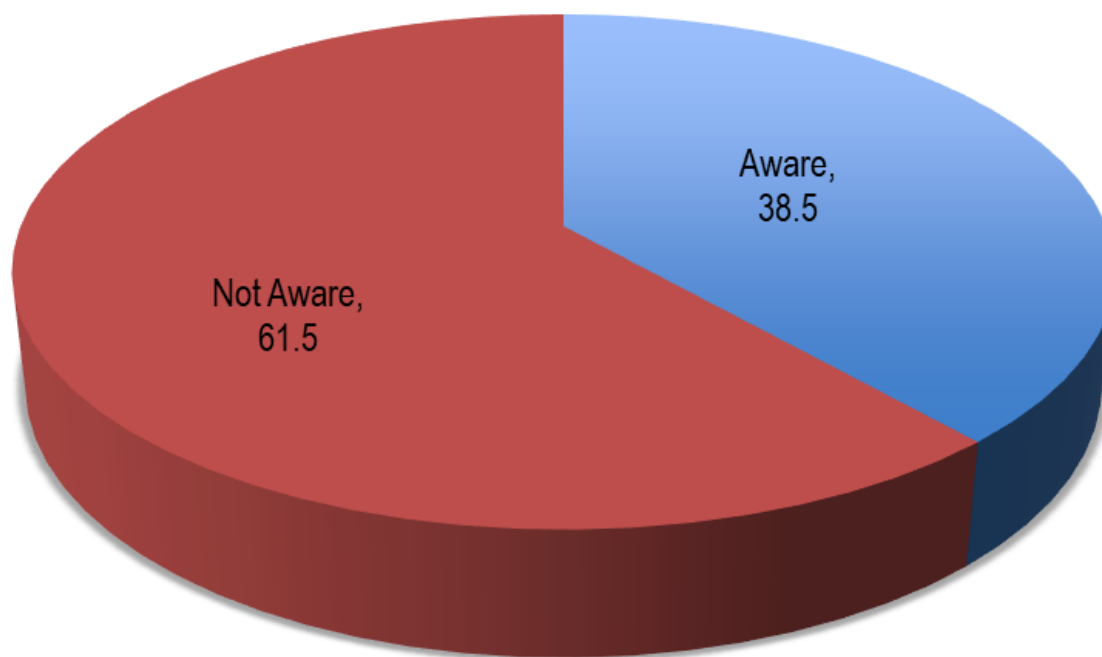
**Table 04.40: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism Who Had Ever Been Threatened or Experienced Body Part Mutilations or Killings but Did Not Report by Council and the Reason for Not Reporting, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Council	Persons	Reason for Not Reporting the Violence			Not Necessary
		Intimidations	Too Far to Authority	There are No Actions Taken	
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>
Shinyanga Municipal	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kishapu District	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Msalala District	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karagwe District	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bukoba Municipal	0	0.0	1.0	3.0	5.0
Ukerewe District	4	50.0	0.0	25.0	25.0
Magu District	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Misungwi District	4	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
Tarime District	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Musoma District	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Itilima District	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Busega District	2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bukombe District	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Geita Town	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

#### 4.15 Awareness of the Police Gender and Children's Desk

In May 2009, the Tanzania Police Force inaugurated a project for establishing gender and children desks under police women in police stations throughout the country with issues of violence against women and children. The 2019 Baseline Survey sought information on PwA's awareness of police gender and children's desks. Figure 04.19 shows that more than one third (38.5 percent) of respondents were aware of on the existence of police gender and children's desks.

**Figure 04.19: Percentage of PwA Who Were Aware and Not Aware of the Existence of the Police Gender and Children’s Desks, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**



The age group with the largest percentage of respondents who were aware of police gender and children desks was 60 years or above (72.7 percent), followed by 45-49 (69.2 percent) and 25-29 (52.9 percent) groups (Table 04.41).

**Table 04.41: Percentage Distribution of PwA by Age Group and Awareness of Presence of Police Gender and Children Desks, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Age Group	Awareness of Presence of Police Gender and Children Desk		
	Persons	Aware	Not Aware
<b>Total</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>61.5</b>
0-4	125	26.4	73.6
5-9	102	37.3	62.7
10-14	92	20.7	79.3
15-19	79	45.6	54.4
20-24	68	45.6	54.4
25-29	51	52.9	47.1
30-34	51	45.1	54.9
35-39	39	48.7	51.3
40-44	28	42.9	57.1
45-49	13	69.2	30.8
50-54	13	38.5	61.5
55-59	13	30.8	69.2
60+	11	72.7	27.3

In four councils, more than half of respondents reported of being aware of police gender and children desk. These were Magu District (65.1 percent), Shinyanga Municipal (57.7 percent), Ukerewe District (53.2 percent), and Misungwi District (52.2 percent). On the other hand, the largest percentage of PwA that reported to be unaware of the police gender and children's desks was found in Musoma District (96.5 percent), followed by Tarime District (81.8 percent) and Bukoba Municipal (81.3 percent) (Table 04.42).

**Table 04.42: Percentage Distribution of PwA by Council and Awareness of Presence of Police Gender and Children Desks, Lake Zone, Tanzania, 2019 BS PwA**

Council	Awareness of Presence of Police Gender and Children Desk		
	Persons	Aware	Not Aware
<b>Total</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>61.5</b>
Shinyanga Municipal	52	57.7	42.3
Kishapu District	66	31.8	68.2
Msalala District	54	29.6	70.4
Karagwe District	33	45.5	54.5
Bukoba Municipal	16	18.8	81.3
Ukerewe District	62	53.2	46.8
Magu District	63	65.1	34.9
Misungwi District	46	52.2	47.8
Tarime District	33	18.2	81.8
Musoma District	86	3.5	96.5
Itilima District	60	41.7	58.3
Busega District	41	46.3	53.7
Bukombe District	30	40.0	60.0
Geita Town	43	37.2	62.8

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This chapter summarizes findings discussed in previous chapters and makes recommendations for further interventions.

#### **5.2 Summary of Findings and Conclusion**

##### **5.2.1 Demographic Characteristics**

The 2019 Baseline Survey results depict a young population age structure, with 45.1 percent of the population aged below 15 years and 3.6 percent aged 65 years or above. In the population aged below 15 years, males were 46.2 percent and females were 44.2 percent, and in the population aged 65 years or above, males were 3.9 percent and females were 3.6 percent. The median age of the surveyed population was 17 years.

The results indicated that 42.3 percent of persons aged 15 years or above in the surveyed population had never married and so were 93.3 percent of persons in age group 15–19. Results also show that 45.3 percent of the people were married, 2.2 percent were separated and 4.6 percent were widowed. Out of 3,012 persons aged 5 years and above, 76.0 percent were literate. The literacy rate was higher for males (79.5 percent) than females (72.9 percent). It was more than 70.0 percent for persons in age groups 10-14 to 40-44 (ranging from 74.8 percent for 40-44 age group to 91.9 percent for 10-14 and 15-19 age groups).



The survey results show that 68.6 percent of PwA had never married while 22.7 percent were married. Moreover, the percentage of widowed females with albinism (63.6 percent), was almost twice that of males (36.4 percent). For persons without albinism, 46.3 percent had never married while 42.5 percent were married. Results also show that literacy was higher (79.5 percent) for male PwA than females PwA (75.3 percent). Overall, literacy rate was 77.5 percent.

Persons aged 12 years or above were asked if their marriages had ever broken for having children with albinism. Marriages of about three (2.6) percent of respondents had been broken because of having children with albinism. Thirty-four (33.9) percent of respondents whose marriages had broken were married and 30.5 percent were divorced. More than half (64.4 percent) of respondents indicated that one's husband or wife was the reason for relationship or marriage's break-up in all categories of marital status except for those in living together category. The husband or wife's relatives were the reason of relationship or marriage break-up because of having children with albinism for 22.0 percent of respondents. Similarly, for 36.4 percent of never married, 30.0 percent of married respondents and 16.7 percent of divorced respondents.

### **5.2.2 Birth Certificates**

The percentage of persons with birth certificates was larger for children under five years (61.2 percent) than those of older people. It was also larger for persons with more than secondary education (57.7 percent) than those who had never attended school (23.8 percent).

### **5.2.3 Entrepreneurship, Credits and Personal Assistance**

The percentage of persons who had obtained loans through entrepreneurial groups was larger for persons with albinism (73.3 percent) than for persons without albinism (55.5 percent). Therefore, the percentage of persons who had obtained loans individually was larger for persons without albinism (44.4 percent) than for persons with albinism (26.7 persons).

### **5.2.4 Household Wealth**

On wealth quintiles, the findings show that there were no significant differences between male and female headed households. The findings also revealed that wealth increased with the level of education attainment from 12.5 percent for household heads with some primary education to 63.3 percent for those with more than secondary education. Additionally, most household heads employed by government (64.3 percent) or private institutions (62.5 percent respectively) were found in the highest wealth quintile while the majority of households (66.7 percent) whose heads were unemployed were in the three lowest wealth quintiles.

### **5.2.5 Use of Assistive Devices**

On assistive devices, 94.8 percent of PwA used brimmed hats, 59.2 percent used sunglasses, 35.3 percent used reading spectacles and 29.2 percent used writing magnifiers. For PwA who were not using assistive devices, 44 percent did not know where to get them and 19.8 percent did not think devices were necessary.

### **5.2.6 Access to Healthcare Services**

The results revealed that 68 percent of surveyed PwA accessed healthcare services within six months prior to the survey and 32.0 percent had accessed health services more than six months prior to the survey. Moreover, 92.9 percent of PwA obtained healthcare services from public health facilities and 7.1 percent from private health facilities. The most sought healthcare services was skin care examination (61.0 percent), followed by eye examinations and treatments (24.5 percent). It was also observed that 78.8 percent of PwA had used sunscreen lotions in less than one week prior to the survey and 17.8 percent used the sunscreen lotion last time one month or more. The least use of sunscreen lotions was 3 to 4 weeks prior to the survey (1.1 percent). The survey found out that, 94.0 percent of all surveyed PwA obtained sunscreen lotions from TAS. The results indicate that the commonly used sun protection measures were wearing brimmed hats (98.8 percent), sunscreen lotions (78.8 percent) and sunglasses (59.2 percent). Twenty-seven (26.7 percent) of PwA had not used sunscreen lotions in a period of less than one week before the survey. The main reason for not using sunscreen lotions was not knowing where to get them (47.9 percent), followed by sunscreen lotion being not necessary (29.2 percent).

### **5.2.7 Violence**

Ninety-nine (98.8) percent of PwA who were subjected to violence, suffered emotional violence. The remaining suffered physical and sexual violence (0.6 percent each). The majority of victims suffered violence caused by friends (64.0 percent), followed by teachers (33.9 percent), employers (17.8 percent), co-workers (16.7 percent), and biological fathers (15.8 percent). Moreover, the majority of victims reported violence to parents (39.7 percent) followed by government institutions (22.4 percent), and local government authorities (20.1 percent). Additionally, 24.8 percent of all surveyed PwA reported to have been threatened or experienced indication of body parts mutilation or killings and 85.9 percent of the affected persons reported the situation whereas 14.1 percent did not report.

For those who did not report incidents, the main reason was intimidations (33.3 percent), followed by the feeling that perhaps no action would be taken or that reporting was unnecessary (25 percent each), and that it was a long distance to the responsible authorities (16.7 percent). Generally, 38.5 percent of respondents were aware of the existence of police gender and children's desks.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

Access to social and economic services for persons with albinism in the Lake Zone is limited due to discrimination and other barriers that PwA face. This survey answers many on socio-economic status of PwA and their households in the Lake Zone. There

is a need for such questions to be answered for the whole country. For this it is recommended that:

1. A similar survey should be conducted in the entire United Republic of Tanzania so as to come up with statistical information that would provide a basis for interventions.
2. Although the majority of PwA did not feel threatened by violence, most (98.8 percent) of the remaining PwA suffered emotional violence including name calling. It is important for the government and all other actors to deal with name calling in specific local languages. A lot of progress has been to stop name calling in Kiswahili, but little has been done to stop name calling through local languages and to assist communities to redefine albinism hence change attitudes and behaviours.
3. There have been collaborative efforts of different actors including but not limited to Social Welfare Offices at all levels, Government Chemist Laboratory Authority (GCLA), Tanzania Albinism Society, Tanzania Police Force, Non-Governmental organization and other actors in rising awareness to create safe environment for PwA and their households. There is a need for continuous awareness rising with dedicated programs and units such as the Police Gender and Children Desk.
4. There is an increase in the Government's commitment to preventing skin cancers among PwA which is demonstrated by the provision of sunscreen lotions. Other actors are increasingly supporting the initiative of preventing and treating skin cancers. Awareness rising is key, targeting PwA themselves but also their parents, guardians and the community in general. It is important for PwA to have health insurance cards that can help them access skin cancer preventive and treatment

services at all levels including at the national consultant health facilities, both in private and public sector.

5. The 2030 Sustainable Development Goals emphasizes that “No one should be left behind”. This calls for bridging gaps identified by this survey in the Lake Zone and similar gaps in other parts of the country. PwA should access social services, and participate in activities that enable everybody to benefit from prosperity and enjoy an appropriate standard of well-being. It is of paramount importance for the President’s Office, Regional Administration and Local Government and the Prime Minister's Office, Labour, Youth, Employment and Disability draw short and long term plans with dedicated and committed resources, through affirmative actions as enshrined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons With Disabilities (UNCPRD) Article 27, to ensure PwA access and benefit from:
  - a) the existing 2 percent of the council’s income dedicated for Persons with Disabilities;
  - b) the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF);
  - c) implementation of 2010 Tanzania Disability Act, requiring the workforce by employers [including the government itself] with more than 50 employees to include persons with disabilities; and
  - d) government’s free Primary and Secondary education commitment.
6. Tanzania Albinism Society (TAS) is the most reliable organ for reaching and mobilizing PwA and their households, and it is engaged by different actors serving PwA. The survey results founded that majority of PwA (94.0 percent) accessed sunscreen lotions through the organization. For the wider outreach, identification,

care and support and improved routine data collection, analysis and dissemination, it is crucial for the government at all levels, including at the council level to improve the organization's administrative and organizational capacity.

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# APPENDIXES

## Appendix 1: Questionnaire



**UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

THE 2019 BASELINE SURVEY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF PERSONS WITH ALBINISM AND THEIR HOUSEHOLDS IN THE LAKE ZONE

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REGION		DISTRICT		WARD		VILLAGE/STREET		HOUSEHOLD NO.	
--------	--	----------	--	------	--	----------------	--	---------------	--

**CONFIDENTIAL**

### SECTION A: ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

01	02 ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
No.	Please, tell me the names (at least the first and last names) of all household members who live and eat in this household, starting by the of head of household. WRITE THE NAMES OF ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS TO UPPERCASE	RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	AGE	ALBINISM	VISION IMPAIRMENTS AND DEAFNESS	MENTAL HEALTH DISABILITIES	BODY PARTS	LP	DOWN'S SYNDROME AND SPINA BIFIDA	SKIN	OTHER TYPE OF DISABILITIES					
		1 Head of household 2 Wife/husband 3 Son/daughter 4 Father/mother 5 Grandchild 6 Another sibling 7 Another person	1 Male 2 Female	ENTER THE AGE IN COMPLETE YEARS. FOR UNDER-ONE YEAR CHILD ENTER "00". FOR 87 YEARS AND ABOVE ENTER "99"	Does/Do (NAME) have albinism? 1 Yes 2 No	Does/Do (NAME) have vision impairment? 1 Yes 2 No	Does/Do (NAME) have poor vision impairments? 1 Yes 2 No	Does/Do (NAME) have disability of deafness? 1 Yes 2 No	Does/Do (NAME) have mental health problem? 1 Yes 2 No	Does/Do (NAME) have mental disability? 1 Yes 2 No	Does/Do (NAME) have physical disability? 1 Yes 2 No	Does/Do (NAME) have lip disability? 1 Yes 2 No	Does/Do (NAME) have Down's syndrome and spina bifida? 1 Yes 2 No	Does/Do (NAME) have disability resulted from spinal cord injury? 1 Yes 2 No	Does/Do (NAME) have spotted skin any other type of disability? 1 Yes 2 No	Does/Do (NAME) have any other type of disabilities? 1 Yes 2 No	
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0	2																
0	3																
0	4																
0	5																
0	6																
0	7																
0	8																
0	9																
1	0																

SECTION A: ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

SECTION B: EDUCATION (HH MEMBERS WHO ARE 4 OR ABOVE YEARS OLD)

01	MARITAL STATUS (RESPONDENTS WHO ARE 10 OR ABOVE YEARS OLD)	18	19	20	21	BIRTH CERTIFICATE	22	LITERACY RATE	23	EDUCATION	24	REASON	25	EDUCATION LEVEL
Na.	READ ALL RESPONSES TO RESPONDENT					Does/Do (NAME) have birth certificate/notification?		Can (NAME) read and write a short sentence in Kiswahili, English, Kiswahili and English or any other Language?		Are/Is you (NAME) currently attending, partially attended, completed or never attended school? IF THE ANSWER IS '1 OR '3 SWP QUESTION 25		What is the reason for (NAME) be partially attended or never attended school? ENTER AN APPROPRIATE CODE		What level of education has/have (NAME) completed or is/are currently attending?
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
0 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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0 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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CODES FOR QUESTION 25: LEVEL OF EDUCATION

**Primary Education (P)**

Level of Education	Code
Pre-primary education or nursery	00
Primary One	01
Primary Two	02
Primary Three	03
Primary Four	04

Level of Education	Code
Primary Five	05
Primary Six	06
Primary Seven	07
Primary Eight	08

**Secondary Education (S)**

Level of Education	Code
Form One	09
Form Two	10
Form Three	11
Form Four	12
Form Five	13

Level of Education	Code
Form Six	14

**Tertiary Education (U)**

Level of Education	Code
University (U)	14
Training after Primary Education (M)	15
Training after Secondary Education (K)	16
Pre-form One	17

SECTION C: ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES (HH MEMBERS WHO ARE 5 OR ABOVE YEARS OLD)

01		EMPLOYMENT STATUS					ENTREPRENEURSHIP, CREDIT AND PERSONAL ASSISTANCE																																																																																			
No.		26	27	28	29	30	31	32																																																																																		
		<p>Which one of the following describes better (NAME)'s current employment status: unemployed, self-employed in business, self-employed in agriculture, civil servant, employed by private company/institution/organization or religious institution? IF THE ANSWER IS NOT CODE "1" SKIP QUESTION 27</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>Unemployed</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Self-employed in enterprises</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Self-employed in agriculture</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Employed by government</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>Employed by private company/institution/organization or religious institution</td></tr> </table>	1	Unemployed	2	Self-employed in enterprises	3	Self-employed in agriculture	4	Employed by government	5	Employed by private company/institution/organization or religious institution	<p>What is the main reason for (NAME) not being employed/ no employment?</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>Lack of education</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Lack of skills</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Lack of qualification</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Unaware of labour market information</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>Stigma</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>Difficulty of work conditions</td></tr> </table>	1	Lack of education	2	Lack of skills	3	Lack of qualification	4	Unaware of labour market information	5	Stigma	6	Difficulty of work conditions	<p>Is/are (NAME) a member of any entrepreneurial group?</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>Yes</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>No</td></tr> </table>	1	Yes	2	No	<p>For the last 12 months, has/have (NAME) ever got any assistant/loan in cash or commodity?</p> <p>IF THE ANSWER IS CODE "3" SKIP TO QUESTION 32 AND IF THE ANSWER IS EITHER CODE "1" OR "2" SKIP QUESTION 32</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>Yes, cash</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Yes, commodity</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>No</td></tr> </table>	1	Yes, cash	2	Yes, commodity	3	No	<p>Where did/have the assistant/loan come from?</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td colspan="5">Credit (loan)</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>Council</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Government institutions</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Religious institutions</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Financial institutions</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>SACCOS/VICOBA</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="5">Assistance</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>Council</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Government institutions</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>TASAF</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Religious institutions</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>Financial institutions</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>Private institution or person</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>Public agencies</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>International organizations</td></tr> </table>	Credit (loan)					1	Council	2	Government institutions	3	Religious institutions	4	Financial institutions	5	SACCOS/VICOBA	Assistance					1	Council	2	Government institutions	3	TASAF	4	Religious institutions	5	Financial institutions	6	Private institution or person	7	Public agencies	8	International organizations	<p>Did/have (NAME) got last loan through entrepreneurial group or as an individual?</p> <p>THIS QUESTION SHOULD BE ASKED TO ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO ANSWERED "YES" TO QUESTION 28</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>Entrepreneurial group</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>As an individual</td></tr> </table>	1	Entrepreneurial group	2	As an individual	<p>What was the main reason for (NAME) not getting loan/assistance?</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>Did not request for loan</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Was rejected to get loan</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Had no qualifications</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Did not know where to get loan</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>Was rejected due to his/her Albinism/Disability status</td></tr> </table>	1	Did not request for loan	2	Was rejected to get loan	3	Had no qualifications	4	Did not know where to get loan	5	Was rejected due to his/her Albinism/Disability status
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**SECTION D: HOUSING CONDITION AND ASSET OWNERSHIP**

33 What is the ownership status of the main dwelling used by the household?  
IF THE ANSWER IS CODE 2 OR ABOVE, SKIP TO QUESTION 35

1	Owned by household
2	Lived in without paying any rent
3	Rented privately
4	Rented by employer
5	Rented by government at a subsidized rent
6	Owned by Employer - Free of charge
7	Owned by Employer - With rent

34 What legal right do you have over the ownership of this land where your house is built?

1	Title deed
2	Residential License
3	Offer
4	Customary ownership
5	Contract
6	No legal right

35 What are the main roofing materials used for the main building of this household?  
IF POSSIBLE OBSERVE AND ENTER AN APPROPRIATE CODE

1	Iron sheets
2	Tiles
3	Concrete
4	Asbestos
5	Grass/Leaves
6	Mud and Leaves
7	Plastics/Box
8	Tent

36 What are the main flooring materials used for the main building of this household?  
IF POSSIBLE OBSERVE AND ENTER AN APPROPRIATE CODE

1	Cement
2	Ceramic tiles
3	Parquet or Polished wood
4	Terazzo
5	Vinyl or Asphalt strips
6	Wood Planks
7	Palm/Bamboo
8	Earth/Sand
9	Dung

37 What are the main wall materials used for the main building of this household?  
IF POSSIBLE OBSERVE AND ENTER AN APPROPRIATE CODE

1	Stones
2	Cement bricks
3	Sundried bricks
4	Baked bricks
5	Timber
6	Timber and Sheets
7	Poles and Mud
8	Grass
9	Tent

38 How many rooms are available for sleeping in this household?  
RECORD NUMBER OF ROOMS FOR SLEEPING.


39 What is the main source of drinking water for this household?

1	Piped water into dwelling
2	Piped water in the yard/plot
3	Public tap/standpipe
4	Tubewell/borehole
5	Protected dug well
6	Unprotected dug well
7	Protected spring
8	Unprotected spring
9	Rainwater collection
10	Bottled water
11	Cart with small tank/drum
12	Tanker truck
13	Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, charco, canal, irrigation channels)

40 What is the main source of energy used by this household for cooking?

1	Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)
2	Solar
3	Generator/private sources
4	Cooking Gas
5	Gas (Biogas)
6	Electricity (Wind)
7	Paraffin
8	Coal
9	Charcoal
10	Firewood
11	Wood/ residuals
12	Not Applicable

41 What is the main source of energy used by this household for lighting?

1	Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)
2	Solar
3	Generator (private source)
4	Gas (Industrial)
5	Gas (Biogas)
6	Electricity (Wind)
7	Acetylene lamp
8	Kerosene (lantern/chimney)
9	Kerosene (lantern/chimney)
10	Candles
11	Firewood
12	Torch/Rechargeable lamps

42 What is the main type of toilet facility used by this household?

1	Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system
2	Flush/pour flush to septic tank
3	Flush/pour flush to covered pit
4	Flush/pour flush to somewhere else
5	Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine
6	Pit latrine with washable slab and with lid
7	Pit latrine with washable slab without lid
8	Pit latrine with not-washable/ soil slab
9	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit
10	Composting/ ecosan latrine
11	Bucket
12	No facility/bush/field/ beach

43 Does your household have/own the following assets?  
ASK FOR EACH ITEM AND FOR "YES" ANSWER, THESE ASSETS SHOULD BE IN WORKING CONDITION. ENTER AN APPROPRIATE CODE FOR EACH ITEM.

	Yes	No
Radio	1	2
Telephone (Land Line)	1	2
Mobile Phone	1	2
Bicycle	1	2
Motor vehicle	1	2
Motorcycle/Vespa	1	2
Tricycle (Guta)	1	2
Tri motorcycle (Bajaj)	1	2
Television	1	2
Electric Iron	1	2
Charcoal Iron	1	2
Cooker (Electric or Gas)	1	2
Refrigerator/Freezer	1	2
Computer /Laptop	1	2
Internet Facility	1	2
Plough	1	2
Power tiller	1	2
Hand hoe	1	2
Wheelbarrow	1	2
Oxen	1	2
Donkey/Camel	1	2
House	1	2
Land/Farm	1	2

INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE: PERSONS WITH ALBINISM

No.	01	MARRIAGE STATUS				THE USE OF ASSISTIVE DEVICES						
		02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09			
01	How old is (NAME)? WRITE AGE IN COMPLETE YEARS. IF UNDER ONE YEAR WRITE "00" FOR 00 YEARS AND ABOVE/WRITE 99	Is (NAME) available and able to respond for him/herself? IF THE ANSWER IS "1" SKIP TO QUESTION 4	Who is answering on (NAME)'s behalf?	Has (NAME) accepted to be interviewed?	What is current marital status of (NAME)? READ ALL RESPONSES TO RESPONDENT	How does (NAME) perceive his/her/our current sense of safety in his/her/our areas as person with albinism?	Does (NAME) use assistive device? IF THE ANSWER IS CODE "2" SKIP TO QUESTION 9	Which among the following assistive devices does/do (NAME) use?			Why does/do (NAME) not use any assistive device?	
02		1 Yes 2 No	1 Father 2 Mother 3 Brother/sister 4 Guardian 5 Another sibling	1 Yes 2 No	1 Never Married 2 Married 3 Living together 4 Divorced 5 Separated 6 Widowed 7 Not Stated	1 Safe 2 Somewhat safe 3 Not safe 4 Don't know	1 Yes 2 No	08A Reading spectacles 1 Yes 2 No	08B Sunglasses 1 Yes 2 No	08C Writings magnifiers devices 1 Yes 2 No	08D Brimmed hat 1 Yes 2 No	1 Don't know where to get them 2 They are finished 3 Negative side effect 4 Not necessary 5 Forget to use 6 They are expensive
03												
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**INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE: PERSONS WITH ALBINISM**

No.		HEALTHCARE SERVICES									
	10	When is the last time for (NAME) to access the healthcare services? <b>THIS QUESTION DOES NOT INCLUDE THE HEALTH SERVICES OBTAINED FROM THE PHARMACY.</b>	1	2							
	11	What healthcare facility did (NAME) attend? <b>CODE ALL APPLICABLE ANSWERS</b>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	12	What healthcare service did (NAME) obtain the last time he/she/you visited healthcare facility selected? <b>SELECT ALL THAT APPLY</b>	A	B	C	D					
	13	Did (NAME) spend any cost to obtain the first service when he/she visited (HEALTH FACILITY SELECTED)?	1	2	3						
	14	What did (NAME) pay for? <b>IF THE ANSWER IS CODE "2", SKIP QUESTION 17</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	15	Has/have (NAME) ever got sunscreen lotion? <b>IF THE ANSWER IS CODE "2", SKIP QUESTION 17</b>	1	2							
	16	Where did (NAME) get sunscreen lotion from? <b>ENUMERATOR: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY</b>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	No.										
	0 1										
	0 2										
	0 3										
	0 4										
	0 5										
	0 6										
	0 7										
	0 8										
	0 9										
	1 0										

## INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE: PERSONS WITH ALBINISM

	HEALTHCARE SERVICES			VIOLENCE																																																																																													
No.	17	Has/has she (NAME) ever used sunscreen lotion?	18	When was the last time did (NAME) use the sunscreen Lotion?	19	What is the main reason for (NAME) not using sunscreen Lotion?	20	Has/has she (NAME) ever been taken any of the following violence because of being with albinism?																																																																																									
		<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>No</td> </tr> </table>	1	Yes	2	No		<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td>Less than 1 week</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>One week to two weeks</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td>Three weeks to four weeks</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td>One month or more</td> </tr> </table>	1	Less than 1 week	2	One week to two weeks	3	Three weeks to four weeks	4	One month or more		<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td>Don't know where to get them</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>They are finished</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td>Negative side effect</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td>Not necessary</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td>Forget to use</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td>They are expensive</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td>Others (specify)</td> </tr> </table>	1	Don't know where to get them	2	They are finished	3	Negative side effect	4	Not necessary	5	Forget to use	6	They are expensive	6	Others (specify)		<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">C</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">D</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">E</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">F</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">G</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">H</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">I</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">J</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">K</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">L</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">M</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">N</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">O</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">P</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Q</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">R</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">S</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">T</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </table>		Yes	No	A	1	2	B	1	2	C	1	2	D	1	2	E	1	2	F	1	2	G	1	2	H	1	2	I	1	2	J	1	2	K	1	2	L	1	2	M	1	2	N	1	2	O	1	2	P	1	2	Q	1	2	R	1	2	S	1	2	T	1	2
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**INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE: PERSONS WITH ALBINISM**

No.	VIOLENCE													BODY PARTS MUTILATIONS																																																																												
	21 Who did such violence actions against (NAME)?													22 Who did (NAME) trust and report such violence when against him/her/you?													23 Have (NAME) ever been experienced or threatened to be body parts mutilated?													24 Did (NAME) report when he/she/you were threatened?													25 Where did (NAME) report information about threats?													26 Why did (NAME) not report after he/she/you had been threatened?													27 Is/are (NAME) aware of the presence of police gender and children's desk?											
Yes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	1	2	1	2	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2																																												
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COMMENTS

## **Tanzania Albinism Society (TAS)**

### VISION

Envisions an inclusive society where rights and dignity of persons with Albinism are respected

### MISSION

TAS advocates for the rights and dignity of persons with Albinism

## **Karagwe Community Based Rehabilitation Programmes (KCBRP)**

### VISION

An inclusive society where persons with disabilities enjoy their full rights, thrive and live in dignity

### MISSION

To champion the rights, empowerment and wellbeing of persons with disabilities by contributing to elimination of norms, systems and structures that perpetuate their exclusion, exploitation and violations

Tanzania Albinism Society (TAS)

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Fax: 022 21 12375

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Website: [www.tas.or.tz](http://www.tas.or.tz)

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Rehabilitation Programmes (KCBRP)

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Tel: +255 757 544759

Email: [Info@kcbrp.or.tz](mailto:Info@kcbrp.or.tz)

Website: [www.kcbrp.org](http://www.kcbrp.org)